

Fiscal Year 1988 Annual Report

Illinois Department of Corrections

Michael P. Lane
Director

117271



Going up

Construction workers at the new Illinois River prison near Canton pour the concrete floor of a housing unit. Each housing unit contains 224 cells in four wings. The worker with the long-handled trowel is standing in the area where the central control room of the unit will be built.

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Illinois Department of Corrections Fiscal Year 1988 Annual Report

Michael P. Lane
Director

Leo L. Meyer
Deputy Director
Adult Division

Daniel Bosse
Assistant Deputy Director
Adult Division

George Welborn
Assistant Deputy Director
Adult Division

James R. Irving
Deputy Director
Juvenile Division

Anthony M. Scillia
Deputy Director
Community Services Division

Karl Becker
Deputy Director
Bureau of Administration and Planning

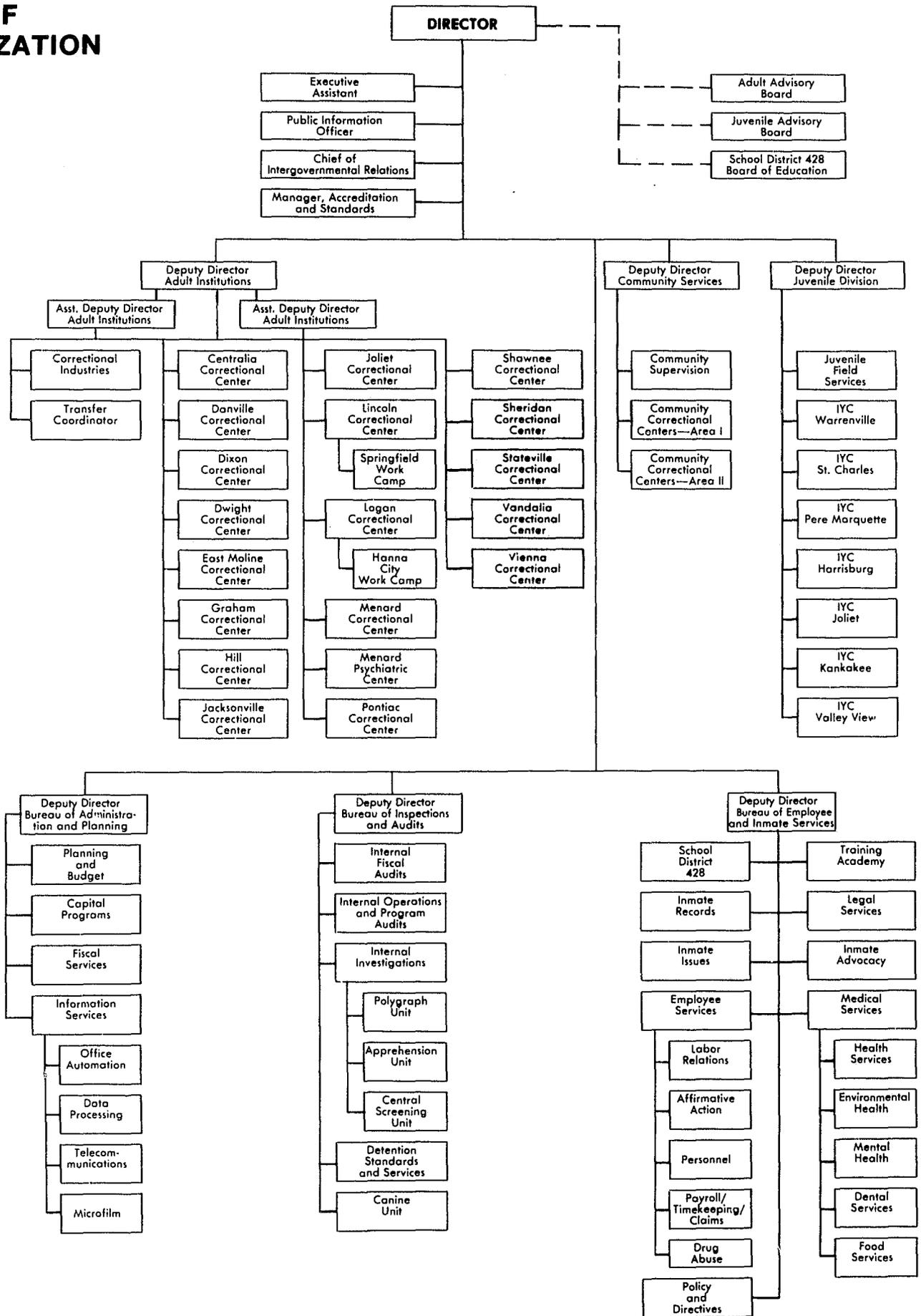
William Craine, Ph.D.
Deputy Director
Bureau of Employee and Inmate Services

Gerald O. Long
Deputy Director
Bureau of Inspections and Audits

Illinois Department of Corrections
1301 Concordia Court
P.O. Box 19277
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9277
(217) 522-2666

Chicago Office: State of Illinois Center
100 West Randolph
Suite 4-200
Chicago, Illinois 60601
(312) 917-2955

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION



news highlights

FY1988 budget: Crowding problems & cutbacks

The FY1988 budget of \$413 million forced layoffs of 284 employees, elimination of 382 existing beds for adult inmates and other painful steps backward for the agency, according to Director Michael P. Lane.

Here is a breakdown of where cuts were made.

- Community Correctional Centers with 124 beds and more than one-half of the department's adult parole agents were cut for a total of 86 jobs lost.

- Work camps at Hardin County, Vandalia and East Moline were shut down with a loss of 69 jobs and 208 beds.

- An additional 63 staff were laid-off at other facilities across the state.

- One-half of the field services agents, and other employees in the Juvenile Division were laid-off for a combined loss of 47 jobs.

- The Executive Office laid-off 19 people, among them about one-half of the apprehension specialists who track down parole violators and work release walk-aways.

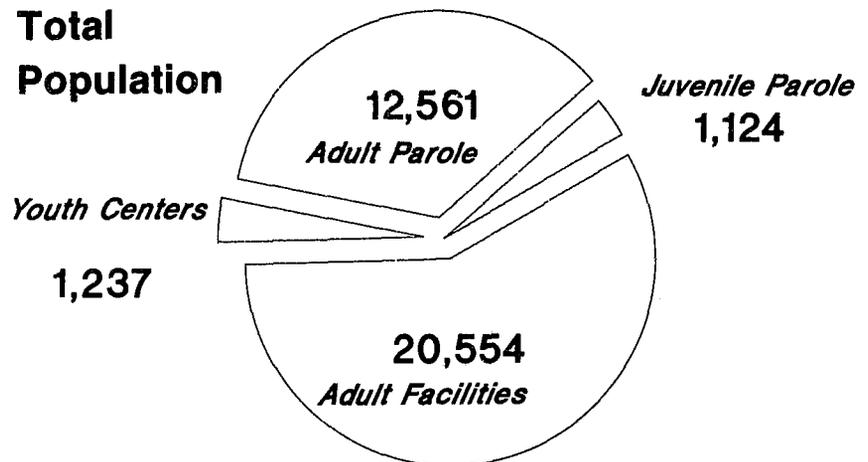
- Funding to house 50 female inmates in local jails and relieve overcrowding at the Dwight Correctional Center was eliminated.

- About \$186,000 was eliminated from the budget to hire lawyers who represent the department in lawsuits brought by inmates.

- Finally, nearly \$2 million was cut from contributions by the agency to the state employee retirement fund.

The FY1988 budget also forced a further retreat from the goal of lowering population levels at old maximum security prisons. System-

Total Population



wide, there are about 3,600 more inmates in prison than ideal capacity.

Another statistic shows the department security staff-to-inmate ratio has dropped to .295:1 as of July, 1987. This is the lowest level since May, 1984.

"A large gap -- between beds available and inmates waiting to fill them -- will continue to be a problem in this fiscal year and grow worse and worse until new prisons are built. If we wait long enough, even two new prisons will not be enough," said Lane. □

Prison construction funds released

Governor James R. Thompson released \$75 million in Capital Development funds for the construction of new medium security prisons in Mt. Sterling and Canton on Aug. 3.

"Despite the pressures placed on the budget when the General Assembly failed to pass a tax increase in June, I gave my pledge to keep the state's correctional system safe. It is a pledge I intend to keep," Thompson said.

"Our prisons are filled to capacity and beyond. And, there's one thing we can count on -- criminals aren't going to curtail their activities because the state is short of prison beds.

"The situation can only worsen,"

he said. "We know what the prison population will be two years from now. The only way to keep up with the rise in prisoners is to build the needed facilities at Mt. Sterling and Canton now. We have the capital funds to do that, and we will deal with the funds needed for operations in fiscal year 1990 when the prisons are ready to open.

"Our primary concern must be with safety -- the safety of our correctional officers and the safety of the prisoners themselves. It will take about two years to construct the prisons. There is no time to lose in beginning the process if we are to head off the crises that are the inevitable result of overcrowding in prisons," Thompson said.

Each of the two prisons will employ approximately 400 people, most of them residents from surrounding areas. As many as 250 tradespeople are expected to be employed during construction. □

Capacity plan calls for \$223 million

Violence in maximum security prisons, and an additional 2,150 inmates by the end of FY1990, are issues shaping the future of the Illinois correctional system.

The stability and safety of the department are at a crossroads because of these problems, according to Director Michael P. Lane.

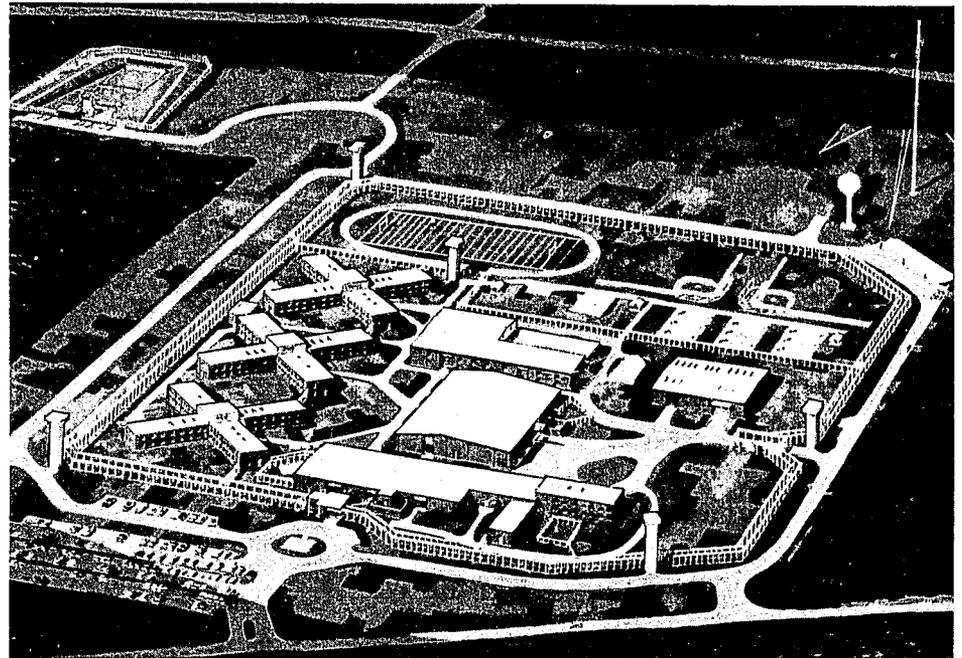
"All we've accomplished with corrections in the past 10 years puts this state in a position to deal effectively with the future. But, we must face that future with action now if we are to change it for the better," said Lane.

New prisons, and new cellhouses in maximum security prisons, must be built, according to Lane. The cost of these improvements could total \$223 million (in FY1988 dollars) over the next three fiscal years in Capital Development Board expenditures alone.

"We must stop the loss of life and violent conditions in our prisons. We must have a defined plan to protect the public from the growing number of convicted felons in this state. If we are going to do these things, we must have the financial resources necessary," said Lane.

Part of the reason for problems in maximum security prisons rests on the age of some cellhouses. More than 80% of the cells in maximum security facilities were constructed over one-half century ago. About one-half the cells were constructed prior to 1899.

One of the first cellhouses corrections officials would like to raze is the 800-bed South Cellhouse at the Menard Correctional Center. It is 101 years-old in FY1988. Another would be the South Cellhouse at Pontiac, built in 1892. □



Architect's drawing

An architect's drawing shows the layout of the new prison in Mt. Sterling.

"Many old cellhouses need to be torn-down and completely reconstructed. These old cellhouses actually promote violent acts, and the opportunity to carry out those acts because of their antiquated designs. New architectural concepts for prison construction help prevent violent inmate activity," said Lane.

In addition to demolition of the cellhouses at Menard and Pontiac, plans are being made to raze old cellhouses at Stateville and Joliet.

The cost of improving conditions at maximum security facilities under the plan would hit \$66.3 million. Reducing population levels at existing facilities would cost another \$62.4 million. Keeping pace with new inmates coming into the system

through FY1993 would cost \$62.4 million.

Improvements at other facilities would run up to \$32 million.

The \$223 million cost of these initiatives covers only construction costs. Another \$55 million to \$58 million (FY1988 dollars) in annual operating costs would be needed to staff the cellhouses and prisons.

"New prison beds under construction at Canton and Mt. Sterling will be more that offset by population increases expected between now and their opening dates in the summer of 1989. They will do nothing to reduce the crowded conditions already existing in the system today," said Director Lane. □

news highlights

Correctional Officer of the Year

Sgt. Gregory Brassel of the Centralia Correctional Center was named 1988 Correctional Officer of the Year. Sgt. Brassel was chosen from a field of 19 outstanding employees from each adult facility in the State.

In a letter of congratulations from Governor James R. Thompson, Brassel was commended for his "outstanding dedication and hard work."

The outstanding correctional officer in Illinois is recognized each year during Correctional Officer Week. Correctional Officer Week was proclaimed as May 8-15 by Governor Thompson.

Brassel has been employed by the department since August 4, 1980, and has worked at Centralia the entire time. He was promoted to his current position in January, 1984, and was assigned to the 3-11 shift. He maintains an excellent working relationship with other staff and has a very good attendance record.

As a supervisor, Brassel is known for his ability to confidently handle any situation he is confronted with. He is respected by all staff for his honesty, maturity, job performance, and willingness to assist where needed.

Here is a list of the 18 other outstanding employees nominated:

Correctional Officer Phillip Schmit, Danville Correctional Center; Sergeant William Kessel, Dixon Correctional Center; Sergeant Joseph Ruddy, Dwight Correctional Center; Correctional Officer Randy McCabe, East Moline Correctional Center; Sergeant Daniel Durston, Graham Correctional Center; Sergeant Patricia Pugh, Hill Correctional Center; Correctional Officer James Jeffers, Jacksonville Correctional Center;

Outstanding officer

Governor Thompson, left, presents 1988 Correctional Officer of the Year Greg Brassel of Centralia Correctional Center with his award. Brassel, recently promoted to sergeant, was honored in a ceremony at the Governor's Mansion.



Sergeant Michael Delap, Joliet Correctional Center; Correctional Officer Gayle Cyrulik, Lincoln Correctional Center; Correctional Officer Oscar Aruflo, Logan Correctional Center; Sergeant Stanley Buchheit, Menard Correctional Center; Correctional Officer Miles Backensto, Menard Psychiatric Center;

Correctional Officer Patricia Matsko, Pontiac Correctional Center; Correctional Officer Terry McCann, Shawnee Correctional Center; Correctional Officer James Bunton, Sheridan Correctional Center; Correctional Officer Earl Jefferson, Stateville Correctional Center; Correctional Officer David Wells, Vandalia Correctional Center; Correctional Officer Melvin Brugger, Vienna Correctional Center. □

Taylor murder

Funeral services were held Sept. 10 at the Apostolic Church of God in Chicago for Unit Superintendent Robert L. Taylor of Pontiac Correctional Center. Taylor was attacked and murdered Sept. 3 at his office in the South Cellhouse of the prison.

Taylor, 44, began his career with the department in 1979 as a youth supervisor at the Illinois Youth Center/St. Charles. He rose through the ranks there to become chief of security in 1983.

In 1984, he transferred to the Centralia Correctional Center as chief of security. He was promoted to his position as unit superintendent at Pontiac in March, 1986.

Taylor was born in Bogulusa,

Robert Taylor



Louisiana and served in the United States Marine Corps for four years as a weapons instructor. He later worked as a diesel mechanic for the Chicago Transit Authority.

Two assailants were identified during the investigation into his death. Charges of conspiracy in the assassination may also result from the ongoing investigation. □

Study: VO/ED training helps parolees

A combination of academic and vocational program involvement will reduce a parolee's chance of returning to prison, according to results of a study conducted by the Southern Illinois University Crime Studies Center.

Objectives of the study included: Determining how releasees obtained employment in an area which they were trained at a correctional facility; determine if releasees trained in a vocation at a prison had longer employment and fewer arrests than those not trained; the impact of academic education on the employment of parolees who did or did not get vocational training; and finally, analyze any differences in these findings between the eight parole districts in the state.

In the spring of 1986, every state prison identified four groups of releasees expected to be paroled soon.

The first group were identified as inmates who had been enrolled in only academic coursework. The second consisted of those inmates enrolled only in vocational programs. The third group held those enrolled in both academic and vocational study. A control group of inmates not enrolled in any academic or vocational classes also was identified.

Research subjects were selected randomly from these groups. Of the 845 inmates selected initially, 760 completed the year-long study.

A data form was used by each subject's parole agent to monitor their progress.

After 12 months of parole, the group of parolees with both academic and vocational training had a violation rate of 18.6%. The control group with no training had a violation rate of 27.5%. The result indicates a 9% reduction in parole revocations for those with vo-ed training and academic work.



GED's at a CCC

Residents of a Community Correctional Center (CCC) study for their High School General Equivalency Degree (GED).

"It may be inaccurate to project this data into a system-wide analysis, because we didn't really design the research parameters with that in mind. However, it does prove that these programs do result in a

substantial cost savings to the state in the number of inmates returning to prison," said Dr. William Craine, Deputy Director, Bureau of Employee and Inmate Services. □

More work release beds

An effort to use existing space better at several community correctional centers -- and space opened-up at some centers due to reorganization and cuts in parole -- has added 68 beds to the work release programs at the facilities.

"We cut 124 beds from our work release system late last summer because of our budget crunch," said Deputy Director Tony Scillia, Community Services Division.

"Since we lost some of our parole people we gained some space at centers where we had offices for the agents. We then took another look at some of the other centers to see if we could be a little more creative in finding room for more people."

At Fox Valley Community Correctional Center in Aurora 15 beds were added bringing capacity there up to 65. Parole cuts did not create new space at Fox Valley. The loss of

agents didn't free up any space at the Southern Illinois CCC in Carbondale either. But, some reorganization of existing space added 18 beds to the 42 previously available.

At the co-ed Peoria CCC, 14 beds for female work release residents were added to the 15 already there to bring capacity for women releasees to 29. The space at Peoria, Joliet and Urbana was due in part to the loss of parole agents. All beds added were for men.

Eight beds were added at Joliet, bringing capacity there up to 92. At Urbana, beds for 13 work release residents were added. The new beds increased capacity at the center to 70.

"Work release programs are an important aspect of corrections. Programs like this help some inmates get out of the prison system for good. It's a transitional tool that bridges the gap between prison and the free community," he added. □

news highlights

Drug testing announced

The department initiated a drug testing policy for all new employees during March, 1988, according to Director Michael P. Lane. Tests also will be administered to those employees suspected of using drugs at the workplace.

"Drug use in department facilities, by both inmates and employees, compromises the safety and security of those facilities," Lane said in announcing the policy.

"We must work diligently to hamper the flow of drugs into our prisons, and to weed out from the workforce those few employees who traffic in drugs.

"Drugs are pervasive, illicit commodities that permeate our facilities and promote additional criminal behavior behind the fences, walls and locked doors of this agency's facilities," said Lane.

All new employees will be tested under the new rules, not just specific job titles such as correctional officer trainees.

Lane points out that the problem of trafficking in illegal substances is statewide in scope. During the past year more than one dozen department employees have been arrested for possession of illegal substances by State Police agents or local law enforcement officers.

"There is, by far, too large an amount of illegal substances in our facilities to assume that the majority is being smuggled in by visitors alone," said Lane.

"We can only assume that the substances are being brought in by employees as well. Recent arrests certainly prove that this is occurring.

"The department will use any and all means legally available to ferret out these 'dirty' employees. We will prosecute them to the full extent of the law. Drug testing is the first of many steps we will employ to make those 'keepers' who traffic in illegal substances the 'kept,'" Lane said. □



Criminal Justice Awareness Day

Speakers outline problems and needs of the Illinois criminal justice system at a breakfast for legislators. Information on the justice system was provided to lawmakers throughout the day.

Savings to DPA in the cost of supplying eyeglasses to recipients may reach \$770,000 during the fiscal year.

The optical lab charges \$18 for a standard set of lenses and frame. They also provide eyeglasses to inmates in the state prison system.

Inmate workers are paid through an incentive system based on the number of eyeglasses they manufacture.

The technical nature of the eyeglasses industry provides job training to inmates in a skilled craft with excellent wage potential in the outside world, according to Gillam.

Inmates start with a two month training program. Then, they begin to work on one of the many machines at the lab. In two years time, an inmate can learn how to operate every machine in the lab with skill, claims Gillam. □

Optical lab grows

The number of eyeglasses manufactured for Department of Public Aid recipients at Dixon Correctional Center's optical lab could run 60% to 70% above original projections for FY1988, according to Correctional Industries officials.

"When the lab opened in March, 1986, we estimated an annual total of 80,000 eyeglasses ordered by DPA. Orders will probably hit about 125,000 this fiscal year," said John Gillam, industries superintendent at Dixon.

"We're employing 86 inmates in the lab now. That's about twice as many as we expected to be working," he said.

Asbestos removal

The safe removal of asbestos from correctional facilities by specially trained inmates will save the department hundreds of thousands of dollars in removal costs, according to Robert Orr, Illinois Correctional Industries Superintendent.

"Preliminary estimates for asbestos removal in E-House at the Stateville Correctional Center ran from \$300,000 to \$500,000 by outside contractors. We should be able to do it for \$150,000," said Orr.

This new business venture is ideally suited to Correctional Industries because it is labor-intensive and reflects a skill useful in a business outside the prison environment, officials claim.

"In addition to saving the department money, we will provide inmates with a skill that offers them a starting salary of about \$20/hour on release. This program will be a real winner for all of us," he added.

Department staff are currently working with Public Health officials to identify all asbestos in correctional facilities. The state's older prisons and some former mental health complexes recently converted to prisons contain most of the hazardous material.

E-House at Stateville will be the first assignment for the Mobile Asbestos Abatement Team. Asbestos in E-House must be removed before the structure can be demolished. Orr estimates asbestos removal there will be a four-month project.

"A solid demonstration project at Stateville should establish our credibility for possible clients outside the department," he added.

One of the first projects after Stateville could be at the Dixon Correctional Center. Asbestos insulation has been identified in five buildings there, according to Warden Richard Gramley.



Asbestos suit

Inmates undergo rigorous training on safety procedures for asbestos removal as part of the certification process required for licensing. An inmate is shown here checking a respiration mask for leaks after putting on his safety suit.

The asbestos removal program also may benefit some school districts in the state. There are approximately 6,500 schools in Illinois and current laws direct them to complete asbestos removal in all structures by 1991.

Plans call for 25 to 30 inmates to be trained as asbestos removal workers under the program.

"Much of the training centers on proper use of special removal equip-

ment and safety," said Orr.

"To my knowledge, we are the only state prison system in the nation currently operating an asbestos removal industry," said Orr.

