



Fiscal Year 1987 Annual Report

Illinois Department of Corrections

Michael P. Lane
Director

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

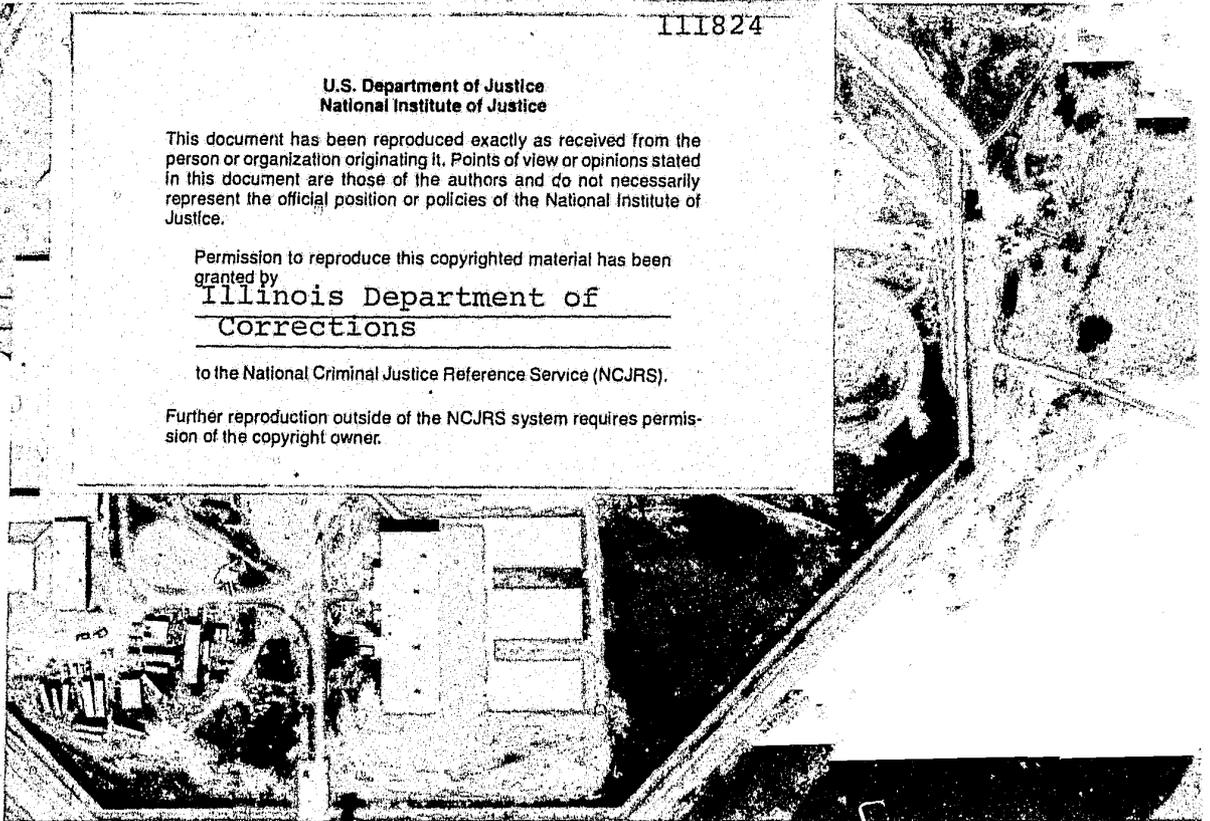
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Looking down

This overhead picture shows the basic layout of prisons recently constructed at Shawnee, Danville and Galesburg. Note the X-shaped cellhouses in a row at the top of the photo. Their design allows for safer management of inmates by the correctional officers who work in medium-security prisons.

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ACQUISITIONS

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Illinois Department of Corrections Fiscal Year 1987 Annual Report

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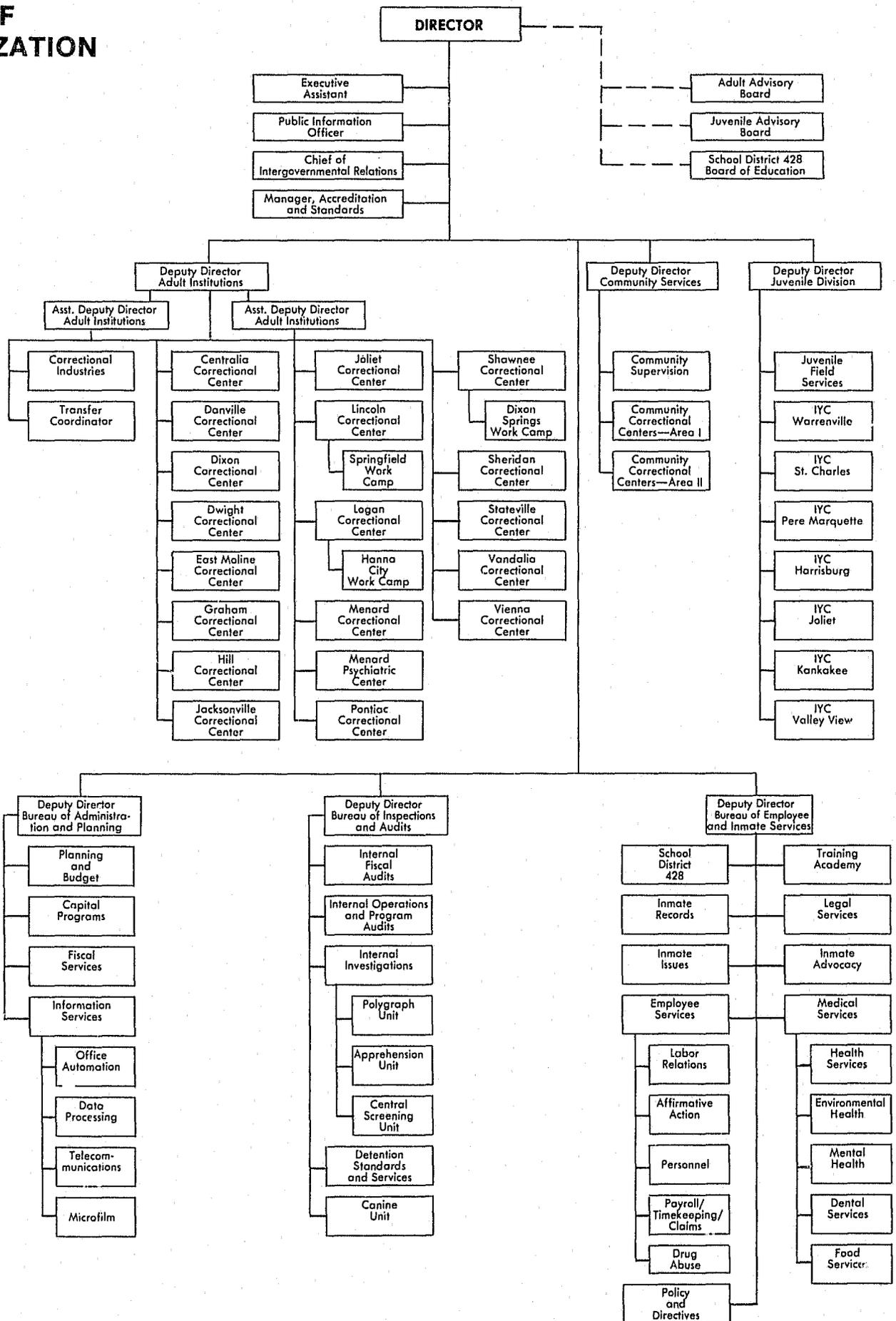
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TABLE OF ORGANIZATION



news highlights

East St. Louis work release center closed

In July, 1987, the East St. Louis Community Correctional Center located at 917 Martin Luther King Dr. was closed due to rodent and insect infestations and the deteriorated condition of the rented building. Repeated inspections with negative findings by the State Fire Marshal and the state public health agency were listed as reasons for the closing.

The department tried to relocate the center for about two and one-half years prior to the closing. However, no suitable site could be secured. About 19 department employees were affected by the closing.

Department officials said that the search for a more suitable site for the community work release facility will continue in the area. □



Youth supervisor killed at IYC/Joliet

Youth Supervisor II Henry B. Washington, 50, died Aug. 1, 1987, from injuries sustained during an incident at the Illinois Youth Center/Joliet. On July 24, at about 12:10 p.m., Washington told a juvenile resident to follow him to the control center of Dorm 2A.

The youth became angry and violent, according to three witnesses, and struck Washington in the face two times with his fists. After he was struck, Washington fell and hit his head on a quarry tile floor, which caused his death.

Washington began work for the department at the youth center in February, 1978. His eight and one-half year career with corrections was spent in various positions at IYC/Joliet.

"Henry Washington was a good and decent man who brought something positive to work every day. He had nine commendations in his eight years here -- that says something about how dedicated he was," said Superintendent John Platt.

"He was the kind of person that everyone wanted to work with. He earned everyone's respect -- both employees and residents. This was a senseless, brutal, mindless act that made absolutely no sense. It appears he was assaulted with no provocation," said Platt. □

Overnight

Galesburg citizens got a first hand taste of prison life during a lock-in at the new prison in September. The program, similar to one at Danville the year before, promotes understanding in the community where a new prison is built.

Surrogate parent program needs volunteers

A surrogate parent program providing volunteers to help represent the special education needs of incarcerated juveniles needs more help, according to Judy Davis, program coordinator. The program is sponsored by DOC School District 428.

Under the federal Education for All Handicapped Children Act, a parent or surrogate must participate in decisions by the department regarding testing and placement for children with special education needs.

"This is a legal safeguard for the students giving parents, or surrogates, some decision-making in what a child's educational program will be," said Davis.

"If a natural parent is not known or available, a surrogate parent must be named," she added. The purpose of the program is to ensure that educationally impaired students are receiving appropriate education as required by law," said Davis.

Volunteers must be available during school hours and cannot be employees of the department or School District 428. All volunteers must be over the age of 18.

Prospective volunteers may contact Davis at the Illinois Youth Center/St. Charles, PO Box 112, St. Charles, IL., 60174 or telephone (312) 584-0506, ext. 309. □

Governor dedicates Galesburg prison

Governor James R. Thompson opened the state's 19th prison Oct. 17, 1986, at ceremonies for the \$38.5 million Henry C. Hill Correctional Center in Galesburg.

Citizens from the area were the prison's first 'inmates' in an awareness program similar to the overnight lock-in held at the Danville Correctional Center opening in 1985.

The 900-bed, medium-security prison is the tenth prison added to the system since Thompson took office in 1977. The prison brings total beds added to the adult correctional system to approximately 9,800 during the decade.

Despite additional beds, double celling or multiple celling still involves nearly 50% of the inmate population.

Plans to build a 750-bed correctional center were expanded to 900 beds in December, 1985, when the cost of construction was below original estimates. The new facility is comprised of 16 buildings with more than 325,000 square feet of space on a 78 acre compound.

"The overnight stay allows these citizens to see first hand what the prison is all about," said Director Michael Lane.

"It should serve to educate area residents about the function of prisons in the criminal justice system, as well as heighten overall community understanding of what goes on here.

"We're hoping the stay also will foster some participation in volunteer programs that community services groups may carry out at the prison," Lane added.

The participants experienced the routine required of new inmates assigned to the prison, according to Hill Correctional Center Warden Jerry Gilmore. □



Dedication

Governor Thompson greets Galesburg citizens at the dedication of the Hill Correctional Center on October 17, 1986. The \$38.5 million facility will house 976 inmates.

Danville wins record time accreditation award

Danville Correctional Center is the first prison in the nation to be accredited within one year of opening, according to Director Michael P. Lane.

The prison, a 900-bed medium security facility, received its first inmates Oct. 10, 1985. The facility was audited Sept. 8-10, 1986, by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, the standards enforcing arm of the American Correctional Association. A certificate of accreditation was awarded to Danville Warden Michael Neal Nov. 1, 1986, at a commission meeting in Washington, D.C.

The Danville prison maintained full compliance with 44 mandatory standards and attained an overall rating of 98% for all 495 applicable standards.

The standards cover all operations of a prison from security procedures to record keeping, visitation procedures to dietary functions, and more. □

Mandatory education announced for inmates

Governor James Thompson announced a mandatory education program to help inmates in state prisons overcome reading and math deficiencies in November, 1986.

"It is estimated that as many as 30% of the approximately 10,000 inmates sentenced to prison each year by the courts are functionally illiterate -- that is, they cannot read or work math problems at the sixth grade level," said Thompson.

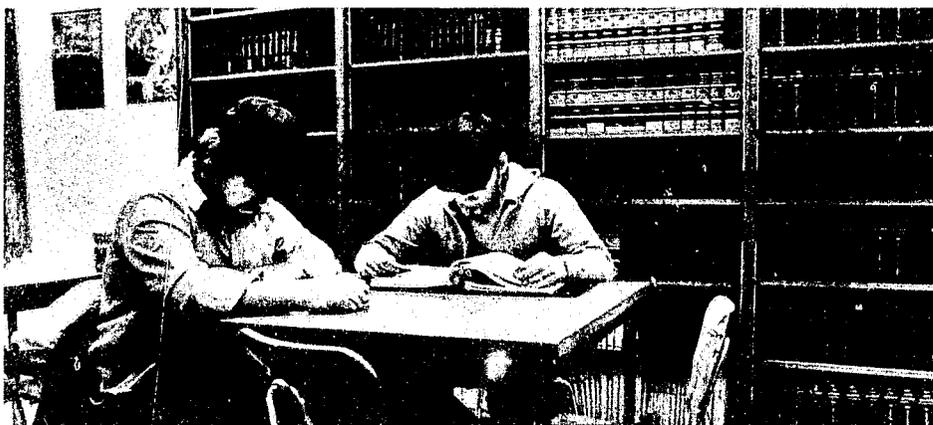
The department will begin the mandatory education program in January, 1987, according to Director Michael P. Lane. The new program will require an amendment to administrative rules governing School District 428. Legislation also is planned to clear up any problems that may come up in getting the program going.

"New inmates will be tested to determine their reading levels and mathematics skills. If they cannot pass tests indicating at least a sixth grade achievement level, they will be required to attend 90 days of Adult Basic Education," said Lane.

"Those who cannot read or compute math problems at a sixth grade level after the instruction will be encouraged to continue in the program until they reach minimum requirements.

"Those who refuse to participate in the program will be subject to a loss of privileges through disciplinary proceedings," said Lane. □

news highlights



Illinois hosts prison educators conference

More than 1,200 educators from 20 states attended the Midwestern Correctional Education Conference in Mt. Vernon May 17-20.

In remarks to the conference, Governor Thompson, Secretary of State Jim Edgar, and Director Lane all stressed similar thoughts concerning the conference theme, "Literacy: A way out." In all, the department estimates that 30% of the 10,000 inmates admitted to prisons in Illinois each year are functionally illiterate.

"The cost of continued illiteracy, and the continued criminal activity to which it will undoubtedly lead, is a cost which the judicial and public safety systems will eventually be overwhelmed by," said Thompson.

The Governor then cited the prison system's new mandatory literacy program as an effort aimed at solving that problem.

In addition to the state's new program, the Governor credited other established activities of DOC School District 428.

"In the last year, 100,000 hours of college credit, 1,500 GED's, 276 two-year associate degrees and 22 bachelor degrees have been earned by inmates," said Thompson.

A highlight of the conference was presentation of the Midwestern Correctional Education Association's 1987 Region III Educator of the Year Award to Mike Barnett, an educator from the Shawnee Correctional Center. □

Law library

Legal libraries are one of many educational opportunities inmates may pursue in Illinois prisons. Programs cover classes from adult basic education to college credit and vocational training.

Volunteers helping with department programs

Volunteer workers donated 145,224 hours of service to the department in FY87 with a value of nearly \$1.162 million. According to reports filed with the Illinois Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation, 5,491 volunteers donated 99,793 hours of service in the Adult Division; 912 volunteers donated 35,861 hours in the Juvenile Division; and 142 volunteers worked 9,570 hours in community correctional centers.

IOVCP estimates the value of each hour donated at \$8.

Services provided by volunteers cover a wide variety of programming, from counseling and vocational education to advisory boards and religious services or meetings. □

Correctional Industries plan to increase sales

Increased productivity, with new marketing and design efforts, could push Illinois Correctional Industries (ICI) sales to between \$40 and \$50 million in FY90 -- a 50% increase in each of the next three years.

Industries officials are looking to new food, furniture and eyeglasses sales -- as well as increased sales in existing milk, juice, meat, furniture and clothing operations -- to make up a majority of the increase.

One important move is to a true manufacturing production system, away from the "job shop" production method now used in some areas of the business. Instead of filling an order for 10 desks, then moving on to the next order for chairs or bookcases, productivity and quality will increase if 100 desks are built and orders filled from inventory thereafter.

In addition, the switch will mean more training and retraining time can be shifted into production of goods.

One result of increased sales and efficiency will be reduced costs and improved quality to ICI's top customer -- the Illinois Department of Corrections. Goods targeted for reduced cost include wood and metal furniture, clothing for inmates and security staff uniforms.

In another move, expansion of ICI's operations to include the Juvenile Division is under consideration. Information gathered on the population and space available at different youth centers indicates IYC/St. Charles, IYC/Harrisburg and IYC/Joliet should be the best places to locate the first programs. □



New computer operations coming on-line

Department plans to create one "nerve center" of people and computers monitoring information and management systems took a step forward June 5 when employees and equipment began moving to the new Information Services Unit Building at the Concordia Court complex in Springfield.

The 18,600 square-foot building will eventually house 82 staff from data processing, office automation, telecommunications, training and management.

Putting data processing and other office automation functions under one roof is essential to building the teamwork to provide effective information services, according to planning and budget officials.

The building itself is a component of a computer and information systems development program started in 1984. To date, \$6 million has been spent or authorized for the implementation of the 28 information systems proposed in the plan.

X-houses

This architect's drawing of the prototypical design for new prisons in Illinois shows X-houses noted on the cover photo of this year's annual report. This drawing is for Danville. The cover photo is of the Shawnee prison.

The largest component of the improvements is the new Offender Tracking System (OTS). It will replace the current CIMIS program.

Other information management systems involve timekeeping, personnel, audits, dietary and medical services systems.

"The department has more than tripled in size during the last 12 or 13 years from 6,000 inmates to 19,000, from nine adult prisons to 19 with at least two more prisons to be added in the next few years," according to Information Services Manager Jim Berroyer.

