

INSIGHT

into corrections

Illinois Department
of Corrections

JANUARY ♦ 1992

FISCAL ♦ YEAR ♦ 1991 ♦ ANNUAL ♦ REPORT



Director Peters helps a youngster on one of the department sponsored basketball squads into his new team jacket. The teams are affiliated with the Springfield Housing Authority youth program, coached by department volunteers, and compete at the local YMCA. In the background to the left is Graham CC warden Ken Dobucki. In the background to the right is Taylorville CC leisure time services supervisor Reggie Walton. Both men are coaches in the program.

an outreach of PREVENTION worth a prison of CURE

— INSIDE THIS ISSUE —

Director Peters pushes for more community involvement and volunteer efforts by staff in prevention programs.....PAGE 2

FY1991 Annual Report.....PAGE 6

Second Quarter Report to the General Assembly.....PAGE 53

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Quarterly News Notes

INMATE GUILTY IN TAYLOR MURDER CONSPIRACY

On Nov. 22, a McLean County jury convicted Pontiac CC inmate David Carter of three counts of first degree murder for planning the 1987 killing of prison Superintendent Robert L. Taylor. Carter also was found guilty of one count of solicitation of murder and two counts of conspiracy.

This is a precedent-setting case in that the department was successful for the first time in prosecuting an inmate identified as ordering that an employee be murdered. Techniques used in the investigation of this case were appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court and were upheld.

Inmates Ike Easley and Roosevelt Lucas were previously sentenced to death for Taylor's September, 1987, murder. A fourth inmate, Michael Johnson, goes on trial for conspiracy in Taylor's death in January. □

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION EFFORT BEGINS

Director Howard A. Peters III announced a move to help delinquency prevention organizations by initially involving the agency in projects benefitting youth in the Springfield area. Staff and inmate work crews from several facilities have been involved in building repair at the local Boys and Girls Clubs and helping out at holiday festivities. This is part of an organized effort to involve staff, and the agency as a whole, in community volunteer work and delinquency prevention projects. □

HEALTH CARE OPERATIONS ACCREDITED

The ambulatory health care facilities at Danville, Shawnee, Western Illinois, Centralia and Hill Correctional Centers were all recently accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO).

Danville CC was the first prison health care unit in the nation to be accredited by JCAHO in 1988. Shawnee CC and Centralia CC were awarded accreditation with commendation by JCAHO. Shawnee's health care unit is the first prison health care unit in the nation to receive accreditation with commendation. The commendations place Centralia and Shawnee in the top quarter of all ambulatory health care facilities in the United States, not just prison health care units. □

INMATES BEGIN EAST ST. LOUIS RECYCLING PROJECT

Beginning Oct. 2, Illinois prison inmates began recycling as many as one million discarded tires in the City of East St. Louis. Inmates, under the direction of Illinois Correctional Industries personnel, grade and sort discarded tires. The tires will then be recapped for additional use by Industries, or shredded and burned in coal burning power plants by Archer Daniels Midland Company and Monsanto.

"This is an excellent opportunity for inmates to begin to repay society for some of the costs of their incarceration," said Director Howard A. Peters III. "This tire collection program will help eliminate an eyesore in East St. Louis as well as address a pressing public health issue." □

KANKAKEE MINIMUM SECURITY UNIT OPENS

The new female minimum security unit at Kankakee opened Nov. 1 with 10 inmates and 28 staff, becoming the second all-female prison in Illinois. The minimum security unit has been established in what was formerly the Illinois Youth Center-Kankakee which closed in July due to budget cuts. The minimum security unit was established to help relieve crowding at Dwight Correctional Center. It will serve as a satellite facility to the Dwight prison, sharing some of Dwight's support services such as health care.

The facility will initially house 100 female inmates. However, after some infrastructure work and the addition of a new housing unit, the center will accommodate 200 women. □

INSIGHT

into corrections

CONTENTS

Prevention efforts target children

Director Peters calls for volunteers to help children turn away from crime—and prison.

134829 page 2

Fiscal Year 1991 Annual Report

The Department of Corrections Annual Report with a focus on some community service work at various facilities.

134830 page 6

Second Quarter Report for FY92

A look at what has happened since the October report.

134831 page 53

Jim Edgar, Governor

Howard A. Peters III, Director
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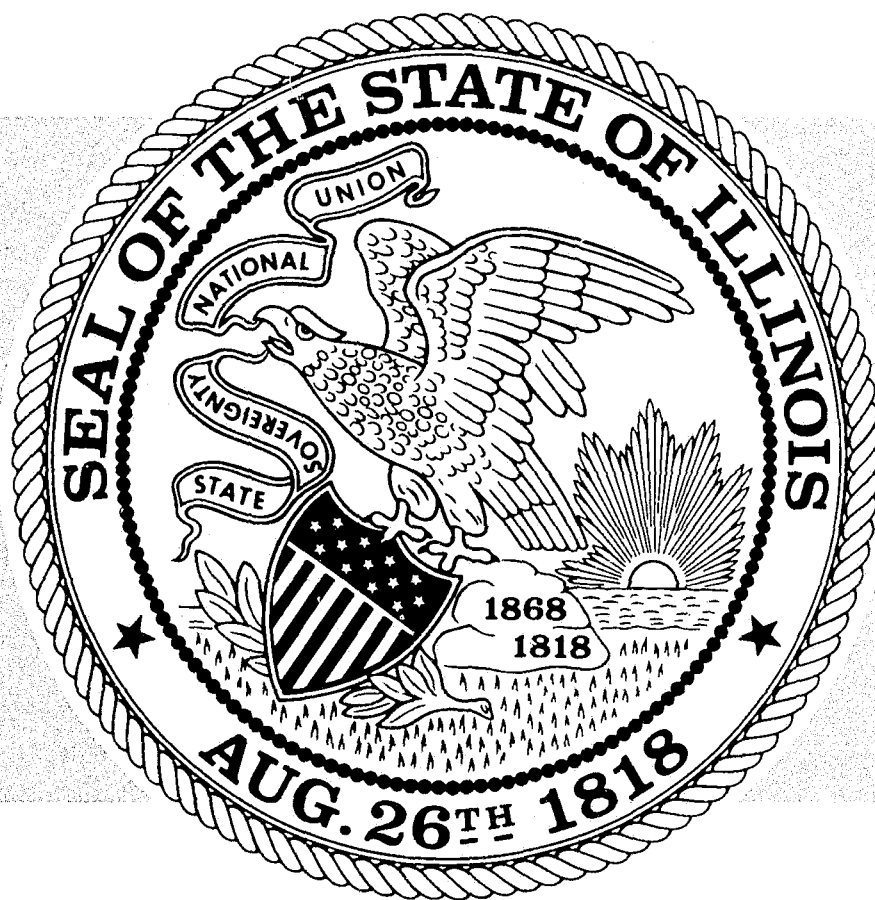
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Illinois Department of Corrections

Fiscal Year 1991

Annual Report



FY 1991 News Notes

WALKER EXECUTED BY LETHAL INJECTION

Charles T. Walker, 50, sentenced to death for a double execution-style murder in 1983, was executed at the Stateville Correctional Center on Sept. 12, at 12:01 am. Walker wanted to die, and stopped appeals to his execution in 1985. His execution was the first in Illinois since 1962. □

ILLINOIS' INMATE INCREASE LEADS NATION

A report issued during FY1991 by the U.S. Bureau of Justice shows Illinois had the fastest growing prison population in the nation during the last year. The average growth in prison inmates for all states was 11.9% for the period. Illinois' inmate population jumped by 20.9%. The department's prison population will continue to grow significantly faster than its capacity according to the most recent department projections. □

TAYLORVILLE, ROBINSON PRISONS OPEN

Former Governor James R. Thompson dedicated the 600-bed minimum security Taylorville Correctional Center Nov. 30, 1990, in ceremonies which included inspection of items to be placed in a time capsule to be opened November 30, 2030. The new prison is the 13th added to the correctional system since Thompson took office in 1977. The almost identical Robinson Correctional Center opened in January, 1991. □

PRISON BOOT CAMP PROGRAM UNDERWAY

The first 10 inmates arrived at the department's new Impact Incarceration Program at the former Dixon Springs Work Camp on October 15, 1991. The 'boot camp' program provides space for 220 inmates. The 120-day program is designed for young, first-time felons sentenced to less than five years in prison. Judges may recommend placement in the camp at sentencing. Final placement in the program is determined by the department after a review of the offender's profile and eligibility criteria.

It is estimated by corrections officials that the reduced sentences possible for inmates who complete the program will provide the equivalent of one 750 bed prison to the capacity of the prison system.

The department has received grants from the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority for drug treatment counseling, some staff positions and research into the program currently provided at the camp. □

EDGAR ANNOUNCES NEW PAROLE INITIATIVE

On May 8, Governor Jim Edgar unveiled a major reform initiative designed to prevent parolees from becoming repeat offenders. PREstart marks a major change in policy toward released offenders, moving away from an ineffective program intended to monitor the behavior of all parolees, to a program which will focus on crime prevention through the provision of counseling and transitional assistance to parolees during the time they are most likely to return to crime.

Sixty-one parole officers will be assigned to community services centers to do intensive follow-ups with parolees, working to assure that educational, vocational and treatment plans developed for a parolee before release are carried out. The pre-release program throughout the prison system will be beefed up to help the parolees prepare for reintegration into society. □



Governor Edgar, at podium, announces the appointment of Director Peters, right. Also present was Jan Grayson, left, appointed as the new Department of Commerce and Community Affairs Director at the Governor's news conference.

PETERS NAMED DIRECTOR

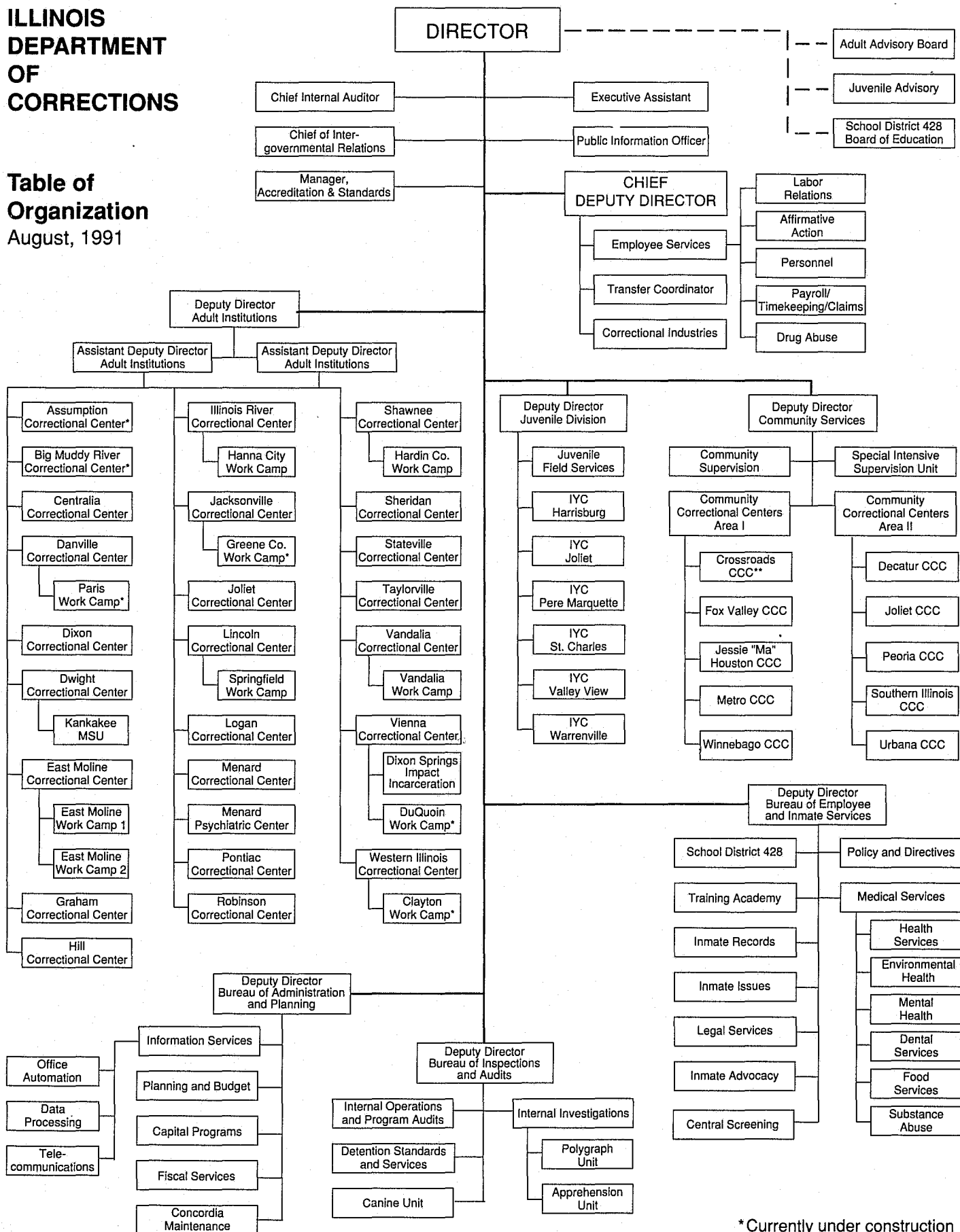
Governor Jim Edgar named Howard A. Peters III Director of Corrections on March 26, 1991. Peters, formerly warden at the Pontiac Correctional Center since April, 1988, has worked in the department since September, 1970, when he was hired as an educator at IYC/Pere Marquette. Peters has served as warden at both Sheridan and Centralia Correctional Centers. He also served as superintendent at IYC/St. Charles in the department's Juvenile Division. In addition, Peters served as coordinator of the Program and Resources Unit for Juvenile Field Services/Southern Region.

Peters earned a Master of Science degree in Guidance and Psychology from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale in 1971. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Political Science from Tennessee State University in 1968.

In addition to Director Peters' appointment, Governor Edgar announced the selection of Larry Mizell as the new Chief Deputy Director for the department. Mizell previously served as warden at the Shawnee and Vienna Correctional Centers in the department's Adult Division. □

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Table of Organization August, 1991



* Currently under construction
** Contractual



Howard A. Peters III
Director

MISSION STATEMENT: *"The mission of the Department of Corrections is to protect the public from criminal offenders through a system of incarceration and supervision which securely segregates offenders from society, assures offenders of their constitutional rights, and maintains programs to enhance the success of the offender's reentry into society."*

ADMINISTRATORS:

Howard A. Peters III
Director

Nancy DeMarco
Assistant to the Director

Larry Mizell
Chief Deputy Director

Leo L. Meyer
Deputy Director
Adult Division

Michael O'Leary
Assistant Deputy Director
Adult Division

Michael Neal
Assistant Deputy Director
Adult Division

Joanne Perkins
Deputy Director
Juvenile Division

Marjorie Brown
Deputy Director
Community Services

Karl R. Becker
Deputy Director
Administration and Planning

William Craine Ph.D.
Deputy Director
Employee and Inmate Services

David C. Watkins
Deputy Director
Inspections and Audits

Nic Howell
Chief Public Information Officer

Melissa Stutler
Chief of Intergovernmental Relations

Samuel Sublett, Jr.
Accreditation and Standards Manager

Office of the Director

The Director oversees operations at 23 adult prisons, five work camps and one Impact Incarceration Program, six juvenile facilities, 11 community correctional centers, and community supervision of both adults and juveniles who have recently completed terms of incarceration.

The department operates on a budget of more than \$600 million and employs more than 11,500 staff.

The Office of the Director includes a Chief Deputy Director, 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.

The Public Information Office acts as the official communicator and liaison to the media. The office 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 and its programs.

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 for the American Correctional Association. The commission promotes compliance with minimum operational standards for correctional practice. IDOC rules, regulations and practices for the proper management and operation of correctional facilities and programs have evolved to parallel or even surpass

American Correctional Association standards.

The quest by the department to establish and maintain high standards of operation resulted in attaining several "firsts". Vienna Correctional Center was the first nationally recognized, professionally accredited adult correctional facility in the nation. Thomas J. Mangogna, Commission Chairman at that time, stated at the award presentation on May 15, 1979, "This is truly a historic first for the field of corrections in the United States. The Vienna Correctional Center provides a national model for corrections administrators, not only in its operation, but also in its willingness to be accountable to the public it serves." Vienna's "...willingness to be accountable..." has assisted them in maintaining accredited status five successive times.

Menard Correctional Center became the nation's first state-operated maximum security facility to be accredited. Menard received recognition for blazing the trail in

being the agency from which the Commission determined that there would be 17 mandatory standards (1st edition) used as the measure of compliance. The Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions has since been revised and the third edition, released in January, 1990, contains 38 mandatory and 425 non-mandatory standards.

IYC-St. Charles was the first training school in Illinois (second in the United States) to receive accreditation and Dwight Correctional Center was the first female correctional facility in the nation to achieve accreditation. IYC-Warrenville was the first co-ed juvenile facility in the nation to achieve accreditation.

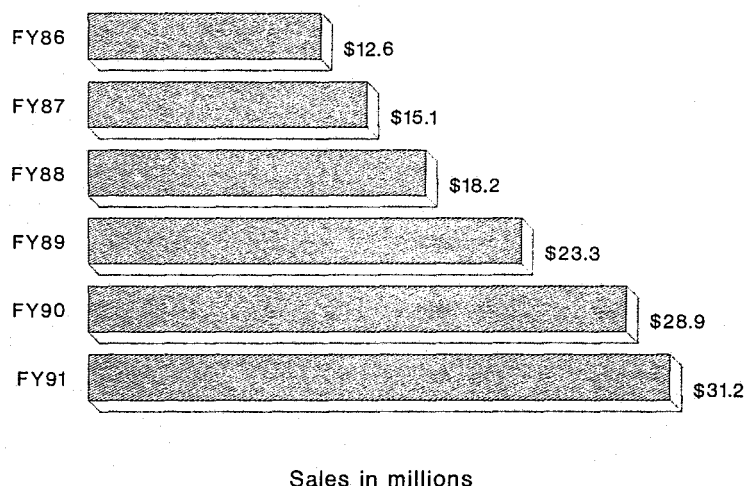
On May 6, 1986, all Illinois Department of Corrections programs and facilities that were operational when the department began the accreditation process were fully accredited. Statistically, Illinois has been involved in more than 400 audit contracts for the purpose of achieving accreditation. Forty-five facilities have achieved original accreditation; 37 have achieved re-accreditation once; 32 have been re-accredited twice; 21 facilities have achieved re-accreditation for the third time; and one facility has been re-accredited four times.

In January, 1992, seven adult facilities and one juvenile facility will appear before the Commission to receive the accreditation award. These facilities successfully completed the audit process during 1991.

Several department staff have participated in training sessions sponsored by the Commission to become ACA auditors. This activity is a productive and useful enhancement for staff in-service training and development. The process permits middle management staff to learn about procedures and programs that exist in other states. As a result of this training, several IDOC staff have had the privilege of participating in the audit process in out-of-state facilities.

The accreditation process is an ongoing experience. Every three years, facilities and programs must undergo the re-auditing process to maintain accredited status. Participation in the process has given direction and insight to the development of department internal rules, regulations, and procedures that have permitted above average performance despite tremendous growth in the inmate population. During 1992, 10 Illinois facilities will begin the process to achieve accreditation or re-accreditation.

Correctional Industries Sales FY86 - 91



Office of the Chief Deputy Director

Illinois Correctional Industries continued its pattern of growth during FY91, providing increased opportunities for inmate assignments at the adult correctional facilities. Inmates throughout the Illinois correctional system gain job training experience while providing the state with essential goods and services.

Illinois Correctional Industries has worked to initiate programs and instill attitudes which have resulted in an increased attention to quality control. Through these efforts, Correctional Industries is now known not only for its product diversity, but also for its quality. This quality-consciousness has been applied to the newest areas of operational increases throughout Illinois Correctional Industries.

The new modern bakery at the recently opened Illinois River Correctional Center initiated operations in the second half of the fiscal year, supplying bread products to 15 correctional centers. Production and distribution will be expanded to meet the needs of all the correctional centers in the coming fiscal year. At the Vienna Agricultural Research Center, transition into a seven day, three shift ethanol operation resulted in an increase from 1,000 to 1,500 in the feed cattle herd in order to utilize the co-product, distiller's grain.

Increases also occurred in a number of areas in production operations, with cleaning, floor care supplies, and furniture showing notable gains.

These increased efforts resulted in FY91 sales of \$31.2 million, provided by the 1,310 inmate assignments available. Through the generation of needed products and services sold to governmental entities and not-for-profit organizations, this programmatic activity is provided to the state at no additional cost to the taxpayer.

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

The **Affirmative Action Office** monitors agency compliance with state and federal equal employment opportunity laws and regulations. The office develops an annual

affirmative action plan which is submitted to the Illinois Department of Human Rights and distributed within the agency.

Affirmative action officers actively recruit minority and female applicants for employment, investigate employee complaints of discrimination and sexual harassment and respond to requests for accommodation from handicapped employees.

During FY91, the **Central Personnel Office** made arrangements to host four informational meetings for those 307 employees identified for layoff June 30, 1991. These meetings included representatives from the Departments of Employment Security, Commerce and Community Affairs, the State Employees Retirement System and the Central Personnel Office. The purpose of the meetings was to inform employees of services available to them while in layoff status and to offer them vacancies elsewhere in the department that they may wish to be considered for in lieu of layoff.

In addition, with the negotiation of the AFSCME contract, many changes were made to the benefits package offered employees. These changes involved new costs to employees for their coverage, dental HMOs in certain areas of the state, and the option for early retirement if certain criteria was met. Several informational meetings were held to explain these new changes and to let employees know the impact to their coverage.

The Payroll Office generates over 12,000 payroll warrants twice each month. Due to various collective bargaining requirements and complex work schedules, over 80% of all employees' pay must be adjusted each pay period. Involuntary and voluntary deductions such as garnishments, savings bonds, and charitable contributions are also processed by the Payroll Office.

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

The Transfer Coordinator's Office coordinates the transfer of all inmates between adult institutions, work release centers, boot camp, and reception and classification centers.

The office also determines where inmates are placed in conjunction with their security classification. The initial

determination is made upon entry into the department and undergoes reevaluation throughout an inmate's incarceration.

The Transfer Coordinator's Office is responsible for the coordination of the central transportation unit. The unit consists of 16 buses as well as one cargo van and back-up vehicles. This unit provides movement of inmates between the department's 23 correctional facilities.

The Transfer Coordinator's Office oversees awards of Meritorious and Supplemental Good Time as dictated by Public Act 86-1090. The review of good time assists in alleviating crowding by providing a release vehicle for inmates.

The staff also is responsible for selecting inmates for placement on electronic detention and placement in the Impact Incarceration Program. Inmates are carefully screened for participation in both programs to ensure public safety is maintained.

Bureau of Administration and Planning

The Planning and Budget Unit is responsible for providing data and analysis to key decision-makers. Data and associated analysis helps define the issues, weigh the options and project potential

outcomes, giving the decision-maker a little more confidence in making difficult decisions.

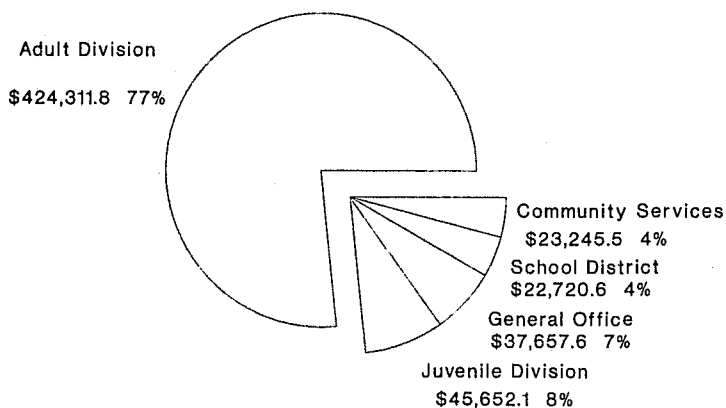
Over the past year, several key functions have continued or been enhanced by Planning and Research staff. They have provided a great deal of assistance in designing, implementing, and evaluating the Impact Incarceration Program, Electronic Detention Program and PREstart. Work in the area of the Impact Incarceration Program (boot camp) resulted in a \$450,000 grant award from the National Institute of Justice to assist in implementing that program.

One staff member has been working closely with the Capital Programs Unit to define, prioritize and monitor the department's capital needs. He works closely with both the Bureau of the Budget and Capital Development Board, along with institutional staff. His work has helped to clearly define the outstanding issues concerning the infrastructure of the department.

In addition, staff have worked together to prepare numerous documents and presentations for the Director to legislators and Governor's Office staff. These presentations have helped to delineate the major issues facing the department in this decade.

Other research staff have worked in the area of prison population projections this

Total Expenditures



Fiscal Year 1991 Expenditures
(Total = \$553,587.6 thousand)

year. Not only have they provided projections, but also simulated numerous policy options that might assist in lowering future prison population levels. These simulations are crucial as decision-makers begin to discuss possible alternatives to prison.

One staff member, working with the Juvenile Division, developed and helped implement a Juvenile Initial Classification System this year.

All of these individuals analyzed nearly 130 legislative bills this year. This information was presented to House and Senate Judiciary Committees as they debated enhancements of the criminal laws.

A staff member has taken over the responsibility of grant procurement. In the short time of nine months, grant proposals totalling over \$4 million were submitted. In this time of shrinking resources, this position will soon pay for itself.

The Budget Services Section continues to work with a tight budget and is faced by ever-increasing demands. The budget analysts work closely with field staff to ensure that department priorities are met within the fiscal constraints.

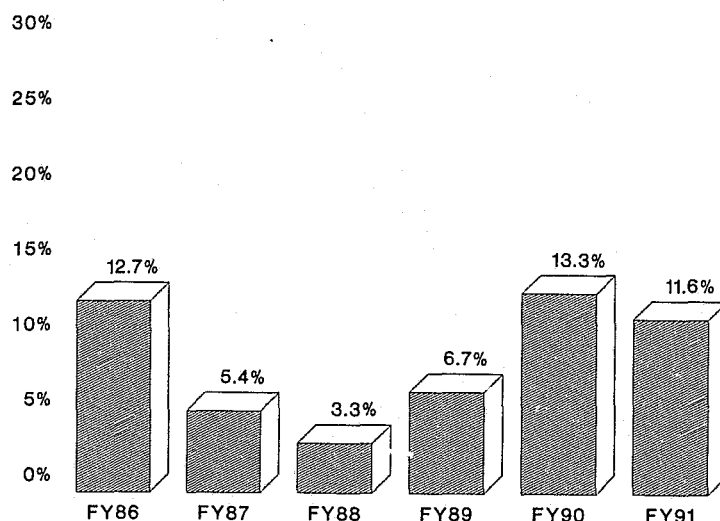
The work of the Planning and Budget Unit grows in importance as the fiscal constraints grow tighter and the demand for accountability grows greater. As this past year's activities indicate, the analysis and presentation of data is crucial to achieving department goals. Unit employees are dedicated to finding solutions to the issues facing the department in the decade of the 1990s.

The Capital Programs Unit is responsible for coordinating, planning and supervising the department's construction, renovation, and maintenance projects with the Capital Development Board. A five-year capital plan has been developed which is designed to address capital needs in three areas: additions to prison system capacity, replacement/improvement of current facilities, and ongoing repair and maintenance programs.

Additionally, the Capital Programs Unit oversees and implements the programs and requirements of other state agencies such as the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, State Water Survey, Energy and Natural Resources, Public Health and State Fire Marshal's Office.

In FY91, the unit oversaw \$1.5 million for 120 projects in repair and maintenance and over \$139 million in 140 new and ongoing bond-funded projects. Beginning in FY78, and including all projects currently funded and under construction through

Increase in Expenditures



FY93, the unit will have overseen the construction and/or renovation of over 13,400 beds in new prisons. Almost \$220 million has been spent to upgrade and maintain the existing department facilities since FY78.

A major priority for FY91 and FY92 has been overseeing the completion of the new 600-bed minimum security institutions at Taylorville and Robinson, and the 950-bed medium security facility near Mt. Vernon, as well as completing four new work camps.

FY93 will bring major utility rehabilitation projects to IYC-Joliet, and Dwight, Dixon, Vienna, East Moline and Vandalia Correctional Centers. In addition, large maintenance based projects will be initiated at Joliet and Menard Correctional Centers.

