



**JUSTICE COMMITTEE AGENDA  
Government Center, Room 400**

**Tuesday, March 3, 2009**  
**4:30 p.m.**

1. Roll Call
2. Chairman's Approval of Minutes – February 3, 2009  
January 20, 2009 Stand-up Meeting
3. Appearance by Members of the Public
4. Departmental Matters:
  - A. Don Everhart, McLean County Circuit Clerk
    - 1) Items to be Presented for Information:
      - a) Statistical Reports, January 2009 1-8
      - b) General Report
      - c) Other
  - B. Mike Emery, McLean County Sheriff
    - 1) Items to be Presented for Action:
      - a) Request Approval of an Emergency Appropriation Ordinance Amending the McLean County Fiscal Year 2009 Combined Annual Appropriation and budget Ordinance, General Fund 0001, Sheriff's Department 0029 9-12

2)	<u>Items to be Presented for Information:</u>	
a)	McLean County Detention Facility Population Report, February 2009	13-14
b)	National Institute of Corrections Technical Assistance Report on McLean County Adult Detention Facility Population	15-37
c)	General Report	
d)	Other	
C.	Beth C. Kimmerling, McLean County Coroner	
1)	<u>Items to be Presented for Information:</u>	
a)	Monthly Report, January 2009	38
b)	General Report	
c)	Other	
D.	Bill Yoder, McLean County State's Attorney	
1)	<u>Items to be Presented for Information:</u>	
a)	Monthly Caseload Report	39
b)	Asset Forfeiture Fund Report	40
c)	General Report	
d)	Other	
E.	Amy Davis, Public Defender	
1)	<u>Items to be Presented for Action:</u>	
a)	Request Approval of a Contract between John J. Bussan, Special Public Defender, And the Public Defender's Office	41-44
12	<u>Items to be Presented for Information:</u>	
a)	Monthly Caseload Report, January 2009	45-47
b)	General Report	
c)	Other	
F.	Lori McCormick, Director, Court Services	
1)	<u>Items to be Presented for Action:</u>	
a)	Request Approval to apply for a \$50,000.00 Grant through the US Department of Justice for a Mental Health Court Planning Grant (20% match)	48-50
2)	<u>Items to be Presented for Information:</u>	
a)	Court Services Adult/Juvenile Division Statistics, January 2009	51-52
b)	Juvenile Detention Center – McLean County Statistics, 2009	53-54
c)	Juvenile Detention Center – Out of County Statistics, 2009	55-56
d)	2008 Year-End McLean County Department of Court Services Statistical Report	57-88

- e) General Report
- f) Other

G. Judy Renner, Director, Children's Advocacy Center

1) Items to be Presented for Information:

- a) Monthly Statistical Report 89
- b) CASA Report 90
- c) General Report
- d) Other

- 5. Other Business and Communication
- 6. Recommend payment of Bills and Transfers, if any, to the County Board
- 7. Adjournment

REPORT A  
ACTIVITY OF ALL CIVIL CASES  
DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2009  
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 11th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
McLEAN COUNTY

CATEGORY	BEGIN PENDING	CODE	NEW FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	END PENDING 2009	END PENDING 2008
Adoption	24	AD	13	0	3	34	32
Arbitration	232	AR	51	20	57	246	265
Chancery	352	CH	46	0	57	341	325
Dissolution of Marriage	453	D	45	0	52	446	445
Eminent Domain	0	ED	0	0	0	0	0
Family	260	F	22	8	45	245	312
Law => \$50,000 - Jury	316	L	3	0	10	309	310
Law => \$50,000 - Non-Jury	230	L	19	0	7	242	206
Law = < \$50,000 - Jury	2	LM	0	0	0	2	2
Law = < \$50,000 - Non-Jury	227	LM	87	5	65	254	215
Municipal Corporation	0	MC	0	0	0	0	0
Mental Health	15	MH	20	0	25	10	7
Miscellaneous Remedy	206	MR	24	0	22	208	135
Order of Protection	22	OP	20	0	17	25	33
Probate	1,243	P	35	0	19	1,259	1,137
Small Claim	884	SC	225	55	273	891	835
Tax	9	TX	0	0	0	9	8
TOTAL CIVIL	4,475		610	88	652	4,521	4,267

REPORT B  
 ACTIVITY OF ALL CRIMINAL CASES  
 DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2009  
 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
 McLEAN COUNTY

	BEGIN PENDING	CODE	NEW FILED	NO. OF DEFTS. NEW	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	END PENDING 2009	END PENDING 2008
CONTEMPT OF COURT	11	C.C.	3	3	0	10	4	5
CRIMINAL FELONY	860	CF	86	86	1	150	797	855
CRIMINAL MISDEMEANOR	1,099	CM	186	186	12	231	1,066	966
TOTAL CRIMINAL	1,970		275	275	13	391	1,867	1,826

REPORT C  
 ACTIVITY OF ALL JUVENILE CASES  
 DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2009  
 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
 McLEAN COUNTY

CATEGORY	BEGIN PENDING	CODE	NEW FILED	NO. OF DEFTS. NEW	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	END PENDING 2009	END PENDING 2008
JUVENILE	8	J	1	1	0	0	9	8
JUVENILE ABUSE & NEGLECT	409	JA	5	5	1	22	393	439
JUVENILE DELINQUENT	256	JD	3	3	0	12	247	167
TOTAL JUVENILE	673		9	9	1	34	649	614

REPORT D  
ACTIVITY OF ALL DUI/TRAFFIC/CONSERVATION/ORDINANCE CASES  
DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2009  
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
McLEAN COUNTY

CATEGORY	BEGIN PENDING	CODE	NEW FILED	REINSTATED	DISPOSED	ADJUST	END PENDING 2009	END PENDING 2008
CONSERVATION VIOLATION	14	CV	6	0	4	0	16	24
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	420	DT	78	0	101	0	397	507
ORDINANCE VIOLATION	818	OV	102	0	164	0	756	940
TRAFFIC VIOLATION	13,626	TR	2,903	10	4,128	0	12,411	18,727
TOTALS:	14,878		3,089	10	4,397	0	13,580	20,198

**REPORT E**  
**TIME LAPSE OF ALL CASES DISPOSED OF BY JURY VERDICT**  
**IN ALL CATEGORIES**  
**DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY OF 2009**  
**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**  
**MCLEAN COUNTY**

CASE NUMBER	FILING DATE	DATE OF VERDICT
08 CF 313	03/17/08	01/13/09
05 L 23	02/10/05	01/14/09
08 CF 331	03/20/08	01/14/09
08 CF 57	01/15/08	01/15/09
08 DT 393	05/27/08	01/21/09
08 CM 1287	06/19/08	01/21/09
08 DT 538	07/28/08	01/22/09
07 CF 1392	12/28/08	01/22/09
08 CF 1241	11/03/08	01/22/09
08 CF 363	03/28/08	01/22/09
05 L 48	03/21/05	01/23/09

NOTE: THIS REPORT SHOULD NOT INCLUDE ANY REINSTATED CASES UNLESS TIME-LAPSE IS COMPUTED FROM DATE OF REINSTATEMENT.



REPORT F  
DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES (1)  
DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2009  
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
MCLEAN COUNTY

NOLLE	S.O.L.	NOT CONVICTED					CONVICTED			TOTAL DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF
		REDUCED TO MISDEMEANOR	DISMISSED	OTHER (2) ****	ACQUITTED BY		GUILTY PLEA	BENCH TRIAL	JURY TRIAL	
					BENCH TRIAL	JURY TRIAL				
11	0	5	0	13	1	4	113	3	0	150

(1) NOT NECESSARILY DIFFERENT DEFENDANTS  
(2) INCLUDES COURT ACTION: NO BILL, TRANSFERRED/NO JURISDICTION, DEATH SUGGESTED/CAUSE ABATED, UNFIT TO STAND TRIAL, SEXUALLY DANGEROUS,  
TRANSFERS TO WARRANT CALENDAR, AND EXTRADITION PROCEEDING FILED AS A FELONY.

\*\*\*\*TRANSFERS TO WARRANT CALENDAR

REPORT G  
 SENTENCE OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES  
 DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2009  
 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
 McLEAN COUNTY

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CONVICTED OF FELONIES BY GUILTY PLEA, BENCH TRIAL,  
 AND JURY TRIAL (FROM REPORT F). THIS TOTAL MUST EQUAL THE NUMBER OF FELONY  
 SENTENCES ON THE FELONY SENTENCE TABLE BELOW

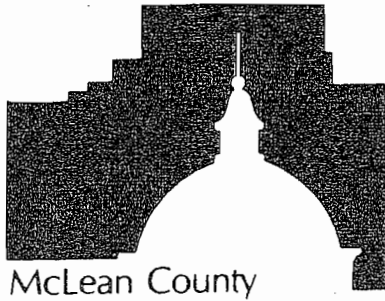
TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTED FELONIES: 116

FELONY SENTENCE TABLE

	CLASS M	CLASS X	CLASS 1	CLASS 2	CLASS 3	CLASS 4	TOTALS
1. DEATH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. LIFE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. IDOC	0	3	7	13	8	21	52
4. PROBATION	0	0	5	5	11	33	54
5. OTHER	0	0	0	1	4	5	10
TOTALS:	0	3	12	19	23	59	116

REPORT H  
ORDERS OF PROTECTION ISSUED  
DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2009  
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
McLEAN COUNTY

	<u>EMERGENCY</u>	<u>INTERIM</u>	<u>PLENARY</u>
DIVORCE	1	0	2
FAMILY (OP)	17	0	9
CRIMINAL	5	0	4
<b>TOTAL:</b>	23	0	15



McLEAN COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
**MIKE EMERY, SHERIFF**  
"Peace Through Integrity"  
Administration Office  
(309) 888-5034  
104 W. Front Law & Justice Center Room 105  
P.O. Box 2400 Bloomington, Illinois 61702-2400

Detective Commander (309) 888-5051  
Patrol Commander (309) 888-5859  
Patrol Duty Sergeant (309) 888-5019  
Jail Division (309) 888-5065  
Process Division (309) 888-5040  
Records Division (309) 888-5055  
Domestic Violence Division (309) 888-4940  
FAX (309) 888-5072

February 23, 2009

TO: Mr. Tari Renner, Chairman Justice Committee  
FROM: Sheriff Mike Emery  
RE: March 3, 2009 Justice Committee Meeting

I would respectfully request that the following items be placed on the March 3, 2009, Justice Committee Agenda for Action and Information.

#### ACTION

- 1) **Request approval of an amendment of the 2009 fiscal year budget.** Respectfully request to transfer \$5,996.06 from FY 2008 line 0001-0029-0031-0404-0202 into FY 2009 line 0001-0029-0031-0404-0202 to cover the expense of services provided by W. Masters Electrical. Funds in this account are received from Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP).

The expenditure of funds is regulated by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and must be utilized towards Correctional programs and expenses. This expenditure was for the purpose of enhancing attorney/client conferences between the Public Defender's Office and their clients being detained in the Adult Detention Facility in relation to conferences for trial preparation.

#### INFORMATION

- 1) **McLean County Detention Facility Report:** (Please see attached.)
- 2) **National Institute of Corrections Technical Assistance report on McLean County Adult Detention Facility Population:** (Please see attached.)

Mr. Tari Renner, Chairman  
Justice Committee  
January 6, 2008  
Page 2.

In August of 2008 the Adult Detention Facility Population Management Team was formed in order to discuss the inmate over-population of the Adult Detention Facility. The Management Team consisted of Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court Chief Judge Elizabeth Robb, McLean County State's Attorney William Yoder, McLean County Board Chairman Matt Sorenson, Justice Committee Chairman Tari Renner, Court Services Director Lori McCormick, McLean County Public Defender Ms. Amy Davis, Trial Court Administrator William Scanlon, Adult Detention Facility Superintendent Mr. Greg Allen, Judge Kevin Fitzgerald, Judge Robert Freitag, McLean County Administrator Mr. John Zeunik, Assistant Administrator Mr. Walter Lindberg, Deputy Director's of Court Services Ms. Chris Bailey and Mr. Mike Donovan, and Sheriff Mike Emery.

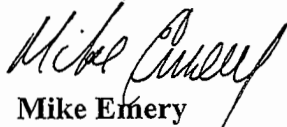
At the October, 2008, meeting, information was distributed indicating that the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) would provide grant funded technical assistance/assessment to McLean County at no cost. The Management Team unanimously approved this opportunity and contact was made with the NIC.

On January 6, 2009, the Technical Assistance Team, Mr. Mark Cunniff and Mr. Bob Cushman, arrived to start the assessment. On January 8, 2009, a public forum was conducted in the County Board Room of the Government Center. Upon conclusion of the Public Forum, the Assessment Team has prepared and submitted to McLean County their final report.

This evening that final report is being submitted to Justice for review. At this time the report is submitted as information. The report is quite lengthy and in respect to the Members of the Justice Committee and McLean County Board, I will again submit this item on my April Justice Committee Agenda for discussion as an item for action.

If you have any questions prior to the meeting, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

  
**Mike Emery**  
Sheriff

**An EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION Ordinance  
Amending the McLean County Fiscal Year 2009  
Combined Annual Appropriation and Budget Ordinance  
General Fund 0001  
Sheriff's Department 0029**

**WHEREAS**, the McLean County Board, on November 18, 2008 adopted the Combined Annual Appropriation and Budget Ordinance, which sets forth the revenues and expenditures deemed necessary to meet and defray all legal liabilities and expenditures to be incurred by and against the County of McLean for the 2009 Fiscal Year beginning January 1, 2009 and ending December 31, 2009; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Combined Annual Appropriation and Budget Ordinance includes the operating budget for the Sheriff's Department 0029; and,

**WHEREAS**, during the 2008 Fiscal Year, the Sheriff's Department received a State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice; and,

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to the U.S. Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Pub. L. 109-162, Title XI), SCAAP grant funds must be used for correctional purposes only, including technology involving offender management and inter-agency information sharing; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Sheriff's Department used the SCAAP grant funds to install a new data line between the Inmate Visiting System in the Adult Detention Facility and the Public Defender's Office and the Court Services Department; and,

**WHEREAS**, the purpose of this project is to permit the Public Defender's Office to consult with their clients being held in the Adult Detention Facility to prepare for trial and to expedite court proceedings; and,

**WHEREAS**, the purpose of this project is to permit the Court Services Department to consult with adjudicated offenders who are being held in the Adult Detention Facility while awaiting sentencing to expedite the preparation of the Pre-Trial Sentence Investigation Report, thereby reducing the time between conviction and sentencing; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Sheriff's Department was not able to complete this grant funded project during the 2008 Fiscal Year and now seeks approval to amend the 2009 Fiscal Year Combined Annual Appropriation and Budget Ordinance in order to appropriate the 2008 SCAAP grant funds and recognize the expenditure incurred in the 2009 Fiscal Year; and,

**WHEREAS**, since the 2008 SCAAP grant funds were not expended during the 2008 Fiscal Year, the 2008 SCAAP Funds, as of December 31, 2008, have been added to fund balance in the General Fund; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Justice Committee, at its regular meeting on Tuesday, March 3, 2009, approved and recommended to the County Board an Emergency Appropriation Ordinance to recognize the receipt and expenditure of the 2008 SCAAP grant funds; now therefore,

(2)

**BE IT ORDAINED** by the McLean County Board as follows:

1. That the County Auditor is directed to add to the appropriated budget of the General Fund 0001, Sheriff's Department 0029 the following revenue:

Unappropriated Fund Balance	
0001-0029-0029-0400.0000	<u>\$ 5,997.00</u>

2. That the County Auditor is directed to add to the appropriated budget of the General Fund 0001, Sheriff's Department 0029 the following expenditure:

Purchase of Computer Equipment	
0001-0029-0029-0833.0002	<u>\$ 5,997.00</u>

3. That the County Clerk shall provide a certified copy of this ordinance to the Sheriff and Chief Deputy Sheriff, County Administrator, County Auditor, and the County Treasurer.

**ADOPTED** by the County Board of McLean County this 17th day of March.

**ATTEST:**

**APPROVED:**

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Peggy Ann Milton, Clerk of the County Board,  
McLean County, Illinois

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Matt Sorensen, Chairman  
McLean County Board

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MCDF Average Population  
By Month 2008/2009

Month	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	October	November	December	January 2009	February	Average
Daily Total	270.82	270.74	267.07	266.13	257.80	286.55	281.19	277.23	286.39	279.57	247.35	248.39	246.85	268.16
In House	217.57	215.10	208.50	206.35	208.47	216.19	214.55	214.80	216.61	211.20	208.29	222.97	219.75	213.87
Female	38.54	45.42	35.37	35.55	35.87	43.42	34.68	31.50	26.32	26.83	23.23	30.00	29.30	33.54
Male	232.21	225.00	230.10	230.61	221.93	243.13	246.52	245.03	260.06	252.73	224.13	218.29	217.55	234.41
Spec Needs Female	6.75	6.35	5.07	6.13	5.60	7.71	5.97	5.60	4.74	6.30	6.55	5.87	4.50	5.93
Spec Needs Male	19.39	18.77	17.97	16.23	15.63	18.00	18.06	19.57	22.00	18.10	14.97	19.61	17.65	18.15
Str Sent Female	7.68	11.68	8.20	7.61	6.87	7.23	8.10	9.17	8.65	10.17	10.45	15.94	13.50	9.63
Str Sent Male	61.29	51.81	43.27	42.10	33.10	37.58	40.29	42.10	50.55	50.80	47.10	52.97	50.70	46.44
Weekender Work Rel Female	9.29	11.42	7.13	5.13	6.20	6.35	5.16	1.90	1.81	1.70	0.13	0	1.85	4.47
Weekender Work Rel Male	22.07	25.61	37.37	34.42	33.00	34.10	36.10	34.23	37.74	41.17	28.52	22.74	26.85	31.84
Other Fac Female	3.29	5.58	3.83	5.65	4.27	8.13	3.52	1.03	1.00	.17	0	0	2.00	2.96
Other Fac Male	32.21	30.45	31.47	31.77	25.70	38.32	40.58	43.10	44.26	43.83	21.94	12.67	11.90	31.40



MCDF Average Population  
By Month 2009

Month	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	October	Nov	Dec	Average
Daily Total	248.39	246.85											247.62
In House	222.97	219.75											221.36
Female	30.00	29.30											29.65
Male	218.29	217.55											217.92
Spec Needs Female	5.87	4.50											5.19
Spec Needs Male	19.61	17.65											18.63
Str Sent Female	15.94	13.50											14.72
Str Sent Male	52.97	50.70											51.84
Weekender Work Rel Female	0	1.85											0.93
Weekender Work Rel Male	22.74	26.85											24.80
Other Fac Female	0	2.00											1.00
Other Fac Male	12.67	11.90											12.29

**National Institute of Corrections**

**Justice System Assessment**

**McLean County, Illinois**

By:

**Mark A. Cunniff  
Robert C. Cushman**

**NIC TA#: 09 J 1024**

**January 15, 2009**

## Executive Summary

The county's detention facility has not been able to house all of the persons who have been booked into the facility. To accommodate this excess demand the county has contracted with other counties to house its inmates when the detention facility population exceeds its operational capacity. The county sought assistance to help it address this situation. The NIC consultants found that the justice system operating within the county lacks a formal planning process to work on the jail and other justice issues. There is also a lack of information to support such a planning process.