"A concurrent increase in the amount of information that must be processed to manage the department is the problem we hope to solve with these new systems," said Berroyer. □

Prison weapon possession law upheld by court

The Illinois Supreme Court upheld an Illinois law providing tougher penalties for inmates possessing weapons while in prison on June 10, 1987.

The penalty for possession of a weapon or bringing a weapon into a penal facility was increased from a Class 4 felony to a Class 1 felony in June, 1985. The definition of a weapon was expanded at that time to include inmate manufactured weapons or "shanks."

Four inmates sentenced under the tougher law from the Menard Correctional Center lost their appeal to the high court challenging the law's constitutionality.

The court upheld the law and ruled the four Menard inmates had violated the intent of the law.

Before the law was passed, the department used administrative punishment like denial of good time or recommending against parole to extend an inmate's sentence. That extension was limited however, and the Class 1 felony sentence now provides up to an additional 15 years in prison for the offense.

Simple possession of a weapon wasn't technically illegal under the old law. Intent to use the weapon in a violent act had to be established before prosecution could proceed. The new law enables prosecution of inmates who possess weapons on their person, in their cell, or pass a weapon among themselves in an attempt to dispose of or conceal the weapon. □

news highlights



K-9

Dogs on the department's canine detail are only as good as their training say handlers. Each animal in the unit costs the department about \$16,000 each year in training and other expenses according to unit supervisors. Dogs are used in a wide variety of applications, from detecting drugs to tracking escapees.

Investigation FIST nabs fugitives

Nine of 15 Peoria-area fugitives wanted by the department were arrested through work of the Fugitive Investigation Strike Team, FIST, during December, 1986. The Peoria FIST operation involved four apprehension specialists from the department's fugitive apprehension arm and officers from the Peoria and Pekin Police Departments, according to Chief Investigator Michael McKinney.

The effort is the first application of a plan to increase cooperation between the apprehension unit and local police. The department's apprehension unit finds individuals who have violated parole agreements, work release rules, or have escaped from a department prison, work camp or other facility.

Additional FIST operations are planned for other metropolitan areas of the state during the remainder of the year. They also will involve local police and apprehension specialists from the department. □

Pontiac condemned unit adds new cells

The department will spend \$370,000 to add 42 cells at the Pontiac Condemned Unit, according to plans announced in January. The capacity of the state's only death rows, at Pontiac and Menard Correctional Centers, totals 106 inmates. Both units are full.

"About 22 new correctional officers will be required to staff the expanded unit," said Warden Jim Chrans.

The project to upgrade the 44 cells will involve work to improve the existing heating, plumbing and electrical systems. A visiting room in the North Cellhouse and an additional recreation yard will be built in FY87.

Death row inmates are segregated from the general population because of the possible threats they pose to fellow inmates and correctional officers. □

More dogs, drug searches for canine unit

An intensive two-week training program to increase the drug detecting ability of the department's Canine Unit took place during March at the Springfield Work Camp. The training also included work with the department's first Black Labrador added to the unit specifically for drug searches.

"We're committed to doing a better job in drug searches, with a priority on detection of marijuana, cocaine and heroin," said Deputy Director Gerald Long, Bureau of Inspections and Audits.

The Labrador breed seems to be particularly effective in drug search work. Their even temperament is another factor since other dogs cross-trained as attack and tracking animals are usually more aggressive.

The dogs and handlers are scattered across the state for quick response in situations where they may be useful. Random drug search activities take up most of the unit's time between special jobs.

The unit has four breeds of dog among 15 animals assigned to six handlers. In addition to more Black Labradors, the handlers are hoping to acquire another Bloodhound to add to the four hounds now available. □

Correctional Officer Week, awards announced

Governor James Thompson proclaimed May 3-9, 1987, as Correctional Officer Week in Illinois. A highlight of the week was the naming of the 1987 Illinois Correctional Officer of the Year. It was the first year for the award.

One nominee was selected in each of the 19 adult prisons in the state. Correctional Sergeant Austin Randolph, Jr. of Menard Correctional Center was chosen to receive the award. He has been an employee there since Nov. 4, 1983. He was promoted to sergeant in April, 1987.

Correctional Officer Frances E. Landers of Dwight Correctional Center and Sergeant Duane T. Fox of Graham Correctional Center were chosen first and second runners-up, respectively.

Here is a list of the 16 other employees nominated for the honor from each of the adult prisons in the state.

Correctional Officer Gary Robinson - Centralia, Correctional Officer Robert Jurczak - Danville, Correctional Officer Samuel Ramirez - Dixon, Correctional Sergeant Thomas Dickinson - East Moline.

Correctional Officer Hollis M. Mosher - Galesburg, Correctional Officer Roque Gwaltney - Jacksonville, Correctional Officer John Carroll - Joliet, Correctional Officer Ron Merold - Lincoln.

Correctional Officer Larry L. Beck, Jr. - Logan, Correctional Officer William Spiller - Menard Psychiatric, Correctional Officer John Harding - Pontiac, Correctional Officer James D. Russell - Shawnee.

Correctional Officer Daniel O'Brien - Sheridan, Correctional Officer Charles Pinkerton - Stateville, Correctional Officer Claude Willis, Jr. - Vandalia and Correctional Officer Daniel L. Rockwell - Vienna. □



C.O. of the Year

Austin Randolph, Jr.

New natural gas rules save money

New rules issued by the Federal Energy Commission allow some users of natural gas to purchase the fuel directly from brokers and reduce energy costs significantly. Taking advantage of the new rules allowed the department to save about \$70,000 during March, 1987.

Total savings could run between \$500,000 and \$700,000 each year. Total savings will depend on consumption and how many corrections facilities can be brought into the program.

"Savings could be even higher if the spread between broker and retail prices widen," said Chief Engineer Bobby Orr, who initiated the program by contacting utility, brokerage and state Central Management Services officials.

"Corrections is one of the biggest buyers of natural gas in state government, yet we only account for about 12.8% of all state energy costs," said Orr.

The program could translate into millions of dollars in savings in the state's annual gas bill if other major users of the fuel are fully involved in the program. □

Selection of third new prison site delayed

Director Michael Lane announced April 22, 1987, his decision to delay indefinitely the selection process for a third new prison.

"I have recommended to Governor Thompson, and he has concurred, that the selection process for the third new prison is futile in light of the tenuous funding situation for the department," said Lane.

"We must concentrate our current efforts on obtaining adequate funding for the operation of existing programs -- 19 prisons, seven youth centers, 15 work release centers and parole supervision -- during FY88. Our proposed budget -- even with a \$30 million increase -- is barely adequate to fund these existing operations. In addition, the uncertainty of future funding will impact adversely the operations at the new prisons to be built at Mt. Sterling and Canton which were announced as sites last year," he said.

"Increased funding for the department is only a small slice of the Governor's tax reform program. It is improbable to assume that there will be funds to operate existing facilities and programs should the package not be adopted," Lane said.

"Delaying the selection process certainly does not diminish the need for the new prison. There are currently 19,830 adults incarcerated in DOC facilities -- a record being broken every week," he added. □

INTRODUCTION

The period July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987, was a year of continued expansion and growth for the Illinois Department of Corrections. The department adult inmate population increased by 787 or 4%, for a total of 19,963 including Community Correctional Centers on June 30. The juvenile population in residence increased by 58, or 5%, to a total of 1,244 youths. With the inclusion of Adult Community Supervision and Juvenile Field Services, the department had a responsibility for 33,602 committed persons as of April 30, 1987.

Contending with this increasing population was a challenge for General Office and facility administrators. During the year, one new facility was opened at Galesburg, and sites for two new prisons were chosen at Canton and Mt. Sterling.

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

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

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

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

All department functions are focused on implementing its public safety and human service mission. It was a formidable task involving a large share of the state's appropriated monies. The FY87 budget required a total expenditure of \$397,087,200. This was an increase of \$20,299,700 over FY86. The major share involved staff increases resulting from new facilities and expanding existing facilities.

Capital appropriations reflected expanded facility need. A total of \$156,918,200 in capital appropriations and reappropriations from previous fiscal years were authorized to rehabilitate, renovate and construct correctional facilities in FY87.

Organizationally, the business of the department can best be conceptualized in the Adult Division (institutions); Community Services Division (adult community correctional centers and field supervision); and the Juvenile Division (institutions and field service). These divisions are responsible for the continuous supervision of persons committed to the department. With the exception of the Detention Standards and Services Section which inspects and evaluates county and municipal jails, all of the department's activities and services are designed to enhance the functions and operation of the above-mentioned three divisions.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

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

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

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

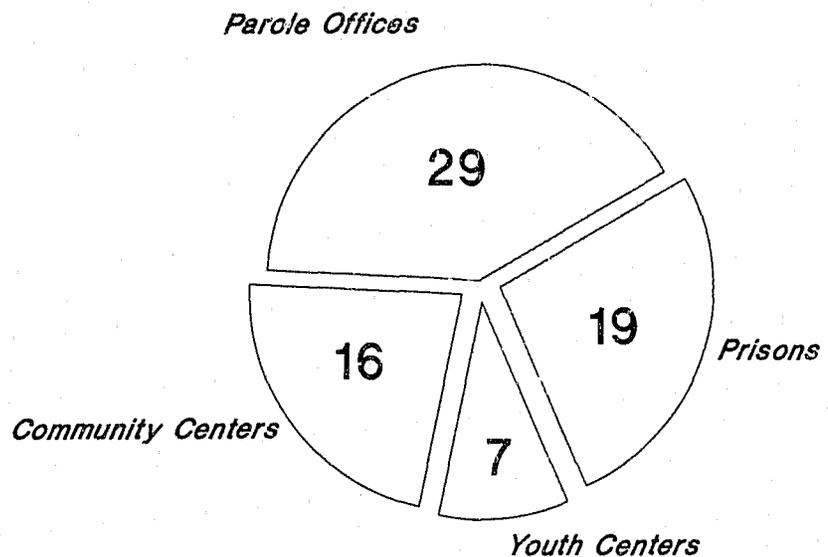
The **Office of Accreditation and Standards** assists the Director in managing the department's participation in the accreditation processes conducted by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. The commission promotes compliance with minimum operational standards for correctional practice. The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



Director _____

Michael P. Lane

Department of Corrections Facilities



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

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

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

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

The **Bureau of Administration and Planning's** main responsibilities are the planning, preparation and implementation of the department's annual budget. These duties are supported by the accounting, budgeting, planning, information services, and capital development functions of the bureau.

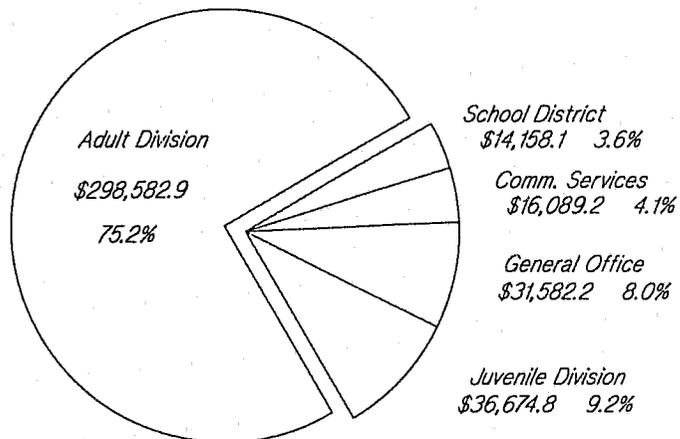
In the performance of its responsibility, the bureau also acts as a liaison for the Director with the Bureau of the Budget, Central Management Services, the Capital Development Board and the General Assembly appropriation committees.

The **Fiscal Services Unit** is responsible for the department's procurement, vouchering and accounting functions. In addition, the unit oversees the General Business Office of the department's Central Office.

A major accomplishment in FY87 was the introduction of a program to test modifications made to the budgetary accounting package purchased by the department. Fourteen of the department's appropriation lines will begin using the Budgetary Accounting and Reporting System (BARS) in FY88. The remainder of the department will be converted to the BARS system with the onset of FY89 processing.

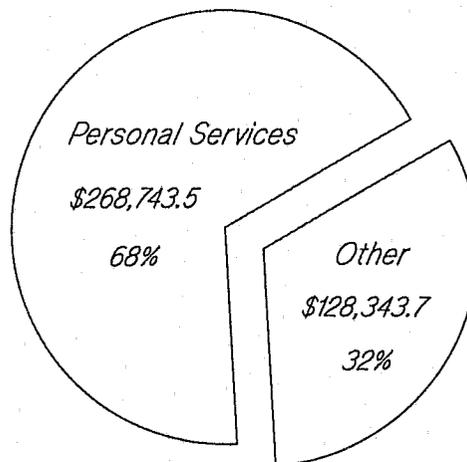
Also during FY87, the unit completed the installation of the automated trust fund system at all juvenile and adult institutions. Installation of the trust fund system at community correctional centers is scheduled to begin during FY88. The trust funds manage inmate bank accounts and payment for work assignments in prison operations and Correctional Industries jobs.

Total Expenditures



Fiscal Year 1987 Expenditures
(Total = \$397,087.2 thousand)

Total Expenditures



Fiscal Year 1987 Expenditures
(Total = \$397,087.2 thousand)

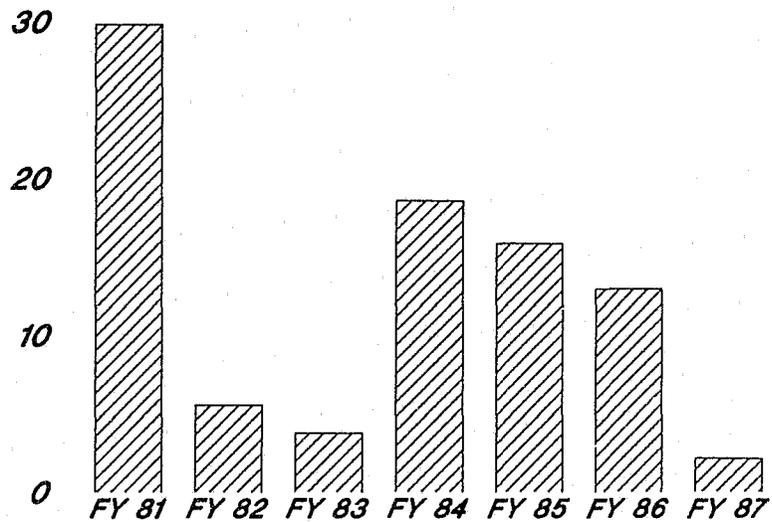
Comprehensive health care contracts which encompass all inmate health care services for a facility continued to be implemented. Ten centers were under comprehensive contracts for FY87. Two adult centers and five juvenile centers are scheduled to be awarded contracts in FY88.

In conjunction with the Department of Central Management Services and the Capital Programs Unit, contracts were awarded for the direct purchase of natural gas resulting in savings of approximately \$150,000 during FY87.

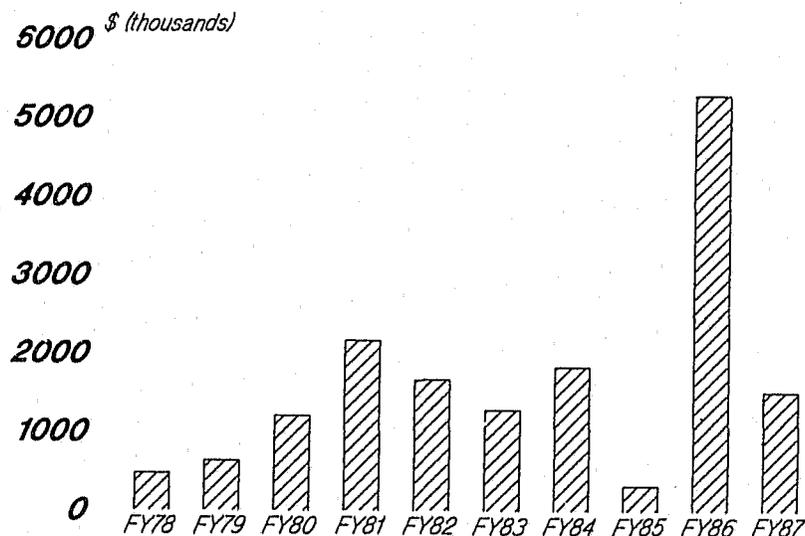
The department reported expenditures of \$1,044,694 with minority and female businesses during FY87. This represents a 48 percent increase over the \$708,000 goal which was established.

The **Information Services Unit** meets the data processing, office automation, and telecommunications needs of the department. In FY87, the Data Processing Section continued on two major multi-year projects: the Offender Tracking System (OTS) and the Budgetary Accounting and Reporting System (BARS).

Percent Increase in Expenditures



R & M Expenditures



The design of the Offender Tracking System was completed and programming of the applications modules began. This system is scheduled for completion in December, 1988. Phase I of BARS was completed and implemented at half of the Department's facilities in March, 1987. Phase II will bring on-line the rest of the facilities, as well as the general ledger module in June, 1988.

The Unit also developed directives to control the use of microcomputers, and established microcomputer user groups in the Adult and Juvenile Divisions. The goal of these groups is to develop microcomputer applications to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort and to ensure the quality and security of these applications.

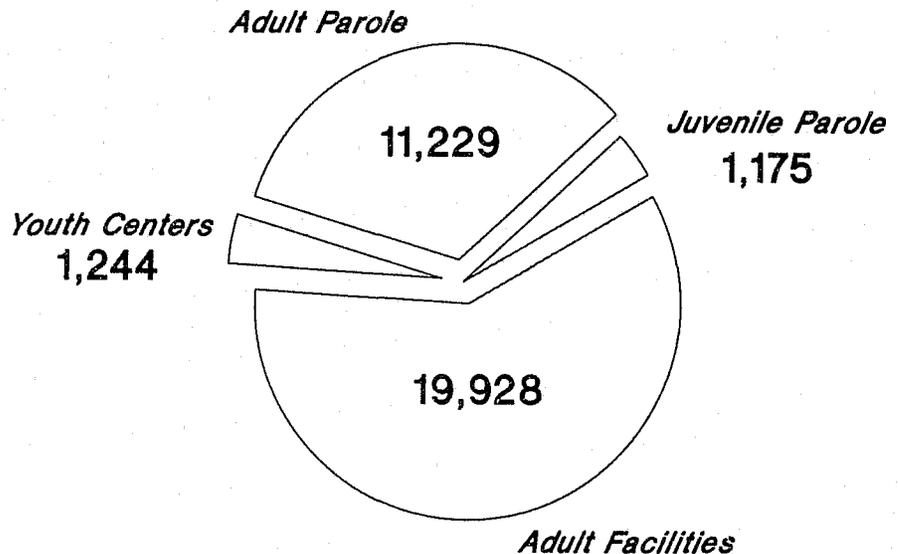
In FY87, the department adopted the Professional Office System (PROFS) as the electronic mail system for executive communications. PROFS allows wardens, superintendents, and key staff to efficiently exchange electronic notes and documents, schedule meetings, and manage facilities and equipment.