"The issue of asbestos removal has some serious complications for state and local governments. If we can provide a low cost method of dealing with that problem we are filling a responsibility we're really here to assume," said Orr. □

news highlights

Investigations target drugs - gangs

Stopping drug traffic in prisons, and reaching into gang organizations for the leaders who direct crimes, are two top priorities of the department's Chief Investigator Mike McKinney.

"We know prisons aren't particularly pleasant places to begin with. When you have contraband like weapons, drugs, alcohol and money as a focal point of gang activity, the result is often an assault, conspiracy or homicide," said McKinney.

"Stopping the contraband, or fuel, helps us put out the fire -- the assault or murder," he added.

The activities of the unit can be broken into two general categories. First, is the preventive work dealing with information gathered before an illegal act occurs. This keeps contraband out of prisons and helps diffuse violent situations before they occur.

Second, is the investigative work needed to prosecute those responsible after crimes have been committed in prison.

"The investigations that occur after a crime can be tougher than the preventive work. Through their own networks, inmates know who the investigators are, what you're doing and who you're talking to during a prison investigation. You have to take special measures to protect your witnesses. It's one of our biggest concerns," said McKinney.

"An emphasis on staff training in Springfield, and at correctional centers across the state, is improving operations," said McKinney.

One training program deals with correctional officers in particular. They are the first on the scene when an incident occurs, and knowing how to secure a crime scene can be the difference between conviction and acquittal.

"By securing the crime scene you also secure the physical evidence that is so important in proving guilt," said McKinney.



Drug arrests

U.S. Attorney Bill Roberts, Director Lane, and State Police Director Jeremy Margolis discuss drug indictments of Pontiac employees under "Operation Whiteshirt."

"Often there will not be any reliable witnesses when a crime is committed. Sometimes the physical evidence is the only thing you may have that is admissible in court," he added.

In closing, McKinney stresses his appreciation for the new awareness and attention of correctional officers to crime scene preservation. At the

same time, he offers a word of advice.

"As a correctional officer, you may be approached at some time during your career to smuggle drugs for an inmate. No matter what they say or how they may threaten you, come to us with it. We'll help you," said McKinney. □

Pontiac employees face drug indictments

The continuing effort by the department to eradicate drugs from the workplace was highlighted May 27 at the Pontiac Correctional Center. Fourteen Pontiac employees were indicted and arrested on federal drug charges ranging from simple possession of marijuana and/or cocaine, to possession of the drugs with intent to distribute.

"This battle to make our facilities drug free workplaces will continue in earnest. We may never know how many staff and inmates have died because of drugs and drug trafficking in our prisons. While we can't bring back those who have died, we can touch the future with action like this," said Director Michael P. Lane.

The indictments are the result of a two month investigation into alleged drug use and distribution by de-

partment employees at Pontiac -- code named "Operation Whiteshirt." The operation was initiated by Director Lane and the department's Bureau of Inspections and Audits, with cooperation from the Illinois State Police Division of Criminal Investigation, United States Drug Enforcement Administration and the United State's Attorney's office for the Central District of Illinois.

"These are not charges of distributing drugs within the prison to inmates. They are indictments of distributing drugs within the community, among the guard ranks and among each other," said U.S. Attorney J. William Roberts.

The department's Bureau of Inspections and Audits may be contacted by those with information on drug traffic in any department facility at Deputy Director Gerald Long's office in Springfield, (217) 522-2669. □

First Criminal Justice Awareness Day held

The first Criminal Justice Awareness Day in Illinois began with a legislative breakfast June 8 at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel in Springfield. The event was organized by a consortium of professional associations involved in the criminal justice system.

The breakfast was sponsored by the Illinois Correctional Association, the Illinois Probation and Court Services Association, the Illinois State's Attorneys Association, the Illinois Sheriff's Association and the Illinois Association of Police Chiefs.

"It has become increasingly necessary to keep state legislators aware of the continuing, pressing needs of the various components of the criminal justice system," said Anthony Scillia, president of the Illinois Correctional Association and coordinator of Criminal Justice Awareness Day.

"While resources have dwindled over the past years, the mandate by Illinois citizens had been for increased public protection from criminals, increased prosecution of law breakers, increased community supervision for non-violent offenders, and increased imprisonment for criminals who have used violent methods in committing their crimes.

"We, as criminal justice professionals, want to make lawmakers aware that we are ready and willing to meet the mandate of the people of Illinois. However, we also want to make lawmakers aware that fulfilling that mandate is not free -- and reducing the funds available for criminal justice agencies is a risky and ill-advised road to travel," said Scillia.

A panel of speakers representing each professional organization addressed the assembly at the breakfast. DuPage County State's Attorney James Ryan, who also sits on the Department of Corrections Adult Advisory Board, was the keynote speaker.

State Representative Terry Steczo, Oak Forrest, served as master of ceremonies.

Governor James R. Thompson proclaimed the day Criminal Justice Awareness Day in Illinois as part of the observance. □

Juvenile parole study findings released

For the last five years the department has compiled facts and figures on what happens to juveniles released from youth centers to parole supervision. The information shows legal, vocational and education placements, and employment activity after six months. A total of 994 youths were studied from January through December, 1986.

An analysis of the information shows that for each 10 juveniles; six were black and four were white, nine were male and one was female. The average age at parole was 16.8 years-old. The average age at first arrest was 12.6 years-old.

About 5.5 were from Cook County, and the rest from downstate. Just under nine of 10 juvenile parolees were returned to their family home on release. The remaining 10% were placed in foster homes, group homes or other treatment centers or independent living situations.

After six months, six of 10 juveniles were still on parole. Just under three of 10 releasees had been returned to either a state or county detention center, and three of every 100 juvenile parolees were absent without leave from parole supervision. The remainder had either transferred out of the state under a supervision agreement or were deceased. Of the three juvenile parolees who died, one was white

and two were black.

The number of youths returned to detention centers in 1986 reflected a 10% jump from the previous year. The number of youths released to Cook County dropped by 10%, and the number returning to a family home decreased by about 3% from the last report.

Of the youths involved in the study, just over 97 of each 100 received academic programming for an average of 8.1 months while incarcerated. Of the youths who remained on parole at the end of six months, 38% were in some form of educational or vocational training. Approximately 22% were enrolled in full-time programs.

For every 100 releases, 33 were working at a job. Full-time workers made up just under one half of the total. Of the youths age 16 or older employed in the community, 76% had vocational training, 65% had a GED diploma, and 28% had both a GED and vocational training. Those with both a GED and vocational training had the greatest probability of being employed -- at 47%. Those with only vocational training had a 22% probability of employment. There was slightly under a 24% probability of employment for those youths with a GED only. □

Introduction

The period July 1, 1987, through June 30, 1988, was a year of continued expansion and growth for the Illinois Department of Corrections. The department adult inmate population increased by 626 or 3%, for a total of 20,554 including Community Correctional Centers on June 30. The juvenile population in residence decreased by 82, or 7%, to a total of 1,162 youths. With the inclusion of Adult Community Supervision and Juvenile Field Services, the department had a responsibility for 35,161 committed persons as of April 30, 1988.

Contending with this increasing population was a challenge for General Office and facility administrators. During the year, construction began on two new prisons at Canton and Mt. Sterling.

Mindful of its mission as an agency committed to public safety, the department stressed custody and security concerns. With the cooperation of the Governor's Office, other executive branches of state government and the General Assembly, resources were provided that permitted reasonable order and control within correctional facilities during the year. There were no major disruptions and/or incidents involving large groups of inmates during the year.

However, there were serious problems. The increase in number of inmates and resulting crowded conditions contributed to a number of isolated incidents of a serious nature in several facilities. These incidents involved violent, assaultive behavior and, on several occasions, resulted in serious injury and loss of life for both staff and inmates in the prison system.

The task of the correctional officer in the Adult Division, the youth supervisor in the Juvenile Division, parole agents and the residence counselor in community centers is difficult. The provision for supervision of inmates and juveniles committed to the custody of the department is often fraught with frustration and confrontation. The provision of resources and services to assist staff in successfully fulfilling their respective roles is a goal consistent with the department's public safety mission.

The department also is a human service agency. In addition to public safety concerns and staff concerns, the department must provide basic life support, program activity and treatment for the adults and juveniles committed to its custody and care. This is a difficult task, made more difficult with the expanding population.

All department functions are focused on implementing its public safety and human service mission. It was a formidable task involving a large share of the state's appropriated monies. The FY1988 budget allowed a total expenditure of \$410,200,200. This was an increase of \$13,113,000 over FY1987. The major share involved staff increases resulting from new facilities, expanding existing facilities and negotiated pay increases for AFSCME employees.

Capital appropriations to the department did not reflect expanded facility needs. A total of \$143,162,000 in capital appropriations and re-appropriations from previous fiscal years were authorized to rehabilitate, renovate and construct correctional facilities in FY1988. This was a \$13,756,200 reduction in capital appropriations from the FY1987 level.

Organizationally, the business of the department can best be conceptualized in the Adult Division (institutions); Community Services Division (adult community correctional centers and field supervision); and the Juvenile Division (institutions and field service). These divisions are responsible for the continuous supervision of persons committed to the department.

With the exception of the Detention Standards and Services Section which inspects and evaluates county and municipal jails, all of the department's activities and services are designed to enhance the functions and operation of the above-mentioned three divisions.

Office of the Director

The Office of the Director of the Department includes an Executive Assistant, a Public Information Office, an Office of Intergovernmental Relations, an Office of Accreditation and Standards and clerical support. In addition to these staff roles, two legislatively created Advisory Boards (adult and juvenile) and a School Board give assistance to the Director in the operation of the department.

The **Public Information Office** acts as the official liaison and communicator to the media. It also responds to inquiries from the public, creates informational materials, publishes official reports and recommends policy and procedure to the Director in matters related to the development and dissemination of information about the department.

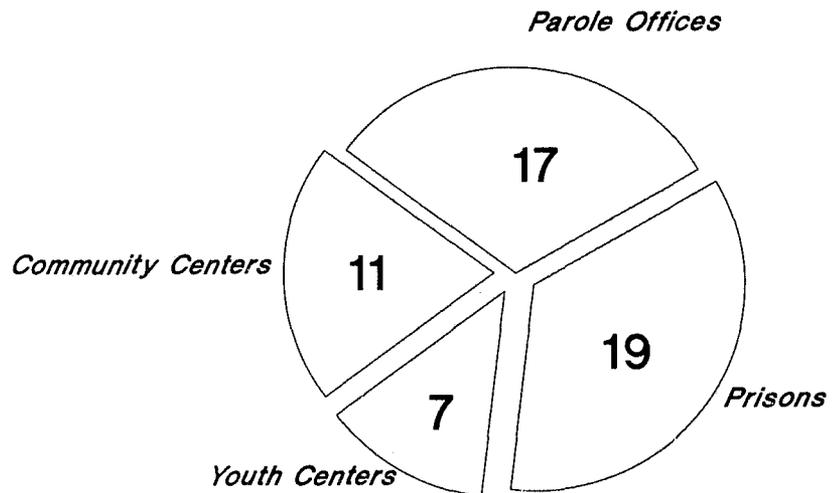
The **Office of Intergovernmental Relations** acts as a liaison to all governmental agencies on the federal, state, county and municipal levels. A primary function of the office is legislative liaison, including the review and creation of legislation affecting the department.

The **Office of Accreditation and Standards** assists the Director in managing the department's participation in the accreditation processes conducted by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. The commission promotes compliance with minimum operational standards for correctional practice. The interpretation of standards reflecting acceptable practice is a function of the office consistent with the department goal to best utilize the resources provided by the General Assembly and the Governor's Office.



**Director
Michael P. Lane**

Department of Corrections Facilities



Headquarters for the Office of the Director is located on the Concordia Court Complex at 1301 Concordia Court, Springfield. The complex includes the department's Training Academy and the major administrative functions for the department.

Originally a small college campus, the complex accommodates the training function with residential space for trainees, classrooms, dining facilities and a gymnasium that doubles for recreation and drill space.

A major sub-office of the department is located in Chicago at the State of Illinois Center at 100 W. Randolph St.

Bureau of Administration and Planning

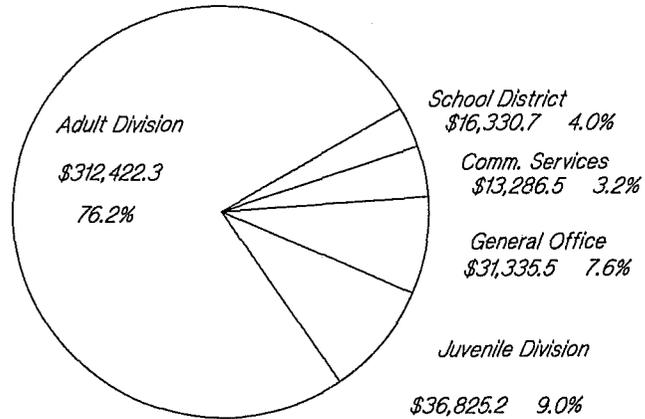
The **Bureau of Administration and Planning** serves as the "money manager" for the department. Its diverse responsibilities center around the preparation and monitoring of the department's annual budget. The bureau supports the fiscal, planning, data processing and capital development needs of the department. To perform these responsibilities, the bureau acts as a liaison for the Director with the Bureau of the Budget, Central Management Services, the Capital Development Board and the General Assembly appropriation committees.

Within the bureau, the **Planning and Budget Unit** is responsible for coordinating the planning, research, and budget functions of the department. The major accomplishment of this unit during FY1988 was the use of applied research techniques to improve operations of the department. Projects in both the Adult and Juvenile Divisions consisted of establishing, integrating and automating the research-based classification systems.

The adult male reclassification, which determines the security level in which a current inmate should be placed, underwent thorough research and review in FY1988. As a result of this research, the Adult Division Classification Committee extensively changed the reclassification process, the reclassification instrument, and the automation required to complete a reclassification. The male initial classification and the female classification system are scheduled for similar review in FY1989.

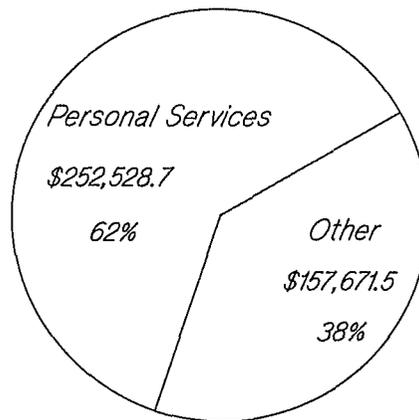
This unit, along with the Juvenile Division, is working toward a comprehensive case management and classification system. The system will track a youth's case from reception to parole discharge while measuring risk and need factors. During FY1988, the reception and case review process was evaluated at each juvenile facility. This review

Total Expenditures



Fiscal Year 1988 Expenditures
(Total = \$410,200.2 thousand)

Total Expenditures



Fiscal Year 1988 Expenditures
(Total = \$410,200.2 thousand)

resulted in improving the efficiency of the reception process. A comprehensive intake questionnaire that will assess a youth's risk and program needs is being automated and will be completed in FY1989.

All of these projects represent the benefit of using research and program evaluation to improve the daily operations of the department.

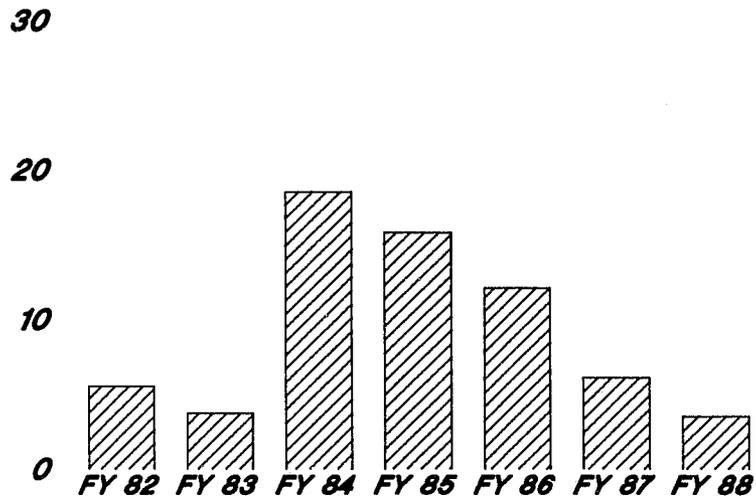
The demand for maintaining a tight grip on expenditures is growing, and FY1988 was another year of budget cuts. Under tight budgetary constraints, the Planning and Budget Unit developed a comprehensive spending plan for the department which focused on supporting key operations at a reduced cost. This plan was successfully implemented, enabling the department to live within its budget in FY 1988.

As budgeted funds are spent, they are tracked and accounted for by the **Fiscal Services Unit**. This unit is responsible for the department's procurement, vouchering and accounting functions. In addition, the unit oversees the fiscal operation of the department's General Office.

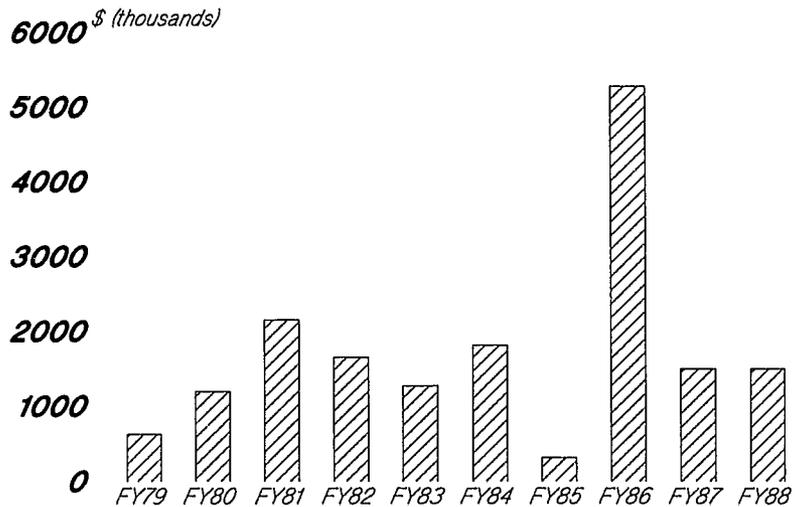
During FY1988, the accounting section of this unit installed the Budgetary Accounting and Reporting System at 15 statewide sites. The remaining department institutions were provided training for an FY1989 installation.

Training for the initial implementation of the resident trust fund system at community correctional centers was begun in FY1988. All centers will be trained and on-line by the end of FY1989. The funds monitor finances of work release participants who pay part of the cost of their incarceration.

Percent Increase in Expenditures



R & M Expenditures



During the fiscal year, comprehensive health care contracts, which provide all inmate health care services for a facility, were expanded to include 13 adult centers and five juvenile centers. Additional contracts are planned for the two new adult prisons under construction at Canton and Mt. Sterling.

The department reported expenditures of \$2,192,465 with minority and female businesses during fiscal year 1988. This represents an increase of 110% over FY1987 and a 30% increase over our goal of \$1,689,900.

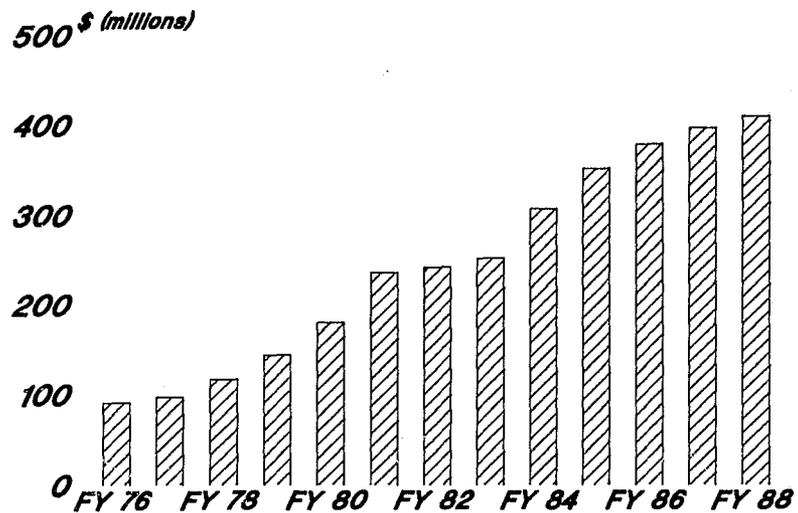
The bureau's **Information Services Unit** provides support to the department in the areas of data processing, office automation, telecommunications and records management.

In FY1988, the **Data Processing Section** continued work on two major multi-year projects; the Offender Tracking System and the Budgetary Accounting and Reporting System.

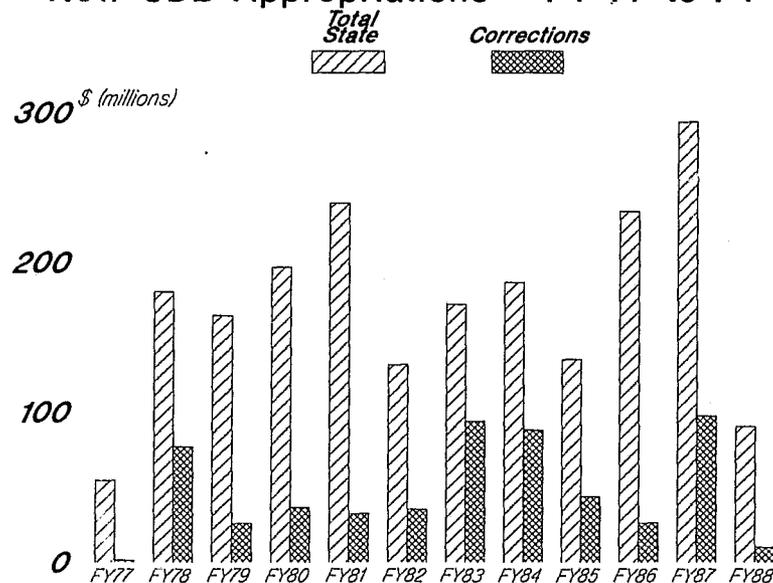
The Offender Tracking System will replace the Correctional Institution Management Information System. It will allow staff to access more inmate records faster and easier than the current system. The programming and testing phases of this system were completed and training was begun in FY1988. Installation is planned in the first quarter of FY1989. Phase II will provide new information on disciplinary actions, shakedowns, visitor records, escapes and personal property. These improvements will be programmed and installed in FY1990.

Phase I of the Budgetary Accounting and Reporting System was installed in 14 of the department's facilities in FY1987. The system was installed in the remaining 23 facilities this fiscal year. In FY1989, additional functions will be designed for the system, including an interface with the department's Automated Inventory System.

Total Appropriations



New CDB Appropriations FY 77 to FY 88



The department acquired an IBM 9377 minicomputer in FY1988. This computer will be used for development of new systems, testing of programs, graphics and analysis of databases. The benefits of this computer include reduced usage charges, faster turnaround of graphics and ad-hoc inquiries, and faster printing of reports.

