

INSIGHT

into corrections

Illinois Department
of Corrections

JANUARY ♦ 1993

141633

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Illinois Department of Corrections

Fiscal Year
1992
Annual
Report

141633



Welcome to

INSIGHT

into corrections



Director Howard A. Peters III

The accomplishments of this agency during Fiscal Year 1992 are noteworthy. It has been a good year for the agency despite a continually expanding prison population and tough fiscal times for the state as a whole.

The employees of the Department of Corrections have, once again, done more and more with less and less. This steadfast vigilance is a tribute to their adaptability and professionalism.

The national standard of excellence in the operation of correctional facilities continues to be accreditation status from the American Correctional Association. Illinois continues to be a leader in accreditation with all programs and facilities meeting or exceeding the national criteria.

This year, dozens of employees have joined me in reaching out in communities where we live by providing services on a volunteer basis. These services have made many of our towns and cities better places to live. They have provided opportunities, especially for young children at risk. They have provided good role models and an alternative to street crime as a right of passage to adulthood for our children.

I have no doubt that a few years from today—because of the work we have done—there will be children living a life where they dare to dream of success in the community, instead of facing despair in a prison cell.

In this agency's previous annual report, I wrote about the unique position that DOC staff have in our communities. They can view, firsthand, the devastation that can result from neglecting our youth. With that knowledge comes a moral and social responsibility. Volunteering your services to youth groups is one very simple and emotionally rewarding way to contribute to the betterment of society and reduce the number of incarcerated youths in this state.

In the year just past, this statement remains. In the year to come, our challenges will vary. But, the need to deliver our children from birth to the first grade of school undamaged will continue to influence the future of prison crowding in Illinois.

At the Department of Corrections, we will continue to do the work that is needed. We'll keep making that delivery a reality wherever we can. □

Quarterly News Notes

DEPARTMENT RELEASES NEW POPULATION ESTIMATES

The Illinois adult prison system will run out of room to double cell inmates six months sooner than expected under old population projections according to a report issued in November 1992. The new projections add 1,239 inmates to the end of year FY1993 population estimate. The population will reach 33,506 by the start of July 1993 under the revised estimate. Space to double cell inmates will be completely full one year later in July 1994, according to Division of Administration and Finance Deputy Director Karl Becker.

"These new projections are in line with our most recent experience, and reflect more admissions for serious offenders. They also show growth in parole violators coming back to the system with new sentences. The percent of parolees with new sentences remains at about 14%, but increases in the total number of parolees will mean an additional 2,600 to 2,800 inmates by FY1996," said Becker. □

GREENE COUNTY WORK CAMP TO BE SECOND BOOT CAMP

Director Howard A. Peters III announced Oct. 21 that the Greene County correctional facility, slated to open in June, will operate as a boot camp. The facility was originally scheduled to open as a work camp, but the success of the Dixon Springs Impact Incarceration Program prompted agency officials to reconsider its use. Director Peters toured the center Oct. 21 along with State Representative Tom Ryder, R-Jerseyville, state Senator Vince Demuzio, D-Carlinville.

"The boot camp is fashioned on the military model. It's heavy on discipline. Many who are coming into corrections haven't had discipline," Peters said.

The Greene County boot camp, like the Dixon Springs facility, will target first-time offenders of minor crimes who are 29 years of age or younger and will operate under similar guidelines as the department's first boot camp. When the center opens, it will hold 200 inmates and provide jobs for 75-100 people. □

BIG MUDDY WARDEN, OTHER TOP APPOINTMENTS MADE

Director Howard A. Peters III announced the following appointments effective Nov. 13, 1992. Mary Hardy-Hall is named warden of the Big Muddy River CC, Michael L. Holmes is appointed assistant warden for operations at Big Muddy and Donna Rich-Murdock is named assistant warden for programs at Big Muddy. In addition, Marjorie Donahue is appointed warden of the Robinson CC, Edward A. Green, Jr., is named assistant warden for operations at Robinson, Dorothy L. Randle is appointed supervisor of the Urbana CCC, Michael W. Carter is named coordinator of inmate issues, and William R. Barham is appointed assistant administrator of Inmate Issues.

