



COLLABORATING TO FIGHT DRUG CRIME: MULTI-JURISTICTIONAL TASK FORCES

A Profile of the Southern Illinois Enforcement Group



Collaborating to fight drug crime: Profile of the Southern Illinois Enforcement Group

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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 (CJIA) 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 Southern Illinois Enforcement Group (SIEG), which covers Jackson, Union, and Williamson counties with an estimated total population of 144,383 in 2010. In 2010, three local police agencies participated in SIEG. A participating agency is defined as one that contributes either personnel or financial resources to the task force. Six officers and one office manager were assigned to SIEG in 2010, four 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 SIEG from federal fiscal year (FFY) 2007 to 2011. During the past five FFYs, the award amount has remained relatively stable at approximately \$142,000.

Table 1
SIEG grant totals

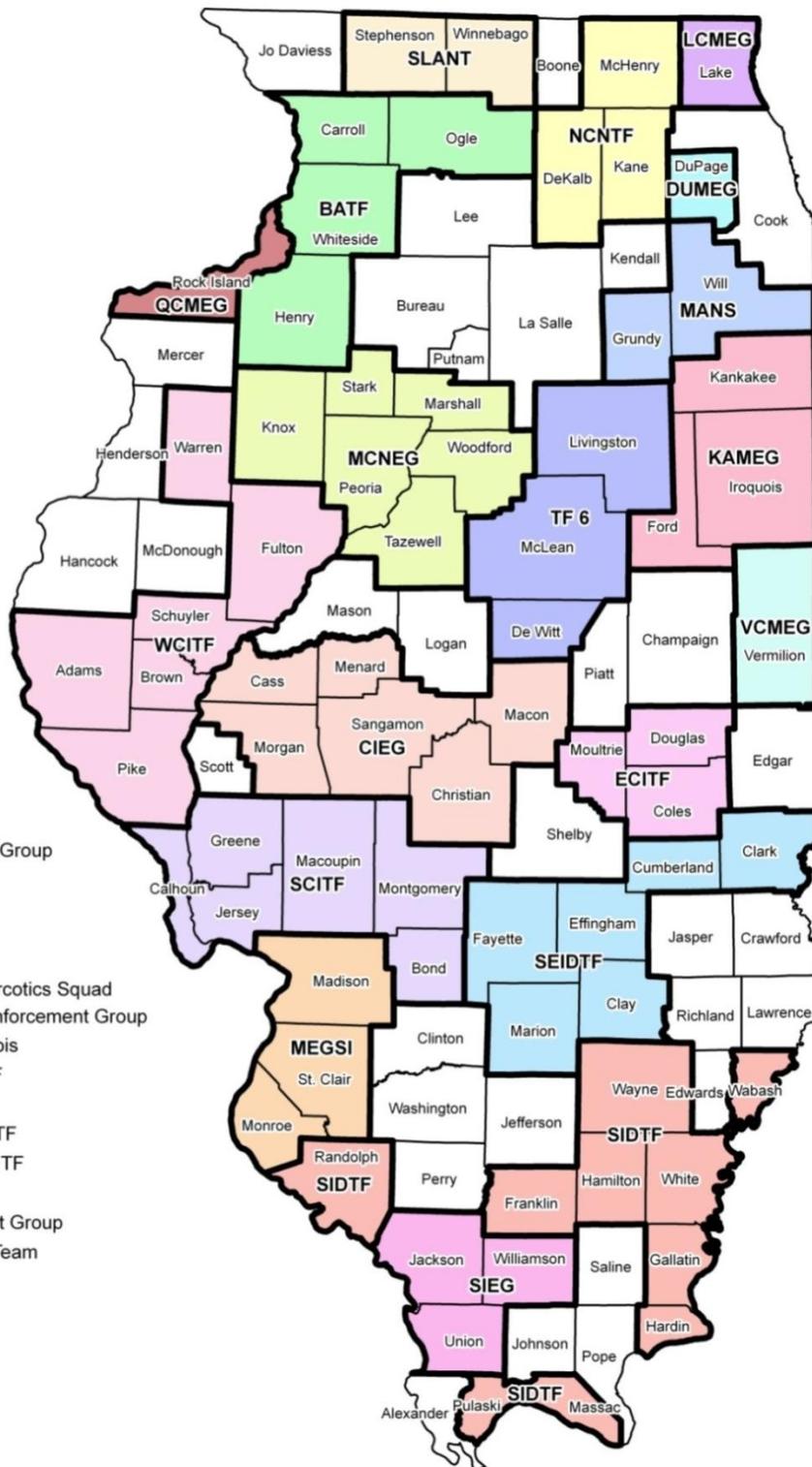
Federal fiscal year	Grant amount
2007	\$142,258
2008	\$142,125
2009	\$141,347
2010	\$140,616
2011	\$142,498

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

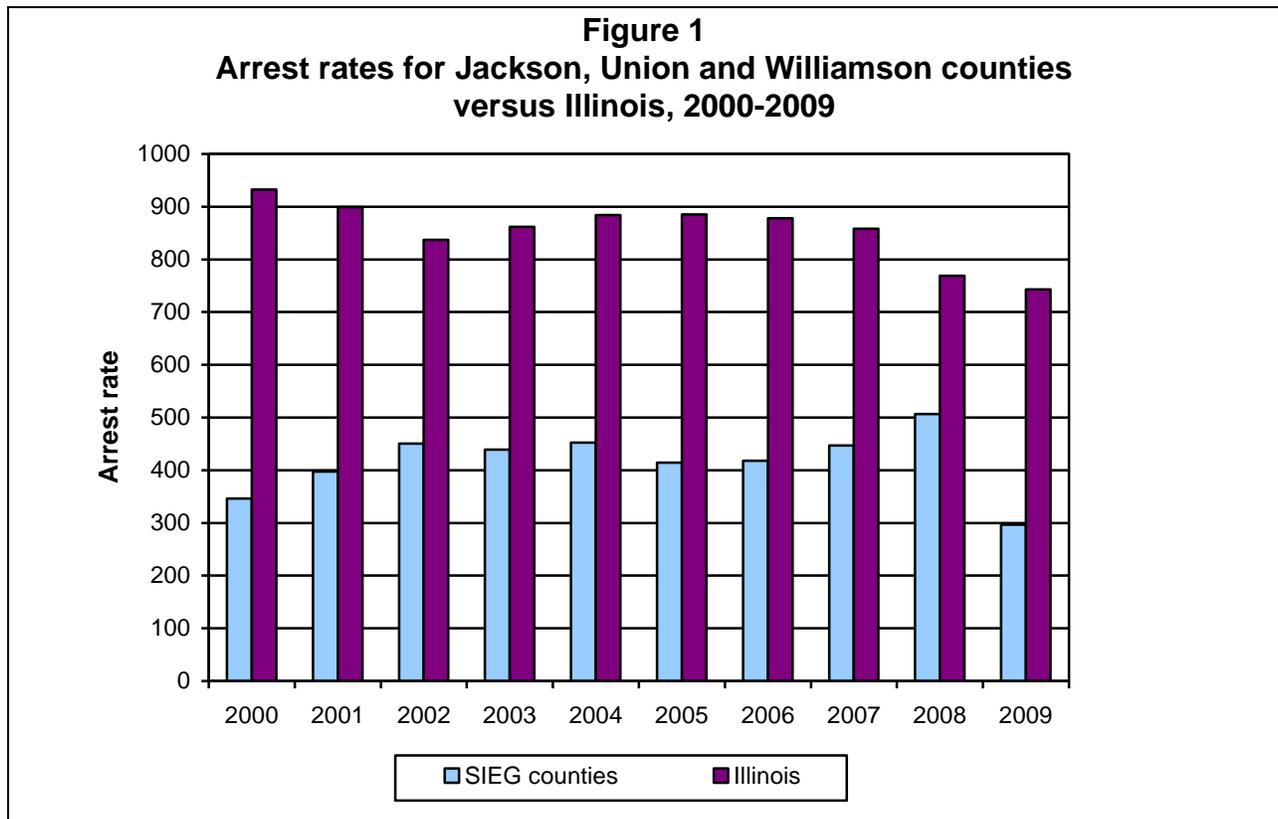
Two sources of drug arrest data are presented in this section: 1) quarterly data reports for the period 2002-2011 submitted by Southern Illinois Enforcement Group (SIEG) to the ICJIA as a grant requirement; and 2) drug arrest statistics for 2002-2011 derived from criminal history record information (CHRI) submitted by law enforcement agencies in Jackson, Union and Williamson counties (SIEG counties) to the Illinois State Police at the time of arrest, including those made by both SIEG and non-SIEG 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 SIEG. The CHRI data were used to obtain the number of drug arrest for all law enforcement agencies in Jackson, Union and Williamson counties from 2002-2011, from which SIEG 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.

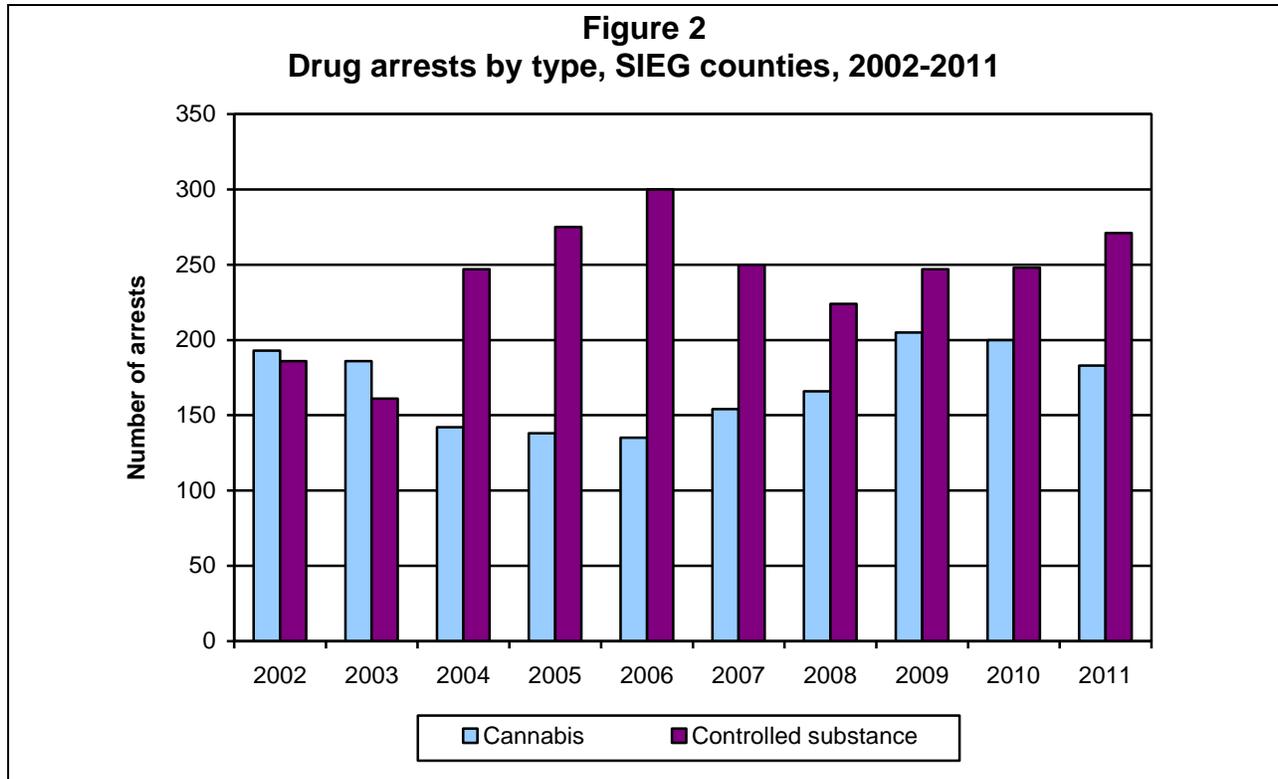
Drug arrests

From 2000 to 2009, the 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 arrest rate for SIEG counties decreased 14 percent, from 346 arrests per 100,000 population to 296 arrests per 100,000 population (*Figure 1*).



