



# COLLABORATING TO FIGHT DRUG CRIME: MULTI-JURISTICTIONAL TASK FORCES

## A Profile of Task Force 6





# Collaborating to fight drug crime: Profile of Task Force 6

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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 12<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>1</sup> 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

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<sup>1</sup> 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 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 Task Force 6, which covers DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties with an estimated total population of 225,083 in 2010. In 2010, six local police agencies participated in Task Force 6. A participating agency is defined as one that contributes either personnel or financial resources to the task force. Six officers were assigned to Task Force 6 in 2010, five of the officers were assigned by participating agencies and one 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 Task Force 6 from federal fiscal year (FFY) 2007 to 2011. During the past five FFYs, the award amount has remained relatively stable at approximately \$64,000.

**Table 1**  
**Task Force 6 grant totals**

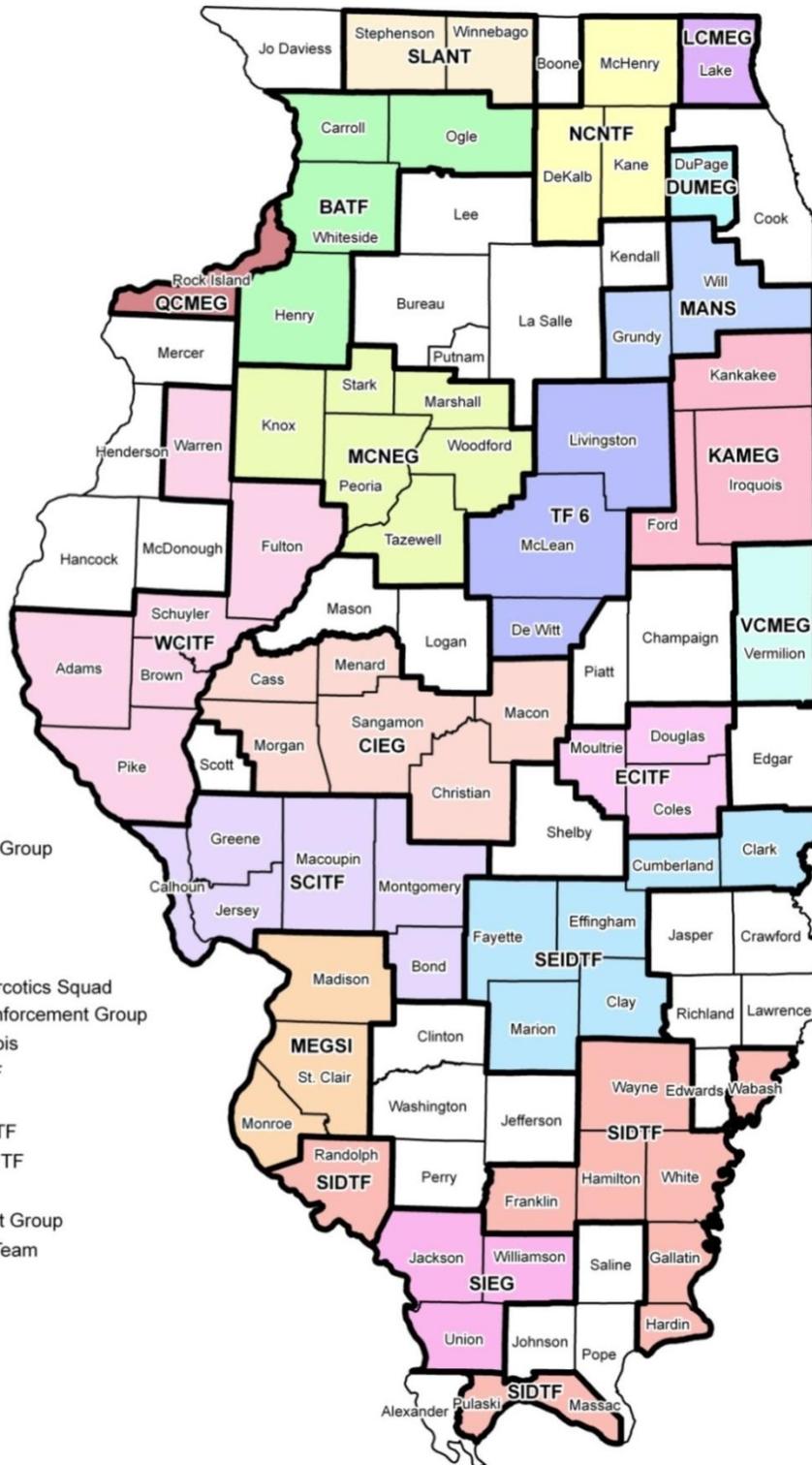
<b>Federal fiscal year</b>	<b>Grant Amount</b>
2007	\$63,352
2008	\$63,900
2009	\$63,288
2010	\$64,106
2011	\$64,106

# 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

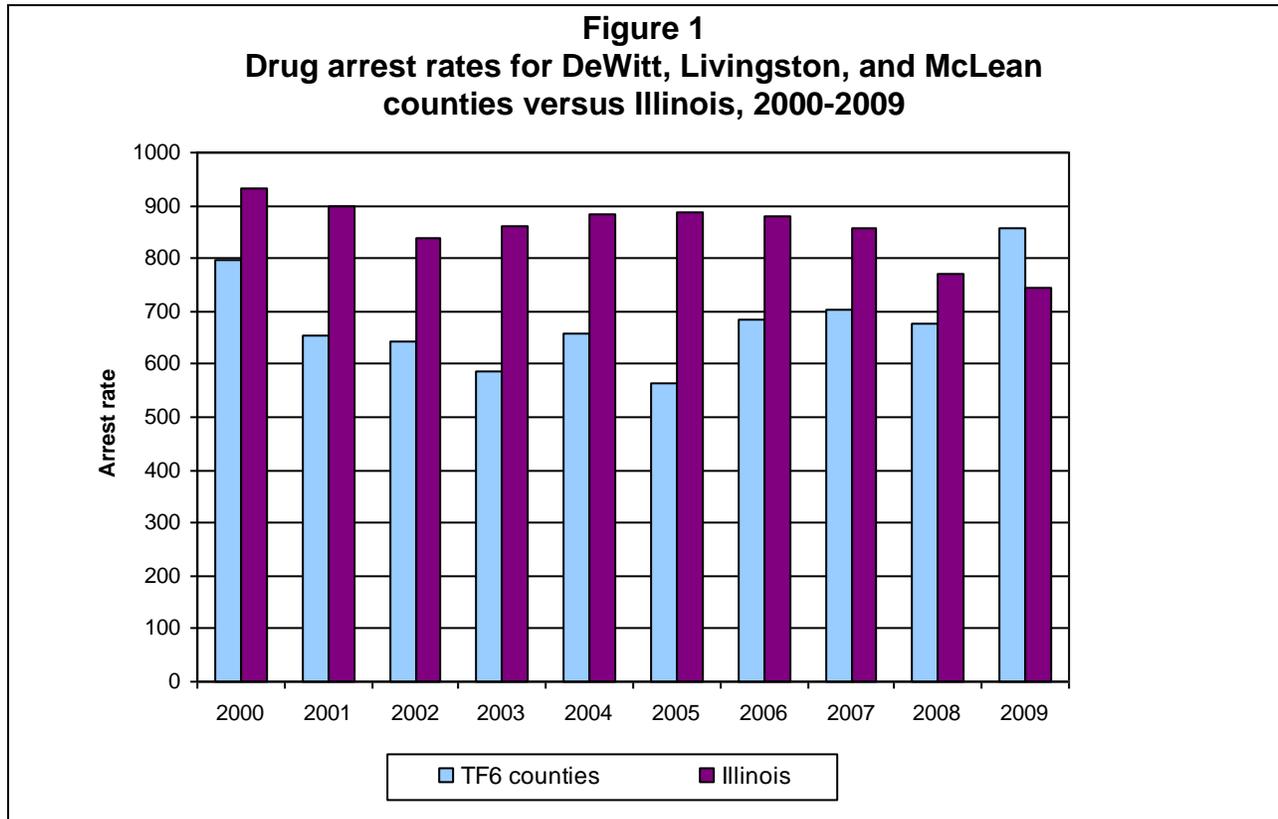
Two sources of drug arrest data are presented in this section: 1) quarterly data reports for the period 2002-2011 submitted by Task Force 6 (TF6) to the ICJIA as a grant requirement; and 2) drug arrest statistics for 2002-2011 derived from criminal history record information (CHRI) submitted by law enforcement agencies in DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties (TF6 counties) to the Illinois State at the time of arrest, including those made by both Task Force 6 and non-Task Force 6 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 TF6. The CHRI data were used to obtain the number of drug arrest for all law enforcement agencies in DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties from 2002-2011, from which TF6 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.

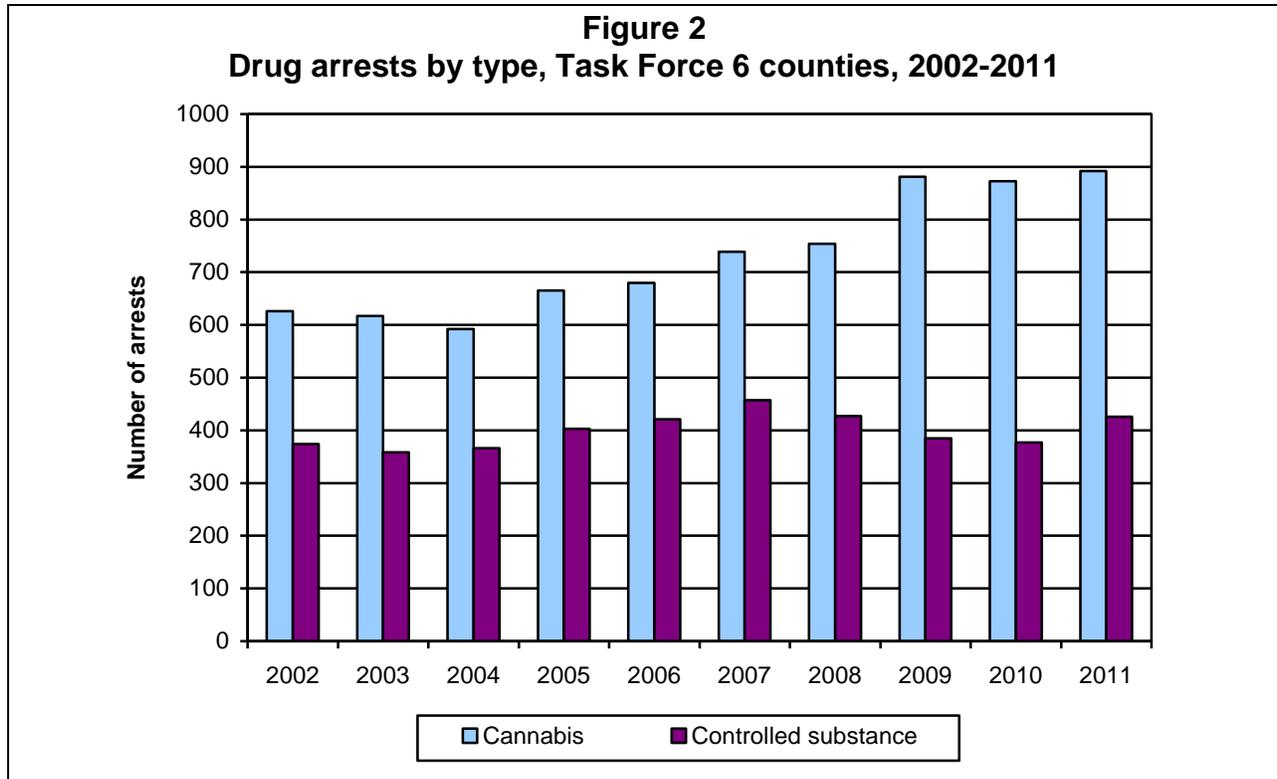
## Drug arrests

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 DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties increased eight percent, from 795 arrests per 100,000 population to 856 arrests per 100,000 population (*Figure 1*).



