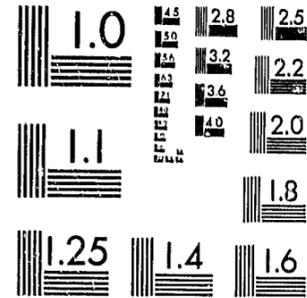


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United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

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DEPARTMENT  
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PUBLIC SAFETY

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YOUTH  
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STATE OF ILLINOIS  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
SPRINGFIELD 62706

JAMES R. THOMPSON  
GOVERNOR

November 3, 1980

To All Employees of the Illinois Department of Corrections:

Ten years ago, planners were charged with the responsibility of creating a Department of Corrections which would combine improved services with a sensitivity to the needs of inmates. From this executive mandate, a framework was laid for this newly-created agency.

During the decade, administrations have molded, shaped, and refined services and operations. This has neither been an easy mission; nor--because of the dynamics of corrections--is it a task which will ever be complete. But the Department of Corrections has emerged as an agency whose growth has been marked by progress and change. These achievements are due to the efforts of a legion of staff whose energy, dedication, and sense of pride have netted results.

On this ten-year milestone, I salute all of you for a job well done. I wish you continuing success as you enter your second decade.

Sincerely,  
*James R. Thompson*  
James R. Thompson  
GOVERNOR

The cover mural was conceived by Ronald Burbank, an inmate at the Stateville Correctional Center. It depicts the progress of the Department of Corrections during the past decade.

77702

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THIS ANNUAL REPORT IS DEDICATED TO  
THE MEMBERS OF THE  
PLANNING TASK FORCE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
AND TO  
THE LATE STATE SENATOR JOHN GRAHAM  
WHOSE VISION AND RESOLVE  
CULMINATED IN THE CREATION OF  
THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
JANUARY 1, 1970

✓ Illinois  
Department  
of  
Corrections

★★★★

Fiscal

Year

1980

★★★★

"A

Corrections

Decade"

1970-1980



The late State Sen. John Graham in one of his last public appearances before his death: At the dedication of the Graham Correctional Center named in his honor. Among those at the dedication were (from left): Mrs. John A. Graham, State Senator John Davidson (representing Governor Thompson), Director Gayle M. Franzen, Senator Graham, and State Senator David C. Shapiro.

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ACQUISITIONS

## In the Beginning. . .

At the top of the Department of Corrections' genealogical tree is a two-story log structure which was erected in 1813 in Gallatin County, as Illinois' first jail—five years before Illinois was officially annexed in 1818.

From these humble and amorphous beginnings, the system began to assume characteristics of a department in 1833, when a prison in Alton was erected. The facility was managed by a board of trustees appointed by the Governor and operated on a "lessee" basis whereby prisoners were leased to an individual for a fixed sum.

With the abolishment of this system in 1867, the state, for the first time, assumed the responsibility of managing the institutions.

This system was sacked in favor of a state correctional industries program in 1904. Meanwhile, until 1917, individual prisons continued to be managed by boards of trustees.

In 1917, the prisons were placed under the umbrella of the Department of Public Welfare which introduced new correctional institutions and programs.

With the establishment of a Penitentiary Code in 1933, there was again a change of management hands and the Illinois State Penitentiary System was created.

As the Department began to take on added responsibilities, another change was effected: The Illinois Legislature, in 1941, created the Department of Public Safety. This agency encompassed the adult penal institutions and other departments.

One major defect of the Department of Public Safety was its failure to incorporate Juvenile Services and Juvenile Parole Services; consequently, the juvenile component operated independently under a separate style of management and philosophy from 1953 until 1970—as the Illinois Youth Commission.

Governor Richard Ogilvie, a newly-elected, reform-minded governor, emphatically committed to reforming the corrections department, delivered a "Special Message on Law Enforcement" to the Legislature on February 19, 1969 and voiced his frustration with the penal system. He advocated the creation of a agency more sensitive to individual inmate's needs, and one which would push for more professionalism and better standards. He proposed creation of a department of corrections which would consolidate the adult correctional centers and parole services, with the juvenile centers and juvenile parole services.

The Governor suggested the new department operate under two major divisions under one director: One component would be concerned with adult prisoners; the other with youthful offenders. To assist the department in its mission, a seven-member advisory board was formulated for each division. The boards which grew out of this proposal remain intact today. The Governor also proposed the establishment of a Parole and Pardon Board and a Bureau of Jail and Detention Standards.

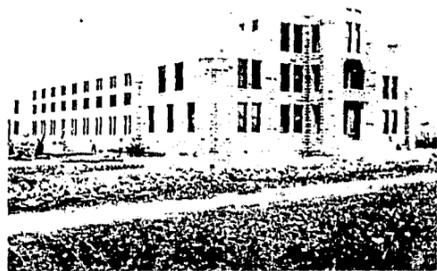
Governor Ogilvie's proposal won sympathy and support from State Senator John Graham of Barrington who launched a crusade and rallied bi-partisan support for the measure.

Senator Graham's crusade culminated in the passage of Senate Bills 281-294 which were approved by the Senate and the House and signed into law by Governor Ogilvie on July 18, 1969. According to these Bills, the effective start-up date for the new Department of Corrections was January 1, 1970.

A graphic illustration of Governor Ogilvie's resolve to put his ideas into motion was his creation of the Planning Task Force for the Department of Corrections which was headed by Peter B. Bensinger, who became the newly-created department's first director.

This Annual Report examines, assesses, and documents the progress made since the foundation was laid by the Planning Task Force for the Department of Corrections in 1970.

This Report is dedicated to the members who had the vision, resolve, and tenacity to create the Department; and to Senator John Graham whose commitment to correctional reform was an impetus for the Department while he was alive; and whose spirit continues to inspire us.



The Department's beginnings . . . The Joliet Reception and Classification Center under construction. (Circa 1893).

On August 29, 1833, a convicted burglar named William Hess was escorted to a prison camp in Green County, Illinois to begin serving a three year sentence. Hess is the first inmate on record in the state of Illinois and, for all intents and purposes, this event marked the beginning of the Adult Division.

Since that date, the Adult Division began to take shape and mushroom. Following the abandonment of the Alton Prison in 1867, the Joliet Prison was erected in 1869 and is the Department's oldest facility. In short order, the Pontiac Correctional Center was built (1871), and the Menard Correctional Center was opened in 1878. In the first quarter of the twentieth century, the Adult Division saw the addition of the Stateville Correctional Center (1919), and the Vandalia Correctional Center (1923).

Since the creation of the Department of Corrections in 1970, the Adult Division has witnessed additional growth: In 1971 the Vienna Correctional Center was constructed, in 1973 the Sheridan Correctional Center, formerly a center for youth, became a medium-security prison; and in 1977 the Logan Correctional Center was converted from a mental health center to a medium-security facility. In an administrative move made in 1972, the Joliet Prison Complex was divided into the Stateville Correctional Center, and the Joliet Correctional Center. The latter facility contains the Reception and Classification center which receives offenders from the Northern section of the state.

In 1980, two newly-built facilities—the Graham Correctional Center, and the Centralia Correctional Center—were added to the list of institutions under the umbrella of the Adult Division. In 1981, the East Moline Correctional Center will open. This facility, formerly a mental health center, will become a 200-bed minimum security institution.

Today, the Adult Division is responsible for approximately 11,500 persons committed to a term of imprisonment to the Department of Corrections as specified in the Illinois Code of Corrections. This Division has 4,500 employees which include professional, security, technical, administrative, trades and crafts, supervisory, and managerial personnel.

The four maximum security correctional centers are Joliet, Menard, Pontiac, and Stateville. The three medium security correctional centers are Logan, Sheridan, and Vandalia. Vienna is the sole minimum security correctional center. Menard Psychiatric Center, which is considered maximum security, provides a comprehensive and, if necessary, intensive treatment program by a psychiatrist for inmates evaluated to be psychotic or acutely disturbed, or in need of further psychiatric evaluation. The Dwight facility, by itself, houses all female inmates in all the security classifications committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections. In addition, Joliet, Dwight, Vandalia, and Menard serve as the Reception and Classification Centers for admitting all inmates into the Adult Division.

In addition to overseeing the correctional centers, the office of the Assistant Director is responsible for Advocacy Services, Canine Unit, Correctional Industries, Office of the Chief Record Officer, and the Office of the Transfer Coordinator.

In July 1979, the Adult Division implemented the Department's Canine Unit, initially used to assist in the major shakedown of the Stateville Correctional Center, the Unit has become an integral part of the Administration's commitment to maintain safe and secure institutions. The Unit performs unannounced searches of all adult, community and juvenile facilities. Buildings, staff, inmates, visitors and vehicles are searched in order to deter the flow of contraband. As a result of these searches, immense amounts of marijuana, and other forms of contraband have been kept out of the Department's facilities. The searches have led to the arrest, conviction, or disciplinary action against violators. The notable success of this Unit has been recognized across the nation, and other states have consulted the Illinois Department of Corrections for information on implementing a similar program.

The Department's commitment to uniformity of standards and procedures resulted in the Adult Division creating the position of Chief Record Officer in July 1979. The intent of this position is to standardize all record office functions and procedures. Presently, the major area of concern is in sentence calculation and court orders regarding inmate sentences. In accordance with Administrative Directives, this position has established record office procedures. The Chief Record Officer monitors the compliance of each institution to the Administrative Directives through regular audits of all record office procedures.

The Office of the Transfer Coordinator is essential to the operation of the Adult Division. It recommends the processing, movement and transfer of any and all inmates throughout the Adult Division including Reception and Classification, to pre-release in a community correctional center. Routinely, the Transfer Coordinator distributes the inmate population, considering the capacities of each institution and classification of inmates. This office is directly involved in the processing and placement of inmates with special security, medical, and program needs. Additionally, the Transfer Coordinator recommends to the Assistant Director administrative transfers for inmates who are a disruptive influence. The Transfer Coordinator has been directly involved in the Director's Task Force on Classification to make recommendations for revising the current system.