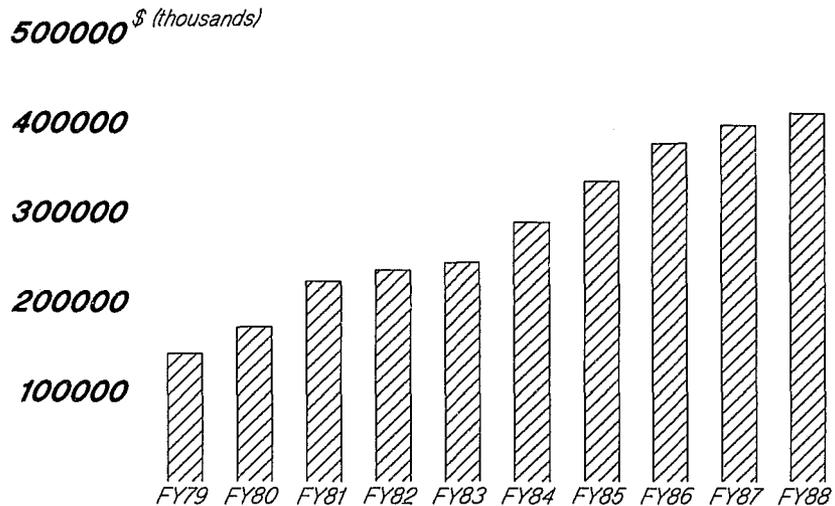
The **Capital Programs Unit**, in conjunction with the Capital Development Board, coordinates the planning and supervision of the department's construction, renovation and maintenance projects for its 28 institutions. Additionally, the Capital Programs Unit oversees and implements the programs and requirements of other State agencies such as the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, State Water Survey, Energy and Natural Resources, Public Health, and the State Fire Marshal's Office.

Construction was initiated on both the Western Illinois Correctional Center in Mt. Sterling and the Illinois River Correctional Center in Canton in FY1988. Both these facilities will cost \$41.0 million to complete. The Mt. Sterling facility should be completed in the spring of 1989, and Canton in the late summer of 1989. Also, the Capital Programs Unit oversaw nearly 150 projects totaling \$1.5 million in repair and maintenance, and over \$140.0 million in new and ongoing bond funded projects. Three million of the bond projects were for roof repairs.

Another accomplishment of this unit during FY1988 was obtaining \$145,000 in Federal Department of Energy grant funds for energy conservation projects in our school buildings. When implemented, this program is expected to save approximately \$100,000 annually in energy costs. The State Department of Energy and Natural Resources found that past projects of this kind have saved the department nearly \$280,000.

The natural gas purchasing program, instituted with the aid of the Fiscal Services Unit, expanded in FY1988. This program allows the department to circumvent middlemen and purchase natural gas directly from the gas company. An additional facility was added to this program in FY1988 and over \$590,000 was saved.

General Revenue Expenditures



Bureau of Employee and Inmate Issues

The period of July 1, 1987, through June 30, 1988, was a year of great challenge for the **Advocates' Office**. During this reporting period, the office monitored all of the Adult, Juvenile, and Community Correctional Centers within the Illinois Department of Corrections' jurisdiction. Advocates monitored the work camps and have provided Advocacy Services to those individuals who are on parole and requested services.

The Advocates' Office provided continuing assistance to the Administrative Review Board (ARB) and the Operation and Program Audit Unit. The total number of complaints received during FY1988 has increased from FY1987 primarily because of the increase in total commitments to the department.

It should also be noted because of excellent cooperation from the Chief Administrative Offices at most of the facilities monitored, advocates have been able to deliver services quite effectively.

The broad purpose of the Advocates' Office is to foster efficient and equitable corrections administration. The Advocates strive to accomplish this purpose by appropriate and prompt action on the complaints and requests received by the office.

The **Payroll Office** generates over 10,000 payroll warrants twice a month. Because of various collective bargaining requirements and complex work schedules, over 80% of all employees' pay has to be adjusted each pay period. It is also responsible for involuntary and voluntary deductions such as garnishments, savings bonds, and charitable contributions.

The **Claims Office** gathers information and documents concerning all claims against the department including inmate claims, personal injuries, lapse appropriations, employee back wage claims, and employee personal property. The unit then processes the information to the appropriate authority for disposition.

The **Workers' Compensation Office** is responsible for providing benefits to injured employees so that they do not suffer any loss as a result of the work related injury. This includes loss of wages because of disability, hospital and treatment expenses and any other cost that may be reasonably related to the injury.

In October, 1985, the department, through an agreement with Central Management Services, took sole responsibility for the administration and payment of the Workers' Compensation Program. It was felt that the department could reduce cost and, at the same time, provide better service to its injured employees. This goal was realized in the first year and has shown continued improvement year after year.

The Illinois Department of Corrections continues to be confronted with the expense of defending almost one thousand lawsuits brought by inmates. Over the past fiscal year, 447 new federal civil rights suits were filed against correctional employees. The department's **Legal Services Division** has a staff of attorneys who serve as liaisons to the Office of the Attorney General in these suits.

In addition, the Legal Services attorneys defend the department in Human Rights Commission cases brought by employees and applicants who they allege to have been discriminated against based on sex, race, age or handicap. The office also reviews all department rules and directives, and/or reviews and drafts legislation, contracts and training modules and provides legal advice to administrators.

In view of the widespread litigation, the Legal Unit takes an active role in conducting training in all subject areas to all levels of staff. Over the past fiscal year, attorneys conducted condemned unit training, use of force training to correctional officer trainees and tactical team members, mailroom training, middle management training, chaplaincy training and training on the department's disciplinary rule. An additional paralegal was added to the Unit during FY1988.

During FY1988, decisions of particular interest include:

David K v. Lane, in which the federal court of appeals found that the department's gang policy at Pontiac which plaintiffs alleged resulted in forcing white inmates into protective custody, did not constitute racial discrimination as there was no discriminatory motive and no evidence that the policy was not legitimate;

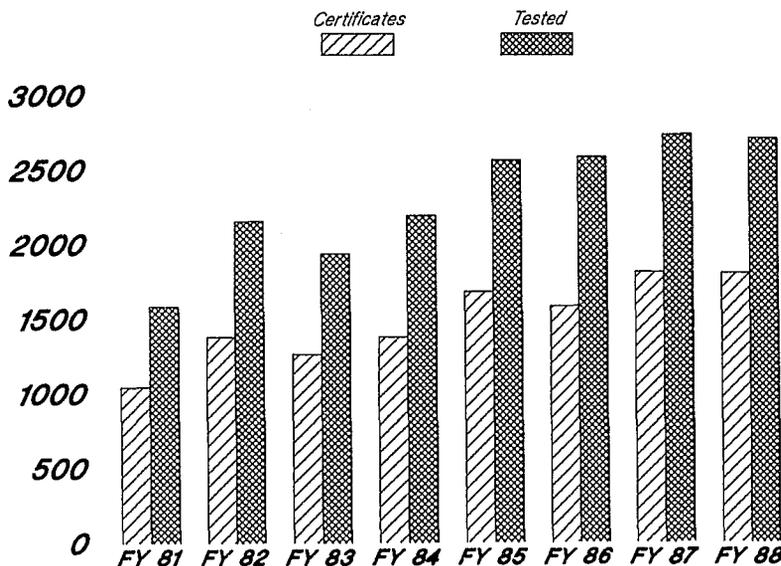
Henderson v. Bradford, in which the Illinois Appellate Court held that prison officials were not liable to citizens for injuries which were inflicted by prison escapees;

Williams v. Lane, in which the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the District Court Order that defendants provide protective custody inmates comparable access to living conditions, programs and services as are provided to general population inmates at Stateville;

AFSCME v. DOC, in which the Labor Board hearing officer found that the department did not need to bargain over the institution of a drug testing program, as it was within the department's managerial discretion; and

Davenport v. DeRobertis, in which the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the District Court order that defendants provide those inmates housed in segregation for over 90 days at Stateville Correctional Center three showers per week, finding the department's policy of weekly showers to be constitutionally adequate. The Appeals Court affirmed the lower court's decision ordering that inmates housed in Stateville segregation unit for more than 90 days receive five hours out-of-cell recreation each week.

School District #428 Adult and Juvenile G.E.D. Certificates



The **Labor Relations Office** coordinates all third level grievance hearings submitted to the agency Director for review. The office provides daily technical assistance to managers on subjects of contract interpretation, employee discipline, case preparation, and local grievance hearings. Close working relationships are maintained with the Department of Central Management Services and the Attorney General's Office who represent agency cases as they advance through the grievance, civil service or judicial arenas. The office represents the agency at all collective bargaining sessions with labor organizations and provides ongoing training to supervisory staff on those negotiated agreements.

In an attempt to identify possible illegal drug usage and to curtail the introduction of illegal drugs into Department facilities, a program to administer urinalysis testing on all new job applicants was initiated on February 1, 1988. The program includes testing on current employees under a reasonable suspicion standard and an employee

assistance component to provide rehabilitation and treatment. As of June 30, 1988, a total of 1,012 tests were administered to applicants. Twenty-five individuals were found to be positive and 117 failed to appear for their scheduled test. The predominate substance found was marijuana (15 individuals) and cocaine (5 individuals). No tests were administered to current employees during FY1988.

The **Affirmative Action Office** is responsible for monitoring and providing direction concerning compliance with state and federal statutes relating to equal employment opportunity. The office develops and updates an annual affirmative action plan and acts as liaison to outside agencies and community organizations in civil rights matters. Affirmative Action Officers actively recruit minority and female applicants for employment, investigate employee complaints of discrimination and sexual harassment and respond to requests for accommodation from handicapped employees. The office is also involved

in the development of training programs pertaining to equal employment opportunity issues.

The **Corrections Training Academy** is the primary source for pre-service training for all employees of the department. In addition, the Training Academy provides approximately 70 different types of in-service training programs. During FY1988, the Academy provided 363 training sessions while training a total of 7,184 staff, a 30% increase over the previous fiscal year. FY1988 saw the development of new training programs which included Chemical Agent Instructor Training, Condemned Unit Training, Juvenile Division WRIT Training, Radio Coordinator Training, and video programs on Toxic Substances and Crime Scene Security.

Special projects included the development of a manual outlining the new procedures for screening applicants for correctional officer and youth supervisor trainee positions, statewide distribution of a training newsletter and executive master calendar, and three department-wide rifle/pistol matches.

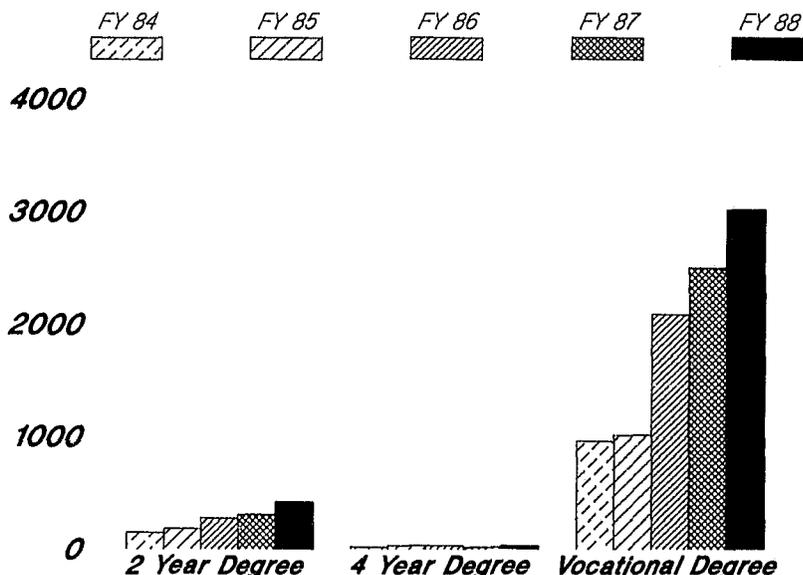
A system for automated registration was put on line throughout the state in FY1988. The new system allows institutions immediate access to Academy training schedules, program registration and training credit notification.

The Academy assisted other department offices through range safety inspections, institutional shakedowns, institutional safety/sanitation inspections, apprehension writs, weapons repair and maintenance, and the training of Correctional Industries inmates as asbestos abatement workers.

The agency **Personnel Office** is responsible for processing and filing transactions related to appointments, transfers, promotions, reductions, discipline, separations, classification issues; establishing and maintaining an effective positive allocation listing; and the processing of insurance and retirement paperwork for appropriate employees. Due to budgetary shortfalls, the Personnel Office had to implement a major layoff plan during FY1988. In addition, special efforts were made by the Personnel Office staff to return employees who had been laid off to work as soon as possible consistent with a Supplemental Agreement entered into by Director Lane with AFSCME.

Emphasis was also placed on two other areas. The first was updating and clarifying job descriptions used by the department. An agency Classification Manual was developed and distributed to personnel liaisons and administrative staff throughout the agency. These job descriptions are the basis for the

School District #428 Degrees Earned



department's classification plan and corresponding allocation lists. The second area was implementing a plan to improve the department's handling of responses to unemployment claims filed by former employees. During the last quarter of FY1988, these efforts resulted in a savings of \$179,253.82 to the State of Illinois.

Inmate Records is an important and necessary function for the department. The accurate sentence calculation and sentence credits are important to the inmate and to the department to determine the release date. The inmate records section is responsible for implementing and monitoring statutes relative to inmate commitments.

The Freedom of Information Act was enacted on July 1, 1984, and the task of coordinating requests under this Act was assigned to the Record Office. During FY1988 there were 548 requests and since the enactment of this legislation, 1,679 requests have been processed.

The **Policy and Directive Unit** centralizes the development, publication review and filing of department policy. Existing policy is reviewed on an on-going basis and revised as necessary to ensure compliance with appropriate laws, regulations, court decisions and current accepted practices. The historical file is accessed frequently to support the department's position in investigations, litigation and employee and inmate grievances. In addition, the unit assists in the development and review of standardized forms and responds to inquiries in regard to policy issues.

During FY1988, over 140 new and revised directives were issued and 11 rules were amended. New policies were issued to encourage employees to reduce the amount of sick time used and to discourage abuse of other benefit time. A drug testing policy was implemented which allows the department to screen and disqualify applicants who are illicit drug users and to discipline employees who use un-

authorized drugs. A written AIDS policy was also established. The most significant rule changes were to the inmate discipline and grievance rules: staff time involvement was reduced while ensuring inmates' rights were preserved; a distinction was made in the hearing process for major and minor infractions in the Juvenile Division; and Administrative Detention, a non-disciplinary form of confinement, was established.

Training was a major focus in the **Office of Health Care Services** with workshops presented on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Diagnostics, and Employee Assistance while continuing the Crisis Intervention Team training program through eight regional sessions. Sex offender treatment programs were expanded to include eight institutions by year's end.

A major addition to mental health services was made possible through a federal grant in substance abuse treatment. It will allow the implementation of an agency-wide education and treatment program in the coming year.

The Chief of Mental Health Services also serves as agency representative to the Governor's Task Force on the Mentally Ill Offender which resulted in sweeping recommendations for the improvement of services to this group at all levels of the criminal justice system.

The Office of Health Services includes mental health, environmental health and safety, fire safety, dietary services and public health.

A significant improvement to environmental health was made by the establishment of a formal institutional fire safety protection program. Environmental health was also broadened as new laws emerged in the areas of occupational health and safety and institutional hygiene including asbestos abatement, drinking water safety and practices to control infectious diseases.

The Quality Assurance program was expanded and an extensive policy and draft manual were developed. The Quality Assurance activities were modeled after the Ambulatory Health Care Standards Manual of the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Health Care Organizations, a predominant standard for community health services. Statewide training on Quality Assurance was sponsored.

The agency became involved with the Center for Disease Control in a definitive, three-year study on the incidence and prevalence of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) infection) and Hepatitis within a correctional population. The public health and infectious disease program was enhanced with a significant effort toward AIDS education for staff and offenders. An AIDS manual was developed and distributed for use.

Community concern for the cholesterol level and its resultant health impact was reflected within the agency by a notable increase in therapeutic diets and proactive involvement of the staff with health education and diet monitoring.

The **Office of Inmate Issues** is responsible for the administrative review of committed persons' grievances, and the Director's review in the revocation and restoration of good conduct credits and statutory good time.

During FY1988, there were approximately 4,879 grievances reviewed. Approximately 16,140 individual requests for revocation and restoration of Good Time received technical review.

The unit processed and reviewed approximately 80 letters a day from committed persons, the general public, attorneys, legislators, and other executive departments concerned with inmate issues during this time. At present, record keeping and tracking of inmate grievances, revocations and restorations of time are computerized.

The Central Publication Review Committee which is a function of the unit, renders recommendations on publications committed persons may receive, screened approximately 800 publications in FY1988.

Volunteer programs are administratively coordinated through the unit. Recognition of volunteer achievement and the training of volunteers are the primary emphasis set in this area. In FY1988, there were 9,505 volunteers contributing 165,886.25 hours to this agency.

Bureau of Inspections and Audits

During FY1988 the **Internal Investigations Unit** conducted a total of 314 investigations. These included 75 drug or contraband related investigations, nine escape investigations, and nine death investigations which include four murder investigations. In addition, there were 11 conspiracy/solicitation to murder and four attempted murder investigations.

Investigative activity during FY1988 was highlighted by the investigation of the murder of Pontiac Correctional Center Superintendent Robert Taylor. This investigation resulted in the indictment of four inmates for over 30 counts of murder, conspiracy to murder, and solicitation to murder; as well as a massive witness protection effort.

In addition, "Operation Whiteshirt" was initiated to investigate the use of illegal drugs by Pontiac Correctional Center staff.

A solicitation to commit murder case was investigated with the Illinois State Police which led to the shooting death of an Illinois State Police agent, and the shooting of the correctional officer responsible for the agent's death.

In addition to the criminal and administrative investigations, 226 polygraph cases were opened which resulted in polygraphs conducted by the department polygraph examiner, eight polygraphs conducted by the Illinois State Police, and 42 refusals. Polygraph assistance on criminal/administrative investigations included 42 polygraphs conducted by the department examiner, three by the Illinois State Police, and 20 refusals.

During FY1988, the **Central Screening Unit** completely changed personnel, but still massed an impressive amount of activity. The Central Screening Unit conducted 7,979 computerized criminal history/Secretary of State inquiries, and requested 253 criminal histories from other Illinois agencies and 343 criminal histories from out-of-state agencies. A total of 652 criminal records were found and copies requested.

The Central Screening Unit assisted the Apprehension Unit by sending 96 administrative messages, conducted 289 computerized criminal histories, 21 out-of-state criminal history inquiries, 52 Secretary of State inquiries, and requested 214 copies of criminal records. Assistance to the Internal Investigations Unit consisted of 130 computerized criminal histories, 97 Secretary of State inquiries, nine credit checks, and five saloon inquiries.

In addition, 1,548 warrant checks were conducted for the Transfer Coordinator's Office.

Investigative activity was cut during FY1988 due to the layoff of over 50% of the **Fugitive Apprehension Unit** staff. The Fugitive Apprehension Unit conducted 129 hands-on arrests, 89 of which were drug related, and 367 cases were cleared administratively. In addition, 507 fugitives were returned to adult institutions and 170 fugitives were returned to juvenile institutions.

The Fugitive Apprehension Unit extradited 261 fugitives back to Illinois custody. The United States Marshals Service was contracted to transport 86 fugitives at a cost of \$43,093.00, or an average of \$501.00 per fugitive, while the remaining 175 were extradited by Apprehension Specialists at a cost of \$136,381.00, or an average of \$523.00 per person.

In addition to the use of the U. S. Marshal prisoner airlift, closer scrutiny was paid to the use of department vehicles instead of air transportation for extradition of fugitives from adjacent states, and scheduling extraditions, when possible, to obtain the very best air fare. These combined measures resulted in an average cost per fugitive of \$523.00. The \$87.00 difference resulted in savings of approximately \$22,829 in extradition costs.

The **Internal Operations and Program Audit Unit** emphasized compliance with department policies and procedures in each facility and program site during FY1988. A total of over 55 scheduled audits were conducted. Additionally, numerous follow-up audits, consultations and special audits were completed by the unit.

OPA staff provided extensive training to various facility personnel in areas such as internal audits, overtime equalization, roster management and other areas as warranted or requested.

In FY1988, one adult facility, Menard Psychiatric Center, and one community correctional center, Fox Valley, achieved audit results with zero findings.

The OPA Unit continues to emphasize economy and efficiency in the implementation and maintenance of department systems and processes. Facilities and program sites have continued their improvement relating to economy and efficiency as measured by a net decrease in the number of audit findings during FY 1988.

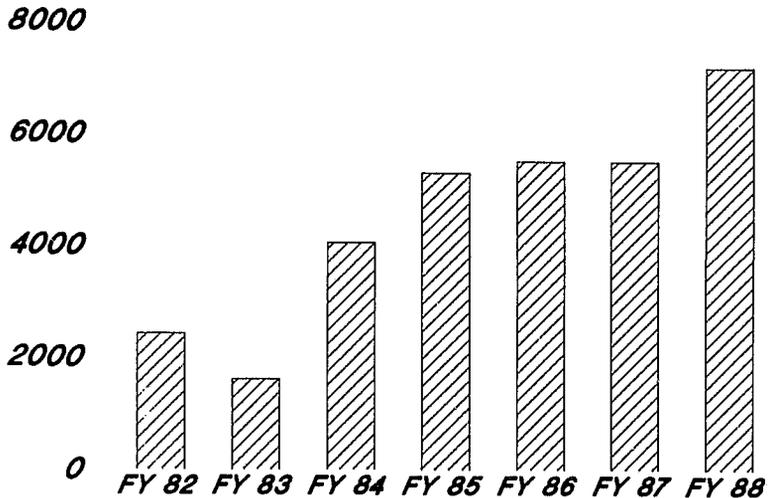
Faced with limited resources, the department continues to search for more efficient and economic ways of using available resources.

The **Detention Standards and Services Unit** establishes standards and monitors the performance of county and municipal jails, lockups and detention homes in the state.

During FY1988, the unit performed 98 complete inspections of county jails with four jails receiving more than one complete inspection. Additionally, three counties operating a work release program separate geographically from the jail complex received complete inspections. The unit also performed complete inspections at 286 municipal jails and 13 juvenile detention homes. The unit continued to provide advise and assistance to all jurisdictions in the form of on-site consultations, special investigations, unusual occurrence investigations, training sessions and staffing surveys.

The unit's jail monitoring continues to indicate that jail populations in Illinois reflect national trends in that most jails were chronically overcrowded and/or attempting to program for detainees utilizing antiquated facilities. A significant factor contributing to the overcrowding is the increase in the length of incarceration individual detainees are experiencing. During FY1988 county officials continued to make progress toward improving their jail facilities. Noncompliances of a physical nature declined 40% compared to the previous fiscal year. Administrative noncompliances had a modest decline of 2%. During FY1988, one county opened a new jail, 15 counties were in the process of constructing new jails, or planning major renovation.

Training Academy - Total Employees Trained



The **Internal Fiscal Audits Unit** completed the annual institution cycle of financial compliance audits during FY1988. These institutional audits were conducted every other year, alternating with the external audits conducted by the Office of the Auditor General. An important part of the internal audit process is the follow-up on the institutions' implementation of external audit recommendations. Specific audit programs also underwent substantial revisions in FY1988.

Adult Division

The **Adult Division** is the largest unit within the department, consisting of 18 prisons, seven work camps, four satellite facilities, two condemned units and four reception and classification centers. During FY1988, the division provided custody, care and treatment for committed persons, requiring employees to provide 24-hour coverage, seven days per week.

Ten new prisons have been added in the past decade, and several existing facilities increased available bedspace. Since 1977, the average daily population has increased by more than 9,600 inmates.

The division also includes **Illinois Correctional Industries** and the **Transfer Coordinator's Office**. Industries programs continue to develop new products that help reduce prison costs in Illinois and provide training and employment skills to inmate workers.

Copies of the Correctional Industries FY1988 Annual Report are available through written requests to the department's Public Information Office.

The Transfer Coordinator's Office oversees the transfers of all inmates between various department prisons, work release centers and intake operations from county jails. The transfer office determines where inmates are placed within the system. This determination is done upon inmate reception, and throughout the inmate's period of incarceration.

The Transfer Coordinator's Office is also responsible for the coordination of the Central Transportation Unit. The unit consists of 11 buses in which inmates are transferred from one facility to another.