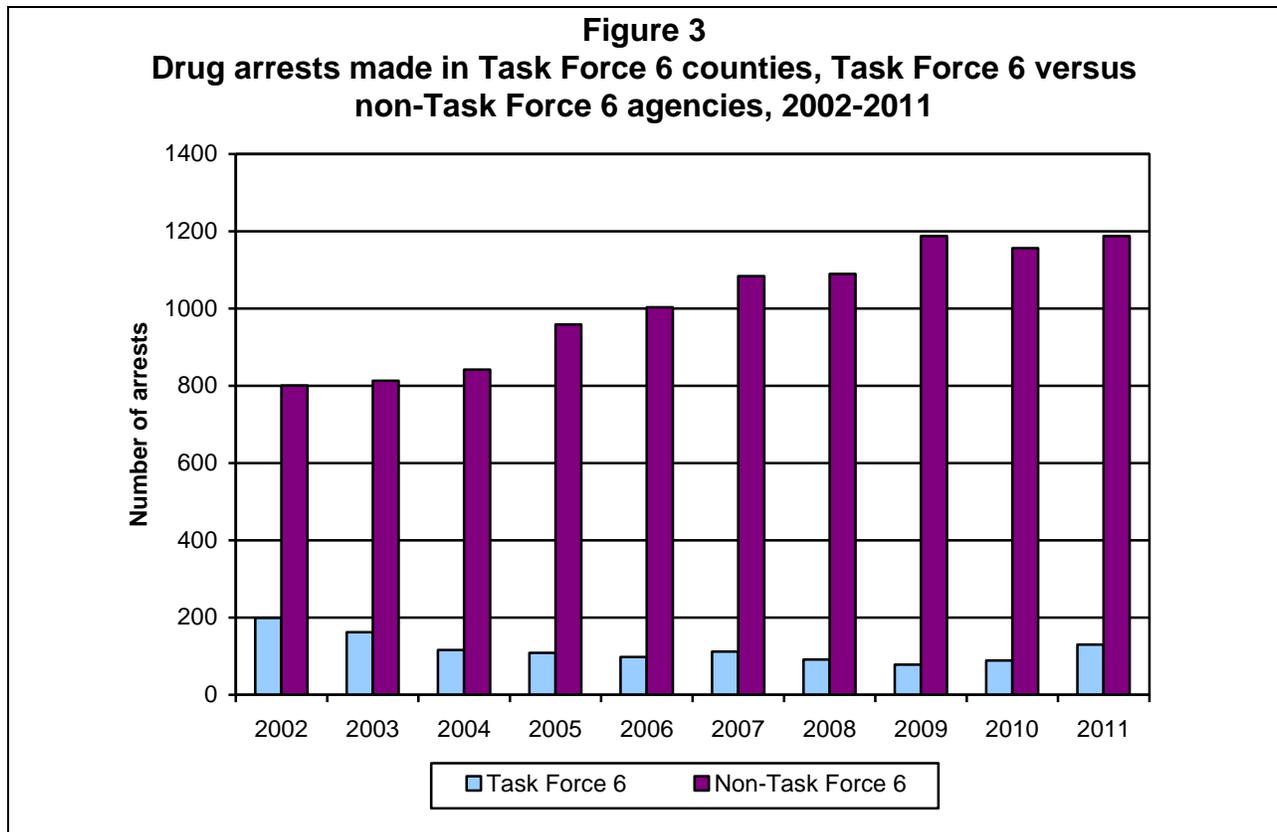
Source: Illinois State Police

From 2002 to 2011, the number of drug arrests for cannabis and controlled substances reported in the CHRI data in TF6 counties increased. This includes arrests made by all law enforcement officers—both TF6 and non-TF6. 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 TF6 counties from 2002 to 2011. The number of cannabis drug arrests in TF6 counties increased from 626 in 2002 to 892 in 2011, and the number of controlled substance arrests increased from 374 in 2002 to 426 in 2011.



Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

Using CHRI data, it was possible to isolate non-TF6 drug arrests by subtracting drug arrests reported by TF6 from the total arrests in CHRI for DeWitt, Livingston and McLean counties, as both appear in CHRI through the fingerprinting process at booking. *Figure 3* shows the number of drug arrests made each year by TF6 officers and non-TF6 agencies from 2002 to 2011. In TF6 counties, the number of drug arrests made by non-TF6 agencies increased 48 percent from 801 in 2002 to 1,188 arrests in 2011. The number of drug arrests made by TF6 shows a decrease from 199 arrests in 2002 to 130 arrests in 2011.

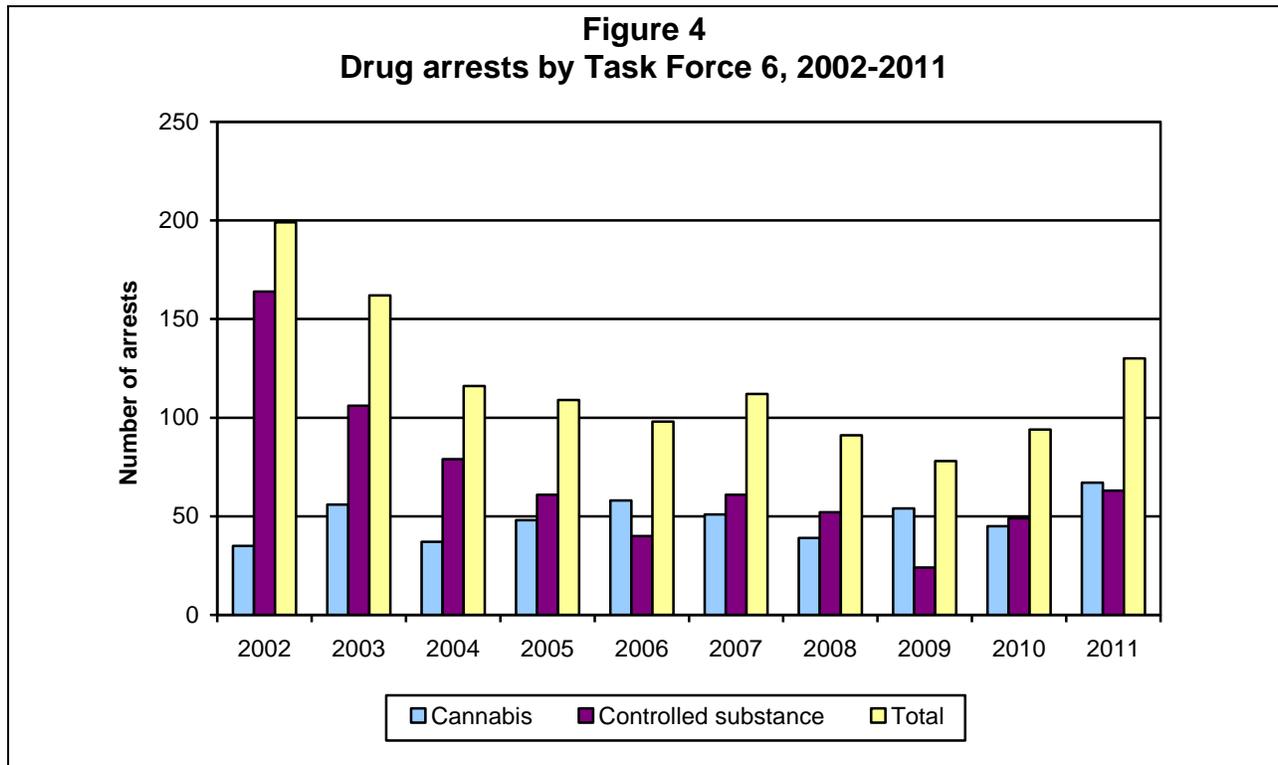


Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA; Task Force 6 data reports submitted to ICJIA

In 2011, there were 575 felony drug arrests made in Task Force 6 counties. Task Force 6 reported that they made 119 felony drug arrests in 2011. Assuming that the majority, if not all, of TF6 arrests were made within DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties, then 21 percent were made by TF6. TF6 also made approximately two percent or 11 of the 743, misdemeanor arrests in TF6 counties. In total, then, the six officers assigned to Task Force 6—five from local agencies and one ISP officer—made 130 drug arrests, or approximately 22 drug arrests per officer. In DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties, the 403 full time sworn officers made approximately 1,188 drug arrests or approximately 3 arrests per officer<sup>2</sup>.

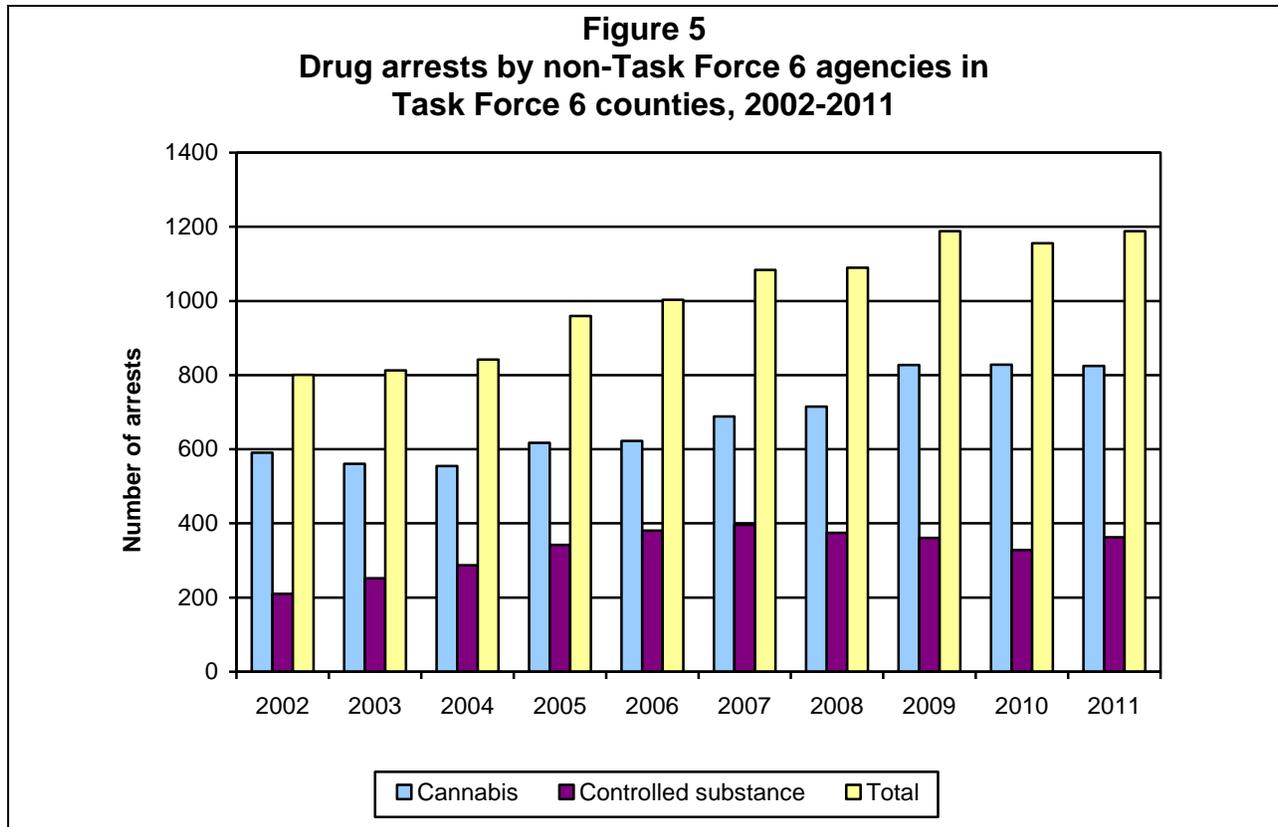
<sup>2</sup> Please note that the main focus of Task Force 6 officers is drug arrests. Non-task force law enforcement officers within DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties handle all criminal cases and arrests within the county and are not focused solely on drug cases.