The **Capital Programs Unit** is responsible for coordinating the planning and supervision of the department's construction and renovation projects in conjunction with the Capital Development Board.

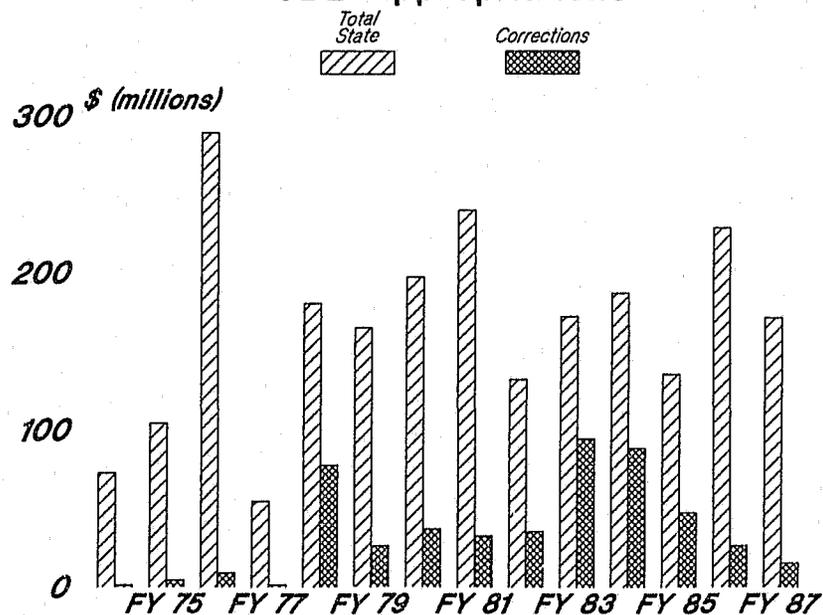
FY87 saw the completion of construction and opening of the medium security Hill Correctional Center in Galesburg. Additionally, the Capital Programs Unit aided the design planning for the new medium security facilities in Canton and Mt. Sterling.

The Capital Programs Unit oversaw the repair and maintenance of projects totaling \$1.5 million and roofing projects of \$3.0 million in FY87.

Department of Corrections Clients



CDB Appropriations



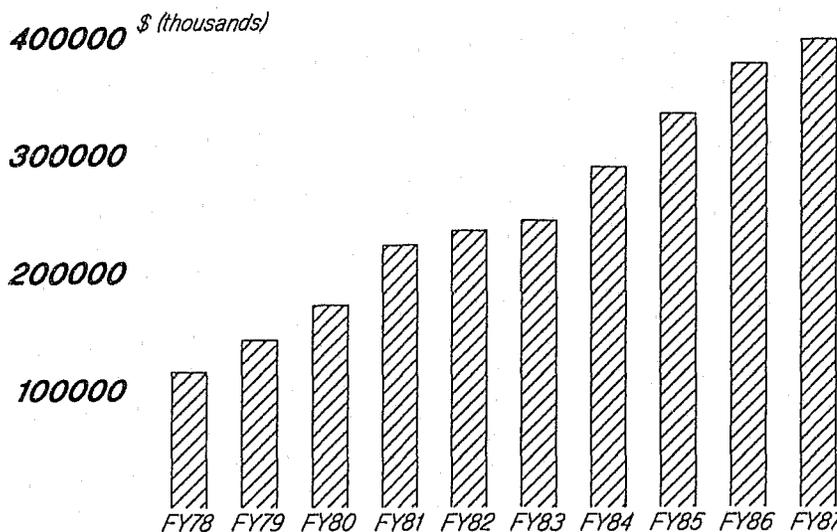
The **Planning and Budget Unit** is responsible for coordinating the planning, research and budget functions of the department. The major accomplishment of this unit during FY87 was obtaining federal funds for operational programs and concerns. Grant applications were submitted and funded for an expanded parenting program at Dwight Correctional Center and revalidation of the inmate classification system. The Department of Health and Human Services in conjunction with the National Institute of Corrections funded a behind-the-wall weekend camping program for mothers and their children. An evaluation of the parenting program at Dwight will also be accomplished.

A National Institute of Corrections grant will fund the data collection process for the adult classification study and this grant will allow the Planning and Budget Unit and Adult Division to review, analyze, and change the division's classification system. These changes will have a major effect on the daily operations of the adult institutions.

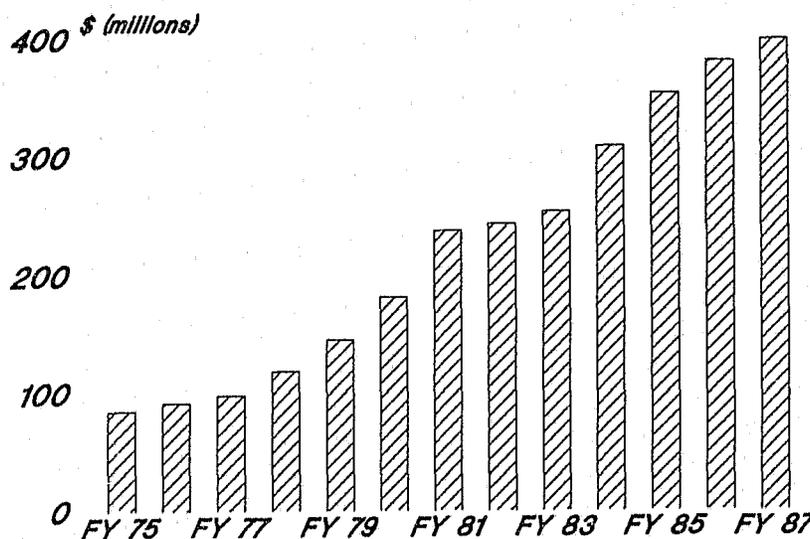
This unit, in conjunction with the Health Services Unit, requested and received a contract from the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta for the study of the prevalence and incidence of the AIDS and hepatitis virus in the male prison population. This unprecedented testing project will begin in FY88. This study will provide crucial data for future planning to combat AIDS in the prison system.

FY87 was one of fiscal cuts and constraints. The **Planning and Budget Unit**, through constant analysis and monitoring, assisted in meeting the department's priorities while lapsing only \$839,400 from a \$397.9 million budget. This represents a lapse of only 0.21%.

General Revenue Expenditures



Total Appropriations



BUREAU OF EMPLOYEE AND INMATE SERVICES

School District #428 provides educational and vocational programs for the adult and juvenile divisions. These programs range from basic remedial programs through baccalaureate college programs. During FY87, over 22,250 students were enrolled in the district's programs.

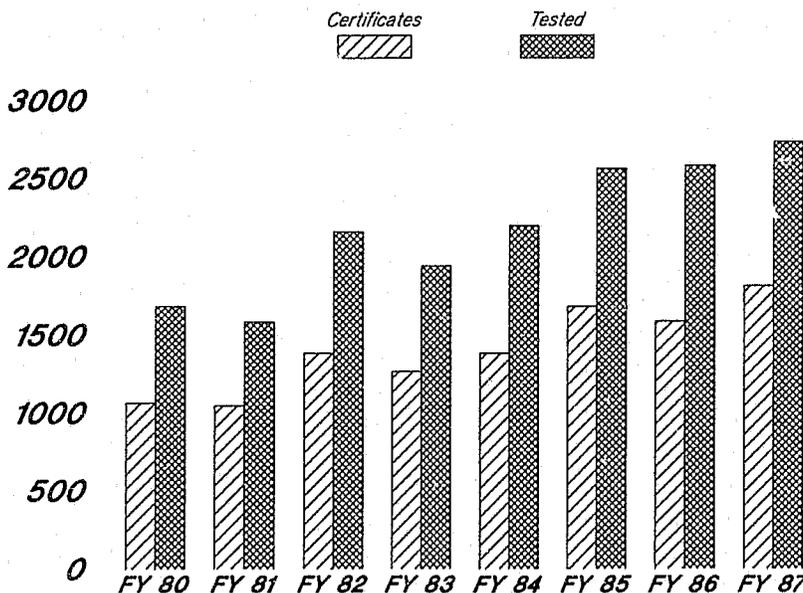
During 1987, the newly initiated compulsory education program for functionally illiterate inmates in adult institutions enrolled a total of 1,891 students. This was the first adult compulsory education program in the history of correctional education in Illinois.

In addition to supervision of all school programs within the Department, the School District supervises all library programs in adult and juvenile institutions.

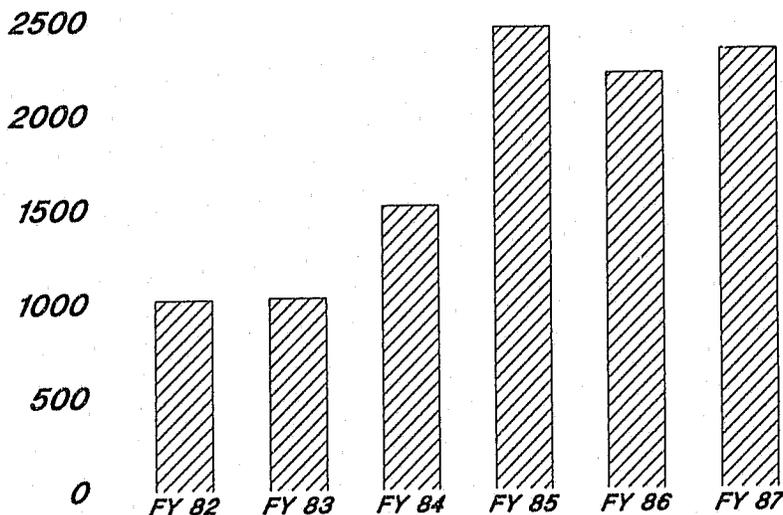
An annual report for 1987 has been prepared by the School District. Those seeking additional information on education programs in the Illinois correctional system may contact the department's Public Information Office in Springfield (217) 522-2666, ext. 2008.

Inmate Records are an important and necessary function for the department. The accurate sentence calculation and sentence credits are important in determining release dates. The inmate records section is responsible for implementing and monitoring the statutes relative to inmates' length of sentence. During FY87 the Habitual Child Sex Offender Registration Act was enacted. This Act requires persons certified as Habitual Child Sex Offenders to register with the Illinois State Police and local sheriffs for 10 years after release. Inmate Records reviews admissions for certification under the Act and ensures registration on the inmates certified as Habitual Child Sex Offenders. Currently, the Department has 12 certified Habitual Child Sex Offenders.

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



School District #428
Total Number of Juveniles Served



The Freedom of Information Act, was enacted on July 1, 1984, and the task of coordinating requests under this Act was assigned to the Record Office. During FY87 there were 588 requests and since the enactment of this legislation, 1,279 requests have been processed.

The Inmate Issues Unit serves several functions. The primary function is administrative review of committed person's grievances, and the Director's review in the revocation and restoration of Good Conduct Credits and Statutory Good Time.

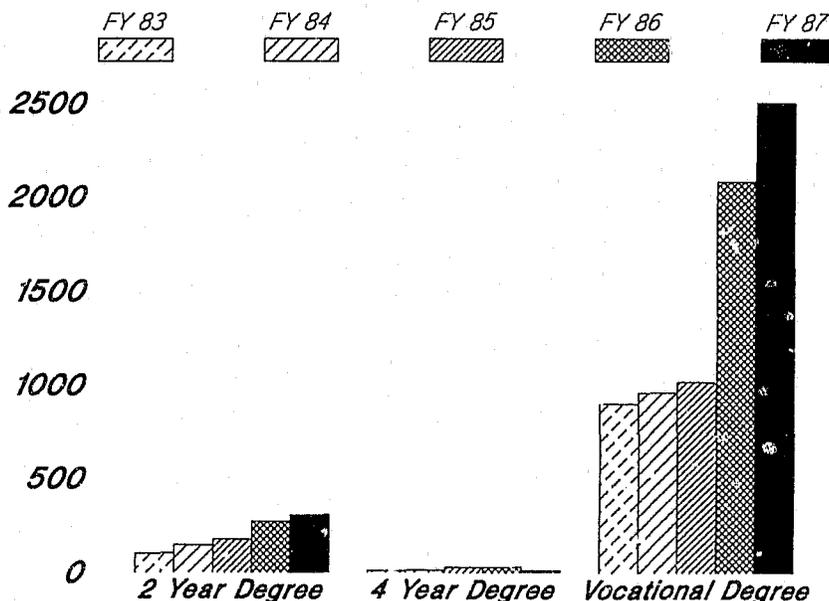
During FY87, there were approximately 4,560 grievances reviewed and approximately 12,144 individual requests for revocation and restoration of Good Time receiving a technical review. The unit reviews nearly 75 letters a day from inmates, the general public, attorneys, legislators and other executive departments concerned with inmate issues.

The Central Publication Review Committee screens publications committed persons may receive. Nearly 480 publications were reviewed in FY87.

Volunteer programs are coordinated through this unit. In FY87 there were 7,251 volunteers contributing 118,294 hours for this agency.

The Policy and Directives Unit provides centralized reviews of existing policy and assists in the development of new policy to ensure that all department rules and internal directives are in compliance with appropriate laws, court decisions and current acceptable practice. The rules and directives, currently in excess of 500, are reviewed on an on-going basis and revised when necessary. During FY87, 140 new and revised directives were issued; rulemaking was initiated on 13 rules and completed on seven rules.

School District #428 Degrees Earned



Policy issues range from administration, fiscal management and personnel to programs, services and security. The major policy changes implemented in FY87 include the mandatory educational testing for adults and enrollment in Adult Basic Education when an inmate scores below the sixth grade level. Other areas include general rules of conduct for individuals who have dealings with the Department, stricter controls on the disposal of contraband and reduction of staff time involved with serving on committees.

A major unit of the Bureau of Employee and Inmate Services is the **Training Academy**. Centrally located in Springfield, the Training Academy provides training for new employees to the Department of Corrections. In addition, the Training Academy offers professional training programs for existing staff so that employees are current with the latest developments in their fields.

During FY87, 5,485 staff were trained in 282 training sessions. Several new training programs were developed by the Training Academy during the past year. Condemned Unit training was implemented for the personnel who are assigned to these unique prison units. An asbestos removal training program was put into effect which combined similar training of inmates and staff to meet operational needs of the department. Also, a time management program was developed to assist staff in becoming more efficient in their work assignments.

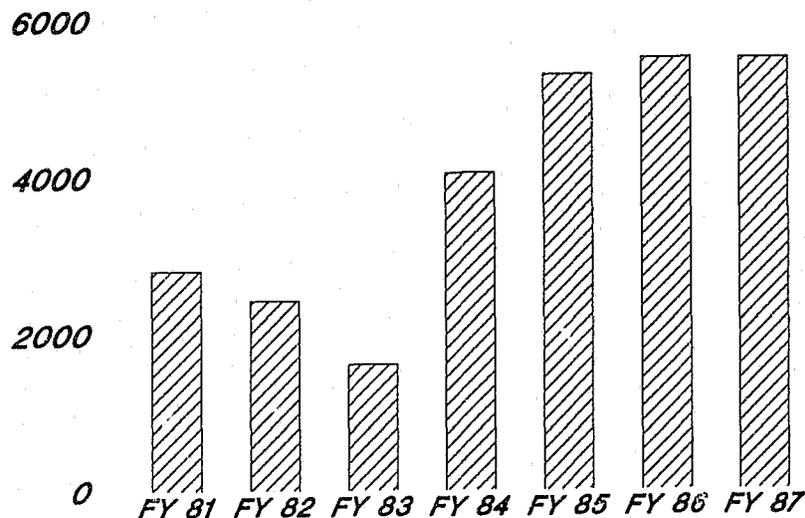
During FY87, the **Inmate Advocacy Services Office** focused primarily on the adult maximum security institutions at Stateville, Menard, Pontiac, and Joliet. The medium and minimum institutions pose a lesser problem for advocates in comparison to maximum security prisons. Routine monitoring was also conducted at all of the juvenile facilities during the fiscal year.

The number of requests coming from the Administrative Review Board to the advocacy office decreased during the year. This is a sign of better delivery of services on the part of the administrations at these institutions and on the part of the Administrative Review Board in handling complaints. The advocacy staff also continued to participate in providing information to the Operation and Program Audit staff. Information relative to complaints needed by the audit team to examine during reviews of institutions that they audit is helpful to the audit process. Written information is submitted to the audit administrator on a regular basis.

The Health Services Office is responsible for health services, environmental health, mental health, dental health and food services. The units have expanded their activities in the area of quality assurance during the year. Training sessions have been held for all of the institutions and an effort is underway to work with the Danville Correctional Center in its efforts to become the first prison to have its medical services accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, Ambulatory Care Standards. Additionally, this year annual conferences for physicians, dentists and directors of nursing are being conducted.

New policies on quality assurance, chronic disease monitoring, AIDS, inmate and employee education as well as the handling of communicable diseases have been promulgated. The AIDS education efforts are some of the most extensive of any correctional system in the country, according to agency Medical Director, Ronald Shansky. The Health Services Office has received a contract award from the Centers for Disease Control to study HIV (AIDS) and Hepatitis antibody seropositivity in the corrections popula-

Training Academy - Total Employees Trained



tion. Mental health programs are being developed to expand the substance abuse treatment capacity in the Adult Division and to initiate sex offender treatment in the Juvenile Division.

The Labor Relations Office coordinates all third level grievance hearings and provides daily technical assistance to managers on subjects of contract interpretation, employee discipline and case preparation. The office represents the agency at all collective bargaining sessions with labor organizations.

The Affirmative Action Office monitors and provides direction concerning department compliance with state and federal statutes related to fair and equal employment. The office develops and updates an affirmative action plan and acts as liaison in civil rights issues. Affirmative Action Officers actively recruit minority and female applicants for employment and investigate employee complaints of discrimination

and sexual harassment. The office is also involved in the review and development of training programs concerning equal employment opportunity issues.