While offender behavior is a factor in the demand for jail beds and other justice services, it is not the sole source driving that demand. The demand for jail beds is affected by how the criminal justice system is responding to those with whom it comes in contact. Jail use is not solely a jail issue, nor is it only a county government issue. This is an intergovernmental as well as an interagency issue. Demand for jail beds comes from multiple agencies operating under various governmental authorities (municipal, county and state) that comprise the criminal justice system from law enforcement to prosecution and adjudication to the enforcement of court orders. Jail use, therefore, is a criminal justice system issue.

Discretion plays a major role in the demand for jail beds and other justice services. Even though all the counties in Illinois administer justice under the same state statutory framework, the comparison of county rates to statewide rates as well as the comparative analysis conducted by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority clearly showed that the county has a unique profile in the administration of justice. County-centric, policy-driven differences have workload and expenditure consequences. Furthermore, the two reports on jail usage (Explaining Jail Crowding and Detention Facility Bed Utilization Analysis – Appendices E & F) show that the number of bookings and lengths of stay of a large variety of inmate types have changed between 2003 and 2008. The jail is being used differently than before. Jail bed consumption patterns have changed.

Forecasting the future workload of the county's justice system requires estimating not only county resident trends but also justice system trends over the next 10 years. After forecasting future workload, the county justice system has several policy options to consider for dealing with prospective increases: enlarge capacity, change existing practices and policies or a combination of the two. If correctional capacities are to be enlarged, then a determination needs to be made about the types of sanctions to be expanded (institutional versus community based) and, with respect to institutional capacities, the appropriate level of security (maximum, medium and minimum).

The consultants illustrate how a combination of three strategies can reduce average daily inmate population. These strategies are: add new bed capacity; reduce the average length of time an inmate stays in the facility; and/or reduce admissions. This can be achieved by following key recommendations in this report:

- adopt a formal planning process;
- transition the county's Jail Population Management Task Force into a criminal justice coordinating council (CJCC) and staff it;
- enhance the analytic capabilities of the individual justice agencies;
- create a system-wide analytic capability;
- develop a correctional strategy; and
- engage the public in justice system deliberations.

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U.S. Department of Justice

National Institute of Corrections

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*Washington, DC 20534*

**DISCLAIMER**

RE: NIC Technical Assistance No. 09J1024

This technical assistance activity was funded by the Jails Division of the National Institute of Corrections. The Institute is a Federal agency established to provide assistance to strengthen state and local correctional agencies by creating more effective, humane, safe and just correctional services.

The resource person who provided the on site technical assistance did so through a cooperative agreement, at the request of the McLean County Sheriff's Department, and through the coordination of the National Institute of Corrections. The direct onsite assistance and the subsequent report are intended to assist the agency in addressing issues outlined in the original request and in efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the agency.

The contents of this document reflect the views of Mr. Mark A. Cunniff and Mr. Robert Cushman. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the National Institute of Corrections.

## **A. Introduction**

This report summarizes the technical assistance provided to the criminal justice agencies operating within McLean County, Illinois. Starting with a description of the request for technical assistance, this report goes on to explain how the consultants were selected and how the objectives for the technical assistance were agreed upon. There is also a summary of the work performed by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) consultants prior to the site visit and a description of the consultants' approach to the assignment. The report concludes with a discussion of the consultant observations, findings and recommendations.

### **1. Request for Technical Assistance**

NIC consultants Robert Cushman and Mark Cunniff conducted a local Justice System Assessment (JSA) in McLean County during January 6-8, 2009. The technical assistance was provided in response to a written request to NIC from Sheriff Mike Emery on behalf of the county's Jail Population Management Task Force. The Sheriff requested an evaluation and assessment of the local criminal justice system and especially a review of the demands that it places on the McLean County Adult Detention Facility.

### **2. Coordination of the Visit and Selection of Consultants**

Fran Zandi, Technical Assistance Manager of the Jails Division, National Institute of Corrections, located in Washington, DC, coordinated this technical assistance for the NIC. McLean County officials selected consultants Bob Cushman and Mark Cunniff from a list of NIC technical assistance resource persons provided by the NIC.<sup>1</sup> Sheriff Mike Emery was the contact liaison to the NIC consultants. Sheriff Emery scheduled the consultant interviews,<sup>2</sup> organized the group meeting<sup>3</sup>, forwarded data and reports and facilitated the logistics of the visit.

### **3. Background on the McLean County Adult Detention Facility**

The first phase of McLean County Adult Detention Facility was constructed in 1977 and employed a linear design. The facility has since been supplemented with two direct supervision pods (1990) and just opened a twenty bed work release unit that will accommodate minimum security inmates, including persons serving weekend sentences. The current facility has a design capacity of 225 beds (excluding special needs beds) and an operational capacity of 215 beds. This lower figure permits the jail to operate without violating the inmate classification system and provides a small "breathing space" to accommodate spikes in jail admissions. The county has also remodeled the booking and dorm units of the facility.

### **4. Demand for Bed Space**

The current operational capacity of the detention facility has not been able to house all of the persons who have been booked into the facility. To accommodate this excess demand the county has contracted with other counties to house its inmates when the detention facility population

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<sup>1</sup> Brief biographies appear in Appendix A.

<sup>2</sup> The interview list appears in Appendix B.

<sup>3</sup> The agenda for the group meeting appears in Appendix B.

exceeds its operational capacity. The costs associated with these transfers have grown each year since 2004 and the county spent \$717,000 in 2008 on housing its inmates in other counties.

The county has recently formed a Jail Population Management Task Force that brings all of the major stakeholders in the local justice system together to discuss how the group might be able to alleviate the financial burden that jail crowding is having on the county.<sup>4</sup> The Justice System Assessment Information questionnaire that was sent to NIC mentioned court backlog and the length of time from arrest to the resolution of the case as contributors to the county's jail crowding problem.

## 5. Issues

By itself, the Justice System Assessment (JSA) cannot resolve the issues that are confronting the county's justice system, especially the detention facility. The JSA can help the county's justice system identify and frame the principal issues and decisions that need to be made. It can provide useful tools to help officials and citizens more effectively deal with these issues and formulate action plans to address them.

### B. Pre-Site Visit Preparation

Following initial phone conversations with Sheriff Emery, NIC Consultant Mark Cunniff prepared a letter outlining a proposed statement of work to guide the visit.<sup>5</sup> The letter was sent to Sheriff Emery, with copies sent to Robert Cushman and Fran Zandi.

Thereafter, the NIC consultants prepared three draft analyses as per the introductory letter. These drafts were transmitted to Sheriff Emery, in advance of the site visit. The Sheriff was encouraged to distribute the reports to local officials as deemed appropriate. The three analyses appear as appendixes to this report. They are titled:

- Explaining Jail Crowding: An Analysis of Changes in the Number of Bookings/Admissions and Average Length of Inmate Stays in the McLean County Jail System,<sup>6</sup>
- Detention Facility Bed Utilization Analysis;<sup>7</sup> and
- Criminal Justice Trends Analysis<sup>8</sup>

The Sheriff's staff provided Consultant Cushman with historical counts on the number of monthly bookings and average daily jail population of the detention facility as well as inmates housed in other counties. Mr. Cushman also received the annual costs for housing inmates out of county. These data were used to prepare an historical analysis of how changes in admissions and changes in the length of inmate stays drive jail occupancy levels. The results are reported in Appendix C, Explaining Jail Crowding.

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<sup>4</sup> August 13, 2008 minutes of the Jail Population Management Task Force.

<sup>5</sup> A copy of the introductory letter appears in Appendix A.

<sup>6</sup> This report appears as Appendix C.

<sup>7</sup> The Detention Facility Bed Utilization Analysis appears as Appendix D.

<sup>8</sup> The Criminal Justice Trends Analysis appears as Appendix E.

The Sheriff's staff also provided Consultant Cunniff with data about inmates who left the jail during the months of September and October in 2003 and 2008. The data was used to prepare a report that confirmed that the jail is being used differently in 2008 than in 2003. Consultant Cunniff processed and analyzed the data prior to the site visit, and the result appears as Appendix D, Detention Facility Bed Utilization Analysis Report. It was distributed to local officials prior to the site visit. This made it possible to discuss the jail utilization report data during some of the interviews.

The NIC consultants also examined population trends as well as crime, adult arrest and other justice processing indicators and the result appears in Appendix E, Criminal Justice Trends Analysis. Most of this information came from sources available on the internet. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority was another valuable source of data, including its Profile of McLean County: Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems (1994 to 2003).

There was extensive exchange of e-mail correspondence with state and local justice agencies and the two NIC consultants.

### **C. The Consultants' Approach to This NIC Assignment**

The main focus of the three-day onsite visit<sup>9</sup> was to help local officials identify the issues surrounding the demand for justices services (including jail beds) and to suggest methods for identifying the driving forces behind those demands. The assignment required exploration of the relationship between the detention facility and the operations of the local justice system. Thereafter, the NIC Consultants concentrated on defining a series of inter-related recommendations to better manage the jail population and improve the administration of justice.

During the first two days of the site visit, the NIC consultants interviewed staff and key criminal justice policy makers in law enforcement, prosecution, defense, the judiciary, and probation officials. Officials of general government and a number of interested citizens were also interviewed.<sup>10</sup> The consultants also joined Sheriff Emery on a radio talk show, the Beth Whisman Show (WJBC). The consultants also toured the jail at the end of the first day.

From 8 AM to approximately noon of the third and last day of the on-site visit was devoted to a Community Meeting attended by approximately thirty people. Each person who had been interviewed was invited to the meeting.<sup>11</sup>

The Group Meeting provided the NIC consultants the opportunity to feed back what the interviewees had said (without attribution) and to explain the dynamics that drive demand for justices services (including jail beds) as well as the dynamics behind case congestion. The NIC consultants also described how other jurisdictions in the country are dealing with increasing

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<sup>9</sup> The visit was limited by time and budget constraints. The consultants were provided with three days prep time, three days on site, and two days report writing time. At this level of effort, the local Justice System Assessment was limited in scope.

<sup>10</sup> The list of the people who were interviewed appears in Appendix B.

<sup>11</sup> The people who attended the Community Meeting are listed in Appendix C. A list of the people who were interviewed appears in Appendix B. The Community Meeting agenda appears in Appendix C. Copies of the visual aids that were presented during the meeting appear at Appendix C.



demands on jail resources, as well as other problems related to the administration of the justice system. The NIC consultants also presented their observations and recommendations.

Preparation of this report represents the final step in the consultant approach to this assignment.

The remainder of this report presents the consultants' findings and recommendations. This section summarizes the information and observations that were developed during the site visit, the interviews, the community meeting, and the pre and post site visit review of written materials.

Appendixes to this report contain tools, guides and supporting material.

#### **D. Results of Preliminary Analyses**

The three analyses that were prepared in advance of the site visit provided the consultants with a great deal of useful diagnostic information to inform the line of inquiry during the site visit. The key findings follow:

##### **1. Explaining Jail Crowding: Analysis of the Source of Jail Crowding**

Understanding the dynamic interaction between the number of bookings and average length of stay is important. The report, "Explaining Jail Crowding: Booking and Length of Stay Analysis," examines a 46 month period in which the jail population ranged from a low of 182 inmates to a high of 287 inmates. This analysis shows how changes in the number of bookings and length of inmate stays generate these fluctuations in the average daily jail population. This report provides a framework for managing the size and composition of the jail population of the future. The analysis also underscores the technical requirements for managing the jail population.<sup>12</sup> The report also presents the task requirements that would be required to reduce the jail system population to its operational capacity and to make it unnecessary to house inmates out of county.

**The basic message:** the number of people in jail at any given time is a function of how fast they arrive at the jail (bookings) and how long they stay. This approach shows how data can be used to explain why and how jail population occupancy levels change. This information then provides a foundation for developing strategies on how the number of people in jail and the composition of that population can be managed and better controlled.

The booking/length of stay analysis provides a "template" with instructions for extending the data into the future. This approach permits McLean County to determine whether changes in jail occupancy levels are being driven by a change in the number of bookings or changes in the length of inmate stays or both. This is a tool that can be used to help manage jail occupancy levels.

##### **2. Detention Facility Bed Utilization**

The second analysis, titled "Detention Facility Bed Utilization Analysis," extended this notion that the number of bookings and average length of inmate stays drive the jail average daily population. The purpose of this analysis was to illustrate a basic, straightforward method for detecting changes

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<sup>12</sup> More detailed additional information will be found in two basic publications: *Preventing Jail Crowding: A Practical Guide*, available in .pdf format at: <http://nicic.org/Library/016720>; and *Jail Crowding: Understanding Jail Population Dynamics*, available in .pdf format at: <http://nicic.org/Library/017209>

in how the jail is being used.<sup>13</sup> The analysis examined the number of bookings and jail bed consumption of various categories of inmates. This analysis demonstrated how changes in the number of bookings and lengths of stay of these inmate subcategories have changed the size and composition of the daily jail population.

This report examined data on every inmate who left the jail during the September and October for the years 2003 and 2008. The analysis shows the jail is being used differently now than in 2003:

1. Persons who spent between 31 and 90 days in the jail increased substantially and were largely responsible for the increased demand for jail beds.
2. The most crime prone segment of the community (persons under 35) evidenced minor growth in the demand for jail beds. Instead, middle-aged (35 to 49 year olds) and seniors (50 or older) were the driving forces for more jail bed space.
3. Persons who had more than ten previous bookings into the jail (more of them and longer stays) and persons who received a minimum security risk classification also drove increased demand for jail beds.
4. Despite a decrease in bookings originating from the Bloomington and Normal Police Departments, these departments were a major source for increased jail bed demand due to longer stays. "Fresh" arrests generated increased jail bed consumption due to more bookings and longer jail stays. Bookings involving warrants also required more jail beds due to a substantial lengthening in their jail stays.
5. Substantially longer stays for persons who bonded out or who were released on their own recognizance drove up demand for more jail bed space. A modest lengthening in jail stays for those going to IDOC led to an increased demand for jail beds. Transfers to agencies other than IDOC grew and their jail stays doubled, resulting in substantially increased demand for jail beds. Finally, the number of persons with dropped charges increased substantially resulting in increased demand for jail beds.
6. Increased demand for jail beds revolved around three offense categories: crimes against the person (more and longer), burglary/theft (primarily more); and persons with non-compliance charges (more and much longer). Bookings involving non-felony charges were the major force behind the demand for more jail beds due to much longer stays.

Additional detail appears in Appendix D.

**The basic message:** The Jail Bed Utilization analysis shows that the number of bookings and lengths of stay of a large variety of inmate types have changed between 2003 and 2008. The jail is being used differently than before. Jail bed consumption patterns have changed.

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<sup>13</sup> Note the two month samples at two different points in time do not guarantee representative accuracy of results. The basic idea is to provide an example. The samples are small and the months might not be typical. The Detention Facility Bed Utilization analysis serves as a template or example of an analysis that needs to be repeated periodically, using at least four to six months of data from two or more time periods.

The Detention Bed Utilization Analysis provides a “template” for capturing data in existing computer systems and transforming it into information to show how a justice system resource (jail beds) is being used and how its use has changed over time.

### 3. Justice System Trends Analysis

The Criminal Justice Trends Analysis analyzed county population, crime, adult arrests, court filings and related trends over the past few years. The purpose of this analysis was to examine the growth of the jail population within a context of changes in these other justice system indicators and measures.

The analysis shows: The crime prone segment of the county’s resident population has increased only modestly, but its growth rate will pick up in the next decade. The least crime prone segment of the population (those 50 years of age or older) has and will continue to make up a substantial portion of the county population. Part I offenses as defined in the F.B.I.’s Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)<sup>14</sup> has decreased modestly. Adult arrests, on the other hand, have grown substantially, especially for traffic related offenses. Criminal case filings increased for misdemeanor and traffic matters but decreased for felony matters. Despite the decrease in felony filings, felony sentences increased due to a substantial growth in sentences to imprisonment (jail and prison). There was, however, only a modest increase in the jail’s population in this time frame due to more bookings into the jail.<sup>15</sup>

**The basic message:** While offender behavior is one factor that determines the demand for jail beds and other justice services, it is not the sole source driving that demand. The demand for jail beds is also driven by how the criminal justice system is responding to those with whom it comes in contact. Forecasting the future workload of the county’s justice system requires estimating not only county resident trends but also justice system trends over the next 10 years. See Appendix E for more justice trends analysis detail.

### 4. The ICJIA 2004 Report

In 2004, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) generated a report, “A Profile of the Bureau County Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems.”<sup>16</sup> This report tracked a variety of statistical measures between 1994 and 2003 and compares a few key McLean justice system indicators with 29 other urban counties in Illinois. This report shows the McLean County crime problem to be less severe than the average of the other urban counties. In contrast, the county’s workload between 1994 and 2003 grew more rapidly than in the other urban counties. There also was a shift in the proportion of the workload, with more involvement of felonies versus misdemeanors, a trend that also runs counter to the other counties. These data reinforce the notion that McLean County is operating differently than peer counties. These differences have workload

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<sup>14</sup> UCR Part I offenses include crimes against the person (homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) and property crimes (burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft).

<sup>15</sup> The time frame for the trends analysis (2001 to 2006) is different from the explaining jail crowding report (2003 to 2008) as well as the bed utilization report (2003 to 2008). The impact of changes in LOS and bookings can and does change over time as is reflected in these reports using different time frames.