From 2002 to 2011, the number of cannabis and controlled substances arrests made by TF6 and reported to the ICJIA decreased, from 199 to 130. Violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* accounted for more drug arrests made by TF6 throughout 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, from 164 to 63, while the number of TF6 arrests for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* nearly doubled, from 35 to 67 (Figure 4).



Source: TF6 data reports to the ICJIA

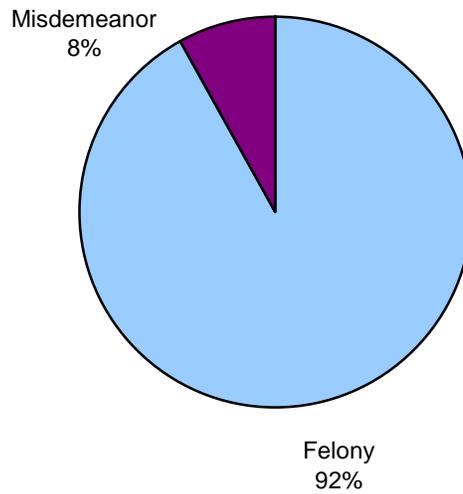
Figure 5 presents the number of cannabis and controlled substances arrests made by non-TF6 agencies in DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties during the period 2002 to 2011. From 2002 to 2011, the number of cannabis and controlled substances arrests made by non-TF6 agencies increased 48 percent from 801 to 1,188. Violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* consistently accounted for more drug arrests made by non-TF6 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 591 to 825, while the number of non-TF6 agency arrests for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* increased from 210 to 363.



Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

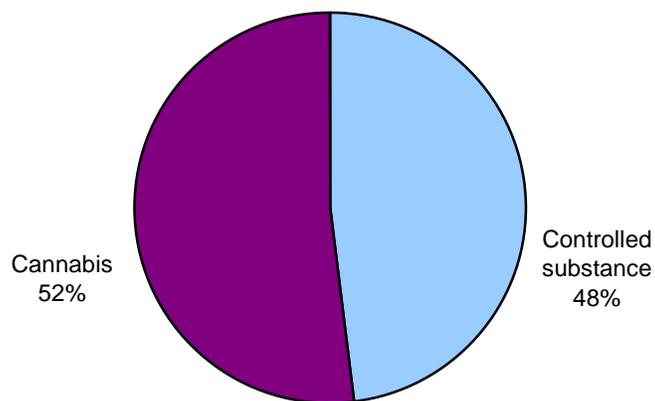
In 2011, 48 percent of the drug arrests made by TF6 were for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act*, compared to 82 percent in 2002. In 2011, 92 percent of drug arrests made by TF6 were felonies, while 8 percent were misdemeanor arrests (*Figure 6* and *Figure 7*).

**Figure 6**  
**Percent of TF6 arrests in TF6 counties by offense type, 2011**



Source: TF6 data reports to the ICJIA

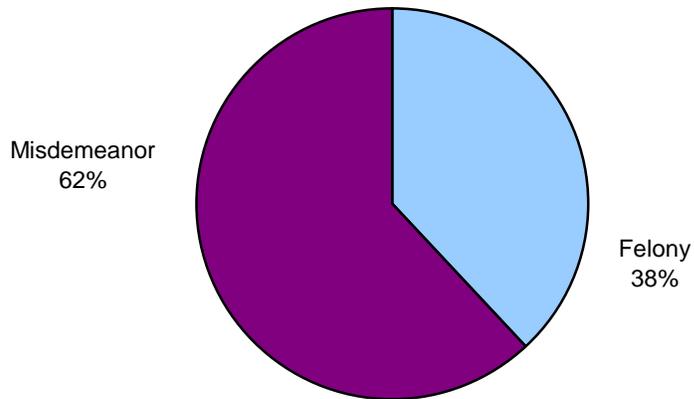
**Figure 7**  
**Percent of TF6 arrests in TF6 counties by violation type, 2011**



Source: TF6 data reports to the ICJIA

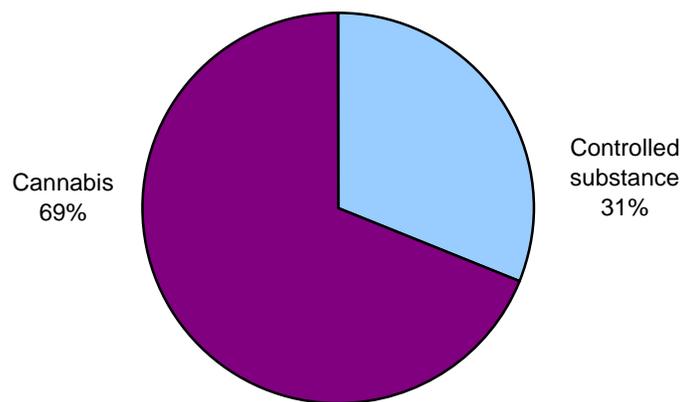
In contrast to TF6 drug arrests, approximately 38 percent of drug arrests made by non-TF6 agencies in TF6 counties in 2011 were felonies and approximately 62 percent were misdemeanor arrests. In 2011, 69 percent of the drug arrests made by non-TF6 agencies were for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* (Figure 8 and 9).

**Figure 8**  
**Percent of non-TF6 arrests in TF6 counties**  
**by offense type, 2011**



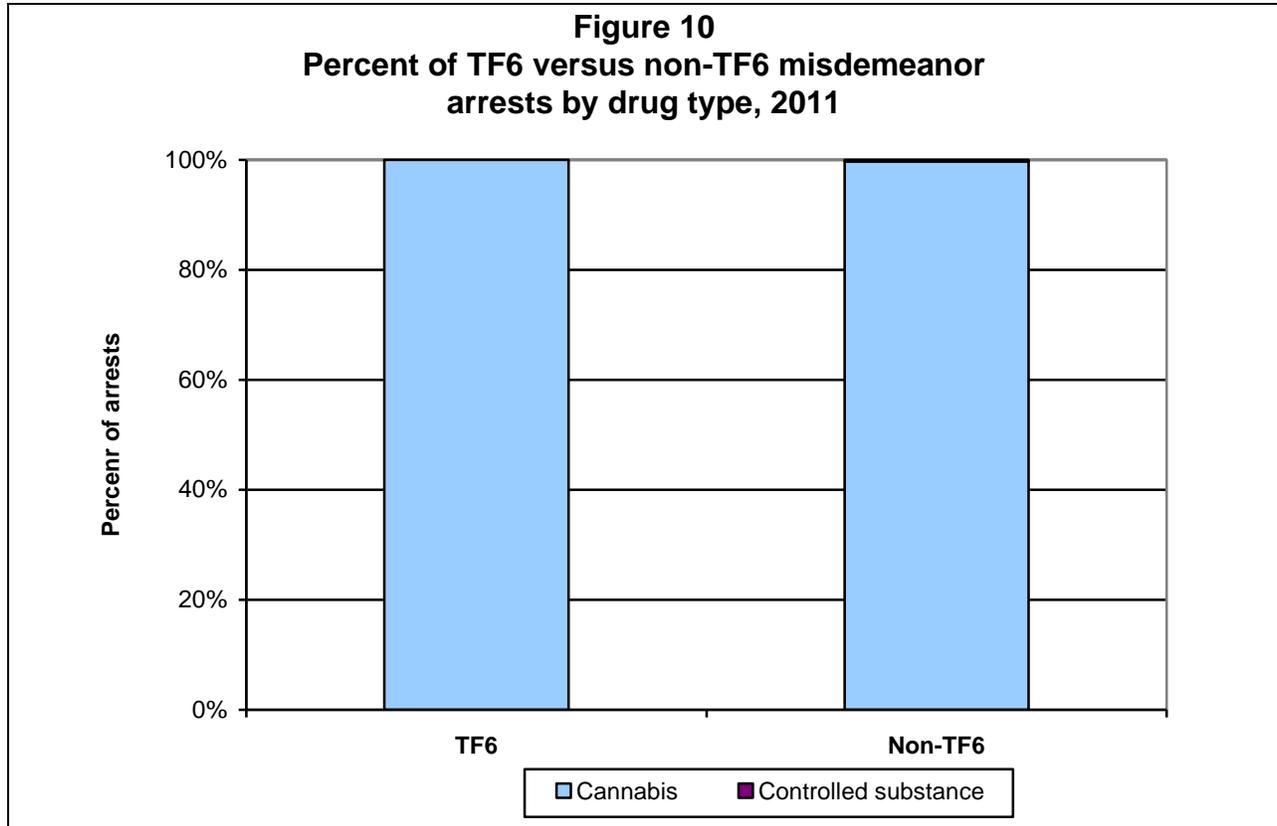
Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

**Figure 9**  
**Percent of non-TF6 arrests in TF6 counties**  
**by violation type, 2011**



Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

In 2011, TF6 made 11 misdemeanor arrests. All of those arrests were for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act*. During the same time period, non-TF6 agencies made 732 misdemeanor arrests, with 99 percent being for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* (Figure 10).



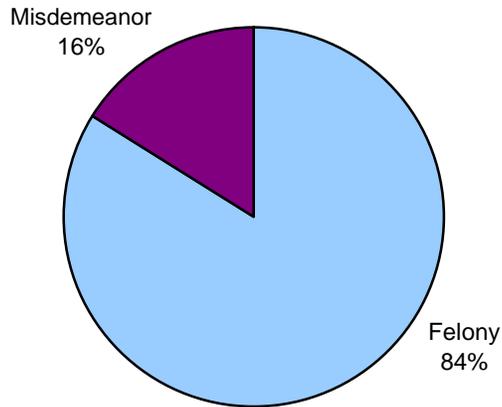
Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA; TF6 data reports to ICJIA

### **Cannabis arrests by class of offense**

As seen in *Figure 2*, cannabis arrests in TF6 counties (for both TF6 and non-TF6 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.

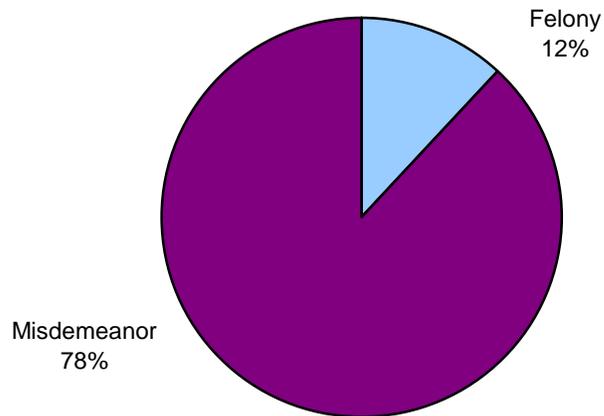
More than three-quarters of the cannabis arrests made by TF6 were felony arrests. In 2011, 84 percent of the cannabis arrests made by TF6 were felony arrests compared to 12 percent for non-TF6 agencies. In contrast, non-TF6 cannabis arrests were primarily for misdemeanor arrests (*Figure 11 and 12*).