The staff of the **Fiscal Services Unit** are responsible for managing the department's accounting, procurement and vouchering functions. Additionally, the Fiscal Services staff function as the business office for the fiscal operations of the General Office and assist in business aspects related to the opening of new institutions.

During FY91, the Accounting Section installed the Budgetary Accounting and Reporting and Inmate Trust Fund systems at the new Robinson and Taylorville Correctional Centers. Accounting Section staff provided on-site training to new insti-

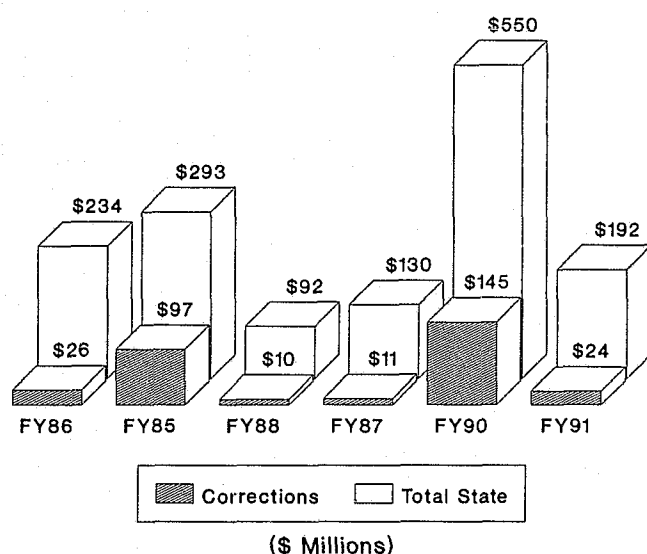
tution staff in the operation and maintenance of the automated systems and recordkeeping.

The accounting system is currently reviewing software packages available for automating recordkeeping for commissaries, benefit funds and inmate payrolls.

The Fiscal Services Unit's Procurement Section coordinates the purchase of goods and services for all the department's bureaus and divisions. During FY91, the Procurement Section finalized negotiations for comprehensive health care contracts for the new Taylorville and Robinson Correctional Centers.

The Procurement Section is involved in two major projects to enhance the information available to department administrators. The first project would interface the department's accounting and inventory systems, resulting in the generation of information that would assist management in the ordering of goods, and providing storekeeping staff reports that would materially reduce the time required to complete the preparation of receiving reports. The second initiative would interface the department's accounting systems with the Department of Central Management Services' Illinois Purchasing System. This project, when completed, will eliminate duplicate entry by staff of requisitions and purchase orders to the accounting and purchasing systems.

New CDB Appropriations FY 86 - FY 91



The Juvenile Tracking System brings the same wealth of function and reporting to the Juvenile Division that the Offender Tracking System brought to the Adult Division.

Phase I of implementation of the Juvenile Tracking System was intended to replace the previous system, add reporting capability, and provide a building block for future growth in function. Current services include the ability to track demographic data, sentencing data, housing assignments, educational assignments, medical needs, population counts, and many other pieces of information.

Like the Offender Tracking System, the Juvenile Tracking System is based on the daily management of youths in the department's custody. Unlike its predecessor, the Juvenile Management Information System, the Juvenile Tracking System provides ease of use and a wide range of data which can be aggregated and reported for use by the department's executives to justify budgets, administer the operation of our many facilities, and respond to questions from the legislature, other agencies and the public.

Another important project completed in FY91 was the visitor's module in the Offender and Juvenile Tracking Systems. These modules record approved visitors for each inmate, track the number and time of visits, and record and present stop

The **Fiscal Services Unit** business office coordinated the business aspects for the opening of the new Taylorville and Robinson Correctional Centers during FY91, including initial training for business office staff. The business office had previously developed an automated data base for the purchase of equipment and commodities for new institutions, and used this data for those openings.

The business office will also coordinate during FY92 the conversion of the former IYC-Kankakee to a minimum security adult female facility and the new community correctional center in Chicago.

The **Information Services Unit** is made up of three sections: Data Processing, Office Automation, and Telecommunications. Information Services is responsible for managing the automation, communications, records, and forms of the department.

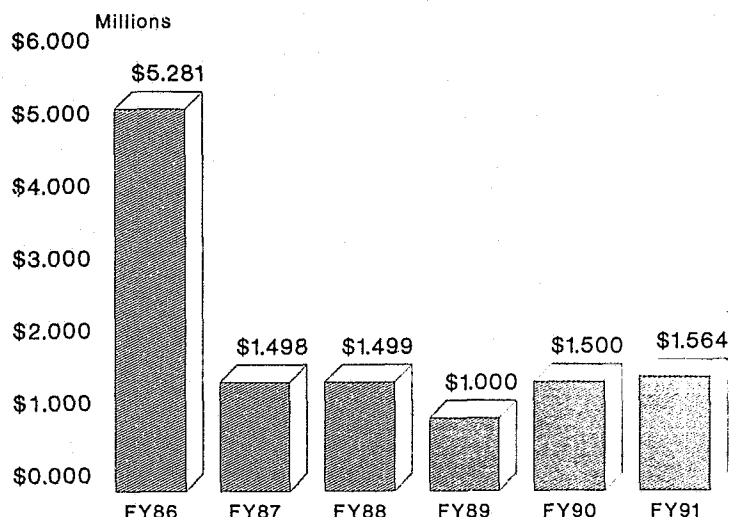
The **Data Processing Section** is responsible for departmentwide computer systems. The Data Processing Section is divided into three parts: design and maintenance, user coordination, and operations. Over 50 professional and technical employees man this function.

Systems supported by the Data Processing Section include: The Offender Tracking System, the Juvenile Tracking System, the Budgetary Accounting and Reporting System, the Inmate Trust Fund

System, the Automated Inventory System, the Roster Management System, the Property Control System, the Composite Listing of Incidents and Crimes, and several other smaller systems.

The greatest accomplishment by staff of the section in FY91 was the completion of Phase I of the Juvenile Tracking System.

R & M Expenditures



orders that have been issued. Both systems are cross-referenced to one another to pick up visitors with stop orders regardless of whether they try to enter an adult or a juvenile facility. The visitor's module was developed early in the fiscal year. It was piloted at the Pontiac Correctional Center and after thorough testing, the system was implemented departmentwide in May, 1991.

In addition to these major projects, the Data Processing staff implemented required changes in the Offender Tracking System to accommodate legislated changes in electronic detention, the operation of the Impact Incarceration Program, and reporting of inmate status changes to the Illinois State Police. The section also developed a call pass system at Pontiac Correctional Center to control the movement of designated inmates.

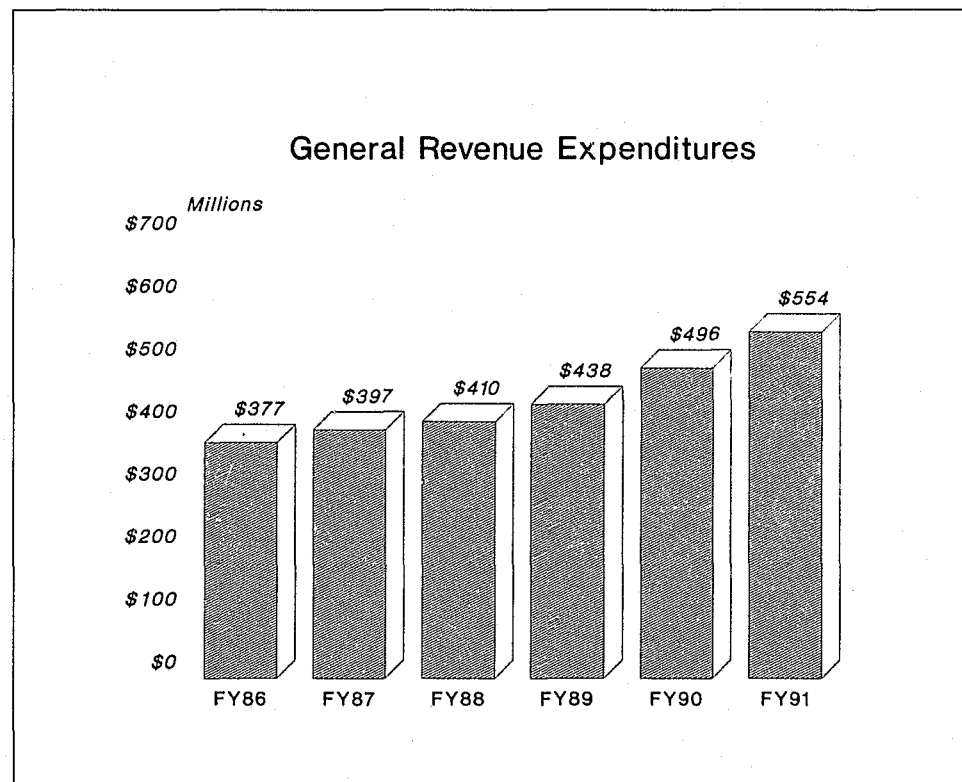
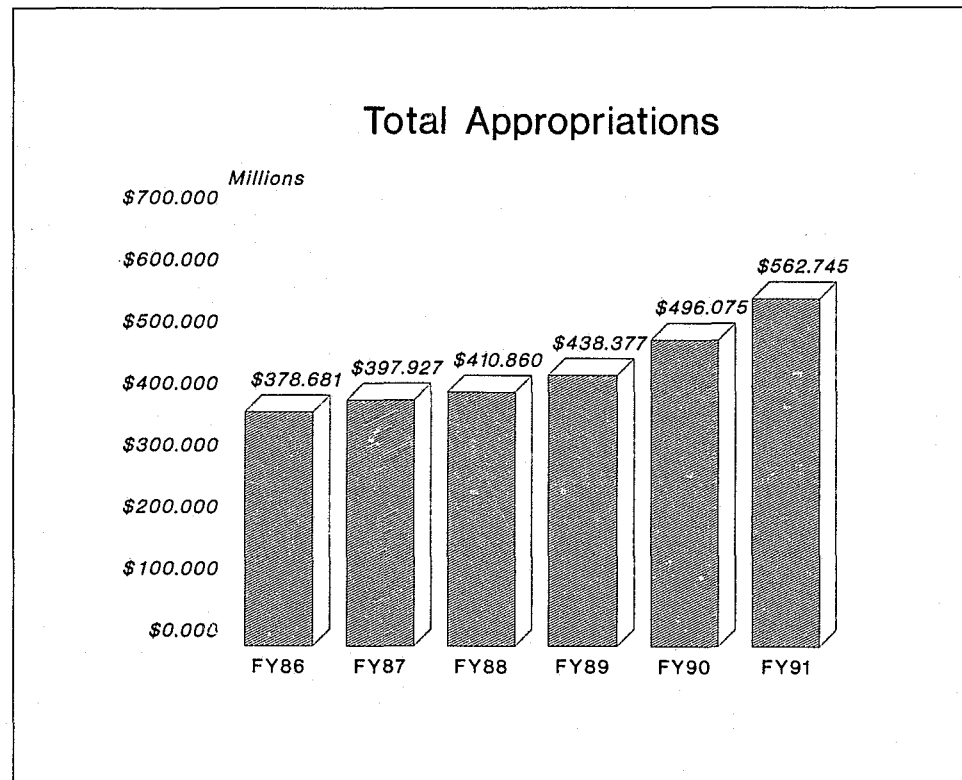
User Coordination provided training in the use of the Juvenile Tracking System to all the users of this new system. They performed training sessions for the users of the visitor's system and trained new staff in the operation of all current data processing systems.

Operations runs a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week computer room at the Concordia Campus and provides technical support to the department's computer systems users. This group currently supports a network made up of 973 terminals and 190 printers. In FY91, Operations converted the department's network to run on the state's new fiber optic backbone network, resulting in significant savings for the department.

The Office Automation Section is responsible for local processing which includes the design, installation, and operation of all the department's Local Area Networks. Local processing includes the use of spreadsheets, microcomputer databases, and word processing.

During FY91, the Office Automation staff installed new Local Area Networks at the East Moline, Jacksonville, Menard, Robinson, and Taylorville Correctional Centers. In addition to these new installations, the section maintained the other five Local Area Networks which had been previously installed. They also are responsible for support of the remaining 20 IBM word processing systems which have not yet been replaced by Local Area Networks.

Office Automation staff also developed microcomputer systems which support the



chief engineer's equipment maintenance function, audit tracking, personnel, and training. The most significant application developed was in support of the reception function at Joliet Correctional Center.

At Joliet, data is being downloaded from the Offender Tracking System to a Local Area Network in the reception center.

These data are used to automatically fill out forms and records which had been done manually. The resulting time savings have helped the staff at the reception center cope with the vastly increased numbers of inmates they now receive.

The Office Services staff in Office Automation are responsible for mail deliv-

ery, forms, record management, and microfilming. During FY91, the mail room handled over 310,000 pounds of first class and messenger mail. Records management staff removed 2,869 boxes of records from the department to the State Records Center. Over 1.1 million pages of Inmate Master File records were filmed and 108 forms were reviewed and eliminated.

The Telecommunications Section is responsible for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of the telephone systems, radios, and security television systems used by the department. In total, this amounts to well over 10,000 pieces of equipment worth in excess of \$7 million.

During the year, the section continued to repair radio equipment at its three shops. Over 2,000 pieces of equipment were repaired in FY91. Old radios were replaced at five adult facilities with state-of-the-art, programmable portables which are much more economical to use and maintain. Eighteen adult and three juvenile facilities have now been outfitted with these modern radios.

In FY91, the radio shop staff were trained to install and repair fiber optic cable. This project has already saved the department over \$100,000, which would have been charged by outside vendors to install and terminate the fiber cable used in Local Area Networks.

The radio shop staff have also worked closely with the inmate telephone system vendors to install tape recorders in six adult facilities. These recorders allow the department's investigators to gather intelligence from the telephone calls made by inmates and have been responsible for intervening in contraband smuggling into the facilities.

Bureau of Employee and Inmate Services

School District 428 is in its 20th year of providing academic and vocational services to incarcerated adults and juveniles. Over 95% of the juvenile population and 30% of the adults participate in academic and vocational programs. Educational programs funded through state and federal sources allow 740 staff and support personnel to deliver a variety of educational programs.

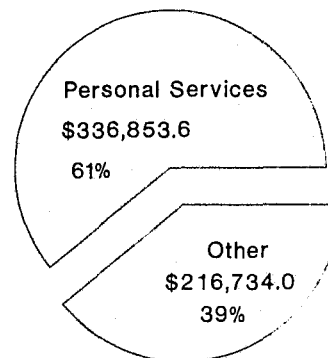
Upon entering the Adult Division,

inmates are required to take a standardized achievement test to determine program placement. The Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) is administered by the education department to all incoming inmates at the four reception centers. Necessary follow-up testing is conducted after inmates reach their assigned facility. During FY91, 15,504 inmates were admin-

istered the TABE; of those tested, 29% (4,505) scored below the sixth grade level.

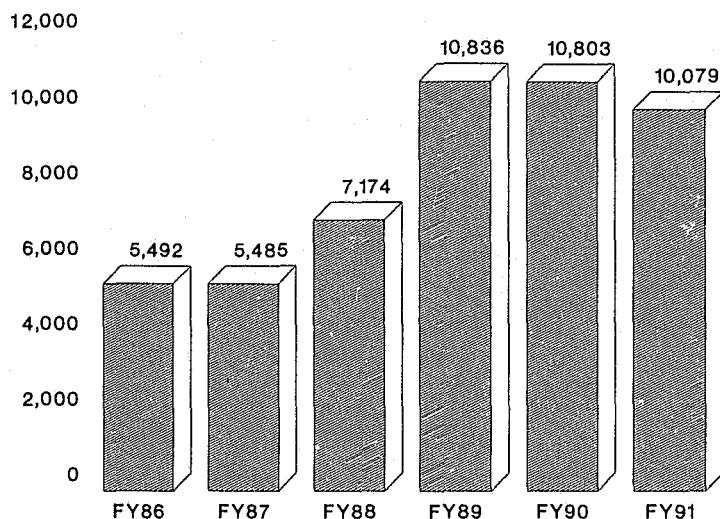
During FY91, the School District providing educational services to over 23,650 students. Students participating in School District 428 programs continue to show positive levels of achievement by earning 933 vocational certificates, 67 bachelor degrees, 402 associate degrees, 1,979

Personal Services Expenditures



Fiscal Year 1991 Expenditures
(Total = \$553,587.6 thousand)

Total Employees Trained



college vocational certificates, 216 eighth grade diplomas, and 15 high school diplomas.

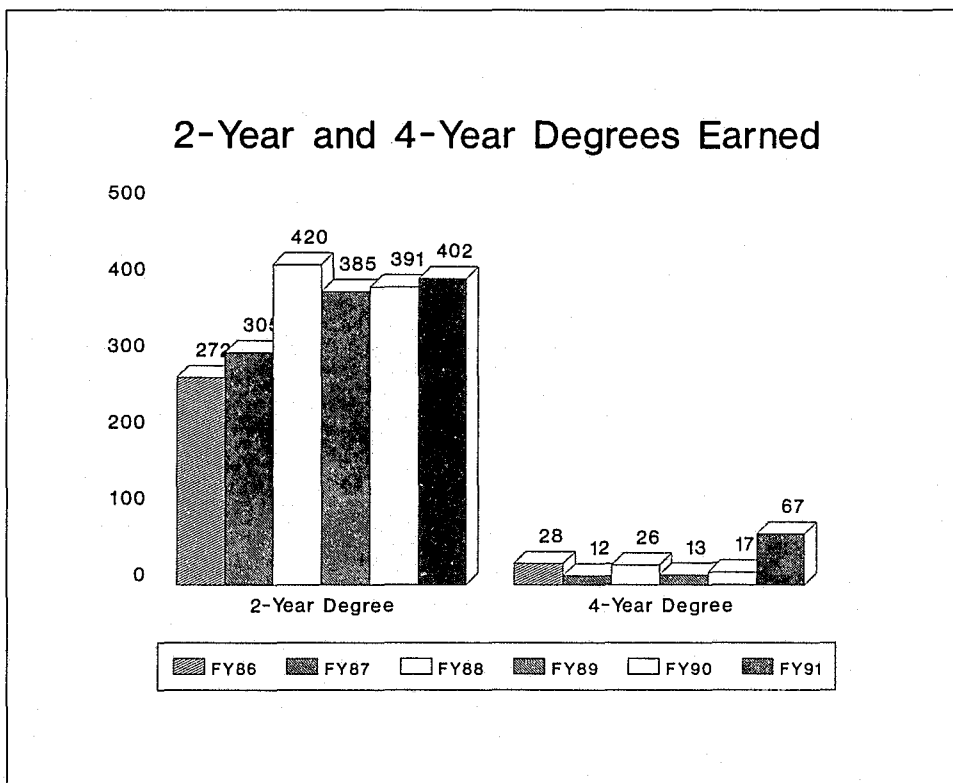
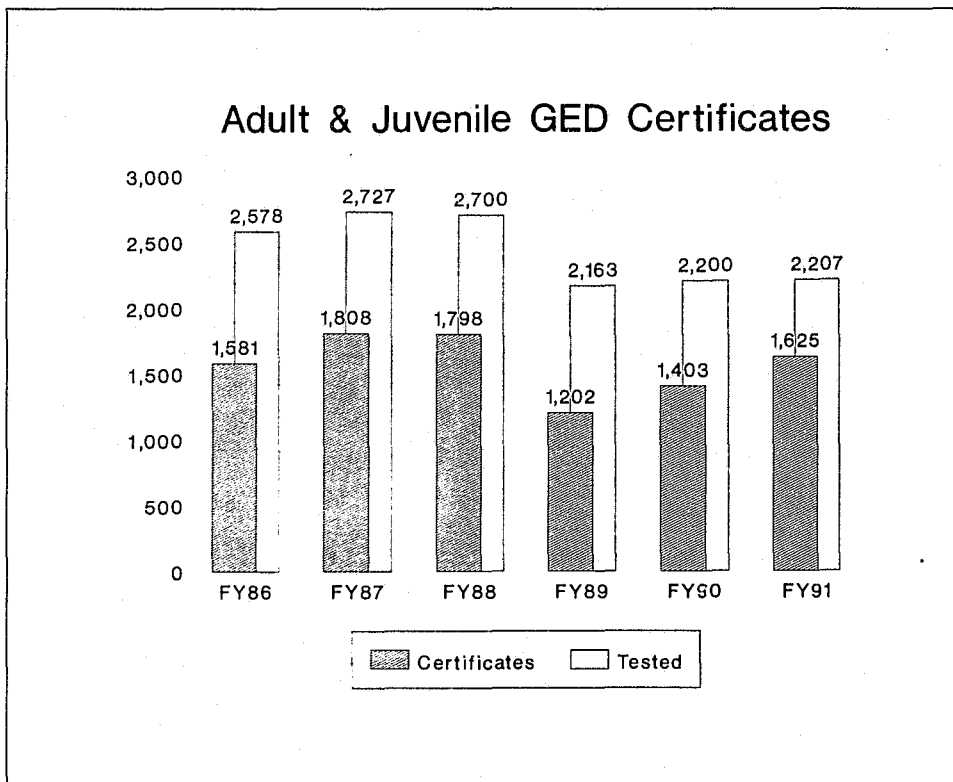
Of the 2,207 inmates tested for the GED in FY91, 1,625 were issued GED certificates. This correlates to a success rate of 73.6%, an overall increase of 9.9% from the previous fiscal year and the highest level achieved over the past 10 years. Students taking the GED exam must prove readiness by completing the GED practice test at a high level.

School District 428 has helped relieve crowding by offering Educational Good Conduct Credit (EGCC) to inmates who have successfully completed literacy, academic, vocational or college educational goals. EGCC legislation was implemented Dec. 1, 1990. Of the 2,857 students who participated in the EGCC program through June, 1991, 1,561 have successfully completed EGCC requirements and many more continue to make satisfactory progress toward goal completion. Currently, 43,400 days of sentence reduction have been granted to 2,166 inmates.

The EGCC program continues to receive national recognition. The program, including Administrative Directives and the legislation that created the EGCC bill, is being shared with 20 states. Educational Good Conduct Credit is extremely important to School District 428 because it provides an incentive for students to enter additional programs and work diligently to achieve educational goals. It is important to the department because it helps reduce the inmate population. EGCC is also extremely important to the inmate who can work toward early release.

The successful achievements made by students in basic education, vocational and academic programs is evidence of the dedication of School District staff. In addition to regular employment within facilities or Central Office, School District 428 employees contributed a high percentage of their personal time as community volunteers. Some volunteer activities in which School District 428 employees participate include Literacy Volunteers of America, P.T.A., nursing home volunteer, Sunday School teacher, Big Brother/Big Sister, Ronald McDonald House, Girl Scout leader and educational advocate for incarcerated youths.

Crowding within the Adult Division continues to present serious problems for the department. School District 428 continues to offer programs in an attempt to prepare students for re-entry into the free society



and thereby help reduce recidivism. The EGCC program and the adult education policy program of Jan. 1, 1987, are examples of programs designed to both educate inmates and expedite their re-entry into the free community. Despite these programs and the extensive effort of regular academic and vocational programming,

crowding persists. The result for School District 428 is the accumulation of extensive lists of students waiting to enter programs. Currently within the Adult Division, 4,322 inmates are waiting to enter ABE, GED, college academic or vocational programs.

Each month, School District provides

educational services to 8,700 adults and 1,335 juveniles with a range of programs—from those designed to educate students to functional literacy to those providing employment and pre-release preparation. The challenge facing the department, rising population and competition for resources, carry over to the School District. Greater efficiency of operation, innovative program delivery systems, and the acquisition of new funding sources are continued endeavors of the School District. Recognized as a national leader in adult and correctional education, the DOC School District 428 will continue its resolution to enhance the quality and scope of educational programming to prepare inmates and wards for a successful return to their home communities.

Legal Services

During FY91, approximately 505 new federal lawsuits were filed by inmates against department employees. Significant categories of litigation included complaints concerning discipline, health care and protection. Over 1,000 inmate cases are pending in federal court and over 200 inmate cases are pending before the Illinois Court of Claims.

The department's Legal Services Division serves as liaison to the Office of the Attorney General in these lawsuits as well as defending the department in cases before the Department of Human Rights and designated state and federal actions. Among other matters, the office responds to over 300 legal inquiries per week, conducts statewide training, reviews or formulates rules and directives and policies, drafts and reviews legislation and contracts and provides legal advice to administrators.

During FY91, decisions of particular interest included:

AFSCME v. Edgar, Peters. The Circuit Court of Cook County dismissed a suit alleging that scheduled layoffs of parole officers would result in the inability to meet statutory mandates.

Johnson-Bey v. Lane. Claims by Menard inmate members of the Moorish Science Temple of America that inmate-led services were prohibited and that unreasonable delays in finding a MSTA minister had occurred were determined to be without merit.

ISLRB v. INA. The United States Supreme Court vacated a lower court ruling which had held that Correctional Medical Systems was an agent of the State and, therefore, the Illinois State

Labor Relations Board had jurisdiction over an unfair labor practices charge filed by the Illinois Nurses Association.

Al-Alamin v. Gramley. The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals overruled lower court findings that the department had failed to accommodate the practices of Islam at Dixon by failing to pay expenses and compensation to a visiting Imam. The state had been ordered to promulgate statewide guidelines regarding the practice of Islam. The Seventh Circuit found current practices constitutionally sufficient.

Young v. Lane. The Seventh Circuit reversed a determination that Jewish inmates at Dixon CC had been denied services because the department had failed to establish rules for provision of services. The Court of Appeals also specifically upheld the department's policy governing the wearing of religious headgear.

Records Office

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

The inmate Master Record Files are maintained at the institution in which the inmate is incarcerated and the Inmate Record Section is responsible for coordinating the recordkeeping activities.

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 FY91, there were 706 requests and since the enactment of this legislation, 3,354 requests have been processed.

The primary functions of the **Office of Inmate Issues** comprise of the Administrative Review Board; Central Publication Review Committee; Director's level review of revocations and restorations of committed persons; tort claims; Prisoner Review Board; Attorney General's Office; coordination of volunteer programs and communications with family and friends of committed persons, attorneys and the general public.

The Administrative Review Board has responsibilities for the review, inquiries and processing of committed persons' grievances. Hearings are conducted at the 23 adult institutions and file reviews completed within the three major divisions of the department: Adult, Juvenile and

Community Services which includes grievances of parolees. In FY91, there was a 13% decrease in the amount of grievances reviewed to 6,297 from 7,133 in FY90.

The Central Publication Review Committee, which is responsible for monitoring and administering appropriate guidelines established by court decisions and department regulations, reviews publication directed to committed persons in the Adult and Juvenile Divisions. These reviews are dictated if a facility denies the publication to the committed person. These publications reviews involve issues of safety and security of the individual and/or institution; or an issue involving the United States Supreme Court decision regarding obscenity. Seven hundred sixty-one issues were reviewed in this fiscal year—an increase of 40%.

The Director's level review of time restorations and revocations were above the levels of FY90. There were 12,154 requests for the revocation of time and 7,002 requests for restorations of time. There was a total of 19,156 requests, an increase of 20% from FY90.

The committed persons families and friends, along with attorneys, state legislators, Governor's Office, congress, special interest groups and the general public make inquiries through this office via telephone or written communication. Correspondence received and responded to numbered over 21,924. This figure does not include the written grievances received.

In the area of volunteers, the agency had 9,173 individuals who assisted in some specific phase of the department. The committed hours totaled 187,503. The levels of committed hours and volunteers stayed the same as in FY90.

The final facet of the unit is tort claims. Committed persons who have lost property due to mishandling by department staff can receive reimbursement from the department if the claims are verified and documented. In FY91, \$9,005.34 was paid in claims.

In conjunction with the Training Academy, the unit developed, monitored and acted as a classroom consultant to training in the areas of inmate disciplinary procedures and grievances, publication review and mailroom procedures. In FY91, 286 staff completed inmate disciplinary procedures training; 54 staff completed publication review training; and 47 staff completed mail room procedures training.

The **Policy and Directive Unit** was created 10 years ago in response to the department's continued commitment toward accreditation. The goal was to centralize the responsibility for coordinating new development and conducting ongoing reviews of departmental policy and procedures. Standards established by the American Correctional Association together with existing written policies formed the framework for this endeavor.