Centralia Correctional Center

Opened 1980
Rated Capacity: 750
Medium Security Males
Accredited January, 1983
FY88 Average Daily Population: 1,007
Average Age of Inmates: 30.8
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,020

The Centralia Correctional Center received inmates in October, 1980. It received accreditation from the Federal Commission on Accreditation January 12, 1986.

Centralia Correctional Center continues to provide high quality educational and vocational training at a rate commensurate with student abilities. Approximately 50% of Centralia Correctional Center's inmates were served by educational programming.

During the year, 1,511 students were enrolled in vocational, academic, or job career programs. Adult Basic Education and GED classes averaged approximately 220 students per month with 150 inmates attending the Adult Basic Education Attendance Program. Vocational classes averaged 158 students per month. One hundred twenty-four students were enrolled in two-year college studies while 15 students were enrolled in a four-year college degree program. Upon entry to the institution, 890 inmates were TABE tested. Two hundred sixty-one entry-level inmates tested below sixth grade level in reading and mathematics. In addition, Centralia Correctional Center awarded 108 GED certificates, 256 vocational certificates, 54 two-year degrees, and two four-year degrees.

Major curriculum revisions were implemented in Commercial Cooking. Several new classes have enabled Kaskaskia College to begin issuing certificates in restaurant cooking. Twelve different Reading Link Volunteers tutored inmates weekly. One tutor spends two days per week tutoring vocational students in mathematics. This has proven to be a valuable supplement to full-time programs, especially to disadvantaged and handicapped vocational students.

The Leisure Time Service department continues to provide programming in weightlifting, boxing, softball, basketball, arts and crafts, drama, table games, and other areas. A strong emphasis has been placed on intramural programs to involve more inmates. Specialized programs such as Personal Growth and Development, Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, and others, also are being provided for inmates.

Industry programs at Centralia Correctional Center include tire recap services, dry cleaning services, belt making and metal cabinet construction.

The Highway Works and Public Works crews have been instrumental in picking up litter along roadways.

Danville Correctional Center

Total Expenditures

Opened October 15, 1985
Rated Capacity: 900
Medium Security Males
Accredited: September, 1986
FY88 Average Daily Population: 926
Average Age of Inmates: 31.6
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$13,584

FY1988 has seen the Danville Correctional Center progress to a full-fledged institution with multiple inmate programs in place.

The facility grounds have been enhanced with an ongoing tree planting program with over 150 trees planted and it is anticipated that approximately 50 trees native to this area will be planted next year. The lake was initially stocked prior to opening and fish have been added periodically. An ongoing conservation program to prevent bank erosion is being maintained. The lake has become a "fly way" for Canadian geese.

Correctional Industries has added a silk screening operation in addition to the book binding and corrugated box operations.

Inmate programming continues to grow with various programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Adult Children of Alcoholics, Drug Abuse and other counseling services as needed. Highway work crews continue with projects in the community and lend assistance in various area State parks. A large garden was planted and maintained by inmates with the produce being donated to the local food bank for distribution to the needy.

The Leisure Time Services Program hosted community tournaments for softball and basketball; and inmate teams took State championships in basketball, softball, weight lifting and running. There was inmate participation in several art shows in the community during the year, as

well as at the facility level. Successful picnics were held for each housing unit during the summer months and a dance was held in February.

A Secretary of State Literacy Grant was received as a result of membership on the Danville Area Community College Adult Education Literacy Advisory Committee. The funds were used for purchasing additional reading material in the Adult Basic Education classes and for lower level reading materials for the Library.

In conjunction with the DACC Adult Education Program and the Secretary of State Literacy Program, Danville Correctional Center has three volunteers from the community. The volunteers tutored men with a reading level below sixth grade during FY1988. There were 20 students in the program and 80 percent of the students posted gains in their reading skills ranging up to 1.7 years. Additionally, grant money has been received for FY1989 and the second phase of the volunteer tutor program using inmate tutors will begin.

Plans were formulated to begin the final stage of construction at the prison. The plans include enclosure of the heat plant's boiler house,

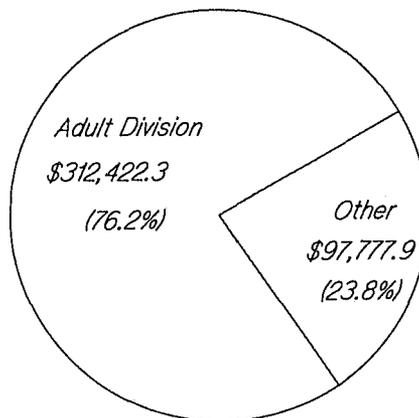
installation of a print shop, installation of dust collectors, and construction of a greenhouse.

In addition to standard academic and vocational opportunities, the implementation of the Mandatory Education Program has intensified and increased the involvement in education programs. During FY 1988, 430 inmates were TABE tested at the prison by School District #428. Of those tested, 311 scored above 6.0 and 119 scored below 6.0. All inmates scoring below 6.0 on the TABE were placed in school as required.

There were 71 General Education Development (GED) certificates awarded to graduates. This represented a GED passing rate of 82 percent for the year and a 10.6 percent increase over the FY1987 GED passing rate.

A total of 4,868 credit hours were earned by inmates enrolled in the college program. One hundred eighty-three inmates were enrolled in the vocational program and approximately 200 in the college program. There were 80 certificates awarded in the vocational program and five inmates received associate degrees from Danville Area Community College.

Fiscal Year 1988 Expenditures
(Total = \$410,200.2 thousand)



Dixon Correctional Center

Opened 1983
Rated Capacity: 868
Medium Security Males
Accredited January, 1986
FY88 Average Daily Population: 880
Average Age of Inmates: 33.1
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$19,573

In June of 1988 remodeling of the Health Care Unit was completed. This increased the number of housing units to 10 in the general population area. The third floor of the Health Care Unit consists of an 84-bed unit for inmates with special medical needs. These inmates are generally over the age of 55 with limited physical capabilities and in need of a sheltered environment.

The south end of the second floor of the HCU is a 27-bed infirmary for both the Special Treatment Center (STC) and general population inmates. On the north end of the second floor are the orientation wings, one for STC inmates and one for general population inmates. Inmates remain on this floor during their orientation period and are assigned to other housing units.

The Special Treatment Center is a 315-bed unit designed to provide services to inmates with specialized needs. These inmates include individuals who are mentally ill, developmentally disabled, mentally retarded, low functioning, physically challenged, older in age and/or those who are more easily taken advantage of in a general population setting. Treatment services include individual contacts by counselor, psychologist, social worker, psychiatrist and nursing personnel.

A variety of group programs are offered to deal with the various needs of STC inmates. STC has a total of six housing units, one of which is an honor dorm. Other buildings include vocational, gym, dietary, academic, clinical services and administration.

The Sauk Valley Community College at Dixon offered the following vocational programs during FY 1988: Automotive technology, business and information systems, construction technology, electronic technology, horticulture and small engine technology. Twenty-four associate in applied science degrees and 43 vocational certificates were awarded.

Diverse classroom courses such as astronomy and radio and television production were added to the course offerings. A Spanish/English learning lab was established to provide our linguistic study students with an opportunity to practice conversational grammar. An art program was initiated offering both painting/watercolor and basic drawing.

Licenses sanctioned by the State of Illinois were issued to students passing requirements of the National Institute of Food Service Industry, an opportunity provided by the center's food sanitation course. Eight associate in arts degrees and 18 associate in science degrees were awarded.

During FY1988 the education department served 197 inmates who qualified for mandatory placement in academic programming. Of this number, 103 were determined eligible during the orientation testing and 94 were transferred into the Dixon program from other facilities.

At the completion of FY1988, 107 inmates scored high enough to be removed from mandatory restrictions. In addition, nine inmates who began as mandatory students ultimately achieved a GED certificate.

The Dixon Correctional Center provides general population inmates with a variety of activities including: softball, volleyball, tennis, handball, raquetball, power lifting, flag football, chess, walleyball, soccer, basketball and ping-pong. Along with the general population gymnasium, Dixon has outdoor recreation yards located in the northeast and northwest cluster areas and an indoor recreation area. The academic center houses an art room with a 12-person capacity, and a gym and stage area which is used for music programs.

The Dixon Correctional Center Industries Optical Lab manufactures eyeglasses for Public Aid and institutional patients. As Public Aid orders arrive, they are entered and stored in a computer file awaiting Illinois Department of Public Aid authorization. Upon authorization the prescriptions are custom-ground using either glass or plastic lenses. After hand-fitting in its frame and a thorough testing for prescription accuracy the completed pair of glasses is shipped direct to the doctor for dispensing.

The optical lab is divided into three basic work areas, each consisting of approximately 2,500 square feet. Order entry, shipping, and final assembly and inspection take place in the center section just beyond the entrance. The west wing houses inventory and material storage while the production surfacing and layout is handled in the east wing. The lab currently provides approximately 90 inmate job assignments over a two-shift work schedule. During FY1988 Dixon Correctional Center Industries provided a total of 123,500 pair of eyeglasses.

Dwight Correctional Center

Opened 1930
Rated Capacity: 496
All Security Classifications - Females
Reaccredited May 14, 1987
FY88 Average Daily Population: 632
Average Age of Inmates: 31.4
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,662

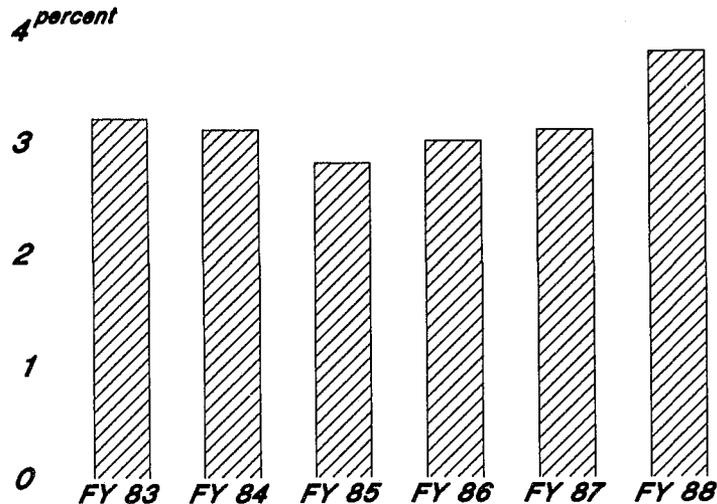
The Dwight Correctional Center, located approximately 75 miles south of Chicago, is the primary state correctional facility for adult female offenders. As of June 30, 1988, 16% of Dwight inmates were classified as maximum security, 30% as medium security, and 50% as minimum security, with 4% pending classification. The Logan Correctional Center for men at Lincoln, Illinois, houses 72 adult female offenders.

Inmates meeting established criteria are placed in community correctional centers prior to release to allow them an opportunity to work in the free community and to aid in their successful reintegration into society.

As an incentive for proper behavior, two living units are operated as honor cottages. These cottages are designated for inmates whose institutional adjustments and achievements merit placement in a less-controlled and less-restricted environment. Inmates living in the honor cottages are provided additional privileges and program opportunities not available to other general population inmates.

Education is an administrative priority and over \$900,000 was spent on educational programs at the Dwight Correctional Center during FY1988. A law enacted January 1, 1987, requires, with a few exceptions, a minimum of 90 days mandatory remedial instruction for inmates whose academic achievement is below the sixth grade level. Approximately one-fourth of newly admitted

Female Institution Population as a Percent of Total



inmates fall into this category. During FY1988, 93 inmates received GED certificates. The School of Beauty Culture, which enrolls 19 students, had eight graduates.

An apprenticeship program, authorized by the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, offers apprenticeships in building maintenance, cook, baker, and water/wastewater treatment. One inmate completed the building maintenance program, and another the baker program during the year. Both were awarded their certificates.

Lincoln College offers vocational programs in the areas of commercial art and photography, secretarial science, restaurant management and industrial maintenance, as well as academic classes. Their learning center, which contains over 2,000 volumes, aids vocational students in need of special tutoring in basic skills and academic students in need of tutoring in specific subjects. Seven students received associate of applied science degrees and 15 received associate of arts degrees in FY1988.

Illinois State University offers courses allowing inmates to obtain a four-year college degree. Three inmates were awarded bachelor of science degrees during FY1988.

The institution's Health Care Unit includes an infirmary and is staffed by registered nurses 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Medical, dental and optometry services are provided as well as speciality services such as surgery and orthopedics as needed.

A 46-bed Mental Health Unit with an average in-patient population of 42 provides services for mentally ill, borderline and retarded inmates. Psychiatric, psychological, counseling and activity/leisure time services are afforded these patients. Mental health services are also provided for inmates in the general population and special counseling services for those incarcerated for child abuse and related offenses.

Clinical Services provides individual counseling to inmates and a number of parenting programs to help build mother/child relationships and strengthen family ties. During FY

1988, over 1,200 hours have been spent by institution staff, in addition to many hours by staff of various organizations and volunteers, in providing these parenting programs described next.

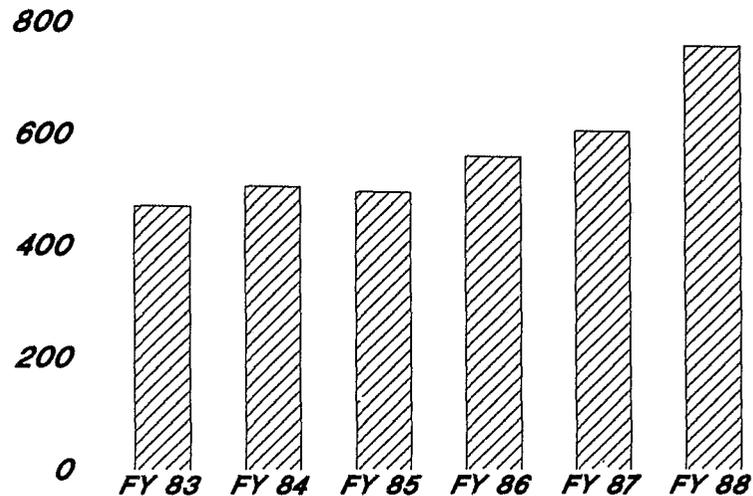
A family counseling program, PACE, which is an extension of the Cook County Jail Family Reunification Counseling Program for former Cook County Jail inmates, was held at the prison each month from January through June. Also, Against Domestic Violence workshops were conducted during the month of January for inmates who were -- or are mothers of -- victims of domestic violence. Both staff and inmates participated. On an on-going basis, Lutheran Social Services provides counseling to inmates who are experiencing problems with visits from their children.

An annual one-day program involving Department of Children and Family Services caseworkers and department counselors was held. This provided an opportunity for social interaction between children, mothers, DCFS and facility staff which enhances and assists in the family reunification process by establishing working relations between DCFS and the facility.

As part of the Family Advocacy Program, a support group meets each month to share and resolve mutual problems related to their children. Chicago Legal Aid to Incarcerated Mothers provides individual counseling and sponsors two seven-week legal workshops each year covering legal issues concerning child custody and related issues.

Weekly pre-natal/post-natal workshops are held on topics of interest and these workshops are being expanded to include aerobics. During the past year, 35 infants were born to inmates of Dwight.

Adult Institution Female Population



Also, a self-supporting institutional program, MECCA, allows its members to sponsor and participate in activities and projects which enhance the Dwight Correctional Center child visitation program. This group sponsored a 3rd Annual WALK-A-THON. Proceeds from staff pledges are utilized for the expansion of mother/child activities.

Programming was further enhanced by a three-year Federal match grant awarded by the Department of Health and Human Services. Each weekend, 12 mothers are able to spend two days camping with their children. An area of the institution was designated for the program. A pavillion and storage shed were built and camping equipment purchased.

Three camping weekends were held this year which had a very strong impact on the mothers and children, most of who are from large urban areas and have never had the opportunity to experience this type of close relationship. Fourteen camping weekends will be held next summer.

Continued leisure time activities include jogging, aerobics and weight lifting, intramural volleyball and softball, crocheting and knitting,

rhythm and blues band, and special programs by outside groups. Activities were expanded as a result of a grant from the Illinois Arts Council and the National Endowment for the Arts. During an eight month theatre residency, inmates were afforded the opportunity to participate in a creative writing workshop where they will write a booklet.

Dietary service continues to be important to the smooth operation of the facility. Nutritional meals are provided with brunches being served on weekends and major holidays. Special diets are provided for those inmates needing such diets.

Renovation of seven living units including architectural, electrical, heating, ventilation and plumbing was completed during FY1988.

The production of draperies was discontinued, and new state of the art equipment installed to manufacture uniform shirts.

Construction began on a laundry building, and new laundry equipment ordered to replace outdated and worn equipment. The expanded laundry capabilities will help meet the needs of the increasing population.

East Moline Correctional Center

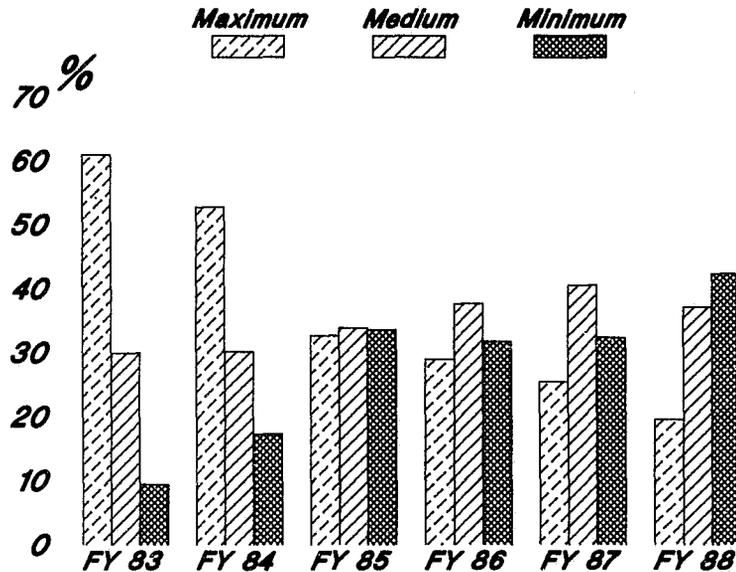
Opened 1980
 Rated Capacity: 688
 Medium Security Males
 Accredited April, 1983
 Reaccredited February, 1986
 FY88 Average Daily Population: 738
 Average Age of Inmates: 32.3
 Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,611

The East Moline Correctional Center was officially opened July 1, 1980. The total conversion from a mental health facility was completed in early 1984. East Moline received the first 24 inmates in February, 1981. These men assisted as a general work crew during the conversion. Today, the institution houses 734 inmates in six housing units.

In 1988 budget limitations caused many repair and maintenance projects to be postponed and alternate solutions examined. Poor energy-efficient housing units were repaired and modified. Energy savings increased in every area where work was done. Budget limitations have kept the work camps closed in 1988. This prevented the center from honoring annual obligations to state, county, and city agencies for public service projects.

East Moline continues to offer Academic Programs beginning at the Pre-GED level progressing through an associate degree at college level. Food service, automotive, horticulture, drafting, data processing, and residential trades are offered in vocational programs through Black Hawk College in Moline.

Adult Population by Security Classification



Approximately 90% of all inmates arriving at EMCC are subject to the Adult Basic Education Mandate. Some 10% to 15% will score less than 6.0 in reading and mathematics composite and will be required to attend ABE classes. In 16 months 175 men have entered the mandated program. Upon reaching the sixth grade level, 25% will remain in school, and with 90 days completed 35% will continue schooling. These inmates have completed the 90 day mandatory attendance, however, they failed to achieve the 6.0 R&M average.

During 1988 EMCC continued to expand the leisure time programs. East Moline was awarded conference championship trophies in basketball and softball, and received second and fourth place trophies statewide. A second place statewide trophy was awarded in powerlifting. This meet produced an unofficial world record in the squat lift. The facility continues to build its running program.

**John A. Graham
Correctional Center**

Opened 1980
Rated Capacity: 950
Medium Security Males
Accredited January, 1983
Reaccredited January, 1986
FY88 Average Daily Population: 1,022
Average Age of Inmates: 31.1
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,461

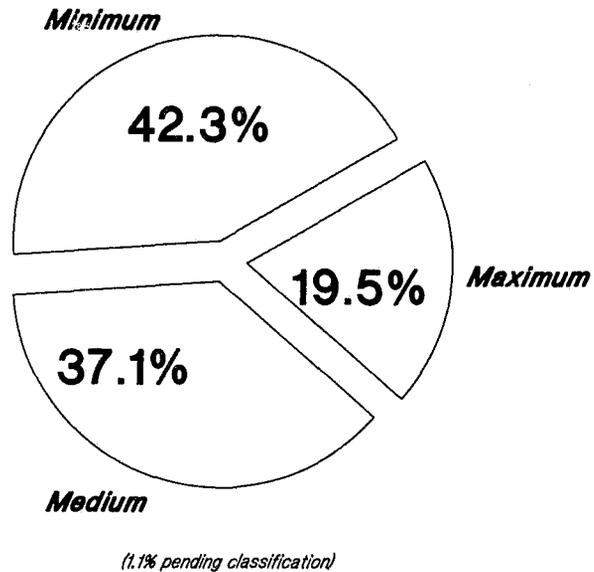
During FY1988 all inmates entering the general population were encouraged to participate in education which resulted in 1,256 enrollments. FY1988 was the first fiscal year to experience 12 months of required Adult Basic Education which resulted in the assignment of 165 individuals to this program. In FY1988, 329 inmates were enrolled in Adult Basic Education. Another 158 inmates were enrolled in GED classes.

Decreased enrollments in FY1988 are attributed to the number of beds occupied by Reception and Classification. This reduces the number of men eligible for program placement in the general population, and a more stable population with less intake.

Two hundred thirty-nine GED students were administered TABE and GED tests to determine eligibility for the GED exam. One hundred twenty-nine men qualified to take the GED and 114 passed for a success rate of 88%.

Thirty-eight percent, or 342 of the men processed through orientation, expressed interest in entering college or vocational classes. With the interest of these new inmates and those already housed at Graham, 579 men were enrolled in one or more of the 10 vocational programs offered at Graham. A total of 301 certificates or diplomas were issued to those successfully completing vocational classes.

Adult Population by Security Classification



Three hundred eight inmates participated in the 41 academic courses offered through Lincoln Land Community College. Forty-one of these people earned associate of arts degrees. Lincoln Land Community College students continued to excel as 12 students received Honors (GPA of 3.5 to 3.75) and 24 received High Honors (GPA of 3.76 to 4.0).

During FY1988, School District #428 offered 30 semester hours of upper division college classes through SIU-Carbondale. Fifty-three individuals participated in these classes with 25 new enrollees. Six of these individuals earned a bachelor of arts degree. Tuition and expenses were paid partially by PELL grants with the remainder through School District #428.

One thousand eighty-seven hours of basic reading instruction were provided to the 64 individuals participating in the Literacy Lifeline Grant Program. Eight community

volunteers and six inmate tutors provided instruction to assist low level readers in improving their skills.

Produce grown in the institutional gardens provided inmates, staff and the Community Action Center with over 1,000 pounds of vegetables.

A new Tarten floor in the Multi-Purpose Building enhanced recreational programs. A special family/inmate picnic was held for the benefit of those assigned to the honor units.

Automation of communication systems and filing has progressed with the increased use of word processing. Additional terminals have been installed to provide greater use of automated record keeping and interagency communications.

Hill Correctional Center

Opened October 21, 1986
 Rated Capacity: 900
 Medium Security Males
 Accredited January 25, 1988
 FY88 Average Daily Population: 825
 Average Age of Inmates: 30
 Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$13,440

During FY1988, 1,150 inmates were processed through the institution's seven day orientation program. The inmate's security, his social, academic, vocational, and medical needs are assessed to determine the most appropriate program track for the individual.