**Figure 11**  
**Task Force 6 cannabis arrests by class,**  
**2011**



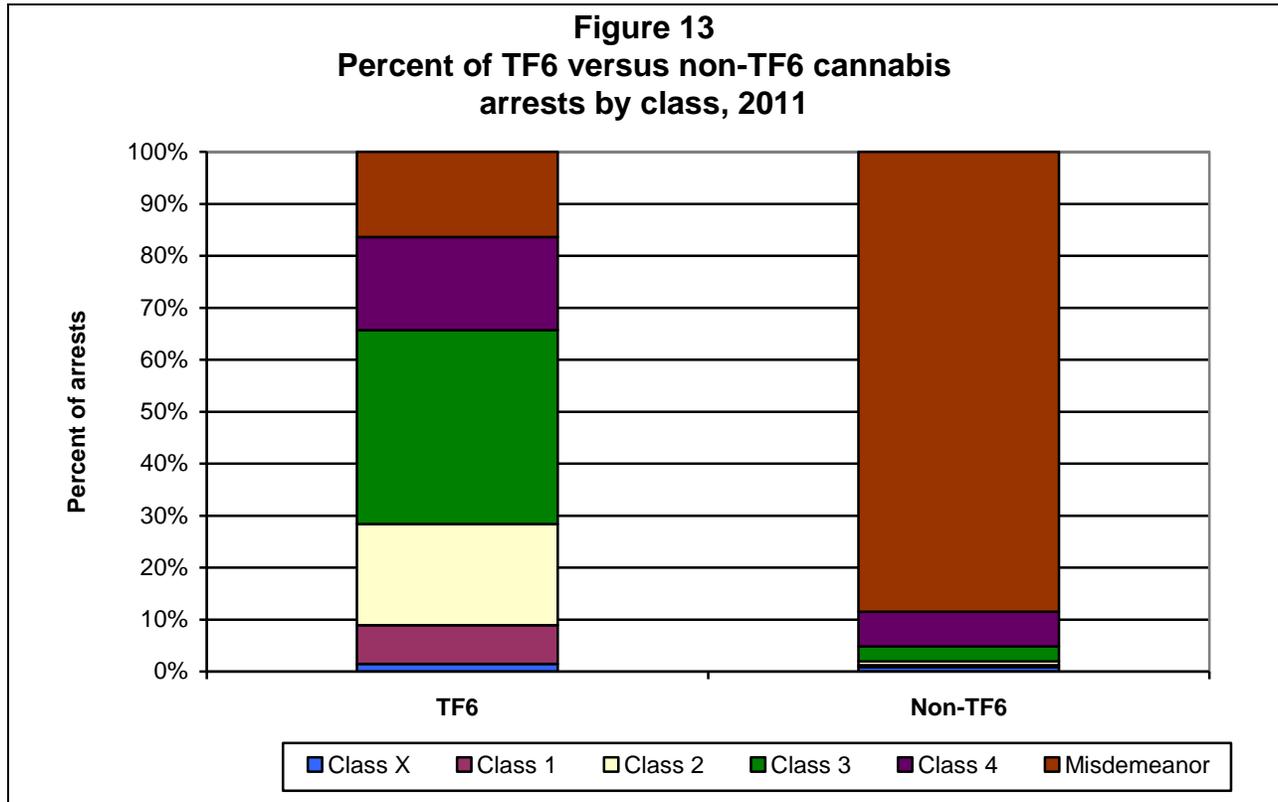
Source: TF6 data reports to ICJIA

**Figure 12**  
**Non-Task Force 6 cannabis arrests by**  
**class, 2011**



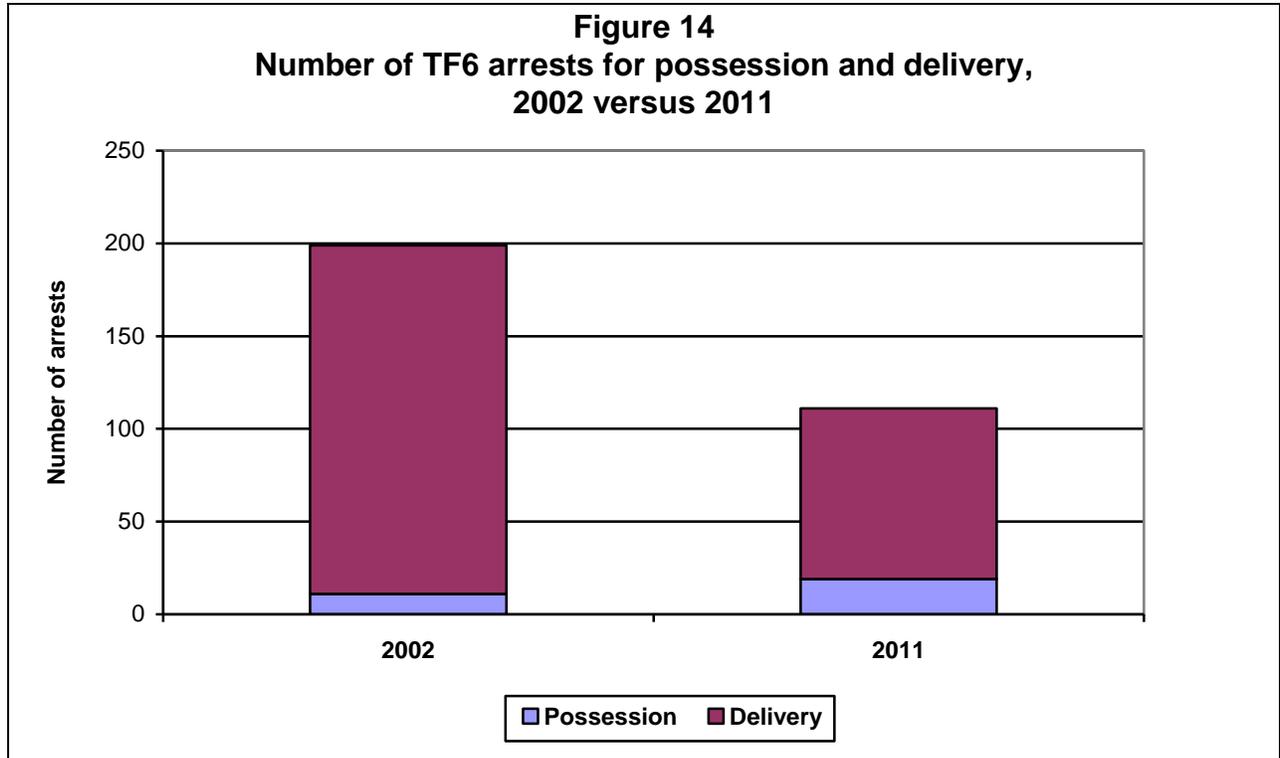
Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

Figure 13 shows the number of cannabis arrests by class for both TF6 and non-TF6 agencies in 2011. Most felony arrests by TF6 were for Class 3 felonies. The majority of felony arrests by non-TF6 agencies were for Class 4 felonies, however, as indicated earlier, felony arrests overall were much less prevalent compared to TF6 agencies. Approximately one percent of both TF6 and non-TF6 agencies cannabis arrests were for a Class X felony.



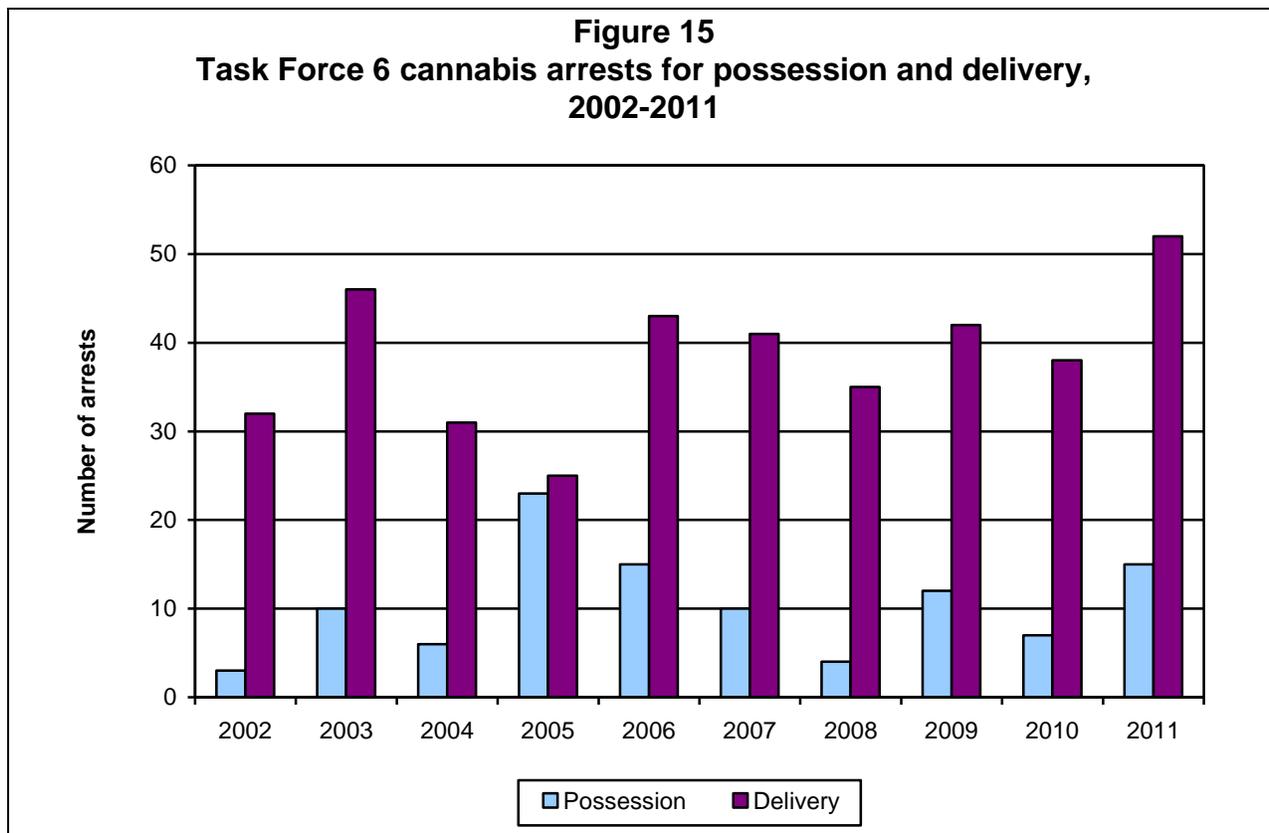
Source: TF6 data reports to the ICJIA; CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

Between 2002 and 2011, the number of drug delivery arrests made by TF6 decreased from 188 to 92 (*Figure 14*). Arrests for drug delivery accounted for 85 percent of all drug arrests made by TF6 between 2002 and 2011.



Source: TF6 data reports to the ICJIA

During the period analyzed, delivery of cannabis accounted for nearly 80 percent of all arrests for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* (Figure 15). In 2011, 15 arrests were made by TF6 for possession of cannabis compared to three arrests in 2002. Fifty-two arrests were made for delivery of cannabis in 2011 compared to 32 arrests for delivery of cannabis in 2002.