The unit consists of four staff members who have a combined total of 62 years of state service, including 41 years with the Department of Corrections. These individuals are responsible for drafting new and revised rules and directives which are in compliance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations and are consistent with nationally accepted correctional standards and other departmental policies. Extensive reviews are conducted with administrative, legal and executive staff on an ongoing basis to ensure policies are clear, accurate, and consistent and that they appropriately address administrative, operational, and security issues. Historical files are maintained of all procedures and rules, both previous and current, which have been in effect since the inception of the unit. In addition, indexes have been developed and maintained for quick and easy access to the history of each policy.

In FY91, the Policy and Directive Unit conducted approximately 400 policy reviews, processed 13 rule changes and 241 new or revised directives. Many of these changes included routine updating of procedures due to organizational changes, conversion to automated systems, new or revised forms, and further clarification of existing policies. The major initiatives included procedures for implementation of legislative changes regarding the award of educational and supplemental good time, confinement of youths in county jails, and the Impact Incarceration Program (boot camp). Procedures also were developed for shifting focus of the former parole system to the new PREstart Program.

The Policy and Directive Unit continues to play a small but vital role within the department. The ongoing review and development of standardized departmental policies and procedures and implementation of same are essential in managing the ever-increasing inmate population while protecting the rights, safety, and welfare of inmates, staff, and the general public.

The **Corrections Training Academy** serves as the primary source of preservice training for the department. During FY91, the six-week preservice security training program was provided to 738 new correctional officer and youth supervisor trainees. An additional 398 new non-security staff received one week of preservice training at the Training Academy.

Approximately 8,950 staff received training by attending one of the 117 different inservice programs offered by the Training Academy. A record 478 inservice training seminars were conducted during the year. The Academy offered comprehensive training in the management of critical incidents including hostage negotiations I, II and III; command post; tactical response team; media coordinator; and statewide escape response team training. In addition, the Academy provided a new 120-hour supervisory certificate program and began work on developing a management development certificate program.

During the year, the Training Academy also established a centralized screening office for the recruitment and testing of correctional officer and youth supervisor trainees.

The role of the **Office of Health Services** staff is to provide administrative and clinical support to the field in the areas of health services, mental health care, environmental and occupational health and safety and dietary management. Additional services include substance abuse education and treatment.

FY91 found increasing challenges to the efficiency of the health care systems. As the prison population increased dramatically, so, too, did the demands on staff and services in all areas including health care. As fiscal and personnel resources remained constant while the volume continued to rise, staff at all levels responded by meeting the challenge and maintaining the quality of health and mental health services.

Quality assurance activities were again emphasized. Additional training was conducted and the administrative directive was further refined to coincide with community standards of practice and Joint Commission for the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) guidelines. Assistance was provided at the institutional level in preparation for JCAHO surveys with the Ambulatory Care Standards. Illinois continues to be the only prison system in the nation to pursue accreditation under the same standards

used to survey free-world health facilities

Within the area of environmental and occupational health and safety, technical staff provided guidance, education and consultation regarding conditions and practices to ensure a safe and healthful living and work environment for both inmates and staff. Program activities include: occupational safety and health, accident prevention, fire safety, illumination and noise, pest control, waste management (including recycling), housekeeping, infection control, food service sanitation, and water supply and sewage disposal.

Dietetic needs of the population are coordinated by a registered dietitian within the Office of Health Services. A nutritionally adequate master menu was revised with consideration of food costs and consumer preferences. Therapeutic diets correspond to the master menu as well to meet the needs of those individuals identified as appropriate for medical and dental diet orders.

The Pre-Release AIDS education grant was funded and initiated. The program includes a health educator and ex-offender team to provide AIDS and other sexually transmitted disease education to women nearing release from prison. The goal is to influence behavior to eliminate high risk activities in an effort to prevent transmission of HIV infection.

The Centers for Disease Control grant continued with the completion of additional data gathering regarding HIV and hepatitis incidence and prevalence within the corrections population. Additionally, a secondary CDC grant was approved and initiated to focus on the sero prevalence of HIV infection within adult males, juvenile males and adult females.

The first Special Needs Survey was conducted within Adult Services to evaluate the level of special needs populations in Illinois correctional facilities. The results were tabulated based on institutional and departmental inmate numbers with the goal of completing the survey annually to update available data for use in long-term planning.

Mental Health Services

This year saw a 25% increase in the number of institutions offering some level of sex offender treatment. The active mental health caseload approached 9% of the population with many more inmates being served through a variety of specialized group therapies.

Substance Abuse Services

The agency's two year training program

for selected correctional counselors resulted in 43 receiving certification as substance abuse counselors by the state certification board. In addition to their work providing substance abuse education in all facilities, many of these counselors have been actively involved in the Red Ribbon Campaign in their communities. The agency's substance abuse program is now providing a broad range of services including education, outpatient treatment, intensive residential treatment and post-release referral.

FY1991 has been a year of challenge for the **Office of Advocacy Services**. During this period, the office monitored all adult, juvenile and community correctional centers within the department's jurisdiction. Advocates monitored the work camps and the Impact Incarceration Program. Advocates also provided services to persons on parole and individuals who were participating in the Electronic Detention Program.

The broad purpose of the Advocates' Office is to foster efficient and equitable corrections administration. The advocates strive to accomplish this by appropriate and prompt action on complaints and requests received by the office. In addition, the advocates periodically establish general goals and objectives designed to help improve the administration of corrections. The two objectives of the Advocates' Office are improvement of relationships between staff and inmates by providing them with information on the substance and performance of administrative actions; and the improvement and clarification of procedures and regulations.

The Office of Advocacy Services continues to provide assistance to the Administrative Review Board (ARB) and institutional presentations on-site and via video cassette at the Training Academy. Lastly, the Advocates' Office has experienced some staff cutbacks that caused a revision in operating procedures. The Springfield and Carbondale offices were eliminated. However, the quality of services was not reduced. The effect has only been to minimize the number of persons the advocate can personally deliver their services to. Therefore, the major challenge has been to develop a priority system for handling inmate complaints and concerns.

The department is facing new challenges that involve every aspect of management. Some of the most persistent issues of concern are institutional lockdowns due to violence against both inmates and staff.

Other issues are the inmate population increase, double-celling, and the number of young inmates with natural life sentences.

Bureau of Inspections and Audits

The **Internal Fiscal Audit Unit** operates on a two-year audit cycle which complements the external audit schedule of the Office of the Auditor General. During FY91, independent accounting firms, as special assistants to the Auditor General, conducted financial and compliance audits at all of the department's correctional centers and youth centers as well as the General Office and School District 428. The Internal Fiscal Audit Unit coordinated the external audit process and provided the department's responses to all recommendations. Although the number of separate external audits increased to 31 with the addition of Western Illinois and Illinois River Correctional Centers, the department's total number of findings (125) decreased two from the previous external audit cycle (127).

Follow-up on the status of external audit recommendations is an integral part of the audit planning process for the next round of internal fiscal audits at the institutions. Chief administrative officers are responsible for resolving and implementing recommendations promptly and effectively. At the same time, auditors are responsible for following up to see that action is taken and intended results are realized.

As the department's operations and programs become more varied and complex, effective internal control plays a critical role in assisting managers in fulfilling their assigned responsibilities. The Internal Fiscal Audit Unit makes independent appraisals of the operations and controls within subdivisions of the department to determine whether acceptable policies and procedures are followed, established standards are met, resources are used efficiently and economically, and objectives are being met.

The fiscal audit cycle for the odd-numbered years includes coverage of community correctional centers, college and university contracts, other major contracts, industries, and selected Central Office functions. In FY91, the unit conducted 35

audit projects with emphasis in the Community Services Division and School District 428. Audits included examinations of major contractual operations and department operated facilities and functions. The seven Community Services Division audits were conducted in six community correctional centers. The seven School District 428 audits included five college and university contracts. Other audits included special requests, Central Office functions, and a large number of cash audits due to personnel changes.

The **Internal Operations and Program Audit Unit** was created in 1982 as a component of the Bureau of Inspections and Audits. This unit was given the responsibility of assessing the operational compliance, economy and efficiency of all adult, juvenile, community correctional centers and parole offices on an annual basis. Current staffing consists of a manager, five management operations analysts, a methods and procedures advisor and a secretary.

In the Adult Division, six maximum security facilities, 10 medium security facilities, five minimum security facilities, four work camps, three special units and two condemned units were audited. The results of these audits yielded a total of 121 deficiency findings, with an average deficiency rate of 3.2% per facility.

In the Juvenile Division, seven youth centers were audited. The results of these audits yielded a total of 17 deficiency findings, with an average deficiency rate of 2.1% per facility.

In the Community Services Division, 10 community correctional centers were audited. The results of these audits yielded a total of 40 deficiency findings, with an average deficiency rate of 7.8% per facility.

Overall, 5,141 systems were audited at 45 facilities. These audits resulted in 178 deficiency findings, with a deficiency rate of 3.4% per facility. This deficiency rate was highest in the area of operations/security followed in decreasing order by personnel, administration, business and programs. These results represent an overall reduction in deficiency rate of approximately 28.2% from the initial audit cycle of FY82.

The **Internal Investigations Unit** conducted 350 administrative and criminal investigations during FY1991, the most conducted in the history of the unit. Drug and contraband related investigations more than doubled over FY90, accounting for one-third of all investigations. Narcotic

interdiction efforts by the Internal Investigations Unit intercepted several gang motivated trafficking schemes, one of which was linked to three different adult institutions and resulted in destruction of an uncultivated marijuana field valued in excess of \$250,000. Sixteen covert investigations were conducted in cooperation with state, local and federal law enforcement authorities to interdict contraband and gang communications.

In addition, the unit investigated three major case homicides, five conspiracy to commit murder, seven attempt murder and four solicitation to commit murder incidents. All three of the major case homicides were gang motivated. Five death investigations were also conducted. In addition, investigators assigned to the Internal Investigations Unit accumulated 55 criminal indictments and arrests during FY91.

The department polygraph examiner conducted 365 polygraph examinations during FY91, and the Illinois State Police conducted nine examinations for the department. Polygraph tests increased approximately 30% in FY91.

During FY91, the former **Central Screening Unit** was merged with the Internal Investigations Unit. The LEADS Coordinator and Assistant LEADS Coordinator conducted 38,886 computerized criminal histories, requested 1,916 criminal histories from other agencies in Illinois and 1,832 from out-of-state agencies. In addition, 2,630 complete criminal records were requested from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The unit also responded to 7,570 Secretary of State inquiries and 19 out-of-state requests. In addition, 346 administrative messages, 409 computerized criminal histories, 81 Secretary of State inquiries, 56 out-of-state criminal histories, 30 F.O.I.D. inquiries, and 368 complete records from NCIC were obtained to assist the Fugitive Apprehension Unit.

Department internal investigators were assisted with 326 computerized criminal histories, 362 Secretary of State inquiries, 25 F.O.I.D. inquiries, 56 out-of-state criminal histories, 75 Soundex inquiries, and obtained 226 complete records from NCIC. In addition, 4,750 warrant checks were conducted for the Transfer Coordinator's office, 850 computerized criminal histories for Parole and 5,775 computerized criminal histories for the Electronic Detention Unit.

The **Fugitive Apprehension Unit** began

FY91 with a total investigative and supervisory staff of 14 supported by three clerical personnel. The unit continues to operate from three field offices, located in East St. Louis, Springfield, and Chicago. The Fugitive Apprehension Unit provides a wide variety of services to the department, including high risk security transports of committed inmates, locating and apprehending adult and juvenile violators in warrant status, funeral and court writ security details, extradition of adult and juvenile violators from other states, and tactical support of the Investigations Unit and K-9 Unit when requested.

Investigators from the unit also have provided their expertise to the Training Academy, serving as guest instructors for security related in-service training programs.

During FY91, the unit received 2,207 new cases with 1,743 cases originating from adult parole services; 57 from Juvenile Division institutions; 225 from Juvenile Division parole services; 180 from community correctional centers, and two from the Adult Division.

In addition to the apprehension of fugitives in warrant status, the unit conducted 230 extraditions, and contracted with the United States Marshal's Service to extradite an additional 87 fugitives. The cooperative agreement program with the U.S. Marshal's Service continues to provide substantial cost reductions for the department. Savings of \$12,500 were estimated for FY91, with an overall savings since the program's inception of nearly \$300,000.

Unit investigators made 139 hands-on arrests of fugitives in warrant status during FY91. Also, 1,136 cases were closed by follow-up of leads in other states or jurisdictions, and through administrative efforts.

During the latter months of FY91, the department initiated three innovative programs to reduce the number of committed persons who were placed in warrant status. The three programs are the use of referrals to the Intensive Drug Supervision Unit, Electronic Detention, and Intensive Supervision Programs. These programs require a quick response from the unit and investigators are now scheduled on a 24-hour standby roster to handle the needs of the department.

The unit also is responsible for response to law enforcement agencies seeking parole and release warrants for committed persons. This is accomplished through a toll free number, made available to all law

enforcement agencies in the state. When a request is received on the toll free number, the unit reviews the request and, when appropriate, issues and lodges warrants. The unit also ensures notice of charges are served to parole violators, regardless of their location in the state, within legally mandated time frames.

The Detention Standards and Services Unit monitors compliance with minimum standards for the physical condition of county jails, municipal jails, and county juvenile detention facilities for the treatment of inmates with respect to their health and safety and the security of the community. The unit makes recommendations to such institutions to ensure compliance with requirements of the standards.

The unit's philosophy is aimed at assisting local officials in upgrading and effectively administering their detention facilities. The approach pursued by unit personnel has been one which emphasizes a spirit of cooperation and goodwill when working with local authorities rather than an attitude of resentment and the feeling of state interference. Consequently, local officials, for the most part, have willingly accepted the unit's leadership to improve their facilities and overall jail operations.

The unit provides consultation services for the design, construction, and administration of detention facilities, makes studies and surveys of programs and the administration of such facilities, inspects each institution at least once annually, and gives notice to the county board and sheriff, or to corporate authorities of the municipality, of any noncompliances with minimum standard. In addition to the sheriff, a copy of the county detention facility inspection report is forwarded to the county clerk, county board chairman, chief circuit judge, county resident judge, and state's attorney. Municipal jail inspection reports are forwarded to chiefs of police, mayors, and city clerks.

During FY91, unit personnel performed the following complete facility inspections: 98 county jails, three county work release centers, 290 municipal jails, and 16 juvenile detention homes. Several facilities received more than one inspection during FY91, generally due to six-month notice follow-up inspections. In addition, unit personnel completed 60 special investigations, processed 463 unusual occurrence reports of which 97 required investigative follow-up, and conducted 891 consultation and assistance visits at county and municipi-

pal facilities.

At the request of local officials, staff complete staffing surveys to determine general needs and assist in the planning of detention facilities as well as develop operational procedures.

During FY91, the Detention Standards and Services Unit obtained approval to fill the position of a criminal justice specialist funded by a federal grant. The criminal justice specialist functioned as a Juvenile Detention Specialist working with other staff members from the unit and other state agencies to identify jails and lock-ups that have consistently reported detaining youth for curfew, truancy, running away, underage drinking, and other status offenses. Determinations are made as to whether there were reporting mistakes or whether there were misinterpretations of state and local ordinances.

Technical assistance is provided to local county jails as well as youth detention centers to ensure that status offenders are not detained and that all facilities are within compliance of the state regulations related to the physical as well as the programmatic concerns of youth who are being held within secure settings.

The juvenile detention specialist assists in the development and maintenance of adequate juvenile programs by reviewing facility logs, interchanging information with other agencies, determining whether or not facilities are aware of current law, and attempting to resolve noncompliance with federal guidelines on a voluntary basis.

The Detention Standards and Services Unit completed all statutory requirements while experiencing decreased staff resources and increased jail populations resulting in additional staff on-site consultations.

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 three canine specialists make daily unannounced inspections of department facilities searching cells, common areas, perimeter areas, and vehicles for contraband items. The unit also responds to all requests for assistance in tracking escapees.

During FY91, the Canine Unit conducted 806 searches. As a result of those searches, many major contraband items were removed consisting of weapons, alcohol and narcotics. Also, 6,099 minor contraband items were located and confiscated,

230 stop orders were issued, 18 arrests were made, and 646 disciplinary reports were written. Sixty-six special request searches were conducted during FY91.

In addition to the duties mandated by the department, the Canine Unit has historically taken a pro-active approach to assisting individual communities by providing canine assistance in locating nursing home walkways, missing/lost children, and local fugitives. The unit also continues to work extensively with the department's Training Academy in joint training sessions of S.E.R.T. and tactical training.

Adult Division

The Adult Division is the largest unit within the department, consisting of 23 facilities, five work camps, three condemned units and four reception and classification centers. During FY91, the division provided custody, care and treatment for committed persons requiring employees to provide 24-hour coverage, seven days per week.

Ten new correctional centers have been added in the past decade, and several existing facilities increased available bedspace. Since 1978, the population has increased by 164%.

In October, 1990, the department's work camp at Dixon Springs in Pope County was converted into a 200-bed military-style Impact Incarceration Program. The 120-day program features close order drill, teamwork and intense physical training. Educational programs are in place that prepare inmates for GED testing and applying for jobs. Drug abuse and drug awareness programs also are emphasized.

CENTRALIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER
Opened: 1980
Capacity: 750
Medium Security Males
Reaccredited: January, 1989
FY1991 Average Daily Population: 1,126
Average Age: 30
Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$16,808

The Centralia Correctional Center received its first inmates in October, 1980. The facility was designed for 750 inmates and, as of June 30, 1991, had 1,130 inmates. The increase in population has

generated issues involving substantial cost increases to provide proper security, clothing, food, hygiene items, adequate health care services, and educational and vocational programs. It is anticipated the population will continue to grow which will increase double-celling.

Centralia Correctional Center provides quality educational programs according to student's abilities and needs. An average of 537 inmates per month, or approximately 50% of the center's inmate population, are served by the various educational programs at the prison. During FY91, 1,563 students participated in vocational and academic programs. Academic and GED classes averaged 280 students per month including 168 inmates enrolled in the Adult Basic Education Program. Vocational classes averaged 168 students per month. On average, 158 inmates were enrolled in the two-year college program. The monthly average for the four-year college program was 29 students. Centralia Correctional Center awarded 67 GED certificates, 133 vocational certificates, 45 associate degrees, and 28 graphic arts certificates. Roosevelt University awarded 13 bachelor degrees in general studies. The Job Service representative made contact with 562 inmates and registered 275 of those inmates with Job Service.

Throughout FY91, several additions were made to the various educational programs. The PREstart Program was implemented with academic and Job Service personnel making significant contributions to help ex-offenders make a smooth transition to life after incarceration. The Educational Good Conduct Credit Program (EGCC) was added allowing eligible inmates to earn good-time incentives for successful educational participation. School District 428 initiated contacts with Service Delivery Area 24 for solicitation of Job Training Partnership Act grant funds. As a result, Kaskaskia College was awarded a \$45,000 grant for job readiness and job placement activities. This grant, coupled with the Training, Industry and Education Program (TIE), represents the center's continued effort to help ex-offenders attain employment after their release from prison.

The inmates in the horticulture program planted a garden and harvested approximately 600 pounds of vegetables which were donated to local organizations to feed the needy in the surrounding communities.

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 a much larger inmate population.

Special programs such as Personal Growth and Development, Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, Substance Abuse and others also are being provided for inmates.

Industry programs at Centralia include tire recap, dry cleaning services, belt making, metal cabinet construction and micro-filming.

The highway work crews have been instrumental in picking up litter along country roads and highways. They assisted in cleaning up the Carlyle fairgrounds, a clean-up program at Forbes Lake, mowing grass at the Centralia Police Department firing range, cleaning up Foundation Park in Centralia for a balloon festival, and performing many other public service projects in the area.

Volunteers are used extensively to provide additional services for the inmate population. Approximately 372 volunteers donated approximately 3,608 hours of service during FY91. Services were provided in the form of religion, Reading Link Program, athletic teams, choirs and concerts.

Centralia CC staff are involved in a number of volunteer activities to benefit the community. A large number of staff are involved with youth groups, generously giving of their free time to programs and activities such as 4-H, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and the Rotary. Some employees serve as coaches, umpires and referees for youth sports. Many are involved in church activities as Sunday school teachers, pastors, and church council members. Others serve on delinquency prevention programs, sexual awareness programs, the Big Brother Program, and as foster parents.

Many employees are involved in community betterment programs through city councils, county boards, the American Legion, Lions Club, Knights of Columbus, Optimist Club, park board, chamber of commerce, and as volunteer firemen and volunteers for the American Heart and Lung Associations. In addition, staff are involved in school programs and charities that benefit students and the community.

DANVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1985

Capacity: 896

Medium Security Males

Reaccredited: January, 1990

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 1,347

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$12,101

Danville Correctional Center has now reached six years of age. Inmates were first received at the facility in October, 1985. The population has grown to approximately 1,400 and the correctional center began double-celling in January, 1989.

Danville Correctional Center was the first correctional institution in Illinois, and the first in the nation, to be accredited by the American Correctional Association less than a year from its opening date.

Academic courses are offered three semesters per year. Inmates may enroll in one to four courses per semester. School District 428 provides an Adult Basic Education, grades 1-6, and General Education Development Program. A special education class also is held for inmates who are under 21 and do not hold either a GED or high school diploma. Chapter I class is offered with the same criteria as special education. English as a Second Language is offered for Spanish-speaking inmates to help them learn to

read and write English. Testing for the GED certificate is conducted four times per year. Inmates who test below the 6th grade level are mandated by law to attend ABE classes for 90 instructional days.

College level coursework and programming is provided by Danville Area Community College and includes vocational programs available at the facility.

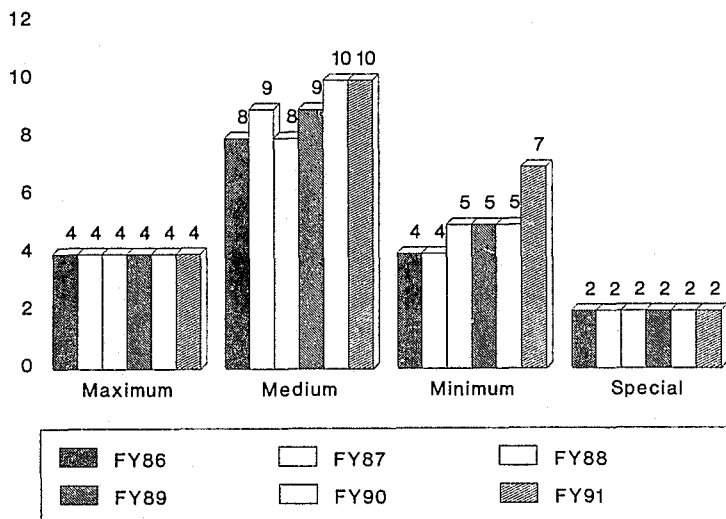
Roosevelt University provides a four-year college program which, upon completion, would result in a bachelor's degree in general studies in the social sciences.

Programs coordinated through clinical services include Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous. Chaplaincy services are offered in the areas of general counselling, marriage counselling, Bible studies and religious services. These are provided by one full time chaplain, who is augmented by numerous volunteers.

In June, 1991, an intensive PREstart Program was implemented department-wide. The primary focus of this pre-release instruction is to enhance success and survival of inmates after release in the free community. Instruction includes job seeking skills (interviews and resumes), resource availability to the community, driver's license application, social security application, and other pertinent information.

The Danville Correctional Center Health Care Unit provides quality health care ser-

Number of Prisons by Security Level



(Special = Dwight & Menard Psychiatric)

vices to inmates. This is accomplished through sick call, infirmary care, emergency care, mental health services, dental services, X-ray, health education, and referrals to specialists as needed. These services are provided through contract with United Samaritans Medical Center in Danville.

The Danville Health Care Unit was the first in the Illinois Department of Corrections to be accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations.

Danville Correctional Industries routinely operates with inmate labor a bookbindery, cardboard box and silk screening operation. Industries plans to add embroidery to garments during the next fiscal year. Waste cardboard generated by the box factory is recycled. Correctional Industries also assists in aluminum can recycling at the institution to enhance the Inmate Benefit Fund.

Danville Industries has supported such organizations and associations as public schools, including high schools and universities, Boys and Girls Clubs, as well as police agencies and speciality police teams, by supplying, and in some cases donating, personalized sports apparel including t-shirts, polo shirts, jackets, and caps.

The book bindery has served public school systems and universities and also provides speciality personalized binders to department personnel.

Danville Correctional Industries has recently initiated the tire reclamation program which employs select Danville Correctional Center inmates in the disposition of discarded auto, truck, and tractor tires.

Danville's highway work program provides staff-supervised inmate labor in community service to selected not-for-profit organizations and local governments. Its work activities include Department of Transportation highway trash pickup, painting, refurbishing, prop provision and installation. These crews generally contribute to the beautification of county and state parks, as well as community areas.

Danville Correctional Center considers its employees as among the department's finest. In addition to handling a myriad of day to day assignments and conflicts in an extremely competent and professional manner, staff involve themselves in a variety of volunteer and charitable activities within the community. Some of these activities include significant contributions of pri-

vate time to athletic coaching in a variety of sports activities, Scouting, Special Olympics, Big Brother/Big Sister, Christian Children's Home, U.S.M.C. Hospice Program, the P.A.L. Literacy Program, the Black Awareness Newspaper, the Ebony Fashion Fair, County Regional School Board Trustees, the Vermillion County Animal Foundation, Bismarck, Catlin, and Georgetown Volunteer Fire Departments, Jaycees, Lions Clubs, Kiwanis, and Crimestoppers.

Employee competence, professionalism, special, and heroic service are recognized in a variety of ways. co-employees of the month are accorded special privileges. A recent commendation was issued for extraordinary service when two correctional officers returning from writ assignment interceded in a possible life threatening situation. These officers, at personal risk, brought to a halt a runaway civilian vehicle containing a small child, saving her from almost certain injury. Such conduct continues to be recognized and encouraged both within and outside the institutional environment.

DIXON CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1983

Capacity: 1,179

Medium Security Coed

Reaccredited: January, 1989

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 1,648

Average Age: 35

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$18,153

A variety of activities and program enhancements were underway at Dixon Correctional Center during FY91. The facility remains the fourth largest prison in the state. It is currently the only facility which houses general population males and females and a Special Treatment Center for developmentally disabled inmates.

During this year, the Special Treatment Center established its own personal property and clothing areas by renovating the basement of Housing Unit 66. In addition, a separate area in the Housing Unit 66 basement was enlarged and partially used to grow plants from seeds in the spring. STC planted a very large garden which included a wide variety of vegetables tended by inmates.

The laundry operation in Building 32 was expanded to include dry cleaning. Dry cleaning services are now available to STC security staff on grounds and a telephone, heat and insulation were added to

the STC's yard shack.

A weight training area was added to the STC yard. Other STC programs added include inmate organizations, Inmates Helping Inmates, drama group, Narcotics Anonymous/Alcohol Anonymous, Vietnam Support Group, and music lessons.

A beginning art class and female softball team were developed. New programs were instituted in the female unit as follows: Inmate Organization, W.O.M.E.N.S., C.O.V.E. — Citizens Opposed To Violent Encounters, parenting class, Chicago Legal Aid to Incarcerated Mothers program (CLAIMS), substance abuse group for females, Women's Month, and Lutheran Women's Group. This unit is expected to increase by an additional 54 beds.

The female beauty shop also was significantly expanded and a weekly schedule was developed so that all females have the opportunity to use the hair care services offered.

The PREstart program was begun in June, 1991. This program provides inmates with information on various aspects of release to make their transition into the community easier.

Sauk Valley Community College offered the following vocational programs to inmates at the center: automotive technology, business and information systems, construction technology, culinary arts, electronic technology, horticulture and small engine technology. Twenty degrees and 124 vocational certificates were awarded. A total of 201 unduplicated students were served by the seven vocational programs. Sixty-nine courses were offered through the baccalaureate program which serves an additional 273 unduplicated students. Four associate of science degrees were awarded.

In addition to providing traditional educational instruction, students in several programs were given the opportunity to utilize their newly learned knowledge and skills. Construction students installed a security ceiling in the construction program area and built a 10 x 10 storage closet. Culinary art students prepared several lunches and banquets for various programs in the institution. Automotive and small engine students continue to repair DOC employee's vehicles and equipment through the equipment and vehicle service/repair program.

Great strides have been made in raising the passing level for the GED test in FY91. Seventy percent of the GED students passed. Seventy-one GED certificates were awarded as were seven bachelor of

arts degrees. A part-time coordinator has been added to the staff by Roosevelt University.