Effective Jan. 1, 1993, Michael W. Baker is named warden of the Vandalia CC, Austin S. Randolph, Jr., is appointed assistant warden for operations at Vandalia and David A. Riegel is named assistant warden for operations at the John A. Graham CC. Baker will replace Alfred E. Buscher, who retired Dec. 31, 1992, with 33 years of service to the department. □

ACCREDITATION AWARDS PRESENTED TO 8 FACILITIES

Eight accreditation certificates were awarded to department facilities at a recent American Correctional Association (ACA) conference. All eight of the facilities cleared 100% of the mandatory standards required for accreditation. The East Moline CC passed 98.7% of the non-mandatory standards, Logan CC 98%, IYC-Pere Marquette 97.9%, Pontiac CC 97.8%, Shawnee CC 97.6%, IYC-Joliet 97.3%, Menard CC 96.4%, and Menard Psychiatric 96.2%.

"These facilities are to be commended for maintaining their accredited status through these tight fiscal times when staff shortages and limited resources have almost become a way of life. The high marks indicate staff are committed to the department's goal of full accreditation. Maintaining and building on that attitude will enable us to remain leaders in the field of corrections," said Director Peters. □

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Continuing involvement by employees in community service work is the focus of the Fiscal Year 1992 Annual Report.

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Community Service:

Agency continues commitment in FY1992

Since Howard A. Peters III was appointed director in March, 1991, he has focused his attention on getting out a message. That message has been two-fold. First, that Illinois cannot build its way out of the prison crowding crisis, and, secondly, the importance of community involvement in the process of developing childrens' potential so they don't end up on a path that leads to prison.

The director initially began showing his commitment to the latter goal by involving the agency in projects for youth in the Springfield area using staff volunteers and physical labor from inmate work crews to assist the Boys and Girls Clubs. With this start, the department's involvement in early childhood intervention has expanded to include a wide array of activities. With a little thought and innovation, Peters believes that DOC staff can make a difference in the lives of disadvantaged youth.

"As corrections professionals, DOC employees are in a position to see firsthand what type of youths are coming into the system. It's easy to see that the majority are undereducated and have not been given proper leadership at home to steer them away from a life of crime.

"We see kids at risk in poor communities with nothing constructive to do outside of school. If we can bring them in contact with adults with constructive, positive attitudes, maybe those attitudes will rub off," said Peters.

The most work done to date has been for the Springfield Boys and Girls Club. The building maintenance class at Logan Correctional Center put a new roof on the club's 14th Street facility. Lincoln Correctional Center's building maintenance class also assisted in remodeling an activity room at the 15th Street facility and made a cover for the exhaust fan in the gym to increase energy efficiency in the

winter months. Work crews from the Graham and Jacksonville Correctional Centers also helped with repair and cleaning of the Springfield clubs. The Logan CC vocational school's horticulture class landscaped one Springfield club and have plans drawn for landscaping another facility in the area.

The Logan CC vocational school's welding class repaired several basketball backboards at both facilities. They also repaired bleachers and player's benches at the 15th Street gym and the auto-body class repainted all the basketball backboards at the club's two sites. The center's work crews painted bookshelves and helped with removal of some worn-out and dangerous playground equipment. They repaired three of the club's vans and provided baked goods for several of the childrens' functions. In addition, work crews from the Illinois River Correctional Center com-

pleted extensive remodeling of the Boys and Girls Club of Peoria.

Work crews and staff volunteers from all facilities involved in the project sponsored Halloween and Christmas parties for the club. Food donated by Illinois Correctional Industries staff was prepared by Executive Office volunteers who also donated time to supervise games and provided treats and prizes for creative costumes. Different rooms in a haunted house were designed and built by inmates from all the prisons in the area. The childrens' treats were donated by various adult and juvenile facilities.

Graham Correctional Center's education, maintenance, and Correctional Industries departments teamed up to repair and paint a pontoon and ski boat for the Springfield Boys and Girls Clubs' Camp Sertoma retreat. Storage buildings were repaired and the meeting pavilion was repaired and painted. Rocks and debris at the camp's beach have been dredged out of the shallow water and hauled away. The dock and sundeck at the club were torn out and rebuilt, providing a bigger area for water sports.

Danville Correctional Center constructed visual aids, props and sets for various activities at the Boys and Girls Clubs and have supplied sports apparel to the youth in the clubs.

Enriching the lives of at-risk children by assisting youth organizations with physical improvements to facilities and providing good role models through employee volunteers has been a major focus for the department. However, the scope of community service provided by the department is wider than this

single goal. Providing free services for communities all

across the state has been another very rewarding activity for the department.