Source: TF6 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 TF6 and reported to the ICJIA. TF6 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 Task Force 6 will be discussed in this section and therefore comparisons can not 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 TF6 fluctuated greatly between 2002 and 2011. In 2002, TF6 seized over 3.05 million grams of cannabis and in 2009 TF6 seized over 182,000 grams of cannabis (*Table 2*). Cannabis accounted for an average of 90 percent of the total drug seizures made by TF6 from 2002 to 2011.

**Table 2**  
**Cannabis seized by TF6, 2002-2011**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount seized in grams</b>
2002	3,058,114
2003	12,382
2004	14,528
2005	22,179
2006	9,554
2007	150,354
2008	27,619
2009	182,362
2010	19,170
2011	11,012

Source: TF6 data reports to the ICJIA

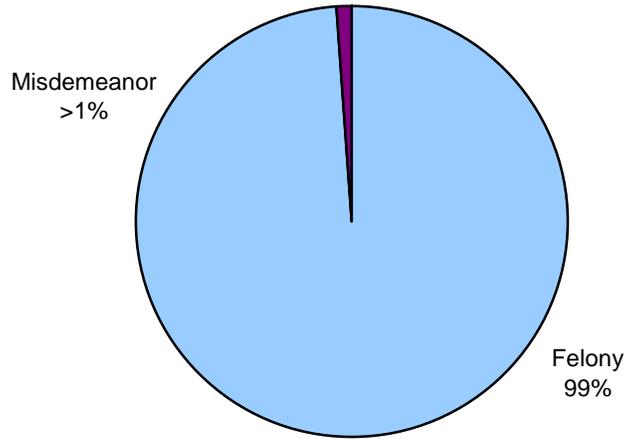
## Controlled substance arrests

In DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties, based on CHRI data, arrests for violations of Illinois' *Controlled Substances Act* increased 14 percent between 2002 and 2011, from 374 to 426 arrests.

Task Force 6 arrests for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* decreased 62 percent from 164 to 63 arrests during that time. In 2011, the 63 arrests for controlled substance violations accounted for 48 percent of all drug arrests reported to the ICJIA by the unit.

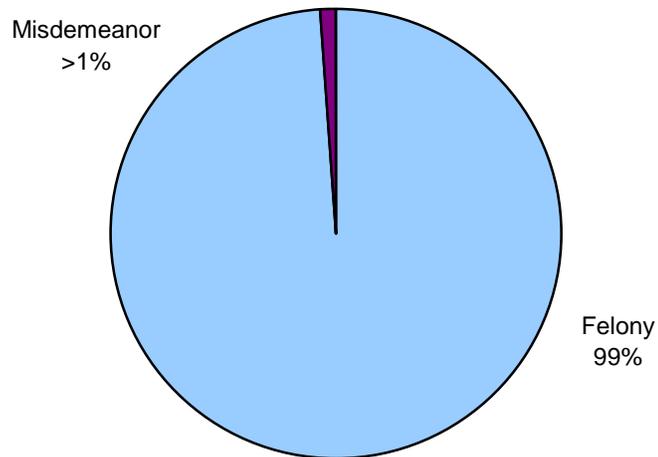
Over 99 percent of controlled substance arrests made by TF6 and non-TF6 agencies were felony arrests in 2011 (*Figure 16 and 17*).

**Figure 16**  
**Task Force 6 controlled substance arrests**  
**by class, 2011**



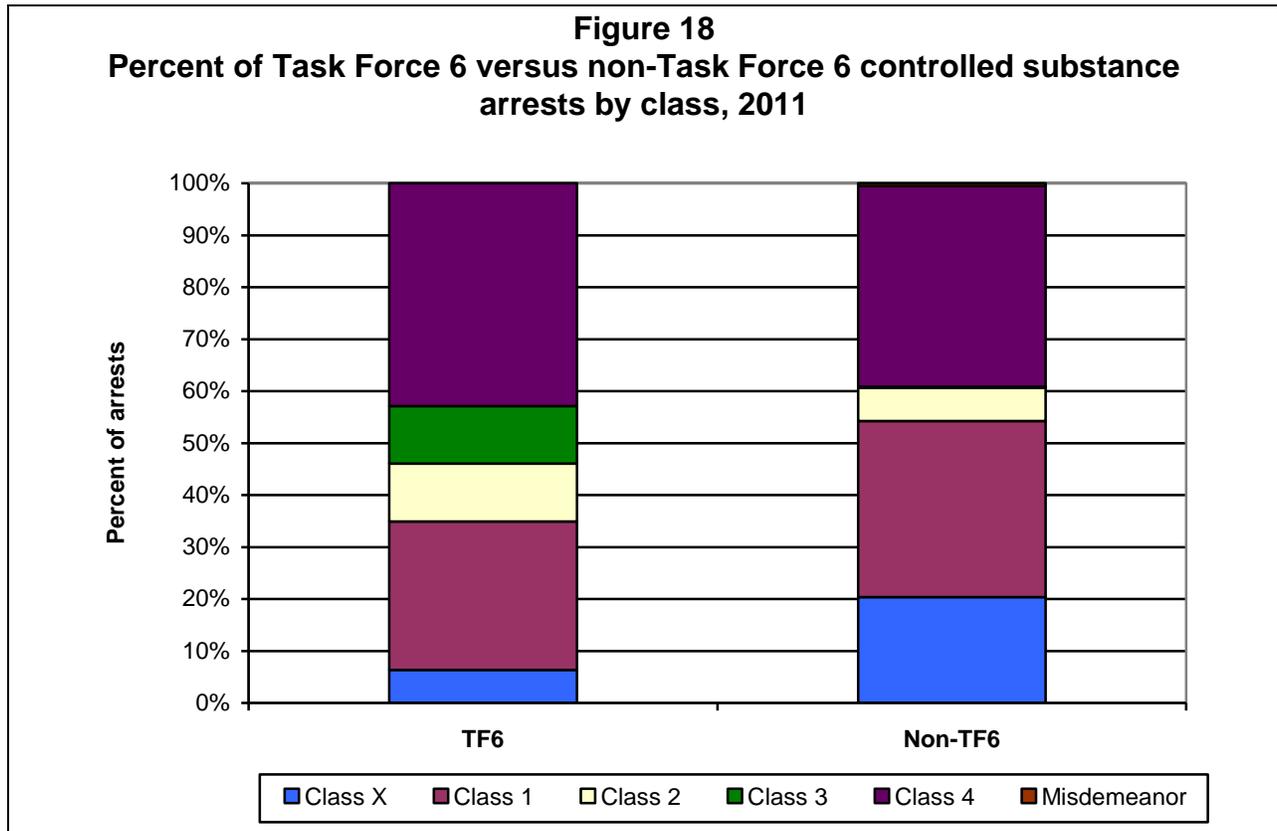
Source: TF6 data reports to the ICJIA

**Figure 17**  
**Non-Task Force 6 controlled substance**  
**arrests by class, 2011**



Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

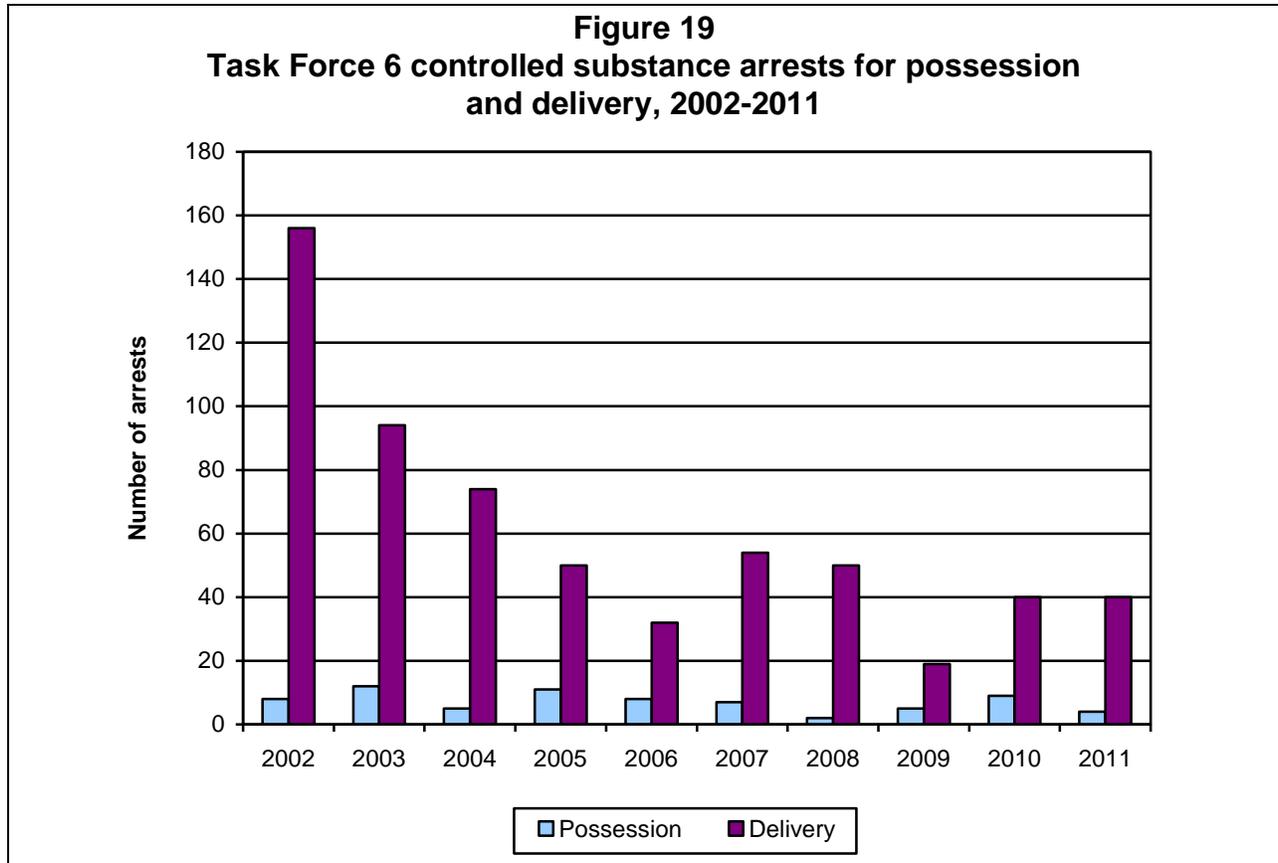
Figure 18 shows the number of controlled substance arrests by class for both TF6 and non-TF6 agencies in 2011. Approximately six percent of TF6 controlled substance arrests were for Class X felonies. Also, approximately 29 percent of the controlled substance arrests made by TF6 were for Class 1 felonies and 43 percent were for Class 4 felonies. The highest portion, 39 percent, of controlled substance arrests by non-TF6 agencies were for Class 4 felonies.



Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA; TF6 data reports to ICJIA

## TF6 drug arrests by type

As indicated previously, the majority of all drug arrests reported by TF6 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 TF6 decreased from 156 to 40. During the same period, arrests for drug delivery accounted for 85 percent of all drug arrests made by TF6 between 2002 and 2011. Arrests for delivery of controlled substances accounted for 90 percent of the total number of arrests made for violations of the *Controlled Substance Act* (Figure 19).



Source: TF6 data reports to the ICJIA

## Cocaine seizures

Between 2002 and 2011, TF6 seized 36,652 grams of cocaine (*Table 3*). TF6 seized over 12,000 grams of cocaine in both 2002 and 2010. This is in comparison to a low seizure of 3 grams in 2011.