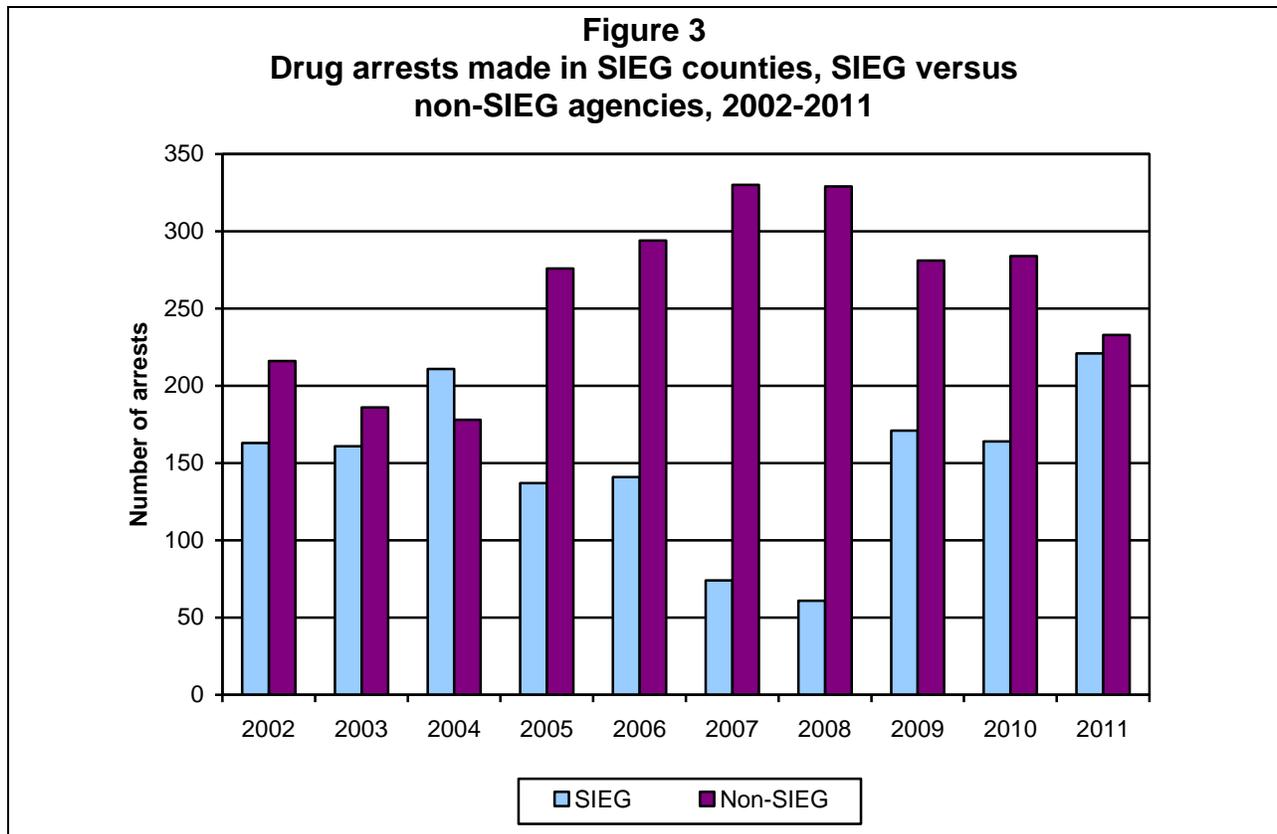
Source: Illinois State Police

From 2002 to 2011, the number of drug arrests for cannabis and controlled substances reported in the CHRI data in SIEG counties increased. This includes arrests made by all law enforcement officers—both SIEG and non-SIEG. Violations of cannabis accounted for more drug arrests in the county than violations of controlled substance. *Figure 2* depicts the drug arrests by type in Jackson, Union and Williamson counties from 2002 to 2011. The number of cannabis drug arrests in SIEG counties decreased from 193 in 2002 to 183 in 2011, and the number of controlled substance arrests increased from 186 in 2002 to 271 in 2011.



Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

Using CHRI data, it was possible to isolate non-SIEG drug arrests by subtracting drug arrests reported by SIEG from the total arrests in CHRI for Jackson, Union and Williamson counties, as both appear in CHRI through the fingerprinting process at booking. *Figure 3* shows the number of drug arrests made each year by SIEG officers and non-SIEG agencies from 2002 to 2011². In SIEG counties, the number of drug arrests made by non-SIEG agencies slightly increased from 216 in 2002 to 233 arrests in 2011. The number of drug arrests made by SIEG shows an increase from 163 arrests in 2002 to 221 arrests in 2011.



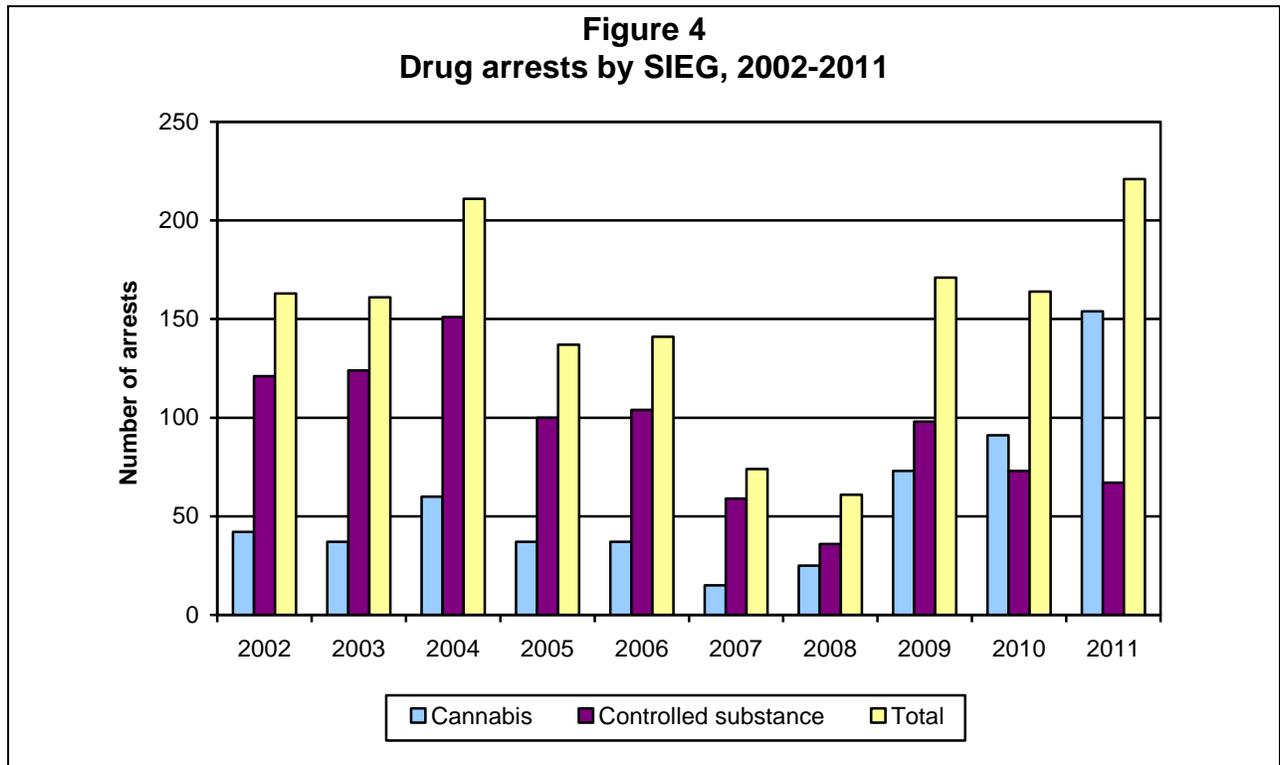
Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA; SIEG data reports submitted to ICJIA

In 2011, there were 335 felony drug arrests made in SIEG counties. SIEG reported that they made 192 felony drug arrests in 2011. Assuming that the majority, if not all, of SIEG arrests were made within Jackson, Union and Williamson counties, then 57 percent were made by SIEG. SIEG also made approximately 25 percent or 29 of the 119, misdemeanor arrests in SIEG counties. In total, then, the six officers assigned to SIEG—four from local agencies and two ISP officers—made 221 drug arrests or approximately 37 drug arrests per officer. In Jackson, Union and Williamson counties, the 282 full time sworn officers made approximately 233 drug arrests or 1.2 arrests per officer³.

² It appears there is an undercounting of approximately one-third of felony cannabis arrests in CHRI which affects non-SIEG data.

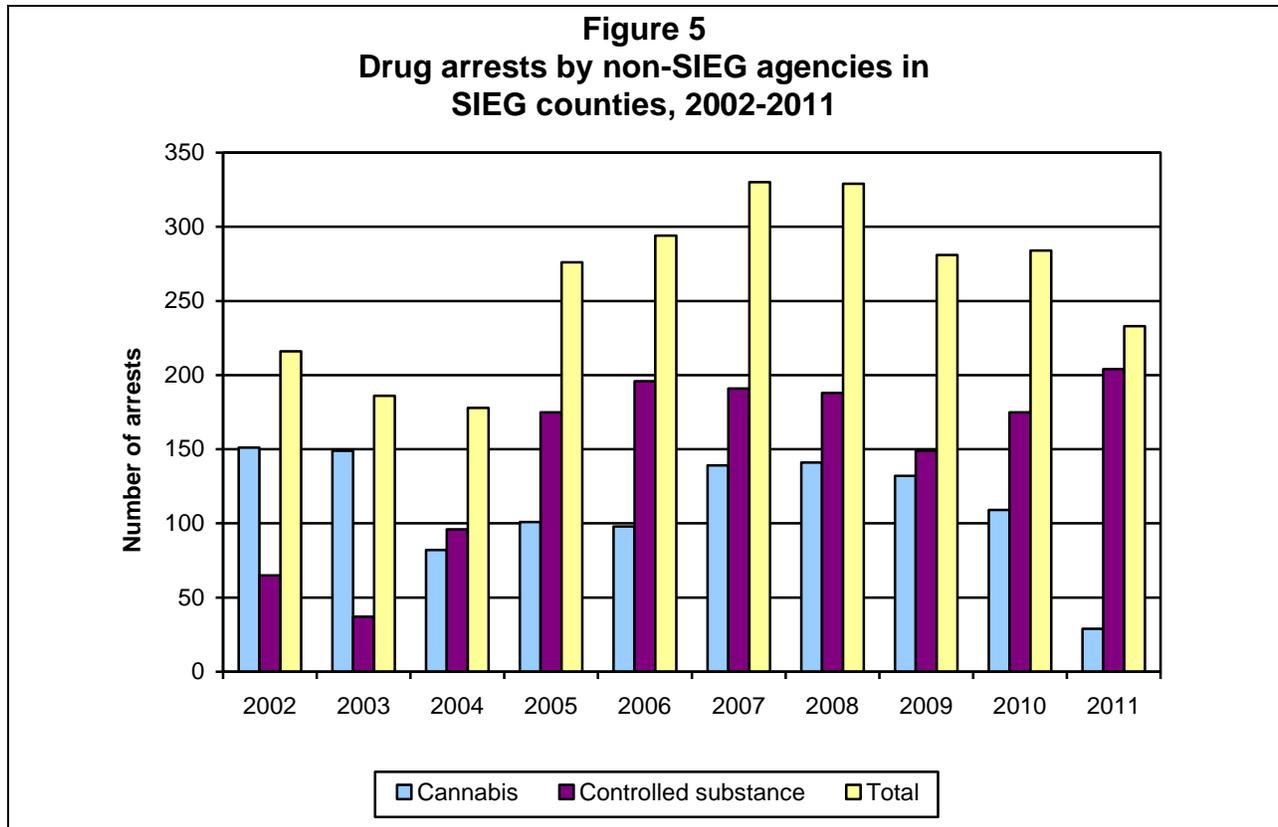
³ Please note that the main focus of SIEG officers is drug arrests. Non-task force law enforcement officers within Jackson, Union and Williamson counties handle all criminal cases and arrests within the county and are not focused solely on drug cases.