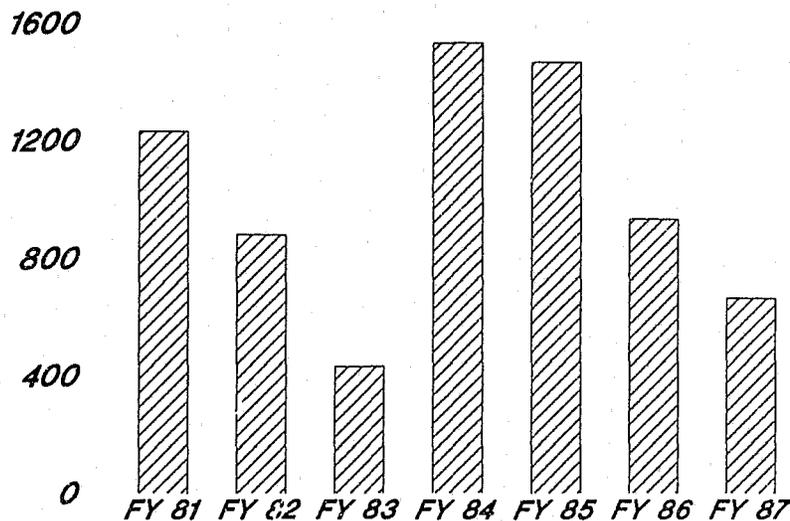
The Personnel Office is responsible for transactions related to hiring, promotions, transfers, reductions, discipline, separations, classification issues and insurance and retirement processing for all employees. During FY87, staff from the agency Personnel Office became increasingly involved in providing training to institutional staff concerning various personnel aspects. A special emphasis has been placed on providing guidelines dealing with employee evaluations. Also, an emphasis has been placed on updating the department's classification plan and corresponding allocation lists.

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

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

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

Pre-Service Correctional Officers Trained



BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONS AND AUDITS

During FY87, the **Internal Investigations Unit** conducted 311 investigations and inquiries into allegations of criminal and administrative misconduct by inmates and employees. The Internal Investigations Unit increased its assault on drug abuse, investigating 34 allegations of bringing contraband into state penal institutions, and conducted a number of covert investigations into employees trafficking drugs into department facilities. In addition, the unit conducted five major case investigations including three murder and two attempted murder cases. Of these major cases, one case remains pending; however, the other defendants have been found guilty or have pled guilty, including the murderer of IYC/Joliet Youth Supervisor Henry Washington.

The polygraph section of the Internal Investigations Unit opened 315 polygraph cases, a 23% increase over FY86. The department examiner was scheduled for 406 polygraphs, and the Illinois State Police conducted 21 examinations.

During FY87, the **Fugitive Apprehension Unit** extradited 343 fugitives back to Illinois at an average cost of \$614.72 per fugitive. In addition, the Fugitive Apprehension Unit arrested 368 fugitives and developed a 15-person most wanted list. The Fugitive Apprehension Unit received 1,568 new cases, and closed 1,621 cases during FY87. Four Fugitive Investigative Strike Team (FIST) operations were conducted accounting for 35 hands-on arrests and nine cases cleared administratively.

During FY87, the Internal Investigations Unit and Fugitive Apprehension Unit initiated a new program identified as Selected Criminal Activity Targeting (SCAT). Drug related activity was identified as the target for FY87 and FY88. The Fugitive Apprehension Unit made 105 drug related arrests on individuals whose committing offense was drug related or where illegal drugs were discovered during the arrest.

The Internal Investigations Unit conducted nine covert investigations into the trafficking of illegal drugs into department facilities. These covert investigations led to the arrest of seven employees at the Dixon, Joliet, Shawnee, Jacksonville, Menard, Logan, and Stateville Correctional Centers.

During FY87, the **Central Screening Unit** was placed under the supervision of the Chief Investigator. Effective January 1, 1987, the Central Screening Unit began keeping records on specific requests for use of the LEADS-NCIC system. In addition, new Administrative Directives were drafted outlining new background investigation requests.

During FY87, the Central Screening Unit conducted 5,924 criminal histories and Secretary of State inquiries; 538 out-of-state criminal history requests; 149 criminal history inquiries from other agencies within Illinois; 482 direct requests from NCIC; and 35 requests for criminal history checks from other agencies.

Between January 1, 1987, and July 1, 1987, the Central Screening Unit sent 73 messages for the Fugitive Apprehension Unit and requested 322 criminal histories from Illinois, NCIC, and other out-of-state agencies. The Central Screening Unit assisted the Internal Investigations Unit by sending two administrative messages and conducting 23 criminal history inquiries; 112 Secretary

of State inquiries; and 11 credit checks. In addition, the Central Screening Unit conducted 706 warrant checks for the transfer coordinator's office, and discovered four hits on wanted persons.

The Canine Unit serves as a support function for department administrators in the Adult, Juvenile and Community Services Divisions in assisting to improve the safety and security of all institutions. The unit, consisting of six canine specialists, makes daily unannounced inspections of department facilities searching cells, common areas, perimeter areas and vehicles for contraband items. The Canine Unit also responds to all requests for assistance to track escapees.

During FY87, the Canine Unit conducted a total of 808 searches, 94 of which were special requests by administrators. In addition, the Canine Unit provides training assistance to the department's Training Academy in specialized classes such as SERT training (Statewide Emergency Response Teams) and tactical training.

The Internal Operation and Program Audit Unit emphasized improvement in economy and efficiency of the internal audit system in each program and facility of the department during FY87. A total of 55 scheduled audits were conducted. More than 40 follow-up audits and consultations were conducted and seven special audits were completed by the unit. In FY87, one adult facility, Lincoln Correctional Center, one work camp, Springfield Work Camp, three community correctional centers, Fox Valley, Joliet and Southern Illinois, and three parole districts, Chatham Parole District #4, Springfield Parole District #7, and East St. Louis Parole District #8, achieved the distinction of completing an audit with no findings.

A planned initiative for FY88 is the implementation of unannounced surprise audits within the Adult Division.

The work of the unit continued to be reflected in a decrease in findings generated by the Office of the State Auditor General in its most recent review of the Department of Corrections.

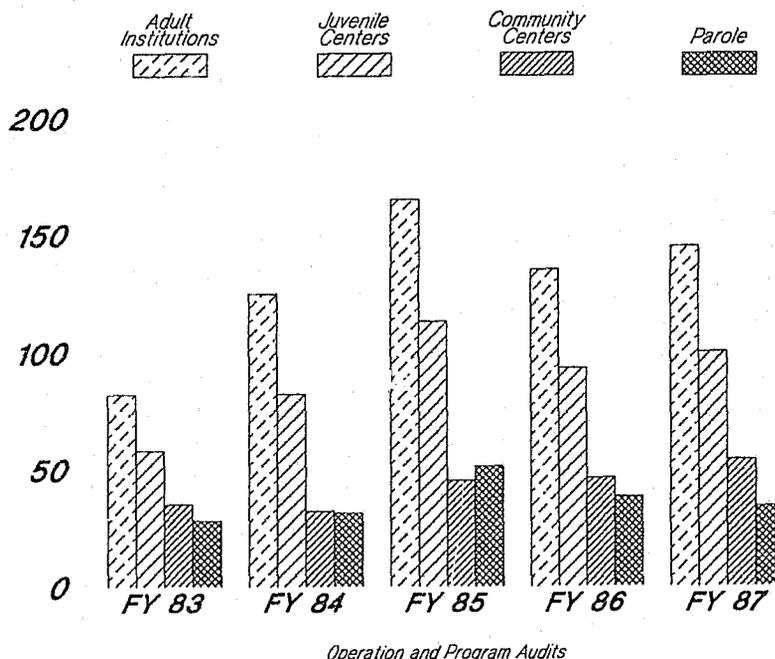
The department continues to search for ways to improve its use of resources which are allocated by the General Assembly. The Operation and Program Audit Unit helps in identifying ways to improve on economy and efficiency.

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

During FY87, the unit performed 103 complete inspections of county jails, with nine jails receiving more than one complete inspection. Additionally, three county work release centers, 260 municipal jails and 13 juvenile detention homes received complete inspections. Consistent with department practice to provide advice and assistance to jurisdictions with deficiencies in their jail operations, 899 consultations were completed.

The unit's jail monitoring continues to indicate that jail populations in Illinois reflect national trends in that most jails were chronically overcrowded and/or attempting to program for detainees utilizing antiquated facilities. Illinois counties are making significant progress toward correcting the deficiencies. During FY87, two counties opened new jails, 12 counties were in the process of constructing new jails or undertaking major renovation of existing facilities, and five counties were involved in formally planning for new construction.

Number of Audit Sections



Fiscal Internal Audits were completed for noninstitutional divisions. This included a review of School District contracts for educational services to inmates. These services are contracted through local colleges located throughout the state, and are a vital part of the department's efforts to prepare residents for their return to the community.

The Fiscal Internal Audits Unit coordinated the audits completed by the Auditor General's office and contracted external audit firms in their audits of the department for the two-year audit period.

The department's determination to reduce both the number of audit findings and repeat findings was reflected in the reduced number of current and repeat findings. This was accomplished despite an increase in the number of new facilities.

COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

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

During FY1987, the cost per resident at a Community Correctional Center was \$14,673. The cost per resident did not reflect the \$444,800 collected from residents for room and board at the centers. Capacity in the CCC's across the state was at 731 beds.

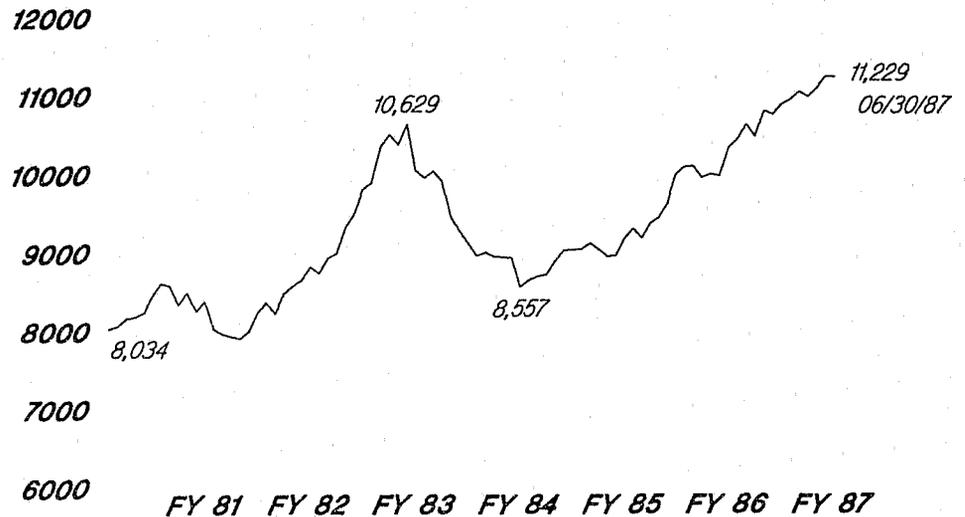
These beds accounted for nearly 4% of the adult population. The "work release" concept behind the placement of inmates in Community Correctional Centers is important in creating a bridge for inmates making the transition from prison into free society.

Imagine walking out of prison expecting to see things as they were before you went in. That is the prospect facing offenders. These inmates need job skill training, employment and community experience.

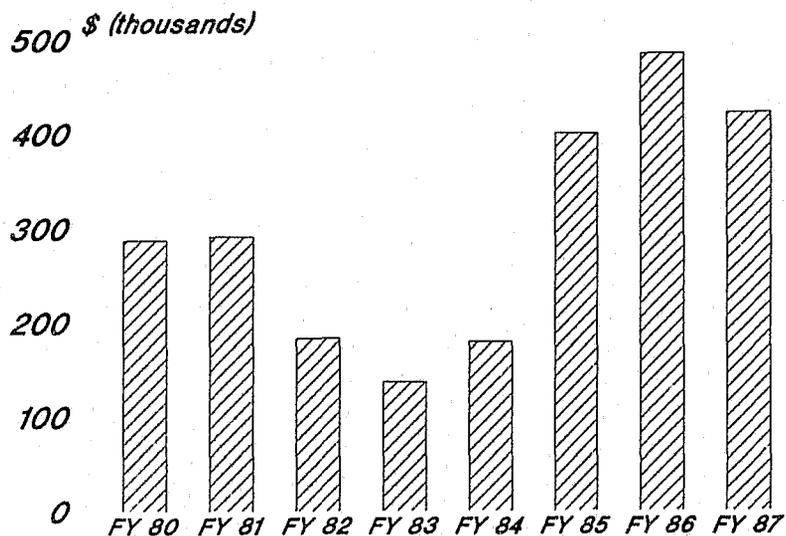
The problem facing the department is how to provide these opportunities without increasing the risk to public safety. This is accomplished by allowing the residents to participate in academic or vocational programs, work experience or public service projects under supervision of corrections administrators.

During FY1987, nearly 95% of CCC residents were either employed, attending school or engaged in a combination of educational and work programs. Those in educational programs jumped from about 10% in FY1986 to nearly 17% in FY1987.

Community Supervision Population



CCC Room and Board Paid



The cooperation of community agencies funded by state, federal and local authorities has assisted in providing quality help to residents. As a result of this effort, the number of residents employed at work release centers has increased 75% since FY1983. This increase also came at a time when the capacity of the centers increased by more than 300 beds.

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

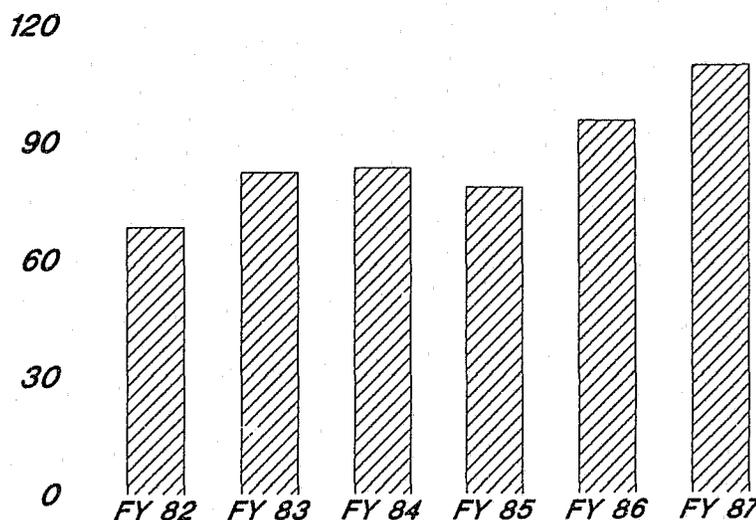
Providing safety to the public through effective **Community Supervision**, or parole, is another responsibility of the division.

During FY1987, the average caseload per agent ranged from 60 cases in outlying rural areas to 150 or more in congested neighborhoods of Chicago.

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

During FY1987, an average of 10,836 releasees were supervised by the division. This represented an increase of more than 1,100 cases above FY1986.

Community Supervision Caseload per Agent



In order to handle the increasing supervision population and excess duties of supervisory staff, the following changes were made in FY1987.

Assistant supervisor positions were created in each parole district to assist with case management and supervisory duties. This freed the supervisor to handle more administrative functions in central and satellite offices.

Correctional Parole Agent III's managed the highest risk cases. By transferring some office duties to the assistant supervisor, CPA III's were also able to spend more time on the complex cases dealing with guilty but mentally ill, sexually dangerous, mentally ill and releasees with drug addiction problems.

Quality employment assistance was also stressed during FY1987. Employment vendors under contract to the department were required to provide more services aimed at finding meaningful, career-oriented jobs and job training which emphasized job retention rather than simple job procurement.

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

Adult Division

The **Adult Division** is the largest unit within the department, consisting of 18 prisons, seven work camps, four satellite facilities, two condemned units and four reception and classification centers. During FY1987, the division provided custody, care and treatment for 26,451 committed persons, requiring 8,117 employees to provide 24-hour coverage, seven days per week.

Ten new prisons have been added in the past decade, and several existing facilities increased available bedspace. Since 1977, the average daily population has increased by more than 9,000 inmates.

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

Copies of the Correctional Industries FY1987 Annual Report are available through written requests to the department's Public Information Office.

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

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

Centralia Correctional Center

Opened 1980
Rated Capacity: 950
Medium Security Males
Accredited January, 1983
FY87 Average Daily Population: 993
Average Age of Inmates: 30.1
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$15,655

The Centralia Correctional Center received inmates in October, 1980. It received accreditation from the Federal Commission on Accreditation for Corrections in January of 1983 and was reaccredited on January 12, 1986.

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

During the year, 1,350 students were enrolled in vocational, academic, or job career programs. Adult Basic Education and GED classes averaged approximately 200 students per month with 75 inmates attending the Adult Basic Education Attendance Program. Vocational classes averaged 158 students per month. One hundred twenty-four students were enrolled in two-year college studies while 15 students were enrolled in a four-year college degree program. Upon entry to the institution, 833 inmates were TABE tested. Twenty-nine entry-level inmates tested below sixth grade level in reading and mathematics. In addition, Centralia Correctional Center awarded 121 GED certificates, 177 vocational certificates, 65 two-year degrees, and two four-year degrees.

Major curriculum revisions were implemented in drafting and auto body classes. Several new classes in the drafting technology curriculum have enabled Kaskaskia College to begin issuing certificates in computer assisted drafting. Seventeen different Reading Link Volunteers tutored inmates weekly. This has proven to be a valuable supplement to full-time programs, especially to disadvantaged and handicapped vocational students.

The Leisure Time Services department continues to provide programming in weightlifting, boxing, softball, basketball, arts and crafts, drama, table games, and other areas. A strong emphasis has been placed on intramural programs to involve more inmates. Specialized programs such as Personal Growth and Development, Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, and others, also are being provided for inmates. A garden was planted and the vegetables were given to food banks in the surrounding communities during the year.

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

The Highway Works and Public Works crews have been instrumental in picking up litter along roadways. Crews also assisted in a project to combat erosion of the soil around Carlyle Lake and aided the surrounding communities in many other projects.