The Dixon Correctional Center Industries optical laboratory manufactures prescription eyeglasses for Public Aid recipients and department inmates. Approximately 75 inmates are assigned to the lab which operates on a single 7 a.m. - 3 p.m. shift Monday through Friday. The lab produced 131,056 pairs of eyeglasses in FY91. In July of 1990, Dixon Industries also began producing its own eyeglass case for use in the optical laboratory. This sewing operation was moved from the female unit into the Industries building in March, 1991. Two female inmates are currently assigned. They produced 120,750 eyeglass cases during FY91.

During FY91, utilization of a new specialty lens cutting machine began. This machine allows manufacturing of lenses for individuals with extreme myopia. In addition, utilization of a new IBM PS-2 computer began. A method for tracking the turnaround time on orders was developed along with other office reports.

Sergeant Curt Eubanks was chosen Correctional Officer of the Year for the center and also was named Correctional Officer of the Year for the department.

Three officers participated in Operation Desert Storm and were placed on military leave.

The facility received a certificate of recognition in FY91 from the Department of Energy and Natural Resources for 11.9% energy savings. In addition, a certificate of commendation from the Environmental Protection Agency Division of Public Water Supplies was received for achieving the highest standard of compliance in accordance with the Illinois Fluoridation Act. Lastly, a certificate of competency was awarded from the Illinois State Water Survey for water treatment in the power plant.

DWIGHT CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1930

Capacity: 496

All Security Classifications - Females

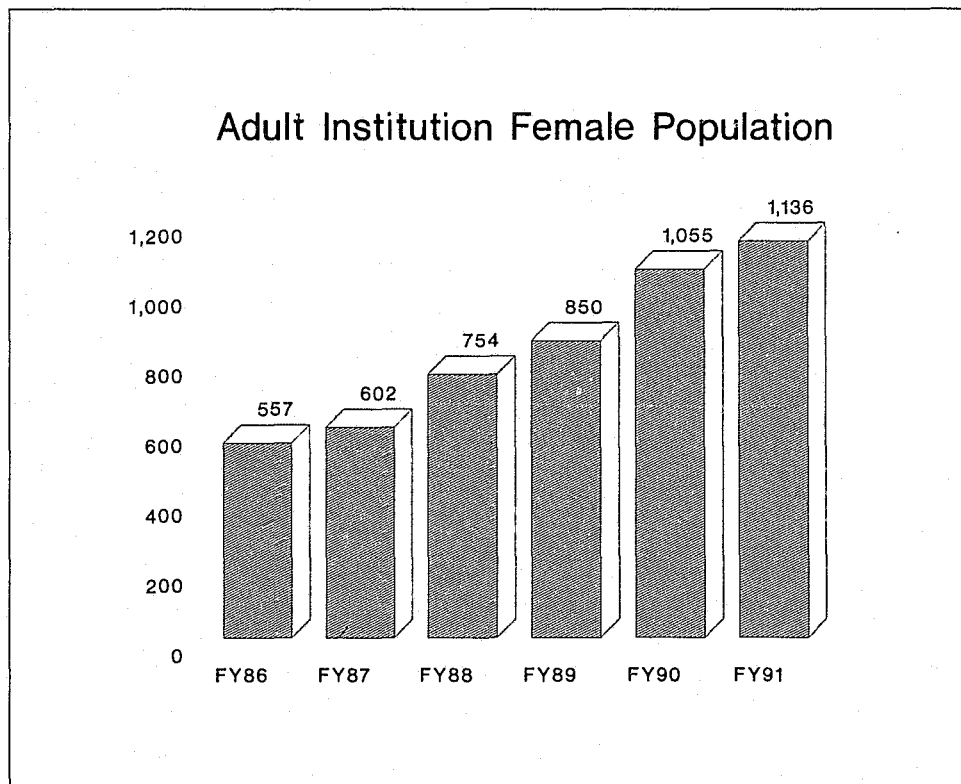
Reaccredited: May, 1990

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 731

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$18,153

Dwight Correctional Center, located approximately 75 miles south of Chicago, is the primary state correctional facility for adult female offenders. Originally known



as the Oakdale Reformatory for Women, the facility was opened and received its first inmates on Nov. 24, 1930. Subsequently, the facility was renamed the Illinois State Reformatory for Women and, in August, 1973, it was again renamed Dwight Correctional Center.

A condemned unit was constructed in the segregation building and the first condemned female was received Feb. 22, 1991.

During FY91, 767 inmates were involved in some phase of educational programming. Expenditures amounted to \$971,000. Initial education tests of all inmates upon arrival resulted in 26% testing below the sixth grade level. A minimum of 90 days mandatory remedial instruction is required for these inmates.

Educational programming currently includes 12 programs ranging from Adult Basic Education to senior college and from entry level vocational to apprenticeship. Diplomas are awarded by area high schools for successful completion of GED requirements. Cosmetology began in 1964 and continues to provide both education and service. In 1981, Dwight became the first and only prison in Illinois to have apprenticeship programs. Licensed through the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, apprenticeships are offered in water/wastewater treatment, building repair, cook and baker.

Currently, Lewis University serves Dwight and offers full-time and part-time classes including an associate in arts degree for those who plan to continue their education at a four year college or university and an associate in applied science degree for those who wish to combine their vocational education with academic courses. For those having completed an associate of arts degree, courses are offered leading to a bachelor of elective studies degree. Vocational programs offered include industrial maintenance, commercial art and photography, secretarial science, and restaurant management. Each program takes approximately nine months to complete and students earn certificates detailing learned skills. Twelve associate of art degrees, 10 associate of applied science degrees, and 27 vocational certificates were issued in FY91.

A successful Literacy Volunteer Program resulted in approximately 45 tutors being trained and approximately 70 students being served. Motivation classes which guide students into developing logical, clear, concise goals to enhance and change their lives positively while incarcerated and upon their release were implemented during FY91. This class served approximately 90 students.

The Dwight Correctional Center established a Family Services Department on May 1, 1991. This department was

designed and implemented to fully address all concerns that inmates of the institution may have with respect to custody issues, legal consultation, visitation and other types of problems pertinent to minor children of women who are incarcerated. The program is staffed by a family services supervisor, two correctional counselors and a casework supervisor. This program addresses concerns which are non-traditional correctional concerns, and also provides counseling and assistance with routine institutional concerns to other inmates.

A three-year federal match grant awarded by the Department of Health and Human Services allowed 12 different mothers each weekend to spend two days camping with their children in a camping area established within the institution. This program provided for quality time between the mothers and their minor children.

During FY91, 42 babies were born to inmates of Dwight Correctional Center. While the mother is awaiting birth, individual and group counseling, an exercise program and informational seminars designed to make pregnancy and delivery as smooth as possible are provided.

The Leisure Time Services department provides activities for minimum, medium and maximum security inmates, as well as activities for those in the Condemned Unit, Mental Health Unit and confined medical

patients. A facility inmate organization, Third World Jaycees, provided funds for improvements in the LTS department including a softball backstop, new aluminum bleachers, additional picnic tables, and exercise equipment. The Dwight Correctional Center garment shop employs approximately 85 inmates who are paid on a piecework basis. Garments produced range from officer and maintenance uniform shirts to clothing items for both male and female inmates, dietary clothing and hospital gowns. Total sales for FY91 were \$950,000 as compared with \$840,000 in FY90.

A number of facility employees, in addition to their achievements at the institution, have been deeply involved in community and volunteer projects.

A considerable number of hours of volunteer time are donated. One employee conducts first aid training for the American Red Cross in Kankakee approximately three times per year in addition to picking up and delivering blood between hospitals as needed. The employee also conducts monthly CPR training at the Kankakee YMCA and annual training for medical staff at the facility.

Another staff member was one of a group of 15 persons from the Pontiac area who, through the Heifer Project of Mexico, participated in a 12 day volunteer work/study trip to Tlancualpican, Mexico in

March. The project is a subsidiary of the Heifer Project International and provides needy families with a heifer, goat, sheep, pig, rabbits or bees, dependent on their ability to feed and care for the animals received. The group paid their own expenses and assisted HPM in clearing land of rocks, brush and trees, digging and building foundations for the construction of two buildings which will be used for training recipients of livestock in its proper care. The purpose of the project is not to do for the people, but to work with them toward the betterment of their lives.

A correctional officer is a master snowmobile Instructor for the state. He contributes approximately 300 volunteer hours annually in teaching children 16 and under the safe operation of snowmobiles. He also trains adults to be instructors. In addition, the employee serves as chairman of the community track funding committee which set a goal of \$120,000 for a new track at Dwight High School. To date, \$95,000 has been raised and the track has been completed. Community involvement also includes serving as a trustee of the Dwight Methodist Church, as president of the Dwight Booster Club and announcing all football and basketball games.

Two employees are active members of the Azzarelli Colts Football League Board. This league for boys and girls 7-14 years of age is in the Kankakee Valley Junior Football League.

One staff member was a member of the Odell Grade and High School Board of Education for seven years and has been a member of the Pontiac Township High School Board of Education since 1987, ensuring that children receive a quality education.

Another employee coordinates the arts and crafts booths for the annual Dwight Harvest Days and Christmas Craft Day. Money from Christmas Craft Day is used for youth projects in Dwight.

EAST MOLINE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1980

Capacity: 688

Minimum Security Males

Reaccredited: May, 1989

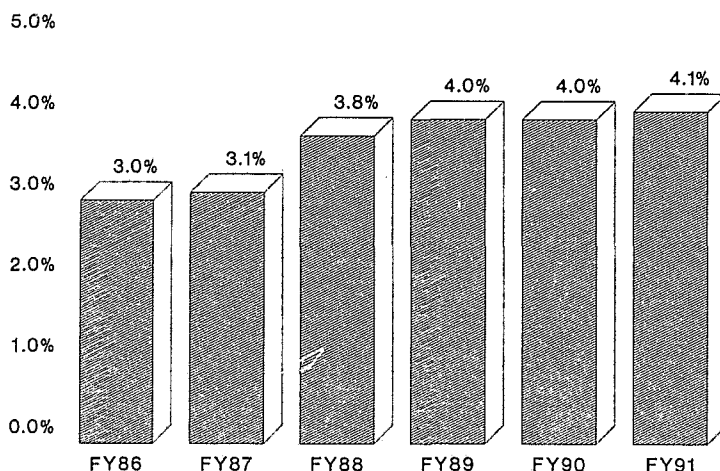
FY1991 Average Daily Population: 989

Average Age: 32

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$14,929

FY91 brought about many changes at the East Moline Correctional Center. In April, 1991, East Moline welcomed the department's first Hispanic warden. The

Female Institution Population as Percent of Total



Upward Mobility program at the center realized its first successful participant by the promotion of an employee from office coordinator to correctional counselor. There are eight employees actively participating in this program.

The PREstart parole program began in June with 250 inmates having completed the program to date.

Almost 10 years of educational good time credits have been awarded to a total of 402 inmates since the center began participation in the academic program in December, 1990. The automotive vocational program continues to advance with the acquisition of a new diagnostic computer.

East Moline was host to a Job Training Partnership Act participant while 10 college students earned credit hours working as interns at the center.

East Moline Correctional Center Industries programs offer food service application, horticulture, and residential trades. Industries may soon expand its services by implementing the production of liquid bleach.

East Moline's sixth annual employee recognition dinner honored 80 employees for years of service and perfect attendance. Many staff involve themselves in volunteer and charitable activities in the area. Staff serve as emergency medical techs with the Erie Fire Department and as firemen for their rural residential area fire department, a part-time police officer and as members of a critical incident stress debriefing team established as a counseling group which responds to major disasters or deaths where students and parents need help coping. One staff member serves his community of Rock Island as chairman of a citizens advisory committee to revitalize the west end of the city and establish open communication between the city and the city's minority population. Many EMCC employees donate blood through the Mississippi Valley Regional Blood Center and volunteer for youth activities including organized sports programs and Scouting activities.

GRAHAM CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1980

Capacity: 750

Medium Security Males

Reaccredited: January, 1989

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 1,164

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$16,870

During FY91, Graham's population rose from 1,122 to a maximum of 1,215 which resulted in double-celling 73% of the institution's population. Intake through the reception center increased from 1,858 in FY90 to 2,044 in FY91.

The Substance Abuse Program was continued with the cooperation of Clinical Services and the Chaplaincy Departments. The program provides inmates with insight into behavioral abnormalities common to substance abuse, stress management techniques and mechanisms that help individual recovery. Interest and participation in this program have been excellent. During this past fiscal year, the Gateway Program was added to facility programming and has at least 50 inmates enrolled at all times in the drug treatment program.

The hemo dialysis unit began in November, 1990, and Graham currently has 10 inmates involved in the program. One hundred-twenty inmates were served each month in the chronic illness clinic.

During FY91, the education department provided classroom or vocational instruction to 1,433 inmates. Of this number, 353 participated in mandatory ABE or GED classes. In addition, all inmates entering reception and classification or general population were screened to determine mandatory education status and given the TABE. During FY91, 1,426 new inmates were tested, with 21% scoring below a sixth grade level.

Roosevelt University offered 19 classes during FY91. Thirteen men graduated with a bachelor of liberal arts degree and 73 men are currently enrolled in Roosevelt University classes through Lincoln Land Community College. Forty-five academic courses are offered per year. The combined course offerings between Lincoln Land Community College and Roosevelt University allowed approximately 300 inmates the opportunity to pursue an associate or bachelor degree. Four hundred fifty-two men enrolled in the 10 vocational programs offered at the center.

In addition to classroom or shop instruction, several additional school services were provided: the Illinois Job Service rep-

resentative interviewed 950 men and processed 263 applications for employment for inmates within 90 days of release; the Secretary of State Driver's Education program provided training for approximately 315 men; community volunteers, in conjunction with inmate tutors, provided approximately 24 hours of tutoring to low level or non-readers; and the library provided general and legal services to over 104 inmates. One hundred fourteen men were selected to participate in the T.I.E. Program. Educational Good Conduct Credits were provided to 209 men per month for a total of 3,684 days of Educational Good Conduct Credits during FY91.

Financing and coordination by the Hillsboro Kiwanis, repair work by the center's heating and air-conditioning class, and distribution by the Senior Citizens Center provided senior citizens of Hillsboro with 43 rejuvenated air conditioners during this fiscal year.

Correctional Industries expanded production to provide secretarial and executive chairs for all departments and agencies within the State. A second work shift was also added. Industries also continues to manufacture single, double, and three-seat settees along with its line of executive furniture. The number of inmate employees has been increased from 40 to 50, which provides excellent training for these individuals while providing increased production capacity to meet the furniture needs of the state and other customers.

A five man inmate highway work crew was provided to the Illinois State Police at Pawnee, four days per week and community service in the Hillsboro vicinity were provided one day per week.

HILL CORRECTIONAL CENTER
 Opened: October, 1986
 Capacity: 896
 Medium Security Males
 Reaccreditation: January 14, 1991
 FY1991 Average Daily Population: 1,348
 Average Age: 31
 Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$11,547

During FY91, 1,682 inmates were processed through the institution's seven-day orientation program. The inmate's security and social, academic, vocational and medical needs are assessed to determine the most appropriate program track for the individual while at the center.

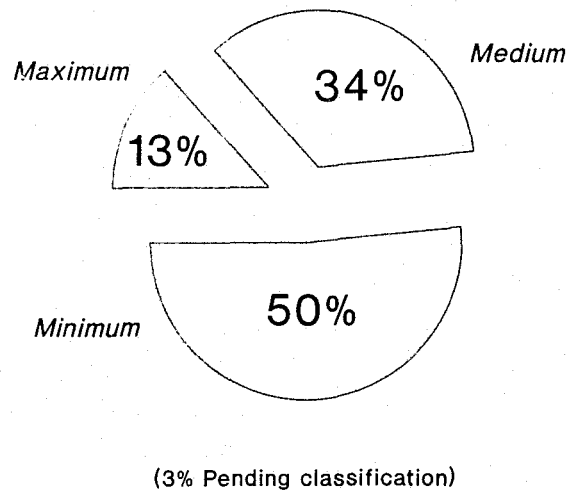
Two hundred fifty-five inmates were enrolled in the Mandatory Adult Basic Education Program during FY91. Fifty-four students completed the program with test scores of 6.0 and above. All students enrolled in this program were given computer room learning experience in which the teacher determined the learning pace for each student.

The enrollment in the GED program increased as well in FY91. Two hundred seventy-five students were enrolled in the program, with 60 students receiving a high school equivalency diploma. Two hundred sixty-six students served in the seven college vocational programs offered through Carl Sandburg College. These programs consisted of building maintenance, business occupations, data processing, diesel mechanics, drafting, electricity/electronics and small engine repair.

Roosevelt University began providing services to Hill Correctional Center inmates on January 1, 1991. Fifty-seven inmates have been enrolled in the upper division classes. Inmates are now able to earn a bachelor of general science degree from Roosevelt University upon completion of their course of study. One thousand one hundred forty-nine students were enrolled in afternoon and evening college and university classes during FY91. In addition, Carl Sandburg College offered both afternoon and evening classes.

The Hill Correctional Center meat industry produced 1,619,416 pounds of meat in FY91 with total sales of \$3,424,467. The meat processing plant employs 38 inmates with an average monthly earning of \$136. The milk industry produced 10,320,950 1/2-pints of milk, 3,301,429 1/2-pints of juice, 2,646,150 1/4-pints of juice and 2,686 5-gallon bagged milk and juice, comprising of sales over \$1,948,083. There are 16 inmates assigned to the milk

Adult Population by Security Classification



processing plant with average monthly earnings of \$142. These two industries supply 12 adult correctional centers, four juvenile facilities and one mental health center with meat, juice and milk.

New construction in the Industries department consisted of a new juice and milk cooler with an estimated completion time of November 1, 1991. Industries will be able to begin a third shift operation at that time. This move in production is expected to generate \$500,000 in additional annual sales.

The Chaplaincy Department provided 925 chapel activities with 15,762 participants in which 111 volunteers spent 2,230 hours. Two contract chaplains—one Jewish, one Muslim—spent 170 contract hours with the inmates. The chaplain provided 380 counseling sessions to staff and 1,439 counseling sessions to inmates during FY91. The chaplain made 40 EAP referrals. The feasts of Eid-ul-Adha, and Eid-ul-Fitr, were observed by the Muslims. The Moorish Science Temple of America held a banquet in January in observance of Prophet Nobel Drew Ali. Two Prison Fellowship Ministry seminars were held with an average attendance of 55 inmates per seminar. Last Christmas, 580 inmates participated in Christmas toy lifts with the Salvation Army and Angel Tree.

During FY91, the recreation department provided a monthly total of 11,373 hours in

structured inmate activities. This department also provided approximately 188 feature length movies, each shown at least eight times. Art sales are the result of four community art displays, two DOC and in-house displays, as well as visiting room displays.

The facility became active in the community by deploying inmate workers for several work details. A total of 3,299 hours of public service work was performed by the facility's public works crew in the surrounding communities. The public works crew was deployed to the Knox County Fairgrounds, where they repainted buildings; the Allen Chapel in Galesburg, where they repainted the interior and exterior of the parsonage; the Second Baptist Church in Galesburg, where they repainted the interior of the church and parsonage; and the First Congregational Church in Abingdon, where they repainted the entire interior of the church.

Work crews removed limbs and twigs from the golf course area and city park lawns at Gibson Woods City Park, Monmouth; cleared archery trails around a two mile site at Gilson Archery Club, Gilson; removed bushes, limbs and debris from the parks at the City of Galesburg, Parks and Recreation; and scraped and repainted the Historical Society building including the metal roof at the Maquon Historical Society, Maquon. The building is

a well preserved one-room school house. In addition, the public works crew shoveled snow from sidewalks and driveways for elderly citizens in the area.

The inmate-tended 1991 vegetable garden provided 26,462 pounds of vegetables to low income citizens in Galesburg and the surrounding communities.

The Hill Correctional Center added a new yard maintenance building and a storage building to the physical plant in FY91. The yard maintenance building houses all equipment for facility grounds care as well as the tool control office. The new storage building provides space for the facility carpenter and several storage bays for facility documents and equipment.

Several employees at Hill Correctional Center volunteer their services in the surrounding communities and areas. Some serve as emergency medical technicians serving the Tri-County Ambulance Service, the Williamsfield Ambulance Service, and other ambulance services. Other staff are members of the Knox County, Warren County, Knoxville, Galesburg, and Monmouth Auxiliary Police. Several staff are members of volunteer fire departments and are members of service clubs in Galesburg and surrounding areas. The Lions Club, Rotary Club, Masonic Temple, Knights of Columbus, American Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars have members that are currently employed at the facility. One employee is a member of the local El Bon Shrine Clowns and travels locally and nationally to competitions.

ILLINOIS RIVER

CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: October 21, 1989

Medium Security Adult Males

Capacity: 750

Accredited: January, 1991

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 1,089

Average Age: 30

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$13,312

The Illinois River Correctional Center was designed for 750 inmates, but housed 1,430 inmates at the end of FY91. Double-celling began in the spring of 1990. The institution is staffed by approximately 430 employees who provide administrative, security, maintenance, education/vocational, medical and clerical support services.

The Fiscal and Business Management Office prepares annual budgets and monitors all expenditures of approximately \$20 million in General Revenue Funds each year. This office coordinates the purchases

from over 500 suppliers, processes over 50,000 invoices annually as well as providing payroll and timekeeping for over 450 employees and 1,450 inmates. They are responsible for receiving, warehousing, disbursing, inventorying and monitoring commodities consumed in the institution, as well as initiating and providing contractual services including telecommunications and utilities. They also coordinate the use and control of all moveable equipment. Additionally, the Business Office administers all locally held funds such as the inmate trust fund, commissary and benefit funds, and operates the commissaries in which over 500 different items are stocked.

Illinois River Correctional Center provides quality education and vocational programs through School District 428 and Spoon River College. Vocational classes currently being offered are automotive repair, business occupations, data processing, landscaping, building maintenance, culinary arts, and electronics, with a total combined enrollment of over 100 inmates. Baccalaureate classes currently being offered include: applied math, communications, vocational math, basic math, general psychology, technical math, freshman composition, algebra, American government, and developmental writing, with a total combined enrollment of 150.

In addition to the vocational and baccalaureate classes, 171 inmates are enrolled in the ABE and GED programs. During FY91, there were approximately 1,100 unduplicated students served through all of the educational programs, 60 GEDs earned and 53 vocational certificates issued.

The Record Office workload has multiplied in terms of sentence calculations, filing, call lines, transfers, and writ/furlough paperwork. During FY91, 2,319 inmates were processed for transfers and furloughs. In addition, 647 inmates were processed for mandatory supervised release and discharge.

Clinical Services is the central location for counseling staff. Counselor caseloads have increased dramatically in proportion to the new inmates received, as have escape risk reviews, master file reviews, and work release screening.

The Health Care Unit is a 15-bed infirmary providing a variety of services to the inmate population, such as 24-hour RN emergency care and infirmary services, annual and biennial physical exams, inmate disease awareness training, daily sick call, chronic disease clinics, stress

management counseling, drug abuse counseling, alcohol abuse counseling, dental hygiene, and definitive dental treatment. Appropriate referrals are made to speciality clinics as determined by medical needs. During FY91, over 2,300 newly-admitted inmates were screened by nursing staff within 48 hours of arrival.

The Chaplaincy Department is responsible for providing the religious and spiritual needs of the inmate population. This responsibility is realized through regularly scheduled activities for members of the Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, Jehovah Witness, Muslim, and the Moorish Science faiths. To fulfill this responsibility, the Chaplaincy Department relies on approximately 100 trained volunteers from the civilian community plus Jewish and Muslim contractual chaplains. Pastoral counseling is available to all inmates, regardless of religious convictions, as well as to the staff.

The Correctional Industries program at Illinois River is a bread bakery opened Jan. 2, 1991, and provides approximately 32,000 loaves of bread and buns to 15 state prisons each week. The bakery is staffed by approximately 60 inmate workers and 11 Industries employees distributed over three, eight-hour shifts. Plans are now being developed to add more institutions on the the delivery schedule. Pastries and doughnuts are currently being tested in the bakery for possible deliveries in the near future.

More than 240 security staff provide for the safety and security of all programs at Illinois River Correctional Center. These staff are distributed over three, eight-hour shifts to assure employee, inmate and community safety. Security staff also provide supervision for inmates while performing public works and highway clean-up activities.

Hanna City Work Camp, located just east of Hanna City on Rt. 116, became a part of Illinois River Correctional Center on July 1, 1991. The work camp is staffed by approximately 100 employees who provide administrative, security, maintenance, academic, vocational, medical and clerical support services.

Hanna City Work Camp consists of 33 buildings located on approximately 38 acres. There are 70 full-time inmates with 35 enrolled in the GED program, and 25 inmates enrolled in vocational programs. All other inmates are involved in education/vocational training at least on a part-time basis.

The work camp provides a valuable resource to the community by its involvement in many public service maintenance projects. Included in these projects are the remodeling of houses in Peoria by the building maintenance class. One house has been completed and another is being reconstructed. Inmates worked at Brimfield garage and along Interstate 74 cleaning up debris and mowing. They cleaned Alpha Park in Bartonville, mowed grass in Industrial Park and Lauterbach Park and cleaned up the cemeteries on the old hospital grounds. Work camp crews also cleaned debris and weeds at the Peoria Air National Guard Base and built a gazebo, put in new sidewalks, and completed landscaping in Farmington.

Staff participation in local community organizations includes countless hours donated to Crimestoppers, D.A.R.E. program, Fulton County Women's Crisis Center, Catholic Social Services, city council, chamber of commerce, Rotary Club, American Legion, Moose, Kiwanis, Elks and numerous speaking engagements throughout the community. The strong staff commitment to these various organizations and activities ensures a harmonious relationship between Illinois River Correctional Center and its surrounding communities stressing community involvement in delinquency and crime prevention.

JACKSONVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1984

Capacity: 500

Minimum Security Males

Reaccredited: January, 1989

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 677

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$17,702

The Jacksonville Correctional Center consists of approximately 70 acres with 24 acres within the perimeter fencing.

The institution is currently staffed by 271 employees. The center was originally constructed as a 500-bed correctional facility; however, there are 680 inmates housed at the facility. This increase of inmates creates double-bunking in all five of the facility housing units which has reduced the living space of individual inmates.

Both the Maintenance and Dietary Departments have continued to admirably perform in meeting the accelerated needs of the facility and the expanded inmate population. The Dietary Department has met the increased demands in food preparation

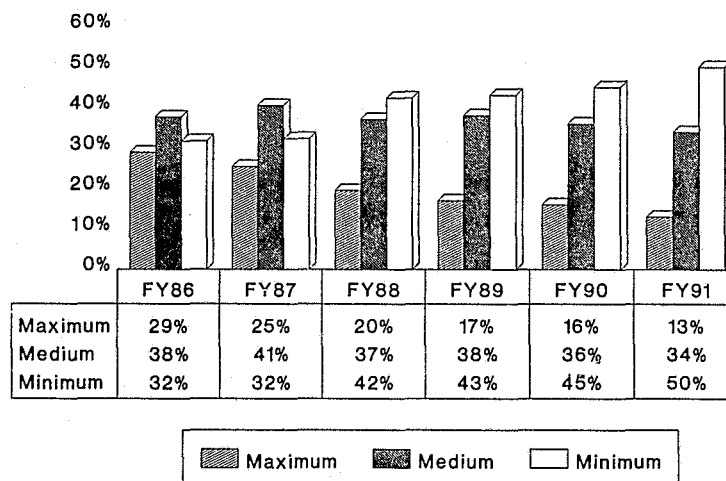
as well as the required lengthening of meal times. The Dietary Department served 735,286 nutritious meals and provided 1,523 meals at inmate family picnics during FY91.

The Maintenance Department has experienced increased maintenance of furniture which is in constant need of repair. Other items which have become problematic due to the increase in service are light switches, door hinges, lavatories, stools/urinals, showers, wardrobes, and inmate padlocks.

The Jacksonville Correctional Center continues to maintain more-than-satisfactory standards for both staff and inmates. The recent accreditation audit, as well as the Operations and Programs Audit, indicates staff at the facility consistently meet or exceed job requirements in all areas.

The Positive Parenting Program was approved and funded for the second year by the Department of Children and Family Services. The course teaches coping skills and recognition of exhaustion, frustration, and anger before manifestation in the household. The course addresses the topics of interpersonal relationships in the family, the psychological development of the child, the special impact of parental behavior on the child, the effects of alcohol/drugs on the household, what constitutes child abuse/neglect and the conditions that foster such destructive behavior.