From 2002 to 2011, the number of cannabis and controlled substances arrests made by SIEG and reported to the ICJIA increased 36 percent, from 163 to 221. Violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* accounted for more drug arrests made by SIEG for the majority of the period analyzed than violations of the *Cannabis Control Act*. From 2002 to 2011, arrests for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* decreased 45 percent, from 121 to 67, while the number of SIEG arrests for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* increased from 42 to 154 (Figure 4).



Source: SIEG data reports to the ICJIA

Figure 5 presents the number of cannabis and controlled substances arrests made by non-SIEG agencies in SIEG counties during the period 2002 to 2011⁴. From 2002 to 2011, the number of cannabis and controlled substances arrests made by non-SIEG agencies decreased slightly from 216 to 233. Violations of the *Controlled Substance Act* accounted for more drug arrests made by non-SIEG agencies for the majority of the period analyzed than violations of the *Cannabis Control Act*. From 2002 to 2011, arrests for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* decreased from 151 to 29, while the number of non-SIEG agency arrests for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* increased from 65 to 204.

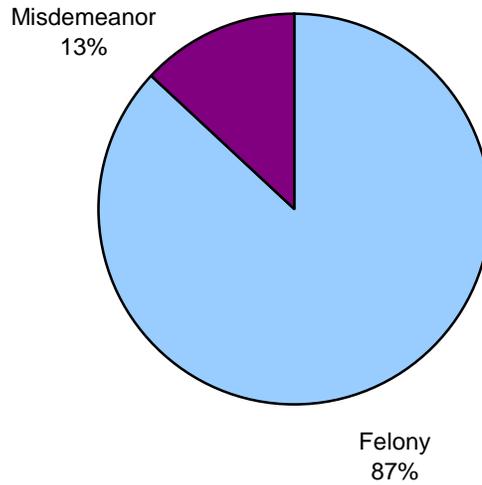


Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

⁴ It appears there is an undercounting of approximately one-third of felony cannabis arrests in CHRI which affects non-SIEG data.

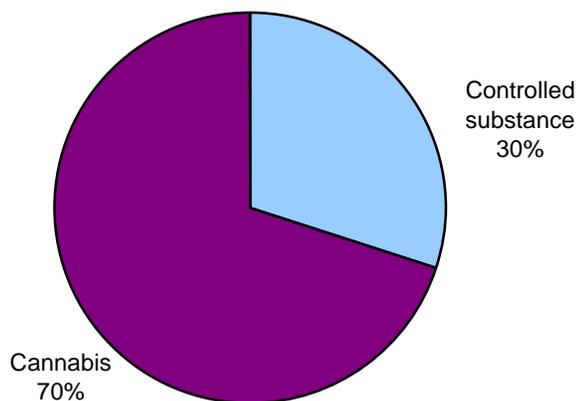
In 2011, 30 percent of the drug arrests made by SIEG were for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act*, compared to 74 percent in 2002. In 2011, 87 percent of drug arrests made by SIEG were felonies, while 13 percent were misdemeanor arrests (*Figure 6* and *Figure 7*).

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



Source: SIEG data reports to the ICJIA

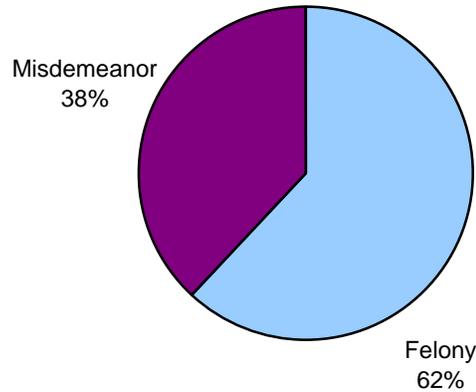
Figure 7
Percent of SIEG arrests in SIEG counties
by violation type, 2011



Source: SIEG data reports to the ICJIA

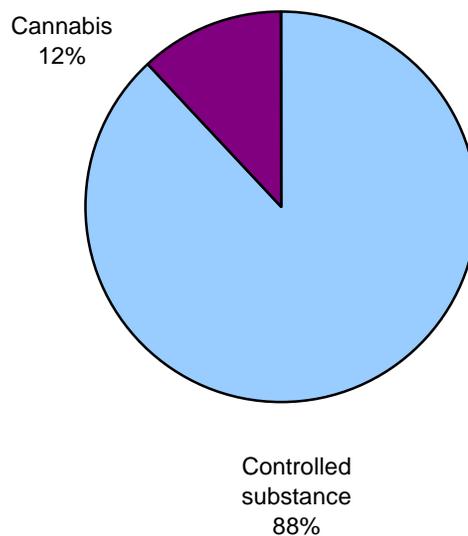
In contrast to SIEG drug arrests, approximately 62 percent of drug arrests made by non-SIEG agencies in SIEG counties in 2011 were felonies and approximately 38 percent were misdemeanor arrests⁵. In 2011, 12 percent of the drug arrests made by non-SIEG agencies were for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* (Figure 8 and 9).

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



Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

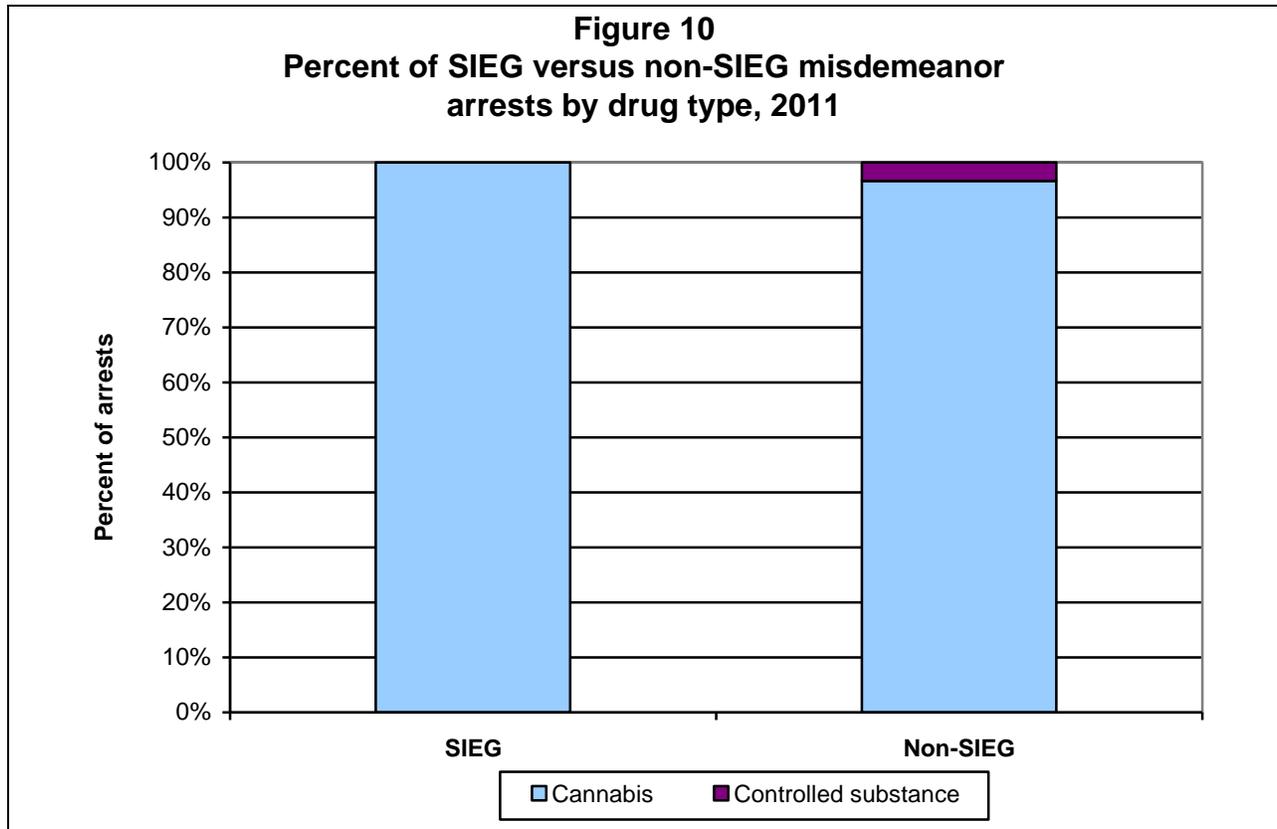
Figure 9
Percent of non-SIEG arrests in SIEG counties by violation type, 2011



Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

⁵ It appears there is an undercounting of approximately one-third of felony cannabis arrests in CHRI which affects non-SIEG data.

In 2011, SIEG made 29 misdemeanor arrests. Of those arrests, 100 percent were for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act*. During the same time period, non-SIEG agencies made 90 misdemeanor arrests, with 97 percent being for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act*⁶ (*Figure 10*).



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

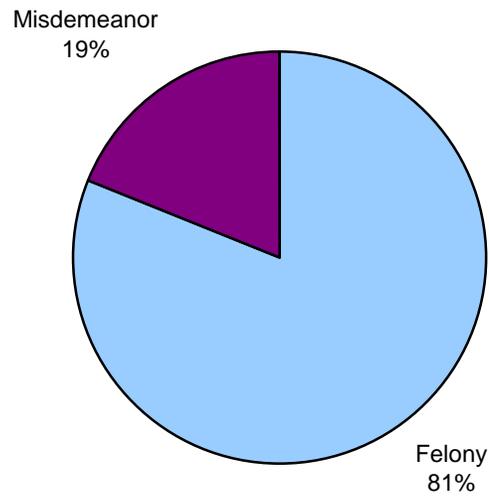
Cannabis arrests by class of offense

As seen in *Figure 2*, cannabis arrests in SIEG counties (for both SIEG and non-SIEG 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.