Danville Correctional Center

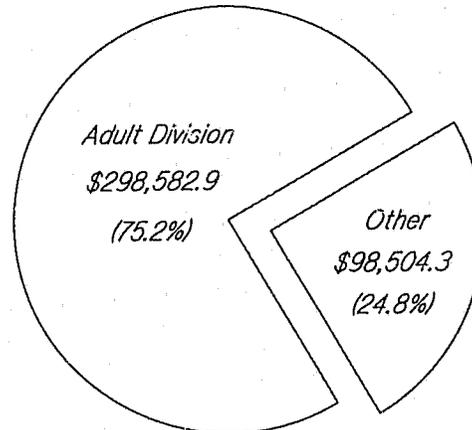
Opened October 15, 1985
Rated Capacity: 900
Medium Security Males
Accredited: September, 1986
FY87 Average Daily Population: 912
Average Age of Inmates: 28
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$12,973

The Danville Correctional Center conducted a "Community Sleep-In" prior to opening in October, 1985. Approximately 250 community leaders and interested citizens were "incarcerated" for the night, taking the role of an inmate seriously. The "citizen inmates" were bussed to the institution, dressed in jump suits, served meals and observed all rules and regulations that are applicable to inmates. Approximately 10,000 people toured the facility. The overall comments and reactions were very positive. The following day, inmates were received, reaching capacity by March, 1986.

In September, 1986, the facility was audited and subsequently awarded accreditation status from the federal Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. Danville was the first facility in the nation to become accredited within eleven months of opening.

The facility provides a full range of activities for inmates. Vocational programs offered through the Danville Area Community College include: heating; ventilation and air conditioning; culinary arts; electronics; building maintenance; diesel automotive mechanics; and data entry. Outreach programs, such as Children of Substance Abusers, were initiated at this facility with excellent inmate response.

Total Expenditures



*Fiscal Year 1987 Expenditures
(Total = \$397,087.2 thousand)*

In addition to the standard academic and vocational program opportunities, plans continue to be developed for the implementation of the Correctional Industries book bindery and corrugated cardboard box operation.

Highway work crews have been formed and continue cleaning projects. Various civic groups have been assisted in other special projects, such as providing assistance to senior citizen groups, beautification projects, painted curbs, and participation in Operation Haylift and many other civic projects. A large vegetable garden was planted and maintained by inmates with the produce being donated to the local food bank for distribution to the needy.

The use of volunteers in both the educational area and chaplaincy is ever expanding, with special services offered on a regular basis. The facility has provided family picnics and co-ed dances with much success.

The power plant, located outside the fence of the facility is unique to Illinois. A fluidized-bed, combustion boiler system utilizes three boilers to burn coal mined in Illinois in a bed of limestone at approximately 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit to provide heat to the facility. The system reduces sulfur emissions released into the air.

Dixon Correctional Center

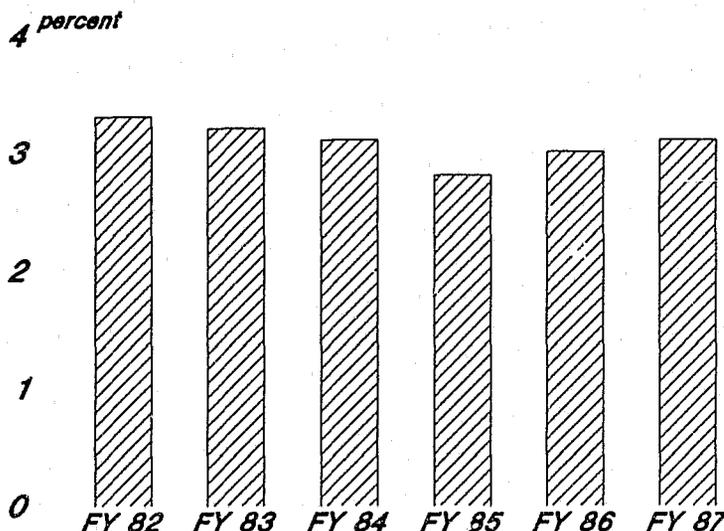
Opened 1983
Rated Capacity: 845
Medium Security Males
Accredited January, 1986
FY87 Average Daily Population: 845
Average Age of Inmates: 28
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$19,957

The Dixon Correctional Center was converted from a mental health center beginning in July of 1983. Renovation of a large building known as the Health Care Unit began in May of 1987 and is scheduled for completion in the Spring of 1988. Work is scheduled to begin on the last remaining portion of the renovation in the Fall of 1987. With the completion of the conversion project, the facility will house approximately 1,220 inmates.

In December of 1986, remodeling of the last housing unit for the Special Treatment Center (STC) was completed and the inmate capacity was increased to 320. STC is considered to be an "institution within an institution." It occupies twelve renovated buildings that are fenced off from the general population. The center deals mainly with three classes of inmates: those who are moderately to severely retarded; those who suffer from learning disabilities; and those who suffer from mental health and behavioral disorders.

The goal of the center is to provide for the specialized needs of these inmates and, hopefully, to integrate many of these individuals into other facilities or into the community upon their release. Programming now includes intensive educational, vocational and leisure time activities with a focus upon the development of basic living skills. Psychiatric, psychological, and medical services are available.

Female Institution Population as a Percent of Total



STC inmates receive close supervision and specialized individual and group programming commensurate with their individual needs. Preparation of these inmates for successful release to the community is an important function of the center.

The Dixon Correctional Center Optical Lab, which is operated by Correctional Industries, completed phase-in of its program to accommodate requests for all Public Aid recipients requiring eyeglasses, effective May 1, 1987. A combined total of 44,900 prescriptions were filled during FY87 for Public Aid recipients and for DOC inmates. The lab operated at a net profit for its first full fiscal year. Demand for eyeglasses has been significantly higher than anticipated, requiring the purchase of additional equipment for the optical lab, which is scheduled to produce approximately 125,000 pairs of eyeglasses during FY88.

Expansion of programs and services within the general population continued during FY87. The institutional newspaper, "The Dixon Record," began publication and provides noteworthy articles for inmates and staff. Additional mental health programs for general population inmates have included a two-phase substance abuse treatment program, a group on family and relations and an anger control program.

During the year, 56 inmates received associate of arts degrees and vocational certificates from Sauk Valley Community College and 85 inmates received their GED diplomas. A total of 976 inmates participated in some aspect of academic and vocational programming throughout the year, and the Northern Illinois University program now offers six courses throughout the year. New leisure time areas have included an outside basketball court, an outside weight lifting area, a soccer field, and a new indoor recreational room.

Dwight Correctional Center

Opened 1930
Rated Capacity: 496
All Security Classifications - Females
Accredited May 14, 1984
FY87 Average Daily Population: 596
Average Age of Inmates: 32
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$18,079

The Dwight Correctional Center, located approximately 75 miles south of Chicago, is the only state correctional facility exclusively for adult female offenders. As of June 30, 1987, 23% of Dwight inmates were classified as maximum security 18% as medium security, and 51% as minimum security, with 8% pending classification.

As a result of increasing population, one housing unit at the Logan Correctional Center for men at Lincoln was converted to house female inmates in February and currently houses 72 female inmates.

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

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

Education is an administrative priority. A law enacted January 1, 1987, requires, with a few exceptions, a minimum of 90 days mandatory remedial instruction for inmates whose academic achievement is below the sixth grade level. Approximately one-fourth of newly admitted inmates fall into this category.

During FY87, 59 inmates received GED certificates. The School of Beauty Culture, which enrolls 19 students, had four graduates.

An apprenticeship program, authorized by the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, offers apprenticeships in building maintenance, cooking, baking, and water/wastewater treatment. Two inmates completed the building maintenance apprenticeship program during the year.

Lincoln College offers vocational programs in the areas of commercial art and photography, secretarial science, restaurant management and industrial maintenance, as well as academic classes. Their learning center, which contains over 2,000 volumes, aids vocational students in need of special tutoring in basic skills and academic students in need of tutoring in specific subjects. Eleven students received Associate of Applied Science Degrees and 15 received Associate of Arts Degrees this fiscal year. Illinois State University offers courses allowing inmates to obtain a four-year college degree and students earned 231 credit hours.

In July, The Story Place, with books, games, puppet shows, and other child activity materials, was established in an area of the visiting room. The emphasis of the project is to make the time spent by children at the institution quality time and to better the relationship between children and their mothers.

As part of the Family Advocacy Program, a support group meets each month to share and resolve mutual problems relative to their children. Chicago Legal Aid to Incarcerated Mothers sponsored a legal workshop each week for seven weeks to cover legal issues concerning child custody. The institution sponsored a one-day DISPATCH (Dwight Inmate Services Parents and their Children) Program. This was a cooperative effort between Department of Children and Family Services caseworkers and institution counselors to strengthen family ties and to enhance the working relationship between the institution and DCFS. Individual counseling and group meetings with inmates who were, or are mothers of, victims of domestic violence is provided twice per month by representatives of Against Domestic Violence, an area organization. Inmates involved with the Family Advocacy Program produce tote bags for the Institute of Women Today, and organization sponsored by church-related womens' groups. Profits from this project are used to benefit the inmate population.

A 46-bed Mental Health Unit provides services for mentally handicapped, borderline and retarded inmates and recreational therapy focusing on special care inmates.

Meaningful leisure time activities for inmates were expanded as a result of a grant from the Illinois Arts Council and the National Endowment for the Arts. During the eight-month theatre residency, three productions were presented by the Drama Club. Inmates participated in a 10-mile Walk-a-Thon in September. Proceeds from staff pledges are being utilized for the expansion of mother/child activities at the institution.

East Moline Correctional Center

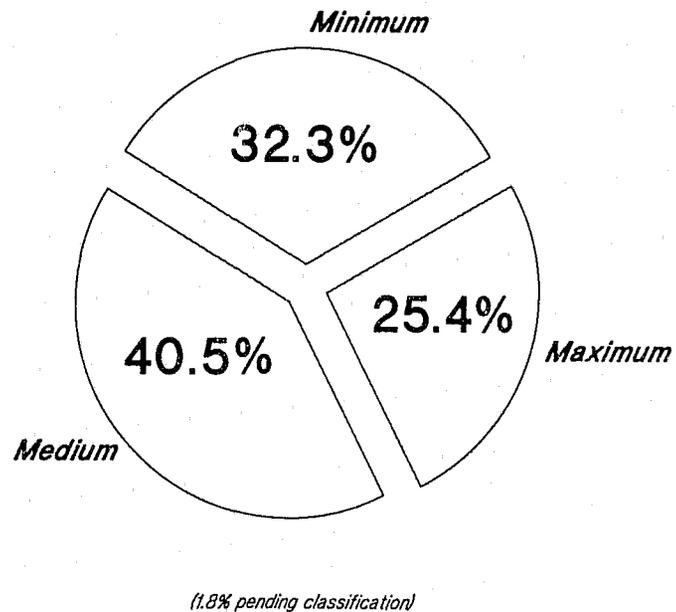
Opened 1980
Rated Capacity: 750
Medium Security Males
Accredited April, 1983
Reaccredited February, 1986
FY87 Average Daily Population: 736
Average Age of Inmates: 28.5
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,412

The East Moline Correctional Center conversion from a mental health center was essentially completed in 1984. Inmate intake began in February, 1981, with 24 inmates and has expanded to 750 inmates housed in five major housing units.

Academic Programs begin at the Introductory Adult Basic Education level and progress through Pre-GED, GED, and college offerings. Vocational programming is provided on a contractual basis by Black Hawk College in Moline. Vocational programs offered include food service, automotive services, horticulture, drafting, residential trades, and data processing. All post-GED programs require evidence of a high school diploma or a GED certificate.

Considerable expansions were noted in the Leisure Time Programs for 1987. New additions included a boxing program and 5K and 10K runs. State prison championship trophies were awarded to East Moline in softball and powerlifting. The national powerlifting competition in Chicago produced a second place finish in the 147 lb. class. First and second place awards were received in statewide art shows and band competitions.

Adult Population by Security Classification



In 1987, a concentration on renovation and maintenance projects was a priority. Critical maintenance equipment, necessary for operational needs, required rebuilding and replacing. Structural and decorative work reduced further deterioration of some older buildings.

Funding for Community Project Programs resulted in many activities at the East Moline Work Camps. These programs included outside work crews for the Department of Transportation, Department of Conservation, and various community projects.

Continued landscaping and beautification projects remained active within the grounds. The institutional garden produced over 3,800 pounds of vegetables for the local Food Bank Distribution Program.

**John A. Graham
Correctional Center**

Opened 1980 Rated Capacity: 950
 Medium Security Males
 Accredited January, 1983
 Reaccredited January, 1986
 FY87 Average Daily Population: 1,008
 Average Age of Inmates: 29.9
 Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$15,824

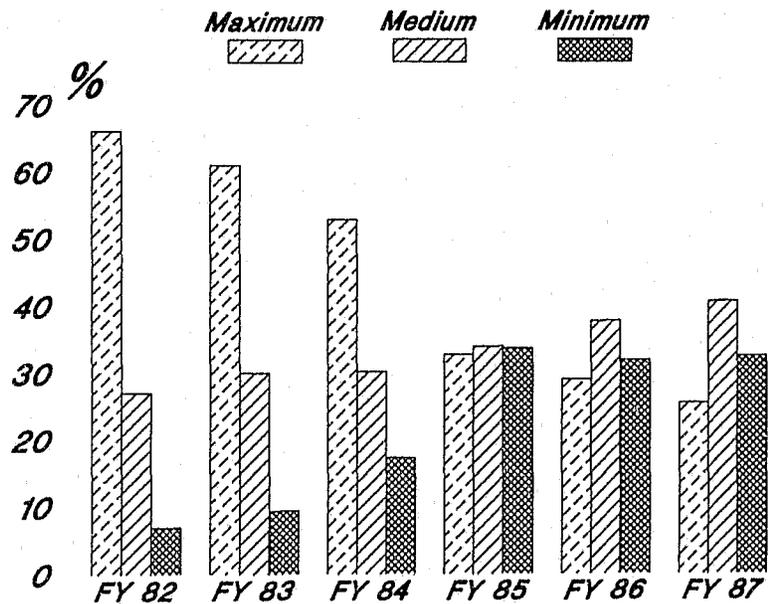
The John A. Graham Correctional Center, located in Hillsboro, approximately 60 miles south of Springfield, received its first inmates in September, 1980. A portion of the institution was double-celled in November, 1983, as a means to provide additional space in a crowded adult system. A Reception and Classification Center was added in April of 1984 and currently serves 45 Central Illinois counties.

During FY87, ongoing operational program activities continued development and expansion. Literacy programming, including volunteer civilian and inmate tutors, provided assistance on an individual level to inmates pursuing reading skills. Additional groundskeeping and gardening activities greatly enhanced the appearance of the institution's grounds.

Produce grown in gardens at the prison benefited the inmate population as well as the Community Action Center.

Intramural sports and recreational activities were expanded to offer the widest possible range of activities for inmates during their leisure time. A running track and exercise bars were completed for the honor units.

Adult Population by Security Classification



Expansion of the CIMIS Inmate Information System was accomplished to enhance the capability to input and retrieve vital information.

Additions to the Word Processing System to include emulation of CIMIS and personal computer systems improved the use of staff time, intra-agency communication and the uniformity of documents and files.

A major renovation of the dietary kitchen complex was begun and completed. This included installation of quarry tile throughout the kitchen area which greatly improves the sanitation of the kitchen complex.

Hill Correctional Center

Opened October 21, 1986
 Rated Capacity: 750
 Medium Security Males
 Accreditation Review: November 16, 1987
 FY87 Average Daily Population: 427 (Nine Months)
 Average Age of Inmates: 28
 Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$15,703

Hill Correctional Center is Illinois' newest correctional institution. During FY88 it will house just over 900 inmates on its 78 acre tract.

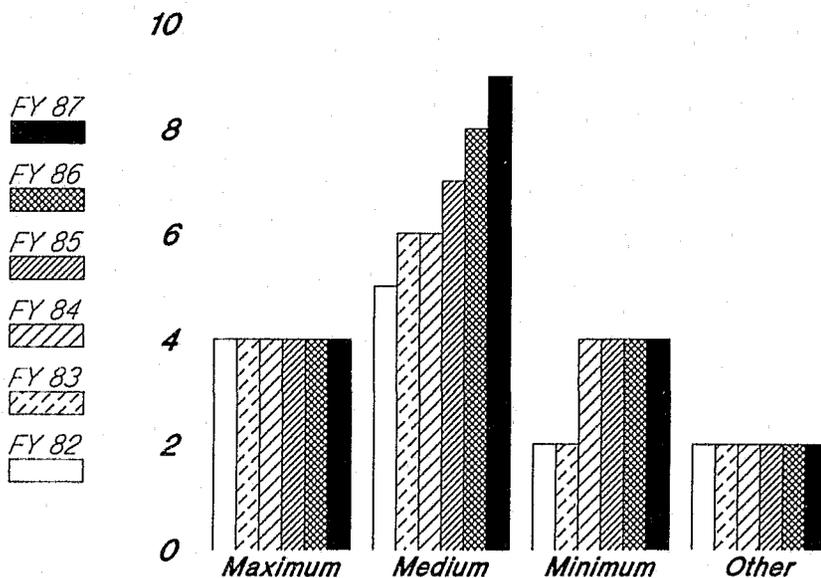
In the first nine months of operation Carl Sandburg Community College began offering seven programs for certification or degree in Building Maintenance, Electronics, Business Occupations, Diesel Mechanics, Data Processing, Computer Assisted Drafting and Small Engine Repair. A full array of counseling, religious, recreational, medical and educational opportunities are provided.

An Alcoholics Anonymous group counseling program has begun, and a Vietnam veterans self-help chapter has been initiated as well.

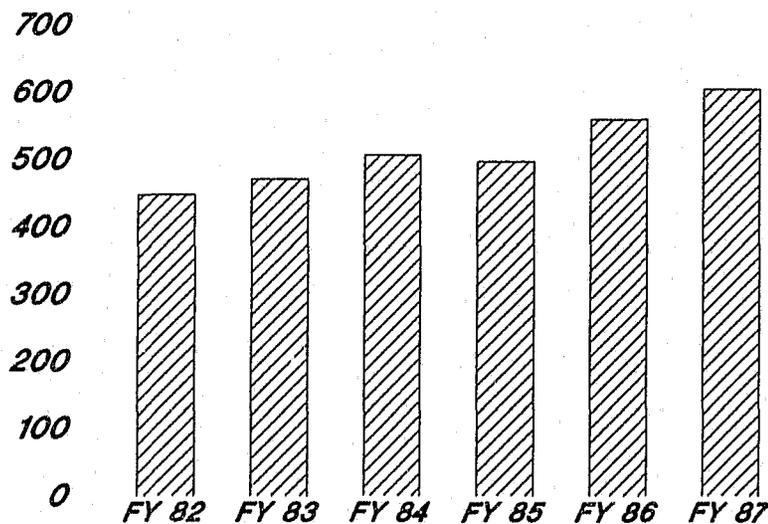
Correctional Industries at Hill Correctional Center provides an opportunity for approximately 50 inmates to become skilled in meat, milk and juice processing. Finished meat products are vacuum packed and boxed and frozen for shipment, not only for Hill Correctional Center but for other correctional institutions north of Interstate 80. Milk and juice processing provides over 20 million half-pint containers a year to state operated institutions for inmate and employee consumption.