Throughout FY '80, the number one challenge of the Adult Division has been coping with the spiraling inmate population and the attendant needs of an inmate incarcerated for longer periods of time in aging and deteriorating facilities which maintain the majority of the inmate population. Pontiac Correctional Center, constructed in 1871, with a capacity for 2,000

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inmates, is presently maintaining, 1,878 inmates. Menard Correctional Center, constructed in 1878 with a capacity for 2,620 inmates, is presently maintaining 2,603 inmates. Joliet Correctional Center, constructed in 1869 with a capacity for 1,250 inmates, is presently maintaining 1,321 inmates. Stateville Correctional Center, constructed in 1919 with a capacity for 2,250 inmates, is presently maintaining 2,186 inmates.

To address the critical issue of bedspace, the Graham, and the Centralia Correctional Centers, both medium-security facilities capable of housing 750 inmates each, began admitting inmates in the Fall of 1980. Additionally, the East Moline Correctional Center is scheduled to open in early 1981. This facility will have the capacity for 200 minimum-security inmates. Also, three satellite facilities of approximately 50 inmates opened in Fiscal Year 1981. One Unit is located at the Fairgrounds in Springfield, Illinois. Another Unit is adjacent to the Vandalia Correctional Center, and the third is located in Hardin County under the authority of the Vienna Correctional Center.

One of the more ambitious Adult Division Programs undertaken in FY '80 was the Road Camp program. This effort allows 120 carefully-screened inmates from eight correctional facilities to clean up debris along Illinois highways. This program is coordinated with the Department of Transportation which provides tools and equipment. In addition to providing a valuable public service to the state, this program offers constructive work to inmates. The inmates in this program average 50 hours per month, collecting an average of 4,000 bags of debris per month. This nets the inmate a small stipend and is cost free to the taxpayers.

Recognizing the effectiveness of the accreditation process as a "management tool", the Adult Division initiated and implemented Administrative Directives in the Fall 1979. Throughout FY'80, the Adult Division consolidated and standardized procedures in the following 13 major areas: general administration; employee management; fiscal; operations; security; processing of inmates; record offices; inmate management; inmate programming; inmate privileges; advocacy services; correctional industries; and canine unit. The Directives create a framework for direction and evaluation. This system provides much needed structure to the Adult Division and has facilitated smooth and centralized operations at each facility. Each Warden is held accountable for his institution being in compliance with the Administrative Directives. The Directives provide for an internal audit of policy and procedure by institutional staff on a regular basis and an external audit by Adult Division staff at least once per year.

In July 1979, the adult institutions began to report to the office of the Assistant Director through a monthly reporting system providing basic data heretofore not maintained. The standardized information includes a "monthly snapshot" of the activity of each institution, including overall operation of the physical plant, labor-management relations, and inmate programming. This system is designed to track each institution in order that the Adult Division staff can review and analyze institutions of comparable population and security classification regarding delivery of services, trends, and offer significant feedback in areas considered critical by the Assistant Director.

In March 1980, the first inmate was transferred from the Stateville Correctional Center Condemned Unit to the recently renovated Condemned Unit at the Menard Correctional Center. This controversial move was initiated by the rapid expansion of the Department's inmate population including the Death Row population. The Department accepted one inmate in Death Row in 1977; entered 3 in 1978; 14 in 1979, and 14 in the first six months of 1980. Based on these projections, the Department planned the renovation at Menard Correctional Center to accommodate a larger population of death row inmates and to provide better services than the Stateville facility, in regard to access to the law library, recreation, exercise and medical services.

In conjunction with the move of the Training Academy to the Concordia Complex in Springfield, Illinois, a centralized recruitment and hiring effort for correctional officers was undertaken by the Adult Division. The centralized hiring process provides a standardized statewide system for recruitment, screening, training, and certification of qualified candidates as Correctional Officers.

Reports on the Advocacy Unit, Prison Industries, and Accreditation are contained in other sections of this report.



During a surprise search at dawn at the Stateville Correctional Center, a dog from the Canine Unit searches vehicle for contraband. The Canine Unit is one of the Adult Division's most heralded efforts. (Photo Courtesy: Chicago Tribune)

With the marriage of the Illinois Youth Commission and the Department of Public Safety in 1970, the Juvenile Division assumed a greater role in providing programs and services in accordance with its mandate to "provide care, custody, treatment and rehabilitation for the persons committed to it." This is effected through a network of seven youth centers, five residential centers, after-care services, and the Unified Delinquency Intervention Services, (UDIS).

While population figures have remained relatively constant, the resolve to cultivate more sophisticated security measures, more capable staff, and more relevant programs has intensified.

Some of the efforts which mark this commitment in the residential centers are:

- Vastly improved clinical services with an emphasis on assessing needs, on reintegrative counseling, and on enabling residents to exhibit self-control;
- Multi-pronged recreation programs which include provisions for alcoholic and drug prevention projects, volunteer involvement, and consolidated recreational schedules;
- Educational efforts which foster marketable skills in the young;
- Refined security procedures which include staff training and use of sophisticated equipment to monitor movement; issuance of procedural manuals which act as a guide for all staff;
- Continued programs which enable crews of young men to spruce up public park areas.

As a result of the concerted thrust to address these areas, residents have been better serviced, and there have been fewer cases of runaways and incidents of violence in the youth centers.

The residential centers were originally conceived as a way-station for youth labeled "minimum-security." Today these facilities are fully-equipped to handle the diverse needs of the youths they accommodate. The foci of the centers range from those which are survival-oriented, to those meeting the needs of special education students, to those which are therapeutically-centered.

Despite the varying emphases, each center operates under the philosophy of reintegrating each student into his home community, and encourages consistent and complex associations with many agencies and organizations in both the public and private sector in achieving this goal.

In February 1980, the state's four regional correctional programs were dissolved and re-emerged under a new Residential Center Unit with five centers under its umbrella. Its main headquarters are in Springfield.

In the past decade, the Division has released nearly 20,000 youth to the community. Juvenile Parole Services has provided a mechanism for supervising these youth in assuring their smooth transition from the institution to the community. This is done through after-care services, group home placement, foster home placement, school re-entry, vocational training, job counseling and family counseling.

An assessment of services determined that youth would be better served under a two-area model instead of under four regions. Accordingly, a reorganization was implemented during Fiscal Year '80 with the resolve to render more personalized services.

The final Juvenile Division link, UDIS, represents a commitment to divert young people from further penetration into the correctional system, and to demonstrate the feasibility of short-term community-based corrections utilizing the case-management model of service delivery. The services provided by this entity include advocacy, group home placement, vocational training, educational tutoring, wilderness-stress programs, and psychiatric treatment.



With wheelbarrow, shovels, rakes, and hoes in tow, youth at Illinois Youth Center—DuPage put finishing touches on their "Experience Garden." This is one of the many activities offered under the banner of the Juvenile Division.

## Juvenile Division

## Community Services Division

The origin of community services to released offenders is grounded in the concept and practice of parole, the conditional release of offenders from a correctional institution under supervision. This concept, fully established by the turn of the century in Illinois, stressed the compliance to rules of supervision and return to a correctional facility for violation of those rules.

In Illinois, the first steps to developing such programs began with the creation of work release centers. Legislation passed in 1968 enabled the establishment of such centers, and the first opened in October of that year in Joliet. It was located directly adjacent to the Stateville Correctional Center with limited staff and resources.

In early 1969, a work release program for females was opened on the grounds of the Dwight Correctional Center.

With the establishment of the Department of Corrections, efforts were initiated to organize work release under a consistent philosophy and operation. The overall goal of the work release program was to provide the opportunity for the offender to work in the community while living in a community-based residential facility with supervision and counseling available within that facility. With the money the work releasee earned, he paid for his room and board, supported his dependents, paid taxes, saved money, and paid for his personal items. The purpose of this program was to prepare the offender for parole supervision and for the problems of re-entering society after a prison term.

Between 1969 and 1975, other centers opened in Carbondale, Peoria, and Chicago. The Dwight Work Release Center was relocated to Chicago.

Parole Supervision, under the newly created Department of Corrections, initiated changes in the role of the parole agent. Qualifications of personnel hired as parole agents moved from stressing law enforcement backgrounds to requiring a college degree in the social sciences. Emphasis was placed on developing the role of the parole agent as client-centered and providing the parolee with access to a variety of services. The duties of supervision continued as well as the task of returning violators to correctional institutions. By 1975, the title of Parole Agent was changed to Correctional Parole Counselor and a casework approach was used.

In 1977, work release programs were renamed Community Correctional Centers to more accurately reflect the role of the center as being a community-based correctional facility with security programs.

The Community Services Division was officially established on June 1, 1979, to gain greater efficiency of operations and to obtain a closer integration of re-entry services to clients. Two geographic management areas were established for both parole (re-named Community Supervision) and work release (Community Correctional Centers). A Community Resource Unit was created to develop a unified approach to obtaining and monitoring resources available through local, state, federal and private agencies.

In its 1980 Program Plan, the Community Services Division established the objective of expanding community correctional centers bedspace by 40% by the end of Fiscal Year '80. The division met—and surpassed—this objective as population figures bear out: Population within community correctional centers has expanded from 422 in January, 1979; to 720 in July, 1980. Under the Community Services Division, more emphasis is being placed on providing standard procedures and on increasing staff to assure that adequate security is available for the safe operation of the program and protection of the community.

Strong emphasis is now being placed on the dual role in parole of meeting client needs by providing services, while still supervising clients to minimize the potential threat to public safety.

One goal set for Community Supervision was the creation of a case classification/workload management system. In this, case classification of all parolees and mandatory-supervised releasees is evaluated according to standard, validated scales based on both individual client needs, as well as on their supervision level needs.

The mission of the Community Resource Unit includes facilitating the use of resources already available in the community, and the development and monitoring of contractual agreements with service providers for delivery to offenders being released from prison.

Illinois has experienced the birth and gradual growth of community corrections within the past decade. With the prison population expected to steadily increase over the coming decade, the Community Services Division will be prepared to provide responsible, cost-effective re-entry services and alternatives to traditional incarceration.

1970: Birth: Department of Corrections  
1971: Volunteer Program Launched

### VOLUNTEER SERVICES UPDATE

While volunteers were familiar figures in prison settings long before the Department of Corrections was created, their roles were usually limited to the Chaplaincy Department.

Today there are more than 700 citizens regularly serving in the state's juvenile and adult correctional facilities in many diverse roles. Volunteers are carefully recruited and screened, given orientation and training, and placed in assignments which match their skills and abilities with the institution's needs.