⁶ It appears there is an undercounting of approximately one-third of felony cannabis arrests in CHRI which affects non-SIEG data.

More than three-quarters of all cannabis arrests made by SIEG were felony arrests. In 2011, 81 percent of the cannabis arrests made by SIEG were felony arrests⁷ (*Figure 11*).

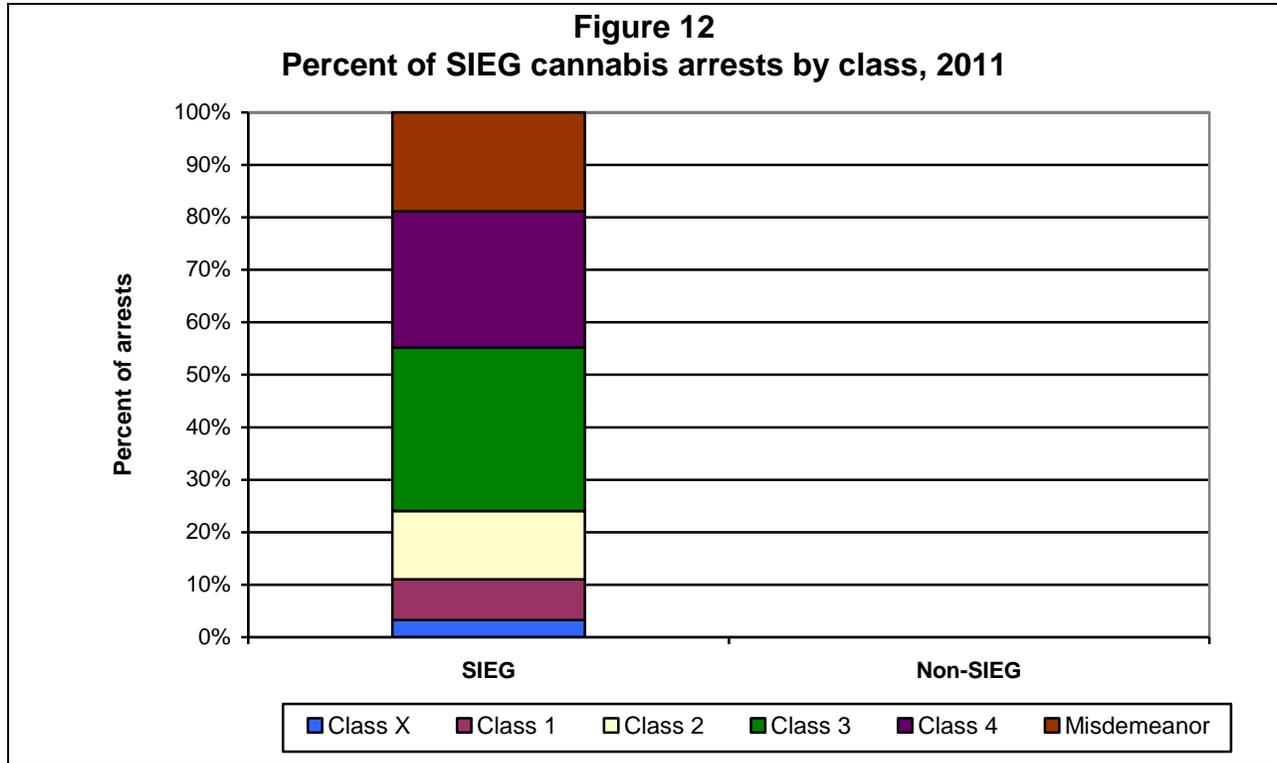
Figure 11
SIEG cannabis arrests by class, 2011



Source: SIEG data reports to ICJIA

⁷ It appears there is an undercounting of approximately one-third of felony cannabis arrests in CHRI which affects non-SIEG data. Data are not reliable enough to report here.

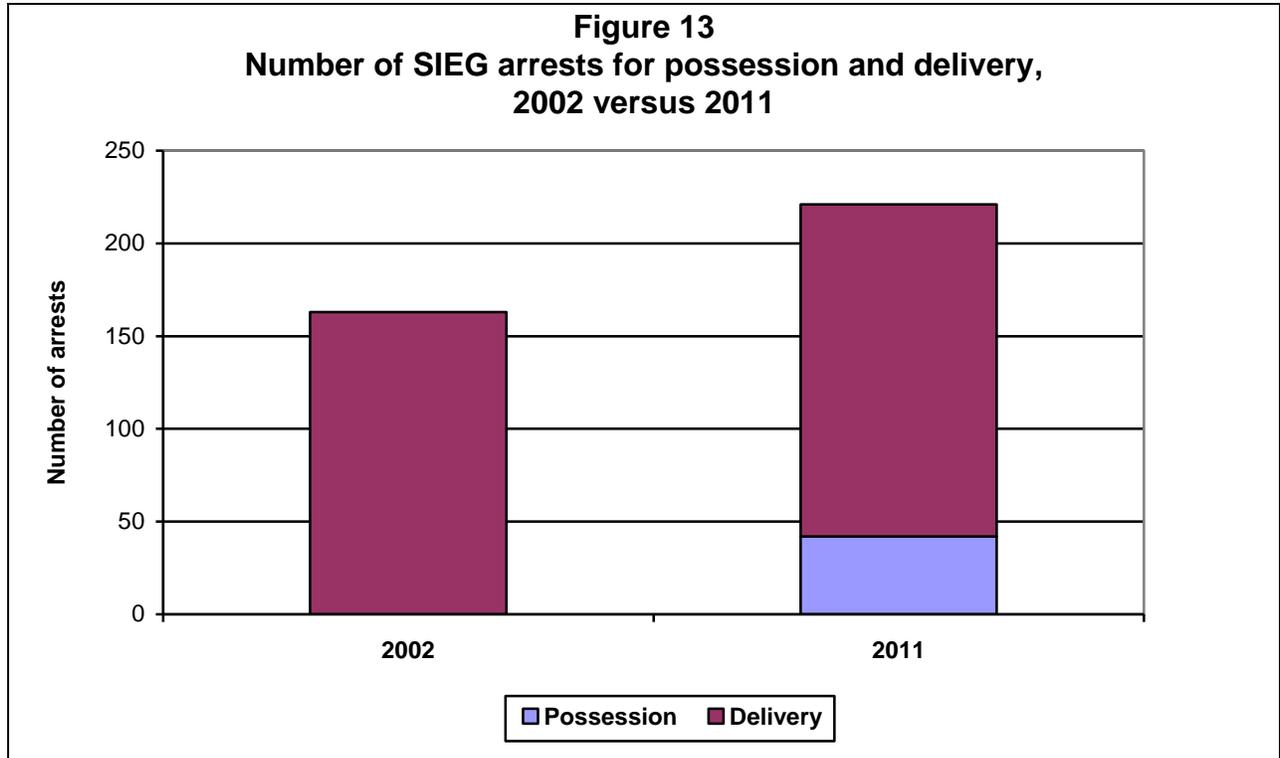
Figure 12 shows the number of cannabis arrests by class for SIEG in 2011. Most felony arrests by SIEG were for Class 3 felonies. Approximately four percent of SIEG cannabis arrests were for a Class X felony.⁸



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

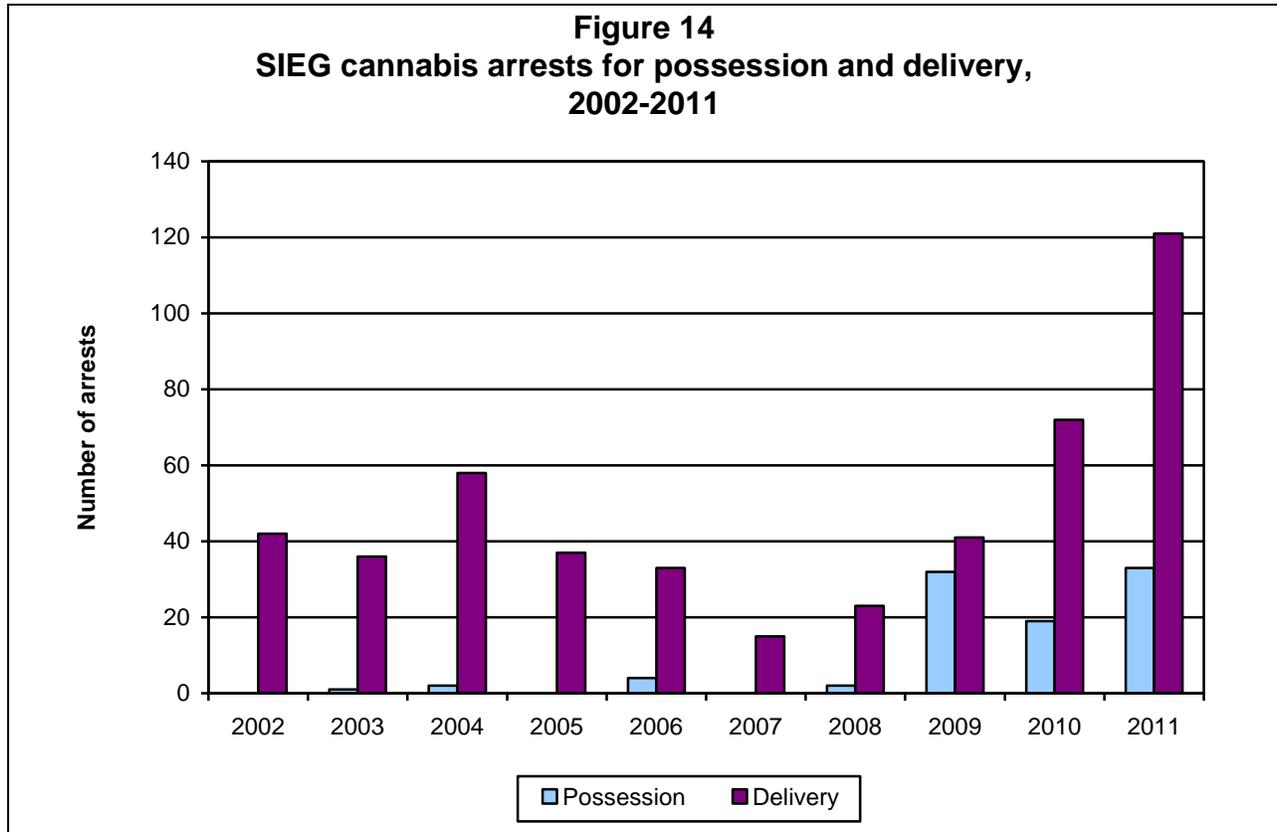
⁸ It appears there is an undercounting of approximately one-third of felony cannabis arrests in CHRI which affects non-SIEG data. Data are not reliable enough to report here.

Between 2002 and 2011, the number of drug delivery arrests made by SIEG increased from 163 to 179 (*Figure 13*). Arrests for drug delivery accounted for nearly 91 percent of all drug arrests made by SIEG between 2002 and 2011.



Source: SIEG 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 14). In 2011, 33 arrests were made by SIEG for possession of cannabis compared to zero arrests in 2002. One hundred and twenty one arrests were made for delivery of cannabis in 2011 compared to 42 arrests for delivery of cannabis in 2002.



Source: SIEG 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 SIEG and reported to the ICJIA. SIEG 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 SIEG 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 SIEG fluctuated greatly between 2002 and 2011. In 2005, SIEG seized nearly 900,000 grams of cannabis (*Table 2*). Cannabis accounted for an average of 93 percent of the total drug seizures made by SIEG from 2002 to 2011.