Inmates also assisted in providing donated vegetables and recyclable aluminum cans for Galesburg area charities.

Number of Prisons by Security Level



Adult Institution Female Population



Jacksonville Correctional Center

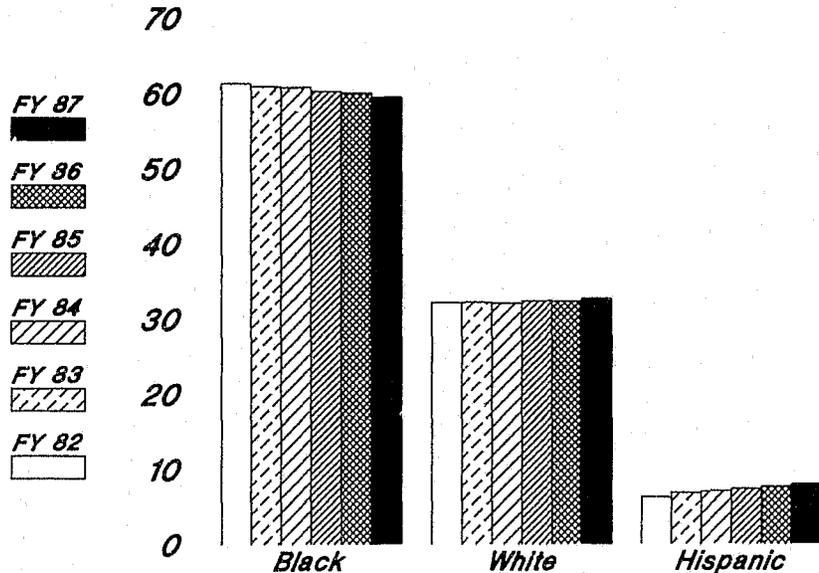
Opened October, 1984
 Rated Capacity: 500
 Minimum Security Males
 Accredited January, 1986
 FY87 Average Daily Population: 499
 Average Age of Inmates: 29.9
 Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$18,294

The Jacksonville Correctional Center is a relatively new facility that began operation in FY85. It replaced a pre-release center temporarily housed on the grounds of the Jacksonville Developmental Center. The correctional center was constructed as the result of emergency authorization by the General Assembly to house and program an accelerated population expansion during FY84 and FY85.

In FY87, construction on a 6,400 square foot addition to the Gymnasium was completed. The addition provides program areas for the Arts and Crafts Program, weightlifting, chaplaincy services program, music and a recreational game and meeting room. A 6,000 square foot inmate commissary and clothing building was also completed and occupied. During FY88, construction is scheduled to be completed on a firing range and an additional outside storage facility.

During FY87, fifteen additional inmate vocational training slots were opened through the initiation of the Auto Technology Program. This program was initiated through a contractual agreement with MacMurray College and utilized existing facilities and equipment. The additional program slots represent an increase in available vocational training positions from 60 to 75.

Adult Population by Race



(American Indian = 0.1% of population)

Institution work crews continued participation in numerous public works projects throughout the Central Illinois region. Institutional crews participated in the rebuilding of the shorelines of Lake Jacksonville and assisted in numerous projects for the City of Jacksonville. Crews also continued an ongoing community garden program which distributes free produce to the needy and assisted in numerous community organization projects.

Joliet Correctional Center

Opened 1860
 Rated Capacity: 1,180
 Maximum Security Males
 Reaccredited 1986
 FY87 Average Daily Population: 1,201
 Average Age of Inmates: 27.1
 Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$17,252

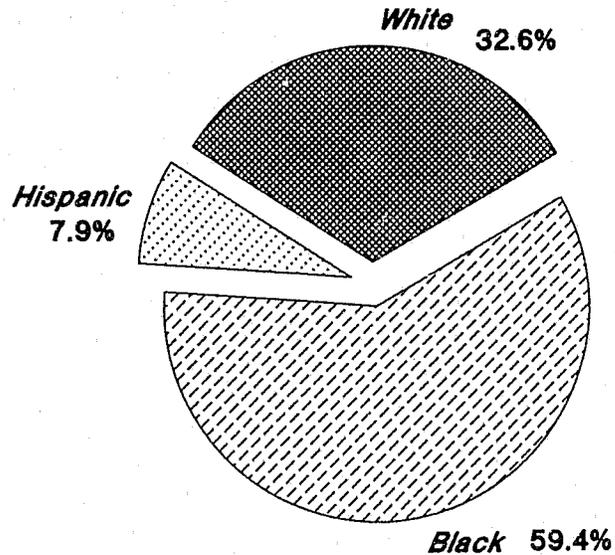
Renovation of the 130-year old facility continued during FY87. In FY86, renovation of the Graphic Arts Building was completed, and the second floor of the Administration Building was upgraded. Preparation for further renovation to the Administration Building commenced in FY87.

Renovation of the East Cellhouse was nearing completion, with occupancy expected late in December, 1987. Other construction projects include the building of a new employee and inmate dining room/kitchen facility. This structure is scheduled for completion in October, 1987. When completed, this building will include a separate employee dining room and two inmate dining rooms, each accommodating 250 inmates. Demolition of the old kitchen/inmate dining room and inmate gym has been scheduled with a multi-purpose building to be constructed in this area.

The firing range has been completed; allowing for qualification of staff for both day and night fire, as well as providing trap shooting opportunities.

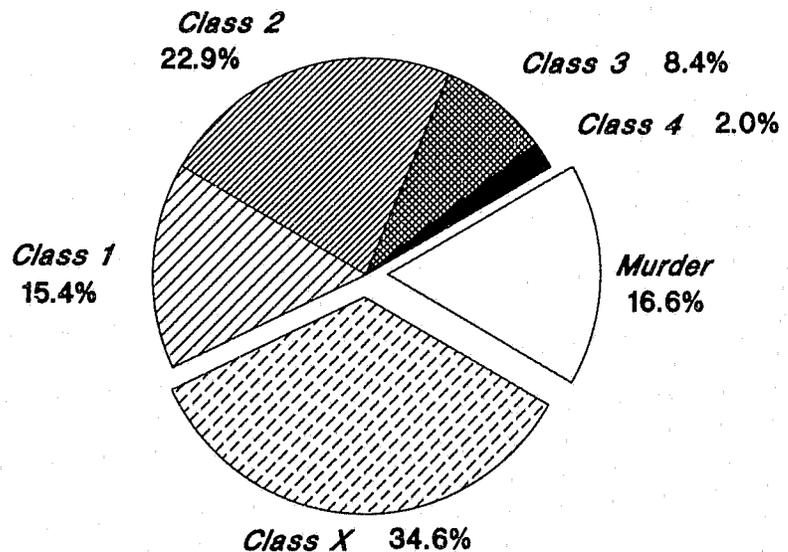
Through cooperation with Lewis University, the education program has been expanded to include evening welding classes and an auto tech program.

Adult Institution Population by Race



(American-Indian = 0.1% of population)

Adult Population by Class of Crime



(unclassified total 0.2% of population)

Lincoln Correctional Center

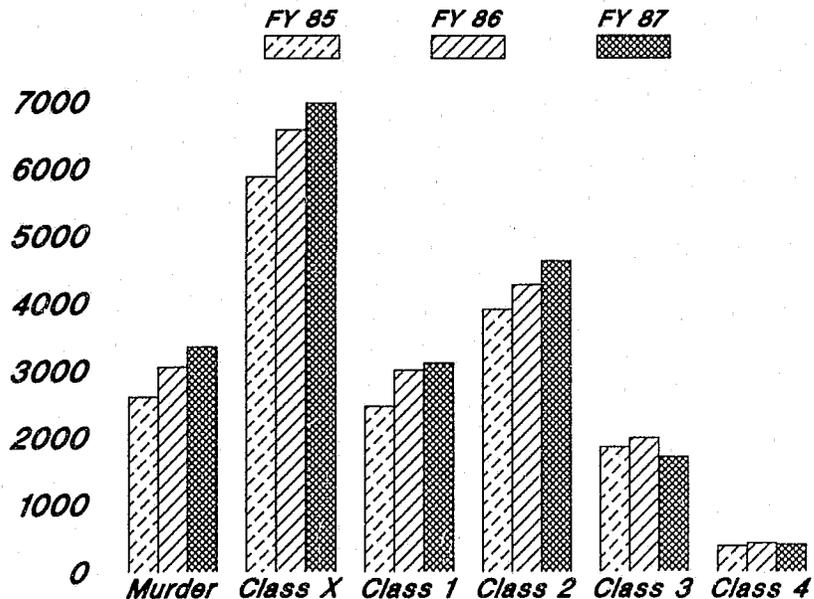
Opened October, 1984
 Rated Capacity: 558
 Minimum Security Males
 Accredited 1986
 FY87 Average Daily Population: 549
 Average Age of Inmates: 28.9
 Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$20,822

The Lincoln Correctional Center opened in January of 1984 as a pre-release center on the grounds of a mental health facility in Lincoln. Construction was completed and the current site occupied that same autumn. The construction of the Lincoln facility, designed to house 500 inmates in a dormitory-style setting, was funded through an emergency authorization by the General Assembly in response to an increasing inmate population within the department.

During FY87, construction of a greenhouse and commissary/clothing building was completed. Correctional Industries also began operating its central warehouse operation at Lincoln. Raw materials and finished products are stored until they are used or distributed.

The Springfield Work Camp, located on the Illinois State Fair Grounds, houses an additional 58 inmates. Staff and inmates from the Work Camp have participated in numerous Springfield area community events, including Lincolnfest, Farm Aid, LPGA Rail Classic, and Ethnic Festival. Inmate workers will continue to assist in riprapping the shoreline of Lake Springfield as part of the city utility lake conservation program.

Adult Population by Class of Crime



Logan Correctional Center

Opened 1977
 Rated Capacity: 1,050
 Medium Security Males and Females
 Reaccredited: 1986
 FY87 Average Daily Population: 1,037
 Average Age of Inmates: 30
 Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,000

The Logan Correctional Center was developed by remodeling a mental health facility in 1977 to accommodate 750 inmates. Increased population needs resulted in additional renovation to provide several hundred more beds. At the end of 1983, a juvenile facility at Hanna City was converted to a work camp and operated as a Logan satellite. The Hanna City Work Camp added 200 beds to account for the Logan prison's present average daily population.

In order to help ease the overcrowding situation at the Dwight Correctional Center, on February 1, 1987, sixteen female inmates were transferred to Logan to begin its co-correctional program. Currently, 72 female inmates are housed at Logan. These women are gradually being integrated into the various educational and service programs offered at the facility.

A major roof repair project has been initiated that will result in the upgrade of several buildings.

Menard Correctional Center

Opened October, 1878
Rated Capacity: 2,620
Maximum Security Males
Reaccredited 1986
FY87 Average Daily Population: 2,411
Average Age of Inmates: 29.7
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$12,336

Menard Correctional Center received reaccreditation by the American Correctional Association early in FY87 with a final score of 96.7% of all standards met.

During the year, the unit management system was instituted. This system provides for improved staff-inmate communication and more timely consideration of inmate needs or problems.

Menard also hosted an art show in Chester at the William and Ellen Cohen Memorial Home overlooking the Mississippi River.

Correctional Industries created additional inmate jobs with a refuse removal program from Menard. Industries also operates a Knit Shop, Broom and Wax Shop, Upholstery Program, Tobacco Shop, and farm at Menard.

A number of improvements were made in various operational areas. A new food service line was constructed in the employee's kitchen to facilitate food service for the North cellhouse. This procedure enables the more immediate delivery of hot meals to the inmates assigned to that unit.

Offices were constructed in the North Cellhouse allowing for on-site physician interview rooms.

A security waiting room was constructed in the Administration Guard Hall for inmates awaiting writ, funeral furloughs and special transfers, thus insuring no inmate contact prior to movement from the institution.

The inmate visiting room was renovated with installation of a new ceiling as well as new carpeting.

Several (27) steel doors with food slots were constructed for the North cellhouse to provide ultimate safety to address special inmate needs or concerns. The condemned unit segregation area was also provided with closed front doors.

Menard Correctional Center Education Department experienced a substantial increase in student enrollment. Of the increase, many were college enrollments which is largely attributable to the new contract with Rend Lake College having become fully operational. Additionally, the recruitment and enrollment for other areas has increased. Two inmates received associate degrees. Eighty-two inmates received GED certificates, and sixteen inmates received one-year vocational certificates. Two new programs, intensive reading and small business management, were made available.

A law clerk training program was begun in November with the hiring of a paralegal librarian.

New puncture-proof containers for contaminated needles, syringes, and materials were obtained and put into place in the Health Care Unit. Staff were instructed not to recap needles.

Jim Greer, who had been Warden at the Menard Correctional Center from January 1, 1979, until February 1, 1984, replaced James H. Thieret as Warden of Menard Correctional Center on April 21, 1987. Thieret, who had succeeded Greer from February 1, 1984, until April 21, 1987, is now Warden at the Shawnee Correctional Center. Jim Greer had been Warden at the Vienna Correctional Center since his departure from Menard.

In summary, the Menard Correctional Center has continued to improve over the past fiscal year as the results of staff and departmental efforts to incorporate ACA Standards into governing administrative directives, institutional directives and departmental rules. This institution continues to make a concerted effort to maintain higher standards of operation, especially in the areas of unit management and programs offered.

Menard Psychiatric Center

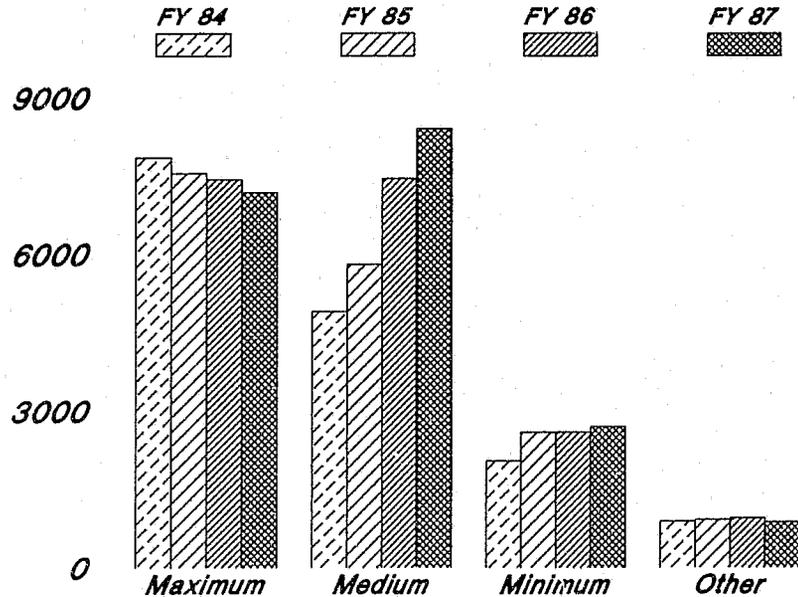
Opened 1970
 Rated Capacity: 315
 Maximum Security Male Facility
 Reaccredited by ACA - August, 1986
 FY87 Average Daily Population: 365
 Average Age of Inmates: 32
 Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,363

The Menard Psychiatric Center is located immediately adjacent to the Menard Correctional Center and was organized as a separate facility in 1970. During FY87, the primary goal of the facility was to provide treatment programs for mentally disordered offenders and those inmates committed as sexually dangerous persons. During FY87, the center had a total of 576 admissions.

The objective of the Menard Psychiatric Center is to integrate these inmates into a well structured program of services including counseling, educational, medical, and leisure time activities. Measurable and obtainable goals are set for the inmate to enhance his chances for success in clinical, educational, vocational, and leisure skills.

Vocational programming is emphasized to encourage improved self-concept and enhance social and work skills. The building maintenance vocational curriculum showcases woodworking skills in the design and construction of wood products such as swings, picnic tables and other lawn furniture. Additionally, the program provides a basic knowledge of maintenance skills. Inmates also have the opportunity to participate in vocational programming in short order foods, greenhouse, graphic arts, and cooperative work training.

Adult Inmate Population by Security Level



(Other = Dwight and Menard Psych.)

During FY87, a number of physical plant improvements were implemented with completion scheduled for FY88. These projects included capital development projects to renovate cellhouse plumbing, lock systems, and install climate control windows. Additionally, repair and maintenance projects have improved the security of the entrance to the institution and contributed to upgrading the safety and sanitation of the facility.

Menard Psychiatric Center continues to utilize volunteer citizens from the area to function as program facilitators, advisory board members, etc. These services contribute to a positive and productive collaborative effort between the community and the facility.

Pontiac Correctional Center

Opened 1871
Rated Capacity: 2,000
Maximum Security Males
Accredited 1986
FY87 Average Daily Population: 1,722
Average Age of Inmates: 28
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,275

During FY87, a number of renovations and improvements were completed at Pontiac in an effort to better meet the needs of the staff and inmate population.

A major improvement was realized with the completion of a new Program Center. Vocational programs - welding, printing, woodworking, and electronics, a new barber shop, clinical services area, and a new library occupy the new building. The Assistant Warden of Programs also has his office in this area.

New catwalk systems were installed in the East and West Cellhouses, creating a secure area for armed correctional officers and improving safety of both staff and inmates.

The roofs of the North and South Cellhouses and the Chapel also were replaced.

Electrical and water utilities are currently being upgraded. Funds have been released to install new stainless steel sinks and toilet facilities in the East and West Cellhouses. This project will include installation of new drains and water lines and other improvements.

New windows and screens were installed in the East and West Cellhouses improving energy conservation as well as safety and sanitation.

Funds were released for the division of the South Cellhouse to ensure better control and safer movement of inmates occupying that house. A secure area was constructed in the lower South Cellhouse to allow correctional officers to operate gates without direct contact with inmates.

Pontiac's Condemned Unit was expanded with the addition of 42 cells. Several new control cells were also added to the Condemned Unit and the Segregation Unit.

Funds have been made available for the expansion of the present Visiting Room to accommodate Condemned Unit visits and build two recreational yards for the Condemned Unit.

Funds have also been released to expand the present Inmates' Kitchen in the Medium Security Unit to accommodate blast chiller equipment in anticipation of the new food preparation system at the facility.