<sup>16</sup> This report can be accessed at the ICJIA web site: [www.icjia.state.il.us](http://www.icjia.state.il.us).

and expenditure consequences. Furthermore, these differences are the result of policy choices that can be changed if local officials desire to do so. The process of framing these differences and understanding and evaluating them could be initiated by the preparation of a comparative analysis.

The analysis would compare McLean County to four to six counties most similar in size and circumstance. Comparisons would include crime, arrest, case filing, case disposition, and workload, that is, numbers of people and cases receiving various types and levels of correctional supervision: jail, probation, prison, etc. An example of the comparative analysis that could serve as a "template" to guide this process can be found at the web site:

[http://web.me.com/cushgen/Resources/Resources/pageA\(Presenters\)files/example%20Comparative%20Analysis.pdf](http://web.me.com/cushgen/Resources/Resources/pageA(Presenters)files/example%20Comparative%20Analysis.pdf)

## **E. Findings and Observations**

The primary task of our consultancy is to help local officials restructure and re-conceptualize their perceptions of the nature of the problem. This is akin to asking the client to look at the current situation through a "new lens." The following discussion of consultant findings and observations is intended to foster this "new lens" perspective. Our recommendations that flow from these findings and observations appear in the subsequent section of this report.

### **1. Many good things are happening**

The nature of the consultant assignment is to identify problems. However, there are lots of positives in McLean County. We begin, therefore, by citing some of these accomplishments:

- The people who were interviewed were open, candid, asked good questions and seemed genuinely interested in improving the administration of the justice.
- The participation of all twelve judges in the interview process as well as the Chief Judge's participation in the general meeting underscored the judiciary's interest in participating in efforts to examine local justice processes.
- There has been a recent turnover in leadership among the various justice agencies as well as in general government which offers the prospect for taking a fresh look at how the local justice system operates.
- There have been recent initiatives to address efficiency issues in the justice system such as the use of video between the Detention Facility and the Public Defender's Office as well as the City of Bloomington's efforts to amend its Ordinance Codes to include selected misdemeanors so as to allow officers the opportunity to issue appearance tickets rather than having to book offenders into the jail.
- As indicated in the letter to NIC requesting assistance, local officials acknowledged the need for a systems approach to dealing with jail crowding, with the formation of the Jail Population Management Task Force being a useful first start in this approach.
- The county is to be commended for keeping the Detention Facility population below its design capacity.
- The county has recently expanded the Detention Facility's capacity and has made renovations to its booking area to make that process more efficient, especially for local law enforcement agencies.
- The IJIS computer system is very impressive, serving all of the justice agencies in the county both at the municipal level as well as the county level.

- There is much pride in the community as well as community interest in justice operations as evidenced by the participation of the League of Women Voters in the interview process and participation in the general meeting.
- Finally, it took courage to invite in a couple of independent NIC consultants to do this work. This is a sign of trust, of open and good government.

Despite these positive findings, the consultants also frankly present observations and findings about substantial problem areas, discussed below.

## **2. Current approach to jail crowding is flawed**

There is a tendency to look for solutions without understanding the issue. The focus is on daily operations and on projects. There is minimal attention to policy issues. Even with the Jail Population Management Task Force, the local justice system is not organized properly to deal with issues.

## **3. Jail Population Management Task Force**

The task force is a misnomer in that it is not managing the jail population. There is little understanding of the dynamics driving the demand for jail beds or the options for managing those dynamics. In addition, the title of the task force subverts a system's perspective. Jail crowding is not a jail issue, but a justice system issue, where the decisions of various justice agencies play a major role in creating crowded jail conditions. Furthermore, the jail is not the only part of the system that is crowded. All of the agencies are experiencing workloads that severely tax their resources.

Although the county felt that it first had to get its house in order by limiting the task force membership to county agencies, the absence of municipal participation is a major deficiency of the task force.

The Jail Population Management Task Force is not the county's first effort to mount a multi-agency response to jail crowding. There have been previous multi-agency efforts to address jail crowding. This serial effort approach to jail crowding reveals a bias that considers jail crowding to be a problem that is to be solved rather than managed. Jail crowding, however, is a condition that has to be continuously managed.

## **4. Purpose of the jail is ill-defined**

The county has not defined the jail as a limited purpose facility. Almost anyone can be admitted to the jail. Indeed, the county's IJIS computer system has a "vacuum cleaner" effect whereby law enforcement agencies feel compelled to bring all their arrests to the jail in order to have them entered into the IJIS database. The need to identify arrestees via IJIS is now co-mingled with admitting a person into the jail.

The jail houses a wide variety of inmates who may be: detained, but not convicted (pre-trial detainees); convicted; or in violation of a court order. There is a mixture of three distinct groups in the jail: people we are afraid of; people with whom we are upset; and people we do not know what

to do with. This lack of definition in the purpose of the jail also feeds the lack of understanding of how the jail's beds are being used.

Finally, the local justice system has demonstrated its ability to fill jail beds once they become available. In the early 1990's when the county constructed two housing pods in the detention facility, the plan was to open one and to open the second several years later. Demand for jail beds grew so fast that the second pod had to be opened shortly after the first pod was put on line.

## **5. Lack of a Formal Planning Process**

There is a lot of data about individual inmates, but there is difficulty turning that data into useful information that will explain how the detention facility is being used. There isn't a thorough understanding of who is in the jail, how they get there, how they exit or how long they stay. Without this basic information, there is no way to inform and engage the public in a process in which they can express their preferences for the use of jail bed space. There are similar impediments to engaging the public on other issues affecting the local justice system.

There are minimal analytic resources available within the local justice system. The analytic resources that do exist are used to provide basic administrative statistics to satisfy state reporting requirements to such agencies as the state police (Uniform Crime Reports on crime and arrests); Detention Facility reports to the Department of Corrections; etc. Although data is submitted to the state, this data rarely, if ever, finds its way back to the county where it could be used to discern issues of local concern.

IJIS is an impressive system for meeting operational needs, but it is nearly devoid of any analytic applications. There is a lack of vision as to how the IJIS database can inform officials about how the justice system, not just jail operations, is functioning and changing.

Personnel who are responsible for jail operations do not have the tools needed to show how changes in the number of bookings and/or lengths of inmate stays are driving the jail population higher or lower. Until now, jail staff has not had the conceptual framework needed to perform these analyses. Consequently, the county's jail needs have not been well defined.

In effect, the county lacked a planning process that could facilitate:

- Identifying the purpose of the jail;
- Obtaining input from all segments of the local justice system; and
- Engaging the public on the role of the jail in the sanctioning process.

## **6. Scope of Planning**

The limited ability to analyze and define problems at the jail also extends to the rest of the justice system. There are distinct weaknesses in the ability to collect, analyze, and communicate information about the processing of cases and people through the seven key justice system points<sup>17</sup> that were discussed during the group meeting.

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<sup>17</sup> The seven key justice system decision points are illustrated in Appendix B. They are: arrest; detain post arrest; release prior to adjudication; charging the offender; adjudication of charges; sentencing; and sentence modification.

These weaknesses exist at several levels of government: at the agency level, the city and county level, and particularly at the systems level. No staff is presently dedicated to examining the overall functioning of the local justice system. Consequently, there is currently no one who can replicate and expand upon the types of analyses performed by the consultants for this Justice System Assessment.<sup>18</sup>

Like all counties, the justice system operating within McLean County is composed of an array of independently elected and appointed officials of city, county, and state levels of government, operating within independent executive, judicial and legislative branches of government. The Jail Population Management Task Force represents an effort to enhance communication, cooperation and coordination across the various agencies comprising the local justice system, but it currently lacks municipal membership.

IJIS is a "case management system"; that is, it deals with individual cases. Though IJIS may be able to produce some simple administrative statistics, it cannot readily provide analyses of groups of cases. This case management orientation thwarts a systems view of the administration of justice by reinforcing an "agency-centric" approach. Officials focus on specific cases, not an assessment of decision making at the seven key justice system decision points.

The impact of decisions being made in one agency often affects many other agencies, but the external impact of these decisions is often overlooked. Many of the solutions to problems raised by the people who were interviewed require involvement from two or more independent agencies that often represent different levels of government.

At present, officials are forced to make decisions without empirical information that would suggest alternative courses of action, or to evaluate the results of their decisions. This leads to indecision, doubt and confusion about the true nature of the problems they are trying to address. This generates unnecessary friction between and among decision makers. Officials rely too heavily on anecdotal information, or an unusual case or event that will serve to justify and propel action.

The consultants believe that the extent to which staff are consumed with exceptional cases that fall through the cracks (fire-fighting) is a direct indication of deficiencies in policy, program and operational planning processes.

## **7. Data Findings**

There is an informational void about how criminal justice operates within the county. There is a vague and flawed understanding of the historical trends of the various criminal justice indicators. There is little appreciation of how McLean County is operating *vis a vis* other counties in the state, or why it is important to think about such a context.

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<sup>18</sup> These examples appear in Appendices C through E.

There is no statistical documentation routinely produced on the relationship between bookings and the length of stay to explain changes in the jail population. This is a basic reference tool for understanding the forces driving demand for jail beds.

The county's mid-city to rural character along with its growing older population makes it less vulnerable to crime. While the county's crime rate is low, its rates for other criminal justice indicators are quite elevated compared to statewide rates, especially with respect to adult arrests and jail bookings.

Jail bed use has changed, with increased demand coming from less serious offenders; i.e., inmates who pose minimum security risk and inmates who are charged with non-felony matters. Inmates who have compliance issues are also a major growth area in the jail population.

Discretion plays a prominent role in the processing of criminal cases as is evidenced by the county's wide divergences from various statewide averages. Straight line projections to forecast future jail bed and other criminal justice resource needs ignores the prominent position that discretion plays in criminal justice processing and the demand for resources. Failure to document and to understand the role of discretion on the demand for resources can lead to fallacious forecasts about future resource needs.

The operating assumption among officials is that they cannot affect the size or composition of their workload(s). Straight line projections that forecast future jail bed needs are based on this "status-quo" assumption. However, agents of the justice system do affect workload due to the discretion that is available to them. The influence of discretion is documented in the consultant analyses. The impact of discretionary decision making is a powerful driver behind the demand for resources, and yet, it is not part of the current discussion for assessing current and future jail bed needs.

## **8. Correctional Strategy**

The county lacks an articulated correctional strategy; i.e., a process for matching sanctions and services to persons under supervision. There is a limited range of sanctions available to the judiciary. When new programs are introduced, they have a tendency to be used as a supplement to a jail sentence, not to supplant a jail sentence. Furthermore, the new programs tend to deal with a small group of offenders (Drug Court and electronic monitoring).

PATH has performed a valuable task in documenting all of the service agencies in the county, including contact information and the services available. The Achilles heel in this effort, however, is that the number of service slots available falls far short of community needs, including those of offenders who are ordered to seek out such services as substance abuse treatment; counseling; etc.

## **9. Summary**

The challenge before the local justice system is to determine how much bed capacity the county requires and can afford as well as how the jail fits in with the county's correctional strategy. National experience has demonstrated that simply building additional bed capacity without a concomitant commitment to manage jail bed usage inevitably leads to increased demand for jail beds and a re-occurrence of jail crowding. The section on recommendations that follows provides a road



map for how government and justice officials can organize themselves to determine future courses of action, not only for jail space, but the justice system as a whole.

## **F. Recommendations**

Earlier in this report, we mentioned the need to view the current situation through a new lens. It is not helpful to define crowding as a "jail problem". Nor is it helpful to describe jail crowding as "the Sheriff's problem." It is not even appropriate to describe it as a "County" problem.

There is the need to examine the jail in terms of its relationship to its many users. Jail crowding has system-wide causes and requires continuous management in the form of interagency and intergovernmental policy, program and operational planning and coordination. Furthermore, jail crowding is not a problem to be solved, it is a justice system condition that needs to be continuously managed. This notion leads to several interconnected recommendations.

The NIC consultants are recommending adoption of a new business model. The current predominant strategy is to attempt to outrun the workload by continually adding new resources. The new, proposed strategy involves managing the size and composition of the workload of the justice system within resource limits. This business model stresses development of the planning, management and information handling infrastructure, **before** adding more clerks, law enforcement officers, jail beds, and judges. There is the need, therefore, to:

1. Enhance data handling and information reporting tools;
2. Develop mechanisms for managing the politics of change; and
3. Effectively implement chosen courses of action.

This approach entails making choices and setting priorities. This is going to be difficult. This will require collaboration between and among agencies. The mechanisms needed to come to these agreements require further development. Furthermore, officials are not yet experienced at this priority-setting decision making process.

Successfully implementing these recommendations will not only help manage the current jail population but also help the county to forecast future correctional resources and manage them more effectively. These recommendations will also improve the administration of the entire justice system operating within McLean County.

### **Immediate Challenge**

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council needs to develop a plan that will bring the total jail population (in county and out of county) from current levels down to the operational capacity of the county's Detention Facility by some agreed upon future target date. This can be achieved by implementing a unique combination of three inter-related strategies. The three strategies are:

- increasing capacity;
- reducing admissions; and/or
- reducing length of stay (LOS).

Using all three strategies, the number of people in confinement should gradually and continually move down a glide path to a level that reflects the operational capacity of the detention facility. Expectations, performance targets, target dates, evaluation, refinement of approaches and monitoring should guide this descent along the glide path. The whole process needs to be guided by analysis and continuous feedback on each initiative's impact in reducing the detention facility's average daily population.

The county has already taken steps to increase capacity (20 beds). The average jail stay for October, 2008 was 12.6 days. However, half of the months in the explaining jail crowding analysis (23 out of 46) showed an average stay of 9.5 days or less. This suggests that reducing the average jail stay is an achievable objective. As the average jail stay is reduced, the county should gradually see a reduction in its reliance on other counties to house McLean County inmates.

The rest of the reduction in the jail population would come from the third leg of the strategy: a reduction in the number of admissions. A central task for the local criminal justice leadership, therefore, is to find ways to shorten jail stays and reduce the number of admissions.<sup>19</sup>

### **1. Transition the Jail Population Management Task Force into a CJCC**

The justice system operating within McLean County consists of various justice agencies, from all levels of government (city, county, state) and within the three branches of government: executive, judicial, legislative. There is the need to broaden the task force membership to the county's municipalities – their law enforcement agencies as well as officials of general government.

The purview of the task force needs to be expanded to include the entire justice system, not just the jail. The purpose of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee (CJCC) should be to improve system-wide communication, cooperation and coordination. The group should serve as a kind of "board of directors" for the system of justice operating within McLean County. The CJCC should serve as a forum for: examining system policies and practices; identifying system problems; considering and selecting alternative courses of action; and evaluating justice processes.

Controlling the size and character of the workload can only be accomplished through increased communication, cooperation and coordination. This requires a "system" perspective that knits together the organizational "silos" that characterize the current approach. To be effective, this new perspective must preserve the constitutional independence and prerogatives of all the parties involved.

The CJCC should be legitimized and established by County Ordinance or Resolution. While it may not be appropriate here to spell out the details for the CJCC, its general scope can easily be described. A guide explains how these justice system-wide coordination groups are usually organized and function.<sup>20</sup> Local leadership should obtain free copies of this guide, study it, and tailor the advice to further establish their own local coordination group.

<sup>19</sup> A useful document that may assist the justice leadership in selecting initiatives after an analysis indicates prospective intervention points is "A Menu of 25 Options to Secure Confinement." This document can be accessed at: [http://web.me.com/cushgen/Resources/Page\\_D\\_\(Manage\\_Crowding\)\\_files/Menu%20of%20Options.pdf](http://web.me.com/cushgen/Resources/Page_D_(Manage_Crowding)_files/Menu%20of%20Options.pdf).

<sup>20</sup> See: *Guidelines for Developing a Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee*, NIC publication number 017232, available from the National Institute of Corrections Information Center, 800-877-1461 or send e-mail request to [asknicic@nicic.org](mailto:asknicic@nicic.org). The publication is free. An electronic download PDF version of the publication is also available at: <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2002/017232.pdf>

## **2. Provide strong staff support to the CJCC**

The NIC consultants strongly recommend that the CJCC be provided adequate, independent staff support. It will not function well without skilled analytical/planner/facilitator support. The staff needs to be perceived as working for the CJCC, not for one of the participating agencies or units of government. One method for achieving this objective is to limit staff's action to only those activities sanctioned by the CJCC membership.

## **3. Adopt a formal planning process**

A formal planning process will bring needed discipline to the policy, program and operational planning process. This process should: foster a systems perspective; consider system-wide impacts of new programs; and test assumptions before new programs are initiated. Planning should be a continuous management process that includes feedback loops permitting evaluation and refinement of justice processes. As discussed during the group meeting, the major tasks associated with such a planning process are:

- Define your purposes;
- Gather information to define the problem;
- Identify alternative courses of action;
- Select the preferred alternative;
- Implement course of action;
- Evaluate course of action;
- Repeat the process.

## **4. Examine decision making at the seven key justice system decision points.**

To accomplish the examination of decision making at the seven key justice system decision points the county will need to develop enhanced analytic capabilities. This will require developing the personnel and computer programs to convert existing data into information that can better support policy, program and operational decision making.<sup>21</sup> These resources should be focused on illuminating, mirroring back, and understanding decision making at the seven key justice system decision points.<sup>22</sup> Appendix F contains a Data Analysis Plan that serves as a guide to such efforts. Examples of the kinds of analyses that need to be produced are contained in Appendixes C to E of this report.

## **5. Establish a jail population analysis capability**

McLean County should create and implement a jail population analysis system (JPAS)<sup>23</sup> to document and explain how changes in the number of bookings and lengths of stay of

<sup>21</sup> Policy, Program and Operational planning were discussed at the group meeting. These are the three levels of planning that are represented on the eleven-step General Planning Process diagram. The concept is also summarized at pp. 10-13 of *Guidelines for Developing a Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee*.

<sup>22</sup> The seven key justice system decision points were presented and discussed at the group meeting.

<sup>23</sup> A very basic jail population analysis system is described in a short 12-page publication available free from the National Institute of Corrections. See: *Preventing Jail Crowding: A Practical Guide*, NIC publication number 016720, available from the National Institute of Corrections Information Center, 800-877-1461 or send an e-mail request for the

subpopulations of prisoners combine to determine the number of people in jail. The County should give priority consideration that enables IJIS to produce electronic data extracts to support JPAS functions and analysis.