Table 2
Cannabis seized by SIEG, 2002-2011

Year	Amount seized in grams
2002	289,008
2003	383,960
2004	659,297
2005	898,768
2006	103,732
2007	47,259
2008	71,841
2009	168,246
2010	177,020
2011	38,409

Source: SIEG data reports to the ICJIA

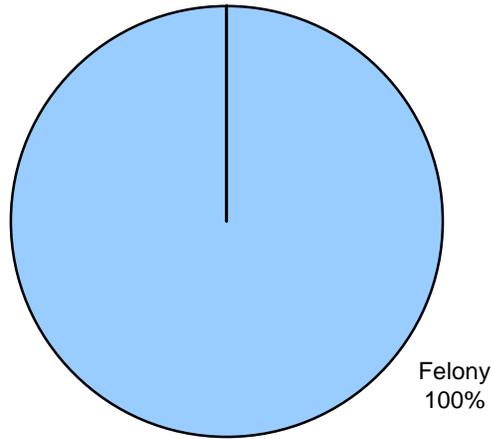
Controlled substance arrests

In SIEG counties, based on CHRI data, arrests for violations of Illinois' *Controlled Substances Act* increased between 2002 and 2011, from 186 to 271 arrests.

SIEG arrests for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* more decreased 45 percent from 121 to 67 arrests during that time. In 2011, the 67 arrests for controlled substance violations accounted for 30 percent of all drug arrests reported to the ICJIA by the unit.

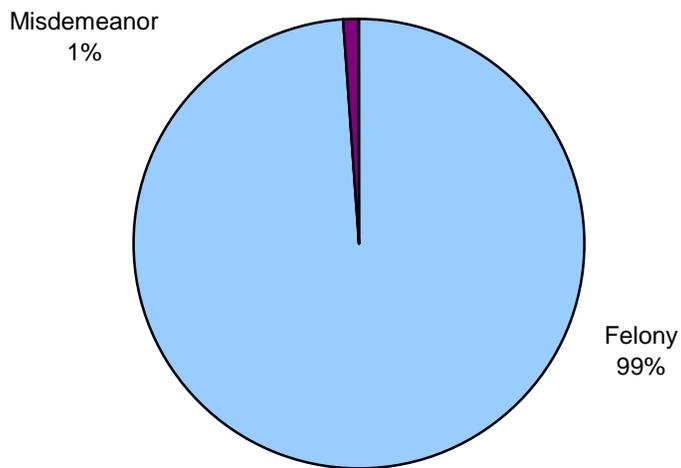
All controlled substance arrests made by SIEG were felony arrests, compared to 99 percent for non-SIEG controlled substance arrests in 2011 (*Figure 15 and 16*).

Figure 15
SIEG controlled substance arrests by class, 2011



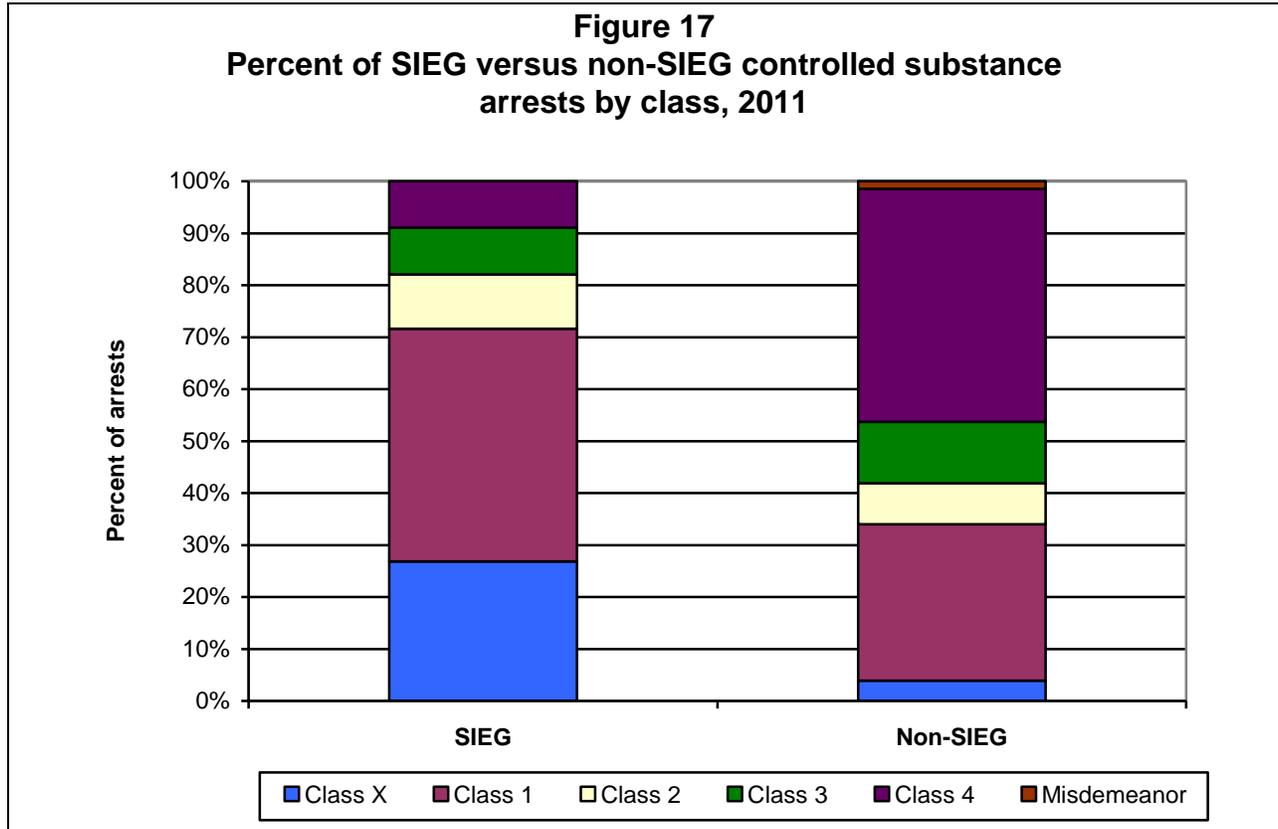
Source: SIEG data reports to the ICJIA

Figure 16
Non-SIEG controlled substance arrests by class, 2011



Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

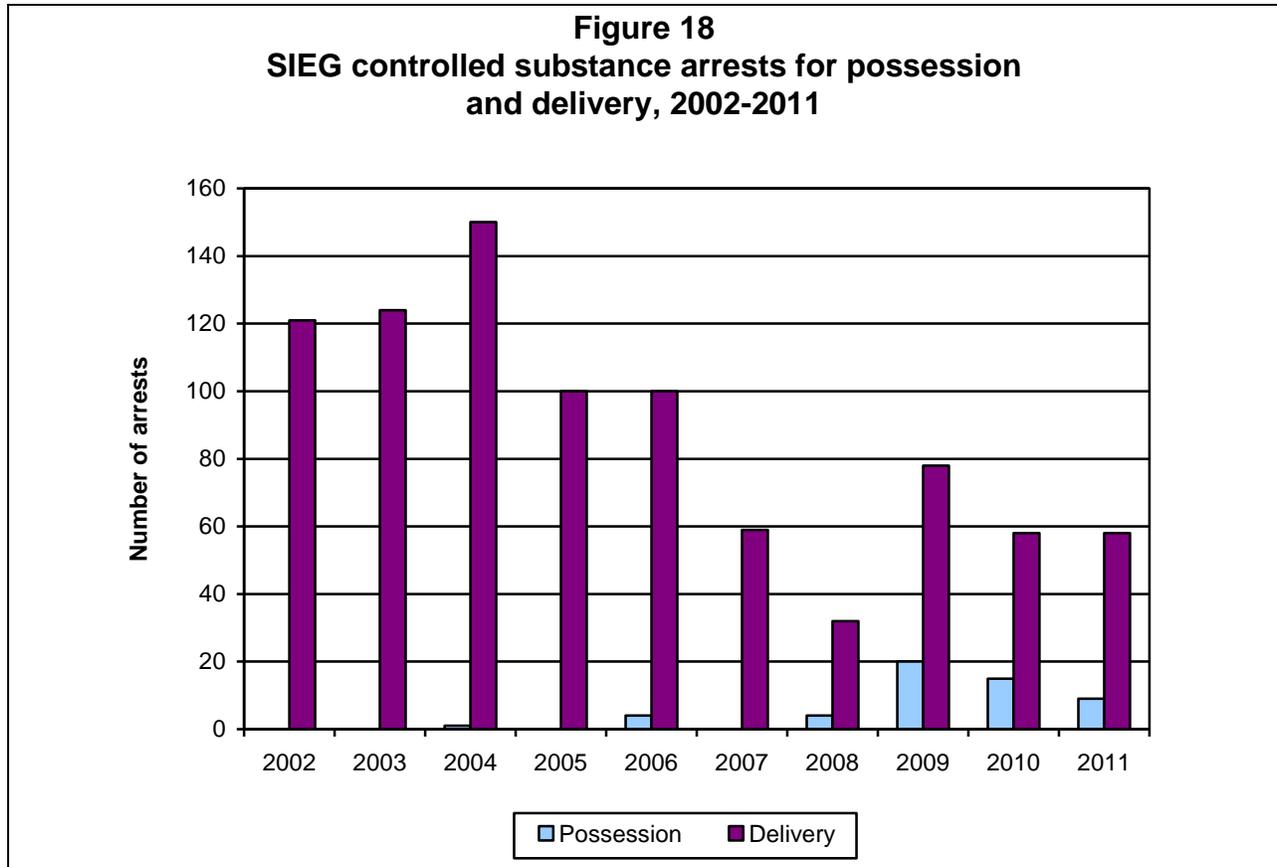
Figure 17 shows the number of controlled substance arrests by class for both SIEG and non-SIEG agencies in 2011. Approximately 27 percent of SIEG controlled substance arrests were for Class X felonies. Also, approximately 45 percent of the controlled substance arrests made by SIEG were for Class 1 felonies and 10 percent were for Class 2 felonies. The highest portion, 46 percent, of controlled substance arrests by non-SIEG agencies were for Class 4 felonies.



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

SIEG drug arrests by type

As indicated previously, the majority of all drug arrests reported by SIEG 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 SIEG decreased from 121 to 58. During the same period, arrests for drug delivery accounted for 90 percent of all drug arrests made by SIEG between 2002 and 2011. Arrests for delivery of controlled substances accounted for 94 percent of the total number of arrests made for violations of the *Controlled Substance Act* (Figure 18).



Source: SIEG data reports to the ICJIA

Cocaine seizures

Between 2002 and 2011, SIEG seized 9,997 grams of cocaine (*Table 3*). SIEG seized over 2,000 grams of cocaine in 2009 and 2003. This is in comparison to a low seizure of 131 grams in 2004.

During the period analyzed, powder cocaine, rather than crack cocaine, accounted for the majority of cocaine seized by SIEG and the region covered by SIEG (69 percent).

Table 3
Cocaine* seized by SIEG, 2002-2011

Year	Amount seized in grams
2002	734
2003	2,015
2004	131
2005	608
2006	1,527
2007	842
2008	153
2009	2,172
2010	1,538
2011	277

*Includes both powder and crack cocaine seizures
Source: SIEG 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.