The establishment of a structured program of volunteer administration began in mid 1971, when the position of Chief of Volunteer Services was created. The position is now part of the newly-organized Program Services office. Administrative Regulations were written mandating the designation of a Volunteer Services Coordinator at each institution, with responsibility for planning and coordinating citizen involvement programs and for maintaining records and time sheets on volunteer hours.

Initially, the Volunteer Services office gave direction to such demonstration projects as the Volunteers in Parole Program which was developed in cooperation with the American Bar Association as an example of ways in which young lawyers could be "matched" with incarcerated persons to assist them in their reintegration into the community upon release. While this program was eventually phased out, the one-on-one concept and the service brokerage aspect continued.

The Volunteer Services office worked closely with the Illinois Jaycees in developing a policy which led to the formation of inmate chapters in all adult institutions. That relationship continues today, with 15 institutional chapters—six at Stateville alone—providing one of the strongest citizen participation programs in the Adult Division.

In 1975, the Volunteer Services office was charged with the responsibility of designing the concept of the Leisure Time Activities program and, for the next four years, the office coordinated both LTA and volunteer services. By 1979, when a full-time Chief of Leisure Time Services was employed and duties transferred, the staff had grown from 5 to 70.

Today, the focus of the Volunteer Services office is on the development of well-structured citizen involvement programs in all institutions, from application of basic management principles to the recruitment and the selection of qualified citizens to meet institutional needs. The office also serves as liaison to autonomous citizen groups providing services to inmates and their families.

Probably the most powerful impetus to the development of solid, well-managed volunteer programs has been the Department's goal of gaining accreditation for its institutions through compliance with the American Correctional Association Standards. In-service training for volunteer coordinators for the past two years has centered on interpretation of the standards relating to citizen involvement and the development of the Department's own set of standards, designed to strengthen the volunteer program and at the same time establish controls to prevent abuse of the system.

The Department entered the '80s with four full-time volunteer coordinators: three in adult institutions; one in a juvenile facility. This was four more positions than there were when the volunteer services program was formalized, but far from adequate in terms of supervising more than 700 volunteers. A major goal of the next decade will be to gain support for paid positions in each of the institutions in order to maximize the potential program resources available through citizen participation.

## Community Corrections

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Outside entertainers help reduce tension in correctional centers by donating their time to perform for inmate audiences. The Great Lakes Navy Band, pictured here, volunteered their time for two performances at the Joliet Correctional Center.

1971: Comprehensive Legislation Program Completed

LEGISLATION

The Department of Corrections was active in the legislative arena during the 81st General Assembly. The Department has taken a more pro-active stance in presenting proposed legislation and the General Assembly was receptive to most IDOC needs.

In the Capital Development arena, appropriations were made for upgrading institutions and for developing a feasibility study for a new correctional center within the state.

Gains were made in the Correctional Industries Division with the hope of increasing job opportunities and the scope of our manufacturing capabilities with the accent on giving inmates marketable skills which can be useful to them upon their release.

Below is a breakdown of Corrections-oriented legislation acted upon during the 81st General Assembly. A description, the Department's position on the legislation, and the status as of July 3, 1980, are delineated:

BILL	DESCRIPTION	SPONSOR	STATUS	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS POSITION
S.B. 093	Amends the Unified Code of Corrections to add House Arrest as a sentencing alternative. Identifies pre-requisites to sentence of House Arrest, place of confinement, authorized absences, period of confinement, and incidents of House Arrest. Prescribes consequences of violations of conditions of confinement under House Arrest.	Grotberg	Judiciary II	Supported
H.B. 3429	Amends the Unified Code of Corrections to authorize the Department to establish Travel and Allowances Revolving Funds for released persons, to be funded from appropriations for committed, paroled, and discharged prisoners. Amends Code of Criminal Procedure of 1983, Proceedings Prior to Trial-Arraignment, providing payment to Public Defender, deletes amount of excess payment must be approved by Chief Judge of the Circuit. Provides that all entities which contract with the State, its political units, its agencies, its public institutions or not-for-profit corporations chartered in Illinois, may purchase from the Department of Corrections goods or services used in the performance of such contracts. Provides that proceeds received from the sale of property under the control of the Division of Correctional Industries shall be deposited into the Working Capital Revolving Fund if such property was originally purchased with funds therefrom. Provides that the medical expenses of any person incarcerated in a county jail who was convicted of a felony under State law or who is awaiting trial from the alleged commission of a felony under State law, who is not at that time under sentence of a federal court or a court of a State other than Illinois, up to \$2,500 shall be paid by the county and the amount of such medical expenses in excess of \$2,500 shall be paid by the Department of Public Aid, if the person has been determined eligible for medical assistance under the Illinois Public Aid Code; otherwise the cost over \$2,500 shall be paid by the Department of Corrections.	Vinson	Passed Both Houses	Supported
H.B. 3511	Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. Provides that the interest or other income from money deposited with the Department of Corrections by an individual in an adult institution shall accrue to the resident benefit fund.	Friedrich	Passed Both Houses	Supported
H.B. 919	Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. Denies Probation to any defendant convicted of a felony committed while such defendant was on bail on a felony charge.	Simmons	Interim Study Calendar	Supported

1972: School District No. 428 Opens

SCHOOL DISTRICT 428

While academic and vocational services have been a strong component of correctional program services for many years, Corrections School District 428 has grown along with the Department over the past decade. Beginning as a concept in the early '70s, the School District held its first official meeting in July 1972. Garnering resources from the Illinois Board of Higher Education, the Illinois Community College Board, the Illinois State Board of Education and a host of eligible grants, the School District began to build and shape sequential offerings for juvenile, elementary and secondary graduation, Adult Basic Education and General Education Development (G.E.D.) programming, pre-vocational and vocational training as well as two- and four-year degree graduation opportunities. Currently, 37% of the adult population, and 86% of the juvenile population avail themselves of the wide variety of academic and vocational options. School District 428 is now administered by the Program Services Division.



One of the vocational offerings at the Sheridan Correctional Center is a class in meat cutting. Here an instructor teaches inmates about the equipment, cutting and wrapping of meat, and labeling of meat. Classes like these give residents marketable skills which can be used upon their release from prison.

Significant activities and resources placed in the facilities during the decade include the PLATO computer-based education system, joint contractual agreements with two- and four-year colleges as well as with area vocational centers, (G.E.D) instruction and testing, media and curriculum development services, bi-lingual classes and closed-circuit TV capability at two centers. A complete Special Education district was formed to service corrections. After several visitations by the Illinois State Board of Education Supervision and Recognition Section, the School District was given full school recognition.

Fiscal year '80 became the culmination and pivotal period for many new programs. Enrollment in college courses was exceptionally high as inmate availability for classes increased. Expanded vocational options, remodeled program facilities and unified competency-based curriculum headed the list of achievements. The next corrections' decade will see several developments to improve service delivery by School District 428: New construction of vocational-technical buildings in the adult division, expansion of PLATO to the remaining adult centers and many juvenile facilities, increased use of closed-circuit television systems, full dissemination of Special Education services, and cooperative ventures with Prison Industries.

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## 1973: Office of Operations Established

### OFFICE OF OPERATIONS

In what was deemed as a major addition to the Department's administrative structure, the Office of Operations was created in 1973. It is now charged with providing staff services for food services, internal investigations, security, safety and sanitation, engineering and mechanical services, farm operations, the Apprehension Unit, and the Bureau of Detention Standards and Services.

During Fiscal Year '80, Operations completed its final pre-occupancy consultation role by continuing to monitor progress of the Graham and the Centralia Correctional Centers along with architects and the Capital Development Board.

The Dietary Department distributed nearly 2 million meals over the previous years bringing the total number of meals served in Fiscal Year '80 to 14.1 million. Master menus, created separately for each Division, assure daily dietary requirements as established by national dietary standards. An additional 352,250 meals for medically-prescribed therapeutic diets were served. Preliminary development of dietary service standards was aimed to function as a basis for Department-wide consistency in:

- food preparation and service
- staffing patterns
- equipment
- security procedures
- sanitation practices

The Dietary Department continued to function under the direction of one food administrator in the Adult Division, and one in the Juvenile Division.

The Internal Security Investigations Unit, expanded in scope and sophistication, became a viable complement to the Operations Division based on its solid record in its premiere year of existence: The Unit responded to more than 500 referrals including incidents of physical assault and injury, contraband trafficking, mistreatment complaints, escapes, and staff misconduct. A number of investigations, some involving inmates and others involving staff—resulted in disciplinary actions, terminations, and referrals for criminal prosecution. At mid-year, a polygraph examiner was added to the staff. Currently, an average of 50 examinations a month are scheduled and this service results in shortening the time required to complete investigations as well as in providing prompt assistance to investigations conducted by institutional staff.

The Bureau of Detention Standards and Services as required by statute, inspected each county and municipal jail and juvenile detention home at least once in Fiscal Year '80. By administrative order, Bureau staff also inspected each Department-operated institution and facility.

Based on the results of the Governor's Committee to Review Standards, Bureau staff completed revision of existing standards for county and municipal jails and juvenile detention homes. The results are pending approval by the Legislature's Joint Committee on Administrative Rules. Upon approval, the revised standards will be published.

The Bureau was given an added responsibility and an added dimension after the Legislature amended the existing statute relative to the establishment of standards for county-operated juvenile shelter care facilities and monitoring their compliance. Bureau staff developed appropriate standards which are in the process of final preparation for publication in the Illinois Register.

The ever-expanding role of the Apprehension Unit prompted the addition of two staff who are based in Downstate Illinois. More than 600 parole violators, escapees, and other persons on unauthorized absence, in both the Adult and Juvenile Divisions, were returned to Department custody by the Apprehension Unit from various locations both in and out-of-state. Funeral escort security, body guard service, and criminal history investigations were also provided.



*In preparation for the huge meals which must be served daily, an inmate husks corn. Operations oversees Food Services—one of the most vital aspects of the Department.*

## 1973: PLANNING AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT BORN

### POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The Policy Development Division has undergone several administrative—and name changes. An entity with an identical purpose, the Office of Planning and Research, initiated in mid-1973, was responsible for the agency's information systems, planning coordination, and research and evaluation. Soon after its creation, however, the Office was decentralized.