A JPAS will reveal why the number of people in jail is rising or falling. These changes in admission rates and length of stays are primarily the result of changes in policy and practice by the main users of the jail. These data need to be placed in front of these key users to help them understand how jail space is currently being used, and the impact they are having on the number of people in jail.<sup>24</sup>

Managing the size of the jail system population will depend upon achieving agreements about changes in justice system policies. Changes in the size of the jail population are primarily the result of changes in the response of the justice system.

Managing jail system occupancy levels can only be accomplished in three ways:

1. Increase bed space capacity;
2. Decrease admissions; and
3. Decrease average lengths of inmate stays.

While one of these three strategies may be most attractive, technically or politically, employing all three strategies will make it easier to manage the future size of the jail system population.

JPAS can help local justice system officials to manage the jail population. A JPAS approach can also be extended to other segments of the justice system enabling officials to manage the size and character of the justice system workload, and diminish the extent to which workload manages the system. The basic concepts and a description of what a jail population analysis system should look like can be found in the NIC publication: *Preventing Jail Crowding: A Practical Guide*.<sup>25</sup> See also, *Jail Crowding: Understanding Jail Population Dynamics*<sup>26</sup> which provides a framework for analysis and planning to support effective criminal justice system oversight.

Appendix C contains a spreadsheet template that sorts out how changes in the number of admissions and/or length of stay change the number of people in the McLean County jail.<sup>27</sup> This approach can be utilized until a more sophisticated, computer-based jail population analysis can be created in McLean County.

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publication to [asknicic@nicic.org](mailto:asknicic@nicic.org). The publication is free. An electronic download PDF version of the publication is also available at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2001/016720.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> During the group meeting a "water barrel" analogy was used to present the basic jail population dynamics and illustrate how a jail population analysis system would operate. See Appendix C.

<sup>25</sup> See *Preventing Jail Crowding: A Practical Guide*, NIC publication number 016720, available from the National Institute of Corrections Information Center, 800-877-1461 or send an e-mail request for the publication to [asknicic@nicic.org](mailto:asknicic@nicic.org). The publication is free. An electronic download PDF version of the publication is also available at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2001/016720.pdf>.

<sup>26</sup> *Jail Crowding: Understanding Jail Population Dynamics*, January 2002, 60 pp. also available from the NIC. Accession no. NIC-017209. Sections discuss how to identify factors behind jail crowding, key questions about bed space needs, trends underlying jail population growth, forecasting, and analytic processes and roles. 60 pp.

<sup>27</sup> Instructions for completing the template appear at the end of Appendix G.

## 6. Implement the recommended Data Analysis Plan

Appendix F contains a Data Analysis Plan, which serves as a suggested blueprint for the main analytic tasks that McLean County should perform to better understand the demand for jail beds and other justice system services.

A major task in the analytic plan is the computation of system rates for the major decision points in the administration of justice. System rates can be obtained for six of the seven decision points in McLean County: booking into the jail; release from the jail; charging the defendant; adjudicating the charges; sentencing convicted offenders; and modifying sentences.<sup>28</sup> This can be accomplished by creating a series of data extracts containing information about persons and cases leaving the six decision points. Tracking persons and cases as they flow through the justice system would be more complete, but time consuming and expensive to do. Information drawn from a series of extracts provides a valid illustration of case flow and can be accomplished relatively quickly and efficiently. Another task is to analyze the changes that have occurred in the jail population.<sup>29</sup> Templates for doing this have been prepared and appear as Appendix D.

Both analytic tasks should have data from two different time frames that are at least five years apart. Data from one time period is useful for understanding how the system is operating at that time. However, the comparison of findings from two different time frames brings into focus how the justice system and the jail population may have changed over time. A full year's reference period would provide a robust data resource, but a shorter reference period could be used (no less than three months) if data collection costs become an issue.

Two other analytic tasks involve the use of readily available aggregate data. One of these tasks would replicate the trends analysis that was prepared in conjunction with the NIC technical assistance (see Appendix E). All of the sources for the various criminal justice indicators are identified in the trends report and the county is encouraged to scan for other sources that might produce additional indicators. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is a valuable resource that the county should take advantage of in gathering the necessary data for a trends analysis.

The other analytic task using aggregate data would be a comparative analysis. This analysis would use the same data resources used in the trends analysis. Instead of examining changes in the county's justice indicators, this analysis would examine how the county compares with four to six counties that are similar to McLean County. An examples of a comparative analysis can be accessed at the web site:

[http://web.mc.com/cushgen/Resources/Resources/Page A \(Presenters\) files/Example%20Comparative%20Analysis.pdf](http://web.mc.com/cushgen/Resources/Resources/Page A (Presenters) files/Example%20Comparative%20Analysis.pdf)

A second example can be accessed at:

<http://shensheriff.com/documents%20folder/ShenReportNIC.pdf>. Go to appendix H of the report.

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<sup>28</sup> The police officer's decision to make an arrest is very difficult to measure as there are no records that would indicate when an officer might have had cause to stop some one, but declined to do so. Once an arrest is made, however, a record trail is established that permits the calculation of system rates for the remaining six major decision points.

<sup>29</sup> The person undertaking these analytic tasks should consult the NIC publication, *Jail Crowding: Understanding Jail Population Dynamics*, for additional discussion of analytic issues involving these two tasks.

## **7. Complete a Sanctions and Services Matrix**

Preparation of a sanctions and services matrix is another task that staff should undertake. The purpose of the sanctions and services matrix is to provide a big-picture view of all of the people under supervision on a given day. The exercise will also show the capacity of each sanction and program, and the daily cost of each program and sanction. These three spreadsheets provide a graphic depiction of the existing system. They form the basis for identifying gaps in services and suggest where additional expenditures might make the most sense.<sup>30</sup>

The concept was discussed at the community meeting. An example matrix was presented and discussed. A guide for preparing a Sanctions and Services Matrix appears in Appendix G.

## **8. Define the purposes of the jail**

Several of the previous recommendations will make it easier to tackle the difficult job of defining the purpose(s) of the jail. Better information about how the jail is currently being used will help officials define the gap between existing utilization and more desirable, preferred use of the bed space. Construction of the Sanctions and Services Matrix will make it easier for officials to determine the proper place of the jail sanction in context with other sanctions and services.<sup>31</sup> Examination of decision making at the seven key justice system decision points will also help determine more appropriate and realistic utilization of jail beds.

Initial attempts to define the purposes of the jail will give way to periodic revisiting of this question as better data becomes available to support subsequent iterations of the policy planning process. Thus, as time passes, the answer(s) to this question should become clearer, more refined.

## **9. Promulgate a corrections strategy**

Completion of the Corrections Sanctions and Services Matrix and discussion of the purposes of the jail should gradually produce the dialogue needed to better define the McLean County corrections strategy, including custodial, residential, probation and other field based sanctions, services and options. In practice, this corrections strategy will be expressed by the decisions that are made to place people at various places on a continuum of sanctions and to assign them to a wide variety of well thought out correctional programs and services. These decisions will also be improved through the increased use of assessment and classification tools as they are developed in McLean County.

## **10. Engage the public**

The general public is not yet sufficiently engaged. Citizens need to know that there is a problem and that officials need their help, and resources, to better manage the current challenge to public safety and the integrity of the law. The public cannot be counted on to support new jail space until they know there is a substantial problem and that any and all perceived excesses have been squeezed out of the current jail/justice system. Engaging the public is a collective responsibility but rests primarily with the Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee.

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<sup>30</sup> A Guide for preparing the matrix appears in Appendix G.

<sup>31</sup> Instructions for completing a Sanctions and Services Matrix appear in Appendix G.

The NIC consultants note that successfully engaging the public will require justice system officials to overcome at least two major impediments:

- The friction between justice conservatism (apply sanctions) and fiscal conservatism (reduce expenditures) needs to be managed. The CJCC must find ways to negotiate this potential stalemate.
- The CJCC must convince the public that jail is but one sanction in a continuum of sanctions, ranging from secure custody to low level supervision in the community, and that these are ALL legitimate sanctioning options, and are being applied properly.<sup>32</sup>

#### **11. Invest first in improving planning, management and information handling infrastructure.**

It should be clear from the forgoing recommendations that the consultants are recommending the McLean County justice system invest the next marginal dollar in improving the planning, management and information-handling infrastructure of the justice system as opposed to attempting to outrun the workload by hiring more correctional officers, probation officers, judges, adding jail beds, etc.

We expect this recommendation to be initially resisted by officials who feel they are barely keeping their heads above water. However, the old strategy of trying to outrun the workload by adding resources is simply not going to work. A new business model is being suggested. It will require a dramatic change in approach and investment.

#### **12. Make use of NIC and other resources**

There are a number of resources that the county should take advantage of as it attempts to implement the consultants' recommendations:

- The Pretrial Justice Institute in Washington D.C. can provide NIC sponsored technical assistance to assess and help develop pretrial programs.<sup>33</sup> Implementing an objective point scale to guide personal recognizance bond decisions might increase the number of pretrial releases and also improve the ability of these releases to appear in court.
- The NIC can also provide technical assistance to help implement case screening at the seven key justice system decision points and provide tools and programs that will improve offender risk management.
- The NIC has a number of programs to provide technical assistance and training to probation and community corrections staff. These are explained in the NIC annual plan.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> The often heard phrase "alternatives to jail" suggests that jail is the preferred alternative and other sanctions represent "getting off", or less than desirable, or a poor substitute for jail time.

<sup>33</sup> Contact the Pretrial Justice Institute at: 202-638-3080 or at <http://www.pretrial.org/>

<sup>34</sup> The NIC 2008 Service Plan can be found at: <http://nicic.org/Library/022262>

- The NIC maintains a large library of practical and useful publications. Many have been cited elsewhere in this publication. You can browse the NIC library at: <http://www.nicic.org/Features/Library/>.
- The National Center for State Courts has an extensive history of providing technical assistance in the area of case processing.
- The colleges and universities in the county represent a potential resource for enhancing the county's analytic skills.
- The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is a valuable resource for aggregate data and possibly for training and technical assistance in data analysis skills.
- Visit other CJCC's to observe their deliberations and/or encourage justice officials to call their counterpart to hear their take on the CJCC, for example, judge to judge or prosecutor to prosecutor. The contact person in Stearns County is Mark Sizer ([Mark.Sizer@CO.Stearns.mn.us](mailto:Mark.Sizer@CO.Stearns.mn.us)). Jefferson County (CO) has a web page that describes its activities and provides examples of some of its reports ([www.co.Jefferson.co.US/cjp](http://www.co.Jefferson.co.US/cjp)).

#### **G. Closing Statement**

The county has the wherewithal to better manage its jail population and to bring down, if not eliminate the amount of money paid to other counties to house inmates. The request for the NIC technical assistance indicates a willingness to hear other points of view. There is also considerable community pride among officials. Local officials are competent and engaged with the issues confronting the county and they evidence a willingness to consider the recommendations enumerated in this report. We are confident that you can move forward to address the challenges facing the jail and the justice system in McLean County.



**Office of the Coroner  
McLean County  
JAN 2009 REPORT**

	<b>JAN 2009</b>	<b>JAN 2008</b>	<b>TYTD 2009</b>	<b>LYTD 2008</b>
<i>Cases</i>	78	85	78	85
<i>Autopsies</i>	16	9	16	9
<i>Out/County Autopsies</i>	23	21	23	21
<i>Inquests</i>	0	2	0	2
<i>Coroner Rule</i>	4	5	4	5

**JAN TOTAL DEPOSITS**

	<b>2008 REV.</b>	<b>2009 REV.</b>
<i>Copy Fees</i>	215.00	\$ 742.00
<i>Morgue Fee</i>	\$3,591.00	-
<i>Reim/Services</i>	415.00	-
<i>Paid to Facilities Mgt</i>	0	-

**DEATH INVESTIGATIONS THAT INCLUDE AUTOPSY AND FOLLOW-UP**

*Traffic Crash* – 2

*Medical/Sudden death* – 8

*Homicide* – 0

*Other* (pending tox. & autopsy results and/or inquest ruling) – 8 ( 2 no autopsy)

**OPEN DEATH INVESTIGATIONS**

*Traffic Crash* – 3                      *Homicide* – 1

*Medical/Sudden death* – 9                      *Other/Pending* - 9

## McLean County State's Attorney's Office 2009 Case Load Report

Jan. Feb. Mar. April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 2009 YTD 2008 YTD Total Projected 2009

**CRIMINAL**

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	2009 YTD	2008 YTD	Total	Projected
Felony	65	85											150	260	1,419	995
Misdemeanor	159	169											328	407	2,793	2,177
Asset Forfeiture	23	na											23	32	132	153
Mental Health	15	12											27	27	172	179
<b>Family Totals</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>51</b>											<b>80</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>531</b>
Family	15	33											48	65	429	319
Order of Protection	14	18											32	52	258	212
<b>Juvenile Totals</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>											<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>133</b>
Juvenile	1	0											1	1	3	7
Juvenile Abuse	5	6											11	25	151	73
Juvenile Delinquency	3	5											8	24	155	53
<b>Traffic Totals</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>2,420</b>											<b>4,139</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>33,170</b>	<b>27,468</b>
Traffic	1,646	2,344											3,990	5,366	32,289	26,479
DUI Traffic	73	76											149	166	881	989

**CHILD SUPPORT**

Paternity cases filed	5	5											10	11	90	66
Paternity cases established	6	2											8	10	80	53
Paternalities excluded	0	0											0	1	22	0
Support Orders entered	62	53											115	118	929	763
Modification proceedings filed	28	31											59	29	214	392
Modification proceedings adjudicated	19	20											39	27	177	259
Enforcement actions filed	59	0											59	90	610	392
Enforcement actions adjudicated	77	73											150	169	1,225	995
Hearings set before Hearing Officer	84	81											165	111	963	1,095
Orders prepared by Hearing Officer	84	81											165	104	938	1095

2009 Projected = (2009 YTD/Day of Year) x 365 Days

n/c= not calculable

**ASSET FORFEITURE FUND**

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND FUND BALANCE**

**February 24, 2009**

STATE'S ATTORNEY:

Beginning Balance 12/31/2008	\$ -10,713.39
(Reflects \$80,000 transfer to General Fund 12/31/02)	
(Reflects \$30,000 transfer to General Fund 12/31/03)	
Revenue	<u>35.00</u>
Total Funds Available	\$ -10,678.39
Expenditures	<u>208.10</u>
Fund Balance 02/24/2009	\$ <b>-10,886.49</b>

SHERIFF:

Beginning Balance 12/31/2008	\$ 39,183.42
Revenue	<u>1,082.00</u>
Total Funds Available	\$ 40,265.42
Expenditures	<u>17,458.71</u>
Fund Balance 02/24/2009	\$ <b>22,806.71</b>

TOTAL FUND BALANCE            February 24, 2009            \$ **11,920.22**

NOTE: BEGINNING FUND BALANCE FIGURES ADJUSTED TO MATCH  
2008 YEAR-END REPORTS RECEIVED FROM TREASURER'S OFFICE.

## CONTRACT

This Contract, entered into this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2009 between the County of McLean, a Body Politic and Corporate, hereinafter known as, "the County", and John J. Bussan, Attorney-at-Law, hereinafter known as, "the Special Public Defender":

WHEREAS, the County of McLean has authority under Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chapter 55, Section 5-5.1005 to make all contracts and do all other acts in relation to the concerns of the County necessary to the exercise of its corporate powers; and

WHEREAS, there is a necessity to provide additional professional contract services for the Office of the McLean County Public Defender; and

WHEREAS, the Special Public Defender has the capacity to provide such services;

NOW, THEREFORE:

1. John J. Bussan is hereby appointed a Special Public Defender for McLean County by Amy Johnson Davis, Public Defender for McLean County, and the McLean County Board:
2. The purpose of this professional service contract is to provide assistance to the Public Defender's Office in the handling of conflict cases and such other cases as may be assigned by the Public Defender. The County shall pay to the Special Public Defender and the Special Public Defender agrees to accept as full payment for the professional services furnished under this agreement, said amount to be \$3,317.21 per month.

The Special Public Defender agrees to:

1. John J. Bussan shall assist and perform his duties as Special Public Defender in those cases assigned to him by the Public Defender; said duties include the preparation and litigation of those cases. The Public Defender shall assign to the Special Public Defender a maximum of eleven (11) felony cases per month, except that no murder cases shall be assigned. In the event that private counsel enters on a case assigned to the Special Public Defender prior to the first status hearing, that case will not be credited to the Special Public Defender. Should the Special Public Defender for any reason not be credited with eleven cases in a month, those cases shall be assigned as soon as practicable in the following month; however, the total number of cases assigned shall not exceed 99 cases during the contract period.
2. A Special Public Defender shall be at all times for the duration of this contract an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Illinois.
3. The Special Public Defender, as an independent contractor, shall be required to secure and maintain malpractice insurance in an amount of \$500,000 and workers'

compensation insurance in accordance with Illinois law for the Special Public Defender and any paralegal, legal assistant, or secretary and, upon request, supply to the County a certificate of insurance evidencing such coverage.

4. The Special Public Defender, as an independent contractor, shall indemnify and hold harmless the County, its agents, employees and assigns against any and all claims arising out of or relating to the Special Public Defender's activities pursuant to this contract.

It is further agreed by both parties:

1. The parties enter into this contract on the date first stated above and, further, the agreement shall commence on April 6, 2009 and terminate on December 31, 2009.
2. The Special Public Defender is and shall be an independent contractor for all purposes, solely responsible for the results to be obtained and not subject to the control or supervision of the County in so far as the manner and means of performing the services and obligations of this agreement. However, the County reserves the right to review the Special Public Defender's work and service during the performance of this contract to ensure that this contract is performed according to its terms.
3. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent the Special Public Defender from engaging in the practice of law apart from the services provided by this contract.
4. The Special Public Defender shall pay all current and applicable City, County, State and Federal taxes, licenses, assessments, including federal excise taxes, including and thereby limiting the forgoing, those required by the Federal Insurance Contribution Act and Federal and State Unemployment Tax Acts.
5. The parties agree to comply with all terms and provisions of the Equal Employment Opportunity Clause of the Illinois Human Rights Act.
6. This contract shall be governed by and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois. All relevant provisions of the laws of the State of Illinois applicable hereto and required to be reflected are set forth herein or incorporated herein by reference.
7. No waiver of any breach of this contract or any provision hereto shall constitute a waiver of any other or further breach of this contract or any provision thereof.
8. This contract may be amended at any time by mutual agreement of the parties. Before any amendment is valid, it must first be reduced to writing and signed by both parties.