During the period analyzed, powder cocaine, rather than crack cocaine, accounted for nearly all cocaine seized by TF6 and the region covered by TF6 (96 percent).

**Table 3**  
**Cocaine\* seized by TF6, 2002-2011**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Amount seized in grams</b>
2002	18,212
2003	355
2004	2,023
2005	2,296
2006	171
2007	712
2008	216
2009	85
2010	12,579
2011	3

\*Includes both powder and crack cocaine seizures  
Source: TF6 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.

TF6 seized 125 grams of methamphetamine between 2002 and 2011. TF6 also seized 1,289 grams of heroin between 2002 and 2011. TF6 seized 1,200 grams of heroin in 2010. The amounts all of other controlled substance seizures are small relative to cocaine seizures.

# Trends in prosecutions for drug offenses and all felonies

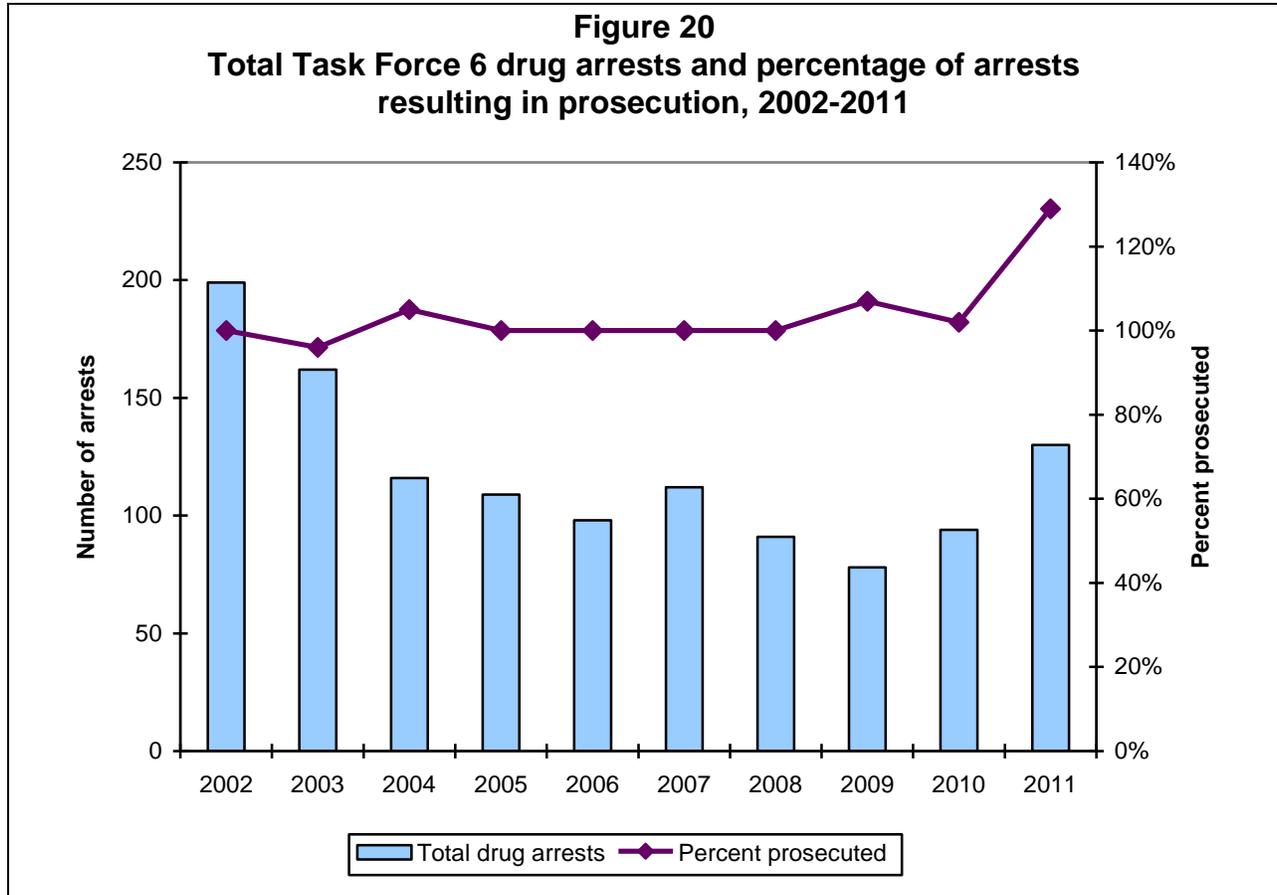
## Drug prosecutions

Between 2002 and 2011, 1,154 drug prosecutions were initiated as a result of TF6 arrests in DeWitt, Livingston and McLean 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, TF6 drug arrests decreased 35 percent, from 199 in 2002 to 130 in 2011 (Figure 20). During that time period, 97 percent of all drug arrests by TF6 resulted in prosecution. Fifty-six percent of TF6 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: TF6 data reports to the ICJIA

## Drug convictions

Between 2002 and 2011, 72 percent of the 1,154 drug offenders prosecuted as a result of TF6 activity were convicted (n=832). Convictions for controlled substances accounted for 61 percent of all TF6 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 TF6 is currently the only readily available information on drug convictions.

Using CHRI data, it was possible to isolate non-TF6 convictions by subtracting drug convictions reported by TF6 from the total drug convictions in CHRI for DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties, as both appear in CHRI. In 2011, there were 441 drug convictions in TF6 counties. TF6 reported that they had 84 task force drug offenders convicted in 2011. Assuming that the majority, if not all, of TF6 arrests were made within TF6 counties, then 19 percent of TF6 counties drug convictions were from TF6. TF6 convictions accounted for approximately 16 percent, or 39 of the 237, Cannabis Control Act convictions and 22 percent, or 45 of the 204, Controlled Substance Act convictions in TF6 counties.

# Drug offender sentencing trends

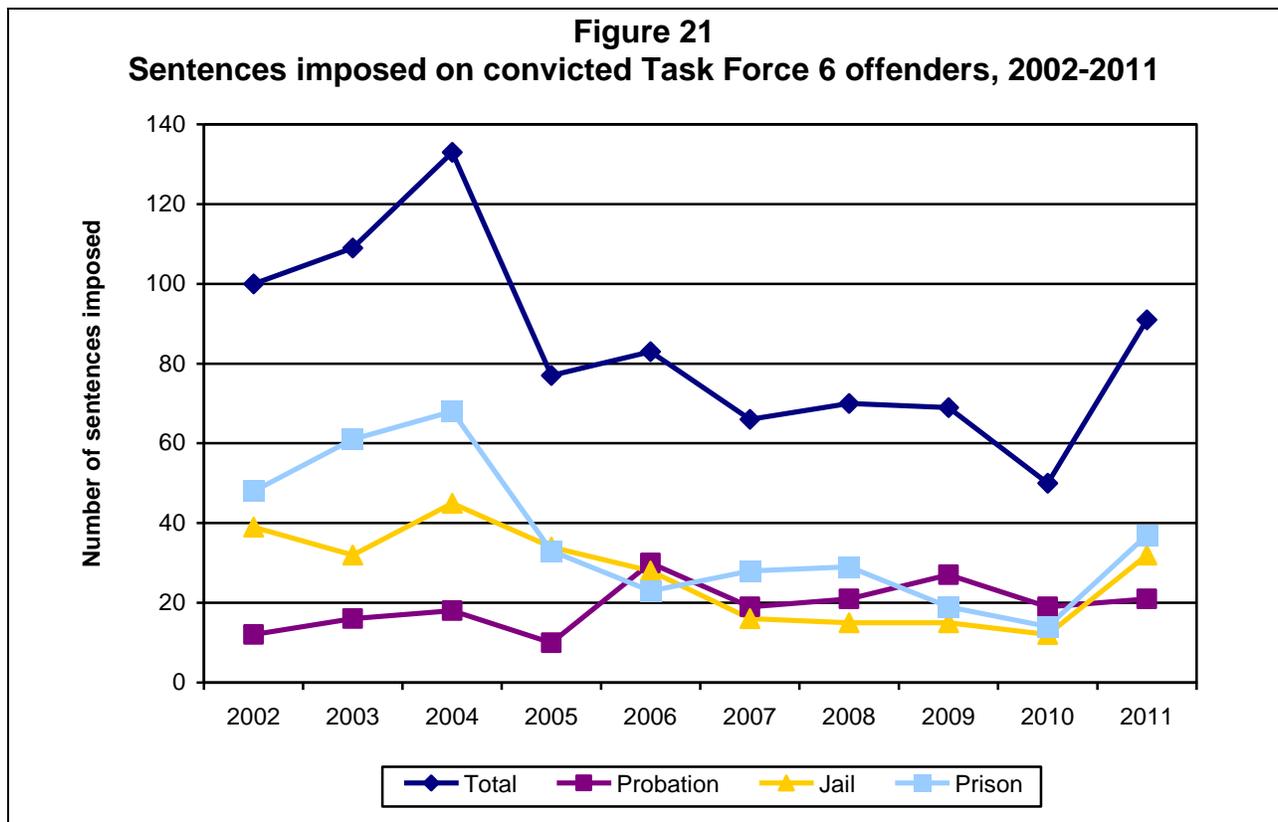
Under Illinois law, those convicted of most Class 1, 2, 3, and 4 felonies can be sentenced to a period of probation, periodic imprisonment, conditional discharge, imprisonment, a fine, restitution to the victim, and/or participation in an impact incarceration program. A fine or restitution cannot be 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 TF6, between 2002 and 2011, the number of TF6 drug offenders convicted and sentenced for their offenses decreased, from 100 to 91.

According to TF6 data reports to the ICJIA, between 2002 and 2011 the number of convicted TF6 drug offenders sentenced to prison decreased from 48 to 37. The number increased for probation, from 12 to 21. In addition, the number of convicted TF6 drug offenders sentenced to county jail (which could include jail in combination with probation) decreased from 39 to 32 (Figure 21). In 2011, one drug offender had a sentence of “other”.

In 2011, prison sentences were most common among convicted TF6 drug offenders (41 percent), followed by jail sentences (35 percent), and probation sentences (23 percent). The remaining 1 percent consisted of a sentence of “other”.