Adult Population by Security Classification



The center provides quality education and vocational programs. Such programs consist of horticulture, building maintenance, data processing, mechanical drafting, technical math, and automotive technology. Academics offers ABE I, ABE II, GED I, GED II, and GED III. Post secondary degrees offered through MacMurray College consist of bachelor of general studies, associates of general studies, associates of general education, and associates of applied sciences. One hundred thirty-three inmates earned their GED certificates and four bachelors, 22 associates, and 44 certificates were earned by inmates.

FY91 community projects included inmate and staff assistance at the Pike County Fair, Winchester Park Burgoo Festival, South Jacksonville's 80th Anniversary, Links Golf Course, Sangamon County Fair, Lake Springfield, Pathway School, ISD Museum, Elk's Youth Baseball, Jacksonville Annual Clean Up Day, Chatham Sweet Corn Festival, and the Prairie Land Heritage Museum. Projects underway include Ronald McDonald House Wish Lists, the building trades class and the Learn Not To Burn House under construction in cooperation with the Jacksonville Fire Department and local businesses which supply the needed equipment.

Jacksonville Correctional Center is especially proud of the large number of staff who selflessly give of their free time to community programs. Many staff volunteer their services to community organizations throughout the year. They work with church youth groups, coach youth sports, provide home health care and serve as volunteer firemen. One employee is a deaf interpreter and another offers their services to a children's hospital. Some of the organizations they are involved with include 4-H, PTA, FFA, Jaycees, Boy and Girl Scouts, Red Cross, American Legion, Big Brother/Big Sister, Head Start Program, and the United Way.

JOLIET CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1860

Capacity: 761

Maximum Security Males

Reaccredited: August, 1991

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 1,318

Average Age: 28

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$20,423

The Joliet Correctional Center was reaccredited by the American Correctional Association in August, 1991, making Joliet one of the oldest facilities in the nation to be accredited. During the past year, the facility underwent utility upgrades which included electrical and a deep well water supply. A new dry cleaning plant is currently under construction for the Correctional Industries program which will provide uniform cleaning services for all state correctional facilities.

The Joliet Correctional Center continues to offer academic and vocational programs during the day and evening hours. During the past year, 255 students were enrolled in the G.E.D. program; resulting in 39 students passing the G.E.D. examination. Vocational programs at the facility include auto technology. New programs for the next year include a commercial custodian and building maintenance program. A college level program is offered through Lewis University.

Joliet continues to serve as the Reception and Classification Unit for northern Illinois. During the past fiscal year, 15,275 new inmates were received and processed. Approximately 300 to 350 inmates are transferred to various correctional facilities throughout the state on a weekly basis.

The Joliet Correctional Center continues to participate in the highway work program in cooperation with the Illinois Department

of Transportation. This facility provides inmates to clean up highways in the metropolitan Chicago area.

The Correctional Officer of the Year at the Joliet CC is Correctional Sergeant Michael Forrest. Sergeant Forrest is a member of the institutional tactical team. During an incident in the Segregation Unit at the facility, Forrest was confronted by armed inmates and repeatedly refused to give up keys in his possession. This refusal resulted in his receiving head injuries; however, he maintained control over himself and awareness of his mission as a correctional officer. Forrest was a past recipient of the Joseph Ragen Memorial Award for academic achievement and excellence for his training class in 1984. His personal dedication to professional performance of his duties make him a model employee at the Joliet Correctional Center.

Reverend Helen Sinclair joined the staff at the Joliet Correctional Center as a Chaplain I in May, 1991. Reverend Sinclair had been entering the Joliet Correctional Center as a volunteer chaplain since the late 1940s with the ministry of her mother, the late Jessie "Ma" Houston, representing the Prison Outpost Program of Operation PUSH. Through her vast and diverse experience, she has become a conduit between families of incarcerated individuals and various institutions in which she serves. She has been a calming force with concerned members of the community as well as inmates undergoing the initial stress of incarceration and adjustment to the system.

Correctional Officer John Nicholson is commended for his participation in Operation Desert Storm. Officer Nicholson was assigned to the Army 24 Infantry, Mechanized Division of the 18th Airborne. During the four days of fighting in Operation Desert Storm, Nicholson's division captured between 25,000 and 30,000 Iraqi prisoners.

Various employees of the Joliet Correctional Center volunteer their time to organizations in the Joliet area. The activities and organizations include the Taste of Joliet, Joliet Water-Way Days, Rib-Fest and Bicentennial Park Commission, raising money for parks in Joliet and other charitable uses. Some employees serve as little league football and baseball coaches, Boy Scout leaders, soup kitchen volunteers for Daybreak Shelter for the homeless and church youth groups, teaching reading to young children.

LINCOLN CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: January, 1984

Capacity: 558

Minimum Security Males

Reaccredited: January, 1989

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 733

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$19,502

The Lincoln Correctional Center was created in response to a serious crowding problem faced by the department in the early 1980s. Beginning in 1983, money was appropriated, plans were developed, a site for the new prison was selected and four administrative staff were chosen. At first, Lincoln Correctional Center operated as a pre-release center in a building on the grounds of the Lincoln Developmental Center. On Jan. 17, 1984, the facility received its first inmates by accepting the transfer of 58 inmates formerly housed at the Springfield Work Camp. Groundbreaking for the new facility occurred in February, 1984. Following an accelerated schedule, the Lincoln Correctional Center (at its present site) was ready for occupancy on Sept. 24, 1984. By Nov. 1, 1984, the facility was at its full design capacity of 500 inmates. Continued crowding has necessitated increasing the population to the current level of 680 inmates. Lincoln Correctional Center also has oversight of a satellite location, the Springfield Work Camp, which houses an additional 58 inmates.

Basically, Lincoln Correctional Center is separated into four divisions. The Chief Administrative Officer provides coordination, oversight and management of the entire correctional center including fiscal responsibilities, programmatical considerations and security of the institution and community while ensuring compliance with all pertinent laws, rules and directives.

The Business Office ensures maintenance and monitoring of all budgetary considerations including equipment, personal services, commodities, contractual services, travel, electronic data processing, telecommunications, automotive, repair and maintenance, employee benefit fund, employee commissary fund, inmate trust fund, inmate benefit fund and the inmate commissary fund. The Business Administrator coordinates and oversees all Business Office functions.

The Assistant Warden of Programs oversees clinical services, medical care, vocational and academic schools, and chaplain and leisure time services. These programs

and services combine to provide growth-promoting opportunities and an array of services for humane care, as well as opportunities for recreational activities and self-enhancement.

Operations is the security, custody and supervision arm of the correctional center. Approximately 200 staff maintain the necessary types of physical security and levels of supervision required for the control of inmates assigned to Lincoln. Operations also includes the maintenance and dietary departments.

The dietary manager reports to the assistant warden of operations and supervises dietary personnel in the preparation and serving of inmate and staff food. Provisions are made for inmates with special medically approved dietary needs.

The chief engineer reports to the assistant warden of operations and supervises the maintenance staff in providing repair and maintenance services to the facility and grounds, and coordinates and facilitates electrical and other energy requirements.

The clinical services supervisor reports to the assistant warden of programs and is responsible for the provision of casework, counseling, and psychological services which may benefit the inmate in successful community reintegration. He also supervises the Bureau of Identification and the institutional audit process. The health care

unit administrator reports to the assistant warden of programs and is responsible for providing medical services to inmates including physical examinations and other services according to the inmate's immediate medical needs. Community resources are utilized as necessary.

The education administrator reports to the assistant warden of programs and, with the academic staff, is responsible for the provision of Adult Basic Education (ABE), General Equivalency Diploma (GED), Chapter I (remedial) and Special Education Classes.

The college coordinator also reports to the assistant warden of programs and, with the vocational instructors, for providing vocational and general academic classes through MacMurray College.

The leisure time services supervisor reports to the assistant warden of programs and, with the LTS staff, is responsible for coordinating individual and group inmate recreational activities. The chaplain reports to the assistant warden of programs and seeks to meet the religious and spiritual needs of all inmates by providing opportunities for worship, study, fellowship and individual counseling. The chaplain is available for helping staff and inmates with individual problems or emergencies.

The Springfield Work Camp maintains a staff of 31 and reports administratively to Lincoln Correctional Center. The inmates

assigned to this location are responsible for providing public service jobs to government and not-for-profit organizations. Projects include the Springfield Boys and Girls Club, the Oak Ridge Cemetery, the State Fairground, the Solid Gold Futurity, the Ethnic Festival, Air Rendezvous and LincolnFest. Additionally, projects utilizing staff and inmates from other department facilities are coordinated through the Springfield Work Camp.

LOGAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1977-78

Capacity: 826

Medium Security Co-Ed

Reaccreditation: August, 1989

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 1,192

Average Age: 30

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$16,760

Logan Correctional Center is one of two correctional facilities located in Logan County. The facility was originally built as a mental health facility. After extensive renovations, the facility was converted to a 750-bed medium security, male institution, receiving its first inmates in January, 1978. On Feb. 1, 1987, Logan became Illinois' first coed adult facility. An average of 180 female inmates are currently being housed at the facility. The end of FY91 brought to a close the center's role of a parent institution for the Hanna City Work Camp. The Illinois River Correctional Center now serves as a parent institution to the work camp.

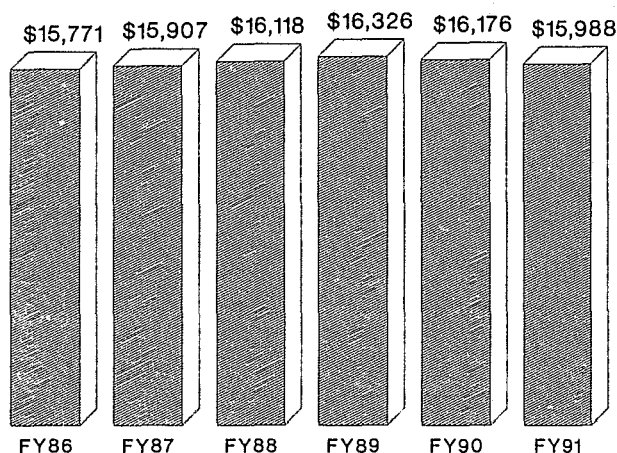
The ABE and GED education programs served 440 inmates, with 37 receiving GED certificates. The academic and vocational programs offered through MacMurray College enrolled 509 students during the year. They granted 50 degrees and 72 vocational certificates.

The PREstart program was implemented during the latter part of FY91. Three hundred fifteen inmates completed the program during the first four months of its operation.

A \$6 million project to improve fire protection and upgrade the facility's utilities is near completion. The project involved inmate asbestos crews working in conjunction with Correctional Industries.

Logan Correctional Center continues community involvement through public works projects. During FY91, approximately 13,000 inmate hours and 4,000 staff hours were logged by the work crews. Ongoing projects and groups served includes Community Action, The Rail Charity LPGA

Adult Institutions Per Capita Cost



Golf Classic, New Salem State Park, Lincoln Oasis Senior Citizen Center, Illinois National Guard at Camp Lincoln, City of Lincoln, LincolnFest, Air Rendezvous and the Lincoln Art and Balloon Festival. Some of the special projects completed during the year were the repair of grandstand bleachers for Lincoln High School, repairing and plastering walls at the Lincoln Youth Center and participating in the City of Lincoln's spring clean-up. Maintenance staff at Logan have been involved in the construction of booths for LincolnFest and have traveled to other institutions to help in emergency situations, or for special projects.

Logan, along with the vocational building maintenance classes at Hanna City, participated in the CEPHAS project, wherein city owned houses in the Peoria area scheduled for demolition were renovated to provide housing at a reduced rate for low income people and at no cost for the indigent or homeless.

Logan Correctional Center is fortunate to have two dedicated chaplains who, on their own time, minister to staff, make hospital calls and provide counseling and support for employees who encounter a family crisis. Both are frequent guest speakers for organizations, civic groups, schools and congregations regarding prison ministries and solicit the help of volunteer service groups and individuals for the programming benefit at the center.

Staff at Logan donate their time and talents to a variety of services in their communities. Many organizations which deal with young people, such as Operation Snowball, PARTY (Positive Action Relating Toward Youth), Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Springfield Club of Frontiers International and Special Olympics, benefit from these volunteers. Others use their expertise for diverse community involvement, such as teaching C.P.R., acting as consultant in training of firemen in extracting people from wrecked vehicles, working with Harvest of Talent for World Hunger, serving as board members and counselors for the Rape Crisis Center, working with Planned Parenthood and assisting with fund raisers for Gifts to Yanks Who Gave.

MENARD CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1878

Capacity: 1,460

Maximum Security Males

Reaccredited: August, 1989

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 2,587

Average Age: 30

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$14,225

The Menard Correctional Center sits on the eastern banks of the Mississippi River where the river bends near Chester. Menard Correctional Center was built in 1877 and is the state's second oldest active prison.

Menard is one of four institutions in the state with a reception and classification unit. It is within this unit that approximately 90 inmates are received monthly and oriented to institution policy.

While many changes have been made in the areas of recreation and religious activities over the years, the Menard health care unit has grown to include on-site physicians and nursing staff providing 24-hour a day coverage with part-time coverage provided by community physicians and nursing staff.

Correctional Industries at Menard is big business, boasting such products as terry towels and washclothes, safety vests, brooms, brushes, floor products, cigarettes, and knit products.

A farm of approximately 2,400 acres is maintained near the institution. Roughly 1,600 hogs are raised, butchered, and processed in Menard's own slaughterhouse for sale to other facilities. In addition to hogs, the Menard farm also raises 200 head of cattle.

MENARD PSYCHIATRIC CENTER

Opened: 1970

Capacity: 315

Maximum Security Males

Reaccreditation: August, 1989

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 386

Average Age: 34

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$19,515

The Menard Psychiatric Center is located in southern Illinois just one mile northwest of the City of Chester. It is a psychiatric prison for maximum security male inmates. The center is designed to house and treat mentally disordered offenders and those inmates who are committed to the department as sexually dangerous persons. The center's capacity remains at 315.

The primary purpose of the Menard

Psychiatric Center is to provide psychiatric treatment and custody to adult male inmates who have been found to be mentally ill and in need of placement in the correctional psychiatric setting. In addition, Menard Psychiatric Center is charged with providing specialized programs for those inmates committed under the provisions of the Sexually Dangerous Persons Act and for those time sentenced sex offenders within the department who have been voluntarily admitted to the psychiatric center for treatment purposes.

The institution has been successful during FY91 in the management of limited resources to accomplish goals of improved physical plant conditions, increasing effectiveness of programming and treatment of inmates with mental health needs, and maintaining a safe and secure institution.

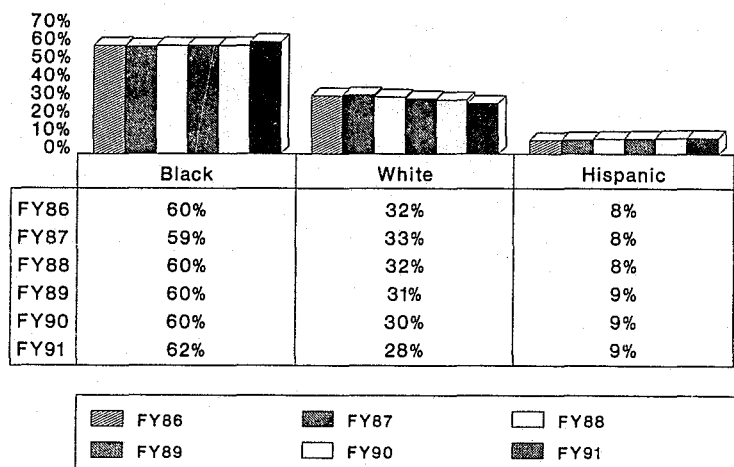
In August, 1989, the center received its three-year reaccreditation by the American Correctional Association for the third consecutive time. In 1980, it was the first maximum security psychiatric correctional facility in the nation to receive ACA accreditation.

The greatest asset the Menard Psychiatric Center has is its dedicated professional correctional employees. The center employs 162 correctional staff plus an additional 13 school district staff. No increases in staff have been made since 1984.

An overall upgrading of sanitary conditions in the cellhouses has been accomplished. All 400 cells were chipped of old paint and freshly painted using inmate labor. In addition, all gallery floors were stripped down and a high gloss slip resistant finish was applied. This project coupled with CDB and R&M projects for new cellhouse lighting, electrical wiring upgrade, and completion of new plumbing fixtures for the cellhouse greatly contributed to resolving deficiencies cited by Public Health and ACA surveys. In addition, security and administrative office areas were redesigned as in-house projects to better use limited space.

The center's tactical unit, trained to respond to emergency situations, receives continued recognition for its expertise and professionalism. The tactical unit consists of 16 employees who voluntarily receive additional training to qualify for this special hazardous duty. The team commander and the tactical team members provided a demonstration for guests of the 1991 Central States Deputy Warden Association meeting. The tactical unit has developed

Adult Inmate Population by Race



and implemented a formal cell extraction procedure for the control and removal of dangerous, aggressive inmates. This procedure has minimized injury to both staff and inmates.

The center's food service staff is recognized by the Department of Corrections and Department of Public Health for the high level of food service standards maintained.

During FY91, employees displaying an outstanding performance of duties were recognized by their peers and management for their contribution. This recognition is made by a panel of co-workers representing various disciplines within the institution. The selections are based on leadership, initiative, creativity, professionalism and overall job performance.

Joe Cowan was selected as Correctional Officer of the Year for FY91. Cowan is a tactical team member, weapons and chemical agents trainer, pistol team member and displays overall professional performance of assigned duties. RN Mary Ann Gaston was selected as Employee of the Year for her professional contribution in medical services. Gaston is the resource person responsible for AIDS and communicable disease procedures. She has been instrumental in the training and counseling of staff and inmates to enhance education and awareness in these areas.

The Menard Psychiatric Center offers a full range of educational, vocational and recreational programming with emphasis on individual treatment plans. Clinical, educational, security and recreational services are integrated to address the holistic needs of each inmate. In June of 1991, the center implemented phase 1 of the Pre-Start program, a 30-hour curriculum designed to prepare inmates for release to the community.

The staff of the Menard Psychiatric Center and the community at large share in a common cooperative effort to meet both institutional and community needs. The center draws heavily from volunteer community services such as churches, sports organizations, the retired senior volunteer program and individual volunteers to assist in providing additional programming and services within the institution. During FY91, 1,492 volunteer hours were contributed representing a manpower value of approximately \$15,964.

Each year the institution coordinates with representatives from the Departments of Mental Health and Public Aid and the City of Chester to co-sponsor the Illinois Employee Physical Fitness Day. Approximately 150 employees and family members participated in the physical activities during FY91 which culminated in an afternoon picnic for co-workers and their families. The center's LTA supervisor

shared committee responsibilities with the mayor's staff and representatives from Mental Health and Public Aid. Institutional staff continue to serve as leaders in their communities as well as corrections professionals.

Facility staff are assisting in development of a recycling program in cooperation with the City of Chester to recycle used paper, glass, plastics and other redeemable items. Several staff at the center also are involved in prevention services on a volunteer basis which include counseling of DUI offenders, truancy programs for Chester School District, coaching grade school and high school sports, teaching in church schools, and delinquency prevention and substance abuse treatment programs.

PONTIAC CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1871

Capacity: 1,258

Maximum Security Males

Reaccredited: May, 1989

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 1,970

Average Age: 30

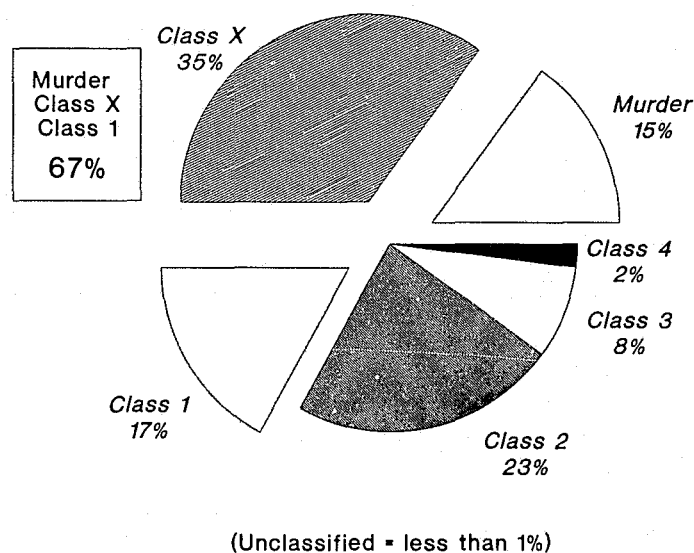
Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$17,680

The Pontiac Correctional Center was originally built as a boys' reformatory. In 1933, Pontiac became a part of the Illinois State Penitentiary system and changed its name to the Illinois State Penitentiary, Pontiac Branch. In 1970, the Department of Corrections was created and this facility was renamed the Pontiac Correctional Center.

More than half of the inmate population is double-celled and the protective custody unit and segregation unit functioned beyond capacity on a daily basis. In the past fiscal year, an additional gallery in the Segregation Unit has been double-celled in order to provide bedspace for inmates on disciplinary status. The facility has attempted to increase work assignments, but still does not have enough work/program assignments to meet the demand of idle inmates. Supplemental Meritorious Good Time and Electronic Detention continue to be utilized to address population growth.

During FY91, the center continued to upgrade the antiquated physical structures. Three water softeners have been added to the water distribution system in order to prevent further corrosion of the piping throughout the institution. Plumbing has been upgraded in the west complex and a catwalk has been constructed on Tower #20 to provide added security for

Adult Population by Class of Crime



pedestrian traffic between the cellhouse and the hospital. The institutional armory has been expanded an additional 400 feet to accommodate staff and equipment. A new dishwasher has been added to the officer's kitchen in order to meet sanitation requirements and all boilers have been reinsulated to provide better heat efficiency.

Procedural improvements also have been made. Computerized overtime equalization procedures have been implemented on the Medium Security Unit. Additionally, the institution has implemented a recycling program for office paper, cardboard, and aluminum cans. In an effort to improve the visual appearance of the facility, landscape renovations have been performed in several areas throughout the facility.

Staff has attempted to implement smaller projects which have a positive impact upon the facility. Some of these include an inmate tutoring program on the MSU, video machines in the visiting room, game tables in the dormitories, refurbished football and soccer goal posts, and the building of 35 picnic tables for use near the institution.

Plans for new cellhouse construction continue. There were no new large scale construction projects underway during FY91.

The Pontiac Correctional Center contin-

ues to offer a wide variety of high quality services in the program area. The Health Care Unit has upgraded dental equipment and totally eliminated a backlog of patients requiring restorative procedures. The Medical Records Unit is using a computer to assist personnel in scheduling of inmate appointments and lab work. Specialty clinics are offered regularly and have greatly enhanced the services available on site at the facility. The Pontiac Medical Unit has acquired an Emergency Response Vehicle to facilitate quicker responses to emergencies and to provide transportation for patients and equipment between locations.

The Mental Health Department has added two psychologist clinics weekly to meet the growing needs of the population. Social work interns are used to augment supportive counseling services for the population. Mental health services continue to be modified and extended to meet the growing needs of the increased population.

Some changes have been made in the Leisure Time Services Department. Weekly activity cards and inmate detail assignments have been computerized under the Offender Tracking System to make them more manageable. Staff have implemented employee and inmate holiday athletic events. Leisure Time staff have been involved in the purchase and renovation of banquet tables for large group use

and have computerized the inmate organization's monitoring procedures and records.

During FY91, the Education Department underwent significant changes. Library services were expanded in the Condemned Unit as well as the Medium Security Unit. New interest in school programs was brought about by the implementation of Educational Good Conduct Credits. Seventy inmates earned their GED at the 1991 graduation—an 84% improvement over FY90. Pontiac had the highest percentage of students earning the GED of all of the maximum security institutions. Thirty-one students also earned vocational certificates.

Pontiac Correctional Industries completed the first phase of a repair and maintenance project to build a "clean room" with air and temperature control to augment the sign-making operation. The Industrial Building also has been utilized for storage for Correctional Industry products from other facilities.

Pontiac staff have continued to upgrade security measures throughout the facility. A security barrier was constructed between general population and protective custody in the West Cellhouse. Deteriorated space in the basement of the East Cellhouse has been converted to an office for the Unit Superintendent and a roll call area for cellhouse staff. To facilitate better communication between the institution and writ officers, an 800 number was added to the telecommunication system. The increased population also has meant an increase in the number of visits to the center. An offender tracking system terminal was added to the gatehouse for use by personnel in tracking visits and authorized visitors.

During Operation Desert Storm, seven staff from the center were placed on active duty in the military service. Their commitment to their country and the military service has a positive and direct effect on the performance of their duties for the center and reflects favorably on the facility.

ROBINSON CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: January, 1991

Capacity: 600

Minimum Security Males

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 210

Average Age: 29

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$30,145

On Nov. 28, 1989, groundbreaking ceremonies were held for Robinson

Correctional Center, a 600-bed minimum security institution located near the intersection of Route 1 and 33. The first 50 inmates were received on Jan. 15, 1991, and by June 30, the population had grown to 632.

Robinson has initiated a Substance Abuse Treatment Program. The 50 participating inmates all live in the same housing unit. The program includes pre-release and relapse prevention planning components which focus on assisting inmate re-entry into the community.

School District 428 and Lincoln Trail College provide academic and vocational courses from Adult Basic Education to associate degrees in data processing/programming, food service technology and horticulture. The library and law library provide resource services to inmates and staff.

The center's volunteer program implementation was greatly facilitated by a responsive community. The Ministry of Criminal Justice, the Adult Literacy Program, Community Support Substance Abuse volunteers and numerous local churches have provided significant services.

In addition to the above program areas, the Health Care Unit, Leisure Time Services Department, and the Chaplaincy Department have established a solid base for inmate treatment and activities.

Off-grounds public work crews served city parks, Robinson High School, Hutsonville County Road Commission, and the Palestine Rodeo.

Robinson Correctional Center staff are involved in a number of social service projects, volunteering their time and skills for a wide range of programs and activities such as: coaching youth sports, Sunday School teachers, Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts, food banks, PTO, Preservation Committee, band/sports booster organizations, emergency medical technicians, Big Brother/Big Sister Program, firefighter, adult literacy program, working with children in an anti-drug program and family learning center, Cradle Program for teenage parents, Emergency Food and Shelter Program and 4-H.

In addition, Robinson CC is committed to being an integral part of the community and plans on fully utilizing inmate work crews in the coming fiscal year to provide community service work for governmental agencies and non-profit organizations.

SHAWNEE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1984

Capacity: 1,046

Medium Security Males

Reaccredited: August, 1989

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 1,457

Average Age: 30

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$13,544

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 supervision of the Hardin County Work Camp. It operates as a minimum security satellite facility, located on Route 1 in Hardin County. The maximum capacity of the main facility is 896 and the work camp is 150, for a total capacity of 1,046.

As a result of crowding concerns, the facility concentrated on the expansion of program offerings available to inmates. The honor dorm, which currently houses 186 inmates, includes a recreation area consisting of a patio weight lifting area, horseshoe pits, volleyball court and outdoor lounge area. An inmate commissary is available in the outdoor yard area for inmates to purchase items while participating in outdoor recreational programs. Picnic tables, handball, basketball, track, football, soccer, volleyball, softball, and weight-lifting are available sports activities.

The recreation department also provides inmates the opportunity to participate in intramural activities which include softball, basketball, soccer, volleyball, and flag football. An advanced skill varsity program which includes track, powerlifting, basketball, softball, volleyball, and flag football also is available. Inmate arts and crafts programs provide for the marketing of inmate products to the public. Inmate musical bands have been expanded as well as the addition of a drama group which provides for musical and theatrical entertainment at various institutional activities as well as for other facilities upon request. An "over 35" program has been added to the recreational activities available to inmates over the age of 35 to participate as a group in table game activities. These programs have been expanded to provide meaningful leisure time activities to the increased inmate population.

The institution regularly schedules two inmate-family picnics each summer, providing picnic meals and yard entertainment for inmates and their families. The facility has offered special dinners and cookouts

for a variety of inmate work assignments in recognition of their service to the facility. Shawnee Correctional Center inmates have, since 1987, conducted an annual food drive to benefit the needy in southern Illinois. Voluntary inmate contributions for the first four years of the drive have resulted in over 16 tons of food, valued in excess of \$10,000, being donated to the needy at Christmas.

The Correctional Industries program has been expanded to compensate for the increase in the number of requests for beds and other metal furniture to keep pace with the demands for cell space and furnishings departmentwide. Currently, the Industries program employs approximately 33 inmates on one work shift which provides skilled jobs with good wages.