9. This contract may not be assigned by either party without the prior written consent of the other party.
10. This contract may be terminated for any of the following reasons:
  - (a) At the request of the Special Public Defender upon giving sixty (60) days' written notice prior to the effective date of cancellation.
  - (b) At the request of the County upon giving sixty (60) days' written notice prior to the effective date of cancellation.

Written notice shall be mailed by certified copy to the following address:

For the Public Defender:

Ms. Amy Johnson Davis  
Office of the Public Defender  
104 West Front Street, Rm 603  
Bloomington, Illinois 61701

For the McLean County Board:

Mr. John M. Zeunik  
County Administrator  
Law & Justice Center, Room 701  
104 West Front Street  
Bloomington, Illinois 61702-2400

For the Attorney:

John J. Bussan  
103 W. Jefferson Street  
Bloomington, IL 61701

11. This contract is severable and the invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this agreement or any party hereto shall not render the remainder of this agreement invalid or unenforceable.
12. Should either party desire not to renew this contract beyond the termination date, sixty (60) days' written notice prior to the termination date shall be given by the party wishing to terminate this contract.

13. This agreement shall be binding upon parties hereto and upon the successors and interests, assigns, representatives, and heirs of such party.
14. The parties agree that the forgoing and the attached document(s), (if any), constitute all of the agreement between the parties; and

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties have affixed their respective signature on the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

APPROVED:

\_\_\_\_\_  
John J. Bussan  
Attorney at Law

\_\_\_\_\_  
Amy Johnson Davis  
McLean County Public Defender

\_\_\_\_\_  
Matt Sorensen, Chairman  
McLean County Board

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Peggy Ann Milton, Clerk of the County  
Board of McLean County, Illinois

March 2, 2009

McLean County Board  
Justice and Public Safety Committee  
Bloomington, IL 61701

Re: Monthly Caseload - MONTH ENDING January 31, 2009

Dear Committee Members:

Pursuant to statute, I am forwarding this report to your attention and I am causing a copy to be filed with the Circuit Clerk's office of McLean County.

During the above-mentioned time period, in the discharge of our duties to indigent persons in McLean County we have been assigned the following new cases in the area set forth. The activities in which we are involved differ in no substantial manner from those which have earlier been reported.

CASE TYPES	MONTHLY TOTALS 2008	MONTHLY TOTALS 2009	YTD TOTALS 2008	YTD TOTALS 2009	% CHANGE YTD
FELONIES	101	58	101	58	<43%>
MISDEMEANORS	74	115	74	115	55%
DUI	34	32	34	32	<6%>
TRAFFIC	36	92	36	92	155%
JUVENILE	21	11	21	11	<48%>
(DELINQUENT)	11	5	11	5	<54%>
(ABUSE/NEGLECT)	10	6	10	6	<40%>
MENTAL HEALTH CASES	8	7	8	7	<12%>
Involuntary Commitment	8	7	8	7	<12%>
Medication Compliance Orders	0	0	0	0	0%
POST-CONVICTION & SVPCA CASES	0	2	0	2	200%
TOTAL	274	317	274	317	16%



Following are the caseload assignments to each of the full-time and contract attorneys for the reporting month of: **MONTH ENDING January 31, 2009**

CASE TYPE	PUBLIC DEFENDER ATTORNEYS	NEW MONTHLY TOTALS	YTD TOTALS	NEW PTR/REVIEW TOTALS
F	RON LEWIS	6	6	3
F	JAMES TUSEK	3	3	3
F	CARLA HARVEY	5	5	1
F	BRIAN MCELLOWNEY	3	3	4
F	JOHN WRIGHT-C	5	5	NA
F	TERRY DODDS-C	7	7	NA
F	DAVID RUMLEY-C	5	5	NA
F	KELLY HARMS	22	22	4
F	JENNIFER LOCKE	1	1	0
CM	JENNIFER LOCKE	54	54	6
F	AMY RUIPER	0	0	0
CM	AMY RUIPER	61	61	4
DUI	BARBARA BAILEY	17	17	1
TR	BARBARA BAILEY	41	41	0
DUI	RACHELLE ROTH	15	15	0
TR	RACHELLE ROTH	51	51	0
F	ART FELDMAN	1	1	0
JD	ART FELDMAN	5	5	4
JA	ROB KEIR	4	4	NA
JA	MATTHEW KOETTERS	5	5	NA
JA	ALAN NOVICK-C	2	2	NA
PC/SVP	KEITH DAVIS-C	2	2	NA
PVT	PRIVATE COUNSEL-CF	15	15	0
PVT	PRIVATE COUNSEL-CM	9	9	0
PVT	PVT COUNSEL-DUI/TR	5	5	0
W/D	WITHDRAWN-CF	1	1	0
W/D	WITHDRAWN-CM	2	2	0
W/D	WITHDRAWN-DUI/TR	1	1	0

PTR= Petition to Revoke Probation

F = Felony

J = Juvenile

O = Other

P.C.=Post Conviction Remedy Cases

C= Contract Attorney (6-7 Cases per Month)

DUI= DUI

TR= Traffic

M= Misdemeanor

January 2009 DISPOSITIONS

DISPOSITION	FELONY	MISDEMEANOR	TRAFFIC / DUI
PLEA / ORIGINAL OFFER	64	90	44
PLEA / LESSER	20	4	0
BENCH TRIAL / WIN	0	2	0
BENCH TRIAL / LOSS	0	2	1
JURY TRIAL / WIN	1	0	0
JURY TRIAL / LOSS	1	2	1
DISMISSED / UPFRONT	2	15	3
DISMISSED / TRIAL	1	7	0
KNOCKDOWN	0	1	0
DISMISSED PER PLEA	2	17	11
PRIVATE COUNSEL	15	9	5
PLEA / BLIND	4	5	2
REFILED AS FELONY	NA	2	0
WITHDRAWN	1	2	1
DIRECTED VERDICT	0	0	0
P.D. DENIED/NOT RECOMMENDED	5	6	0



## COURT SERVICES

104 W. Front Street, P.O. Box 2400 Law & Justice Center, 7<sup>th</sup> Floor Bloomington, IL 61702

### Adult Division

Room 700  
Ph: 309-888-5360  
Fax: 309-888-5434

### Juvenile Division

Room 701  
Ph: 309-888-5370  
Fax: 309-888-5831

### Extended Day

Room 703  
Ph: 309-888-5370  
Fax: 309-888-5831

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To: Honorable Members of the Justice Committee

From: Lori McCormick

CC: Judge Elizabeth Robb

Date: February 19, 2009

Re: Grant Proposal

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I am writing to request the authorization to apply for a \$50,000.00 grant through the US Department of Justice for a mental health court planning grant. There is a 20% match.

For the past two years community and agency leaders have been meeting regularly to discuss and develop a more comprehensive and cohesive system to address the needs of criminal justice involved persons with mental illness and co-occurring disorders. From a group of fewer than 10 persons to a community collaboration of more than 30 organizations, the McLean County Mental Health Court Initiative has been working diligently to improve the current delivery system of mental health services in McLean County to persons involved in the criminal justice system. Members of the McLean County Mental Health Court Initiative are also participating in Illinois' Mental Health and Criminal Justice Statewide Transformation Initiative. The goal is to develop and adopt the Sequential Intercept Model in order to divert persons from the criminal justice system whenever appropriate. This model envisions a series of points of interception at which an intervention can be made to prevent individuals from entering or penetrating deeper into the criminal justice system. Ideally, most people will be intercepted at early points, such as law enforcement, emergency services and or initial detention and court hearings with decreasing numbers at each subsequent point that could include jail, court, and probation.

A planning grant will enable this collaboration to expand and become more formalized. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) for police officers could be funded as well as training for attorneys working in the State's Attorney's office and Public Defender office and Probation Officers to better identify persons with mental illness or co-occurring disorders and divert them to appropriate service providers in our community.

This proposal is a collaborative effort including the Judiciary, States Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Sheriff's Department, as well as the Normal Police Department, Bloomington Police Department, ISU Police Department, Center for Human Services and Chestnut Health Systems.

I will be present at the Justice committee meeting to discuss this issue with you in detail.



## COURT SERVICES ADULT/JUVENILE DIVISION STATISTICS

### ADULT DIVISION

Total Caseload – 880 (877 last month)

Average caseload (7 officer unit) 126 (125 last month)

Presentence Reports Completed (3 officer unit) 29 (31 last month)

Intakes completed (1 officer) 47 (40 last month)

\* Total Workload Hours Needed – 1475.00 (1450.00 last month)

\*\* Total Hours Available - 1650.00

\* According to AOIC standards it would take this amount of hours per month to complete all requirements of case supervision and report writing.

\*\* The number of work hours available to the division (11 officers working 150 hours each per month).

AOIC workload standards indicate **an additional -1.165 adult officers are needed.** (-1.335 last month)

### JUVENILE DIVISION

4 Officer Division

Total Caseload – 165 (178 last month)

Average caseload per officer 41 (45 last month)

Social History Reports Completed – 23 (7 last month)

\* Total Workload Hours Needed –808.5 (622.5 last month)

\*\* Total Hours Available 600.00

\* According to AOIC standards it would take this amount of hours per month to complete all requirements of case supervision and report writing.

\*\* The number of work hours available to the division (4 officers working 150 hours each per month).

AOIC workload standards indicate **an additional -1.39 juvenile officers are needed.** (-.15last month)

## SPECIAL PROGRAMS

### EARLY INTERVENTION PROBATION (JUVENILE EIP)

2 Person unit with a maximum caseload of 30

Total caseload - 28 (last month 29)

Social History Reports - 3(last month 2)

### DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE UNIT (Adult)

1 person unit with a maximum caseload of 40

Total Caseload – 76(84 last month)

**INTENSIVE PROBATION UNIT ADULT**

2 person unit with a maximum caseload of 40

Total Caseload – 45 (52 last month)

**INTENSIVE PROBATION UNIT JUVENILE**

1 1/2 person unit with a maximum caseload of 15

Total Caseload – 18 (23 last month)

**JUVENILE INTAKE**

2 person unit

Total Preliminary Conferences – 20 (33 last month)

Total Caseload Informal Probation – 36 (48 last month)

Total Intake Screen Reports (juvenile police reports received) 129(131 last month)

**COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM**

2 person unit (2 officers)

Total Caseload Adult - 600 (613 last month)

Total Caseload Juvenile – 70 (69 last month)

Total Hours Completed **Adult** – 10,452 (\$81,003 Symbolic Restitution \$7.75)

January New Hours ordered – 12,855

Total new intakes – 90 (Felony, Misd, DUI, Traffic, Ordinance)

Total Hours Completed **Juvenile** – 305.5 (\$2,367 Symbolic Restitution \$7.75)

January New Hours ordered – 515

Total new intakes – 12 (Delinquency, Traffic, Ordinance)

Total for both Juvenile and Adult Worksites Used – 49 (45 last month)

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM**

2 person unit

Total Probation Caseload – 101 (95 last month)

Intakes for month of January -13

**PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM**

2 person unit

Total number bond reports submitted – 19 (28 last month)

Total number of defendants released -9 (7 last month)

Total number of defendants supervised – 34 (36 last month)

**DRUG COURT**

2 person unit

Total number in program – 37 active (36 last month)

2008  
**JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER  
 MCLEAN COUNTY**

Ages of Minors Detained	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
10	1											
11	0											
12	0											
13	1											
14	2											
15	3											
16	7											
17	5											
18	0											
<b>Sex of Minors Detained</b>												
Male	17											
Female	2											
<b>Race of Minors Detained</b>												
Caucasian	9											
African-American	7											
Hispanic	3											
<b>Offenses of Which Minor was Detained</b>												
Dispositional Detention	7											
Warrant	4											
Aggravated Battery	1											
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	1											
Domestic Battery	1											
IDJJ	1											
Residential Burglary	1											
Strong Arm Robbery	1											
Unlawful Use of Weapons	2											
<b>Residence fo Minors Detained</b>												
Bloomington	15											
Normal	1											
Farmer City	2											
Leroy	1											



2008  
**JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER**  
**MCLEAN COUNTY**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average Daily Population	7											
Average Daily Population: YTD	7											
Number of Days in Detention	216											
Revenue:	0											



2009  
 Juvenile Detention Center  
 Out of County

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average Daily Population	2.4											
Average Daily Population:YTD	2.4											
Number of Days in Detention	75											
Revenue:	6690											

**2008**

**McLEAN COUNTY**

**DEPARTMENT OF COURT SERVICES**

**STATISTICAL PACKET**

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## ADULT PROBATION

### INTAKE STATISTICS

Adult offenders who are placed on probation without a PSI have an intake completed to gather pertinent information and inform the offender of the expectations of probation. **In 2008 a total of 620 intakes** were conducted in adult probation. (530 in 2007)

2008	Active	Admin	Total
January	45	10	55
February	43	4	47
March	37	15	52
April	37	6	43
May	36	2	38
June	41	11	52
July	49	22	71
August	52	14	66
September	47	16	63
October	29	15	44
November	33	16	49
December	27	13	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>620</b>

Intakes completed by Graduate Assistants	235
Intakes completed by Intake Officer	361
Intakes completed by other officers	24

### COMMUNITY SERVICE

Adult offenders are ordered to perform community service as part of the court's order. Community Service is performed in the community an offender resides in at a not for profit agency. Community Service can be ordered in lieu of incarceration, monetary sanction, or ordered as a mandate for violation of a criminal statute. Traffic cases in McLean County make up the majority of the adult caseload.

850 adult offenders were ordered to perform community service (762 in 2007).  
453 out of 850 cases were traffic offense related cases

108,895 hours were ordered of which 79,330 were traffic related. (Total hours ordered in 2007, 89,745)

69,311 hours were completed. (55,722 in 2007)

**ORIGINAL PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS BY YEAR,**  
**OFFENSE CATEGORY**

(2003-2008) Presentence investigation reports (PSI) are court ordered reports that provide the court with a detailed history of the offender to assist the court in determining an appropriate sentence. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts estimates that it take an officer nine (9) hours to complete each report. The division has three (3) officers that write the PSI reports.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Felony	394	385	300	307	297	366
Misd	1	2	0	0	0	1
Traffic	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>367</b>

**SUPPLEMENTAL/SHORT FORM INVESTIGATIONS BY YEAR,**  
**OFFENSE CATEGORY**

(2003-2008)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Felony	47	50	32	33	16	22
Misd	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Record check	155	154	109	97	106	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>88</b>

**ACTIVE CASELOAD BY MONTH, OFFENSE, CLASS**

Active cases are cases that are provided regular supervision by the office. The primary purpose of supervision is to serve the court, protect the community, and provide the necessary services to reduce the probability of continued criminal behavior by an offender. This supervision takes place in the probation office, the community and the offender's home. The office works in collaboration with numerous social service agencies in order to enhance the goal of changing offender's behavior. The seven (7) adult probation officers, in 2008 had an average of 124 cases. (100 in 2007).

2008	Felony	Misd.	DUI	Traffic	Total
January	696	106	11	65	878
February	680	102	12	62	856
March	682	104	12	62	860
April	673	106	12	60	851
May	690	100	11	59	860
June	685	102	12	57	856
July	701	94	13	55	863
August	712	91	13	57	873
September	719	96	13	53	881
October	702	98	19	53	872
November	710	101	21	49	881
December	702	106	23	46	877
<b>Average</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>868</b>

**ADDED ACTIVE ADULT CASELOAD**

Offenders that are added to the caseload have been court ordered, either through probation or court supervision.

**ADDED ACTIVE ADULT CASELOAD BY SEX**

Gender	2006	2007	2008
Male	438	426	462
Female	161	128	158
<b>Total</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>620</b>

**ADDED ACTIVE ADULT CASELOAD BY RACE**

Ethnicity	2006	2007	2008
Caucasian	397	389	409
African American	163	164	179
Hispanic	20	21	25
Native American	1	0	0
Asian	3	9	0
Other	15	3	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>620</b>

**ADDED ACTIVE ADULT CASELOAD BY AGE CATEGORY**

Age	2006	2007	2008
17<	16	21	16
18-20	112	114	119
21-30	231	253	266
31-40	119	90	111
41-50	85	73	73
51>	36	35	35

**ADDED ACTIVE ADULT CASELOAD BY FELONY CLASS CATEGORY**

Felony	2006	2007	2008
Class 1	31	24	25
Class 2	76	82	82
Class 3	95	113	107
Class 4	231	222	248
<b>Total</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>462</b>

**CASES EMPLOYED AT TIME OF OFFENSE AND HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE**

Employed                      331 (of 620) 53%  
 High School Graduate      360 (of 620) 58%

**COURT ORDERED TREATMENT**

Alcohol Treatment	5
Drug Treatment	9
Alcohol and Drug Treatment	132
Mental Health Treatment	132
Sex Offender Treatment	7
TASC	6

**CASES TERMINATED FROM PROBATION**

Cases are terminated from probation by various means: scheduled termination, early termination, absconded with a warrant issued, probation revoked for a new offense, or a violation of a probation order, transferred to another jurisdiction, or committed to the Department of Corrections.

**Scheduled Termination:**

Felony            159  
 Misdemeanor    22  
 DUI                1  
 Traffic            17

**Transferred Out of County**

Felony            93  
 Misdemeanor    38  
 DUI                5  
 Traffic            30

**Early Termination:**

Felony            31  
 Misdemeanor    6  
 DUI                0  
 Traffic            0

**Other**

Felony            11  
 Misdemeanor    1  
 DUI                0  
 Traffic            0

**Absconded/Warrant Issued**

Felony            10  
 Misdemeanor    0  
 DUI                0  
 Traffic            0

**Unsatisfactory Termination**

Felony            60  
 Misdemeanor    14  
 DUI                0  
 Traffic            3

**Revoked – New Offense**

Felony            82  
 Misdemeanor    15  
 DUI                1  
 Traffic            2

**Revoked – Technical Offense**

Felony            63  
 Misdemeanor    17  
 DUI                0  
 Traffic            1

**Commitment to Department of Corrections**

Felony                              78 (2007, 59)



## ADMINISTRATIVE ADULT CASELOAD BY MONTH

Administrative cases are cases that are not actively supervised by the department. Examples of these cases would be probationers who have limited conditions such as: to pay restitution, or perform community service employment, are in treatment programs outside of this community, or are in the Department of Corrections. **The average 2008 administrative case per month was 338.**

## COLLECTED RESTITUTION ADULT/VICTIM IMPACT PANELS

Restitution is court ordered payment from the offender to the victim of the offense.