SIEG seized 43,674 grams of methamphetamine between 2002 and 2011, including 21,411 grams in 2005. SIEG also seized 522 grams of prescription drugs and 43,975 grams of other illegal drugs between 2002 and 2011. SIEG has had an increase in “other” illegal drug seizures over the past four years. The amounts all of other controlled substance seizures are small relative to cocaine seizures.

Trends in prosecutions for drug offenses and all felonies

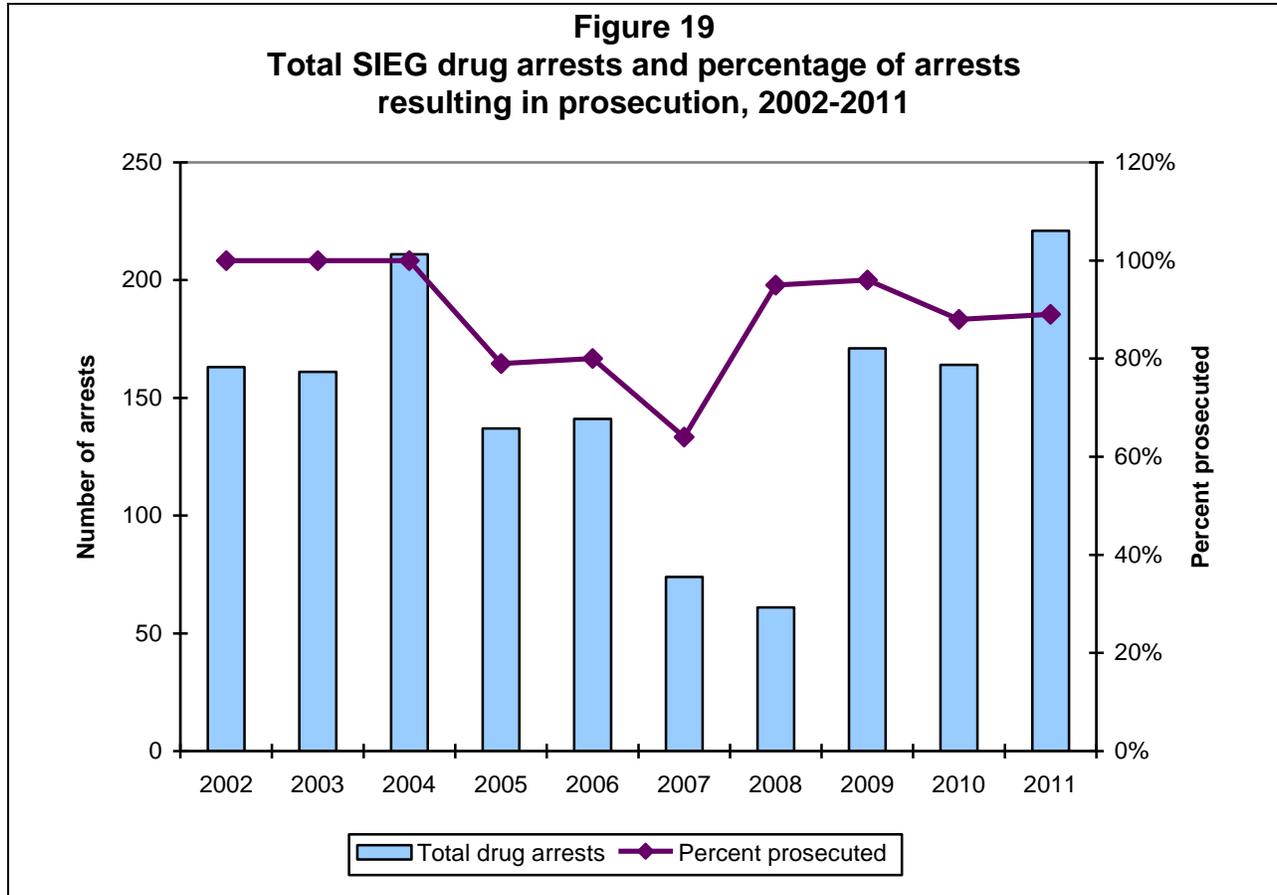
Drug prosecutions

Between 2002 and 2011, 1,366 drug prosecutions were initiated as a result of SIEG arrests in Jackson, Union and Williamson 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, SIEG drug arrests increased 36 percent, from 163 in 2002 to 221 in 2011 (*Figure 19*). During that time period, 91 percent of all drug arrests by SIEG resulted in prosecution. Sixty percent of SIEG 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: SIEG data reports to the ICJIA

Drug convictions

Between 2002 and 2011, 40 percent of the 1,366 drug offenders prosecuted as a result of SIEG activity were convicted (n=552). Convictions for controlled substances accounted for 75 percent of all SIEG 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 SIEG is currently the only readily available information on drug convictions.

Using CHRI data, it was possible to isolate non-SIEG convictions by subtracting drug convictions reported by SIEG from the total drug convictions in CHRI for Jackson, Union, and Williamson counties, as all appear in CHRI. In 2011, there were 57 drug convictions in SIEG counties. The data reports supplied to ICJIA by SIEG reported that they had 21 task force drug convictions in 2011. Assuming that the majority, if not all, of SIEG arrests were made within Jackson, Union, and Williamson counties, then 37 percent of the Jackson, Union, and Williamson counties drug convictions were from SIEG. SIEG convictions accounted for approximately 42 percent, or 8 of the 19, *Cannabis Control Act* convictions and 34 percent, or 13 of the 38, *Controlled Substance Act* convictions in Jackson, Union, and Williamson counties.

Drug offender sentencing trends

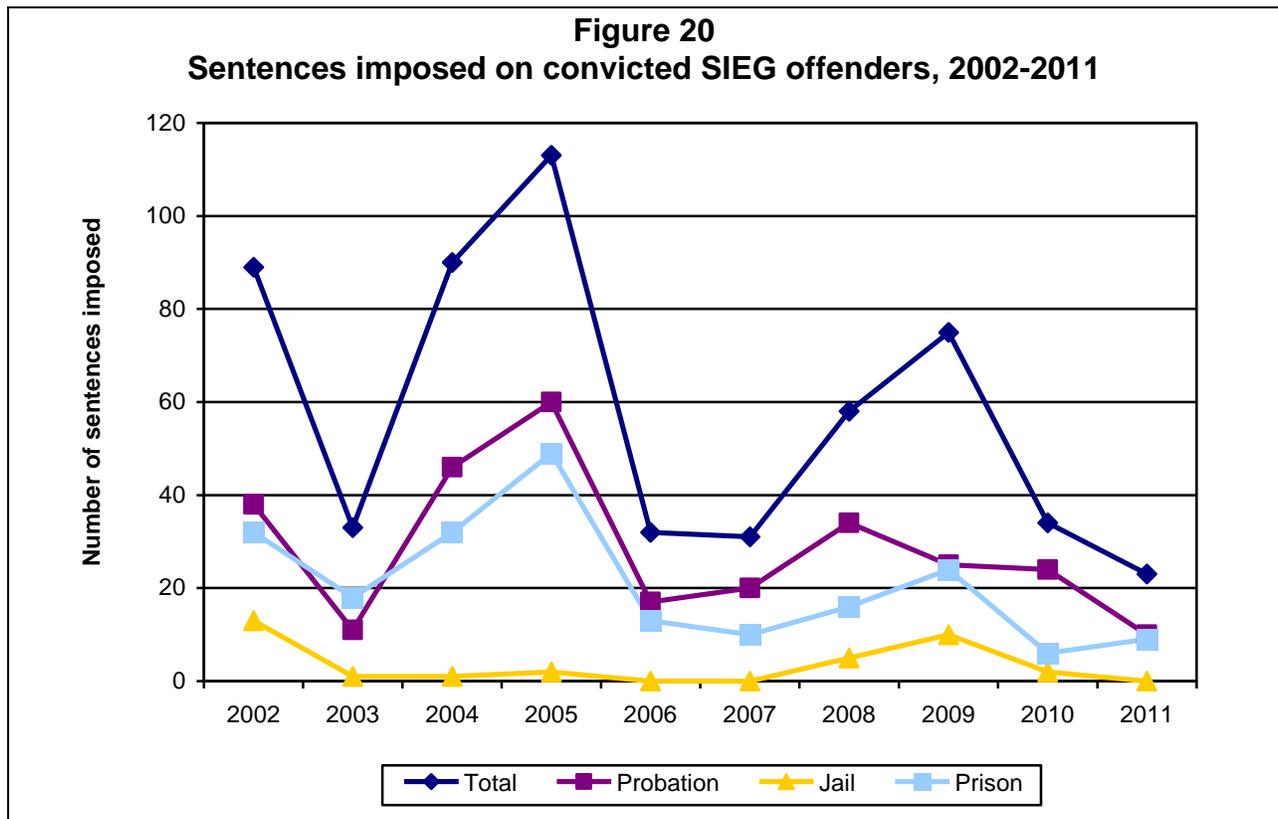
Under Illinois law, those convicted of most Class 1, 2, 3, and 4 felonies can be sentenced to a period of probation, periodic imprisonment, conditional discharge, imprisonment, a fine, restitution to the victim, and/or participation in an impact incarceration program. A fine or restitution cannot be 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 SIEG, between 2002 and 2011, the number of SIEG drug offenders convicted and sentenced for their offenses decreased, from 89 to 23.

According to SIEG data reports to the Authority, between 2002 and 2011 the number of convicted SIEG drug offenders sentenced to prison (including the Federal Bureau of Prisons) decreased from 32 to 9. The number also decreased for probation, from 38 to 10. In addition, the number of convicted SIEG drug offenders sentenced to county jail (which could include jail in combination with probation) decreased from 13 to zero (*Figure 20*). In 2011, four drug offenders had a sentence of “other”.

In 2011, probation sentences were most common among convicted SIEG drug offenders (43 percent), followed by prison sentences (39 percent). The remaining 18 percent consisted of sentences to court supervision and “other”.