In 1979, the current administration assessed a need to revive the Division and centralize the Office. Consequently, it was recreated by combining Planning, Research and Evaluation, and Training under one umbrella. Several months later, the Information Services Unit was assigned to this Division.

The Division is establishing mechanisms for developing, coordinating and monitoring department-wide policy, as well as devising procedures for identifying major problems, conducting policy analyses, and setting major objectives and priorities.

This past year, the research staff has been actively involved in improving the methods used to project prison population trends, in assisting in the validation of proposed classification instruments, in studying inmate attitudes toward determinate sentencing, and in assessing the impact of legislative changes in the criminal code on variations in the admission and release rate from prison. Improving the quality of basic information also is a primary concern of the research staff. Also, data archiving is now required of all projects to provide for secondary analysis.

Future Division focus will be on:

- Aiding the Department's efforts to effectively manage inmate populations through implementing and refining classification systems for adults and juveniles.
- Accurately monitoring and projecting future prison and supervision populations.
- Providing the Department with staff skilled to carry out the critical job functions through effective pre-service training to all new employees and in-service training with special emphasis on supervisory and management training.
- Designing and developing manual and automated management information systems and an automated offender tracking system that will assist in setting policy and program directions for the Department.
- Enhancing the operating effectiveness of the Department by improving the planning, program development, resource allocation and evaluation capabilities of the Department.

While the Information Services Unit was recently placed under the banner of the Policy Development Division, it is not a new DOC entity. In 1971, a statewide Correctional Information System (CIS) was introduced in the State making Illinois the first State to implement an automated, highly-sophisticated computer system with on-line capabilities. Illinois was also the first to utilize Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds for the development of a corrections network encompassing the entire state. The primary purpose of this original system was to centralize information availability.

In order to provide direct institutional information, a second offender system, the Correctional Institution Management Information System (CIMIS), was started in 1975 at the Stateville Correctional Center under the name of Manpower. CIMIS has since been extended to all of the maximum security centers. This system is designed to assist prison personnel in the day-to-day operation of the prison. Officers are able to call up any previous information entered about the resident, such as assignment, history, and sentence information. While all the information it collects is available for use on a variety of reports produced on a regular basis, the primary emphasis of the system is on serving those who use it in the course of performing their daily duties. Eventually CIS and CIMIS are scheduled to be combined into one offender-based information system.

Within the next year, CIMIS will continue to expand in the adult institutions and a direct computer link to Cook County will be implemented. This interface will allow the Department to obtain Cook County's information on residents prior to their arriving at the Joliet Reception and Classification Center.

Plans are also underway by Information Services Unit to implement a commodities control system at all the institutions and to expand the payroll system capabilities.

A report on strides being made in training is contained under the Training Academy section of this Annual Report.

## 1973: PROGRAM SERVICES DIVISION ESTABLISHED

### PROGRAM SERVICES

Established in 1973, the Office of Program Services was designed as a service conduit—to plan and implement services to residents and staff in both the Adult and the Juvenile Division. Under the umbrella of this Division are School District 428, chaplaincy services, library services, clinical services, medical services, leisure time services, and volunteer services. Contained in this section are updates on the medical, counseling and chaplaincy efforts. Accounts of the efforts launched in School District 428, leisure time services, and volunteer services are delineated in other sections of this report.

### HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

In 1970, no concentrated attempt had been made by the Department to consolidate and centrally administer health services as each warden and superintendent developed health care resources "as best they could." However, in late 1972, a technical assistance contract obtained from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) enabled the agency to survey the Department's health services under the direction of Dr. Kenneth Babcock, M.D., former President of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH). Immediately prior to the awarding of this contract, a Medical Services Administrator was appointed as a member of the Program Services staff.

Today the Department has developed a system of in-service education at each facility as well as at the Training Academy level. The Illinois Training Academy curriculum provides basic first aid training, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, training in the Problem Oriented Medical Record (POMR), and sessions on Pharmacology and Communication. Each institution offers in-service instruction to complete Academy Training. The Academy has coordinated health care and management programs in conjunction with various health-oriented agencies nationwide.

The Department's Problem Oriented Record System developed by the Michael Reese School of Health Science, standardized the forms for all institutions, and for the four major reception centers, which facilitate quick diagnoses. The newly-developed Health Care Standards mandate the basic component of the intake health appraisal, as well as offer a standardized approach to health care in the Agency.

Currently, all inmates requiring surgery are sent to local community hospitals. Procedures normally done in a physician's office or ambulatory care setting are still performed on-site.

Revitalized efforts in health classification, coupled with the recruitment effort, have enabled the Department to hire highly-skilled technicians and nurses and former armed services corpsmen; and has allowed the Department to provide a supervised protocol-related triage system of primary health care on a consistent basis.

Per Dr. Babcock's recommendation, Patient Services Coordinators were appointed at each institution to monitor the activities of the medical units, and to develop plans and budgets. These positions were upgraded to Medical Unit Administrators in 1975, and this person or his designee schedules hours, monitors patient care and sanitation, acts as a liaison between the institution and community facilities to maximize the utilization of community resources, and assists in the development and administration of the health care unit budget with the assistance of the Health Services Administrator. Currently, Stateville and Pontiac have both an appointed Medical Director, and a Health Care Unit Administrator.

Other recommendations made by Dr. Babcock which are now realities include:

- the establishment of comprehensive planning at each facility
- the appointment of the Director of Dental Services
- a recommendation for improvements in the scope of dental services.

The Office of Health Services Administration now employs five persons, assists facility administrators in the development of comprehensive medical contracts, recommends the establishment of additional medical positions, provides annual assessments of each health care facility to the Administrator, participates in recruitment and interviewing, provides the Transfer Coordinator with health-related information on residents to assure suitable facility placement, monitors the Problem Oriented Medical Record program, provides orientation for newly-hired Health Care Unit Administrators. An all-time high of \$20 million will be spent on health care in the Illinois Department of Corrections in fiscal year 1981. This appropriation will enable the Department to continue to make revolutionary advances in the health arena. Dr. Babcock's recommendations, coupled with court-intervention and concern by the Department, have monumentally shaped the Department's health care program.

### CHAPLAINCY DEPARTMENT

Over the past year there has been a move to inculcate more creative programs into the Chaplaincy Department. Accordingly, the Division has moved from providing religious services and religious education to developing special weekend religious retreats, showing religious movies and promoting discussion groups afterward, maintaining religious tape libraries for the residents to listen to various sermons, and listening to scripture readings as an attempt to bring families and residents together in worship services.

Clinical pastoral education curriculum accredited by the Association for Clinical Pastoral Education enhanced chaplains' ability to function.

To expand community clergy awareness of the correctional center in their community, orientation programs are also provided.

Over the past year, chaplains have extended themselves beyond the explicit religious role to one which is consistent with the social service mandate of the Chaplaincy Department. Accordingly, clergy have worked actively in such programs as Alcoholics Anonymous, employment assistance, staff training, group therapy, drug abuse, and family and marriage counseling. To augment these activities, chaplains serve on a number of committees within a given institution.

Over the past few years, there has also been an attempt by the Division to provide services to the community; this enables the resident to be viable in the community. These kinds of community services range from the Vienna Correctional Center allowing residents to go off grounds and visit various children's homes and put on religious programs; to the painting of pictures by inmates at the Menard Psychiatric Center, which are placed in child-care facilities at no cost to the facility. These kinds of services enhance the Chaplaincy Department's ability to help the resident provide a sense of stewardship to society.

### CLINICAL SERVICES

Since the first counselor was hired in 1968, the Department's clinical services staff has grown to more than 200. While the majority of counseling staff is correctional counselors, the Department also employs psychologists, social workers, casework supervisors, and clinical services supervisors who are equipped to handle the divergent needs of residents as they adjust to institution life.

Specifically, counselors are responsible for crisis intervention services—specialized treatment programs for the mentally ill, such as at the Menard Psychiatric Center and Dwight Correctional Center Mental Health Unit; substance abuse programs, individual and group counseling, and other efforts aimed at both helping the inmate adjust to prison life and preparing for their return to the community. They also prepare reports, make assessments for the Prisoner Review Board and participate in a variety of committees which affect many aspects of institutional operations.

In the last year, a Department of Counseling Services, under the direction of a Chief of Counseling, was developed. Efforts are being made to focus on counseling standards, job specifications, titles, and other such concerns, with the purpose being to clarify and enrich the counselor's role and participation as a professional member of the total correctional team.

### LIBRARY SERVICES

Despite obstacles to the efficient operation of library services, the Illinois State Library System continued to develop comprehensive library services to adult and juvenile correctional centers. Most local library systems, even though operating on shoestring budgets, managed to increase the circulation and collections in the correctional institutions—in some cases as much as 50%. More impressive was the development of specialized programs responsive to the needs of juvenile and adult offenders. For example, in the Adult Division there were significant audio-visual purchases, expansion of legal services, the opening of branch libraries in locations such as Minimum Security Units, the Condemned Unit; and the development of programs designed to effectively integrate educational/vocational/counseling components with the library. Likewise, in the Juvenile Division, attendance, circulation, collections, and new program initiatives rose.

The Joint Agreement on Library Services continues to be the basis for cooperation between the Department of Corrections and the Illinois State Library System. Although this year — like past years — has been successful, there are plans to evaluate this agreement in an effort to make it more definitive and even more successful.

## 1973 Affirmative Action Established

### AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Assuring and insuring equal employment opportunities for all Department of Corrections' employees were the guiding philosophies behind the creation of the Office of Affirmative Action in 1973. While the Office continues to be governed by this original tenet, it now also provides a myriad of social services to the Department. These areas span discrimination as covered in Title VII, employee assistance programs, recruitment programs, investigation of discrimination complaints, human relations training, minority advancement, and the development and monitoring of the Department's affirmative action plan.

Statistics boast the progress made by this office:

—In 1973, 17.7% of the staff was minority; today, nearly 30% of the staff are minority.

—In 1973, 21.7% of the staff consisted of females; today the female staff composition is 26.3%.

—Minority females represented 4.7% of the staff in 1973; today, they make up 7% of the staff.

The numbers of minorities in decision-making positions have increased on every level of the correctional ladder—a fact not borne out in the statistics. This has been achieved through a concerted effort by Department managers to abide by affirmative action goals and by a resolve from the top down to solicit and cultivate minorities at every employment spectrum through extensive recruitment efforts.