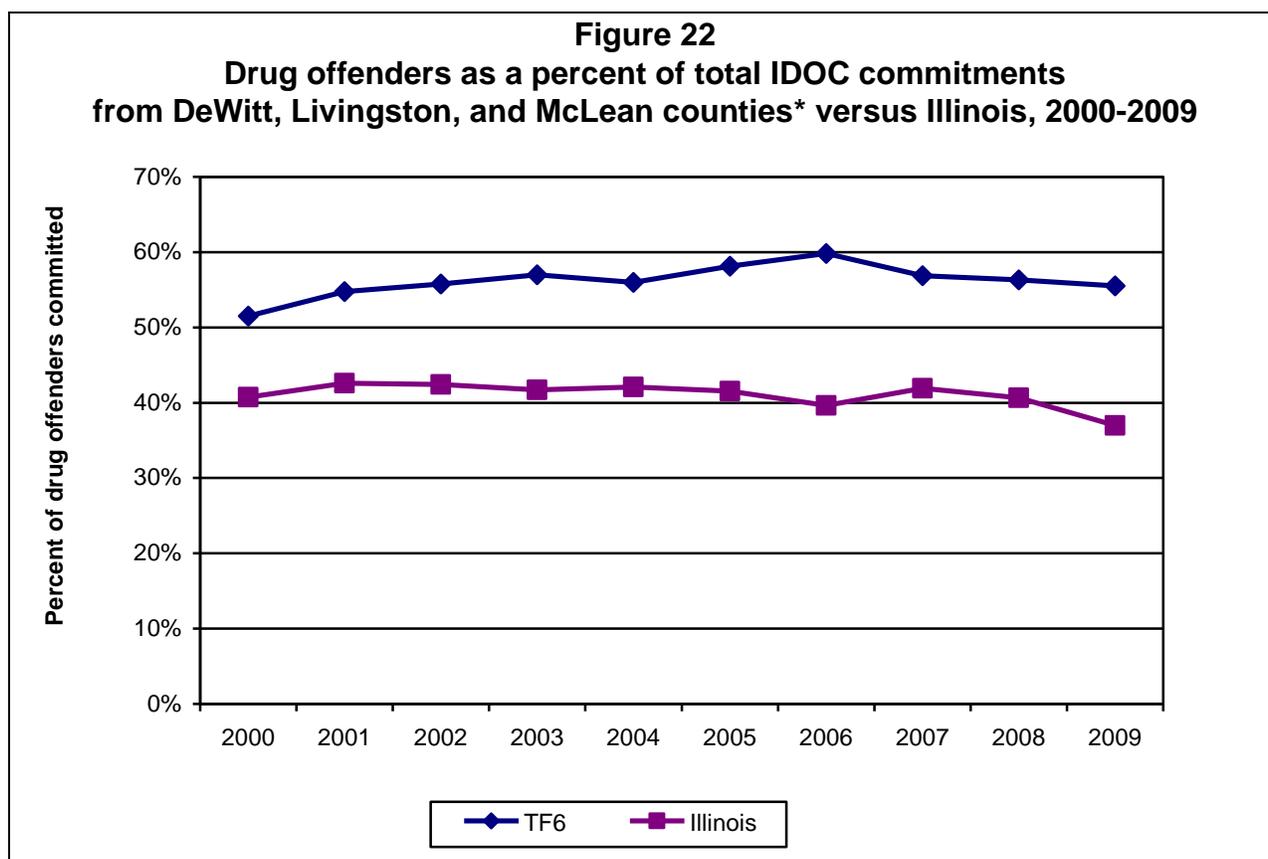


Source: TF6 data reports to the ICJIA

## Sentences to corrections

According to the Illinois Department of Corrections, between state fiscal years<sup>3</sup> 2000 and 2009, the number of new court commitments to corrections for drug arrests made by DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties local law enforcement agencies and TF6 combined more than doubled, from 119 to 257. The number of drug offender commitments resulting from TF6 arrests decreased 23 percent, from 48 to 37 between 2002 and 2011. IDOC commitments from TF6 cases accounted for seven percent of all drug-law violators sentenced to prison from the region in 2009, down from 34 percent in 2002<sup>4</sup>.

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 DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties. In 2000, drug offenses accounted for 52 percent of all DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean county-related commitments to IDOC, compared to 56 percent in 2009 (*Figure 22*).



\*Includes TF6 and Non-TF6 offenders  
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> While total prison sentences are obtained from IDOC data, those resulting from TF6 arrests are obtained from TF6 data reports.

## **Drug sentences to corrections by offense class**

The offense class for drug sentences to corrections in DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties (which includes offenders arrested by Task Force 6) also was examined. Class 4 felonies accounted for the largest proportion (30 percent) of sentences to IDOC for drug offenses during the period studied, followed by Class 1 felonies (27 percent) and Class 2 felonies (27 percent), Class X felonies (9 percent) and Class 3 felonies (7 percent). Jail data is not currently available by offense type.

Between 2001 and 2010, the number of Class 4 felony sentences in DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties increased 67 percent, from 33 to 55, while Class 1 felony increased 75 percent from 32 to 56, Class 2 felony sentences decreased from 56 to 29, and Class 3 felony sentences increased from 4 to 17. The number of Class X felonies tripled, from 7 to 22, 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 mean sentence length for Class 4 felony drug offenders has slightly increased, from 1.8 to 1.9 years. The mean sentence length for Class X felony drug offenders decreased from 8.9 to 8.8 years. Mean sentence length for Class 3 felony drug offenders in Illinois increased, from 2.9 to 3.0 years. Class 2 felony drug offender mean sentence lengths increased from 4.0 to 4.2 years and Class 1 drug offender mean 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.

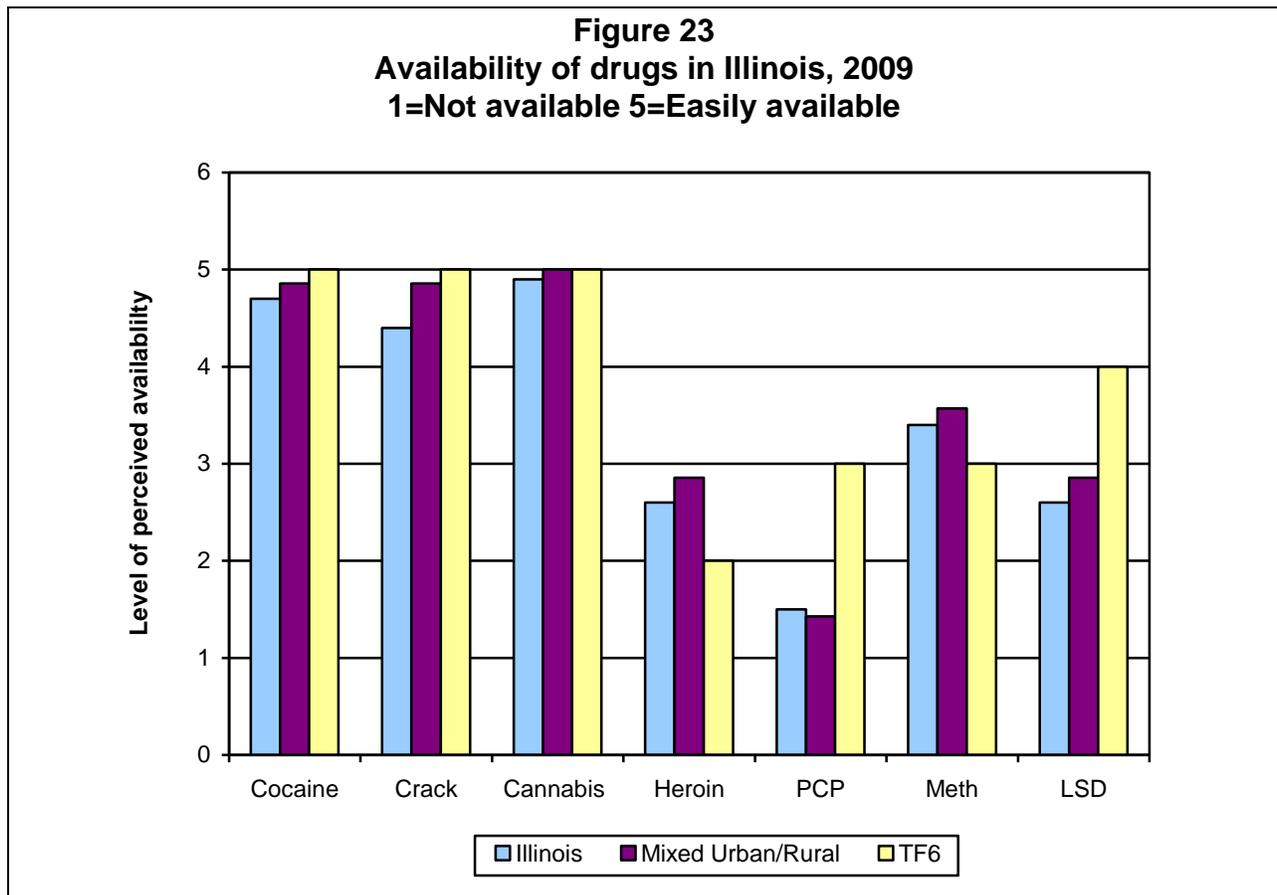
When applicable, responses from the 2000 survey and the most recent 2009 survey were compared. Results were analyzed by region. MEG and task force regions are classified as being either mostly urban, mostly rural, or mixed urban/rural, and were compared to similar units for purposes of this report.

## 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 Task Force 6. The reported availability of methamphetamine, and LSD decreased slightly in the region and the perceived availability of PCP increased. In all MEGs and task forces in mixed urban/rural regions similar to Task Force 6, the perceived availability of heroin increased slightly while PCP, methamphetamine, and LSD decreased slightly.

Methamphetamine was reported as moderately available across Illinois. Task Force 6 reported that meth was less available in this region, similar to the perceptions of other MEGs and task forces in mixed urban/rural regions. PCP appeared to be more readily available in Task Force 6 than other mixed urban/rural areas (*Figure 23*).

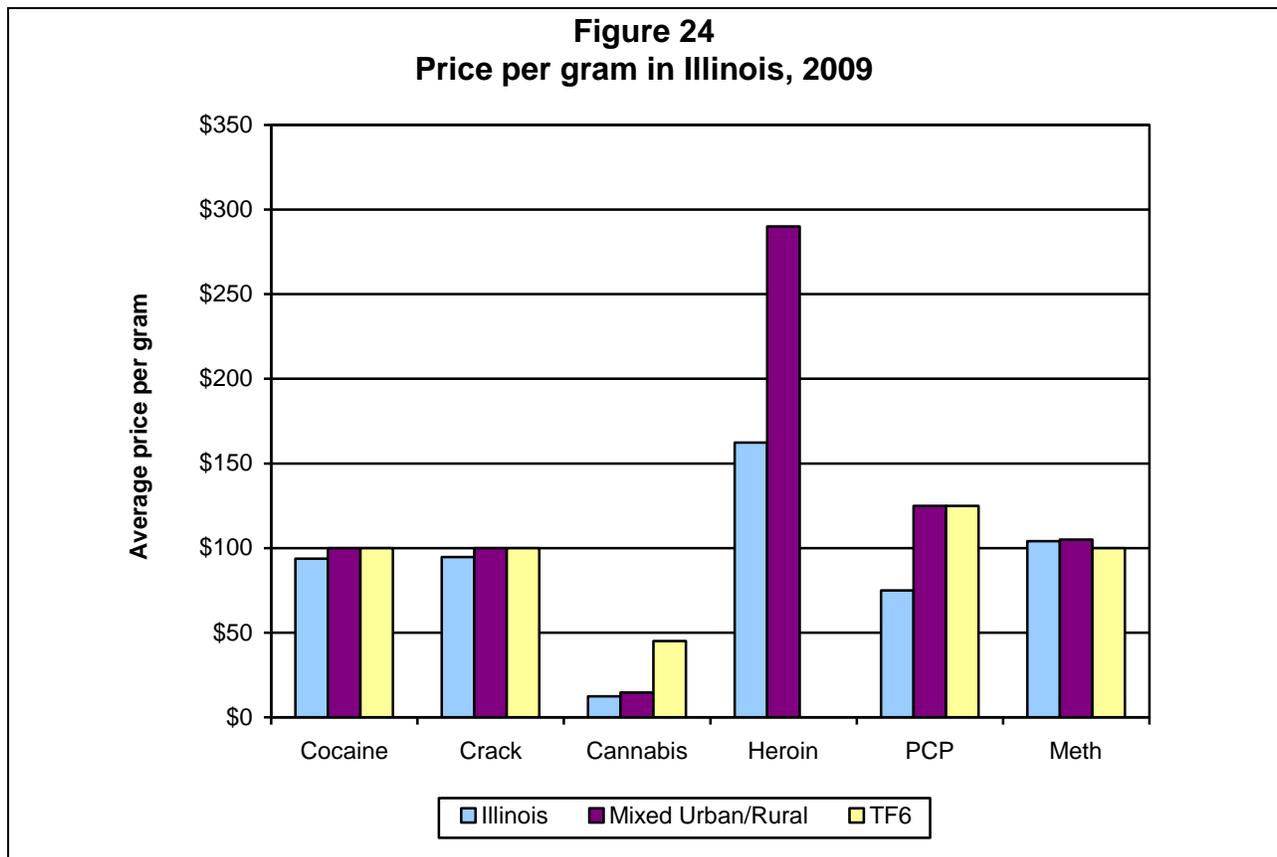


Source: Survey of Illinois MEGs and task forces

## 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 mixed urban/rural regions.

There were changes in the average prices of cannabis and heroin in the region covered by Task Force 6. In 2009, MEGs and task forces reported the average price of cannabis was \$12 per gram statewide, \$15 per gram in mixed urban/rural regions, and \$45 per gram in the Task Force 6 region compared to \$7 per gram in the Task Force 6 region in 2000. The average price of heroin in Illinois experienced mixed changes. Heroin decreased during the last decade to \$162 per gram statewide, increased to \$290 in mixed urban/rural regions, and was reported as \$100 per gram by Task Force 6 in 2000 but was not reported for 2009 by Task Force 6. The average price of PCP and methamphetamine remained stable for the region covered by Task Force 6 (*Figure 24*).