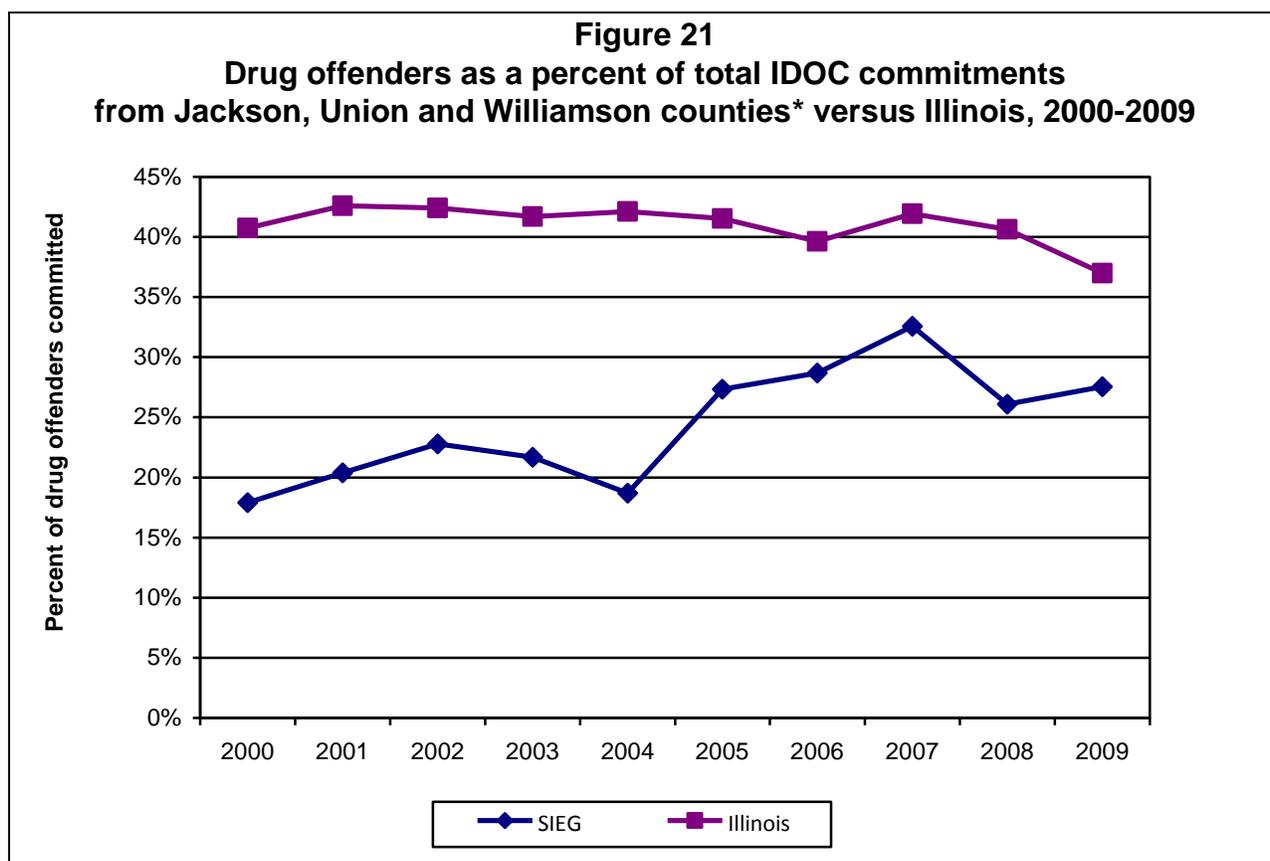


Source: SIEG data reports to the ICJIA

Sentences to corrections

According to the Illinois Department of Corrections, between state fiscal years⁹ 2000 and 2009, the number of new court commitments to corrections for drug arrests made by Jackson, Union and Williamson counties local law enforcement agencies and SIEG combined doubled, from 95 to 196. The number of drug offender commitments resulting from SIEG arrests decreased, from 17 to 6 between 2001 and 2010. IDOC commitments from SIEG cases accounted for three percent of all drug-law violators sentenced to prison from the region, down from 18 percent in 2001¹⁰.

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 SIEG counties. In 2000, drug offenses accounted for 18 percent of all SIEG counties-related commitments to IDOC, compared to 28 percent in 2009 (*Figure 21*).



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

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ While total prison sentences are obtained from IDOC data, those resulting from SIEG arrests are obtained from SIEG data reports.

Drug sentences to corrections by offense class

The offense class for drug sentences to corrections in Jackson, Union and Williamson counties (which includes offenders arrested by SIEG) also was examined. Class 4 felonies accounted for the largest proportion (31 percent) of sentences to IDOC for drug offenses during the period studied, followed by Class 1 felonies (30 percent), Class 2 felonies (22 percent), Class X felonies (8percent) and Class 3 felonies (8 percent). Jail data is not currently available by offense type.

Between 2001 and 2010, the number of Class 4 felony sentences in Jackson, Union and Williamson counties more than doubled, from five to 11, while Class 1 felony sentences remained stable at seven, Class 2 felony sentences decreased from eight to four, and Class 3 felony sentences increased from zero to two. The number of Class X felonies decreased, from two to one, 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.

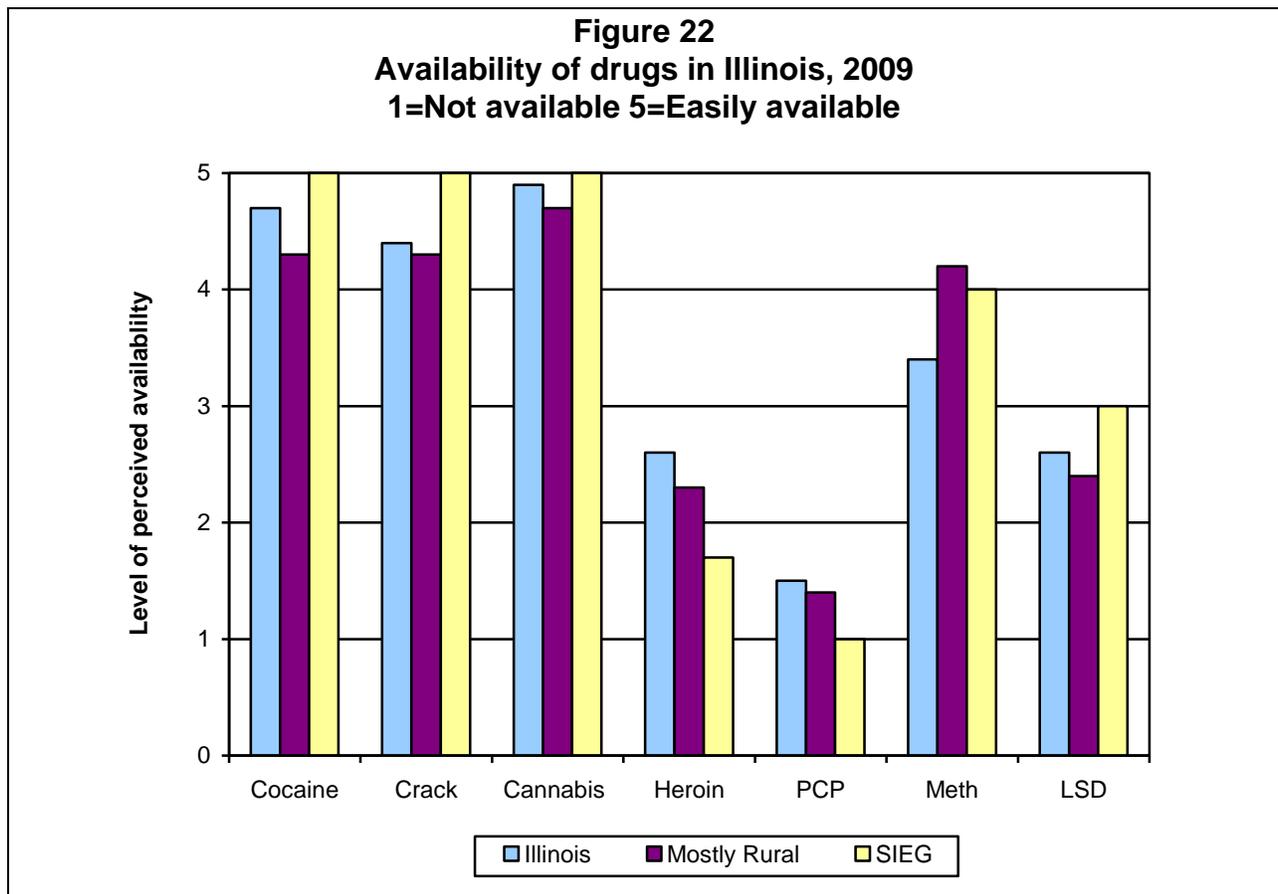
When applicable, responses from the 2000 survey and the most recent 2009 survey were compared. Results were analyzed by region. MEG and task force regions are classified as being either mostly urban, mostly rural, or mixed urban/rural, and were compared to similar units for purposes of this report.

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 SIEG. The reported availability of PCP, methamphetamine, and LSD decreased slightly in the region. In all MEGs and task forces in mostly rural regions similar to SIEG, the perceived availability of heroin increased slightly while PCP, methamphetamine, and LSD decreased slightly.

Methamphetamine was reported as moderately available across Illinois. SIEG reported that meth was more available in this region, similar to the perceptions of other MEGs and task forces in mostly rural regions. Cocaine and Crack were also reported as being more readily available than in other mostly rural regions. Heroin and PCP appeared to be less readily available in the SIEG region than other mostly rural areas (*Figure 22*).

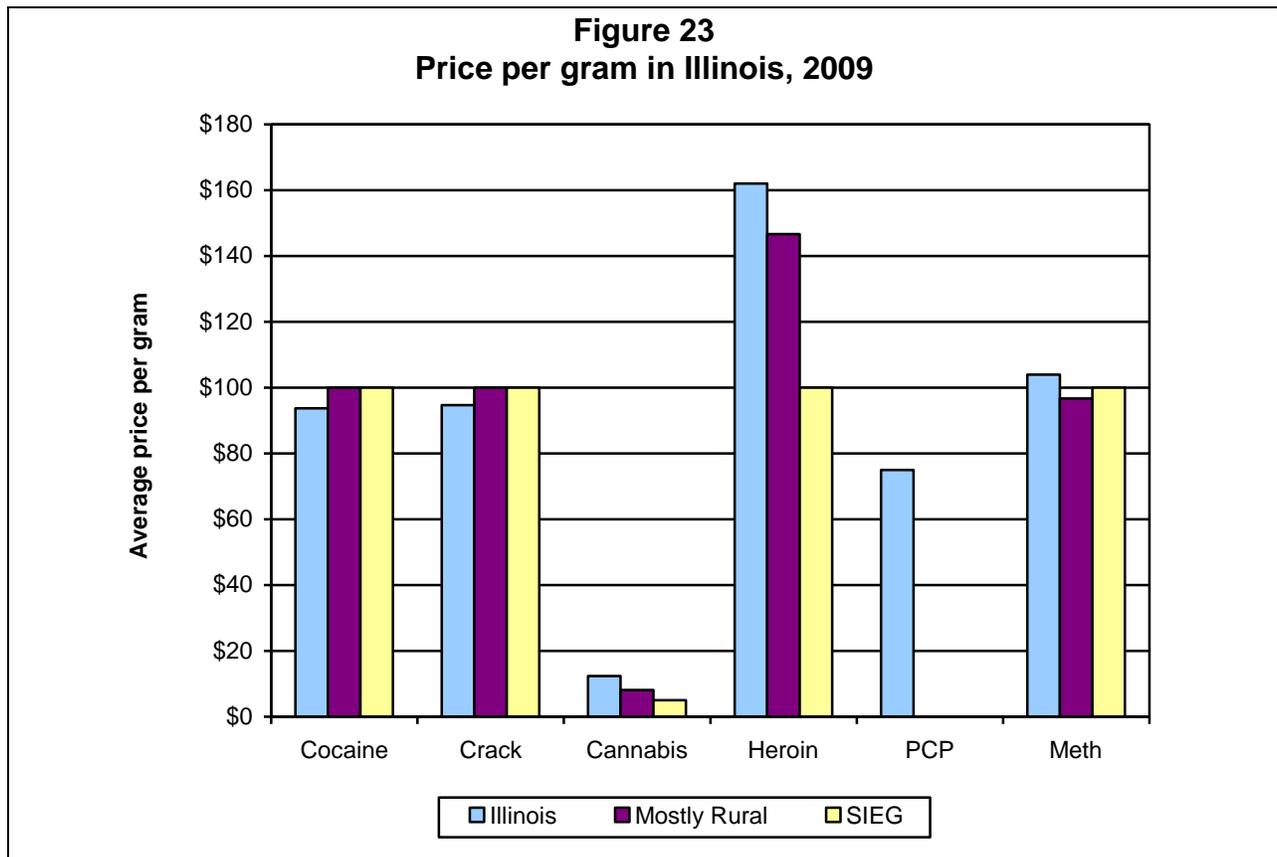


Source: Survey of Illinois MEGs and task forces

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 urban regions.