Sanitation was improved with the installation of two new garbage compactors and a liquid waste disposal system.

Serving lines in the Inmate Dining Room have been enclosed to increase efficiency and cleanliness.

A new Word Processing Center was established in an area renovated to accommodate the system.

Outdated concertina wire has been replaced throughout the institution with manbarrier wire.

In addition to the many operational improvements, Pontiac continues to focus on greater program involvement in available school programs.

Special attention continues to be directed to staff training issues. The facility has implemented the cycle training program for in-service training to ensure all staff receive required training for their specific areas.

Shawnee Correctional Center

Opened July, 1984
Rated Capacity: 1,046
Medium Security Males
Accredited: 1986
FY87 Average Daily Population: 1,050
Average Age of Inmates: 30
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$14,284

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

During FY87, the facility focused attention to program enrichment. Specifically, the honor dorm recreation area was expanded to include a patio area for weightlifting, a horse-shoe area, volleyball court, and outdoor lounge area. An inmate commissary was established on the yard area for inmates to purchase commissary while participating in outdoor recreational programs. Several picnic tables were provided as well as a new handball court and an outdoor weightlifting area.

The recreation department began a program of marketing inmate art and craft products to the public. An inmate institutional band was developed and has provided musical entertainment at various institutional activities.

The institution had its first inmate family picnic during FY87. An old timers recreation area was developed allowing older inmates an area to pursue less athletic leisure time activities.

The Correctional Industries program employed an industries superintendent to oversee and coordinate the industries expansion program and finalize procedures to begin construction of metal office furniture, beds, and highway signs.

In addition to standard academic and vocational opportunities, the implementation of the mandatory education program has intensified and increased the involvement in educational programs.

Inmate therapeutic counseling programs have been expanded to include a variety of self-help and survival skill groups, some of which have received statewide recognition.

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

Sheridan Correctional Center

Opened 1941
Rated Capacity: 750
Medium Security Males
Reaccredited January, 1985
FY87 Average Daily Population: 904
Average Age of Inmates: 21.4
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$14,181

The Sheridan Correctional Center, located near the village of Sheridan, approximately 70 miles west of Chicago, was constructed in 1941 as a juvenile facility. It was converted in 1973 to an adult facility. At the end of FY87, the Sheridan Correctional Center housed 919 inmates.

During FY87, the Sheridan Correctional Center represented a diverse institution with activities from public service work crews, to Correctional Industry programs and routine job assignments.

During the last fiscal year a great deal of emphasis was placed on public service work crews outside the Sheridan Correctional Center with continued activity on the expressways and an added responsibility of caring for some property operated by the National Guard in Marseilles. A number of local public service projects also continued.

Approximately 130 inmates are assigned to full time academic programs with over half that number enrolled in the new Adult Basic Education curriculum mandated by department policy. Numerous vocational classes continue to be active and functional involving over 180 inmates, some of whom may be involved in the horticulture's beautification program or helping to provide a luncheon for the Adult Advisory Board as a part of the Food Service curriculum.

Correctional Industries continued operation of its furniture refinishing program during the fiscal year.

To compliment all of the program and job assignment areas, a full range of recreational activities takes place and a rather large contingent of volunteers offers programming in some self-help areas and Bible class areas as well as providing the entire Protestant ministry for the Sheridan Correctional Center. Sheridan continues to orient its overall operation toward the younger inmate population.

Stateville Correctional Center

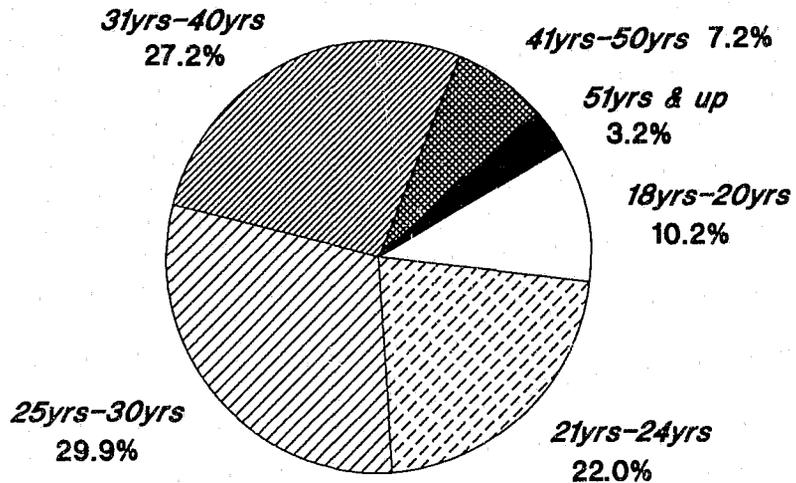
Opened 1925
Rated Capacity: 2,000
Maximum Security Males
Accredited January, 1985
FY87 Average Daily Population: 1,920
Average Age of Inmates: 30.4
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$17,106

The Stateville Correctional Center, located near Joliet, provides a unique opportunity and challenge for prison management due to its diversity in architectural designs. Its historically renowned round cellhouses, a cellhouse known as the world's largest rectangular cellhouse and the newer double K-design buildings, so named because an aerial view resembles a double "K," are all visible comparisons of different correctional housing philosophies within a 64-acre compound surrounded by a 33-foot high concrete wall.

There also is a unit with a dormitory room environment for males classified as "medium security." The compound is complemented by a 200-man minimum security unit outside the walls. The dorm and minimum security unit provide an incentive for positive inmate behavior.

The facility has a continuing renovation program which has most recently included an upgrading of utilities, and a plan for a new in-patient health care unit as well as the demolition of one of the remaining round cellhouses.

Adult Institution Population by Age



(17 yr. olds represent 0.3% of population)

Stateville offers numerous academic and vocational programs. It operates industries, including inmate clothing, soap and furniture manufacturing, and agriculture. There are independent self-improvement programs directed by the chaplaincy, clinical services, and mental health departments. The leisure time services department coordinates a heavy schedule of athletic programs and cultural events. The latter includes an inmate theatrical group, music and creative arts.

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

Vandalia Correctional Center

Opened 1921
Rated Capacity: 750
Medium Security Males
Reaccredited January, 1987
FY87 Average Daily Population: 858
Average Age of Inmates: 27.5
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$14,785

The Vandalia Correctional Center, located 85 miles southeast of Springfield in Central Illinois, was initially designed and operated as a large prison farm. It has been renovated and remodeled to serve as a medium security prison.

During FY87, the Correctional Industries operation was improved and expanded through a continuation of repair and maintenance activities. In addition to raising cattle, a dairy herd, and farm crops, the product line currently includes beef, pork, weiners, Polish sausages, lunch meats, milk and variety of juices. The Industry operation supplies these items to over 15 other correctional centers.

The Vandalia Correctional Center Road Camp continued its active participation in community projects during the past year. The Vandalia Chamber of Commerce, Vandalia Park District, Vandalia Airport, Vandalia Historical Museum and the Old State Capital Building benefited from the crews' labor along with services provided to the Illinois Department of Transportation interstate and state highways throughout Fayette County.

Work crews also performed a considerable amount of work on township roads, picking up trash and removing brush, and they continued to handle special projects for the Department of Conservation at the Ramsey Lake State Park and the Carlyle Lake area.

The correctional center also has a wide variety of educational and vocational programs. In addition to Adult Basic Education and GED, coursework leading to associate degrees is provided by Lake Land College. Vocational courses in the areas of welding, auto body repair, auto mechanics, building trades, small gas engines, and heating and air conditioning are provided by Lake Land College.

The most significant modifications in the education department at Vandalia were in response to the provisions of the Adult Basic Education Policy which redefined ABE programs to cover achievement skills ranging from first to sixth grade. A pre-GED program with computer assisted instruction was implemented to serve grade levels sixth through eighth. Arrangements were also made to establish a Literacy Tutor Program with Literacy Volunteers of America using inmate teacher aides.

Inmates at Vandalia Correctional Center may also take advantage of an apprenticeship program designed to enhance the employability of inmates who have been students and workers in the building trades program. The U.S. Department of Labor has cooperated in the development of the program and will assist in the placement of the apprentices after their release.

During FY87, 1,120 participated in one or more educational programs. GED classes had 196 students complete testing and 153 students earned their GED certificates. Seven career counseling classes resulted in 132 students earning certificates of completion with 185 students enrolled. The number of credit hours generated in FY87 increased 13.5% over FY86. The number of men who enrolled in vocational programs and completed them increased by 15.8% over FY86. Nine men received college associates degrees.

Vienna Correctional Center

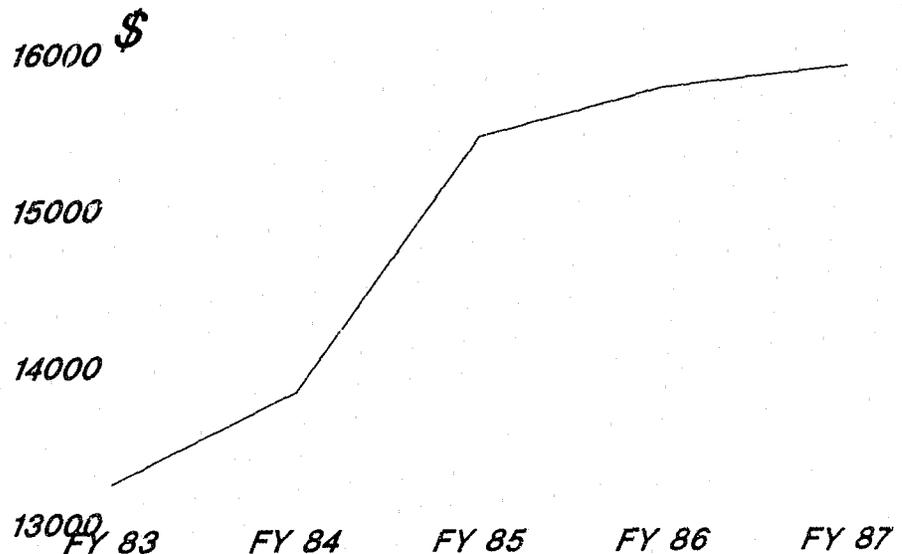
Opened 1965
Rated Capacity: 835
Minimum Security Males
Reaccredited June, 1985
FY87 Average Daily Population: 871
Average Age of Inmates: 35
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,475

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

Without fences or walls, the center depends on classification and program involvement to maintain control and order for its 735 inmates in residence at the main "campus" and 150 inmates in residence at a satellite facility known as the Hardin County Work Camp.

During FY87, the concentration on programs resulted in a number of outstanding statistics. There were 1,050 students served in educational programs. A total of 69 degrees in higher education were conferred. Another 190 inmates were awarded certificates in various vocational programs offered by the center in conjunction with Southeastern Illinois College. In several of the programs, students from surrounding communities participated in classes within the center.

Adult Institutions Per Capita Costs



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

In 1979, the Vienna Correctional Center was the first prison in the nation to be awarded accreditation status by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. It also was the first to be reaccredited in 1982 and 1985, and is scheduled to be considered again for reaccreditation during the next fiscal year.

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

JUVENILE DIVISION

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

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

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

During FY87 the division provided services for 2,360 juveniles. There was an average daily population of 1,213 juveniles in residence in facilities and 1,147 juveniles under Field Services supervision. Another group of less than 100 juveniles was involved in Interstate Compact placements and special in-state placements, such as mental health facilities.

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

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

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

Juvenile Field Services

Reaccredited November, 1984
 FY87 Average Daily Population: 1,004
 Average Age of Juveniles: 16.5
 Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$3,077

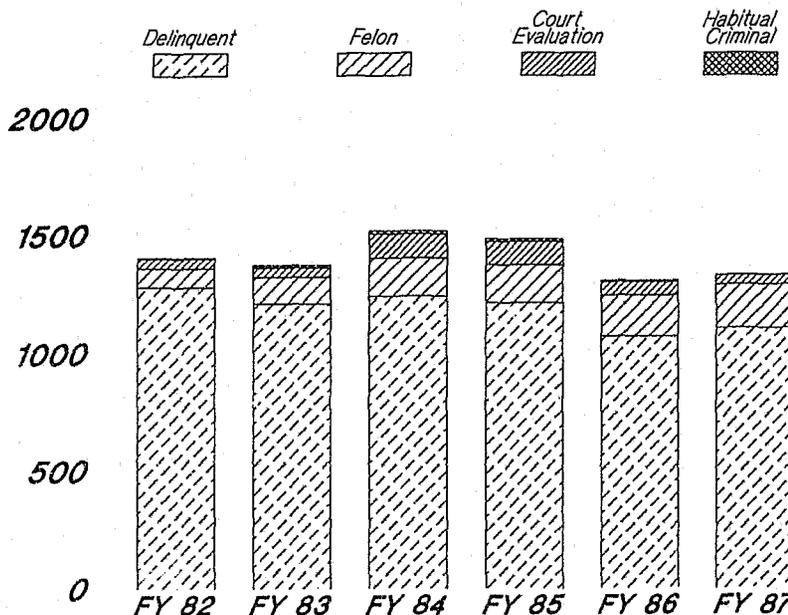
Juvenile Field Services is a state-wide service unit of the Juvenile Division. It provides aftercare (parole) services for the juveniles committed and placed in the residential youth centers. It also provides supervision for the juveniles from out-of-state who may be placed in Illinois in accordance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

The service model is described as a reintegration approach in which the youth counselor attempts to assist the youth in interacting with judges, state's attorneys, police, school personnel, employers, social agencies, parents, foster parents, and others to promote successful reintegration into community life. Attempts are made by the youth counselor to continue the efforts initiated in the institution for the juvenile.

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

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

Juvenile Population by Offender Type



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

In those cases where a juvenile becomes involved in law-violating behavior, the youth counselor assists in the apprehension, processing and transportation of the juvenile to the appropriate detention facility for review by the Prisoner Review Board to determine whether parole should be revoked.

IYC-Harrisburg

Opened 1983
Rated Capacity: 200
Medium Security Male Juveniles
Accredited 1985
FY87 Average Daily Population: 216
Average Age of Juveniles: 17.3
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$26,076

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

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

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

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

During FY87, plans for a Correctional Industry program have been made for FY88 implementation. Capital projects include plans for 80 additional beds and a Reception Center to open in FY89.

IYC-Joliet

Opened 1959
Rated Capacity: 180
High Security Male Juveniles
Accredited April, 1983
FY87 Average Daily Population: 172
Average Age of Juveniles: 18.1
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$35,708

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

Following the reorganization of State delinquency programs under the Juvenile Division of the Department of Corrections, the reception functions were transferred to IYC-St. Charles. The center's mission was changed to become the facility designated to accommodate those juveniles in need of secure, long-term programming and treatment. In 1977, a special program, the Intensive Reintegration Unit (IRU), was added to the center. The IRU utilizes 32 secure bed spaces for high-risk youth with mental health needs. The remaining 148 beds are distributed among four large residential units.

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

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

Programming at the center includes remedial, secondary, and college-level education in conjunction with School District 428 and Joliet Community College, library services, vocational, guidance, and work training programs, and diagnostic and evaluation services related to a special education program.

Security renovations completed in 1987 include a 7,000 square foot multi-purpose building to provide for secure visiting facilities, the renovation of 189 cells, including new plumbing, lighting, and security screens, and the installation of mass alert features on the phone systems. Projects underway in 1987 include renovation of the gatehouse to provide secure shakedown facilities and a 30,000 square foot academic and vocational building.

Additional future bedspace will be provided following the construction of the academic/vocational building, adding 48 maximum security cells.

IYC-Kankakee

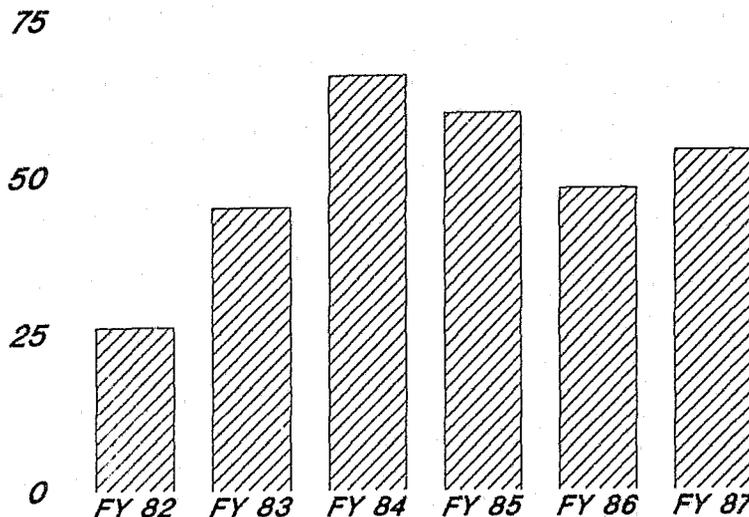
Opened October, 1960
Rated Capacity: 60
Minimum Security Male Juveniles
Accredited August, 1983
FY87 Average Daily Population: 57
Average Age of Juvenile: 17.4
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$26,275

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

Physical plant improvements in FY87 included replacing several cell doors, approval to construct a multi-purpose pole building (gym), repair of walkways, and support beams placed in the Administration Building.

Significant program changes during FY87 included implementation of an honor wing, whereby students are encouraged to perform at a high level in all areas and are reinforced with receiving special privileges, reduction in time, and an opportunity to aid as positive role models for the other youths. The honor program has proven to be a great asset in reduction of negative behavior and has played a significant role in reducing the number of disciplinary hearings.

Juvenile Felony Admissions



The academic area began working to revise the school curriculum to life skill competency based programming. The curriculum changes are geared toward incorporation in the Kankakee transitional program. The facility began plans to change the overall program concept to a high concentration of academic and vocational work experience training with a crash type of short term program. Implementation of the program is set for July, 1988. Several students were programmed on a daily basis in off-campus job sites with Kankakee Training Center and at a vegetable farm. A number of leisure time activities were provided in the community to assist students in community relations. A student monthly newspaper was developed and implemented under the direction and guidance of the librarian.

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

IYC-Pere Marquette

Opened 1963
Rated Capacity: 80
Minimum Security Male Juveniles
Reaccredited August, 1986
FY87 Average Daily Population: 67
Average Age of Juveniles: 16.1
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$24,990

The Illinois Youth Center-Pere Marquette is located 50 miles north of St. Louis, Missouri, along the banks of the Illinois River near its confluence with the Mississippi River. This facility has a rated capacity of 80. The average population during FY87 was 70. The youth center was accredited in 1983 and reaccredited in 1986 by the American Correctional Association.