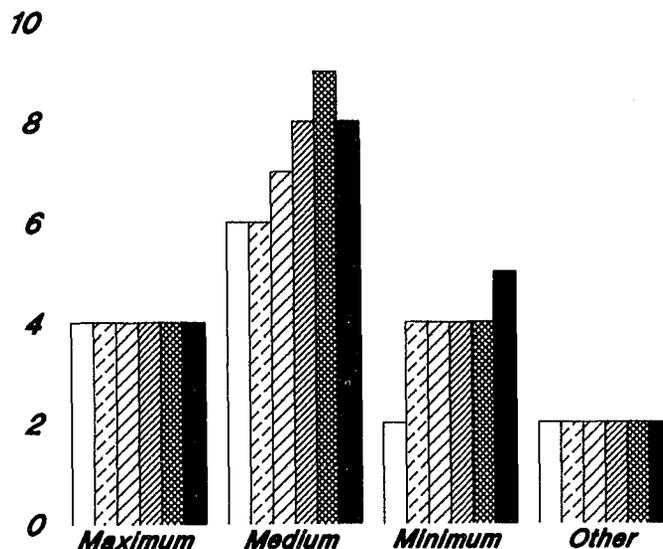
After orientation, and consideration of the inmate's strengths and weaknesses, he is placed in one of four housing units and programmed into a vocational assignment.

During FY1988, 131 inmates functioning below 6th grade level were enrolled in mandatory Adult Basic Education programs. These inmates used 30 Apple computers with software designed to allow for individual instruction permitting students to advance at their own rate.

Ninety-eight inmates functioning above the 6th grade level were enrolled in the facility's GED program with 48 receiving a high school equivalency diploma. There were 252 high school graduates that participated in seven community college programs provided by Carl Sandburg Community College in electronics, building maintenance, drafting, diesel mechanics, business occupations, data processing and small engine repair. In addition, there were 101 who participated in evening college academic programs.

FY 88
 FY 87
 FY 86
 FY 85
 FY 84
 FY 83

Number of Prisons by Security Level



Forty inmates are assigned to the Correctional Industries program, where approximately 11 million ½-pints of milk and juice were produced as well as 1.5 million pounds of meat processed and shipped to other state correctional facilities.

The facility assigns all inmates to vocational work programs that enhance the living environment at the facility. All inmates' work is evaluated and recommendation for pay increases are made when appropriate.

The facility recreational programs provide the opportunity for inmates to participate in activities that meet their leisure time needs. There are 28 different recreational programs. An average of 32.7 hours per month is spent by an inmate in these structured activities.

The volunteers, recruited and trained by the facility's staff, provided 3,000 hours of service in religion, counselling, education and other group activities.

The first Vietnam Veterans of America Chapter in Illinois corrections was established to help its members cope with stress.

The facility became increasingly active in the community by providing inmate workers for a public highway beautification program. Painting details were deployed to assist with painting local churches and other not-for-profit projects, and nearly 70 bushels of fresh vegetables were grown for the community food bank program.

Jacksonville Correctional Center

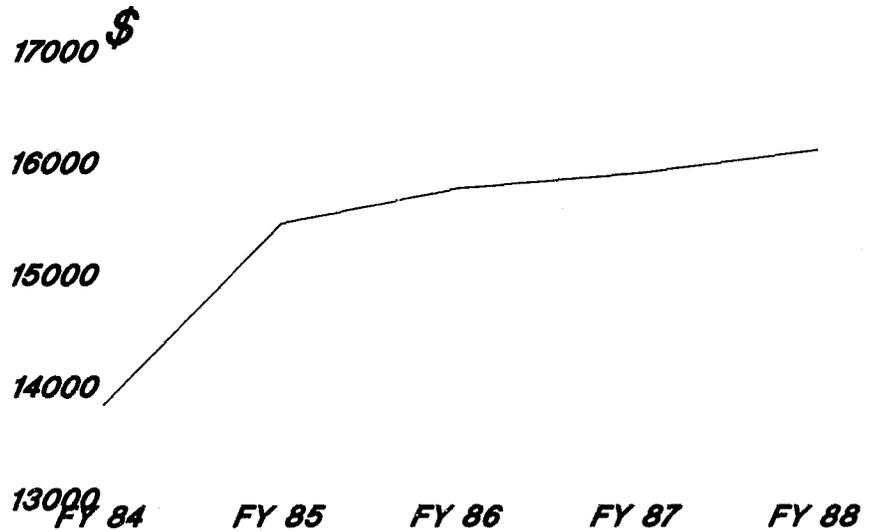
Opened October, 1984
 Rated Capacity: 500
 Minimum Security Males
 Accredited January, 1986
 FY88 Average Daily Population: 499
 Average Age of Inmates: 30.2
 Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$19,010

The Jacksonville Correctional Center is a relatively new facility that began operation in FY1985. It replaced a pre-release center temporarily housed on the grounds of the Jacksonville Developmental Center. The correctional center was constructed as the result of emergency authorization by the General Assembly to house and program an accelerated population expansion during FY1984 and FY1985.

In FY1988 a 3,500 square foot all-weather storage building was constructed, providing space to meet storage needs. Also in FY1988, the firing range project was completed, permitting all firearms qualifications to be completed on-site. This will result in a considerable manpower savings as qualifications previously were completed at the Graham Correctional Center.

Work crews continued participation in numerous public works projects throughout Central Illinois. Crews participated in a variety of activities in conjunction with community park districts, public schools, the 4-H Club, the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Salvation Army, county fairs, Lincoln Memorial Gardens, Lincolnfest and Springfield Air Rendezvous. Major projects were completed with the City of Jacksonville, including community clean-up days and improvement at Lake Jacksonville. Crews also continued the ongoing community garden program which distributed free vegetables to the needy.

Adult Institutions Per Capita Costs



During FY1988, the facility continued to emphasize participation in Mandatory Education programs. Nineteen percent of all incoming inmates were required to participate in the Adult Basic Education programs. Of those, 28% were able to successfully test out of the program after only 90 days of instruction.

Joliet Correctional Center

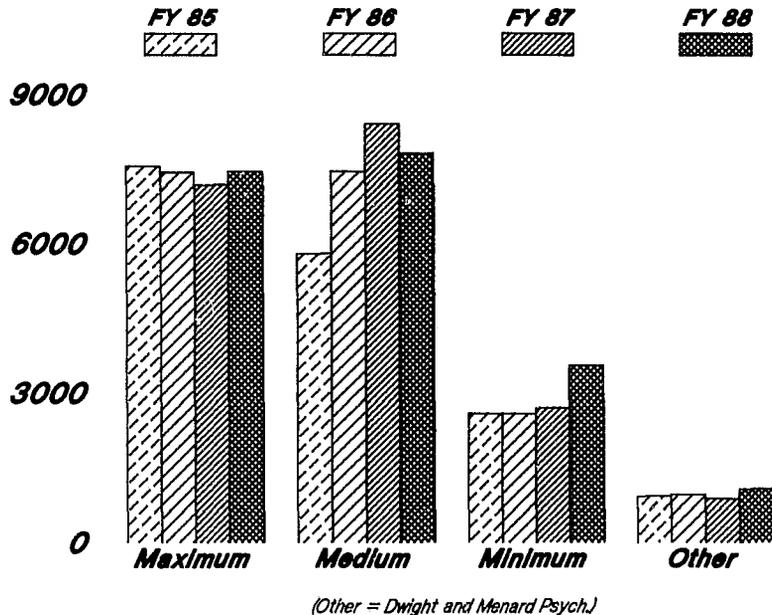
Opened 1860
 Rated Capacity: 1,180
 Maximum Security Males
 Reaccredited 1986
 FY88 Average Daily Population: 1,309
 Average Age of Inmates: 27.3
 Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,728

The Joliet Correctional Center was reaccredited by the American Correctional Association in August, 1988. During the past year the new staff/inmate dietary complex has opened, and the total renovation of the east cellhouse has been completed. A utilities upgrade has been an ongoing project; replacing the steam, sewer and water lines throughout the institution. The administration building is undergoing a major renovation. The multi-purpose building is scheduled to be opened for inmate use by April, 1989. The employee/visitor parking lot was expanded to accommodate the large number of vehicles present each day.

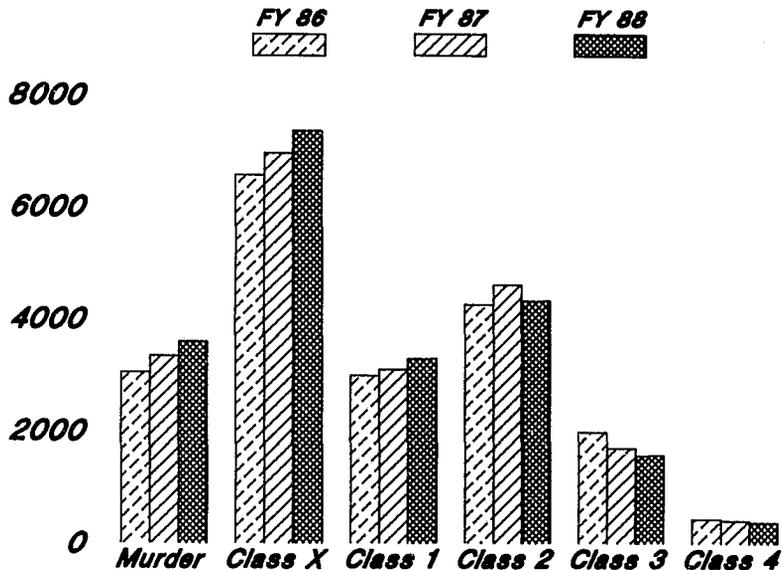
The facility continues to offer educational/vocational programs during the day and evening. This year, as a result of the Mandatory Education Program, approximately 150 inmates were involved in the program. College level programming is offered through Lewis University.

Joliet continues to serve as the Reception and Classification Unit for northern Illinois. During the past fiscal year, 8,348 new inmates were received and processed.

Adult Inmate Population by Security Level



Adult Population by Class of Crime



Lincoln Correctional Center

Opened January, 1984
 Rated Capacity: 558
 Minimum Security Males
 Accredited 1986
 Reaccredited 1989
 FY88 Average Daily Population: 556
 Average Age of Inmates: 29.8
 Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$21,669

Lincoln Correctional Center opened in January of 1984 as a pre-release center, and moved to its current site in September, 1984. The facility was accredited by the American Correctional Association in January, 1986, and reaccredited in January, 1989.

Through use of the "quick-chill" food preparation system, Lincoln continues to prepare meals for five facilities. A greenhouse and commissary building were opened in FY 1988.

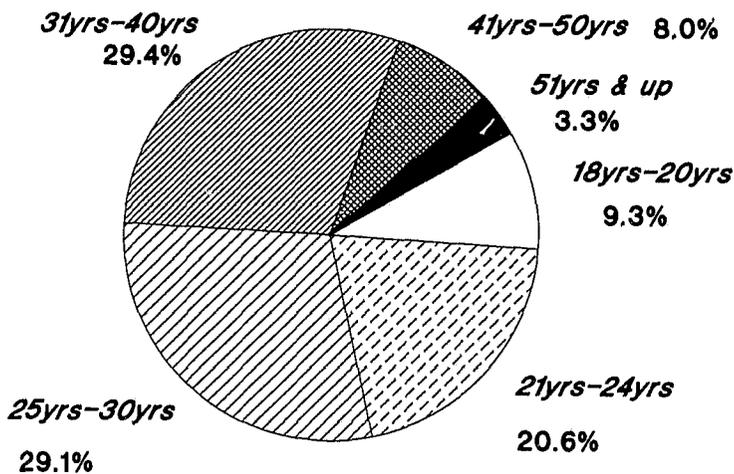
Correctional Industries instituted an Asbestos Abatement Program with Lincoln being a dispatch/distribution center. Lincoln Correctional Center and the Springfield Work Camp participated in Springfield Air Rendezvous, Lincolnfest, LPGA Rail Classic, plus numerous other civic projects.

MacMurray College provides Adult Basic Education, a General Equivalency Diploma and associate and bachelor degree programs in the Mandatory Education program.

In FY1988 a total of 123 students were served. A total of 54% (67) passed the Adult Basic Education test, 30% (37) did not score above the 6th grade level and 16% (19) have not yet reached testing. About 57% (49) stayed with the program after testing whether they passed or failed. An average of 10 students per month were enrolled in the program.

There were four transfers prior to the 45 day testing and there were 21 disciplinary drops.

Adult Institution Population by Age



(17 yr. olds represent 0.4% of population)

Logan Correctional Center

Opened 1977
 Rated Capacity: 1,050
 Medium Security Males
 Reaccredited: 1986
 FY88 Average Daily Population: 1,029
 Average Age of Inmates: 29.5
 Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,934

The Logan Correctional Center opened through remodeling of a mental health facility in 1977 and 1978 to accommodate 750 inmates. In order to help ease the over crowding situation in the department, additional renovations and measures were undertaken. Population increases in 1980 and 1983 resulted in the current rated capacity of 850 at Logan.

The conversion of a Juvenile Division facility at Hanna City to an adult work camp in late 1983, and additional construction in 1984, resulted in a current rated capacity there of 200. In early 1987, female inmates were transferred to Logan from Dwight. Currently 72 female inmates are housed at Logan and are able to participate in the various programs and services offered.

During FY1988, the first phase of a major roof repair project was completed.

Menard Correctional Center

Opened October, 1878
Rated Capacity: 2,620
Maximum Security Males
Reaccredited 1986
FY88 Average Daily Population: 2,409
Average Age of Inmates: 29.7
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$12,890

The Offender Tracking System is operating and in use at the Placement Office, Computer Office, Record Office and Clinical Services. The system will be more efficient in tracking information about inmates incarcerated in the Illinois Department of Corrections.

Three of five galleries in the East Cellhouse are better integrated, making the cellhouse more racially balanced.

Physical improvements made to the institution include construction of new gates and fences in various areas of the institution. Three pavilions were built at the Farm Annex, as were twenty-four picnic tables, making bimonthly family-inmate picnics more enjoyable. A new air conditioner was installed in the Visitors' Waiting Room. New tables, chairs and carpeting were purchased and installed in the Inmate Visiting Room. New seating was installed in the Inmate Commissary and new carpeting was installed in the inmate library. A new ramp was built on the walkway next to the old hospital.

Other improvements included replacing the floor tile, ceiling tiles and plumbing in the MSU kitchen complex. Asbestos was removed from the MSU kitchen. Emergency lighting was installed in the Upholstery Shop and in the stairwells of the Administration Building. Also, one room of the Officers' Dining Room was remodeled with new walls and ceiling.

Numerous activities were offered for inmate participation. Christian concerts and fellowships with outside guests are a frequent occurrence in the Chapel. The Multi-Purpose Building is open five nights a week for recreation lines. Phone calls are now available for inmates three times per month. Unassigned inmates now have increased yard time. They now are offered two and one-quarter hours in the morning each day.

There has been a dramatic improvement in the ABE Attendance Program at Menard. The enrollment in this program increased approximately 300% and attendance has increased from approximately 63% to 89%. The number of students waiting to enter the program has dropped and the number of inmates who still need to be tested is minimal. Student enrollments continue to improve with 40 inmates receiving GED certificates, 12 inmates receiving one-year vocational certificates and one inmate received a four-year bachelor of science degree.

Correctional Industries available to inmates at Menard include a Knit Shop, Broom and Wax Shop, Upholstery Program, Tobacco Shop and Farm Industries. There has been a second shift created for Industry shops making two shifts that work during the day.

Menard Psychiatric Center

Opened 1970
Rated Capacity: 315
Maximum Security Male Facility
Reaccredited by ACA - August, 1986
FY88 Average Daily Population: 358
Average Age of Inmates: 32.4
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$17,281

The Menard Psychiatric Center, located in Southern Illinois, is a psychiatric prison for maximum

security inmates. The center is designed to house and treat mentally disordered offenders and those inmates who are committed to the department as sexually dangerous persons.

The objective of the Menard Psychiatric Center is to integrate these inmates into a well structured program of services including counseling, educational, medical, and leisure time activities. Each inmate is evaluated and participates in the development of an individual treatment plan which is monitored on an ongoing basis by Clinical Services staff.

In January 1987, mandatory education was initiated. During FY1988, all inmates at Menard Psychiatric Center who scored below the sixth grade level in reading and math skills were enrolled in the Adult Basic Education Program. This educational milestone increased attendance in the adult education classes by 32%.

Other programs offered by the Education Department include a GED program, a college associate of arts degree program, and a variety of vocational programs including a short-order cook school, and a building maintenance program.

Leisure activity therapy programs in FY1988 included remedial fitness, leisure education, crafts, landscaping, and intramurals. During the Spring of 1988, the Southern Illinois Art Council provided a grant to fund three workshops providing advanced training in horticulture, music and pottery.

Facility staff actively recruited a large group of volunteers to assist in and enhance the treatment and programming of mentally disordered offenders. During FY1988, 140 volunteers provided 1,495 hours of service to the institution.

A number of physical plant improvements were implemented in FY1987 and completed in FY1988. These projects included replacement of all cellhouse locking mechanisms, the installation of climate control windows, and the replacement of porcelain toilets and sinks with security stainless steel fixtures in the cells.

Security of program and administrative areas was improved with installation of an emergency electronic alarm system, and fire safety continued to be upgraded by completion of a sprinkler system in the Program Services complex and a new fire exit for the entrance to the Education Building.

The Clinical Services area was improved through a repair and maintenance project to better use available space for group programming, and training. Remodeling of this area provided the opportunity to improve the therapeutic environment and further address fire safety issues.

Pontiac Correctional Center

Opened 1871
Rated Capacity: 2,000
Maximum Security Male Facility
Accredited 1986
FY88 Average Daily Population: 1,621
Average Age of Inmates: 29.7
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$17,794

The Pontiac Correctional Center is one of the two adult correctional facilities located in Livingston County. It was originally built as a boy's reformatory. In 1933, Pontiac became a part of the Illinois State Penitentiary System and changed its name to the Illinois State Penitentiary -- Pontiac Branch. In 1970, the Department of Corrections was created and the facility was renamed the Pontiac Correctional Center.

An 8% budget increase from FY1987 allowed the facility to hire an additional 52 state employees during FY1988. This increase assisted significantly in the supervision of an inmate headcount which reached 1,677 inmates on June 30, 1988, and steadily grew.

During FY1988, the facility continued to have inmates participate in public service work crews, and Correctional Industries programs as well as various assignments throughout the facility. The Pontiac Industries program was renovated with the transfer of the sign shop to the Vienna Correctional Center. The implementation of a Uniform Shop to replace the Sign Shop Program has been planned.

Pontiac continues to upgrade its physical plant. Approval was given for the further division of the already divided South Cellhouse to reduce that living unit into smaller, more controllable areas. The Condemned Unit expansion was completed in May, 1988. The upgrading of the plumbing in the East and West Cellhouses continued during FY 1988.

To enhance staff development, the facility implemented cycle training and achieved a milestone when the Training Department conducted 40 hours of cycle training for all uniformed security staff. An up-to-date training curriculum allowed for and encouraged staff participation and involved on-site staff in the actual training function.

Partitioned walls were constructed in each of the two existing inmate dining rooms to improve the control of inmate movement into the dining rooms and through the serving lines. Two large dining rooms were divided into four smaller dining rooms which enabled better security supervision.

Construction began on cook/chill food preparation areas with the main production plant located in the Medium Security Unit. When finished, the new system will enable Pontiac to prepare food in advance of each scheduled meal, chill it, and reheat in each kitchen area.

Significant emphasis was placed on the Adult Basic Education Program. With the involvement of professional staff, inmates were identified who had not achieved a sixth grade level of literary and math skills on the ABE test. Enrollment from June 1, 1987, to June 30, 1988, increased from 49 to 124. An incentive program was effected in encouraging active participation by inmates. During FY1988, 20 inmates satisfactorily completed this program.

During this time period, funds were expended for necessary projects including camera update and renovation, the installation of security gates and fences, the construction of additional recreation yards for the newly expanded Condemned Unit and the construction of a separate visiting area for Condemned Unit inmates.

Staffing patterns and cellhouse renovations continue to be studied daily by the executive staff to ensure positions are filled promptly and proper security procedures observed at all times.

Shawnee Correctional Center

Opened July, 1984
Rated Capacity: 1,046
Medium Security Males
Accredited: 1986
FY88 Average Daily Population: 1,054
Average Age of Inmates: 30.7
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$15,061

The Shawnee Correctional Center, located adjacent to the Vienna Correctional Center, seven miles east of Vienna in Southern Illinois, was opened in 1984. The facility's administration includes the supervision of the Dixon Springs Work Camp (a former juvenile facility), which operates as a minimum security satellite facility, located adjacent to the Dixon Springs State Park on Route #146 in Pope County. The maximum capacity of the main facility is 896 and the work camp is 150, for a total rated capacity of 1,046.

During FY1988, the facility continued to focus attention on program enrichment. Specifically, the honor dorm recreation area now includes a patio area for weightlifting, a horse-shoe area, volleyball court, and outdoor lounge area. An inmate commissary has been established on the yard area for inmates to purchase commissary while participating in outdoor recreational programs. Several picnic tables are provided as well as a handball court and an outdoor weightlifting area.

The recreation department provides for the marketing of inmate art and craft products to the public. Several inmate bands provide musical entertainment at various institutional activities as well as to other facilities.

The facility has two inmate-family picnics each summer. An old timers recreation area has been developed allowing older inmates an area to pursue less athletic leisure time activities, primarily table games.

The Correctional Industries program is now operational, providing skilled jobs and wages for inmates in the production of metal office furniture, beds and highway signs.

In addition to standard academic and vocational opportunities, the implementation of the mandatory education program has intensified and increased the involvement in educational programs. During FY 1988 the education department tested 854 inmates for potential enrollment in mandatory education. Of those tested, 334 qualified for the program. This volume of students, coupled with a very restricted budget and a potential for staff layoff, has created a significant strain on both inmates and staff involved in the education program and has resulted in a backlog or waiting list of students to be served by the program. Projections of an increased prison population statewide will have a big effect on the educational program.

Inmate therapeutic counseling programs include a variety of self-help and survival skills groups, some of which have received statewide recognition. Additionally, a health fair was conducted at the institution for the inmate population.

In its effort to operate as a progressive, effective, and efficient facility, the administration is committed to instilling responsibility and mature decision making in inmates by providing educational/vocational programs; work assignment opportunities; and public service, leisure time and religious activities. This commitment goes far beyond the provision of the minimum necessities of food, sanitation, clothing, housing, and medical services to the inmates of the facility.