Year	Amount collected
2008	\$267,455
2007	\$306,830
2006	\$272,561
2005	\$305,956
2004	\$308,338

## VICTIM IMPACT PANELS

The DUI/Victim Impact Panel was developed in 1992 in conjunction with the local Mother's Against Drunk Driving (MADD) Chapter. Members of the community whose lives have been affected by a drunk driver give a testimony to DUI offenders of how this has affected their life.

In **2008- 511** people attended the DUI victim impact panels. (477 in 2007)

The Victim Impact Panel for domestic violence offenders was developed in 1999. Members of the community who are survivors of domestic violence give a testimony to Domestic Violence offenders as to how domestic violence has affected their life.

In **2008 -192** people attended the domestic violence victim impact panels. (136 in 2007)

## SPECIALIZED DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE SUPERVISION PROGRAM - 2008

The Driving Under the Influence (DUI) program is a specialized unit of the McLean County Court Services Adult Division. The primary purpose of the unit is to provide services to an identifiable group of offenders who display a serious abuse of drinking and driving. Although offenders are referred to this unit due to a criminal violation, the unit's major emphasis will be on deterring further abuse of alcohol and/or other intoxicants by the offender for the protection of the community.

The DUI unit standards, as established by the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC), permit one (1) Officer to supervise forty (40) offenders. The McLean County DUI unit currently consists of one (1) Officer

**ADMISSIONS INTO THE PROGRAM BY TREATMENT LEVEL**

Significant Risk with Prior DUI	25
High Risk	37
TOTAL	62

**ADMISSIONS INTO THE PROGRAM BY SEX**

Males	56
Females	6

**ADMISSIONS INTO THE PROGRAM BY RACE**

Caucasian	42
African American	8
Hispanic	12
Other	0

**ADMISSIONS INTO THE PROGRAM BY AGE**

17 - Under	2
18 - 20	2
21 - 30	35
31 - 40	13
41 - 50	8
51 - Over	2

**CASES REVOKED**

Technical violations	6
New Criminal Offense	1

**MCLEAN COUNTY DRUG COURT**

Drug Court is a specialized problem-solving court for non-violent offenders who have a substance abuse addiction but there is a likelihood for rehabilitation with the help of the court and community. This unique criminal justice program provides for increased judicial supervision and accountability to the participants while providing immediate access to substance abuse treatment.

Drug Court has the capability of serving up to fifty (50) offenders. A Drug Court Coordinator and Drug Court Officer provide the daily coordination and supervision of the program.

**Added Active Caseload - 23**

**Admissions by Gender**

Males	17
Females	6

**Admissions by Ethnicity**

Caucasian	16
African American	7
Hispanic	0
Native American	0
Asian	0

### Admission by Age

17<	0
18-20	2
21-30	11
31-40	2
41-50	7
51>	1

### Miscellaneous Information

Employed at time of offense	12 (52%)
Not employed at time of offense	11 (48%)
Completed high school/GED at time of offense	14 (61%)
Did not complete high school/GED at time of offense	9 (39%)

## MCLEAN COUNTY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNIT

The Domestic Violence Unit program is a specialized unit of the McLean County Adult Court Services Division. This unit consists of two probation officers who split the caseload of those probationers ordered by the court to complete domestic violence intervention/treatment. This unit monitors and supervises only those convicted in McLean County but often assists other probation officers utilizing knowledge of related issues with transfers in or out of county cases they may have on their caseloads.

The Domestic Violence Unit supervises each case in a more intense structure than regular probation cases with more office visits, home visits, and community and provider contacts. The Domestic Violence Unit's first priority is the safety of the victim and officers encourage victim/survivor contact with the probation officer if safe to do so.

### Added Active Caseload for 2008: 65

#### Admissions by Gender

Male	57
Female	8

#### Admissions by Ethnicity

White	41
African American	24
Hispanic	0
Native American	0
Asian	0
Other	0

#### Admissions by Age

17 to 21 years of age	9
22 to 30 years of age	21
31 to 40 years of age	25
41 to 50 years of age	10
51 years of age and over	

## INTENSIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION

The Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) program is a specialized unit of the McLean County Court Services Adult Division. The primary purpose of the unit is to provide surveillance based supervision of "High Risk" adult probation clients as they remain in the community. This is done through strict curfew enforcement, frequent office visits and constant one on one contact between the Officer and the client.

The IPS unit standards, as established by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC), permit two (2) Officers to supervise forty (40) offenders. The McLean County IPS unit currently consists of two (2) Officers.

### Cases Screened

Favorably screened	47
Unfavorably screened	<u>41</u>
<b>Total screened</b>	<b>88</b>

### Cases Sentenced to IPS

Favorably Screened	20
Unfavorable Screened	18
Placed in IPS without being screened	7
<b>Total sentenced to IPS in 2008</b>	<b>45</b>

### Adult IPS Intakes by Committing Class of Felony

Class IV	17
Class III	15
Class II	11
Class I	<u>2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>

### Committing Charges to IPS

Possess/Deliver Drugs	9
Aggravated Battery	6
Forgery	5
Burglary	4
Weapons Charge	3
Aggravated DUI	2
Domestic Battery	2
Retail Theft	2
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	1
Attempted Home Invasion	1
Child Pornography	1
Criminal Damage	1
Criminal Trespass	1
Deceptive Practice	1
Failure to Reg. Sex Offender	1
File False Police Report	1
Harass a Witness	1
Possess a Stolen Vehicle	1
Reckless Homicide	1
Unlawful Restraint	1

**Adult IPS Intakes by Race and Gender**

Male

Caucasian	19
African American	15
Hispanic	1
Asian	<u>1</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>

Female

Caucasian	4
African American	5
Hispanic	<u>0</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

**Adult IPS Intakes Education Status**

Less than High School	2
Some High School	16
HS diploma	10
GED	11
Some College	5
College Degree	<u>1</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>

**Number of Cases Transferred to Regular Probation in 2008**

12

**Revocations to the Department of Corrections in 2008**

Technical Violations	5
New Offense Convictions	5

## PRETRIAL SERVICES

### 2008 STATS

<b>Investigation Eligibility</b>	Felony	Misd
Bond Reports Ordered/Referred	377	43
Defendants Released prior to Interview	74	22
Bond Reports Conducted/Submitted	303	25

#### **Pretrial Release**

Defendants Released w/out PTS (or released subsequent to dismissal or guilty plea)	25	5
Defendants Released to PTS	95	6
<b>PTS RELEASE RATES:</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>24%</b>

#### **Demographics of 101 Supervision Cases**

<b>Gender</b>	Felony	Misd
Male	74	5
Female	21	1
<b>Age</b>		
17 <	9	0
18-20	21	1
21-30	31	1
31-40	12	2
41-49	16	1
50 >	6	1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
Caucasian	41	3
African American	49	3
Hispanic	4	0
Asian	1	0

#### **Programs ordered for Supervision**

Substance Abuse	47
Mental Health	9
Sex Offender	2

#### **Supervision Caseload Summary**

	Felony	Misd
Total Supervision Cases	95	6
Successfully Discharged	68	
Unsuccessful Discharge	21	
DCurrently Active (2009)	36	

**Please Note:** The total number of defendants successfully discharged from PTS includes 2007 cases that were dispositioned in 2008. The overall cases successfully discharged from 2008 cases alone were 50. This, including those cases that are active gives a success ratio of 79.3% for the year.

#### **Summary of Unsuccessful Cases**

New Offense	(21)	
Failure to Appear	5 (Felony)	2 (Misd)
Technical Violations	5	
	9	

## Demographic Breakdown (Unsuccessful Cases)

### Gender

Male	15	Female	6
------	----	--------	---

### Age

17 <	2
18-20	3
21-30	6
31-40	5
41-49	2
50 >	3

### Race

Caucasian	11
African American	9
Hispanic	1

## Demographic Breakdown (Successful Cases)

### Gender

Male	48	Female	20
------	----	--------	----

### Age

17 <	3
18-20	20
21-30	25
31-40	10
41-50	8
50 >	2

### Race

Caucasian	28
African American	38
Hispanic	1
Asian	1

## SUMMARY

In 2008, the Pretrial Services program completed a total of 420 bond reports. Of the total reports completed, 101 resulted in pretrial release and ordered to Supervision conditions, a 30% release rate. There are 2 factors that contribute to this low rate of release:

The majority of defendants involved with Pretrial Services were males. This is consistent with the overall jail population. The vast majority of individuals referred and supervised are young adults between the ages of 17-30.

There were a total of 21 violations reported in 2008. Most individuals who returned to jail did so due to technical violations such as failure to appear for office visits, failure to participate in treatment, or continued substance abuse.

# JUVENILE PROBATION

## INTAKE REFERRALS RECEIVED AS REPORTED BY AGENCY

McLean County Juvenile Court Services receives all police reports for juvenile offenders (those under the age of 17). The following represents the type of offenses the juvenile were charged with as well as a breakdown of sex and race. There were a total of **2352** police reports received in **2008**. (2290 in 2007)

Type of Charge	M	F	Total	W	B	H	A	U	Total
Aggravated Assault	35	0	35	13	19	3	0	0	35
Aggravated Battery	73	20	93	21	62	10	0	0	93
Aggravated Battery to Child	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	6	0	6	2	4	0	0	0	6
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Aggravated Domestic Battery	5	1	6	1	5	0	0	0	6
Aggravated Reckless Driving	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Aiding/Abetting a Fugitive	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
All Other Criminal Offenses	3	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	3
All Other Disorderly Conduct	102	20	122	60	55	4	0	0	122
All Other Sex Offenses	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Armed Robbery	7	0	7	1	6	0	0	0	7
Armed Violence	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	6
Arson	4	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	5
Assault	11	4	15	5	9	1	0	0	15
Assist Fire Department	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Assist Other Agency	6	2	8	4	3	0	0	1	8
Attempt Personal Injury	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Attempt Armed Robbery	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Attempt Arson	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Attempt Criminal Damage to Property	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Attempt Residential Burglary	6	0	6	3	3	0	0	0	6
Attempt Suicide	2	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	4
Attempt Theft	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
Battery	76	40	116	34	75	5	0	2	116
Burglary to Motor Vehicle	38	0	38	24	12	2	0	0	38
Burglary	24	4	28	16	10	1	0	1	28
Criminal Damage to Property	135	24	159	77	66	15	0	1	159
Criminal Damage to Property Over \$300	3	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	3
Child Pornography	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
Child Pornography by Sex Offender	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Conspiracy Burglary to Motor Vehicle	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Conspiracy Insurance Fraud	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Contempt of Court	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Credit Card Fraud	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal Damage State Supported Property	5	0	5	3	1	0	0	1	5
Criminal Damage Government Property	4	1	5	2	2	1	0	0	5



Criminal Defacement	7	2	9	5	3	1	0	0	9
Criminal Sexual Abuse	15	0	15	10	4	1	0	0	15
Criminal Sexual Assault	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Criminal Trespass to Land	25	4	29	8	20	1	0	0	29
<b>Type of Charge</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>Total</b>
Criminal Trespass to Property	9	0	9	4	5	0	0	0	9
Criminal Trespass to Real Property	8	0	8	5	3	0	0	0	8
Criminal Trespass to Residence	8	2	10	6	3	1	0	0	10
Criminal Trespass to State Property	6	0	6	2	4	0	0	0	6
Criminal Trespass to Vehicle	21	2	23	21	2	0	0	0	23
Curfew	85	17	102	49	42	10	0	1	102
Delivery of Cannabis Under 30 grams	1	4	5	4	1	0	0	0	5
Possession with Intent to Deliver	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Delivery to a Person under 18 yrs old	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	33	5	38	8	27	2	1	0	38
Discharge Firearm	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Domestic Battery	51	24	75	46	21	8	0	0	75
Domestic Dispute	79	34	113	77	31	3	0	2	113
DUI	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Eavesdropping	3	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	3
Endanger Life/Health of a Child	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Failure to Register as Sex Offender	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
False Fire Alarm	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
False Police Report	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
False Terrorist Threat	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fleeing/Eluding Peace Officer	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Forgery	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Graffiti	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Harassment by Telephone	5	4	9	5	3	1	0	0	9
Hit and Run	1	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	3
Home Invasion	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Illegal Consumption of Alcohol	45	29	74	61	13	0	0	0	74
Illegal Possession of Alcohol	3	1	4	2	2	0	0	0	4
Improper Highway Walking	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
In State Warrant	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Interfering with Reporting Domestic Battery	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3
Intimidation	4	1	5	1	4	0	0	0	5
Library Theft	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Look Alike Substance	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
Man/Delivery of Controlled Substance	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2
Missing Person	10	12	22	16	6	0	0	0	22
Mob Action	57	6	63	4	54	5	0	0	63
Motor Vehicle Theft	25	1	26	13	8	5	0	0	26
MRAI	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
No Driver's License	27	8	35	18	14	0	0	1	35
No FOID Card	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
No Registration	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Non Criminal Offense	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Obstructing Justice	10	0	10	4	4	2	0	0	10
Ordinance Violation	5	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	5
Other Non Criminal Offense	5	4	9	5	0	3	0	1	9

Other Public Complaint	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	2
Other Suspicious Activity	6	0	6	4	2	0	0	0	6
Other Mental Case	5	2	7	4	3	0	0	0	7
Personal Injury	1	4	5	5	0	0	0	0	5
<b>Type of Charge</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>Total</b>
Pocket Picking	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	6
Possession of Burglary Tools	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Possession of Cannabis	33	6	39	27	11	1	0	0	39
Possession of Controlled Substance	5	1	6	6	0	0	0	0	6
Possession of Drug Equipment	13	2	15	13	2	0	0	0	15
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	5	1	6	3	3	0	0	0	6
Possession of Stolen Property	10	2	12	7	4	1	0	0	12
Possession of Tobacco	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Possession of Stolen Vehicle	3	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	3
Probation Violation	16	3	19	13	5	1	0	0	19
Public Indecency	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Reckless Discharge Firearm	5	0	5	1	3	1	0	0	5
Reckless Conduct	7	0	7	1	5	1	0	0	7
Reckless Driving	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
Residential Burglary	39	3	42	27	9	6	0	0	42
Resisting/Obstructing/Disarming Officer	5	2	7	2	4	1	0	0	7
Resisting Arrest	48	1	49	14	33	2	0	0	49
Retail Theft	61	104	165	75	79	9	1	1	165
Robbery	8	4	12	2	10	0	0	0	12
Runaway	152	172	324	176	119	29	0	0	324
Suspended Drivers License	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Telephone Threat	2	6	8	7	1	0	0	0	8
Telephone Harassment	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Theft from Building	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Theft of Labor Services	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
Theft of Lost Property	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Theft from Vehicle	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
Theft Over \$300	22	7	29	14	14	1	0	0	29
Theft Under \$300	74	15	89	49	35	4	1	0	89
Traffic	4	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	4
Truancy	4	1	5	3	2	0	0	0	5
Unlawful Possession Firearm	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
Unlawful Possession of Alcohol	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Unlawful Possession of Weapon by Felon	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
UUV	15	0	15	4	6	5	0	0	15
Unlawful Restraint	3	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	4
Warrant	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total of Each Column</b>	<b>1716</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>2352</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2352</b>

The **total** number reflects the criminal charges alleged in each individual report, i.e. police reports can contain multiple offenses.

The top five criminal or status charges in **2008** are:

Runaway (status) 324  
Retail Theft 165

Criminal Damage To Property	159
All Other Disorderly Conduct	122
Battery	116

The **total** number reflects the criminal charges alleged in each individual report, i.e. police reports can contain multiple offenses.

The top five criminal or status charges in **2007** are:

Runaway	322
Retail Theft	127
Curfew	126
Disorderly Conduct	123
Criminal Damage To Property	118

### AGE /GENDER OF INTAKE REFERRALS INTAKE REFERRALS BY SOURCE

Numbers of intake referrals are based on number of reports not arrests.

Age	M	F	Total
20	1	0	1
18	8	2	10
17	26	1	27
16	588	227	815
15	501	160	661
14	244	106	350
13	169	90	259
12	50	27	77
11	47	12	59
10	42	7	49
9	22	0	22
8	9	0	9
7	6	1	7
6	1	0	1
5	1	1	2
4	0	2	2
3	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2352</b>

Reports by Dept.	No.
Bloomington PD	948
Normal PD	596
McLean Co. Sheriff Dep.	113
LeRoy PD	52
ISU PD	20
Chenoa PD	27
Lexington PD	20
Colfax PD	7
Heyworth PD	10
Hudson PD	16
Danvers PD	4
Stanford PD	3
ISP	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1819</b>

### TYPES OF PETITIONS FILED

- 156 or 34% of total petitions were filed in as Delinquency Petitions
- 133 or 29% of total petitions were filed as Supplemental Petitions for Adjudication
- 75 or 17% of total petitions were filed as Petitions to Revoke Probation
- 83 or 18 % of total petitions were filed as Supplemental Petitions to Revoke
- 11 or 2% of total petitions were filed as Rules to Show Cause

458 Total petitions filed in 2008

## Added active cases in 2008 by offense, gender, and race/ethnicity

Offenses shown are all adjudications in 2008. 458 petitions were filed in at request of Intake and probation officers. There were 116 minors adjudicated in 2008.

Offense	M	F	W	B	H	A	16	15	14	13	12	11	Total
Aggravated Assault	5		4	1			1	2		1	1		5
Aggravated Battery	9	5	4	10			2	6		3	3		14
Aggravated Robbery	2			2			1	1					2
Aggravated Criminal Sex Abuse	4		1	2	1		1	1		2			4
Attempted Burglary		1	1				1						1
Battery	12	1	3	10			4	6	3				13
Burglary	11	1	8	4			5	3	1	3			12
Criminal Damage to Property	9		6	3			2	4	2	1			9
Criminal Trespassing to Vehicle	12		8	4			1	2	6	3			12
Criminal Trespassing	11		6	4	1		3	5	1	2			11
Criminal Sexual Assault	1		1				1						1
Delivery of Look Alike	2		2						2				2
Disorderly Conduct	4		1	3			2	2					4
Domestic Battery	4	1	4	1			1	1	1		2		5
Exploitation	1		1							1			1
False Firearm	1			1			1						1
Harassing a Witness	2			2			1		1				2
ID Theft	1			1					1				1
Manufacturing and Delivery Of Cannabis	3	1	2	2			1	1	2				4
Mob Action	4			2	2				4				4
Obstruction of Justice	8			8			5	1	1	1			8
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	1		1					1					1
Unlawful Use of Weapon	2			2				1	1				2
Possession of Controlled Substance	1	1	1	1			1	1					2

Offense	M	F	W	B	H	A	16	15	14	13	12	11	Total
Residential Burglary	14	1	6	7	2		6	5	2	1		1	15
Resisting Arrest	14	2	5	11			6	7	1	1	1		16
Retail Theft	6	4	3	6	1		2	4	2	2			10
Robbery	3			3			2			1			3
Theft	12	2	7	4	2		5	4	3	2			14
Unlawful Possession of Converted Vehicle		1	1				1						1
Unlawful Restraint	1		1				1						1
Illegal Consumption of Alcohol	4		3	1			1	3					4
Assault	2		2				1		1				2
Phone Harassment	1		1					1					1
Criminal trespass to State Sponsored Property	1			1				1					1
<b>Total of Each Column</b>	168	21	84	96	9	0	59	63	35	24	7	1	189

### DIVERSION STATISTICS

During **2008**, a total of **333** (2007- 223) preliminary conferences were conducted. A preliminary conference is in lieu of formal court action. The minor and his/her parents attend a meeting in the court services department to discuss the police report and determine if the minor is in need of services.