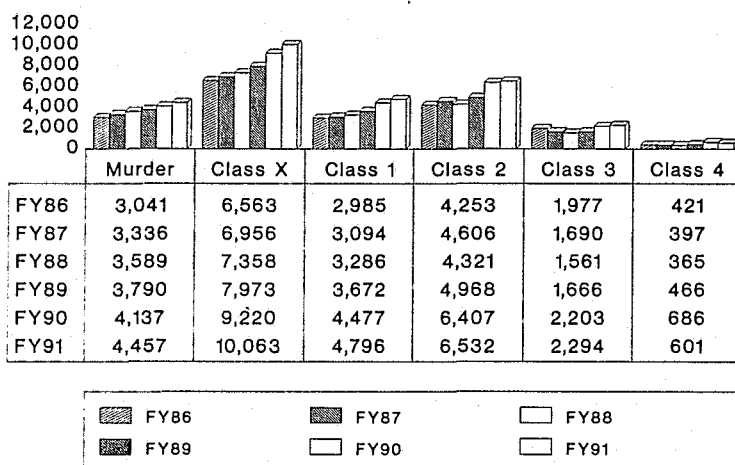
Shawnee Correctional Industries is currently a trend setter in Illinois Correctional Industries (ICI). ICI's goal is to replicate the outside work environment with as many inmate assignments as possible. Currently, Shawnee is the only production facility that manufactures its products (metal furniture), by utilizing an "in-house" material resource planning program (MRP). With this system, product components are manufactured and stocked for later use.

The education department has coordinated and implemented the PREstart program. All inmates are required to attend the program within six months of their release. The program offers 30 hours of instruction in areas of survival skills, job acquisition, and social skills needed following release.

The education department has expanded the program and services available to inmates. This has been due to both an increase in inmate population and the requirements of the adult basic education directive. During FY91, 710 mandatory eligible inmates were tested and 151 of those tested below a 6.0 grade level, therefore, requiring them to participate in educational programming. The number of inmates requiring educational programming has increased to 400.

Since opening in 1984, post secondary education programs have increased from seven to the current level of 10. Vocational education programs include diesel mechanics, drafting, electronics, electronic data processing, emergency medical technician, food services (offered at Hardin County), graphic arts, industrial maintenance, sheet metal, and welding. In FY91, 381 inmates were served by the vocational

Adult Inmate Population by Class of Crime



programs with 176 inmates completing program requirements and receiving certificates. In addition, baccalaureate courses which were added to programming in 1985, have resulted in 12 inmates being awarded associate degrees during FY91.

The institutional health care unit was awarded accreditation with commendation from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations. The accreditation is effective for three years from March 31, 1991. This unusual level of achievement reflects the successful efforts of the health care unit in providing the highest quality of care to the inmates.

In its effort to operate as a progressive, effective, and efficient facility, the administration has had to compensate for a variety of concerns relating directly to crowding issues and problems created from housing more inmates than the designed capacity. Programs have been expanded, new work assignments have been created, and additional services have been provided to keep pace with the increase in population. An Impact Incarceration Program Holding Unit was established at Shawnee in January, 1991. Two housing unit wings were designated to house IIP inmates with an overall capacity of 224 beds. On average, inmates spend eight to 10 weeks at Shawnee awaiting an opening at the Dixon Springs Impact Incarceration Program.

Impact Incarceration inmates must be housed separately from the remainder of the general population. Separate feeding, recreation, medical services and programs also are provided. This has all been done without significant increases in fiscal operating expenses and with no increase in staffing. The continued commitment is to instill responsibility and mature decision making in inmates by providing a safe and secure environment and meaningful programming.

Facility staff are involved in coaching youth sports programs, church activities and anti-delinquent activities. Several staff serve as community pastors and are involved in a wide range of activities with the Boy Scouts of America. Miscellaneous activities include PTO, community center, school board work and blood and food drives.

SHERIDAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1941

Capacity: 624

Medium Security Males

Reaccredited: January, 1991

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 1,007

Average Age: 22

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$15,579

The Sheridan Correctional Center, located approximately 70 miles west of Chicago near the village of Sheridan, was con-

structed in 1941 as a juvenile facility. In 1973, it was converted to an adult facility. In 1990, the center was incorporated into the village of Sheridan which has proven to be of mutual benefit. This inter-relationship allows for many services to be offered as an exchange of goodwill between the center and the neighboring community. At the end of FY91, the Sheridan Correctional Center housed 962 inmates. The current level of staffing remains at 380.

The facility has recently completed replacement and upgrade of cell doors and locks in buildings C-7 and C-8. These buildings were constructed in 1941 and 1951, respectively. During FY91, similar construction and renovation was completed in C-1, which was constructed in 1941. These projects replaced worn out cell doors and obsolete locking systems. Visibility was improved, and a two-way communications system between the control center and the galleries was installed. Additional construction took place to enhance the security of the building by eliminating areas of vulnerability. Other projects included the replacement of windows in housing units C-2 and C-6. This replacement significantly improved the physical security of these housing units. Various roofing projects have been completed.

Many of the Sheridan Correctional Center staff have distinguished themselves throughout the past year. Captain Ron Reed was recognized as an Outstanding Vehicle Accident Coordinator by the Department of Central Management Services, Division of Risk Management. Reed was the only Department of Corrections employee to be distinguished in this manner.

Correctional Officer Gilbert Hinman was selected as the Correctional Officer of the Year for Sheridan. Hinman was selected as a result of his outstanding performance, organizational abilities, and his dedication to the department. Educational Facility Administrator Terry Gabel was one of only nine statewide recipients of the Illinois State Board of Education's "Award of Excellence" (highest award) in the category of principal. Robert Hadley was a recipient of the Illinois State Board of Education's "Award of Merit" (second highest award) in the category of teacher. Hadley also was Sheridan Correctional Center's Employee of the Year (1990/91).

Numerous employees exhibit their dedication and loyalty to the community by actively participating in organizations, such

as volunteer fire departments, ambulance services, rescue squads, and as part-time police officers. Staff serve the community in education booster clubs, Special Olympics, supervising and coaching youth sports activities, Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts. They serve as Sunday school teachers and youth group counselors and one staff member is involved in a leader dog and puppy program. Many are involved in community organizations such as Job's, Daughters, Masons, American Legion, Lion's Club and the Women's Club.

With respect to community service and public service by the institution, the Sheridan Correctional Center has continued to perform in an exemplary manner. Included in this year's projects is the cooperative food venture between the institution and the Sharing Pantry in Sandwich. This project involves growing vegetables and produce which are harvested and provided to the Sharing Pantry for distribution to local families in need of assistance.

The institution also dedicates staff and inmate labor to the beautification of state highways. In this project, crews are responsible for picking up litter along specific Illinois highways. The Sheridan Correctional Center also provides grass cutting and light landscaping services to the villages of Sheridan and Norway. During the mowing season, crews are dispatched to maintain ballparks, museums, and school yards. On occasion, street cleaning is provided to the villages of Sheridan and Newark after 4th of July and centennial-type celebrations. In addition to the above projects, the Sheridan Correctional Center has dedicated inmate help, with the supervision of staff, for the maintenance of the Marseilles National Guard Armory.

The range of programming at the Sheridan Correctional Center begins with Adult Basic Education through the GED programs and the Illinois Valley Community College academic program. It should be noted that more GED certificates were earned at Sheridan during FY91 (118) than at any other correctional facility. Sheridan also had one of the highest 45-day ABE success rates (80%). Vocational classes include auto engine repair, basic auto service, small engine repair, auto body and fender repair, commercial custodian, barbering, wheel alignment/muffler and suspension, meat cutting, building maintenance, and culinary arts.

Also available are support services, such as leisure time activities which sponsored a number of intramural and extramural sports events, band concerts, and inmate family picnics during the year. A variety of religious services has begun to expand with the addition of another chaplain. The Crisis Team is being revised to provide better counseling services to the special needs population at Sheridan. Plans have begun for expansion of the Gateway Program due to the increasing number of inmates with drug abuse problems in the population, and the facility has continued to work on increasing the number of community volunteers in its programming efforts.

In an attempt to keep the PREstart program vital and growing, staff are working on enhancing the two week long program with presentations on AIDS, sexually communicable diseases, and substance abuse. Regular presentations are provided by representatives of the the Secretary of State's Office concerning driver's license information and DUI laws, Safer Foundation, and Public Aid.

STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1925

Capacity: 1,506

Maximum Security Males

Reaccredited: January, 1991

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 2,102

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$17,794

Stateville Correctional Center, an all male, maximum security facility located outside of Joliet, opened its doors in 1925. Within a 64-acre compound surrounded by a 33-foot concrete wall, Stateville administration and staff are responsible for the custody and control of a population of aggressive, street sophisticated offenders. Stateville was initially awarded American Correctional Association accreditation status on Jan. 16, 1985, and was reaccredited on Jan. 12, 1988, and Jan. 14, 1991.

Stateville provides a unique challenge to corrections management due to the center's diversity in architectural designs. Stateville's historically renowned round cellhouse, a rectangular cellhouse known as the world's longest, the newer double-K designed buildings and a unit with a dormitory room environment allow for implementation of various housing philosophies in the area of general population, segregation placement and protective custody. It also provides an incentive for positive

inmate behavior by placing positively motivated inmates first into a dormitory setting and allowing for eventual placement outside the compound on the 200-man minimum security unit.

Stateville has been designated as the holding facility for all inmates selected to participate in the Electronic Detention Program and work release in northern Illinois.

Unit X was opened in August, 1988, in order to help relieve crowding of protective custody inmates in Stateville's main protective custody unit. Unit X has a total capacity of 52 inmates, all of which are level four protective custody. The unit provides inmates a protective custody environment pending administrative review of their protective custody status. All programs entitled to protective custody are provided to Unit X inmates. Unit X also houses the department's execution chamber. A system of staggered scheduling has enabled Stateville to provide protective custody inmates with job opportunities and programs comparable to those available to general population inmates. Protective custody inmates attend ABE, GED and college classes and can apply for positions in the garment shop, clothing room, laundry, cellhouse help and inmate commissary.

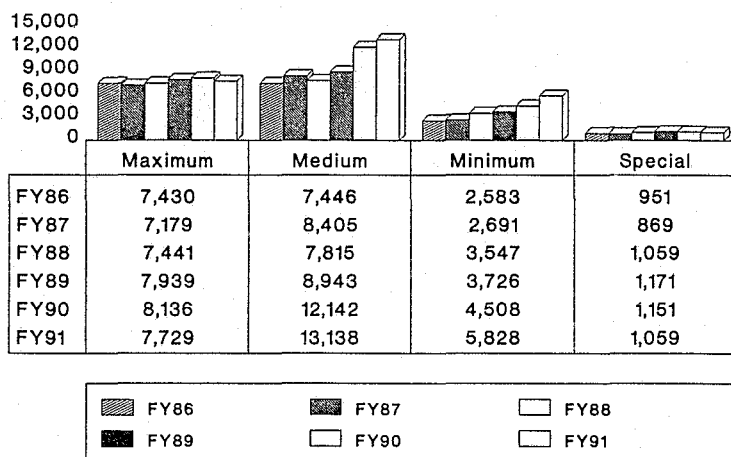
Stateville Correctional Industries includes a tailor shop, soap, furniture factory and agriculture. There are independent self-improvement programs directed by the chaplaincy, clinical services and mental health departments. Mental health staff provide both individual and group programs available through registered psychologists and licensed psychiatrists.

The Clinical Services department is responsible for maintaining inmate records and providing information and assistance to inmates. Records maintenance is handled through the Record Office and the Field Services areas. Direct interaction with inmates is provided through correctional counselors and casework supervisors. Identification of inmates is provided through the Bureau of Identification. Furthermore, Clinical Services provides programs designed to meet the needs of the inmate population and various specialized groups.

The Chaplaincy Department serves the entire population with routine services and a number of special events, including the Salvation Army Toy Lift, in-house retreats, musicals and the Bill Glass Revival.

The Leisure Time Services department

Adult Institution Population by Security Level



(Special = Dwight and Menard Psych)

has a multi-purpose building, art center and theater building where programs are conducted. Currently, staff members are organizing programs in drama, music, ceramics, art, football, softball, basketball, boxing, weightlifting, intra-mural sports and handball. In addition, the L.T.S. department maintains a Jaycees chapter, providing training and program services to the inmates.

Stateville offers numerous academic and vocational programs. The correctional center promotes adult literacy through a volunteer literacy program and requiring inmates who demonstrate academic achievement below the sixth grade level to complete the Adult Basic Education Program. Approximately 400 inmates were enrolled in this program during FY91. Approximately 700 inmates participated in ABE and GED programs during the fiscal year and 150 were enrolled in college academic and 150 in vocational programs.

Stateville has responded to the nation's renewed call for environmental awareness by instituting a recycling program for aluminum cans. The facility also has entered into an agreement with the Will County Forest Preserve to help maintain local nature preserves with inmates from the Minimum Security Unit. The Stateville M.S.U. crews are helping to preserve and expand natural habitats. The prairie in Will County provides an environment in which

100 species of native prairie plants and many birds and animals thrive. The Minimum Security Unit also provides a road crew in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Transportation, which picks up and removes trash and debris from highways.

TAYLORVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: December, 1990

Capacity: 600

Minimum Security Males

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 292

Average Age: 30

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$25,764

When it became operational in December, 1990, the Taylorville Correctional Center was the 22nd prison in the Adult Division and the 13th prison to be developed in Illinois since 1977. This new minimum security facility was designed to accommodate 600 inmates in six dormitory-style housing units. Due to increasing inmate populations, the center's current population is up to 700 inmates and is anticipated to increase as the Adult Division population grows.

During the first six months of operation, 284 inmates have been TABE tested and 235 students served, through the implementation of a split schedule to help reduce the ABE and GED waiting lists.

The GED program has a 92% success rate. Outside volunteers have been utilized for a Literacy Volunteer program through Lincoln Land Community College. LLCC also operates four vocational programs which consist of building maintenance, commercial cooking, supervisory management and electronic data processing. The horticulture program has been delayed due to budgetary constraints.

Medical services are contracted through Corrections Medical Systems and St. Vincent's Hospital.

Dietary, Clinical Services, Maintenance and LTA departments are close to full staffing levels. Clinical Services has been coordinating the PREstart Program and a drug education program. PREstart is a two-week pre-release program that began June, 1991, and has served approximately 200 inmates.

Inmate work crews have been involved in a variety of clean-up projects in Christian County, as well as with the Illinois Departments of Conservation and Transportation.

After opening in December, 1990, the facility began involvement in community activities through its highway work crews in early spring. Work crews participated in the Taylorville City Clean-up week and the Chilifest, spring projects at the city cemetery, Christian and Tri-County Fairgrounds preparation and set-up for fair activities, Taylorville Industrial Park landscaping, highway clean-up projects with the Illinois Department of Transportation in Sangamon and Christian Counties, Lake Sangchris improvements with the Illinois Department of Conservation and tire recycling with Illinois Correctional Industries.

Staff from the center involved themselves in various community organizations such as the Jaycees, Optimists and Rotary. The facility volunteer coordinator functions not only to supplement institutional programs through attracting volunteers to work inside the facility, but to identify community needs and focus staff efforts in meeting these needs. More recently, staff have become involved in a fundraising effort for a community youngster suffering from neuroblastoma and a food drive is underway for the Christian County Food Pantries. An expansion of all these activities is planned for the upcoming year.

VANDALIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1921

Capacity: 750

Minimum Security Males

Reaccredited: January, 1991

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 982

Average Age: 29

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$15,917

The Vandalia Correctional Center, located 85 miles southeast of Springfield in central Illinois, was initially designed and operated as a large prison farm housing misdemeanants. It has been renovated and reprogrammed to house felons. There are approximately 1,014 minimum security inmates housed at the center.

The center has undergone extensive physical plant improvements in recent years. Housing units were remodeled, which included the ceilings being lowered and insulated, the fire/smoke alarm system upgraded, a smoke evacuation system installed, the ventilation system improved, storm windows, new doors, and screen doors installed, and the buildings re-roofed. All overhead electrical lines were removed and a new distribution system was installed underground. Additionally, the electrical service inside the housing units was replaced.

Other improvements include a new natural gas fired booster heater installed in the laundry along with new gas fired dryers. A water softener was installed, the water tower was completely refurbished, and a new telephone system was installed. In addition to the above, a new \$5.5 million boiler upgrade system is scheduled for completion by December, 1992. This project includes a complete revamping of the facility's distribution system along with the installation of new boilers.

The Correctional Industries operation continues to upgrade its program which includes slaughtering of livestock, maintenance of a dairy operation and raising of crops, all of which contribute to a product line which includes beef, pork, Polish sausage, lunch meats, corned beef, carton milk and assorted flavors of juices. An orchard has been added for future production of apples. These product line items are supplied to 18-23 other correctional centers.

Vandalia offers a wide variety of educational and vocational programs through School District 428 and a contractual agreement with Lake Land College. The adult education programs include Adult Basic Education, Pre-GED, GED, and

career counseling. College vocational programs include welding, auto body, auto mechanics, building trades, small gas engine repair, and heating and air conditioning.

During FY91, the educational programs served a total of 1,444 inmates in full and part-time adult, vocational and academic classes. Pre-GED and GED classes provided instruction to 358 students. Class completion requirements, teacher reassignments, and a reduction in the number of GED test dates from eight to five times per year resulted in a reduction in the number of GEDs awarded. During FY91 the Bond, Fayette and Effingham regional superintendent of schools awarded 103 GED diplomas to students at Vandalia. Since the origin of the GED program at the center, 3,127 GEDs have been awarded.

Lake Land College vocational programs have undergone curriculum reviews and updating which resulted in Illinois Community College Board approval for all vocational programs qualifying for one year certificates when the shop classes are supplemented with academic courses. Twenty-eight one year vocational certificates were awarded by Lake Land College during FY91 in addition to 125 vocational program certificates. The Lake Land College Vandalia Project also presented 10 associate of liberal studies degrees and two associate of science degrees during FY91. In December, 1990, the Education Good Conduct Credit Program was initiated. From its inception through June, 1991, 607 goal statements were processed at the center with 322 statements generating 4,593.75 days of EGCC.

The senior chaplain and Catholic priest hold offices in the Vandalia Ministerial Alliance, with the senior chaplain also holding the office of president of the Illinois State Association of Chaplains.

The Clinical Services Department began major involvement in PREstart, ran two drug therapy groups, handled individual case management and counseling, handled adjustment and assignment committees, and provided staff for grievance hearings, assignment office, orientation, and the crisis team. Recordkeeping in the Record Office and Field Services utilized OTS and eliminated duplicate record keeping. An average of 100 work release and ED applications per month were processed. Five staff members were involved in module presentation with one other counselor aiding in making outside agency contacts for the PREstart Program. Clinical

Services staff are handling three modules and aiding on five modules with the class sizes averaging 50 or better. Field Services helped coordinate Public Aid contact to a maximum level of participants. Job Services and Secretary of State representatives are making personal presentations for each session. The drug therapy groups have been a positive aid to inmates with substance abuse concerns.

The inmates assigned to the Vandalia CC Road Camp provided approximately 22,000 hours of labor to the City of Vandalia, other state agencies, and township road commissioners during FY91. In addition, the inmates picked up approximately 2,200 bags of trash from 350 miles of highways in the Vandalia vicinity.

Several staff of the Vandalia CC are involved in community activities such as Little League coaching, board of directors for the Little League, Scout masters, school board, and as the chief and assistant chief of the Brownstown Fire Department. One staff member serves on the Fayette County Emergency Search and Rescue Team and another serves as the assistant coach of the high school girl's basketball team.

VIENNA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1965

Capacity: 845

Minimum Security Males

Reaccredited: August, 1991

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 1,028

Average Age: 31

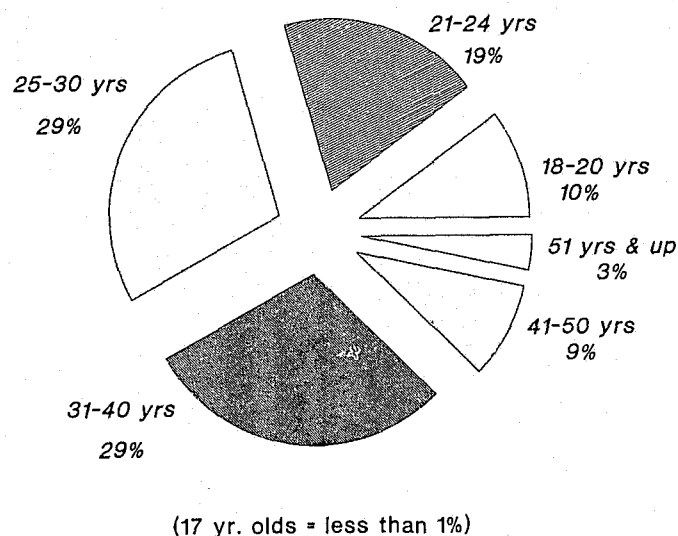
Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$17,270

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.

The concept of building a minimum security prison without walls or fences was presented to the legislature in the early 1960s not only in an attempt to boost the economic base of the area but to introduce a corrections strategy built upon the premise that rehabilitation in concert with custody could produce a releasee who be a productive citizen.

Along with the opening and occupation of the first two buildings in 1965, came the idea to expand the facility to accommodate advanced programming, a greater custodial force and a living environment that would afford each inmate an individual

Adult Institution Population by Age



room; a room to which they would be permitted to carry their own key and from which their movement would be minimally restricted. The expanded facility had been designed around a "townsquare" concept to enhance the inmates' awareness that they must be prepared to return to society and the need for each of them to learn how to responsibly interact with other individuals as a primary part of their preparation for release into the free community. The expanded facility provided the capability of housing 569 men in individual rooms in a total of six housing units, all of which were arranged around the town-square area which contained the dining facility, library, chapels, commissary, barber shop and gymnasium.

With the opening of the expanded facility came the opportunity to significantly expand programming opportunities for the population. At that time, Shawnee Community College had received the contract to provide vocational and academic programming to the facility. Industrial trade programs became quite popular and community services programming to include food service, ornamental horticulture and water/wastewater technology were providing marketable skills to the population.

An enhanced rapport between the facility and the community occurred in 1974 with the assignment of state-certified inmate emergency medical technicians to the

Multi-County Ambulance Service administered from the PADCO Hospital in Cairo. This marked a milestone in the delivery of community health care and was the first program of its kind through which felons provided allied health care to the free community. This initial experience was followed by inmate EMT-provided coverage for the Bi-County Ambulance Service providing service to Johnson and Pope counties and was later followed by the present agreement which provides inmate EMT coverage to the Johnson County Ambulance Service. Still a first of its kind, this program has received national recognition and has been applauded by the New York Times, CBS Television, and was featured in the premier issue of "Hippocrates," a California-based magazine with a distribution to more than 30,000 health care facilities throughout the country.

In 1976, Southeastern Illinois College was awarded the contract to provide vocational and academic programming to the institution. This linkage with School District 428 would come to produce the most broad base of correctional education programming in the history of the department and would encourage interaction with the free community to open its facilities for private citizen instruction.

The continuing close relationship with the surrounding community resulted in the establishment of a program to provide

inmate umpires that were trained in accordance with the rules of the Illinois High School Athletic Association to area county Khoury Leagues, to open the prison educational facilities to area high school students, and to assist in providing fire protection services to Pope County and surrounding communities. All of these programs are currently in operation and still provide a service to the community as well as providing for the enhanced rehabilitation of the offender.

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 of the American Correctional Association. It also was the first to be re-accredited in 1982, and has maintained this status through follow-up re-accreditation audits in 1985, 1988 and 1991.

On Oct. 15, 1990, the department's Impact Incarceration Program at the Dixon Springs facility received its first 10 inmates. This "boot camp" philosophy is designed to provide a short-term program of labor-intensive discipline and programming to its population and ready these first offenders for release into the free community after the successful completion of the 120 day regimen. The facility at capacity is designed to house and program 230 youthful adult first offenders. A primary focus of the program is to provide work crews to accomplish public service work in surrounding communities, hospitals, state parks and other state facilities and cemeteries.

In addition to the community service provided by the facilities, many of the facility staff are actively involved in their communities performing public service work.

Staff in the business area are actively participating as chairpersons of committees to restore historical buildings and are active in fund raising activities to support their efforts. Others in the business area are actively involved in Khoury League support and operate concession stands to raise funds to provide for the continued support of the league.

Staff in the clinical and counseling areas find the time to provide volunteer support for the March of Dimes, Arthritis Foundation and the American Red Cross. One of the contractual social workers assigned to the Impact Incarceration Program provides volunteer counseling to AIDS victims and has coordinated volunteer programs for the Department of Rehabilitation Services, providing trans-

portation for the elderly and volunteering on crisis intervention hotlines.

Other staff at the Impact Incarceration Program, as well as the main facility, serve as volunteer firemen and fire chiefs and provide support for the American Cancer Society, the Heart Association and the Diabetes Foundation.

Health care unit staff are actively involved in fund raising projects for local grade and high school band projects in order to provide an opportunity for the students to participate in concerts at Walt Disney World. Other staff are committed to their respective churches in providing volunteer efforts to support missionaries and other church benevolences.

WESTERN ILLINOIS CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: April, 1989

Capacity: 728

Medium Security Males

Accredited: August, 1990

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 1,157

Average Age: 29

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$12,451

The Western Illinois Correctional Center is located on Route 99, south of Mt. Sterling, 40 miles south of Macomb and 40 miles northwest of Jacksonville.

Designed as a medium security facility, construction began on Oct. 17, 1987, and the first inmates arrived April 22, 1989. There are 17 buildings, mostly masonry and brick, inside the perimeter fence which surrounds its 32 acres.

WICC was originally designed for a capacity of 728 inmates. On June 30, 1991, the population was 1,266.

Western Illinois Correctional Center was awarded accreditation of its health care unit by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations April 15, 1991.

A new Correctional Industries building was constructed and completed providing skilled jobs and wages for inmates in the production of all kinds of meat byproducts such as wieners, hamburger patties, chicken patties and fish patties. Production of these products will begin in October, 1991, and will eventually be provided to all the correctional facilities in the state. Once in full production, 80 inmates will be assigned to work in this facility.

Inmate programming continues to grow with various programs such as substance abuse, sex offenders, stress management, fitness and a new PREstart Program. The

new PREstart Program is offered to inmates within six months of release. The program is designed to educate inmates in independent living skills, provide job skills, improve self-esteem and enhance family/community reintegration. Inmates prepare personalized individual development plans to direct them after release toward the achievement of their personal goals. This program has been well received by both inmates and staff.

Western has an overwhelming support from volunteers in the community and from surrounding communities as far as Quincy and Jacksonville. Three hundred twenty-seven volunteers provided 28,805 service hours during FY91. Religious programs were well represented by volunteers providing Bible study and religious services seven days a week.

During FY91, 792 inmates were TABE tested at the prison by School District 428. Of those tested, 313 scored below 6.0. All inmates scoring below 6.0 on the TABE were placed in the Mandatory ABE Program or on the Mandatory ABE waiting list as required. One hundred twenty-four inmates were enrolled in the General Education Development (GED) Program and a total of 66 GED certificates were awarded during FY91.

John Wood Community College provided college programs for approximately 288 inmates during FY91. The vocational and baccalaureate programs attracted approximately 248 and 40 students, respectively. These students generated a total of 4,047 college credit hours; 11 received associate degrees, 22 received certificates and Classes presently offered are automotive technology; building maintenance; business management; computer technology; consumer electronics; food service; and horticulture. The baccalaureate program consists of general education classes designed to complement the vocational programs.

Several programs have been developed in the Leisure Time Services Department. There has been varsity competition in powerlifting, basketball, volleyball, softball, and track, with the powerlifting team winning the Central Region Conference for the second year in a row.

Staff at Western Illinois CC actively volunteer their services to many youth and community organizations such as: Scouting, youth sports, 4-H, nursing homes, auxiliary police, volunteer fire departments, the Red Cross, Special Olympics, Boys/Girls Community Action

Club and the Juvenile Justice Center. Many employees help out with church and school youth programs and are involved in charitable organizations such as the Kiwanis Club, Lion's Club, Masons, VFW and Knights of Columbus.

Community Supervision

FY91 was a period of change for Community Supervision. With an increasing population of releasees coupled with diminishing resources, the department began to explore alternatives to provide a more effective method of assistance and monitoring of releasees during the most critical period of their reintegration to the community.