In addition to its commitment to achieve employment parity among its staff, the Office monitors complaints like failure to be hired and upgraded. Additionally, the Office checks all bias charges regarding discipline, sexual harassment, and job assignments. Complaints are tackled and resolved through a variety of mechanisms.

The Office of Affirmative Action is entering the '80s determined to carry out its original mandate of making equal employment opportunity a reality for all employees and clients.

## 1973: Advocacy Office Opens

### OFFICE OF ADVOCACY SERVICES

In 1973, the Illinois Department of Corrections submitted a grant proposal to the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC) for a Youth Advocate Program which came into function in 1974. The objectives of the program were to resolve youth offenders' complaints, serve as a communication bridge between youth offenders and DOC staff, identify unmet service needs, and alleviate the need for judicial intervention in the administrative practices of the juvenile correctional system facilities. Accordingly, youth advocates were granted "carte-blanche" access to juvenile facilities and records. A prisoner advocate for the Adult Division, appointed in 1974, was accorded the same access to entry.

In 1976, the youth advocate and the prisoner advocate programs (adult) merged under the immediate direction of the Chief of Advocacy Services. This monitoring office was embraced by the Adult Division.

The functions of Advocacy Services have remained essentially the same over the years. Individual complaint resolution continues to be a high priority with approximately 2,000 resident complaints answered per year. Nearly every complainant receives an interview and the charge is assessed by a prisoner advocate.

In an effort to open direct lines of communication, Advocacy Services coordinated the first face-to-face forum between residents and the Director. During the exchange, Director Franzen responded to questions from ten Pontiac residents selected by Advocacy Services. The forum, made available to the Pontiac population through a live broadcast over the institution's cable television network, was well-received by the inmates. It is hoped that a similar interchange will be held at the other maximum security facilities in the future.

Advocacy Services has assumed a more active role in analyzing administrative regulations and policy as a prisoner advocate serves on the task force to review and make recommendations for revision of the disciplinary regulations.

A project planned for the upcoming year is an analysis of the current resident grievance procedure. It is hoped that the study will reveal ways to reduce duplication of services by Advocacy Services and result in a more efficient, unified complaint resolution mechanism.

## 1974 Training Academy Opens

### TRAINING ACADEMY

The '70s witnessed greater progress in the area of training, and the '80s promise to reap more fruit in this arena. These assertions can be reinforced when juxtaposed against the history of the training academy.

Just ten short years ago, the Department of Corrections had no formal academy training at any level of involvement in the Department. However, in a very brief period of time, the Department now has a permanent academy facility—the likes of which are UNRIVALED nationwide.

In 1974, the Illinois Department of Corrections began its first formalized academy-type training in rented quarters in the suburbs of Chicago. Space for both teaching and housing were limited and, although dedicated staff made strenuous efforts to develop comprehensive training programs, it was evident that the Department needed a facility which could effectively deal with the problem of corrections training at all levels.

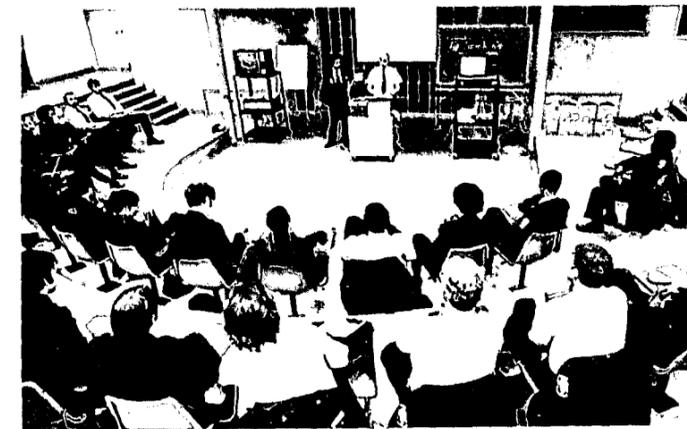
In 1979, the administration, after lengthy planning and with the help of a sympathetic legislative appropriation, contracted for the lease of a former Lutheran Seminary located in the heart of the city of Springfield. During late 1979 and early 1980, most of the staff and equipment of the academy was transferred from the former cramped quarters to a new Department of Corrections Academy on the site of the former Seminary. This coincided with the move of the administrative staff to other quarters on the Concordia campus.

Although some management staff did transfer with the Academy, it was necessary to employ almost totally new instructional staff, and clerical personnel. With hard work and extremely devoted personnel, the first classes began in Springfield in March 1980. Not only was the installation new, but also was the basic curriculum for pre-service correctional officer training. The curriculum overhaul represented a massive undertaking—and a result of long hours and untiring efforts on the part of Academy staff.

The new facility has dormitory space for some 250 students, a full-service cafeteria, a lecture hall with a capacity for over 150 persons, several classrooms with a capacity of 30-40 persons, and most importantly, staff working space for continued development of new and innovative training programs for corrections personnel.

With a definite plan to open several new correctional institutions statewide and the probability for specific training in the Corrections Department, the Academy will have continuing priority in the training of pre-service and in-service training for other occupations throughout the Department.

The '80s represent a decade of promise and progress for the Training Academy. Programs will be added at all levels of Department employment, with a new emphasis on pre-service training, management and supervisory level training and in developing new curriculums and new methods to provide high levels of disciplined, competent training for the Department of Corrections.



Training Academy instructors give pointers to trainees on how to handle the demanding job of correctional officer. Curriculum at the Training Academy is enhanced through the use of audio-visual equipment and other resources.

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## 1975 Leisure Time Office Opens

### LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

After verbalizing a need for vehicles for enabling inmates to "blow off steam," the Department, in 1975, went from rhetoric to reality by creating leisure-time activities units in every major facility. Then in its embryonic stages, activities were primarily limited to the practice of daily yard lines and a strong emphasis on athletic events like boxing and weightlifting. These remain intact since large-scale sports have proven to be an effective management tool.

In addition to these activities, the Department has explored alternatives to traditional recreation in prison with emphasis on individual expression and needs. This stems from an awareness that the leisure time interests and needs of the residents are as diverse and as specialized as those of individuals in the free community.

LTA programs now range from traditional large team sports, to individual sports like jogging and handball, to a wide variety of structured cultural arts programs. Specialized programs like psychocalisthenics (a highly structured exercise and breathing program), Sesame Street, and music therapy are also offered. The goals and objectives of these programs can range anywhere from the reduction of tension and anxiety levels, to self-exploration, to the development of inter-personal communication skills.

*An added dimension of the Leisure Time program is staff participation. Here is Assistant Director Michael P. Lane during a jogging competition held at the Menard Correctional Center. Staff interaction with inmates in leisure time activities breaks down communication barriers and fosters positive relations between inmates and staff.*



*Volleyball is one of the scores of leisure time outlets offered.*

The shift in recreational philosophy is also reflected in a number of operational efforts and policy changes geared to professionalize the field and service delivery within our institution. Every recreational program area has been standardized, including type of equipment and quality of facilities, to budgeting. The adoption of written standards for the adult and juvenile divisions represents a major effort to equalize delivery of services. Moreover, major fiscal commitments have been made to develop excellent recreational facilities in many of the institutions statewide.

Active recruitment of trained LTA professionals and statewide efforts to upgrade and professionalize LTA personnel classifications are indicative of a new orientation. The semantic change from "recreation" to "Leisure Time Activities" reflects this broader scope of program expertise. There is now a much greater capability to hire and retain staff with high degrees of sophistication in their respective areas of field specialization. The sheer increase in numbers of professional LTA positions in the state reflects this new orientation: There were no professional LTA titles utilized in 1970; today, there are 155 officially-designated positions available.

The area of correctional Leisure Time Activities is still in its infancy. A concerted effort will continue to be waged as the LTA office becomes a more dynamic and a more progressive force in corrections.

## 1977 Corrections Industries Conceived

### CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES

The Department has always maintained a Correctional Industries program. Until 1977, however, it was largely poorly-defined, poorly-conceived, and in the main operated autonomously of the Department. In fiscal year '77, Correctional Industries was overhauled and a new, corporate table of organization dominated the tenor and tone of the program.

Correctional Industries, (now under the auspices of the Adult Division,) has increased in scope, productivity, and orientation. It now offers service-oriented programs such as data entry services, furniture reupholstery and auto repair which replicate a private sector work environment as closely as possible. A goal is to provide residents an apparatus for developing good work habits and assuming personal responsibilities, which allow them to function in a self-supporting fashion, to enhance their ability to market themselves and which would net a profit for the particular industry concerned.

Highlights of fiscal year '80 include, but were not limited to the following:  
**INDUSTRIES**

- Correctional Industries accepted orders for office and cell furniture for the new institutions at Centralia and at Hillsboro. This required the establishment of production lines at the Stateville furniture shop and Pontiac sheet metal for the mass production of the order items, quadrupling previous production levels.

- A furniture refinishing shop established at the Logan Correctional Center, produced its first billable items in March 1980.

- The Vienna Correctional opened a timbering program.

- The Sheridan refinishing shop more than doubled its work produced during the first full year in its new building.

Fiscal year '81 will see among others, the development of a drapery shop at the Menard Correctional Center.

To effect smooth operations, Correctional Industries hired a Production Manager, who has amassed 25 years experience in the private sector.

#### FARMS:

- The beef herd was increased by 50 animals; the dairy herd by 15 animals; and pork production by 200 animals.

- One hundred fifty-five additional acres of land were put into production and corn yield exceeded 100 bushels per acre for the first time.

- Inmate tractor drivers completed a 4-H tractor drivers training course.

- New equipment was purchased to permit further increase yields.

#### GENERAL:

- Divisions of Sales and Marketing, and Planning and Product Development were established.

- Sales were increased over fiscal year '79 by approximately \$1 million.

- A job costing system was developed and is in the process of installation.

As visible proof of its determination to establish fiscal accountability, Correctional Industries installed, for the first time in its history, a general ledger. A first-time overview of sales forecasts led to an increase in the sales force.

The new philosophy of Correctional Industries advocates local accountability. This has resulted in increased cost-efficiency.