There were changes in the average prices of some drugs sold in the region covered by SIEG. 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 \$5 per gram in the SIEG region compared to unreported or zero amount in the SIEG region in 2000. The average price of heroin decreased during the last decade to \$162 per gram statewide, \$146 in mostly rural regions, and \$100 per gram in the region covered by SIEG. The average price of methamphetamine was similar across the state and all regions. The average price of PCP was not reported for SIEG (*Figure 23*).



Source: ICJIA Survey of Illinois MEGs and task forces

Conclusion

In 2010, SIEG consisted of six officers and one office manager. Four of the SIEG 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 SIEG and reported to the ICJIA increased 36 percent, from 163 to 221 with violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* accounting for more drug arrests made by SIEG throughout the majority of 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-SIEG agencies also increased from 216 to 233. Violations of the *Controlled Substance Act* accounted for more drug arrests made by non-SIEG agencies throughout the majority of the period analyzed than violations of the *Cannabis Control Act*.

Between 2002 and 2011, the number of SIEG arrests for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* increased, from 42 to 154, while arrests for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* decreased 45 percent, from 121 to 67. In 2011, 70 percent of all drug arrests made by SIEG were for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act*.

The quantity of cannabis seized by SIEG fluctuated greatly between 2002 and 2011. SIEG also seized 9,996 grams of cocaine between 2002 and 2011.

Between 2002 and 2011, 1,366 drug prosecutions were initiated as a result of SIEG arrests in Jackson, Union and Williamson counties. During the period examined, the number of SIEG drug arrests increased 36 percent, and 91 percent of all drug arrests by SIEG resulted in prosecution. Sixty percent of SIEG drug offender prosecutions during this period were for violations of the *Controlled Substance Act*.

Using CHRI data, it was determined in that 2011 there were 57 drug convictions in SIEG counties. The data reports supplied to ICJIA by SIEG reported that they had 21 task force drug convictions in 2011. Assuming that the majority, if not all, of SIEG arrests were made within Jackson, Union, and Williamson counties, then 37 percent of the Jackson, Union, and Williamson counties drug convictions were from SIEG. SIEG convictions accounted for approximately 42 percent, or 8 of the 19, *Cannabis Control Act* convictions and 34 percent, or 13 of the 38, *Controlled Substance Act* convictions in Jackson, Union, and Williamson counties.

According to SIEG data reports to the Authority, between 2002 and 2011 the number of convicted SIEG drug offenders sentenced to prison (including the Federal Bureau of Prisons) decreased. The number of drug offenders sentenced to probation or to county jail also decreased. In 2011, probation sentences were most common among convicted SIEG drug offenders (43 percent), followed by prison sentences (39 percent). The remaining 18 percent consisted of sentences to court supervision and 'other'.

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

While SIEG reported that heroin was less available in SIEG counties, PCP appears to be more readily available in the county.

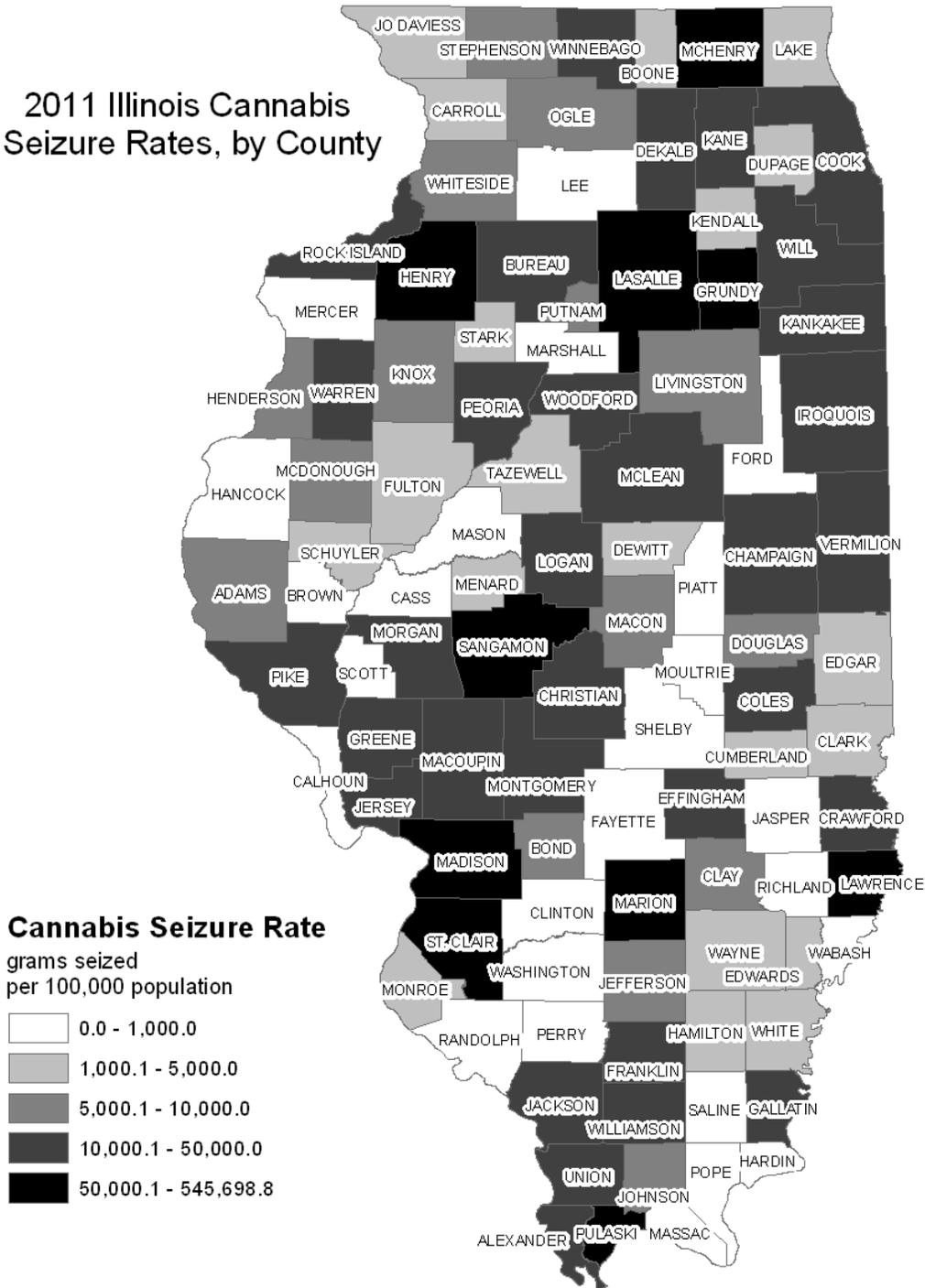
The reported 2009 average prices of cocaine, crack, cannabis, and methamphetamine were relatively consistent statewide and in mostly rural regions. Heroin had a lower average price in the SEIG region than other regions.

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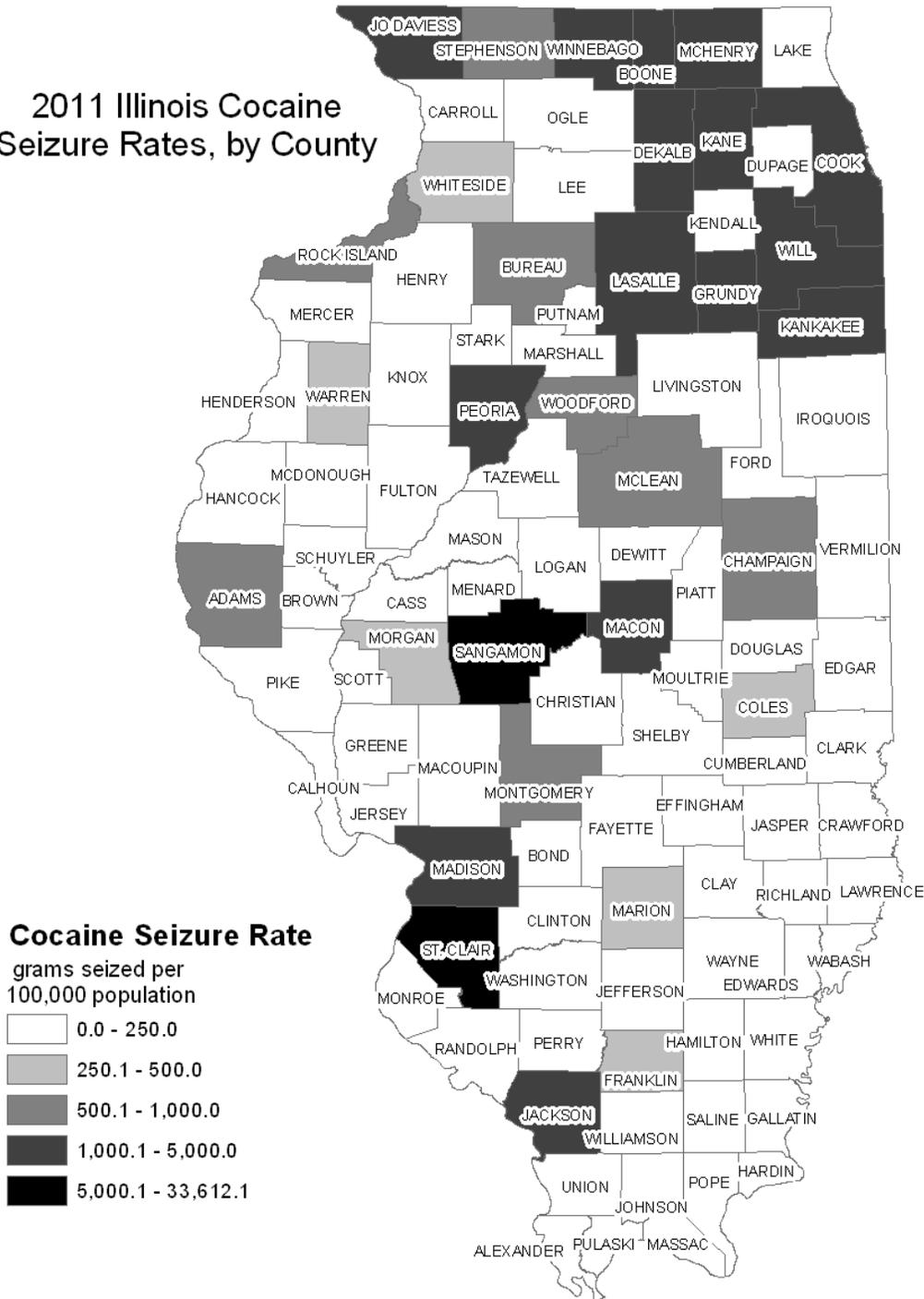
Appendix A

2011 Illinois Cannabis Seizure Rates, by County



Appendix B

2011 Illinois Cocaine Seizure Rates, by County



Appendix E

2011 Illinois Meth Seizure Rates, by County