A primary impetus for a change in philosophy was generated by the findings and recommendations of the Task Force on Released Inmates issued in January, 1990. This task force was established by Senate Joint Resolution 83. Among the recommendations of the task force were to develop a standard, comprehensive release school program and to coordinate community-based services such as employment, mental health, substance abuse and sex offender treatment programs.

The two-part program known as PREstart began in late FY91. Phase I, the correctional center component, provides a standard 30-hour curriculum to inmates nearing release. The curriculum modules are designed to educate inmates in life skills and instill a positive self-attitude and self confidence, to teach job skills, and to assist them in community reintegration. During Phase I, inmates also develop a comprehensive, personalized individual development plan which identifies realistic needs and goals for release.

Phase II, the community services component, assists and monitors releasees in implementation of their release plans. Community service center offices staffed by parole agents are located throughout the state to assist releasees and direct and refer them to community-based assistance programs.

The **Special Intensive Supervision Unit**, which has primarily been responsible for monitoring Electronic Detention residents, also monitors releasees identified as high risk for recidivism.

In addition, the Special Intensive

Supervision Unit expanded its coverage to all counties in the state. Inmates living in any part of Illinois now may be eligible for participation in the Electronic Detention Program.

The Special Intensive Supervision Unit also has begun supervision of all inmates who successfully complete and are released from the Impact Incarceration Program, or boot camp. These releasees are placed on electronic monitoring, which monitors all their movement for a minimum of three months. This client population has stabilized at approximately 360 parolees.

The department implemented the **Community Drug Intervention Program** as a pilot project in Sangamon County late in 1989, with funding from the Criminal Justice Information Authority. Since then, 235 parolees have been screened for possible participation.

The program is designed to provide intensive counseling and supervision for releasees identified with serious substance abuse concerns. The experimental project required that the two parole agents and one substance abuse counselor supervise no more than a maximum caseload of 50 participants.

While participants have experienced slightly higher technical violation rates, only eight have been convicted of new felony property offenses with no new felony drug convictions. Further, there has been a significant decrease in the positive urinalysis results for those in the program. The department plans to expand the program to three additional sites in the state in FY92.

Community Correctional Centers

The Department operates 11 community correctional centers across the state. Four centers are located in Chicago: Metro, Jessie "Ma" Houston, Crossroads (male) and Crossroads (female). Seven centers are located outside of Chicago: Fox Valley, Winnebago, Joliet, Peoria (coed), Decatur, Urbana and Southern Illinois.

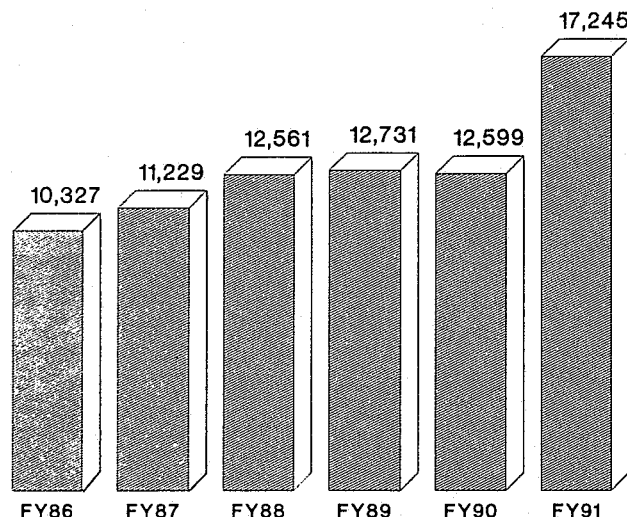
Community correctional centers are minimum security facilities which provide programming and assistance to reorient to community life those inmates who are nearing release from prison. Inmates selected for participation in a community correctional center program are primarily nonviolent offenders who have demonstrated a positive adjustment to prison rules and a willingness to participate in extensive programming to help them make

a successful transition to their home communities.

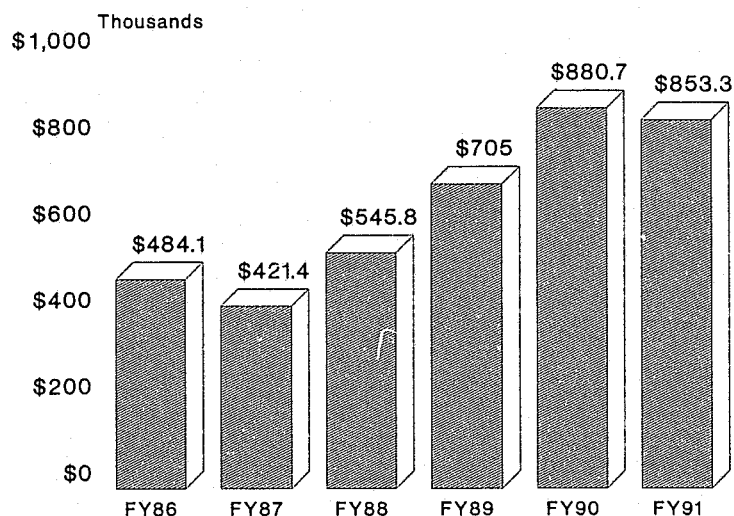
Residents are required to maintain a minimum of 35 hours per week of employment, educational or vocational programming, and public works projects. Residents in need of counseling for alcohol or drug abuse must also participate in such programs.

Center residents are required to pay maintenance for room and board or to cover costs associated with the Electronic Detention Program. This fee is based upon 20% of the resident's net earnings. Residents are counseled in budgeting to financially assist their dependents, becoming self-sufficient, paying debts and saving a percentage of their income. Weekly

Community Supervision Population



CCC Room and Board Paid



allowances are provided to residents from their individual funds for personal expenses.

Residents participating in the department's Electronic Detention Program are required to participate in programming the same as in-center residents. All movement from the host site must have prior approval. Under the Electronic Detention Program, residents wear ankle bracelets and their movements are tracked through a monitor hooked to a telephone in the home.

Crossroads

The Crossroads Community Correctional Center was opened by the Safer Foundation in August, 1983, with 60 residents. Crossroads CCC, at that time, occupied the fourth floor of the Sears YMCA. In October, 1984, renovations were completed on the fifth floor and the population was expanded to 90 male residents. Plans were then made to secure a substance abuse counselor to meet the needs of a growing population. The resident substance abuse population has remained at around 50% of the total population for the past three years.

In September, 1988, the third floor of the facility was renovated and female residents were brought in, increasing the facility capacity to 130. In December, 1989, the facility was expanded again; doubling its capacity to its current level of 250 residents. The facility houses 210 males and 40 females.

In May, 1989, Crossroads' first resident was assigned to the Electronic Detention Program. An Electronic Detention Unit was established at the facility in September, 1990, with a staff of 10. The current number of center residents on electronic detention is 147.

In January, 1990, the Safer Foundation purchased the Sears YMCA and took possession of the property.

The FY91 financial information regarding resident earnings and expenditures is as follows: gross earnings, \$612,835; maintenance, \$31,024; taxes paid, \$4,230; personal expenses, \$576,778; dependent care, \$46,627; savings, \$156,460; and the average savings per inmate was \$190.

Decatur

The community correctional center at Decatur, a single-story converted motel leased from a private owner, has been in continuous operation since May 21, 1979.

All residents are expected to participate in a minimum of 35 hours per week of constructive activity which may be employ-

ment, vocational training, education and/or public service. All of these placements are community-based. Decatur Community Correctional Center consistently has well over 90% employment and over 95% of all residents are engaged in productive, full-time activity.

Of the 61 residents released to community supervision during FY91, 90.2% were employed full-time. Of the 81 Electronic Detention residents released to community supervision during FY91, 76.5% were employed full-time.

Center programs stress the value of education and vocational training. Residents who do not have a high school education or its equivalent prior to their arrival at the center are required to attend school. During FY91, residents who needed a high school education either completed their GED or were still enrolled in school at the time of their exit from the program.

Many hours are donated by residents each year to a number of community service projects. Most notably, more than 400 hours were provided by residents in the set-up/take down of concession stands and trash removal/pick-up throughout the operation of Decatur's highly successful summer festival, Decatur Celebration. Residents assisted with clean-up activities at the Second Annual Black Arts and Music Festival. Residents took particular pride in participating in house painting projects for elderly citizens. Two houses were painted this season as a pilot project with the expectation of further participation in this program during FY92. Assistance is given to United Cerebral Palsy in swimming and bowling programs for clients. The center maintains an "Adopted Spot" to help with Decatur's Sparkle and Shine effort. Services were also provided to Spittler Woods State Recreational Area, United Way, REACH Prison Ministry, the City of Decatur, the Boys' Club and several local churches.

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

During FY91, total resident earnings were \$550,698. Their contributions to state and local economies were as follows: \$126,701 for state, federal and social security taxes; \$107,992 as room and board payments to the state; \$23,629 for medical and dental payments; \$49,202 for aid to dependents; \$152,109 for resident allowance and shopping funds, and

\$124,300 deposited in interest-bearing savings accounts. The average DCCC resident left the program with \$1,497 in savings.

The facility has maintained a fully accredited status with the American Correctional Association since Jan. 22, 1982. Reaccreditation was last achieved in September, 1990.

Fox Valley

The Fox Valley Community Correctional Center opened as a work release center in April, 1972. It is centrally located in Aurora in a building that was formerly a county T.B. sanitarium.

The current population at the center averages 125 residents which includes residents in the Electronic Detention Program and the Special Intensive Supervision Unit.

To avoid duplication of services, residents use resources that are already available in the community in securing employment, pursuing educational/vocational training, and special programs such as mental health counseling and alcohol/substance abuse counseling. In addition, the center seeks community volunteers to devote time and services to assist residents.

Residents work in many different employment or program situations, from skilled craftsmen to fast food workers, chauffeurs, and college students. Residents are expected to be involved in at least 35 hours per week of active programming.

During the past year, the center has provided assistance to the Multiple Sclerosis annual "Bike 'n Hike" by making parking space available to their participants. The center also has participated in the operation of highway clean up crews in the Chicago area.

Jessie "Ma" Houston

The Jessie "Ma" Houston Community Correctional Center celebrated its 10-year anniversary with an open house and awards ceremony during FY91. Rev. Helen Sinclair, daughter of the late Jessie "Ma" Houston, was honored for her outstanding service.

Total resident earnings were \$286,201 during FY91. Their contributions to state and federal taxes were \$42,560 and \$51,000 was turned over as room and board payments to the state. During this fiscal year, residents saved approximately \$23,101. This reflects an average savings of \$1,155 per resident.

A growing number of residents participat-

ed in the Electronic Detention Program, enabling them to complete their sentences at home. The program enables residents with children to be with them and provide appropriate parental care.

During FY91, residents of Jessie "Ma" Houston have also become involved with the department road crew program which involves residents being detailed into the community to clean up designated areas.

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

In addition, a joint program was established this past fiscal year with the Illinois Department of Public Health and the Department of Corrections. A series of seminars was provided by the Department of Public Health focusing on AIDS education for female offenders. This was done in an attempt to increase awareness of the disease among the female population and to eventually impact their behavior when they return to the community. All residents were channeled through these seminars prior to their release from the facility. Follow-up on residents completing this program will occur during parole supervision.

Joliet

In 1968, the Joliet Community Correctional Center opened on the grounds of the Minimum Security Unit at Stateville Correctional Center. Six years later, the facility moved to the St. Charles Pastoral Center, located at Route 53 and Airport Road in Romeoville. The center houses 92 residents; however, through the Special Intensive Supervision Unit's Electronic Detention Program, the center serves an average population of 130 residents.

All residents are expected to seek employment, attend educational programs or become involved in vocational training. Maintaining a full-time program schedule, a minimum of 35 hours per week, is essential to adjusting at the center and to the community. The facility has in-house educational programs (Adult Basic Education and GED), but encourages residents to use existing community resources including Joliet Junior College, the Center

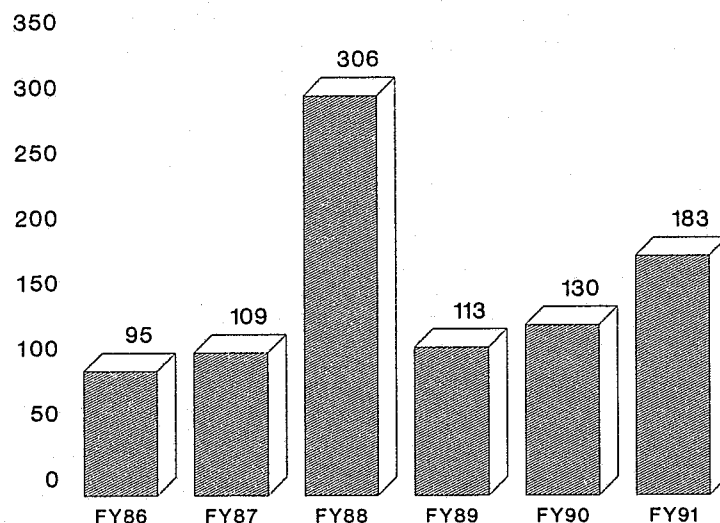
for Adult Basic Education & Literacy and Lewis University. In addition, residents are required to participate in substance abuse counseling based upon their specific need.

Center residents earned \$603,844 during FY91 and paid \$139,508 in taxes. Room and board, or maintenance, was paid in the amount of \$115,050.

Joliet CCC residents participated in a number of community-based projects including: providing lawn care during the summer and fall months and snow removal during the winter for senior citizens and cooking, serving and cleaning up at one of the soup kitchens operated by a group of churches in Joliet. Residents constructed and manned aid stations to assist participants in the Joliet Triathlon. Also, some residents were involved in the construction and breakdown of bike racks and general cleanup at the end of the event. Residents and staff assisted with the new Holy Angels Church by providing help with wiring, painting and maintenance. In addition, the center provided residents and staff supervision for the department's road crew clean-up program.

Staff involvement in community projects primarily involves public information and interfacing with various community agencies. Speaking engagements are accepted routinely at the sites where residents volunteer and other locations in the surrounding communities.

Community Supervision Caseload per Agent



Metro

Metro Community Correctional Center is located at 2020 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago. The resident population capacity in FY91 was 52. The number of residents participating in the department's Electronic Detention Program during FY91 was 134. The total intake of regular pre-release participants was 105. Residents at Metro CCC are generally from the Chicago metropolitan area.

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

Metro CCC is an accredited facility, first being awarded accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections on March 20, 1981. The center has maintained accredited status and received a 100% compliance rate upon re-accreditation May 2, 1990. Additionally, the center was given a 100% compliance rating by the department's Operation and Program Audit Unit in FY91.

In addition to outside community resources, Metro hosts a variety of lifeskills programs. These programs include ABE and GED education programs were conducted under the auspices of the

Chicago City Colleges. The Chicago Intervention Network Program is conducted by the coordinator for staff development and training with the Chicago Intervention Network. While the sessions are primarily targeted toward addressing "gang" behavior, the program has other positive impacts concerning attitudinal behavior development/change regarding the general population.

The Safer Foundation primarily serves as an employment referral resource for residents; however, the program is also designed to provide lifeskills support to residents in need of job readiness, interviewing and grooming counseling/skills.

Harbor Lights is a program funded by the Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse and is geared toward providing rehabilitative services to residents who have had or are currently experiencing drug dependency problems.

Metro CCC programs also are supported by a host of community volunteers, student interns from area colleges and universities and a Citizens' Advisory Council made up of community representatives from local business, education, law enforcement, social services and medical facilities. Metro CCC Citizen's Advisory Council has been very supportive and has assisted with coordinating a number of programs at the center including the center's annual Black History Observance. The Advisory Council also contributed in establishing the center's law library. The law library was named after the council's secretary who was instrumental in having over 2,000 law books donated by Chicago State University.

Metro CCC staff and residents place high value on community interaction. Past community affairs involvement has included staff and resident participation in the annual Citywide Rally Against Crime and a cooperative agreement between the center and the Illinois Department of Transportation regarding highway cleanup and maintenance.

Residents contributed \$44,014 in maintenance payments returned to the state's General Revenue Fund in FY91.

Peoria

Peoria Community Correctional Center began its sixth year of operation as a coed facility in FY91. The center has 63 beds; 34 male and 29 female.

In FY91, a local nursery donated flowers and labor to landscape the front of the building. This fiscal year the building also had a new roof installed. Although the

building is nearly 100 years old, considerable effort has been expended by the county, staff and residents to maintain and improve the building's condition.

During FY91, resident earnings were \$413,353. Their contribution to state and local economies were as follows: \$65,569 in taxes, \$73,788 room and board payments to the state, and \$62,170 in resident savings accounts.

On Nov. 30, 1989, Peoria Community Correctional Center initiated the Electronic Detention Program in Adams, Peoria, Tazewell, McLean and Woodford Counties. The program had expanded by the end of June, 1990, to include Henry, Knox, Fulton, Rock Island, Bureau, LaSalle and Whiteside Counties. All counties in Illinois were approved for electronic detention in 1991.

The center averaged 25 residents on the Electronic Detention Program this fiscal year. The program has increased the number of residents the center can effectively supervise, monitor, and assist in the community reintegration process. The Electronic Detention Program is providing additional opportunities to enhance the resident's opportunities for reintegration.

Of the 104 residents who successfully completed the program, 100 (97%) were employed at the time of release. Residents being released to the Peoria area usually continued to work at the same employer after release. Approximately 2/3 of the jobs were obtained with the assistance of the Project 7B facilitator from the Illinois Department of Labor. More than half of the residents who successfully completed programming at Peoria CCC arrived there with GEDs or diplomas. Twenty-two enrolled in GED classes and three residents earned the GED certificate.

Lifeskills programming was made available to all residents. Those identified by staff as being in need of assistance on specific aspects of community living were given extra assistance.

The Title XX Contract with Crittendon Care Foundation was renewed for FY91. Eighteen residents participated in the in-center classes.

Residents were active in the community as volunteers in addition to their employment and educational activities. Agencies that utilized the residents as volunteer labor included the Southside Mission, Nutrition Center, Urban League, and Goodwill Industries. This year, volunteers helped move the Southside Mission, and Guardianship & Advocacy Offices. The

center continued to respond to community groups' requests for residents to assist in community activities. The center contributed to the mayor's beautification efforts for the City of Peoria by maintaining the landscaping on the center lawn and the street corner near the center by weeding and watering throughout the spring and summer.

As in previous years, residents assisted in setting up, operating, and tearing down at the Annual Riverfront Steamboat Days Program and Peoria Steamboat Days and were responsible for providing security to the gate areas. Peoria CCC residents also assisted with set-up and clean-up at the Heart of Illinois Fair and the Shriner's Circus.

Southern Illinois

The Southern Illinois Community Correctional Center is located near Southern Illinois University in Carbondale. The center maintains important relationships with law enforcement and social service agencies, community employers, Southern Illinois University, the Carbondale Chamber of Commerce, and other community groups that support the mutual benefit of the center and the Carbondale community. The center has nurtured carefully these relationships, and in return, the community has responded with tremendous support for the program.

During FY91, center residents contributed a great deal to the local community in the form of public service projects. Residents assisted with the set-up and helped coordinate activities for an African American Emancipation Day Celebration, provided clean-up work following the 1990 Chamber of Commerce Auction/Yard Sale, and an air show held at the Southern Illinois Airport, and set-up and clean-up activities related to the Makanda Civil War Re-enactment.

Center residents participated in 22 days of Red Cross-sponsored blood drives during FY91, assisting in the loading and unloading of supplies, and working other assigned posts during the drives.

Additional community involvement activities during FY91 included residents participating in a Perry County Teen Conference related to substance abuse, attendance at a Galatia High School prayer breakfast and school assembly, and four programs where residents spoke to groups of problem young persons as part of an SIU sponsored Touch of Nature Spectrum Wilderness Program. Finally, center residents participated in the annual Operation

Snowbound Program, wherein residents provide snow removal for Carbondale senior citizens who are unable to perform the job themselves.

Urbana

The Urbana Community Correctional Center opened March, 1976, in a converted county office building. During FY91, the center took in a total of 189 residents. Of that number 63 in-house residents successfully completed the program and 59 residents on electronic detention successfully completed the program.

Of the residents in the Electronic Detention Program, 59 inmates were released or paroled, 19 were revoked from the program and two were returned to the center.

During FY91, the center continued to focus on resident programming. Programming consists of employment, education, and community service. Through the joint efforts of the Job Training Partnership Act, the Regional Office of Education, Parkland College, and Correctional Employment Services, the residents are assisted in finding employment or upgrading their educational levels. All residents are expected to maintain employment and those residents who do not have at least a GED are targeted upon arrival at the center and mandated to attend classes in order to work toward the attainment of a GED.

During FY91, residents gross earnings totalled \$851,254. Of those earnings, \$172,025 was paid out in state and federal taxes. Residents paid a total of \$126,849 in maintenance which goes toward the cost of their room and board. In the case of those residents on electronic detention, maintenance is paid to cover the cost of the monitoring equipment. A total of \$81,081 in family support was paid by residents during FY91 and residents saved a total of \$166,947 during this time.

The Urbana Community Correctional Center has maintained a fully accredited status with the American Correctional Association since March 20, 1981. In April, 1990, the center achieved a 100% compliance during the reaccreditation audit. This was accomplished through the aid of the center's internal audit process which monitors and ensures that guidelines set forth by the department and the American Correctional Association's Commission on Accreditation for Corrections are met.

Winnebago

FY91 marks the 21st year that the Winnebago Community Correctional Center has been operating under the Illinois Department of Corrections. The program was started in 1968 and funded by the United Methodist Church for one year. The program was opened as a halfway house for parolees to comply with Parole and Pardon Board special orders to

reside there when released on parole.

In June, 1974, Genesis House Community Center was converted from a halfway house to a work release program. When this change occurred under Director Rowe, the name of the center became the Winnebago Community Correctional Center and expanded from 15 to 71 beds.

During FY91, 204 residents participated in the center's work-release program. As of June 30, 1991, residents had funds totaling \$107,868 on hand. Each resident was employed an average of 4.74 months before being released on parole. Residents terminated with an average savings account balance of \$749.

Residents at the facility participated in a number of community activities including the SHARE Program, Allen Chapel Soup Kitchen, Food Pantry, Samaritan House, St. Elizabeth's Center, Booker Washington Fest, Operation Playworks (construction of two playgrounds), Martin House, Winnebago County OIC, and On-The-Waterfront Cleanup.

Juvenile Division

JUVENILE FIELD SERVICES

Reaccredited: December, 1989

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 1,295

Average Age: 17.5

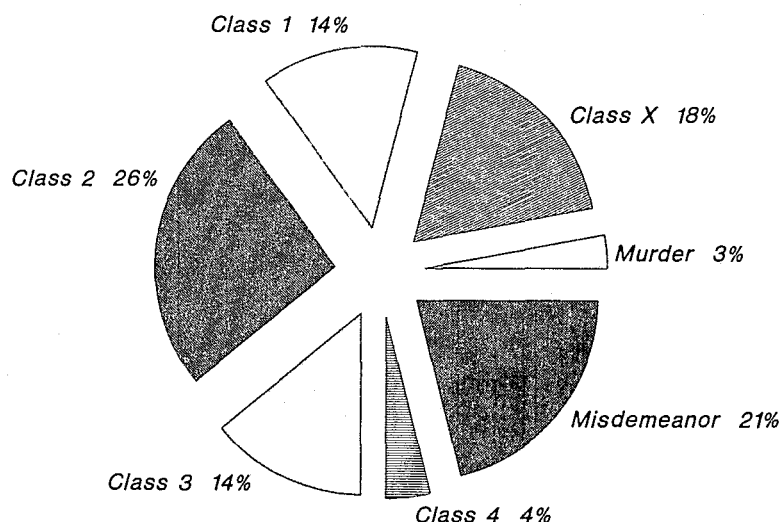
Average Annual Cost Per Juvenile: \$3,205

Juvenile Field Services is a statewide service unit of the Juvenile Division. It provides aftercare (parole) service for juvenile delinquents and felons who have been committed to the six Illinois youth centers. Juvenile Field Services also provides "courtesy supervision" for juvenile offenders from out-of-state who may be placed in Illinois for a variety of legal and/or social reasons through the Interstate Compact Program.

Juvenile Field Services also is governed by the various provisions of the Juvenile Court Act and any other legislative and departmental regulations which are directed toward or applicable to its functions.

Juvenile Field Services uses a reintegration model in which the parole agent attempts to shape community forces while simultaneously helping the juvenile cope with the realities of these forces. It is obvious that in some cases, successful "reintegration" can be difficult to obtain.

Juvenile Offenders by Class of Crime



Recent staffing changes have resulted in a sharing of the reintegration process with the Illinois Youth Centers employing institutionally-based field representatives to prepare youths for parole. The field representative and the parole agents share the responsibility for finding placements for youths in the community. Before parole, the field representative and the parole agent select a suitable residential setting, depending on individual circumstances. This may be the parental home, a foster placement, a group home, or an independent living situation. In many cases, it is necessary for the youth to have one or more authorized absence from the institution to the residential setting on a trial basis to determine the feasibility of the placement and/or satisfy the "community forces."

When youth are released on authorized absence, the field representative monitors the adjustment until the youth is paroled. When the authorized absence youths are paroled, the responsibility for supervision passes to the parole agent. The parole agent also supervises the youths paroled directly from the youth center. The tracking of each parolee will then remain with Juvenile Field Services as long as the youth is in the community. While in the community on parole, the parole agent continues the effort started in the institution for the youth.

The parole agent aids in the selection and implementation of an educational and/or employment program which may range from enrollment in shelter care workshops to enrollment in college. The parole agency also is responsible for the selection and implementation of an appropriate counseling program. This could range from periodic contacts with the parole agent through a variety of religious, psychological and/or psychiatric counseling programs arranged with either public or private agencies. One of the more difficult aspects is the involvement of the offender's family in the program when needed. The parole agent also has input into the selection and involvement in leisure time activities by the parolee.

In addition to getting the offender involved in the above types of activities, the parole agent must follow-up on his/her activities and provide guidance, financial assistance and intervene on behalf of the juvenile with "significant others" when necessary. In essence, the agent must support, supervise and direct the youth so that he/she can live a socially acceptable, pro-

ductive life.

In those cases where the parolee becomes involved in law violating behavior, the parole agent assists in the apprehension, processing and escorting of the parolee as prescribed by legal and administrative procedure to the appropriate detention facility. The parolee is then presented to the Prisoner Review Board to determine whether or not parole should be revoked.

After a successful period of parole, which varies in length according to the problems encountered by the offender, his/her individual needs and the concerns of the "community forces" the parole agent submits the case to the Prisoner Review Board for final discharge.

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER

HARRISBURG

Opened: 1983

Capacity: 200

Medium Security Male Juveniles

Reaccredited: August, 1991

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 264

Average Age: 16

Average Annual Cost Per Juvenile: \$29,095

The Illinois Youth Center-Harrisburg is located in southeastern Illinois approximately 20 miles east of Marion, in Harrisburg. The center was initially constructed on 120 acres of land as a children's mental health residential facility in 1964. The Department of Mental Health closed this facility, A. L. Bowen Developmental Center, in July 1982, at which time the Department of Corrections began extensive renovations to convert the structure into a juvenile correctional facility. In July, 1983, the first phase of renovation was completed and youth from the IYC-Dixon Springs facility were transferred to Harrisburg.

Initial youth placed at Harrisburg were classified as minimal risk. With ongoing construction and staff development, the center has been upgraded to a high-medium security correctional facility for the Juvenile Division, second in security rating to the maximum security youth center in Joliet. Juveniles placed at Harrisburg are all male, and generally represent older, more sophisticated youth. Many of the juveniles are from downstate, although over half are from the Chicago metropolitan area. The excellent perimeter security at the facility allows many youth with prominent runaway/escape histories to be

assigned to Harrisburg.

Since its opening, renovation has converted three dormitory-style residential building into 12 living units, providing 276 individual rooms for youth. This provides Harrisburg with a design and rated capacity of 276, although actual population has been as high as 350. All units currently have some double bunks to accommodate the increased numbers. There also are 24 confinement rooms at the facility.

Significant construction and renovation have occurred throughout the facility since its opening. Prior to FY91, a large gymnasium was constructed which offers intramurals, a diversified schedule of programmed activities, as well as recreational alternatives during periods of inclement weather. A mechanical shop was constructed to provide necessary work and storage areas for the maintenance of the facility, as well as additional space for frozen food products. The construction of a horticulture building (greenhouse) has contributed not only an additional vocational opportunity for students, but also the availability of plants and flowers used to beautify areas throughout the state. The first floor of B building was previously renovated to provide a comprehensive health care unit, office space for Clinical Services, work and storage area for youth personal property, staff training and additional leisure time program areas.