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**1978 Major Capital Developments: Appropriations Allocated for  
Construction of Hillsboro/Centralia Prisons**

**CAPITAL PROGRAMS**

Capital investment in all of the Department's facilities has markedly increased. In addition to the new facilities at Hillsboro and at Centralia, the conversion of the former mental health facility at East Moline is proceeding according to plan. Replacement of major portions of the Stateville, Kankakee, and St. Charles facilities is underway. The FY'80 Capital program provided funds for the beginning of a massive cellhouse reconstruction project which included 12,877,000 for a 300-bed maximum-security cellhouse at Stateville. In addition, \$11,000,000 is to be provided in FY'81 for a 250-bed unit. Upon completion of this program, demolition of three round cellhouses will be possible when funds are available. Remodeling and rehabilitation in all facilities range from roof replacements to major overhauls of basic plumbing, electrical, water and sewage systems. Architectural/engineering surveys have been completed in the adult institutions to provide a guide for future capital projects.

Repair maintenance projects totaling over \$1.0 million have been completed in FY'80 in much-needed institutional areas. Minor capital projects totaling \$200 thousand have been implemented with a special emphasis on projects involving use of appropriate inmate effort and changes to improve energy conservation within the Department.

A wide-ranging preventive maintenance program has been designed and will be implemented to assure the protection of the state's investment in the Department's facilities.

Activities in FY'80 also provided for in-house planning of a program to convert the Pontiac Correctional Center to an 800-bed medium security facility by re-fencing, remodeling several structures, and demolishing North and South Cellhouses. The early phases of this program will include a new Chicago-based correctional center, for which programming and site analysis funds will be provided in FY'81; and expansion of the Sheridan Correctional Center by adding facilities to accommodate 350 additional beds. Completion of these two major projects totalling approximately \$70 million will allow the conversion of Pontiac Correctional Center to commence.

*An aerial view of the Centralia Correctional Center.*



In FY'81 the Capital Programs Unit will coordinate a capital construction program which will develop to a level in excess of \$140 million in ongoing projects. Following is a complete list of capital development projects launched during Fiscal Year 1980:

**CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS LAUNCHED  
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1980**

INSTITUTION	PROJECT	DOLLAR AMOUNT
DWIGHT CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Parking Lot & Lighting.....	\$210,000
DWIGHT CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Addition to June Addams Hall.....	320,000
*EAST MOLINE COMMUNITY CORREC- TIONAL CENTER	Rehabilitate Mental Health Facility.....	4,266,000
JOLIET CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Rehabilitate Medical Unit.....	2,500,000
JOLIET CORRECTIONAL CENTER	R & R Sally Port & Towers.....	280,000
JOLIET CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Rehabilitate Locking System.....	1,000,000
JOLIET CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Remodel Visitors' Center.....	170,000
ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER-KANKAKEE	New Cottage.....	900,000
ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER-KANKAKEE	New Kitchen & Dining Room.....	500,000
LOGAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER	New Stores Building.....	650,000
LOGAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Expand Dining Room.....	400,000
MENARD CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Rehabilitate Locks.....	271,000
MENARD CORRECTIONAL CENTER	New Warehouse.....	500,000
PONTIAC CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Renovate North, South, West Cellhouses.....	1,300,000
PONTIAC M. S. U.	Two New Residents Units.....	1,872,000
PONTIAC M. S. U.	New Vocational/Educational Building.....	1,028,000
PONTIAC M. S. U.	Two New Guard Towers.....	130,000
ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER-ST.CHARLES	Two(2) New Dormitories.....	1,875,000
ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER-ST.CHARLES	New Dietary Facility.....	1,500,000
SPRINGFIELD WORK CAMP	Rehabilitate Fair Grounds Bldg.....	625,000
STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER	New Residents Unit.....	10,877,000
STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Renovate Chapel.....	495,000
STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Replace Locks in F House.....	1,400,000
STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Energy Work-Eight (8) Bldgs.....	721,000
STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Tower Renovation.....	300,000
VANDALIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Rehabilitate I Dormitory.....	835,000
VANDALIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Firedoors and Locks.....	35,000
VANDALIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Parking Lot & Gatehouse.....	250,000
VANDALIA WORK CAMP	New Work Camp Housing Unit.....	760,000
VIENNA CORRECTIONAL CENTER	Hospital Energy Project.....	85,000
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL APPROPRIATION</b>		<b>\$36,035,000</b>

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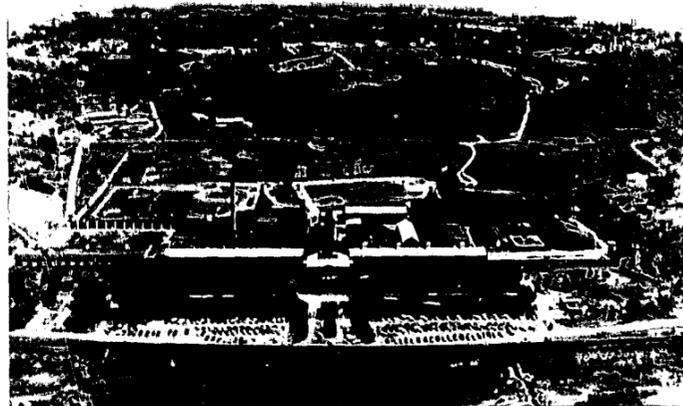
\*The name was changed to the River Bend Community Correctional Center.

## 1979 Vienna Accredited

### ACCREDITATION

The Illinois Department of Corrections has undertaken the process of accreditation as a vehicle for the consistent application of the best correctional practices as operational guidelines. Promulgated by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections (created by the United States Government (LEAA) and the American Correctional Association) the accreditation process involves the application of recognized minimum standards to the everyday operation of the Department's programs and facilities. The process includes an assessment or evaluation of current operation, a review by a trained audit team composed of persons with acknowledged expertise from jurisdictions outside of Illinois, and the development of meaningful "plans of action" to attain standards compliance. The process for individual facilities and programs usually involves a two-year period from the initial "correspondent status" to approved "accreditation status".

To date, five Illinois adult correctional centers have achieved accredited status—Vienna, Menard, Menard Psychiatric, Logan and Vandalia. The Dwight and the Sheridan Centers are in the correspondent status and busily working to achieve the coveted accredited status. Several Community Correctional Centers (Winnebago, Metro-Chicago, Urbana and Southern Illinois-Carbondale) are expected to achieve accreditation in the near future. The Field Services component of the Juvenile Division initiated correspondent status in June 1980 and expects to achieve accreditation in calendar year 1981.



An elevated view of the Menard Correctional Center: The first maximum-security institution in Illinois to win accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

The standards promoted by the Commission on Accreditation represent the best current professional input into minimum guidelines for the operation of a correctional agency. The DOC staff involvement in the process has enhanced the professional development of staff activity and assisted in the formulation of sound goals and objectives for the Department consistent with legislative intent and valid public concerns.

The Commission standards have provided a basis for long-range planning and for the development of appropriate programming for those persons committed and projected to be committed to the State's custody—adult and juvenile. The process does not guarantee successful operation or solve all of the problems encountered in the operation of a correctional agency. It has, however, established meaningful guidelines for the best utilization of resources available for operating of the Department consistent with good public policy.

"Meeting the standards of excellence established by the Commission is a Department priority," said Director Franzen in a recent interview. "I will not allow the Department to rest on its laurels until all of our institutions meet the standards set by the Commission."

## 1979 Management Services Division Established

### MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The Management Services Division illustrates this administration's commitment to consolidate and improve the Department's management systems.

The Division has impacted positively upon the Department's management through the following accomplishments:

- Coordinating the consolidation of over 300 staff from sites statewide, to the new site at the former Concordia campus in Springfield.
- Establishing a new Business Administrator Advisory Group to review proposed changes and to provide vital feedback on areas which require attention in the field business office.
- Making a strong effort to overhaul procedures, and to standardize business office operations department-wide.
- Designing and implementing pilot projects for automation of selected business office applications.
- The Capital Programs unit offering professional expertise to assure that new facility construction and renovation programs are completed in a timely and appropriate manner.
- Providing ongoing technical assistance to various institution and field locations.

The following highlights strides made in individual units within the Division:

#### *Budget Services*

The Budget Services Unit completely revamped the Department's internal budget procedures in FY '80. Under this process, similar programs were reviewed at all locations department-wide. This program review assures a thorough examination of budget requests and is more likely to assure funding in priority areas. More specific guidelines have been issued to field staff concerning the projections of inflation rates and other changes affecting the adequacy of funding levels.

The reorganized Grants Management Section has coordinated the largest Title XX program in criminal justice nationwide.

#### *Management Analysis*

As a result of efforts by this Unit, there is a larger wealth of information available in such areas as staffing, utility usage and costs, food costs and medical expenditures.

During the past fiscal year, the Unit issued standardized procedures for receiving, issuing and valuing inventories. Moreover, the Unit's effort to design and pilot an automated inventory system represents the first step in a total commitment to enhancing the Department's management system through automation within the next five years.

#### *Fiscal Services*

Fiscal Services is standardizing the accounting systems in the Department through the installation of semi-automated bookkeeping systems in all institutions. During the next year, the Unit will be documenting the corresponding accounting procedures and will also review available automated accounting systems for development of a pilot project.

Fiscal Services has also provided consultant services to field locations concerning improvements in the quality of their fiscal records.

#### *Support Services*

The Support Services Unit is coordinating the compilation of a completely revised Business Procedures Manual for the Department. The effort will provide written policy and guidelines for all functions in the Business Office operations in the institutions and other field locations. A new effort was launched with the hiring of a Telecommunications Coordinator to provide assistance to staff in a highly technical area.

#### *Local Medical Payments*

Senate Bill 87 and House Bill 3429, recently passed by the General Assembly, mandate the payments of certain medical costs for prisoners detained in local jails for commission of a state offense. The Division is establishing initial guidelines for administration of this program.

The report on Capital Programs is contained in another section of this Report.

## Director's Message

The baton of responsibility which was seized by the Task Force charged with creating the Department of Corrections in 1970, has now passed on to this administration. Through an array of proposals, that Committee—inspired by the late State Senator John Graham—overhauled the former structure and imbued the new agency with a new spirit, sense of purpose, and offered suggestions for concrete programs. The Committee's suggestions have been a benchmark for management teams and, through trial-and-error, patience, and painstaking effort, subsequent administrations have shaped and molded the Department into what it is today.