Providing work crews to rehab houses for the needy was another charitable project entered into this year in an attempt to

by Rita Crifasi



Corrections employees and other volunteers help with a cookout for youth involved with the Springfield Boy's and Girl's Clubs at Camp Sertoma on Lake Springfield.

reach out to the community. Work crews from the Illinois River Correctional Center completed reconstruction of two vacant houses for use by low income families in conjunction with Cephas Christian Housing, Inc. This non-profit organization serves as a conduit to promote positive social growth and self-reliance by providing housing and social development programs in concert with public and private sectors of the community.

Students in the building maintenance classes at the Lincoln and Logan Correctional Centers have completed rehabbing of two homes in Springfield's northeast side for Catholic Charities. These homes will be turned over to qualified low-income families through Catholic Charities.

Illinois prison inmates began recycling as many as one million discarded tires in the City of East St. Louis beginning Oct. 2. Under the direction and supervision of Illinois Correctional Industries personnel and security staff, inmates have been grading and sorting discarded tires which have accumulated in the city over time. Those that can be recycled by retreading or by inserting inner tubes are separated from those too worn for reuse. The unuseable tires are trucked to Monsanto, Inc. in Sauget or to Archer Daniels Midland in Decatur where they are mixed with coal and burned in these company's boilers under an experimental permit issued by the Illinois EPA.

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

The DOC crews have been assisted by crews and equipment donated by the Illinois Department of Transportation. Thousands of the tires have been temporarily stored in the parking lot of the old Assumption High School, which the department plans to convert into a correctional facility in the future. The project could save the city as much as \$1 million in clean-up costs. The work crews, who have removed 450 tons of used tires already, will be cleaning up tires and debris for at least another year.

Female inmates at the Logan Correctional Center are matching up 50,000 pairs of shoes donated by Wal-Mart to distribute to the needy. The shoes came with the pairs unmatched so the women have been working steadily to pair them up so they can be distributed to the less fortunate through an interdenominational group of volunteers called "Helpers in Christ." Father Peter Mascari of St. John Vianney Church in Sherman has been working with the group for the past 20 years. He approached the department about assisting in this charitable endeavor. Director Peters chose Logan CC to pilot the program with the intention of expand-

ing the program to other adult facilities once the mechanics have been worked out.

According to Logan CC Warden Dan Bosse, the shoe-sorting operation is a unique win-win program using the combined services of a large corporation, Corrections and the church. The wardens win because it provides jobs for inmates who don't have assignments, helping to keep them busy and out of trouble, the inmates feel good about themselves and, most importantly, the needy are being helped.

The City of East St. Louis is reaping the benefits of inmate work crews from Logan and Centralia Correctional Centers who have been working alongside St. Clair County Jail work crews cleaning up old tires, weeds and debris from the beleaguered city. The work is being done in conjunction with the "Operation New Spirit" beautification project implemented by Sister Cecilia Hellmann of East St. Louis. The project is aimed at revitalization of abandoned and debris-strewn areas of East St. Louis. The project is aimed at solving a problem that began after the city suspended trash collections in 1985 because of a lack of funds.

The inmates also have planted hundreds of flowers in blight-stricken areas of the city, and have planted 30,000 tulip bulbs in East St. Louis. The supervisor of the Lincoln CC greenhouse supervised the inmates' work in this program. Plants and flowers from greenhouses at several institutions as well as the Illinois Youth Center at Harrisburg were used for landscaping.

Another community outreach and beautification program, "Operation Weed and Seed," has benefitted from department assistance this year. The U.S. Attorney's Weed and Seed program is based out of Washington, D.C. Its goal is to help eliminate drug dealers in targeted communities, including sweeping the area for anyone wanted on warrants and arresting them. The work crews then go into the neighborhoods and cut the grass, plant flowers, clean out gutters on the homes, and plant trees and bushes. This is aimed at restoring residents' pride in areas that were previously neglected. Work crews from the Jacksonville, Taylorville, Lincoln and Logan Correctional Centers have been cleaning up the area surrounding several housing projects in Springfield. More than 20,000 man-hours were spent landscaping, painting, cutting grass and pulling weeds for this project over the summer months.