### Informal Supervision

Type of Charge	Total	Gender	M	F	Race	W	B	H	A	I
Retail Theft	125		37	88		71	49	3	1	1
Illegal Consumption	39		16	23		37	2	0	0	0
Poss. Of Cannabis	24		21	3		21	2	0	1	0
Domestic Battery	13		11	2		6	5	2	0	0
Battery	28		16	12		9	17	2	0	0
Theft under 300.00	13		9	4		9	3	0	1	0
Aggravated Battery	12		7	5		4	5	3	0	0
Criminal Trespass to Land	4		4	0		2	2	0	0	0
All other Disorderly Con	10		9	1		7	2	1	0	0
Poss. Of Drug Equip.	6		5	1		5	1	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	4		4	0		2	2	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	1		1	0		0	1	0	0	0
Resisting a Peace Officer	9		8	1		0	9	0	0	0
Criminal Trespass to Veh.	1		1	0		0	1	0	0	0
Criminal Damage to Property	25		24	1		14	8	3	0	0
False Police Report	2		0	2		2	0	0	0	0
Obstructing Justice	1		1	0		1	0	0	0	0
Theft over 300.00	1		1	0		1	0	0	0	0
Assault	3		2	1		0	3	0	0	0
Burglary	7		6	1		6	1	0	0	0
Deceptive Practices	1		0	1		1	0	0	0	0
Domestic Dispute	2		2	0		2	0	0	0	0
False Terrorist Threat	1		1	0		1	0	0	0	0
Library Theft	1		1	0		1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>		<b>187</b>	<b>146</b>		<b>202</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

Discharge Status	M	F	Total
Successful	146	126	272
Unsuccessful	7	4	11
Pending Discharge in 2009	34	16	50

A total of **202** juveniles out of the **333** preliminary conferences were placed on some type of informal supervision in **2008**. The department may offer informal probation to a minor for up to 365 days. Informal services includes those youth agreeing to informal probation services, as well as those pending retail theft panels and county coroner impact panels.

**2008 Informal Probation Services**

Gender		M	F	Offense		
		20	10	Retail Theft		6
				Battery		6
Age		12	1	Aggravated battery		2
		13	3	Criminal Damage to Property		3
		14	5	Domestic Battery		3
		15	13	Poss. Of Drug Paraphernalia		1
		16	8	Theft < 300		2
Race	W	14		False Police Report		1
	B	15		Criminal Trespass To Motor Vehicle		1
	H	1		Disorderly Conduct		1
				Criminal Trespass to Real Property		2
				Illegal Consumption Of Alcohol		1
<b>Total Monitored Informal Probation Cases</b>			30	Burglary		1

**Retail Theft Panel 2008**

Gender		Age							Race				Total
M	F	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	W	B	H	A/PI/I	
35	77	1	3	4	7	24	33	40	70	37	3	2	112

**Coroner Panel 2008**

Gender		Age					Race				Total
M	F	13	14	15	16	17	W	B	H	A/PI/I	
35	25	1	3	21	31	4	54	5	0	1	60

**ACTIVE JUVENILE CASELOAD BY MONTH**

Active cases that are provided supervision through informal probation, early intervention probation and traditional probation.

Month/Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
January	177	207	240	213	206	210
February	195	209	233	203	204	215
March	192	222	234	201	206	231
April	199	227	231	200	214	243
May	198	233	236	218	204	230
June	194	242	215	228	199	242
July	205	238	214	231	201	234
August	213	235	216	208	202	227
September	220	244	210	228	202	219
October	208	237	195	220	204	228
November	208	246	196	202	211	239
December	221	228	192	188	213	254
<b>Average</b>	<b>202.5</b>	<b>230.5</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>231</b>

**REPORTS BY YEAR AND TYPE**

<b>Reports</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Social Investigations	176	214	202	236	245	238
Adoptions	0	0	0	0	1	0
Community Service	48	39	64	53	45	17
Extended Day Summary	50	38	35	46	42	85
Pre-Trial						23

**ADOPTION CONSENTS**

The department is authorized to conduct irrevocable adoption consents for the court

<b>Adoption Consents</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
	6	8	22	23	17	16

**COMMITMENT TO THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE**

The court may order a youth committed to the juvenile department of corrections in two different ways: If the youth receives a full commitment, juvenile probation is no longer involved with the case. An evaluation could mean that once the youth returns to the community for a review hearing, he/she could receive a full commitment, or probation. The following numbers include early intervention, probation, regular probation and intensive probation.

Month	Full	Evaluation
January	1	0
February	4	0
March	0	0
April	2	0
May	0	0
June	2	0
July	1	0
August	1	0
September	2	0
October	1	0
November	1	0
December	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>

(2007 13 & 8)



## JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION

As an alternative at sentencing the court has at its discretion to order a youth to serve a portion of the probation period on intensive probation supervision (IPS). Separate statistics are kept for this program.

Added active cases to IPS in calendar year 2008

<b>IPS-2008 Offense</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Race</b>
Residential Burglary		4	0	
Retail Theft			0	
Agg. Unlawful use of Weapon		1	0	
Battery		2	0	
Delivery of Controlled Substance		1	0	
Possession of Controlled Substance		1	0	

Of the nine males that were sentenced to IPS, three were Caucasion and six were African American, ranging in age from 15 to 17.

Dismissed cases from IPS in calendar year 2008. Reason for discharge and committing offense.

<b>IPS- 2008 Offense</b>	<b>Discharge Reason</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>B</b>
Aggravated Battery	Commit to DJJ		3	0		1	2
Burglary	Commit to DJJ		3	0		0	3
Battery	Court Discharge		1	0		1	0
Retail Theft	Commit to DJJ		1	0		0	1
Burglary	Egress to regular probation		1	0		1	1
Possession of a controlled subs	Commit to DJJ		1	0		0	1
Robbery	Egress to regular probation		1	0		1	0
Armed Robbery	Commit to DJJ		1	0		0	1

IPS caseload as of January 1, 2009

<b>Intake</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Inactive</b>
6	12	4	1	2

## COLLECTED MONIES

Probation fees collected:	1,042.00
Supervision fees collected:	<u>100.00</u>
<b>Total Fees</b>	<b>\$1,142.00</b>
Drug Screen testing fees collected:	<b>\$ 371.00</b>
Restitution collected:	<b>\$24,825.49</b>
Placement costs from parent/guardian	\$ 3770.00
Detention costs from parent/guardian	.00
Juvenile Rehabilitation funds received	\$ 16,693.95
<b>Total placement cost reimbursed</b>	<b>\$20,463.95</b>

(Anticipated funds from Juvenile Rehabilitation yet to be received by McLean County  
**\$5405.98**)

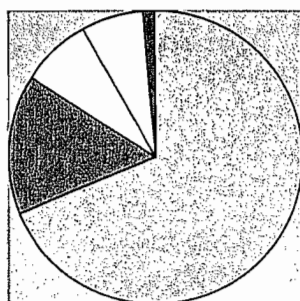
## OUT OF COUNTY PLACEMENTS

4 adjudicated youth were in placement during calendar year 2008
Arrowhead Ranch: 2 new placements (2 carryovers from 2007)
Total number of days in placement at Arrowhead: 869
Cost to the county \$87,125.94

## EARLY INTERVENTION

### Referrals

In 2008, one hundred and fifty-six delinquency petitions were filed in McLean County. Of these cases, thirty-five were referred to Early Intervention Probation (EIP) for screening. This represents about 23% of the cases. Of the cases referred and screened (N=18), fifteen cases were found to be eligible for EIP, about 9.5% of the petitions filed and 83% of the cases screened. Three of the cases screened were deemed ineligible for EIP services (about 17% of cases screened). Of the thirty-five referred cases, one was dismissed at Bench Trial, one was judicially transferred for sentencing, and fifteen were still pending at the end of 2008.

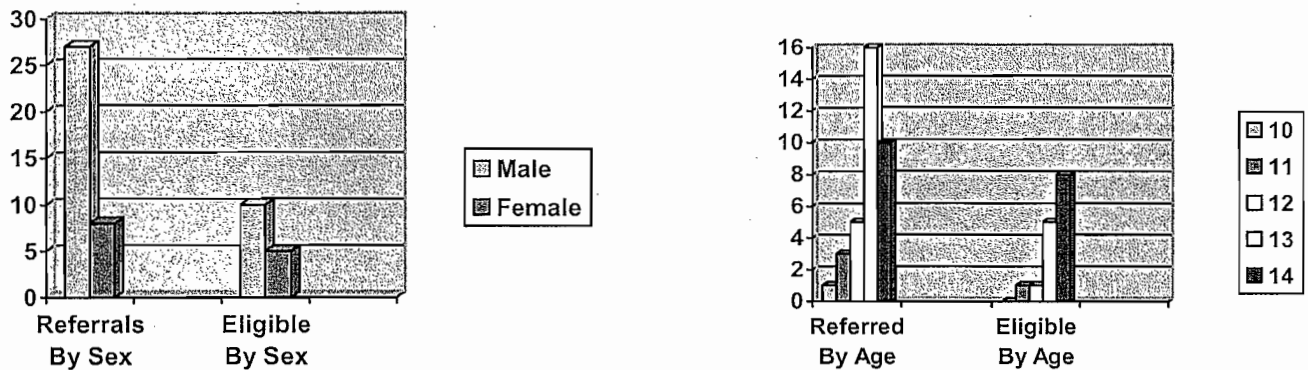


- Dq. Petitions Filed
- Referred For EIP Screening
- Screened in 2008
- Eligible
- Ineligible

## Age and Sex

Of the thirty-five cases referred to EIP, one was ten years of age, three were eleven years of age, five were twelve years of age, sixteen were thirteen years of age, and ten were fourteen years of age. Of those screened and found eligible for EIP, one was eleven years of age, one was twelve years of age, five were thirteen years of age, and eight were fourteen years of age. The youngest age of referral was ten years of age (N=1) and the youngest age of a minor accepted was eleven years of age (N=1).

Of the thirty-five cases referred for EIP screening, twenty-seven were male and eight were female. Of the fifteen cases accepted for EIP, ten were male and five were female.

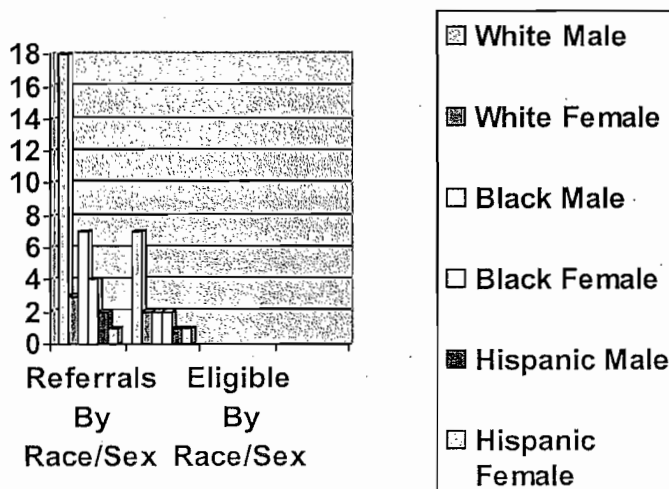


## Race and Sex

Of the thirty-five cases referred for EIP screening, twenty-one were white (18 males and 3 females). Eleven of the referrals were black (7 males and 4 females). Three of the referrals were Hispanic (2 males and one female).

The twenty-one referrals of white youth represent 60% of all referrals. Referral of black youth (11) represents about 31% of all referrals, and the three referrals for Hispanic youth represents about 9% of all referrals.

Of the fifteen cases found to be eligible for EIP services, nine (60%) were white (seven males and two females), four (27%) were black (two males and two females), and two (13%) were Hispanic (one male and one female). Of the three cases that were not eligible for EIP services, two (66.5%) were white (both male) and one (33.5%) was black (male).



**Offenses**

The following are the various offenses\* committed by the minors referred for EIP screening as alleged in the delinquency petition (charges may have been amended or dismissed at Bench Trial). Some referred youth had multiple charges alleged.

**Aggravated Battery**

- Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse
- Battery
- Burglary
- Criminal Damage to Government Property Less \$500
- Criminal Damage to Property Over \$300
- Criminal Trespass to Residence
- Domestic Battery
- Manufacture/Delivery of Cannabis 2.5-10 grams
- Manufacture/Delivery of Look-alike Substance
- Manufacture/Delivery Other Narcotics Schedule III
- Mob Action
- Possession of a Controlled Substance
- Residential Burglary
- Resisting/Obstructing a Peace Officer
- Retail Theft Under \$150
- Robbery
- Theft
- Theft Under \$300

\* Offenses: most serious offense alleged

**COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOMENT (CSE)**

**STATISTICAL COMPARISON**

There were a total of fifty-five juveniles ordered to complete community service in 2008. This compares to fifty-two youth that were sentenced to community service in 2007. Over the past year the community service caseload averaged about fifty-six clients per month. This number is up from the previous year, wherein the average was approximately thirty-eight clients per month. In 2008, juveniles completed 1,827 hours of CSE (2,160 in 2007).

The total number of community service hours ordered in 2008 was 2,019. This is down from the previous year, when 2,275 community service hours were ordered by the Court.

**REFERRALS BY UNIT**

This statistic was not kept in 2008 but will be kept beginning in 2009.

**PLACEMENTS**

Throughout 2008 juvenile work crews were held at the following locations: the Law and Justice Center, Children’s Discovery Museum, WJBC Brotherhood Tree of McLean County, the Community Can-a-Thon of McLean County, Centennial Christian Church, Recycle for Families, McLean County Relay for Life, Midwest Food Bank, Center of Hope Food Pantry Network, Ecology Action Center of McLean County, Humane Society of Central Illinois, City of Refuge Food Pantry, Catholic Charities’ Habitat for Humanity, Day Care Center of McLean County, Vale Community Church, Hearts at Home, Arthritis Foundation’s Jingle Bell Run, Easter Seals, Salvation Army Bell Ringing, State’s Attorney’s Office, McLean County Drug Court, St. Luke Union Church, Normal Parks and Recreation, and American Red Cross’ Operation Santa.

Agencies that accepted individual community service clients included the following: Children’s Discovery Museum, Catholic Charities, WJBC Brotherhood Tree, Recycling for Families, BroMenn, Habitat for Humanity, Regional Alternative School, Chestnut Health Systems, Civil Air Patrol Cadet Program for Youth, and Mt. Moriah Church.

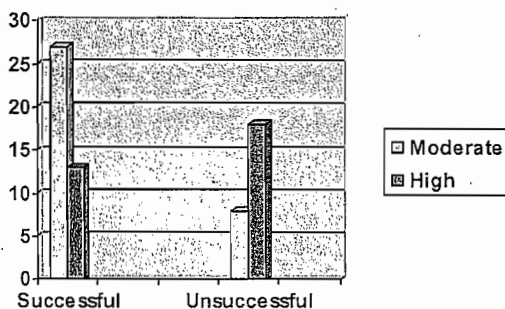
**EXTENDED DAY PROGRAM**

In 2006, the Extended Day Program (EDP) began using the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) to determine eligibility for the program and a fixed number of days were attached to the supervision level: Moderate 8 days, Maximum 12 days. In 2007, the number of days ordered was increased to 12 days for Moderate and 16 days for Maximum to ensure that clients received maximum benefits of the services provided. Minimum supervision clients continued to be excluded from the program.

In 2008, statistics were kept in regards to minors’ risk, type of probation (Probation, Early Intervention Probation, or Intensive Probation Supervision), and discharge from the program (Successful vs. Unsuccessful). Statistics are for Court ordered admissions to EDP. Sixty-five percent of all minors court-ordered to attend the program received successful discharges, whereas thirty-five percent earned unsuccessful discharges.