Since 1970, the Department has grown in leaps and bounds. As statistics in this report document, the budget has swelled significantly and the staff has doubled. The demands of the Department have become more complex as it has taken on the characteristics of a multinational corporation.

While this report chronicles progress made in the last ten years, some strides deserve highlighting:

—The Training Academy, once a foundering facility—physically, philosophically, and managerially—has been relocated and has the potential to be one of the most potent training facilities in the nation.

—Our efforts at keeping Department operations efficient, effective and under control, have been executed by streamlining operations and procedures; and through devising a check-and-balance systems of evaluations.

—Our commitment to providing leisure time activities to inmates has been more pronounced and effective than at any other period in the history of the Department.

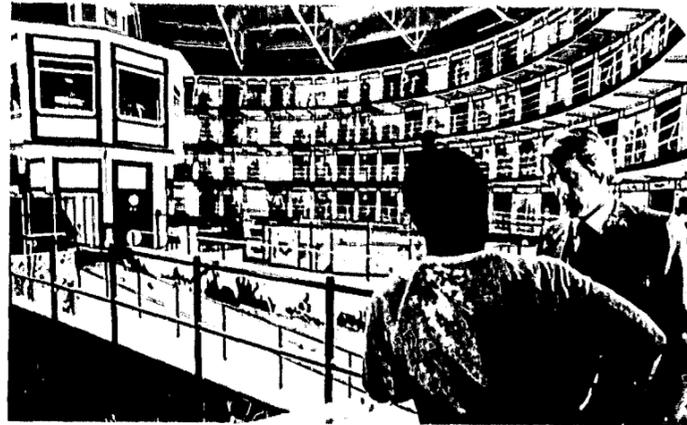
—This agency has put programs in place which will give inmates skills that enhance their marketability and make them more fit to cope with society after they have left the system.

—Through the generosity of the legislature and Governor Thompson, the Department's Capital Development Program has almost changed the entire complexion of the Department—a marked contrast to a decade ago.

—Our commitment to the community has intensified as the Department has become more visible and viable in neighborhoods.

—Through the expertise of the Department's research arm—the Policy Development Division—the Department will assess future trends and effect measures and programs to accommodate these new directions.

—The Department's commitment to upgrading facilities and making them national models is magnified in that this agency surpasses any other system nationwide in the number of adult correctional facilities accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.



While on one of his many on-site visits to the Stateville Correctional Center, Director Franzen takes time out to talk to a resident. The tone of this administration has been marked by high visibility at the state facilities, and by a willingness to open dialogue with inmates.

(Courtesy of Chicago Tribune)

The Department has also forged alliances with the various communities across the state. Here Director Franzen and East St. Louis Mayor Carl Officer shake hands after Mayor Officer signed a contract which pumped thousands of Title XX dollars into an East St. Louis based program designed to locate jobs for ex-offenders. The Title XX program, which doles out funds for similar programs statewide, is administered by Department.



A paramount concern this administration inherited, and which we have begun to address, is the dilemma of operating antiquated, obsolete and unmanageable facilities. This administration has zeroed in on this area and has launched capital development programs which will see the demolition of the North and South cellhouses at the Pontiac Correctional Center in the next few years. Additionally, we have laid out a blueprint and have taken the first steps toward overhauling the Stateville Correctional Center with the purpose of making it more manageable. We are in the embryonic stages of constructing a medium-security facility in the Chicago area. This administration has set its sights toward other centers which need physical facelifts; however, completing the work started by this administration will be the challenge of the leaders who take the baton after we have passed it on.

A new syndrome which threatens to pose a formidable challenge in the future has surfaced; corrections forecasters predict that even the most aggressive strides will not allay this trend. Indeed, a public attitude which has manifested itself in tougher legislation against criminals, threatens to have a corrosive impact on the population of prisons statewide. This public mood, symptomatic of an attitude which has a rippling effect nationwide, will see a swelling in the prison population which will be unparalleled in the Department's history.

This public attitude has a counterproductive effect on our efforts in the community. Statistics have borne out that inmates sentenced to an alternative program stand a much greater chance of returning to the community with a resolve never to enter the prison system. However, because of the pervasive public attitude against criminals, the Department finds itself in a "Catch-22" situation: Inmates who serve their term in community correctional centers have a greater chance of not going to prison; yet, the public will no longer tolerate criminal elements in the community—regardless of the offense. This is bound to thwart Department-initiated efforts to develop alternative programs in the community. To find a solution to the spiraling population—while devising alternatives to incarceration—will be the litmus test that future administrations will face.

Corrections, by its very nature, is a breeding ground for problems. That is why we are heartened by the progress we have made; indeed, many efforts have catapulted the Department into the national limelight. This distinction has been earned through the tireless effort of a dedicated staff unwavering in their resolve to do their collective part to move the agency forward.

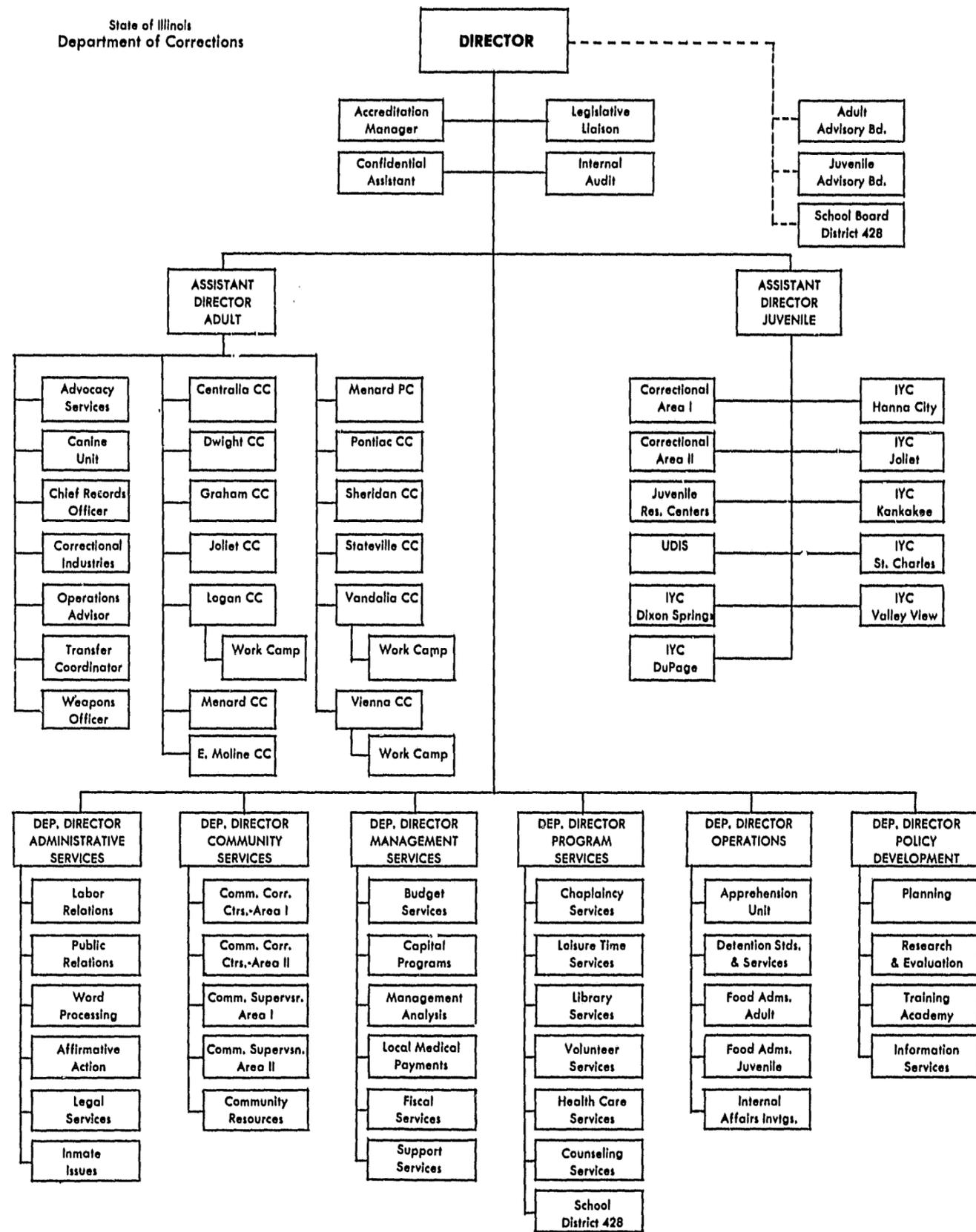
The legacy passed on to us from the Task Force on Corrections, was a solid one which we were able to build upon. It is my hope that when future administrations inherit the Department, they can credit this administration for having devised strategies, and put an agenda in motion which stimulated the Department to achieve greater heights.

When our contribution is evaluated, I hope this administration will be viewed as one which provided a catalyst for progress and one which enabled this Department to remain a viable force in the '90s.



Building for the '80s is a Department mandate. At a press conference, Director Franzen announces plans for the construction of a medium-security 500-bed Chicago-based prison. Flanking Director Franzen are (from left) William A. Redmond, Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, and Dantel Well, and Robert Stuart, Chairman and Vice Chairman respectively of the Special Joint Legislative Advisory Committee on Corrections which recommended the building of the prison.