Sheridan Correctional Center

Opened 1941
 Rated Capacity: 750
 Medium Security Males
 Reaccredited October, 1987
 FY88 Average Daily Population: 921
 Average Age of Inmates: 21.7
 Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$14,258

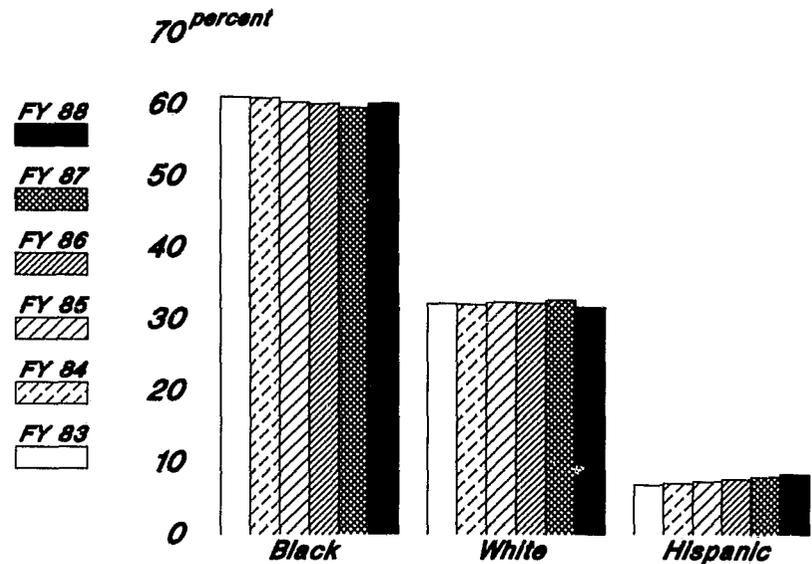
The Sheridan Correctional Center, located near the village of Sheridan, approximately 70 miles west of Chicago, was constructed in 1941 as a juvenile facility. It was converted in 1973 to an adult facility. At the end of FY1988, the Sheridan Correctional Center housed 919 inmates.

During FY1988, the Sheridan Correctional Center represented a diverse institution with activities from public service work crews, to Correctional Industry programs and routine job assignments.

The Highway Work Program continued work in conjunction with the Department of Transportation in picking up 17,500 bags of litter along Chicago area expressways. Additionally, Public Service Work Crews have been responsible for caring for grounds operated by the National Guard in Marseilles, Illinois, and for maintaining parks, cemeteries, and memorials in Sheridan and Norway, Illinois.

Approximately 145 inmates are assigned to full time academic programs with over half that number enrolled in the new Adult Basic Education curriculum mandated by department policy. Forty-two inmates successfully completed the mandatory ABE program and, in addition, 161 GED certificates were awarded in FY1988.

Adult Population by Race



(American Indian = 0.1% of population)

Numerous vocational classes continue to be active and functional involving over 190 inmates in Auto Engine Repair, Basic Auto Service, Small Engine Repair, Auto Body and Fender, Beginning and Advance Welding, Barbering, Wheel Alignment, Muffler and Suspension, Meat Cutting, Landscape Horticulture, Building Maintenance, and Food Service Preparation. Two hundred sixty inmates graduated from Illinois Valley Community College vocational programs during the fiscal year along with six inmates who received two year associate degrees.

The Sheridan Food Project is a cooperative venture with the Sharing Pantry in Sandwich to grow and distribute food to the area's needy. Approximately three acres of garden are dedicated to this purpose. While yields were reduced by drought and hot weather, approximately 200 bushels of vegetables were harvested during the 1988 growing season. A separate garden project provides vegetables to the institutional dietary department during the summer months.

Budgetary restraints have reduced the facility's ability to purchase equipment and pay overtime. Measures to help counter shortage of funds have included use of the School Lunch Program and increased emphasis on employee attendance.

To complement all of the program and work assignments, Leisure Time Services offers a full range of indoor and outdoor sports including intramural basketball, softball, and progressive flag football, and plans activities for the several inmate picnics.

A large number of volunteers have offered programs in self-help areas, weekly Bible classes, weekend retreats throughout the year and providing the entire Protestant ministry for the Sheridan Correctional Center. Sheridan continues to orient overall operation toward its younger, less sophisticated population.

Stateville Correctional Center

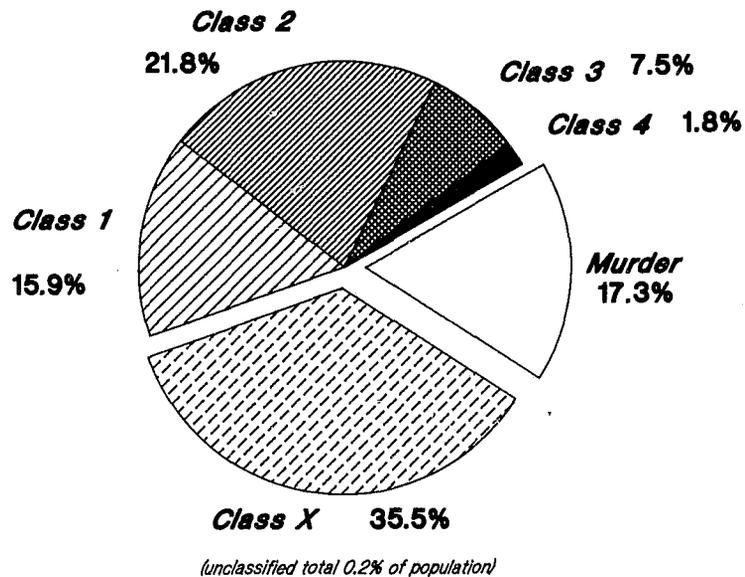
Opened 1925
Rated Capacity: 2,000
Maximum Security Males
Accredited January, 1985
FY88 Average Daily Population: 1,928
Average Age of Inmates: 30.3
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$17,240

Stateville Correctional Center, an all male, maximum security facility, located outside of Joliet, Illinois, opened its doors in 1925. Within a 64-acre compound, surrounded by a 33-foot concrete wall, Stateville administration and staff are responsible for the custody and control of an average daily population of 1,928 aggressive, street sophisticated offenders.

Despite the complexity in dealing with this type of population, Stateville Correctional Center accomplished accreditation by the American Correctional Association in January, 1985, and reaccreditation on January 12, 1988.

Stateville provides a unique challenge to corrections management, due to the diversity in architectural designs. Its historically renowned round cellhouse, a rectangular cellhouse known as the world's largest, the newer double-K designed buildings, and a unit with the dormitory room environment, allow for implementation of various housing philosophies in the area of general population, segregation placement and protective custody. It also provides an incentive for positive inmate behavior, by placing positively motivated inmates first into a dormitory setting and allowing for eventual placement outside the compound on the 200-man minimum security unit.

Adult Population by Class of Crime



The facility has a continuing renovation program which has resulted in the upgrading of utilities, and the near completion of a new in-patient health care unit. Demolition was concluded on the Unit E round cellhouse in FY1988.

Stateville Correctional Industries includes a tailor shop, soap and furniture factory and agriculture.

There are independent self-improvement programs directed by the chaplaincy, clinical services and mental health departments.

The Leisure Time Services Department coordinates a heavy schedule of athletic programs including tackle football and numerous cultural events.

Stateville is currently involved in an ambitious program to enhance the delivery of services to those inmates in Protective Custody status. The implementation of improved services to this portion of the population requires increased staff and physical plant improvements hampered by the current tight budget situation of the department.

In addition to inmate programs, Stateville has initiated several employee programs to boost morale and assist troubled employees.

Stateville offers numerous academic and vocational programs. The academic program has been improved by the addition of a computer program with up-to-date computer systems on site. The Stateville Correctional Center promotes adult literacy through a volunteer literacy program and by requiring inmates who have been committed to the Adult Division on or after January 1, 1987, who demonstrate academic achievement below the sixth grade level, to complete the Adult Basic Education Program. Approximately 180 inmates have been enrolled in this program since its inception. In addition, Stateville provides vocational classes in auto body, welding, small engines, and building maintenance.

Vandalia Correctional Center

Opened 1921
Rated Capacity: 750
Minimum Security Males
Reaccredited January, 1987
FY88 Average Daily Population: 860
Average Age of Inmates: 31.3
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$14,779

The Vandalia Correctional Center was initially designed and operated as a large prison farm housing misdemeanants. The prison has been renovated to house 867 male felons classified minimum security.

The Correctional Industries operation continues to upgrade its program. The slaughtering of livestock is an additional activity which enhances the maintenance of a dairy herd, the raising of cattle, and the raising of grain crops, all of which contribute to a product line which includes beef, pork, weiners, polish sausage, lunch meats, corned beef, milk, and various juices. These product line items are supplied to 15 other correctional centers.

A variety of educational and vocational programs are offered at the Vandalia Correctional Center through a contractual arrangement with Lake Land College. Vocational programs offered include welding, auto body, auto mechanics, building trades, small gas engines, and heating and air-conditioning.

The Adult Basic Education (ABE) program was very effective during FY1988 as evidenced by the screening of 1,377 admissions with the TABE test which resulted in 376 men (27.3%) scoring below the sixth grade level. Six sections of ABE students are maintained constantly. There were 256 inmates served by the ABE program, with 152 students being tested after 45 or 90 instructional days completed. There were 56 students which scored at the sixth grade level or above. There is currently a waiting list of 80 inmates to enter the ABE program.

During FY1988, 1,167 inmates participated in educational programs, with 153 earning a GED certificate of 219 inmates taking the GED test. The number of college credit hours earned increased 2.3% over FY1987. There were 14 associate degrees earned which represents a 55% increase over FY1987.

The Vandalia Correctional Center's Road Camp has been discontinued because of budgetary concerns. The inmates assigned to the Road Camp were transferred to the permanent dormitories at the Vandalia Correctional Center.

Vienna Correctional Center

Opened 1965
Rated Capacity: 835
Minimum Security Males
Reaccredited June, 1985
FY88 Average Daily Population: 810
Average Age of Inmates: 33
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$17,151

The Vienna Correctional Center, located in deep Southern Illinois adjacent to the Shawnee National Forest, is considered to be one of the most innovative prisons in the nation, attempting to instill responsibility in the inmates in preparation for their reintegration into society.

Without fences or walls, the center depends on classification and program involvement to maintain control and order for its approximately 880 inmates in residence at the main "campus."

During FY1988, the concentration on programs resulted in a number of outstanding statistics. There were 1,113 students served in educational programs. A total of 53 degrees in higher education were conferred. Another 997 were awarded certificates in various vocational programs offered by the center in conjunction with Southeastern Illinois College. In several of the programs, students from surround-

ing communities participated in classes within the center. A total of 19 inmates were served in mandatory education classes.

The Vienna Correctional Center Fire Department also provides one source of fire protection for Johnson and Pope Counties. The service is manned by inmates that have completed a Fire Science Program and have passed the State Licensing Examination as certified fire fighters.

In 1979, the Vienna Correctional Center was the first prison in the nation to be awarded accreditation status by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. It also was the first to be reaccredited in 1982, and has maintained this status through follow-up reaccreditation audits in 1985 and 1988.

An excellent example of center participation in community services is the Johnson County Ambulance Service cooperative agreement. The center provides qualified inmate emergency medical technicians to the ambulance service to supplement the services provided by civilian attendants and drivers. Selected inmates are screened and trained in emergency medical techniques at the prison and a local hospital.

Another unique community service exists in the supplying of IHSA licensed umpires to officiate the local Khoury League games each season. In 1988 the umpires were selected to officiate the State and National Khoury League competition.

Community Services Division

The department's **Community Services Division** is responsible for the administration of all Community Correctional Centers, Community Supervision, or parole, and Interstate Compact Agreements with other states for parole supervision of releasees who come to Illinois from those states.

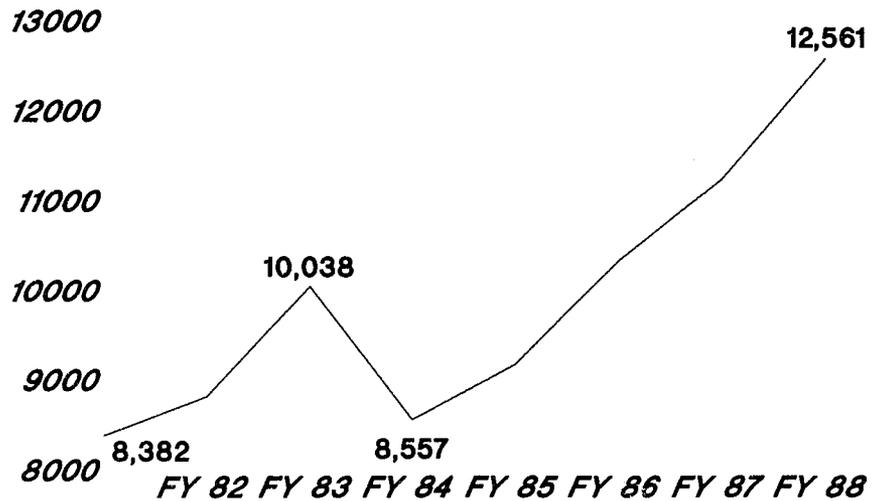
The budget cutbacks in FY1988 forced the department to close three contractual Community Correctional Centers for a total loss of 124 beds. However, expansions at the remaining centers allowed the department to recover 68 of the lost beds. The result was an end-of-year capacity of 670 beds in the work-release program. This represented nearly 4% of the adult population.

The cost-per-resident in a community center in FY1988 was \$13,797. This represented a \$876 reduction from FY1987 costs. The cost-per-bed does not reflect the \$573,407 paid by the residents for room and board during the year.

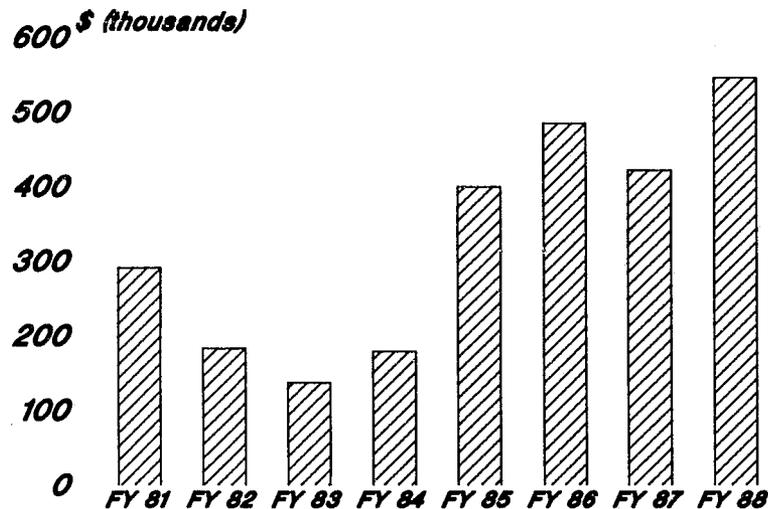
The "work-release" concept behind the placement of inmates in Community Correctional Centers is important in creating a bridge for inmates making the transition from prison into free society. Imagine walking out of prison expecting to see things as they were before you went to prison 10 or 20 years ago. That is the prospect facing offenders. These inmates need job skill training, employment and community experience.

The problem facing the department is how to provide these opportunities without increasing the risk to public safety. This is accomplished by allowing the residents to participate in academic or vocational programs, work experience, or public service projects under the supervision of corrections administrators.

Community Supervision Population



CCC Room and Board Paid



During FY1988, 95% of Community Correctional Center residents were either employed, attending school or engaged in a combination of educational and work programs. The cooperation of community agencies funded by state, federal and local authorities has assisted in providing quality help to residents. As a result of this effort, the number of residents employed at work release centers increased more than 85% in the last six years.

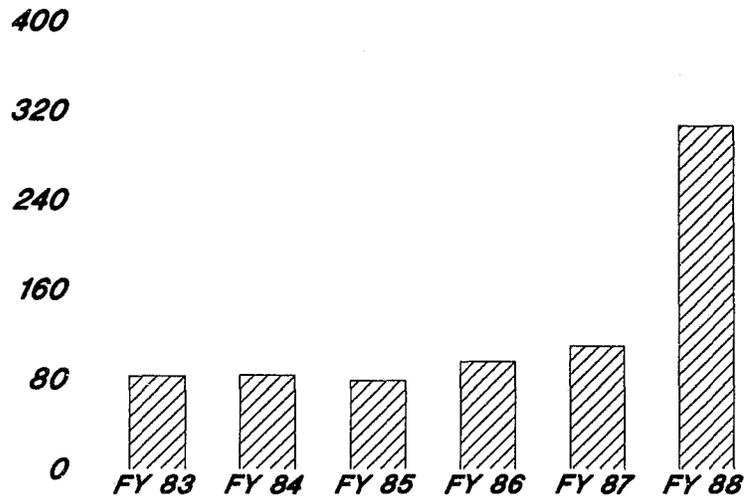
As long-term offenders begin to enter society, they must be prepared to take on the responsibilities of a citizen so they will not return to prison with a new sentence.

Providing safety to the public through effective **Community Supervision**, or parole, is another responsibility of the division. In FY1988, the layoff of 60% of the parole agents caused the average caseload to triple. It rose to 306 cases per-agent, with some urban-area agents supervising more than 400 parolees each. In FY1987, the highest caseloads averaged no more than 150 parolees per-agent.

The typical caseload of a parole agent consists of releasees with any number of problems. These problems include releasees arrested while on parole for committing another crime, or suspicion of criminal behavior; those unemployed without skills sufficient to hold a job, or even look for one in some instances; releasees with alcohol or drug problems, those involved in gang-related criminal activities, those with no place to live and no money, and many with mental health problems in need of treatment and monitoring.

During FY1988, an average of 12,561 releasees were supervised by the division. This represented an increase of more than 1,725 cases above FY1987 levels, and a 109% increase in the last 10 years.

Community Supervision Caseload per Agent



The top priority of Community Supervision employees during FY 1988 was to maintain a maximum supervision effort for those offenders most threatening to public safety. The 44 field agents who survived the layoff focused their activities on closely monitoring 1,100 assaultive sex offenders and other violence-prone murder, Class X and Class 1 offenders. This type of offender now constitutes 35% of the parole population.

Quality employment assistance was also stressed during FY1988. Employment vendors under contract to the department are often relied on to assist parolees looking for jobs. These contractors are required to provide more services aimed at finding meaningful, career-oriented jobs and job training which emphasizes job retention rather than simple job procurement.

A general theme continuing to be emphasized by administrators in the Community Services Division during the fiscal year centered on risk control, rather than case counseling. The shift more properly reflects the division's emphasis on public safety by protecting people from the most dangerous releasees as much as fiscal resources allow.

Crossroads Community Correctional Center

In August, 1983, Crossroads Community Correctional Center was opened by the Safer Foundation under a contractual agreement with the department. In 1983 the population of Crossroads was 60. Crossroads at that time occupied one floor of the Sears YMCA. In October, 1984, renovation was completed for Crossroads to occupy another floor of the Sears YMCA enabling the population to expand to 90 residents. With the expansion of the program population there was a rise in substance abuse clients and necessary paperwork. Plans were then made by the program administration to computerize the program and secure a substance abuse counselor and training for staff.

In the early summer of 1988, the department asked Safer Foundation to expand and renovate Crossroads Community Correctional Center.

The idea was to reconstruct one floor of the building into a 60-bed female center.

Crossroads provides close monitoring of all residents to ensure the security of the center and the community. Through such monitoring residents are to comply with the rules and regulations of the department, however, in severe cases, if the resident fails to abide by department regulations, the resident will be removed to secure custody.

The center's goal is to maintain a 90% activity rate, with emphasis given to education. Currently, an in-house GED program through Chicago City Wide Colleges is preparing a literacy program.

The center was accredited by ACA November 7, 1986, with a 96.5% rate of compliance on mandatory standards. Reaccreditation will begin in November, 1989.

Residents of Crossroads Community Correctional Center have contributed financially to their families and to the State and Federal governments through monies paid out in taxes. For FY1988, the monies sent home to residents' dependents amounted to \$38,218.52.

This figure represents monies that were sent directly to the residents' dependents and not to the Department of Public Aid. The State and Federal taxes paid by the center's residents were \$81,401.32.

Residents' gross earnings for FY 1988 totalled \$549,119.70. From that figure residents took with them, upon their release, the sum of \$80,193.87 in savings. The average savings that was received by residents released during FY1988 was \$990.04.

During the 1988 calendar year the center joined the North Lawndale Child Abuse and Neglect Task Force. The task force works with neighborhood schools and community groups to educate parents in the area of child abuse and neglect, and parenting skills. On April 15, 1988, Crossroads was involved in a workshop for parents held at the E. Franklin Frazier School.

Decatur Community Correctional Center

The community correctional center at Decatur is housed in a single-story, converted motel leased from a private owner and has been in continuous operation at this site since May 21, 1979. During FY1988 the center housed and served 54 male residents at any given time. To provide services and programs of this nature, the center is staffed with a Chief Administrative Officer, an Assistant Supervisor, one Secretary, and one Accountant.

Two Correctional Counselors II provide intensive counseling, case-work referral, and advocacy ser-

vices; job development and counseling is provided through an agreement with Illinois Department of Employment Security. Supervision of residents is charged to Correctional Residence Counselors I and II who staff the facility on a 24-hour basis, monitor resident movement, and have basic responsibility for all elements of security, safety, custody, and control.

Food service is provided by an independent contractor. Due to the small number of staff and the overall programmatic emphasis, there is a great deal of overlap between program, security, and administrative staff responsibilities.

The cost effective nature of community correctional programming can be seen in Decatur's FY1988 cost-per-bed of \$13,112, one of the lowest in the state. Planned expansion at the facility is expected to reduce this figure significantly during coming years.

Residents are not accepted in the program if there is reason to believe that they present any threat to the safety of members of the local community. Serious and/or repeated rule violations result in a return to an adult correctional center. During calendar 1987, 91 residents entered the program, 88 exited. Of the 88 who left; 62 (71%) were released to community supervision; 25 (28%) were returned to an adult correctional center for disciplinary reasons; and 1 (1%) returned to an adult correctional center voluntarily.

All residents are expected to participate in a minimum of 35 hours per week of constructive activity which may be employment, vocational training, education and/or public service. All of these placements are community-based. The center consistently has well over 90% employment and over 95% of all residents engaged in productive, full-time activity.

Center programs stress the value of education and vocational training. Residents who do not have a high school education or its equivalent prior to their arrival at the center are required to attend school. During calendar 1987, 72% of those residents who needed high school education either completed their GED or were still enrolled in school at the time of their exit from the program. All but two residents who left the program during that period have been involved in life-skills education.

Substance abuse treatment is available to all residents in need and all who were referred to treatment were served by local agencies.

Many hours are donated each year to a number of community service projects. Most notably, residents provided trash pick-up throughout the operation of Decatur's highly successful summer festival, Decatur Celebration. Assistance is given to United Cerebral Palsy in swimming and bowling programs for clients. The center maintains an "Adopted Spot" to help with Decatur's Sparkle and Shine effort. Services were also provided to: Spitler Woods State Recreational Area, United Way, REACH Prison Ministry, and the City of Decatur.

Each resident is responsible for some aspect of the cleanliness and maintenance of the center, including his own living quarters and a common area of the center.

The resident population is intentionally comprised of individuals from counties of the central geographic region of the State. While in residence, residents work toward re-establishing ties to people in the community through the provisions of short and extended authorized leaves from the center.

Recreational opportunities include: use of the yard for walking, jogging, volleyball, horseshoes, and occasional team sports, weight-lifting, table games, billiards, ping-pong, television, and video movie presentations. Televisions and stereos are permitted in resident rooms.

Residents are encouraged to financially assist their dependents, be financially self-sufficient, pay their debts, and save a percentage of their income. Employed residents are required to pay a prescribed 20% maintenance fee from their new earnings. Weekly allowances are provided to residents from their individual trust fund for personal expenses. Counselors provide financial counseling to all residents.

During FY1988, total resident earnings were \$314,196.00. Their contributions to state and local economies can be seen as follows: State, Federal and Social Security taxes paid, \$60,000; room and board payments to the State of Illinois, \$61,692; medical and dental payments, \$7,085; aid to dependents, \$15,710; and allowance and shopping funds, \$94,311. The balance, \$75,398, was in savings, available for necessary expenses when residents left the program to re-establish themselves in the community.

The facility has maintained full-accredited status with the American Correctional Association since January 22, 1982.

Fox Valley Community Correctional Center

Fox Valley Community Correctional Center (FVCCC) operates under the Community Services Division which was officially established on June 1, 1979.