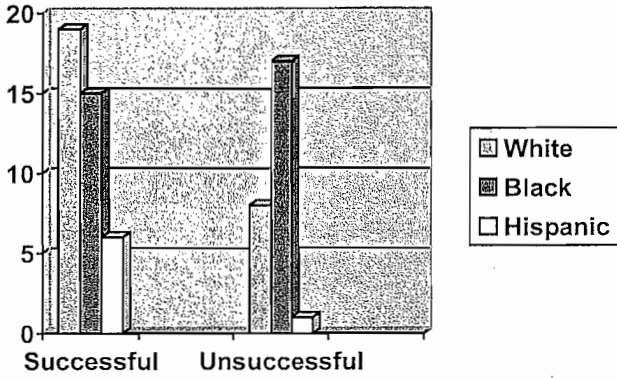
**DISCHARGE BY RISK**

RISK	SUCCESSFUL	UNSUCCESSFUL
MODERATE	27 (77%)	8 (23%)
HIGH	13 (42%)	18 (58%)



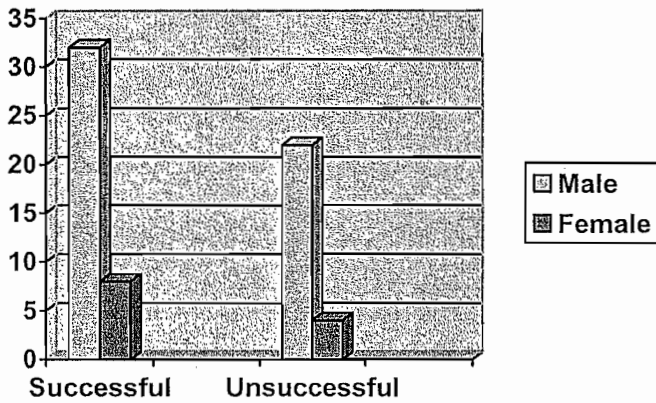
**DISCHARGE BY RACE**

RACE	SUCCESSFUL	UNSUCCESSFUL
WHITE	19 (70%)	8 (30%)
BLACK	15 (47%)	17 (53%)
HISPANIC	6 (86%)	1 (14%)



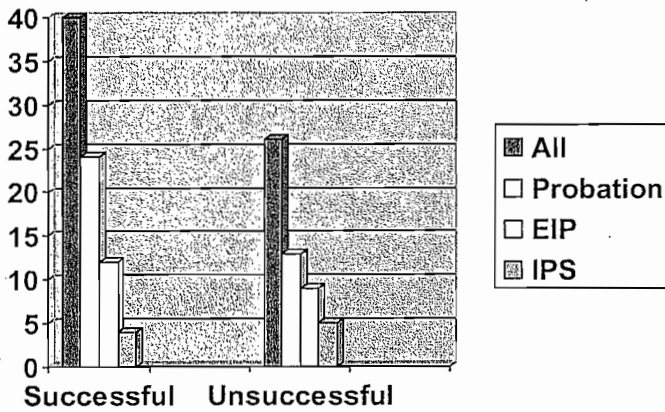
**DISCHARGE BY SEX**

SEX	SUCCESSFUL	UNSUCCESSFUL
MALE	32 (58%)	22 (42%)
FEMALE	8 (67%)	4 (33%)



**DISCHARGE BY PROBATION TYPE**

TYPE	SUCCESSFUL	UNSUCCESSFUL
PROBATION	24 (65%)	13 (35%)
EIP	12 (60%)	8 (40%)
IPS	4 (44%)	5 (56%)



**ADMISSIONS 2008**

**AGES OF MINORS PLACED IN THE PROGRAM**

Age	Total
12	1
12	10
14	18
15	34
16	26
17	9
18	1
Total	99

(67 in 2007)

**GENDER OF MINORS**

Male	83
Female	16

**RACE OF MINORS PLACED IN THE PROGRAM**

Race/Ethnicity	Total
Caucasian	42
African American	48
Hispanic	9

**OFFENSES FOR WHICH THE MINORS WERE PLACED IN THE PROGRAM**

Aggravated Assault	1
Aggravated Battery of Police Officer	1
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	1
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	1
Assault	1
Harass A Witness	1
Manufacture/Distribute Look a Like Substance	1
Possession of Cannabis	1
Robbery	1
Unlawful Distribution of Cocaine	1
Possession of Stolen Property	1
Aggravated Assault w Deadly Weapon	2
Criminal Damage to Property	2
Criminal Trespass to Residence	2
Disorderly Conduct	2
Manufacture/Delivery of Cocaine	2
Theft	2
Theft Under 300	2
Aggravated Battery	3
Battery	3
Manufacture/Delivery of Cannabis	3
Mob Action	3
Home Confinement	4
Criminal Trespass to Motor Vehicle	5
Domestic Battery	5
Retail Theft	6
Sanction*	10
Burglary	11
Residential Burglary	21
Total	99

**PROGRAM PARTICIPATION**

Total days spent in the program: 1100 (810 in 2007) Average daily attendance: 6.75 (5.4 in 207)

**DISCHARGES FROM THE PROGRAM\***

Successful Discharge: 54

Met Criteria discharge: 1

Unsuccessful discharge: 26

\* Includes minors referred to the program as a sanction, home confinement, or a condition of pre-trial orders.



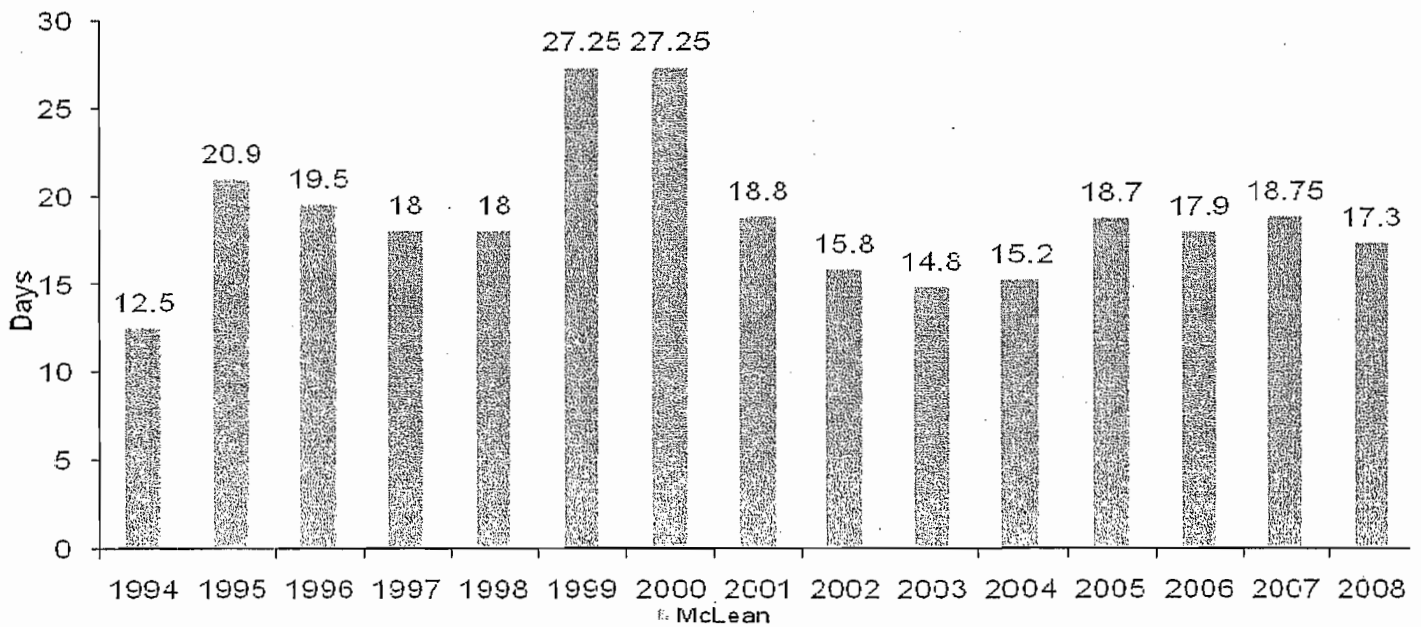
# JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER ANNUAL REPORT 2008 ANNUAL STATISTICS 1994 – 2008

## Detained Juveniles

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
McLean	175	166	193	212	164	204	173	221	272	211	263	185	212	198	209
Out of County	285	219	212	198	262	157	135	144	220	175	152	254	202	212	159
<b>Totals</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>368</b>

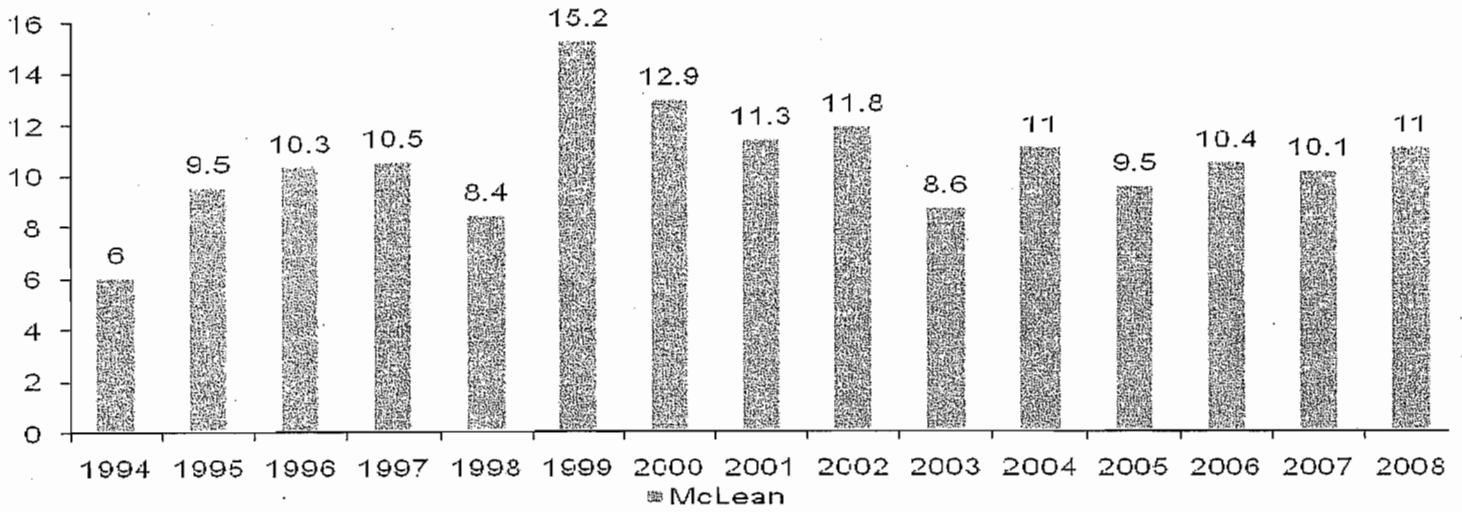
Average Age	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.9	15	15.2	16.1

## Average Length of Stay 1994 - 2008



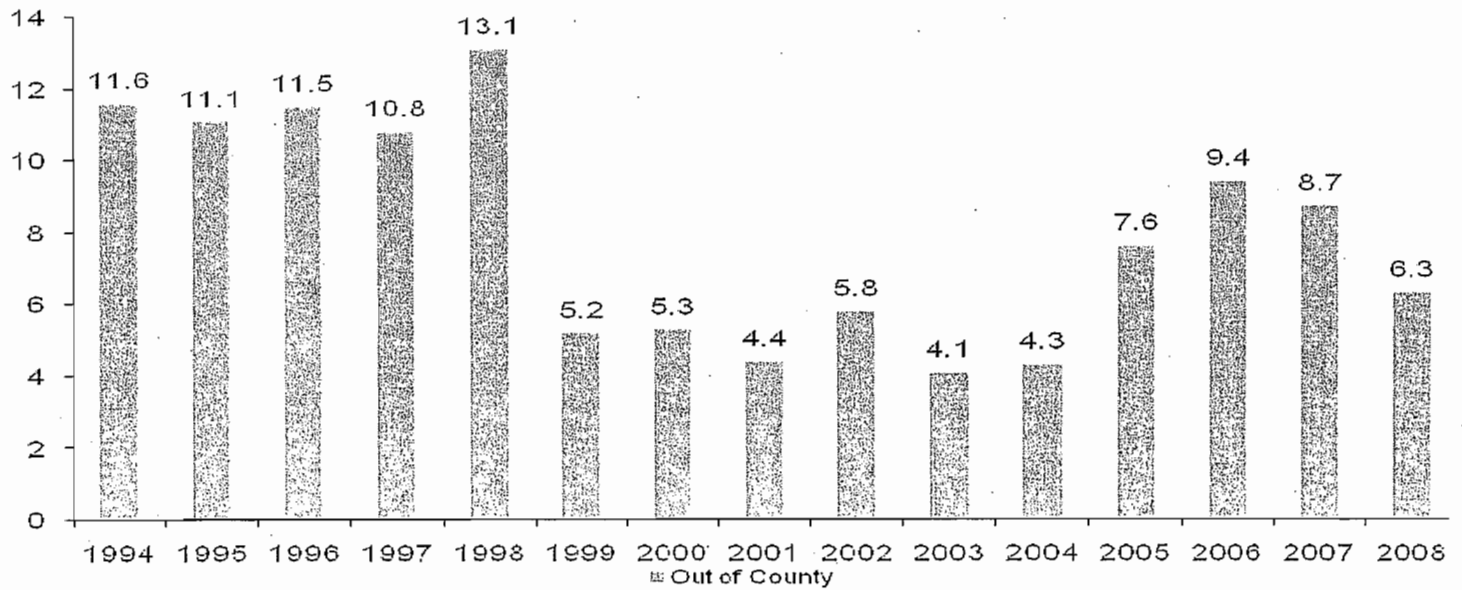
McLean County	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Average Length of Stay	12.5	20.9	19.5	18	18	27.25	27.25	18.8	15.8	14.8	15.2	18.7	17.9	18.75	17.3

## Average Daily Population 1994 - 2008

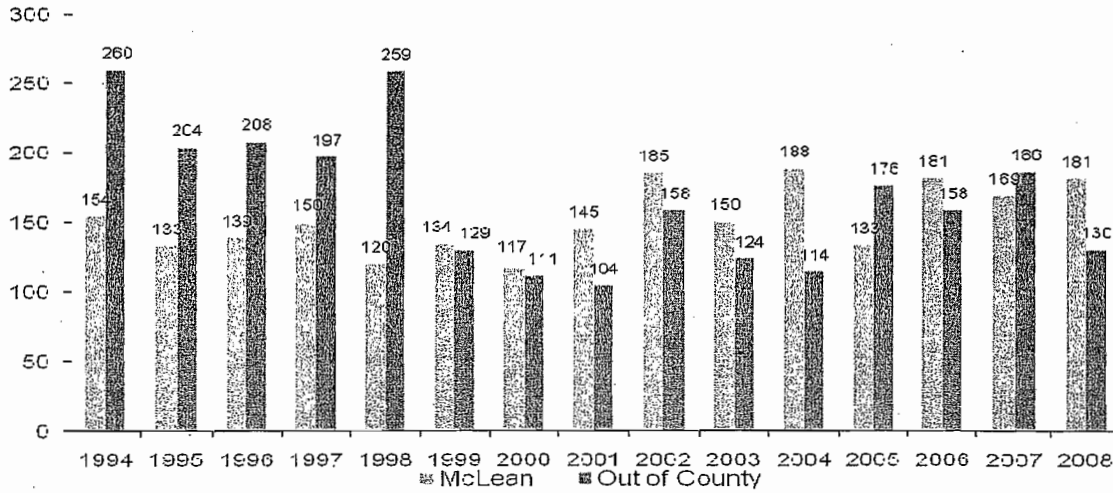


Average Daily Population	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
McLean	6	9.5	10.3	10.5	8.4	15.2	12.9	11.3	11.8	8.6	11	9.5	10.4	10.1	11
Out of County	11.6	11.1	11.5	10.8	13.1	5.2	5.3	4.4	5.8	4.1	4.3	7.6	9.4	8.7	6.3

## Average Daily Population 1994 - 2008

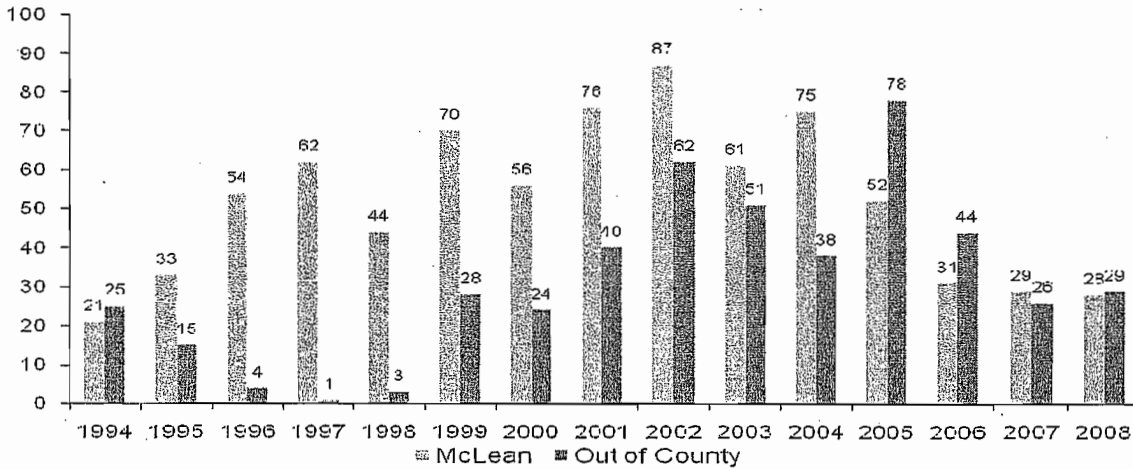


## Males Detained 1994 - 2008



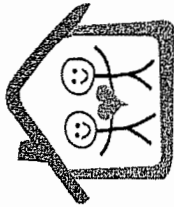
Males	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
McLean	154	133	139	150	120	134	117	145	185	150	188	133	181	169	181
Out of County	260	204	208	197	259	129	111	104	158	124	114	176	158	186	130
Totals	414	337	347	347	379	263	228	249	343	274	302	309	339	355	311

## Females Detained 1994 - 2008




Female	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
McLean	21	33	54	62	44	70	56	76	87	61	75	52	31	29	28
Out of County	25	15	4	1	3	28	24	40	62	51	38	78	44	26	29
Totals	46	48	58	63	47	98	80	116	149	112	113	130	75	55	57

McLean County Children's Advocacy Center Monthly Statistics,  
January, 2009



	2008 INTERVIEWS Vic/OTHER/TOT INT.	1ST. INTERVIEW 2008 MONTH/YTD	JUV. SUSPECT INTERVIEW 2008	SIB/WITNESS INTERVIEW 2008	2ND INTERVIEW 2008	OUT OF COUNTY INTERVIEW 2008	TOTAL MONTHLY INTERVIEWS	YTD TOTALS
JANUARY	10/1/11	12	4	1	17	17	17	17
FEBRUARY	22/6/28							
MARCH	20/6/26							
APRIL	17/11/28							
MAY	21/6/27							
JUNE	15/3/18							
JULY	22/6/28							
AUGUST	22/5/26							
SEPTEMBER	24/6/30							
OCTOBER	14/6/20							
NOVEMBER	12/7/19							
DECEMBER	7/3/10							
YEAR TO DATE TOTALS	206/65/271	206	3	40	5	17	271	271

# CASA Monthly Statistics FY09

	New Children Cases Assigned	Child Cases Closed	Children Awaiting CASA Assignment	Total Children Served	CASAs Assigned	Total Number of Assigned CASAs	Reported CASA Volunteer Hours	CASAs Trained	Reports Filed	Court Hearings Attended
January	2	5	0	92	1	41	180.75	0	3	10
February										
March										
April										
May										
June										
July										
August										
September										
October										
November										
December										
YTD Totals										