This center is designated for youth who demonstrate minimal behavior problems and are classified as low security risks. The average length of stay of those exiting the facility is seven months.

The Illinois Youth Center-Pere Marquette has experienced the same difficulty with recidivism as has been indicated by the divisional average.

The facility maintains a unique association with nearby Principia College, whose students tutor and counsel youth at the facility on a voluntary basis.

Programming emphasizes a "fast track" academic thrust designated to help the youth continue their education while in the Department of Corrections. Programs are designed on an individual basis according to the needs of each student.

The staff compliment is 43 and the Educational Unit consists of 11 staff.

IYC-St. Charles

Opened 1904
Rated Capacity: 349
Medium Security Male Juveniles
Reaccredited January, 1985
FY87 Average Daily Population: 347
Average Age of Juveniles: 17
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$28,861

The Illinois Youth Center-St. Charles is located approximately 40 miles west of Chicago. It is the Division's largest facility, encompassing 1,200 acres with a 125-acre, fenced central campus. The facility houses three programs; a Reception and Classification Unit for all juvenile male commitments in the State of Illinois, the Setlenhouse program for youth in need of special treatment and intensive counseling and, finally, the general program population. The rated capacities are 108 beds in the Reception and Classification Unit, 26 beds in Setlenhouse, and 210 beds in the general program population.

During FY87, there have been the following improvements to the physical plant; the continued reduction in use of the structurally unsound buildings through the increased use of existing buildings such as Madison Cottage which housed the Security Training staff, roof repairs, and the continual up-grading of existing utilities.

Significant program enhancements during FY87 included additions to the mental health staff and to the health care unit-dental area, the development and implementation of an Ala-Teen Program to help youth deal with parents or guardians who are alcoholics upon the youth's return to the community, and the addition of a data processing course in the vocational area.

A new infirmary and confinement unit is scheduled to be completed during FY89.

IYC-Valley View

Opened 1966
Rated Capacity: 228
Minimum Security Male Juveniles
Reaccredited January, 1986
FY87 Average Daily Population: 237
Average Age of Juveniles: 16.6
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$21,841

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

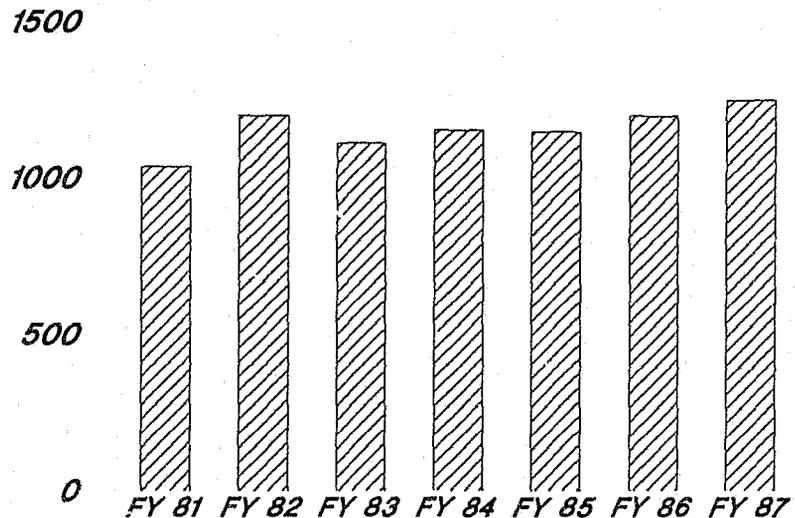
During FY87, physical improvements included the construction of a PBX room and installation of a new telephone system, expansion of the centralized fire alarm system to encompass five program units, re-roofing of six living units, and the installation of 21 new toilets. In addition, the canteen area was expanded by 600 square feet and a secondary exit was provided. Parking facilities were expanded and a secondary exit was provided to the Automotive Training Building.

Also, a booster pump was installed to facilitate the maintenance of adequate water levels in the water tower and the old "Student Court" building was converted into a classroom and office. Carpeting was installed in the training room and several offices were refurbished.

The facility also had an asbestos survey conducted by the Department of Public Health.

Significant program highlights included the on-site provision of 12 hours per week of dental service and the implementation of a Student Involvement Council. Additionally, youth tremendously benefited from a Health Awareness Day which included professional guest lecturers who addressed a variety of health-related topics.

Juvenile Institution Population



The Volunteer Internship Program was expanded to include a Saddle Club, public speaking instruction, and additional religious-oriented activities. Academic program highlights included: over 350 students participated in WECEP/CWT programming; 140 students completed courses in graphic arts, building trades, and auto mechanics; 33 students completed vocational courses provided by the DuPage Area Vocational Education Authority; 40 students received elementary school diplomas; 32 students received GED certificates, and 74 students completed drivers' education.

Other significant academic highlights included the establishment of an on-site Aerial Construction Program (Cable T.V. Connection Training) and certification of the drivers' education instructor as a qualified Drivers License Examiner.

IYC-Warrenville

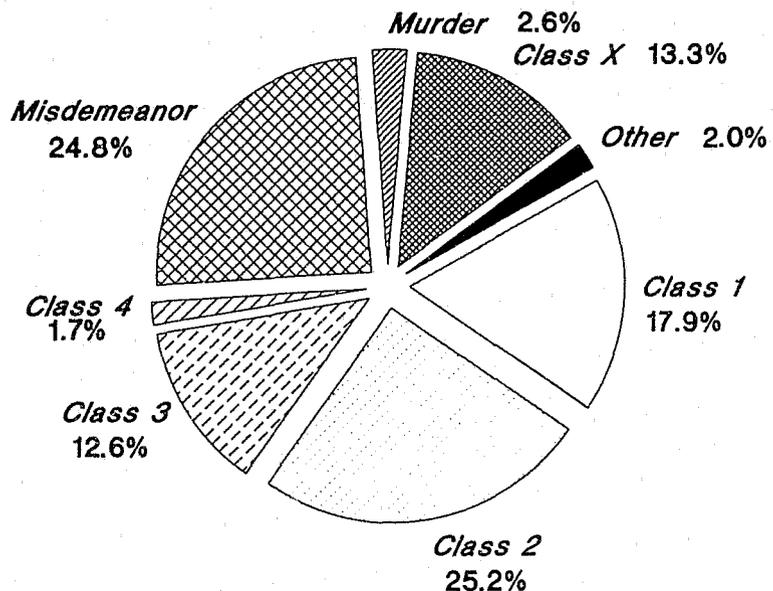
Opened 1964
Rated Capacity: 108
Multi-Range Security Coed
Reaccredited August, 1985
FY87 Average Daily Population: 119
FY87 Average Daily Population Reception: 6
Average Age of Juveniles: 16.7
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$25,330

The Illinois Youth Center-Warrenville is located approximately 30 miles west of Chicago. It is the Juvenile Division's only Reception and Assessment facility for female juveniles and the only residential program facility for females. It is also the only co-ed juvenile facility.

During FY87, several physical plant improvements included a mobile classroom, expanded office space, new control and security area, new Shift Supervisors Office, improved external security, extensive remodeling of the kitchen floor and other new equipment purchases.

Significant program changes included doubled psychiatric services (20 hours per week) and expanded psychological services, a psychologist intern program, additional expansion of medical services, the implementation of the educational advocate program for special education youth and the full implementation of a highly structured therapeutic environment. Individual and group therapy resulting in the successful treatment of seriously disturbed youth within the facility also was conducted. This concentration of treatment services has nearly eliminated the need to transfer youth in crisis to the Department of Mental Health.

Juvenile Division Offenders by Class of Crime

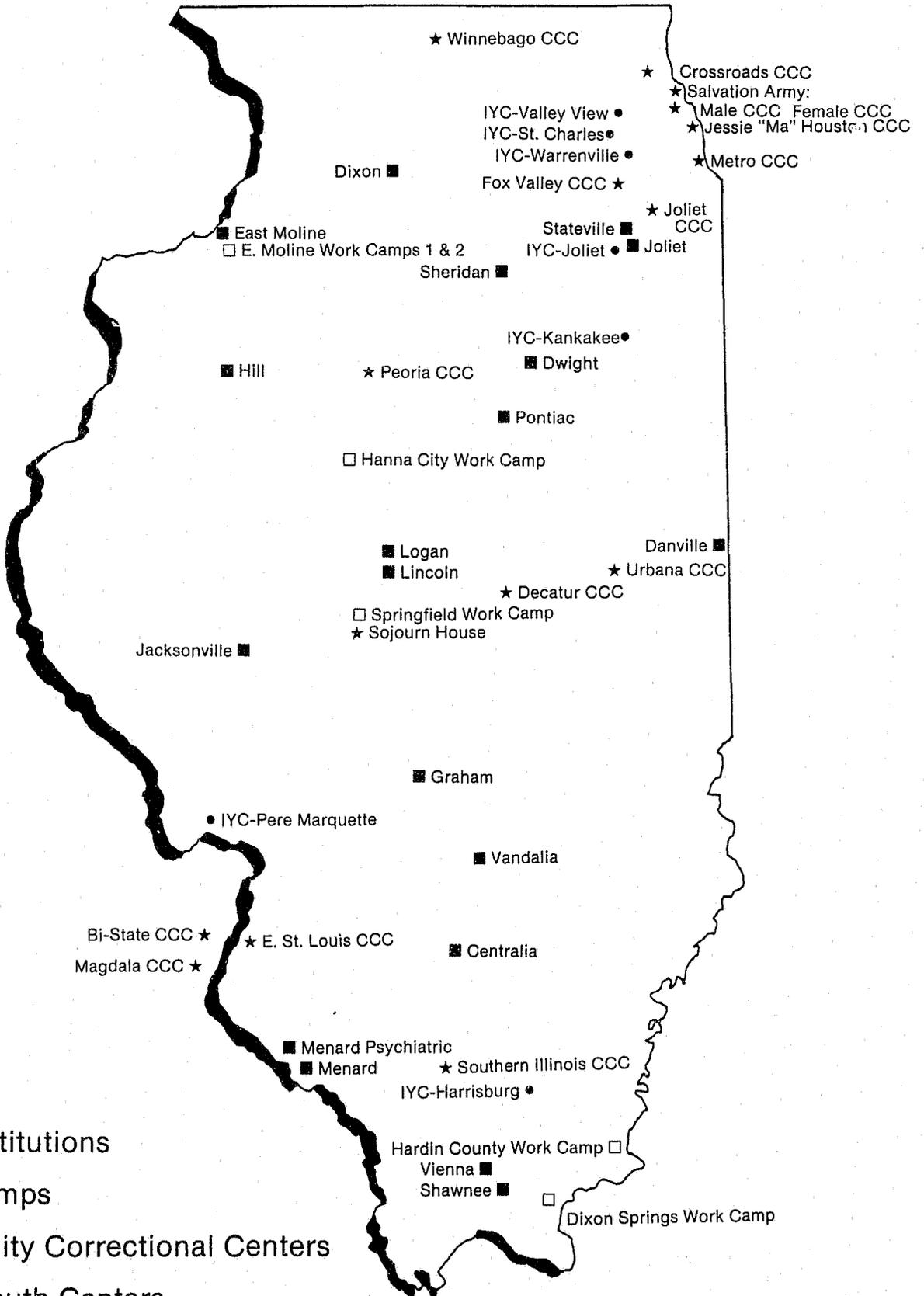


Of note was the continuing increase in numbers of female juveniles resulting in the highest average daily population ever.

The current facility was constructed by a major oil company and donated to the State with legislative authorization in 1983. It had formerly existed as a World War II defense installation before being acquired by the oil company for a research center. The oil company employees continue to serve as a major volunteer donor group to the center Resident Benefit Fund.

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

FACILITIES MAP



■ Adult Institutions

□ Work Camps

★ Community Correctional Centers

● Illinois Youth Centers

FISCAL YEAR 1987 EXPENDITURES REPORT

As Reported by the Comptroller's Office

Facility/Institution	Personal Services	Retirement	Social Security	Contractual	Travel	Commodities	Printing	Equipment	Telecomm.	Auto Operation	Inmate Pay	Inmate Travel and Gate Money
General Office	11,101.5	602.7	714.8	3,873.1	756.4	223.8	101.8	678.0	1,421.8	222.0		
School District	7,373.0	99.9	113.9	5,802.6	64.4	398.4	55.5	112.1	34.8	9.2	45.0	
Comm. Corr. Ctrs.	4,725.1	258.6	321.8	4,291.6	23.1	534.7	19.3	52.6	86.6	99.4	51.0	
Comm. Services	4,252.8	247.7	271.3	279.8	214.4	27.4	17.8	14.2	267.2	32.8		
Sub-Total - CS Div.	8,977.9	506.3	593.1	4,571.4	237.5	562.1	37.1	66.8	353.8	132.2	51.0	0.0
IYC-Harrisburg	3,834.0	211.8	252.4	625.8	5.3	477.4	10.8	56.6	56.6	34.2	54.9	12.7
IYC-Joliet	4,256.2	236.0	269.7	738.3	4.6	450.5	5.9	74.6	41.1	21.9	42.4	0.6
IYC-Kankakee	926.3	51.0	61.7	220.1	1.3	148.1	3.6	28.6	23.8	15.3	17.1	0.8
IYC-Pere Marquette	10,916.3	56.1	69.8	193.1	3.8	153.9	3.4	35.9	23.3	14.8	21.5	2.4
IYC-St. Charles	6,834.1	400.3	442.7	1,197.0	13.0	778.9	12.5	120.8	81.3	65.0	67.5	1.5
IYC-Valley View	3,614.3	201.3	238.7	429.5	3.6	493.6	6.6	59.1	70.1	40.5	17.9	1.0
IYC-Warrenville	1,891.3	104.7	124.2	432.2	2.3	286.7	5.7	74.7	37.4	27.3	26.0	1.8
Juv. Field Services	2,047.2	106.0	107.5	742.2	117.7	20.6	3.3	21.5	67.8	11.9	0.0	5.6
Sub-Total - Juv. Div.	24,499.7	1,367.2	1,566.7	4,578.2	151.6	2,809.7	51.8	471.8	401.4	230.9	247.3	26.4
Centralia	10,169.9	554.7	703.7	2,339.0	10.8	1,291.7	27.4	61.6	53.2	47.6	224.2	61.2
Danville	6,575.3	398.3	460.0	2,216.5	16.6	1,762.5	22.8	28.1	43.5	44.9	216.3	46.4
Dixon	10,315.8	590.2	694.2	3,101.4	11.4	1,547.8	35.8	135.3	53.7	85.4	252.9	40.1
Dwight	6,542.0	368.0	438.0	1,508.5	20.4	1,042.3	18.5	69.2	63.3	45.1	112.4	59.3
East Moline	7,169.4	395.8	453.7	2,185.9	10.8	1,264.7	20.4	110.8	81.2	71.5	255.2	59.5
Galesburg	3,338.8	192.6	226.5	1,043.9	7.7	1,450.2	31.7	288.7	26.3	22.0	64.0	16.2
Graham	10,923.5	578.1	755.7	1,765.7	10.6	1,447.0	26.6	84.9	49.1	50.5	202.9	55.5
Jacksonville	6,102.6	339.4	419.7	989.5	5.3	951.5	21.6	66.0	38.8	30.0	112.5	51.7
Joliet	12,229.5	667.5	812.0	4,695.2	23.6	1,616.6	45.3	187.8	121.8	134.7	133.5	52.0
Lincoln	6,666.1	766.7	463.8	1,495.8	3.0	2,009.0	15.2	83.5	48.4	48.8	182.4	48.9
Logan	11,954.9	650.6	790.2	1,675.4	12.2	724.8	23.6	122.6	93.6	113.0	357.3	73.8
Menard	18,740.8	1,012.6	1,228.7	2,483.4	38.1	5,191.4	57.0	228.5	125.1	98.6	438.2	100.9
Menard Psychiatric	4,008.5	222.0	265.6	343.8	16.4	910.2	9.5	86.2	17.8	12.9	62.7	16.8
Pontiac	17,190.9	918.9	1,140.1	4,515.8	58.2	3,480.9	19.4	179.1	130.0	51.4	287.9	52.1
Shawnee	9,527.7	531.2	654.5	1,900.9	17.4	1,787.1	27.2	56.7	56.1	66.7	311.5	61.4
Sheridan	8,701.3	466.1	578.1	1,074.2	7.3	1,529.0	24.2	81.3	87.3	68.4	155.1	47.3
Stateville	19,993.5	1,113.5	1,351.5	5,164.2	15.5	4,325.8	44.2	209.7	123.0	108.8	337.0	57.3
Vandalia	8,308.5	446.5	506.0	1,285.9	10.2	1,590.5	21.6	98.8	66.2	66.2	205.2	80.3
Vienna	9,823.6	532.5	657.2	1,318.7	9.8	1,503.8	16.4	59.7	34.6	87.0	258.5	47.7
Sub-Total-Adult Div.	188,282.6	10,345.2	12,599.0	41,103.7	305.3	35,426.8	508.4	2,238.5	1,313.0	1,253.5	4,169.7	1,028.4
Total-General Revenue	240,234.7	12,921.3	15,587.5	59,929.0	1,515.2	39,420.8	754.6	3,567.2	3,524.8	1,847.8	4,513.0	1,054.8

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Tri-Agency	Data Processing	Inmate Lost and Damaged Property	Tort Claims	Sheriff's Fees	Board for Federal Prisons	State's Attorney Payments	Travel Allowance Revolving	Workers Compensation	Teachers Retirement	Repair and Maintenance	Transfer From Secretary of State to School District Libraries	Total
	3,444.6	2.0	320.1	126.0	109.8	339.8		4,831.4	49.3	1,498.7	1,213.9	31,582.2
												14,158.1
												10,463.8
												5,625.4
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,089.2
												5,632.5
												6,141.8
												1,497.7
												1,674.3
												10,014.6
272.1												5,176.2
												3,286.4
												3,251.3
272.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36,674.8
												15,545.0
												11,831.2
												16,864.0
												10,287.0
												12,078.9
							8.8					6,717.4
												15,950.1
												9,128.6
												20,719.5
												11,431.4
												16,592.0
												29,743.3
												5,972.4
												28,024.7
												14,998.4
												12,819.6
												32,844.0
												12,685.9
												14,349.5
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	298,582.9
272.1	3,444.6	2.0	320.1	126.0	109.8	339.8	8.8	4,831.4	49.3	1,498.7	1,213.9	397,087.2