Harrisburg is currently in the process of constructing a hydroponics structure next to the existing greenhouse. It will allow for further expansion of the vocational program, as well as provide fresh vegetables year round for the fast food vocational program.

Phase IV of Harrisburg's expansion construction was completed during FY91, providing an additional 76 general population beds.

During FY91, Harrisburg also installed a new fire alarm system for E building, opened an additional classroom in the vocational area and completed sidewalk repairs and several concrete projects. As the new units were becoming available for housing, the facility also took the opportunity to repaint all of the original eight housing units including all 200 individual rooms. During this fiscal year, most of the Local Area Network (LAN) system was installed and brought on line.

Phase V of Harrisburg's construction planning is being completed for an expansion of the existing dietary area. It is antici-

pated this project will increase seating capacity to 200 through a 2,400 square foot expansion. Actual construction is expected to begin during the spring of 1992.

Harrisburg developed a seven-day cycle training program during FY91, allowing for more consistent staff coverage in work areas and reducing overtime costs. The facility also saw the installation and implementation of the Juvenile Tracking System (JTS). This automated networking system not only makes information more readily available, but helps staff deal more effectively with the expanding population.

The center's education program had several major accomplishments during FY91. Fifty-three students successfully passed the GED exams, representing a 75% success rate for students tested. As a result of this success, additional funds were generated through the Pell grant to supplement other areas of the educational program. Thirty students successfully completed the JTPA program. Twenty-seven jobs were generated within the communities for youths paroled from Harrisburg through the vocational program. The fast food program catered five different community groups at the facility during this year. This was not only of benefit to the students, but allowed interaction between the facility and area civic organizations.

The Medical Department offered an extensive smoking cessation program to all youth who wished to participate. The program was nominated by the local American Cancer Society, and was later bestowed a national award for "Specialized Disadvantaged Youth." This was the only Illinois nominated program to have received national award status this year.

Facility work crews participated in several community events throughout the year, providing lawn care and outdoor maintenance to not-for-profit organizations and cleaning up after area festivals. Facility staff collected over \$2,000 for the March of Dimes in a community walk-a-thon.

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER JOLIET

Opened: April, 1959

Capacity: 212

Maximum Security Male Juveniles

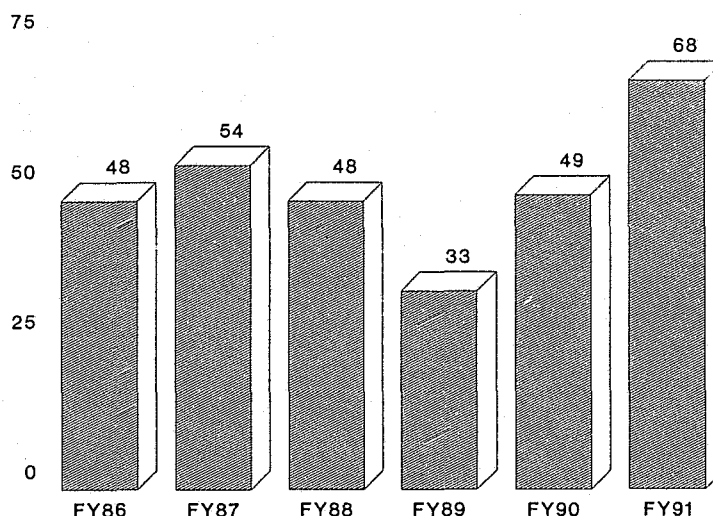
Reaccreditation: August, 1989

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 202

Average Age: 17

Average Annual Cost Per Juvenile: \$38,546

Juvenile Felony Admissions



The violent and serious youthful offender represents a complex and difficult challenge for any juvenile correctional system. IYC-Joliet's population comprises the most serious of the serious offenders, the most violent of the violent, the most difficult both to manage and to motivate.

The 250 youth in residence represent a population that currently exceeds the facility design capacity by 20%. This increase in numbers mirrors current population trends reflecting increased commitments of violent youth by community courts.

Typically, a general population youth is a minority youth, gang affiliated, whose delinquent or criminal conduct began at age 11 or younger. The typical criminal history of the population reflects an escalation from property crimes to offenses related to violence and use of a weapon. Youth typically have histories of neglect or abuse, dysfunctional family structures and suffer from deficits imposed by low incomes and low academic achievement. The influence of street gang culture impacts heavily on their value systems and shapes their personal identity. For many of these youth, IYC-Joliet represents the last chance they will have as young adults to change their criminal behavior before facing prison.

In the last seven years, security enhancements including cell renovation and construction of additional fencing, secure visiting facilities, secure recreation

yards and a new 30,000 sq. foot academic, vocational and library building, have modernized and strengthened IYC-Joliet's facilities. Additional utility upgrades are underway to address heating, water, and electrical system improvements.

The program focus at Joliet recognizes that academic and vocational skills are the foundation upon which a youth's future success must be built. In the 1990 school year, youth at the center earned 15 8th grade diplomas, five high school diplomas, 23 GED certificates, 76 high school vocational certificates of competency, two college certificates of vocational competency and 15 associate of applied sciences degrees conferred by Lewis University. Select educational and cooperative work training programs address the special needs of youth.

Individual and group counseling, psychological and psychiatric services and crisis intervention services, group living, religious programming and recreation and work assignments are available to all youth. Full program participation is mandatory for all youth. IYC-Joliet also provides intensive individual treatment services in a 32-bed, self-contained Special Treatment Unit for youth exhibiting pervasive psychiatric, psychological and special education needs. These youth tend to be younger, less sophisticated offenders who have lengthy and extensive histories of mental

illness. Youths in the Special Treatment Unit are usually multiple agency involved children needing special placement resources to return them to the community. They are housed and programmed separately from the older, more sophisticated youth.

This unit serves the Juvenile Division as the placement of last resort or these very difficult to manage, disturbed, and self-destructive youth. The unit is fully staffed with licensed mental health professionals, certified special educators, and trained security staff. Staff provide intensive individual and group programming, educational services and developmental recreation to maximize youth opportunities for personal growth and development. Psychiatric and medical support are available in the unit on a 24-hour basis.

IYC-Joliet staff show their dedication to the community in various ways throughout the year. As an example, one staff member was instrumental in raising money to build a basketball court for local children and volunteers his time coaching them.

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER PERE MARQUETTE

Opened: 1963

Capacity: 63

Minimum Security Male Juveniles

Reaccredited: August, 1989

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 53

Average Age: 15

Average Annual Cost Per Juvenile:
\$39,274

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. The facility was a farm estate, built from stone, quarried from dolomite limestone in the nearby hills.

The facility opened in March, 1963, under the name of Pere Marquette State Forestry Camp housing youth ages 16-18 years. One month later, 15 year-old-youth were assigned to the facility and academic programs were implemented. This began Pere Marquette's long history with strong emphasis on program services. During the past 20 years, the buildings have been modified and additions built to provide for the services of the correctional institution.

The seven car stone garage complex had its interior completely removed and rebuilt as an academic building. A furnace and maintenance building was constructed and the distinctive twin barns were reno-

vated to provide improved restroom and recreational facilities.

Except for a brief period around 1975, when the facility served youth only from southern Illinois counties, the facility has received youth on a statewide basis.

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

Programming emphasizes a "fast tract" academic thrust designed to help the youth continue their education while in the Juvenile Division. This is a primary emphasis in that the average length of stay at IYC-Pere Marquette is approximately seven months.

Educational services include complete special education; library services; Chapter I remedial reading and math; college vocational programs; and academic/GED core curriculum. Other specialized services include psychological counseling, substance abuse program, sex offender treatment program, evening tutorial services, and a college volunteer program. A pilot community transitional program, which provides additional support to targeted youth during community re-entry, has been developed for select youth from East St. Louis and Springfield Parole Districts.

During FY91, the second of three dorms was converted from an open bay sleeping area to 12, two-man rooms. Although this reduced the maximum rated capacity, it has helped the young and immature youth who displayed acting out behavior in an open setting.

Due to budgetary concerns, IYC-Pere Marquette was closed at the end of FY91.

Employees at Pere Marquette show their commitment to the community by involving themselves in a number of activities and leadership roles. Staff volunteer their time to such community activities as Boy Scouts, coaching youth sports, counseling juveniles through the court system, school board members, church youth groups, volunteer firemen and emergency medical technicians, youth theatre group and assisting school organizations. In addition, staff bring together youth and senior citizens for activities and volunteer as drivers for the handicapped.

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER ST. CHARLES

Opened: 1904

Capacity: 325

Medium Security Male Juveniles

Reaccredited: January, 1991

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 334

Average Age: 16

Average Annual Cost Per Juvenile:
\$36,363

During FY91, the Illinois Youth Center - St. Charles rendered services to 1,982 youth. Racially, the population profiles were as follows: 49% of the youth receiving services were African American, a decrease of 7% from FY90; 41% of the total population were Caucasian, reflecting a 10% increase over FY90; and 10% were Hispanic representing a 3% increase over FY90. Fifty-three percent of the youth were from Cook County and the rest were from collar-counties or downstate admissions.

Approximately 26% of the youth in general population were committed for a Class X or murder offense and 24.9% represented youth committed for Class II offenses. Sixty-seven percent of the youth were 16 years of age or younger. Out of 263 youth presented for parole consideration, the Prisoner Review Board paroled 226 youth, or 85%.

Two GED graduation ceremonies were held honoring 39 graduates. Major electrical work was completed in the building trades classrooms. A new intercom system was installed along with an electronic security door for entrance/exit to the school. There has been significant growth in the Chapter I, special education, and general education classes. All vocational classes are running at capacity. Four high level health classes, two consumer education II classes, and four elementary science classes have been added to increase electives and strengthen the core curriculum. With the support of School District 428, three educators and a special education department school psychologist have been hired. Two hundred-eleven vocational certificates and 25 eighth grade diplomas were issued. A total of 533 youth received academic services in FY1991.

The total number of hours in which youth benefited from leisure time activities was nearly 6,000. In addition to this number, approximately 9,400 hours were provided by 192 volunteers. The youth benefited from a variety of leisure time offerings in the areas of religious services, special events, athletic/recreational programs, and

over 1,300 hours of participation at the facility's teen center.

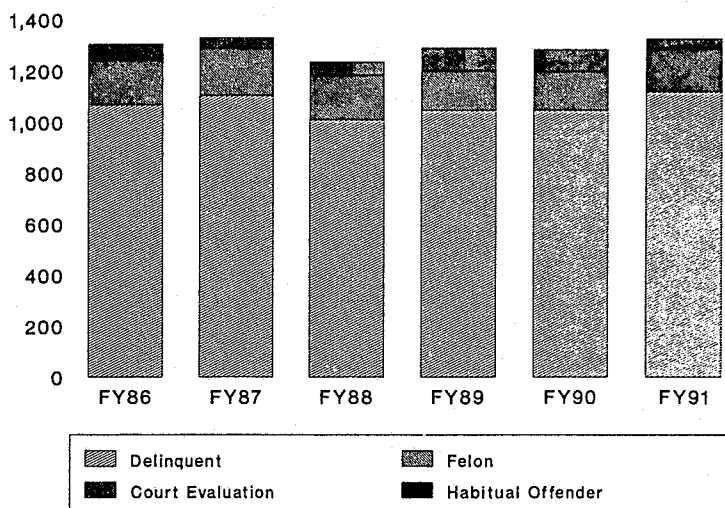
The Special Services Unit was challenged with improving the aesthetic appearance of the 125-acre campus. Flowers, shrubs, plants and general gardening were indicative of a major beautification effort. In conjunction with the University of Illinois, various fresh produce items such as sweet corn, tomatoes, squash, cabbage and green peppers were made available to the dietary departments of IYCs-Valley View and Warrenville, in addition to this facility. The greenhouse yielded an increase of 16% in plant sales over the previous fiscal year total of \$1,800.

During FY91, automation was introduced at the Reception Unit which allowed staff to combine tasks which had previously been completed by more individuals. This resulted in more information being processed by casework staff, a key component in the assessment process. There were a total of 1,467 admissions (initial commitments and return parole violators) during the year. The introduction of the Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) reduced management needs for two clerical positions and a first line manager. JTS allowed for the automation of previously applied manual systems. More significantly, JTS has permitted the casework staff to process more information on each youth in a shorter period of time.

Other noteworthy accomplishments are the creation of a suicide screening instrument, statute enforcement of county behavioral reports and the adoption of strategies for juvenile supervision—an instrument recommended by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency for structuring the counselor interview and designating the best casework supervision strategy for youth.

Extensive asbestos abatement occurred in the facility's utility tunnels. The project enabled the replacement of rotted piping and facilitated the installation of high grade insulation on the abated pipes. Funding for an overall utility upgrade effecting primary electrical and emergency power commenced. The utility upgrade is designed to maximize reliability, energy efficiency and expendability. Water system improvements such as central water softening, control improvements, looping of water mains, and new fire hydrants were also included. Improvements to the facility's sewer system and fire alarm have proven to be very beneficial.

Juvenile Population by Offender Type



For the next fiscal year, a major overhaul of the facility's security doors and locking system within the living units will get underway. Roof replacements for various cottages and buildings shall also be funded. Major objectives for next fiscal year are the repair and operational use of the facility's indoor swimming pool which has been closed for over three years and acquisition of a dishwasher for the dietary department. It is anticipated that over 30 veteran employees will seek early retirement via the newly enacted bill. Such a massive exodus of experienced personnel represents a formidable challenge to the facility in the void created by these retirees.

Facility staff are involved in youth church activities, Sunday School, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts and one staff member serves as a troop master. Various other community services provided by staff include youth council on gang and drug issues, tutor programs through the Mason Lodge, coaching little league and basketball, 4-H Club and Boys' Club of America.

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER

VALLEY VIEW

Opened: 1904

Capacity: 228

Medium Security Male Juveniles

Reaccredited: January, 1989

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 248

Average Age: 16

Average Annual Cost Per Juvenile: \$24,504

The Illinois Youth Center-Valley View is a multi-range security facility serving youths ages 13-20. It currently has a rated capacity of 228. During FY91, the average daily in-residence population was 248. The monthly averages have fluctuated from a low of 236 during the month of September, 1990, to a high of 259 in May of 1991.

The profile of the population at the center is similar to that of the Juvenile Division as a whole. The major difference would be that the Valley View population is slightly younger; has fewer commitments for the serious offenses of murder or Class X; and has fewer youth with mental health needs.

IYC-Valley View has a strong behavioral program which emphasizes reinforcement and rewards for positive behavior. During FY90, the facility added a Substance Abuse Treatment Program which provides a therapeutic environment for 26 youth. During the close of FY91, the facility developed a plan to take over the Sex Offender Treatment Program previously housed at IYC-Pere Marquette. With these changes, the mental health professional services were increased from eight to 16 hours per week during FY91. Also, with a change in smoking policy, the counseling area, with the assistance of interns, provided smoking cessation clinics for all youth.

During FY91, the academic area awarded 33 GED certificates, 59 eighth grade diplomas, and 119 vocational certificates. A work program offered in conjunction with Kane, DeKalb and Kendall counties was expanded to provide vocational training to students five mornings each week. This program serviced 60 students and generated \$73,000 in student wages. For the third straight year, GED constitution students had a 100% success rate while the regular GED success rate improved dramatically from 67% during FY90 to 91% in FY91.

During FY91, 24 weeks of on-site training were provided ensuring that all employees of the center received the required number of hours and all the mandatory training recommended by the department and ACA standards. In addition to the on-site training, 99 employees attended academy programs offered in Springfield and at various facilities around the state; 43 employees received credit for outside training programs; and ten employees received orientation/pre-service training. During FY1992, alternative training methods and schedules will be explored to reduce overtime and loss of resources during the training cycles.

Major programs and efforts which were started in FY91 and will be carried over through FY92 include the continued expansion of the Substance Abuse and Sexual Offender Program, continued implementation of the JTS system and re-evaluation of the institution's in-house data collection, asbestos removal in the Administration Building and Academic areas, upgrading of living unit security doors and locking systems and installation of a ventilation system in the gymnasium. During FY91, a soft surface recreation floor was installed in the gym.

Other projects include replacement of broken toilets with stainless steel toilets, placement of security screen bars on additional living units, replacement of clerestory windows in the living units. Staff at IYC-Valley View are involved in a wide variety of community service projects such as providing leadership roles in the Boy and Girl Scouts, youth sports activities and church youth groups. Some staff volunteer their time as drug counselors, work with the homeless in shelters, help out at nursing homes, man a crisis hotline and serve as school helpers and Sunday School teachers. The center is very proud of the large number of staff who manage to put in a full day's work at the facility, yet still find the

time and energy to volunteer their help in outside activities benefitting the community at large.

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER WARRENVILLE

Opened: 1964

Capacity: 108

Multi-Range Security Coed

Reaccredited: August, 1991

FY1991 Average Daily Population: 119

Average Age: 16

Average Annual Cost Per Juvenile:
\$30,628

The Illinois Youth Center - Warrenville is located 35 miles west of Chicago. It is the Juvenile Division's only Reception and Assessment facility for female juveniles and the only residential treatment facility for females. It also is the only coed juvenile facility. IYC-Warrenville provides three main functions; the Reception Unit for females, the general program which is coed and a special needs function, which also is coed.

The current facility was constructed by a major oil company and donated to the State with legislative authorization in 1973. Because it had formerly existed as a World War II defense installation before being acquired by the oil company for a research center, many physical improvements have been necessary over the years. Several improvements to the physical plant were completed during FY91. Water tempering valves were installed in all living units. The heating and air conditioning units were replaced in the administration building and the school. An additional small mobile unit was built to accommodate more program space for youth. Projects currently underway include repairs to the roofs of several living units, upgrading doors and locks, and installation of toilet units in the youth's rooms in two cottages.

Programmatic expansions continued during this fiscal year. There was a surge in the number of private citizens that took time out of their schedules to volunteer their time and resources to the facility. Such programs as the educational advocate program, spiritual/religious programs and tutoring are counted in this increase. Additionally, student interns from various local colleges participated in the internship programs at Warrenville. Students working on their bachelor's, master's and Ph.D. degrees assisted in counseling, therapy and administration of psychological testing of facility youth.

Many accomplishments were made in the academic and vocational area during FY91. Thirty-six eighth grade diplomas, four high school diplomas, 11 GED certificates and 35 food sanitation certificates were issued to youth.

Noteworthy was the fact the youth participating in the woodworking shop produced furniture for each of the living units. Additionally, through the cooperative efforts between the facility and local government, eight youth participated in an intensive vocational program that allowed them to learn valuable skills as well as earn a minimum wage.

The Tri-Agency Residential Services (TARS) program is a specialized mental health treatment program that provides services to approximately 80% of the facility's population. This program provides special mental health services for youth requiring intensive mental health treatment. Included in this treatment is individual counseling and therapy, group therapy, and substance abuse counseling.

IYC-Warrenville was recently reaccredited for the third time, having been the first juvenile coed training school in the country to be awarded accreditation in 1982. Center staff are involved in Brownies, Boy Scouts, migrant workers, Headstart and Sunday School programs.

Fiscal Year 1991 Final Expenditures per Comptroller's Report as of October 30, 1991

Facility/Institution	Personal Services	Retirement	Social Security	Contractual	Travel	Commodities	Printing	Equipment	Tele- comm.	Operation of Auto Equipment	SMIC	Travel And Allowance	Tri- Agency	EDP	Personal Property Claims	Tort Claims	Sheriffs Fees	States Attorney Reimb.	Worker's Comp.	Teachers Retirement	Libraries	Repair & Maintenance	Total
General Office	\$13,350.1	\$531.2	\$939.8	\$4,061.0	\$797.4	\$316.4	\$105.3	\$304.6	\$1,849.2	\$235.0				\$4,924.7	\$1.7	\$1,680.0	\$172.7	\$327.6	\$6,497.4			\$1,563.5	37,657.6
School District	\$9,898.3	\$411.4	\$336.6	\$9,527.0	\$58.9	\$478.4	\$54.5	\$25.6	\$44.5	\$12.9	\$48.4									\$0.0	\$1,824.1		22,720.6
Comm. Corr. Centers	\$6,494.6	\$264.3	\$478.2	\$5,380.8	\$35.6	\$611.4	\$16.8	\$112.5	\$103.5	\$140.1	\$61.8												13,699.6
Comm. Services	\$5,941.3	\$241.8	\$418.7	\$1,885.6	\$351.4	\$32.2	\$18.9	\$121.3	\$391.8	\$142.9													9,545.9
Sub-Total	\$12,435.9	\$506.1	\$896.9	\$7,266.4	\$387.0	\$643.6	\$35.7	\$233.8	\$495.3	\$283.0	\$61.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	23,245.5
IYC-Harrisburg	\$5,572.2	\$236.0	\$398.1	\$838.5	\$12.1	\$409.5	\$14.4	\$47.2	\$48.9	\$36.0	\$57.0	\$11.2											7,681.1
IYC-Joliet	\$5,681.0	\$237.7	\$404.9	\$878.1	\$6.4	\$393.1	\$10.4	\$43.3	\$36.9	\$37.6	\$56.5	\$0.3											7,786.2
IYC-Kankakee	\$1,269.5	\$51.1	\$90.5	\$231.2	\$3.4	\$108.7	\$2.9	\$3.9	\$20.9	\$22.0	\$20.1	\$1.0											1,825.2
IYC-Pere Marquette	\$1,461.0	\$58.3	\$103.4	\$231.1	\$7.7	\$143.5	\$4.0	\$5.1	\$30.1	\$14.7	\$21.3	\$1.3											2,081.5
IYC-St. Charles	\$8,850.5	\$371.9	\$638.3	\$1,399.7	\$29.5	\$562.2	\$18.3	\$63.1	\$67.0	\$86.4	\$57.0	\$1.2											12,145.1
IYC-Valley View	\$4,521.4	\$186.2	\$324.4	\$495.4	\$6.2	\$363.9	\$11.0	\$33.9	\$61.3	\$55.2	\$17.5	\$0.6											6,077.0
IYC-Warrenville	\$2,450.7	\$100.9	\$176.6	\$576.8	\$4.5	\$230.1	\$7.3	\$19.1	\$24.8	\$27.4	\$25.8	\$0.7	\$260.7										3,905.4
Juv. Field Services	\$2,417.5	\$98.2	\$147.2	\$1,183.2	\$174.5	\$16.2	\$2.1	\$5.2	\$75.3	\$25.2		\$6.0											4,150.6
Sub-Total	\$32,223.8	\$1,340.3	\$2,283.4	\$5,834.0	\$244.3	\$2,227.2	\$70.4	\$220.8	\$365.2	\$304.5	\$255.2	\$22.3	\$260.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	45,652.1
Centralia	\$12,486.6	\$515.3	\$920.5	\$2,842.3	\$18.7	\$1,531.5	\$34.8	\$179.2	\$47.5	\$44.6	\$241.2	\$63.4											18,925.6
Danville	\$9,165.5	\$412.6	\$671.8	\$2,913.7	\$22.6	\$2,421.9	\$31.1	\$184.6	\$36.2	\$91.8	\$297.7	\$51.0											16,300.5
Dixon	\$15,235.8	\$634.7	\$1,104.1	\$4,205.4	\$15.7	\$2,567.9	\$44.4	\$137.4	\$50.9	\$138.4	\$355.2	\$59.3											24,549.2
Dwight	\$8,587.4	\$358.5	\$630.2	\$2,099.0	\$16.1	\$1,230.3	\$27.9	\$42.5	\$44.3	\$77.5	\$121.0	\$34.9											13,269.6
East Moline	\$8,913.9	\$371.9	\$617.3	\$2,494.1	\$14.1	\$1,614.7	\$23.5	\$112.6	\$74.4	\$147.0	\$327.0	\$54.2											14,764.7
Graham	\$13,204.0	\$549.0	\$973.6	\$2,646.4	\$20.3	\$1,753.9	\$35.7	\$61.3	\$60.3	\$56.9	\$231.8	\$43.0											19,636.2
Hill	\$8,934.7	\$368.8	\$652.7	\$3,065.3	\$7.8	\$2,081.8	\$39.5	\$13.7	\$31.8	\$39.3	\$282.6	\$47.1											15,565.1
Illinois River	\$8,447.0	\$354.1	\$628.6	\$2,658.6	\$8.8	\$1,943.3	\$39.2	\$63.0	\$38.8	\$37.5	\$219.8	\$57.9											14,496.6
Jacksonville	\$7,907.0	\$371.1	\$583.3	\$1,501.9	\$5.6	\$1,260.8	\$24.3	\$55.6	\$33.7	\$37.2	\$141.9	\$61.7											11,984.1
Joliet	\$15,570.6	\$634.4	\$1,128.9	\$6,057.0	\$43.2	\$2,752.9	\$71.6	\$174.6	\$107.9	\$204.6	\$107.7	\$63.7											26,917.1
Lincoln	\$8,301.2	\$354.8	\$617.7	\$1,922.9	\$5.9	\$2,597.5	\$21.1	\$56.6	\$38.2	\$74.5	\$228.9	\$75.9											14,295.2
Logan	\$14,569.8	\$608.7	\$1,037.8	\$1,927.8	\$9.5	\$938.8	\$31.6	\$80.3	\$117.7	\$210.3	\$350.2	\$95.7											19,978.2
Menard	\$23,794.4	\$970.9	\$1,726.3	\$4,030.7	\$46.9	\$5,348.1	\$52.9	\$90.2	\$104.5	\$137.4	\$409.0	\$87.8											36,799.1
Menard Psych. Ctr.	\$5,007.9	\$208.5	\$361.1	\$900.9	\$18.8	\$863.7	\$14.1	\$26.2	\$30.5	\$11.4	\$73.0	\$16.7											7,532.8
Pontiac	\$22,394.5	\$923.3	\$1,619.1	\$4,817.0	\$35.5	\$4,316.4	\$66.4	\$79.2	\$107.1	\$61.3	\$345.3	\$64.5											34,829.6
Robinson	\$3,583.8	\$169.7	\$263.3	\$916.6	\$55.0	\$1,056.7	\$15.5	\$156.9	\$25.7	\$27.9	\$50.0	\$9.4											6,330.5
Shawnee	\$12,322.7	\$514.9	\$910.8	\$2,727.1	\$16.2	\$2,558.4	\$35.1	\$80.4	\$68.8	\$79.7	\$354.1	\$66.1											19,734.3
Sheridan	\$11,059.1	\$455.4	\$802.2	\$1,511.0	\$10.2	\$1,286.1	\$29.1	\$94.7	\$54.2	\$149.4	\$180.9	\$55.6											15,687.9
Stateville	\$24,856.5	\$1,021.0	\$1,807.3	\$4,524.6	\$12.9	\$4,360.7	\$47.0	\$107.2	\$99.4	\$151.5	\$383.3	\$31.2											37,402.6
Taylorville	\$4,453.6	\$210.9	\$330.3	\$1,061.1	\$36.5	\$1,112.0	\$34.5	\$161.7	\$25.7	\$20.5	\$56.4	\$19.8											7,523.0
Vandalia	\$10,085.6	\$416.9	\$696.3	\$2,080.5	\$7.4	\$1,864.1	\$22.1	\$25.2	\$44.6	\$58.8	\$222.2	\$106.8											15,630.5
Vienna	\$11,996.8	\$568.1	\$869.6	\$1,700.0	\$14.6	\$2,097.6	\$25.6	\$98.8	\$49.2	\$81.6	\$197.1	\$54.3											17,753.3
Western Illinois	\$8,067.1	\$385.7	\$600.5	\$2,887.7	\$9.5	\$2,030.9	\$35.4	\$37.6	\$48.5	\$37.1	\$218.5	\$47.6											14,406.1
Sub-Total	\$268,945.5	\$11,379.2	\$19,553.3	\$61,491.6	\$451.8	\$49,590.0	\$802.4	\$2,119.5	\$1,339.9	\$1,976.2	\$5,394.8	\$1,267.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	424,311.8
Grand Total	\$336,853.6	\$14,168.2	\$24,010.0	\$88,180.0	\$1,939.4	\$53,255.6	\$1,068.3	\$2,904.3	\$4,094.1	\$2,811.6	\$5,769.2	\$1,289.9	\$260.7	\$4,924.7	\$1.7	\$1,680.0	\$172.7	\$327.6	\$6,497.4	\$0.0	\$1,824.1	\$1,563.5	553,587.6