Source: ICJIA Survey of Illinois MEGs and task forces

# Conclusion

In 2010, TF6 consisted of six full-time officers from agencies which comprise more than two-thirds of the population (69 percent) in DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties.

From 2002 to 2011, the number of cannabis and controlled substances arrests made by TF6 and reported to the ICJIA decreased, from 199 to 130 with violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* accounting for more drug arrests made by TF6 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-TF6 agencies increased from 801 to 1,207. Violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* consistently accounted for more drug arrests made by non-TF6 agencies throughout the period analyzed than violations of the *Controlled Substance Act*.

Between 2002 and 2011, the number of TF6 arrests for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* nearly doubled, from 35 to 67, while arrests for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* decreased, from 164 to 63. In 2011, 48 percent of all drug arrests made by TF6 were for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act*.

The quantity of cannabis seized by TF6 fluctuated greatly during this time. Between 2002 and 2011, TF6 seized 36,652 grams of cocaine.

Between 2002 and 2011, 1,154 drug prosecutions were initiated as a result of TF6 arrests in DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties. During the period examined, the number of TF6 drug arrests decreased 35 percent, and 97 percent of all drug arrests by TF6 resulted in prosecution. Fifty-six percent of TF6 drug offender prosecutions during this period were for violations of the *Controlled Substance Act*.

Using CHRI data, it was determined that in 2011 there were 832 drug convictions in DeWitt, Livingston, and McLean counties.

According to the TF6 data reports submitted to the ICJIA, the majority of TF6 drug offenders were sentenced to prison. Of the 91 offenders sentenced in 2011, 41 percent were sentenced to prison, 35 percent were sentenced to a combination of jail and probation, and 24 percent were sentenced to probation.

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.

The reported availability of methamphetamine, and LSD decreased slightly in the region and the perceived availability of PCP increased. PCP appeared to be more readily in Task Force 6 than in other mixed urban/rural areas.

The reported 2009 average prices of cocaine, crack, cannabis, and methamphetamine were relatively consistent statewide and in mixed urban/rural regions. Cannabis had a higher average

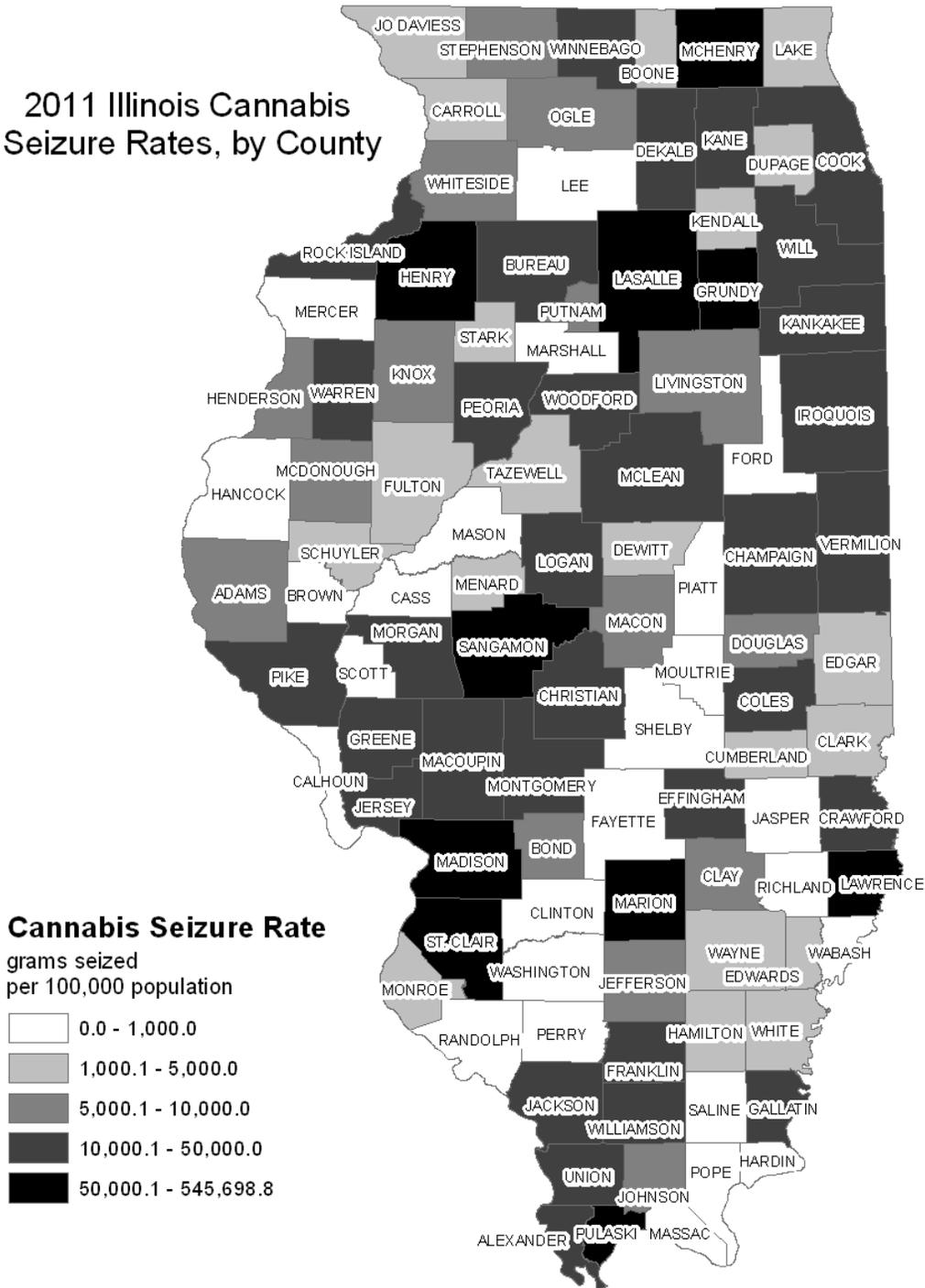
price in the TF6 region than other regions, and the average price of PCP and methamphetamine remained stable for the region covered by Task Force 6.

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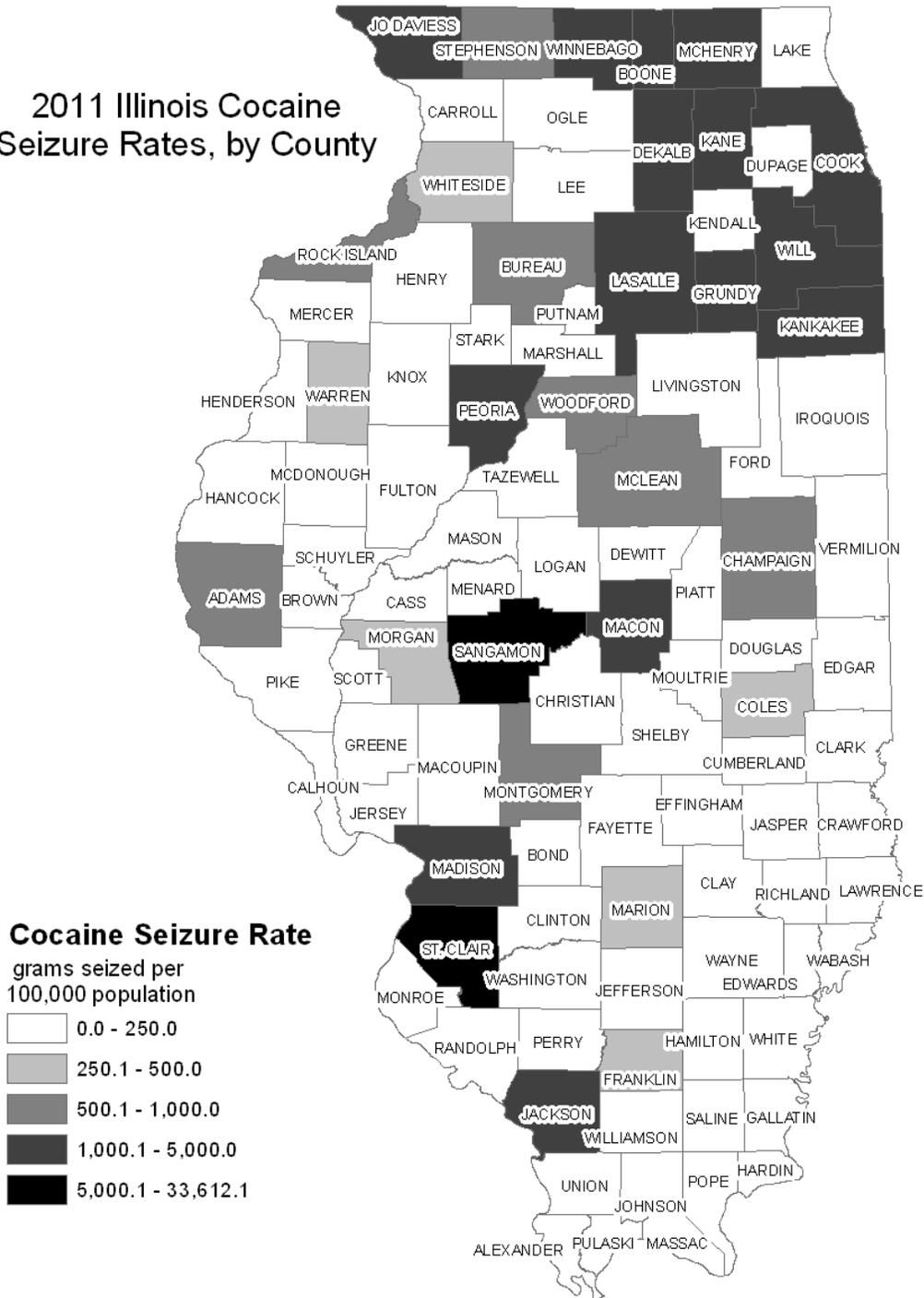
# Appendix A

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