## Director's Forum



POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1980

ADULT CENTERS

Dwight	359
Joliet Corr.	648
Joliet R & C	707
Logan	777
Menard Corr.	2501
Menard Psych.	332
Pontiac	1840
Sheridan	485
Stateville	2190
Vandalia	798
Vienna	731
TOTALS	11467

ADULT CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Ending June 1980

Commitment County of Cook	62%
Residency County of Cook	59%
Native Illinois	63%
Not Married	60%
No Education Beyond 8th Grade	84%
Commitment for Murder	12%
Class X or Class I	40%
Hispanic	2%
Black	58%
White	39%
Male	97%
Female	3%

Age At Commitment

17 or younger	4%
18-20	27%
21-24	28%
25-29	20%
30-34	9%
35-39	5%
40-44	3%
45-49	2%
50 or older	2%

Vital Statistics

JUVENILE CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

1,165 youths were at twelve youth centers as of June 30, 1980  
 1,115 (96%) were male  
 Average Age—16 years, 3 months  
 553 (47.56) were Black  
 130 (11.1%) were Hispanic  
 480 (41.2%) were White  
 48% were from Cook County  
 1,146 youths were on parole as of June 30, 1980

JUVENILE CENTERS POPULATION

Dixon Springs	54
DuPage (Girls)	51
DuPage (Boys)	23
Hanna City	75
Joliet	120
Joliet(IRU)	28
Kankakee	66
St. Charles	265
St. Charles (R & C)	121
Valley View	217

Data are provided as of June 30, 1980. Figures include those in residence and those on authorized absence from the Centers.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS

FISCAL YEAR 1980

Est. Annual Expend	\$7,416,600.00
Average Daily Number Of Residents	567
Cost Per Resident Per Year (Gross)	13,080.00

LESS:

Maintenance Paid By Residents	337,015.00
Family Support Payments	135,880.00
State and Federal Taxes Paid	234,270.00

Total Resident Payments	707,174.00
Average Payment Per Resident Per Year	1,247.00

LESS:

Title XX Reimbursement	5,855,000.00
Average Federal Reimbursement Per Resident Per Year	10,328.00
Net Cost Per Resident Per Year	1,505.00

Total Resident Earnings (up to 28.6%)	1,608,164.74
Daily Rate of Bed Occupancy	101%
Daily Employment Rate of Residents	63%
Total Resident Served in Community Correctional Centers	2,640

**OVERVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT**

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Adult Population	7,268	6,475	6,196	6,005
Number of Female Offenders (included in total figure)	127	110	108	125
Paroled Adults	3,103	2,039	1,883	3,100
Juvenile Population	1,166	2,058	1,715	956
Number of Female Juvenile Offenders (included in total above)	122	255	117	101
Community Correctional Centers Population	93	207		335
Number of Juveniles Paroled	2,452	2,285	1,772	2,688
Department of Corrections Budget	53,766,498.50	63,944,695.00	72,938,917.39	66,991,635.00
Capital Development Appropriation	---	---	---	34,694,400
Number of Staff	---	---	---	---
Cost to Maintain Prisoner in Adult Facilities				
Prison Industries Sales				
Directors	Peter B. Bensinger 1970-1972		***	

\*Received Senate Confirmation in May 1977  
 \*\*Received Senate Confirmation in January 1979  
 \*\*\*During this period interim directors functioned as heads of the agency

**OF CORRECTIONS: 1970-1980**

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
6,137	6,646	8,996	10,273	10,613	9,877	11,495
113	146	193	273	300	346	344
3,134	1,679	1,590	2,284	8,000	9,000	
827	855	805	800	1,090	1,286	1,195
92	49	30	37	46	69	51
314	221	249	285	419	482	630
2,219	622	975	458	1,280	---	---
71,174,500.00	82,472,918.00	81,677,351.94	96,599,900.00	116,155,184.17	143,164,161.00	179,668,700.00
795,000	4,180,000	8,741,200	878,500	76,960,200	25,715,240	36,312,000
5,000	---	---	5,230	5,711	6,559	7,015
	6,721	8,036	9,709	10,556	9,185	10,036
---	1.9 Million	---	4.4 Million	4.78 Million	3.75 Million	4.7 Million
Allyn R. Sielaff 1973-1976	Charles J. Rowe* 1976-1978			Gayle M. Franzen** 1978-		

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
SUMMARY OF REVENUES  
FISCAL YEAR 1980

General Revenue:

General Office.....	4,717
Corrections School District.....	2,236
Adult Community Correctional Centers.....	351,390
Dwight Correctional Center.....	1,252
Joliet Correctional Center.....	1,839
Logan Correctional Center.....	3,269
Menard Correctional Center.....	7,841
Menard Psychiatric Center.....	1,093
Pontiac Correctional Center.....	3,130
Sheridan Correctional Center.....	2,265
Stateville Correctional Center.....	8,588
Vandalia Correctional Center.....	5,418
Vienna Correctional Center.....	1,076
Illinois Youth Center, Dixon Springs.....	25,741
Illinois Youth Center, DuPage.....	32,488
Illinois Youth Center, Hanna City.....	37,782
Illinois Youth Center, Joliet.....	92,164
Illinois Youth Center, Kankakee.....	24,501
Illinois Youth Center, St. Charles.....	277,025
Illinois Youth Center, Valley View.....	122,359
Juvenile Field Services, Administration.....	24,298
Juvenile Field Services, Cook Co. Region.....	10,446
Juvenile Field Services, Northern Region.....	12,233
Juvenile Field Services, Central Region.....	16,782
Juvenile Field Services, Southern Region.....	33,819
Grand Total, General Revenue.....	\$1,103,752
Prison Industries-Working Capital.....	4,652,611
Correctional Special Purposes Trust Fund.....	10,888
Corrections School District Education Fund.....	1,884,532
Total Special Funds.....	6,548,031
Grand Total- All Funds.....	\$7,651,783

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
SUMMARY  
BY CHARACTER AND FUND

	(\$ in thousands) FY80	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES
General Revenue Fund:		
Operations	\$173,523.7	\$171,537.8
Permanent Improvements	6,145.0	690.5
Total General Revenue Fund	179,668.7	172,228.3
Working Capital Fund:		
Operations	8,500.0	5,144.4
Other Funds-Operations:		
Correctional Special Purposes Trust Fund	30.5	28.9
Correctional School District Education Fund	1,714.5	1,395.3
State Criminal Justice Trust Fund	3,579.3	1,325.9
Federal Labor Projects Fund	1,480.9	635.2
Total Other Funds	6,805.2	3,385.3
All Funds:		
Operations	188,828.9	180,067.5
Permanent Improvements	6,145.0	690.5
Total All Funds	194,973.9	180,758.0

\*This table represents summary totals by character and fund for Fiscal Year 1980. If further details are required, please refer to the Annual Report prepared by the Comptroller. The above expenditures have not been reconciled with the Comptroller's Office since its final report is forthcoming. The Department feels that the figures are reasonably accurate and that any required adjustments will be minor.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ADULT DIVISION

Centralia Correctional Center  
P.O. Box 1266  
Shattuc Road  
Centralia, Illinois 62801

Graham Correctional Center  
P.O. Box 251  
Hillsboro, Illinois 62049

Dwight Correctional Center  
P.O. Box C  
Dwight, Illinois 60420

Joliet Correctional Center  
P.O. Box 515  
Joliet, Illinois 60432

Logan Correctional Center  
R.R. 3, Box 1000  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656

Menard Correctional Center  
P.O. Box 711  
Menard, Illinois 62259

Menard Psychiatric Center  
Residents: Box 87; Administration  
Box 56  
Menard, Illinois 62259

Pontiac Correctional Center  
P.O. Box 99  
Pontiac, Illinois 61764

East Moline Correctional Center  
100 Hillcrest  
East Moline, Illinois 61244

Sheridan Correctional Center  
P.O. Box 38  
Sheridan, Illinois 60551

Stateville Correctional Center  
P.O. Box 112  
Joliet, Illinois 60434

Vandalia Correctional Center  
P.O. Box 500  
Vandalia, Illinois 62471

Vienna Correctional Center  
P.O. Box 100  
Vienna, Illinois 62995

JUVENILE DIVISION

Illinois Youth Center—Dixon Springs  
Brownfield, Illinois 62911

Illinois Youth Center—DuPage  
P.O. Box 152  
Naperville, Illinois 60540

Illinois Youth Center—Hanna City  
Hanna City, Illinois 61536

Illinois Youth Center—Joliet  
2848 West McDonough Street  
Joliet, Illinois 60436

Illinois Youth Center—Kankakee  
Manteno, Illinois 60950

Illinois Youth Center—St. Charles  
P.O. Box 122  
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

Illinois Youth Center—Valley View  
P.O. Box 376  
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

Morris Residential Center  
Morris, Illinois 60450

Chicago Regional Residential Center  
2551 North Clark  
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Pere Marquette Regional Residential Center  
P.O. Box 248  
Grafton, Illinois 62037

VAST Regional Residential Center  
2310 East Mound Road  
Decatur, Illinois 62526

Huling Residential Center  
106 N. Chanute Street  
Rantoul, Illinois 61866

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS  
State Operated

Decatur Community Correctional Center  
2175 East Pershing Road  
Decatur, Illinois 62526

East St. Louis Community  
Correctional Center  
108 West Broadway, P.O. Box 217  
East St. Louis, Illinois 62202

Fox Valley Community Correctional Center  
1329 North Lake Street  
Aurora, Illinois 60545

Jessie "Ma" Houston Community  
Correctional Center  
712 North Dearborn  
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Inner City Community Correctional  
Center  
501 North Central Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60644

Joliet Community Correctional Center  
Route 53 & Airport Road  
Lockport, Illinois 60441

Community Correctional Centers (Contractual Centers)

Salvation Army—Male  
1515 West Monroe  
Chicago, IL 60607

Salvation Army—Female  
1515 West Monroe  
Chicago, IL 60607

Casa Nuestra/F.R.E.E.  
1926 North Humboldt Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60647

Ogle County  
Ogle County Jail  
5th & Jefferson  
Oregon, IL 61061

Metro Community Correctional Center  
2020 West Roosevelt Road  
Chicago, Illinois 60608

Peoria Community Correctional Center  
R.R. #2  
Brimfield, Illinois 61517

River Bend Community Correctional Center  
300 Hillcrest  
East Moline, Illinois 61244

Southern Illinois Community  
Correctional Center  
805 West Freeman, P.O. Box 641  
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

Urbana Community Correctional Center  
1303 North Cunningham  
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Winnebago Community Correctional Center  
315 South Court Street  
Rockford, Illinois 61108

Lake County  
Box 500  
Camp Logan  
Zion, IL 60099

Sojourn House—Female  
1058 North 6th Street  
Springfield, IL 62702

Joe Hall Community Correctional Center  
6 North Hamlin  
Chicago, IL 60607

This Annual Report covers the period from July 1979 to June 30, 1980, (Fiscal Year 1980) and is submitted in compliance with the Unified Code of Corrections and the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

Only major problems and accomplishments of the fiscal year are covered. For details about specific programs and services, write or call the agency's Public Information Office in Chicago.

160 North LaSalle Street  
Room 416  
Chicago, Illinois 60601  
Telephone: (312) 793-3034

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**END**