The purpose of the FVCCC is to facilitate the transition of offenders to normal community life. FVCCC provides a gradual, systematic reintroduction of selected offenders into full community life through a system of structured supervision in a community setting. To reduce risk to the public, security staff are on duty around the clock to monitor resident movement and behavior and to enforce discipline.

The facility is centrally located in Aurora. With the availability of public transportation, travel is convenient for center residents to the area's commercial business and industrial centers. This central location provides easy access to area restaurants, shopping, employment, education, and recreation.

The resident population has a maximum limit of 65 men, with the population usually at maximum. The population includes residents on pre-release status and permanent party status (residents who work only at the center).

Residents at FVCCC must seek full-time employment or attend school and be employed part time.

To avoid duplication of services, residents use resources that are already available in the community in securing employment, pursuing educational-vocational training, and benefiting from the resources of special programs such as mental health counseling or alcohol/substance abuse counseling. Some of the resources include Prisoner Release Ministries, Inc., Kane/Kendall County Mental Health Center, and Fox Valley Special Consultations. In addition, the center actively seeks community volunteers to devote time, skills, and services to assist residents.

The center allows residents to maintain their own clothing, bedding, towels, toiletries, and other personal items. Personal belongings may be brought from home or purchased in the community with the resident's personal allowance. The Resident Handbook, which is given to each resident during orientation, contains a standardized listing of all allowable personal property.

When a resident arrives at Fox Valley Community Correctional Center, he is immediately assigned a correctional counselor. During orientation, the resident is restricted to the center for all purposes. Upon arrival, a resident, together with a counselor, will begin his orientation process.

As an integral part of the programming at FVCCC, residents are required to pay room and board. This is paid to the center according to a sliding scale based upon the resident's income. After deduction of rent and payments to dependents, residents must save a portion of their income, but are provided a weekly allowance from their earnings.

Community Correctional Centers are cost-effective primarily because they rely on community resources and because residents must pay maintenance, taxes, and family support. Centers are also eligible for substantial federal reimbursement.

The residents paid \$124,978.53 combined state and federal taxes in FY1988. Of the \$362,097 for personal expenses, the vast majority of these dollars were spent in the local community, which has a significant impact on the community.

During FY1988, 72 residents terminated the program. Of those residents, 53 (74%) successfully completed the program and were released to parole supervision.

Residents worked in many different employment or program situations, from skilled craftsmen to fast food workers, to chauffeurs, to college students. Residents are expected to be involved in at least 35 hours per week of active programming. Programming would include employment or vocational training, as well as education. Combinations of employment and training/education are also acceptable.

Residents with a history of substance abuse (alcohol or drugs) are required to attend counseling programs conducted by community agencies. The center maintains service agreements with alcohol and drug abuse programs for services to residents. The alcohol abuse programs are at no cost to residents. The residents required to attend drug abuse counseling are required to pay fees based on a sliding scale.

Residents without a GED are required to attend classes two nights a week. These classes are conducted by instructors at Waubensee Community College. Similarly, ABE classes are conducted for residents who need their assistance. Educational programs are provided at no cost to the residents.

The center provided services during the spring and summer to the Fox Valley Park District by cleaning up several nature trails in this area. All work was accomplished by residents under staff supervision.

This year the center expanded from 53 to 65 residents. This is over double the population of the center when it originally opened. Additionally, the center is now completing plans to expand to 100 beds during FY1989. Thus, Fox Valley CCC will become one of the largest work release centers in the state. This expansion will occur without adding to the existing structure.

The focus for 1989 will be to increase the population from 65 to 100 residents while maintaining the high standards established by the FY1987 and FY1988 OPA audits. The center obtained perfect audits for those fiscal years.

Jessie "Ma" Houston Community Correctional Center

Jessie "Ma" Houston was born in Blackman, Louisiana. She moved to Chicago in 1925. For five decades, she visited with and championed the rights of the incarcerated. She was like a "bridge over troubled waters" to inmates across the state.

On January 5, 1980, "Ma" Houston died. Her loss evoked an outpouring of emotions from inmates throughout the State: from Joliet, Stateville, Pontiac, Dwight and other correctional facilities. These inmates proclaimed, "Ma' Houston is not dead... she will always be alive in our hearts and minds, for truly, she was a servant of God."

In her memory, a 30 bed facility was opened on August 16, 1980. It was the only State operated community correctional center in Illinois for females, until 1985, when an existing State operated community correctional center initiated a co-ed program. Today, the facility has expanded to 42 beds for females.

The program facilitates a resident's transition into a normal community life. Residents' movement and behavior is monitored closely. Staff draw upon volunteers and community resources to assist residents in securing employment, pursuing vocational and educational training, locating programs of mental health substance abuse, and securing medical and dental services.

These activities also include the use of cultural, social and recreational resources in the community. Residents are closely monitored by staff to ensure their positive participation in program areas. Residents who fail

to adhere to their individual program contract, or who become involved in serious incidents in the community are returned to a correctional center.

All rooms are double occupancy. There are regularly scheduled visiting hours held Tuesday through Sunday. Each resident has a daily house cleaning assignment as well as being responsible for their own personal living area.

As part of the resident financial program, residents are required to pay maintenance, establish a personal budget, and participate in a mandatory savings plan. This program requirement has enabled several residents to leave on parole with a sound financial start. Average savings per resident during FY1988 was \$677.00. The ability to earn their own way has enabled many residents to assume financial responsibility in their homes. Residents are able to pay household bills, provide monies for childcare and purchase personal items as part of their budgetary process.

All of these factors help to create a more normal environment in which residents can test new skills, gradually adjust to family responsibilities and address problems of dependency. The time spent at "Ma" Houston is intended to increase the residents' adjustment potential. They can make positive choices that will render them successful individuals as they return to their home communities.

In order to facilitate a resident's transition into the community, "Ma" Houston maintains strong ties with several community resources. This helps the resident to establish contacts in their own communities, thus eliminating the need for closure, transferring to other agencies upon release, or having to seek resources a second time. At present, community outreach is focused in the following areas; substance abuse counseling, academic and vocational programs, and medical and dental services.

FY1989 holds a real challenge for the center. Efforts are under way to channel more residents into viable training programs which will increase their chances for positive reintegration into the community. In addition, many residents have indicated that they would like to set up an ongoing volunteer project in which they are the givers, rather than the recipients.

Metro-Chicago Community Correctional Center

Metro-Chicago Community Correctional Center is located at 2020 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. MCCC provides a gradual, systematic reintroduction of selected offenders into full community life through a system of structured supervision in a community setting. The average resident population in FY1988 was 53. Residents at MCCC are generally from the Chicago metropolitan area.

As residents of MCCC, offenders are expected to maintain at least 35 hours a week of program activity which includes employment, training, education and/or public service. Maintaining positive programming is extremely important in adjusting to the program and eventually adjusting to the community.

MCCC houses residents in single and double occupancy rooms with-in four living areas. Recreation with-in the center includes use of a ping-pong table, pool table, indoor gym, exercise equipment, two televisions and a video cassette recorder. Game tables and a variety of indoor board games are also available for resident use. Residents may also use personal televisions, radios and phonographs in their rooms.

As an integral part of programming at MCCC, residents are required to pay maintenance. Maintenance is paid to the center according to 20% of the residents net income. After deducting maintenance and payments to dependents, residents are

encouraged to save a portion of their income, but are provided a weekly allowance.

MCCC is an accredited facility, first being awarded accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections March 20, 1981. The center has maintained accreditation status and was awarded re-accreditation May 6, 1984, and again May 14, 1987.

In addition to outside community resources, MCCC hosts a variety of lifeskills programs. These programs include:

- ABE-GED - conducted Mondays through Thursdays, 6:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. The programs have been in effect since December, 1985. They are conducted under the auspices of the Chicago City Colleges. They are preparatory programs for GED testing. Residents functioning 0.0 - 4.9 are referred to the ABE program. Residents functioning between 5.0 and 10.6 are referred to the GED program.
- Chicago Intervention Network Program - conducted every Monday, 7:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. This program was developed and implemented February 10, 1986. The program is conducted by the coordinator for staff development and training with the Chicago Intervention Network. While the sessions are primarily targeted toward addressing "gang" behavior, the program has other positive impacts concerning attitudinal and behavior development/change regarding the general population.
- Safer Foundation - conducted Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. While Safer Foundation primarily serves as an employment referral resource for residents, the program is also designed to provide lifeskills support to residents in need of job readiness, interviewing and grooming counseling/skills.

MCCC programs are also supported by a host of community volunteers, student interns from area colleges and universities and a Citizens' Advisory Council made up of community representatives from local business, education, law enforcement, social service and medical facilities.

MCCCs Citizens' Advisory Council has been very supportive and has assisted with coordinating a number of programs at the center which includes the center's Annual Black History Observance.

MCCC staff and residents place high value on community affairs interaction. Past community affair involvement has included staff and resident participation in the City of Chicago's Summer Community Clean Sweep Program; Operation Push's Annual Christmas Giveaway and the City of Chicago's Anti-Drug Rally.

Peoria Community Correctional Center

FY1988 was again a year of change for the Peoria Community Correctional Center. Beginning the fiscal year on July 1, 1987, the facility had been in operation as a state-run community correctional center for just over two years. Having expanded to become a co-ed facility in November, 1985, FY1988 began with 34 male and 15 female residents. On July 31, 1987, an additional 14 female beds were added due to the closing of two contractual female centers for budgetary reasons. The additional space in the facility became available when the parole staff was significantly reduced by layoffs and the parole offices were moved to another location in Peoria.

The additional 14 residents represented a 28.6% increase in population. Attrition and layoff of staff reduced the staff compliment by 15% for portions of the year, with the annualized decrease averaging two

positions. Throughout FY1988, Peoria continued to operate as the only co-ed community correctional center in Illinois.

The three year accreditation from the American Correctional Association earned in August 1986 remains in effect.

The economy in the Peoria area continued to improve in FY1988 as did the quality of jobs obtained by residents. More jobs with a future were found; this should help more residents become self-sufficient and less likely to return to the prison system.

The general revenue expenditures for FY1988 represent a per-bed decrease of 16% from FY1987, or a cost-per-bed decrease of \$2,428. This decrease is due to the combination of an increased population and a reduction in staff.

Of the 70 residents who successfully completed their stay at the center, 58 were employed upon completion. Others had been previously employed while at the center. Twenty-six of the 70 residents were referred to, and participated in, JTPA programs through the Central Illinois Private Industry Council.

Fifty-three (or 75.7%) had GED's or diplomas upon entry. Eleven residents participated in educational opportunities in the Peoria area.

Thirty-four residents who left the facility participated in alcohol abuse counseling, usually through attendance at Alcoholic Anonymous meetings. New this year is a weekly AA meeting coordinated by a former parole agent. Thus far, the program has been very successful. The Title XX contract with the Crittenton Care Foundation was renewed for FY 1988. Eighteen residents participated in the classes. The Crittenton counselors generally found good participation and potential benefit to those involved.

Residents of the center have continued to supplement their educational and work programming with volunteer service to not-for-profit community agencies. In addition, community groups have asked for and recieved their help. The Peoria Jaycees Halloween Haunted House Project was provided with work crews for setting up, operating, and tearing down the project. The Mayor's Tree Lighting Ceremony also benefitted from resident help. Approximately 20 residents participated in the Annual Christmas Food Distribution Program at Carver Center. The Peoria Bi-Centennial Commission's Garden Project at the Riverfront Park received volunteer help. The annual Riverfront Steamboat Days program benefitted from service of approximately 15 residents.

Southern Illinois Community Correctional Center

The Southern Illinois Community Correctional Center is located at 805 West Freeman Street, in Carbondale, Illinois. The center is between two highrise apartment buildings for the handicapped and aged, in a section of town adjacent to Southern Illinois University. This is a residential area of mixed individual housing and college dormitories.

The center increased its resident population from 42 to 60 residents between December, 1987, and January, 1988. There are 19 staff positions at the center.

The center maintains important relationships with law enforcement and social services agencies, community employers, Southern Illinois University, and other community groups for the mutual benefit of the center and the Carbondale community. The center has nurtured carefully these relationships, and in return, the community has responded with tremendous support for the program.

Center residents have been able to contribute a great deal to the local community in the form of public service projects. During FY1988 center residents assisted with many community and Southern Illinois Red Cross Blood Drives, helping each day to unload/reload supplies and equipment. Residents participated in Operation Snowbound, the removal of snow for Carbondale senior citizens. The center participated in a Touch of Nature Spectrum Wilderness Program where selected residents spoke to problem young persons to divert them from involvement in criminal behavior.

During FY1988, the center received the services of the Southern Illinois University's Rehabilitation Institute to provide employment services to SICCC residents, through a contract with the Illinois Department of Corrections. The employment vendor worked closely with SICCC staff to take maximum advantage of the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit program, and programs offered through the Job Training Partnership Act Service Delivery Area 25, administered by the Illinois Farmers Union, to improve opportunities for residents to become involved in employment and training programs.

The current challenge for the center is to maintain a high level of service delivery to the residents, while protecting the community. Emphasis will be made upon improving the delivery of Life Skills programming to residents and accomplishing resident educational goals. During FY1988, the center increased speaking engagements and media appearances to gain public support and understanding for all of the center's programming.

Urbana Community Correctional Center

In September of 1987 the center expanded to a capacity of 83 residents (previously 70). This was accomplished by moving four administrative offices to a small building adjacent to the center.

The center's priorities for resident programming continued to focus on upgrading resident employment placements and education levels for the population.

During FY1988, center residents paid rent to the state and taxes on salaries equal to 26.5% of the entire budget for the facility.

Resident gross earnings, maintenance paid, taxes paid, and family support have all increased from FY1987.

In FY1988 a total of 23 GED's were awarded at UCCC. The GED program is operated by the Regional Office of Education in Rantoul, and was funded by the Job Training Partnership Act through June 30, 1988. All center residents that do not have a GED or high school diploma must attend a minimum of three to six hours of GED programming each week as part of their individual program contract.

The center's GED program deserves special recognition. During the last two fiscal years a total of 46 GED certificates were achieved. The efforts of J.T.P.A. personnel, the staff from the Regional Office on Education (including the instructor), and center personnel deserve recognition in this effort.

Additionally, five residents attended Parkland College during FY1988. Center counselors continue to motivate residents toward both academic and vocational fields of interest in higher education.

Employment statistics for the date of June 27, 1988, reflect 73 residents employed in the community. Of these 73 job sites, 47 placements had hourly wages of \$4.00 or more. The focus is on upward movement in employment opportunities and matching a resident's skill level with an appropriate employer.

During FY1988 the center continued to use volunteers and interns to teach life skills classes. For the first time volunteers from the University of Illinois, Introduction to Social Work class, were recruited for these classes during the fall semester of 1987.

The center expanded its horizons during FY1988 in scheduling and completing several new community service projects. During the months of August and May, the residents participated in two community car washes at a local gas station in Champaign. The center raised \$482.00 for the Muscular Dystrophy Association, and raised \$583.00 for the Champaign Boys Club.

Community programming and projects like these are a priority and the Center will focus on these opportunities to contribute to the community during the upcoming year.

Winnebago Community Correctional Center

In FY1988, Winnebago Community Correctional Center began the year with 41 residents and ended the year with 43 residents. Seventy-three residents went through this program during the fiscal year. Of those residents who were in the facility during this period, 40 were involved in educational programming. These programs included Adult Basic Education, GED, and college education. These programs are offered by Washington School for Continuing Education, Rock River Training Corporation, Rock Valley College, Rockford College, and the Board of Education.

Washington School for Continuing Education completed testing on all residents and this testing assisted in determining those who needed to pursue educational activities as part of their Individual Program Contract. During this period, two residents obtained their GED and others were prepared to take the GED during FY1989 or after their release.

Some of the special programs offered included the Computer Learning Center as part of Rock River Training. This program used computers to help residents learn to read and use a typewriter and computer by the end of the course.

Every resident who does not have a GED or high school diploma is required to attend some type of educational programming.

During the open house held in May, 1988, the residents made a \$250 contribution to the Rockford Literacy Council in order to help them conduct training for those who serve as tutors.

In an effort to make this program more cost effective, plans to expand by 29 beds and increase the population to 71 were made. Also during this period, with the assistance of the Dixon Correctional Center, remodeling was done on the facility to accommodate the Rockford Parole Office of the Dixon Parole District.

Staff from the center were involved in the United Way Crime and Delinquency Sub Committee for the purpose of resolving problems in the community. As a result of this, a seminar was co-sponsored by the facility to improve sharing of information among service providers. Work was also begun to organize a second seminar to enhance information to residents.

Juvenile Division

The juvenile justice system in the United States was formalized in 1899 when the Illinois General Assembly created the Family Court of Cook County. The Court was the forerunner of similar court jurisdictions throughout the world. The thrust of the current Juvenile Court Act continues to be the separate treatment of juveniles (up to age 17) who are guilty of delinquent and criminal behavior.

Consistent with the Court Act and certain provisions of Chapter 38 of the Illinois Revised Statutes, juveniles under the age of 17 found guilty of delinquent and/or criminal behavior, are committed to the custody of the Juvenile Division of the Department of Corrections. Such a commitment is generally considered to be a placement of "last resort."

The Juvenile Division operates seven youth centers, a unit for juvenile field services, and a Program Services support unit to coordinate divisional assignments, an automated information system, specialized placements, and program development. Though functionally separate, the Juvenile Division shares Central Office support and technical services with the Adult Division.

During FY1988 the division provided services for 2,354 juveniles. There was an average daily population of 1,180 juveniles in residence in facilities and 1,174 juveniles under Field Services supervision. Another group of less than 100 juveniles was involved in Interstate Compact placements and special in-state placements, such as mental health facilities.

Several changes in juvenile laws in recent years have resulted in increased lengths of stay for certain committed juveniles. The same period included a decrease in the number of residential facilities operated by the Division, resulting in maximum utilization of the remaining seven centers.

The juvenile law changes resulted in an increase in the number of incarcerated juvenile felons requiring increased attention to security and custody concerns, in addition to program and treatment activities. The statutory changes also contributed to increased average lengths of stay for juveniles within Juvenile Division facilities and, consequently, a reduced ability to program the expanded number of commitments.

Five of the seven youth centers are located in the Chicago suburban area. Another is located north of Alton, Illinois, and the seventh is located at Harrisburg in Southern Illinois. Each is named for the town, city, or state park nearest its location.

Juvenile Field Services

Reaccredited December, 1985
 FY88 Average Daily Population: 1,119
 Average Age of Juveniles: 17.6
 Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$2,288

Juvenile Field Services is a state-wide unit of the Juvenile Division. It provides parole services for the juveniles committed and placed in residential youth centers. It also provides supervision for the juveniles from out-of-state who may be placed in Illinois in accordance with Interstate Compact agreements.

The service model is described as a reintegration approach in which the youth counselor attempts to assist the youth in interacting with judges, state's attorneys, police, school personnel, employers, social agencies, parents, foster parents, and others.

Attempts are made by the youth counselor to continue the efforts initiated in the youth center for the juvenile.

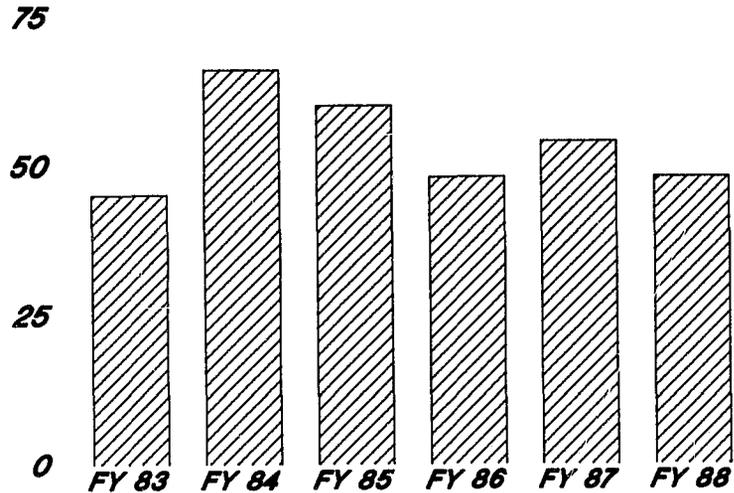
A chronology of activities for a committed juvenile by a youth counselor is as follows:

- 1) Following commitment, a counselor provides a social history of the juvenile to the institution and makes periodic visits to the institution. The social history requires a visit to the home of the juvenile and contact with other significant persons in his background.
- 2) At the time of parole, determined by the institution and the Prisoner Review Board, the counselor selects a suitable residential setting for the juvenile which may or may not be the parental home. In a number of instances, foster placement, group home placement or independent living arrangements must be secured to meet the needs of the juvenile.
- 3) The selection and implementation of an educational and/or employment program also is a responsibility of the youth counselor.
- 4) With certain juveniles, the selection and implementation of special counseling programs is required.
- 5) The selection and monitoring of leisure time activities is a concern of the youth counselor in his efforts to encourage law-abiding rather than law-violating behavior.

After a successful period of parole, the juvenile is presented to the Prisoner Review Board for final discharge from the custody of the Department of Corrections.

In those cases where a juvenile becomes involved in illegal behavior, the youth counselor assists in the apprehension, processing and transportation of the juvenile to the appropriate detention facility for review by the Prisoner Review Board.

Juvenile Felony Admissions



IYC-Harrisburg

Opened 1983
Rated Capacity: 200
Medium Security Male Juveniles
Accredited 1985
FY88 Average Daily Population: 233
Average Age of Juveniles: 16.8
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$25,002

The Illinois Youth Center-Harrisburg is located in Southeastern Illinois approximately 45 miles east of Carbondale, in Harrisburg. With Southern Illinois University located in Carbondale and Southeastern Illinois College in Harrisburg, significant educational opportunities are easily available for both staff and youth.

The center was initially constructed as a children's mental health residential facility. It was closed in July, 1982, when renovations began for conversion to the juvenile correctional facility. Renovation has converted two dormitory-style residential buildings into eight living units, each having 25 single rooms for youth. Since its conversion, a gymnasium, mechanical and horticulture buildings have been constructed, as well as several projects to allow for expanded program opportunities. Health Care and Clinical Services units have been completely renovated.

Juveniles placed at the facility generally represent older, more sophisticated youth, many from downstate jurisdictions. A complete academic facility is complemented by a program of several vocational offerings in cooperation with Southeastern Illinois College. Nursing services are provided seven days per week and comprehensive medical/dental services are available.

Mental health services are provided through three full-time mental health professionals with the contractual services of a registered psychologist and a psychiatrist.

IYC-Joliet

Opened 1959
Rated Capacity: 180
High Security Male Juveniles
Accredited April, 1983
FY88 Average Daily Population: 170
Average Age of Juveniles: 17.5
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$37,541

The Illinois Youth Center-Joliet was originally the Will County Old Folks Home located on the southwestern edge of Joliet. In 1957 the property was transferred to State control, renovated and opened as a Reception and Diagnostic Center for juveniles committed to the then existing parent agency - the Illinois Youth Commission.

Following the reorganization of State delinquency programs under the Juvenile Division of the Department of Corrections, the reception functions were transferred to IYC-St. Charles. The center's mission was changed to become the facility designated to accommodate those juveniles in need of secure, long-term programming and treatment.

In 1977, a special program, the Intensive Reintegration Unit (IRU), was added to the center. The IRU provides 32 secure bed spaces for the Juvenile Division's high-risk youth with mental health needs. The remaining 148 beds are distributed among four large residential units.

A review of the profile of youths housed at the center indicates two broad categories: Difficult to manage, high-risk youth committed as juvenile delinquents under the provisions of the Juvenile Court Act, and youth committed as juvenile felons by the criminal court system of the State. The former are indeterminate commitments for the purpose of treatment and rehabilitation. The latter are commitments for custody and service of sentence in accordance with statutory provisions.

It should be noted that recent changes in juvenile law have resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of committed juvenile felons. Two-thirds of the general program beds are occupied by sentenced felons, many with lengthy sentences that will result in their eventual transfer to the Adult Division.

Educational programming at the center includes remedial, secondary, and college-level education in conjunction with the department's School District and Lewis University. During FY1988 the Illinois Youth Center-Joliet expanded the college program to include course offerings that will allow youths to obtain an associate degree. Two youths from the facility received associate degrees in applied science in February, 1988. Library services, vocational and work training programs are also offered along with guidance, diagnostic and evaluation services related to a special education program.

The number of youths attending remedial instruction in FY1988 was 259, pre-GED was 24, GED 34, student industries 18, and vocational education 142. The number of youths served by the college programs in FY1988 was 227.

The FY1987 renovation project of the front gatehouse was concluded in FY1988, providing the center with secure shakedown facilities. The 30,000 square foot academic/vocational building also undertaken in 1987 is still under construction. Upon its completion, renovation of the current school building is desired. Originally intended to serve as a housing unit, the renovation will add 48 needed maximum security cells.

IYC-Kankakee

Opened October, 1960
Rated Capacity: 60
Minimum Security Male Juveniles and Feions
Accredited August, 1983
FY88 Average Daily Population: 52
Average Age of Juvenile: 16.9
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$28,623

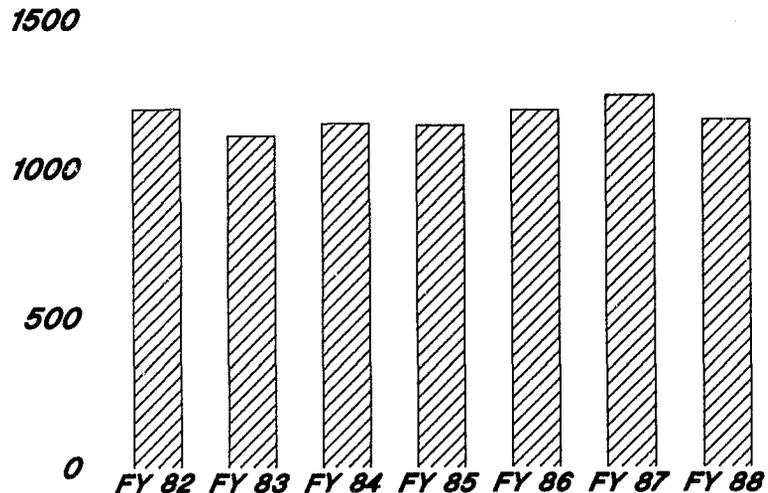
The Illinois Youth Center-Kankakee is located approximately 60 miles south of Chicago, adjacent to the Kankakee River State Park on the banks of the Kankakee River. It was created as a forestry camp in 1960. It currently is a minimum security facility devoted to programming older, low-security risk juveniles. The average length of stay is five months.

Physical plant improvements in FY 1988 included the beginning of construction on a gymnasium, remodeling of the Multi-Purpose Building, re-carpeting the Administration Building, construction of a new laundry room, and approval to resurface the main parking lot.

The academic area completed the revision of the school curriculum to life skill competency based programming to be implemented in FY 1989. The curriculum changes are geared toward incorporation of the Kankakee Transitional Program. Several students were programmed on a daily basis in off-campus sites with the Department of Conservation, Vegetable Farm, Taco Bell, Mr. Donut, and Kankakee Training Center.

Several students participated in the Federally funded Job Training Partnership Act program for three months and obtained minimum on the job work experience while making minimum wage. Ten students completed a two month computer training course under Private Industrial Council funding. Twenty-five students received their GED certificates.

Juvenile Institution Population



The programmatic and academic area is gearing to incorporation of a transitional program. The goal of the program will be to provide life and job skills in order to assist the youth toward successful reintegration into the community. It is believed that if a youth is trained appropriately, has work experience, has been able to earn a sufficient amount of money to assist him once placed, and has a secure job placement once released, the chances for a successful reintegration into the community are greatly enhanced.

The volunteer services program at the facility continues to be a highlight. The entire religious program has continued to be staffed through efforts of volunteers. Volunteers also were provided as clerks, maintenance help, tutors, and drug counselors. A student intern did a six-month internship from Illinois State University in the clinical area. A continued special relationship with Olivet Nazarene University, City of Kankakee Senior Citizens Program, and Duane Dean Recovery Center (formerly Kankakee Drug Alcohol Rehabilitation Center) has provided a number of skilled volunteers in several areas that compliment the center's programs.

IYC-Pere Marquette

Opened 1963
 Rated Capacity: 80
 Minimum Security Male Juveniles
 Reaccredited August, 1986
 FY88 Average Daily Population: 58
 Average Age of Juveniles: 15.6
 Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$30,386

The Illinois Youth Center-Pere Marquette is located 50 miles north of St. Louis, Missouri, along the banks of the Illinois River near its confluence with the Mississippi River. This facility has a rated capacity of 80. The average population during FY1988 was 58. The youth center was accredited in 1983 and reaccredited in 1986 by the American Correctional Association.

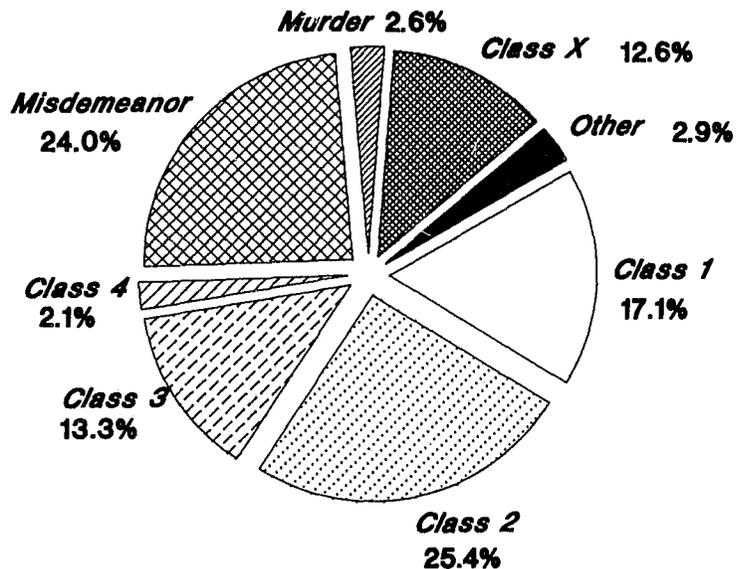
This center is designated for youth who demonstrate minimal behavior problems and are classified as low security risks. The program includes psychological and substance abuse counseling which augments other areas of the center.

The facility maintains a unique association with nearby Principia College, whose students tutor and counsel youth at the facility on a voluntary basis. The facility has added to its significant volunteer corps and continues to actively seek additional individuals and groups.

Programming emphasizes a "fast track" academic thrust designed to help the youth continue their education while in the Juvenile Division. This is a primary emphasis area in that the average length of stay at IYC-Pere Marquette is approximately seven months. A levels system has been added to further reinforce positive behavior.

During FY1988, the facility was able to renovate one of its existing dormitories into a structure with 12 double-bunked rooms.

Juvenile Division Offenders by Class of Crime



IYC-St. Charles

Opened 1904
 Rated Capacity: 349
 Medium Security Male Juveniles
 Reaccredited January, 1985
 FY88 Average Daily Population: 331
 Average Age of Juveniles: 16.4
 Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$30,808

The Illinois Youth Center-St. Charles is located approximately 40 miles west of Chicago. It is the division's largest facility, encompassing 1,200 acres with a 125-acre, fenced central campus. The facility houses three programs; a Reception and Classification Unit for all juvenile male commitments in the State of Illinois, the Setlenhouse Program for youth in need of special treatment and intensive counseling and structure and, finally, the general program population. The rated capacities are 108 beds in the Reception and Classification Unit, 26 beds in Setlenhouse, and 184 beds in the general program population.

The Reception and Classification Unit is the male Reception Center for all minors committed by the Illinois Courts to the Juvenile Division of the department. All males entering the State's juvenile system are initially the responsibility of the unit. The Reception Unit's programs, services, and activities must be extremely diverse, yet comprehensive enough to meet all the legal and departmental mandates associated with performing timely, accurate, and professional assessment and assignment services.

Given the fact that the Juvenile Division has an unrestricted admissions policy, the Reception Unit is placed in the unique position of having to manage its resources and services against a population that changes significantly each day. Additionally, the Reception Unit's ability to successfully meet its mission has a significant impact on both the assignment process and the Juvenile Division's seven residential youth centers.

The primary activities and services performed at the Reception and Classification Unit focus on three significant responsibilities. These are: the admissions process, needs identification/classification in support of the assignment decision, and population management which culminates in the youth's transfer.

During FY1988, staff were required to provide admission services for 1,166 youth. These services included both new admissions and readmissions processing. In support of the assignment decision, reception counselors processed 1,136 youth. These services included new admissions, readmissions, and court ordered commitments for a period of evaluation. Finally, reception staff processed 1,514 transfers. These transfers were primarily to the Juvenile Division's seven residential youth centers with others being coordinated to local courts. In total, reception staff performed various responsibilities which accounted for 3,816 service interventions during FY1988.

This fiscal year has been rather typical for a Reception and Classification Unit which has an unlimited admissions policy. During FY1988, there has been the cyclical peak demand periods on staff and resources followed by work intervals where conditions are conducive to an orderly, in depth, and relaxed delivery of reception and classification services.

In reviewing all indicators for the upcoming year, there is every reason to conclude that FY1989 will again be a challenge for the staff and resources at the Reception and Classification Unit. This challenge is based upon initial projections of 1,321 admissions, a continuation of complex and difficult cases and anticipation of service enhancements planned for FY1989.

The significant program achievements during FY1988 were in the area of medical and psychology services provided at the youth center. Medical staff resources were significantly increased during FY 1988. At the start of the fiscal year this facility had three nurses to cover a 24-hour, seven days per-week Medical Unit operation. By the end of the fiscal year, through recruitment and amending the medical contract, there were seven nurses covering the unit. This increase in coverage allowed 24-hour coverage at least five days per-week.

A complete review of the Setlenhouse treatment unit was completed in FY 1988. This review resulted in a thorough analysis of all the mental health services at the youth center, the reorganization of the psychology unit, and the completion of a new incentive program for Setlenhouse.

Also during the year, a process to formally review and screen youth for possible upgrades and downgrades was initiated. As a result of this new process, 96 youth were formally reviewed resulting in a number of positive transfers to other facilities.

Other program accomplishments during FY1988 included: Implementation of a new computer vocational class; the development of revised criteria used for cottage assignments and time reductions; and a training package was developed specifically for Setlenhouse youth supervisors, counselors, and therapists.

During FY1988, there have been the following improvements to the physical plant: Completed renovations of the Mail Room in the Administration Building to ensure more efficient delivery of mail to the residents and staff of the institution. Completely renovated the Greenhouse physical plant to allow the ongoing greenhouse volunteer program that provides a sound educational program for the students, both landscaping and office beautification for the facility. Completely renovated the Dietary area food preparation floor. Completed partial reroofing of the Clinic. Enhanced the Class Planning/Preparation area in the Academic Building with new flooring. Provided significant additions to the office space for the reception process in the Academic Building by the construction in the old auditorium. Approximately eight officers were added to this building to facilitate the delivery of reception services to students assigned to the Reception Center.

IYC-Valley View

Opened 1966
 Rated Capacity: 228
 Minimum Security Male Juveniles
 Reaccredited January, 1986
 FY88 Average Daily Population: 226
 Average Age of Juveniles: 16.2
 Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$23,242

The Illinois Youth Center-Valley View is located immediately north of suburban St. Charles, approximately 40 miles west of Chicago. It is a minimum security facility with academic and vocational programs enhanced by juvenile participation in a behavioral treatment program. Positive behavior is the key of the behavioral treatment program and is rewarded by youths receiving extra privileges within the context of a level/status system.

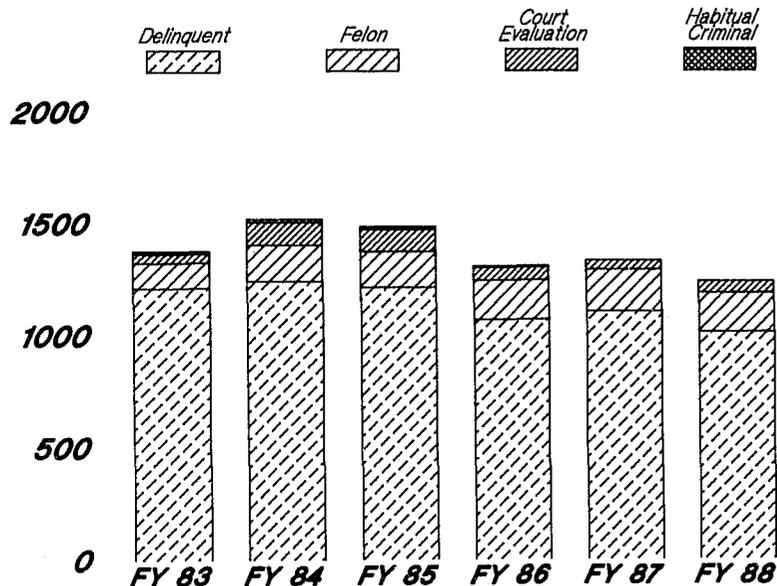
Physical plant modifications during FY1988 included new water softeners, roofs for several living units, and a 400 square foot expansion to the building trades classroom.

Other significant improvements included air conditioning day room areas of three living units and replacement of gasoline fuel tank reservoirs.

As a major security adjustment, funding approval was granted by the Capital Development Board for the construction of an interior perimeter fence.

Program areas continue to make significant gains. Health care and dental services were improved significantly. Special and ongoing projects such as Health Awareness Day, Career Day, and the Student Involvement Council experienced their most successful accomplishments in FY1988.

Juvenile Population by Offender Type



Volunteer Services and overall leisure time activities attained program expansion. Religious programs were bolstered by the Good News Mission's Prison Ministry rendering a full-time volunteer chaplain to the facility. Also, the TREC follow up, Bible Study, and religious activities were beneficial to the entire population. Staff completed the institution orientation video, revised the student program handbook and expanded computerized casework processes.

Clinical Services academic program highlights included: 31 students received GED certificates, 50 students received eighth grade diplomas, and 175 students received School District Vocational Certificates. In addition, through Elgin Community College, seven students received certificates in Building Trades, 27 students received certificates in Cable TV, and 30 students received certificates in Graphic Arts. During FY1988, 66 students completed Driver's Education, 39 students completed DAVEA vocational training, and 42 students successfully completed WECEP.

The majority of the youth at Valley View are programmed to participate in the academic program.

During FY1988, a Parenting Program was started. There were favorable responses by both students and staff regarding the new program which prepares the youth for their future roles as parents.

During FY1988, the academic department received \$16,400 to expand programming needs in the areas of graphic arts, building trades, aerial cable, and auto mechanics.

IYC-Warrenville

Opened 1964
Rated Capacity: 108
Multi-Range Security Coed
Reaccredited August, 1985
FY88 Average Daily Population: 110
FY88 Average Daily Population Reception: 6
Average Age of Juveniles: 16
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$27,984

The Illinois Youth Center-Warrenville is 35 miles west of Chicago. It is the Juvenile Division's only Reception and Assessment facility for female juveniles and the only residential facility for females. It is also the only co-ed juvenile facility.

During FY1988, several physical plant improvements included the installation of heating and cooling units in the older cottages, the replacement of existing lights in the gymnasium, an upgrading of the facility's telephone system, replacement of metal security doors, metal exit doors and interior wood doors for increased security and energy efficiency, and an upgrading of the fire alarm system.

Significant program changes included expanded volunteer programs, expanded Education Advocate numbers, expanded internship programs, and enhanced public relations. Academic program highlights included 32 youth receiving GED certificates, 25 youth being awarded eighth grade diplomas, three youth receiving high school diplomas, 12 youth being awarded Safety and Sanitation Certificates, 10 youth completing a parenting/pre-natal care class, and four youth receiving college credit from the College of DuPage for successfully completing a post high school English I composition course.

There are currently plans to implement a Correctional Industry program on grounds for female youth.

Of note was the continuing increase in numbers of female juveniles resulting in the highest average daily population ever.

The current facility was constructed by a major oil company and donated to the State with legislative authorization in 1973. It had formerly existed as a World War II defense installation before being acquired by the oil company for a research center. The oil company employees continue to serve as a major volunteer donor group to the center Resident Benefit Fund.

The Tri-Agency Residential Services (TARS) program is a specialized mental health treatment program serving approximately 70 to 80 youth. The program is a joint effort with the Departments of Corrections, Children and Family Services, and Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities to provide special mental health services for youths requiring intensive mental health treatment.

A successful reaccreditation audit of the facility was conducted in May, 1988, by the American Correctional Association. The youth center was recently designated as a Model Institution by the American Correctional Association. Following this designation, the facility hosted a national workshop by ACA for administrative staff on legal liability issues. The facility also hosted an intensive workshop on program and operational structure for two administrative staff from a juvenile facility in Georgia, which was planning conversion to a co-ed facility.

Travel and Allowance	Tri-Agency	EDP	Personal Property Claims	Tort Claims	Sheriff's Fees	B.O. Federal Prisoners	State's Attorney Reimb.	Workers' Comp.	Libraries	Repair & Maintenance	Total
		5,460.9	1.2	286.9	126.0	95.8	326.5	4,706.6	1,451.4	1,499.1	31,355.5
											16,330.7
											9,449.8
											3,836.7
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13,286.5
5.3											5,825.5
0.3											6,382.0
0.8											1,488.4
1.8											1,762.4
2.3											10,197.6
0.7											5,252.6
1.3	278.5										3,356.7
5.5											2,560.0
18.0	278.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36,825.2
47.9											16,132.3
37.6											12,579.1
35.8											17,224.5
32.4											10,530.3
54.6											12,258.8
41.3											16,822.8
30.4											11,088.4
50.5											9,486.1
49.4											21,896.8
46.1											12,047.8
65.5											17,424.9
96.6											31,052.9
14.1											6,186.5
44.0											28,844.0
39.2											15,874.0
48.1											13,131.9
45.6											33,239.2
82.0											12,709.7
46.2											13,892.3
907.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	312,422.3
925.3	278.5	5,460.9	1.2	286.9	126.0	95.8	326.5	4,706.6	1,451.4	1,499.1	410,200.2

Fiscal Year 1988 Expenditures Report

As Reported by the Comptroller's Office

Facility/Institution	Personal Services	Retirement	Social Security	Contractual	Travel	Commodities	Printing	Equipment	Telecomm.	Operation Auto Equipment	SMIC
General Office	11,054.1	538.3	726.2	3,354.1	667.7	285.2	114.4	343.3	1,512.7	236.5	
School District	7,950.4	80.7	171.5	5,971.3	60.1	398.0	42.5	115.0	34.8	9.2	45.8
Comm. Corr. Ctrs.	4,880.7	236.0	342.7	3,086.2	37.9	547.7	14.3	72.8	77.0	101.4	53.1
Comm. Services	2,919.4	145.0	181.9	186.3	140.6	23.0	9.4	0.7	190.7	39.7	
Sub-Total - CS Div.	7,800.1	381.0	524.6	3,272.5	178.5	570.7	13.7	73.5	267.7	141.1	53.1
IYC-Harrisburg	4,084.2	196.3	272.9	651.0	6.6	390.1	19.7	73.1	52.8	27.6	54.9
IYC-Joliet	4,589.7	225.0	304.3	736.7	6.4	347.9	6.4	57.2	31.1	28.2	48.8
IYC-Kankakee	944.4	47.5	66.9	236.0	2.4	102.4	3.3	33.7	18.4	14.4	18.2
IYC-Pere Marquette	1,186.7	53.9	76.8	186.6	4.3	139.2	3.7	40.1	32.0	15.8	21.5
IYC-St. Charles	7,286.8	347.3	491.0	1,208.8	11.2	542.8	14.4	72.4	78.6	74.5	67.5
IYC-Valley View	3,836.5	181.6	259.4	441.0	3.7	364.0	5.7	56.0	45.0	41.4	17.6
IYC-Warrenville	1,960.3	97.2	132.3	497.6	2.7	222.1	6.0	73.3	36.2	23.2	26.0
Juv. Field Services	1,418.7	82.0	69.4	795.4	83.0	13.0	2.2	20.2	57.5	13.1	
Sub-Total - Juv. Div.	25,307.3	1,230.8	1,673.0	4,753.1	120.3	2,121.5	52.4	426.0	351.6	238.2	254.5
Centralia	10,713.0	514.0	756.5	2,347.9	11.4	1,347.7	30.0	61.7	43.2	39.1	219.9
Danville	7,246.3	347.1	512.9	2,388.8	9.4	1,652.3	32.2	30.5	36.3	64.4	221.3
Dixon	10,876.1	524.7	745.0	2,985.4	10.1	1,559.1	36.4	67.0	55.6	84.6	244.7
Dwight	6,885.6	331.2	475.7	1,418.2	12.6	1,045.9	22.0	96.7	43.2	58.7	108.1
East Moline	7,473.5	365.2	484.1	2,116.2	8.4	1,289.0	21.3	74.3	78.3	78.5	215.4
Graham	11,425.8	549.6	804.3	1,937.3	14.3	1,660.5	29.3	56.3	46.0	51.0	207.1
Hill	6,252.6	305.6	430.9	2,146.1	8.8	1,603.3	35.6	59.0	36.2	21.7	158.2
Jacksonville	6,445.2	310.2	448.2	1,059.4	4.2	905.9	18.7	66.7	33.0	27.9	116.2
Joliet	12,881.7	623.3	877.1	5,200.7	22.8	1,713.8	54.0	83.0	108.6	127.0	155.4
Lincoln	6,995.3	336.3	496.2	1,590.5	6.3	2,197.3	17.8	74.3	49.6	51.8	186.3
Logan	12,635.8	609.7	851.0	1,673.7	11.6	763.7	25.7	207.6	97.1	140.4	343.1
Menard	19,778.3	956.3	1,327.7	2,924.6	36.6	4,977.4	52.2	311.7	49.5	108.0	434.0
Menard Psychiatric	4,225.4	204.0	289.0	386.8	23.8	899.9	11.3	40.8	12.4	13.7	65.3
Pontiac	18,483.9	897.2	1,250.4	4,056.3	49.8	3,357.4	54.9	238.3	109.7	39.1	263.0
Shawnee	10,180.7	493.9	713.2	2,210.3	12.3	1,731.6	25.4	53.9	52.0	63.8	297.7
Sheridan	9,164.7	447.6	626.0	1,240.7	6.3	1,201.6	26.4	51.0	85.6	74.4	159.5
Stateville	20,865.0	1,013.0	1,440.7	5,063.2	16.7	4,030.2	40.7	186.1	61.9	138.1	338.0
Vandalia	8,345.2	406.3	520.8	1,420.3	10.2	1,573.0	19.7	40.1	65.0	49.9	177.2
Vienna	9,542.7	459.8	646.5	1,311.0	12.3	1,509.4	23.9	78.4	34.1	48.2	179.8
Sub-Total-Adult Div.	200,416.8	9,695.0	13,696.2	43,477.4	287.9	35,019.0	577.5	1,877.4	1,097.3	1,280.3	4,090.2
Total-General Revenue	252,528.7	11,925.8	16,791.5	60,828.4	1,314.5	38,394.4	810.5	2,835.2	3,264.1	1,905.3	4,443.6

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FACILITIES MAP