Inmate-planted and tended vegetable gardens at several prisons provide fresh



An inmate work crew and their instructor help with clean-up and remodeling work at the Lincoln Teen Center in Lincoln.

vegetables by the truckload to be distributed to the needy by not-for-profit local organizations. For example, the Centralia CC garden provided 2,000 pounds of vegetables to the Salvation Army to distribute to the needy. The Illinois River CC furnishes food for the less fortunate from two vegetable gardens at the center.

Western Illinois CC inmates enrolled in the building maintenance program built a second Stay Alive House to educate local school children about the dangers of fire and how to escape a smoke-filled or burning home. Jacksonville CC also has built a Learn Not To Burn House for school children in cooperation with the Jacksonville Fire Department and local businesses which supplied the needed equipment.

In other areas, Joliet Correctional Center work crews cleaned up expressways in the metropolitan Chicago area. Inmate workers also cleaned up 32 acres of state property adjacent to the Fairview Housing Project in Joliet.

Pontiac Correctional Center work crews continue to maintain soccer and football fields on the southeast side of the institution for use by community organizations. Each year, staff at the center provide x-ray screening of trick or treat goodies brought in by children of the Pontiac community at Halloween.

Robinson Correctional Center's public works crews provided approximately 15,600 manhours to community projects this year. Inmates also served as umpires in both Little League baseball games and for the local soccer league, saving the community thousands of dollars in umpire

fees. The Robinson Chamber of Commerce awarded the prison this year's "Outstanding Community Service Award" for its involvement in the community.

Community correctional center residents had a hand in numerous civic projects this fiscal year. The Decatur Community Correctional Center maintains an "Adopt-a-Spot" program to help with Decatur's Sparkle and Shine effort. During this fiscal year, the center's area of responsibility increased to include clean-up of a two-mile strip of highway. Residents also provided physical labor for clean-up activities at area festivals, painted houses for elderly citizens through the "Operation Bright Side" organization, and provided assistance to the Boys Club.

Fox Valley CCC residents helped raise funds for the local Boy Scout Troop by holding a carwash on center premises. Residents work three mornings each week at a local clothes pantry. In addition, 12 residents performed a rap routine written especially for a group of 35 juveniles at Aurora Township Services to help steer them from a life of crime.

Residents of the Jessie "Ma" Houston CCC assists the Illinois Department of Transportation and community by cleaning area parks and highways and donated taffy apples to the Boy and Girl Scouts of America. In addition, the center has continued its relationship with the "Starlight Foundation" which works with terminally ill children.

Joliet CCC residents provide lawn care and snow removal services for area senior citizens. The center also provided resi-

dents and staff supervision for the department's road crew program. Peoria CCC residents assisted with partial relocation of the Southside Mission, sorted donations for Goodwill Industries, relocated the Guardianship and Advocacy Services offices and assisted with the set-up and clean-up of area festivals as well as the Shriner's Circus.

Southern Illinois CCC residents spent two weeks providing relief to Marion tornado victims through the Marion Ministerial Alliance. They assisted the Red Cross blood drives by loading and unloading supplies. Residents spoke to problem youth five times this year as part of an SIU-sponsored Touch of Nature Spectrum Wilderness program, and assisted with the Special Olympics.

Urbana CCC residents do volunteer work at the Eastern Illinois Food Bank, the Salvation Army Homeless Shelter, and the Humane Society. In addition, they assisted in a number of clean-up projects in the community including maintenance work for the Don Moyer Boys and Girls Club. Staff often volunteer alongside the residents in these community projects.

Residents of Winnebago CCC volunteered their time to many local programs including the SHARE program, the Allen Chapel Soup Kitchen, and a food pantry, in addition to providing clean-up services for area events. Several residents with special skills have volunteered their services to remodel or repair two local churches.

The examples given above are only a small sample of the department's involvement in early childhood intervention programs and community service work. Although the activities of the work crews may be seen on a larger scale out in the communities, the number of individual staff contributions to community programs and youth activities are phenomenal.

"Whether assisting with community literacy programs, working for hospice programs, or serving as Boy Scout leaders, volunteer firefighters or Sunday School teachers, IDOC employees are out there, in force, providing positive role models and making invaluable personal contributions to their communities. They do this on a regular basis, for no pay, after working full-shifts in one of the nation's most stressful occupations—prison work," said Peters. "These individuals are to be commended for giving unselfishly of their time to help make the world a better place for all of us." □

Illinois Department of Corrections

Fiscal Year 1992

Annual Report

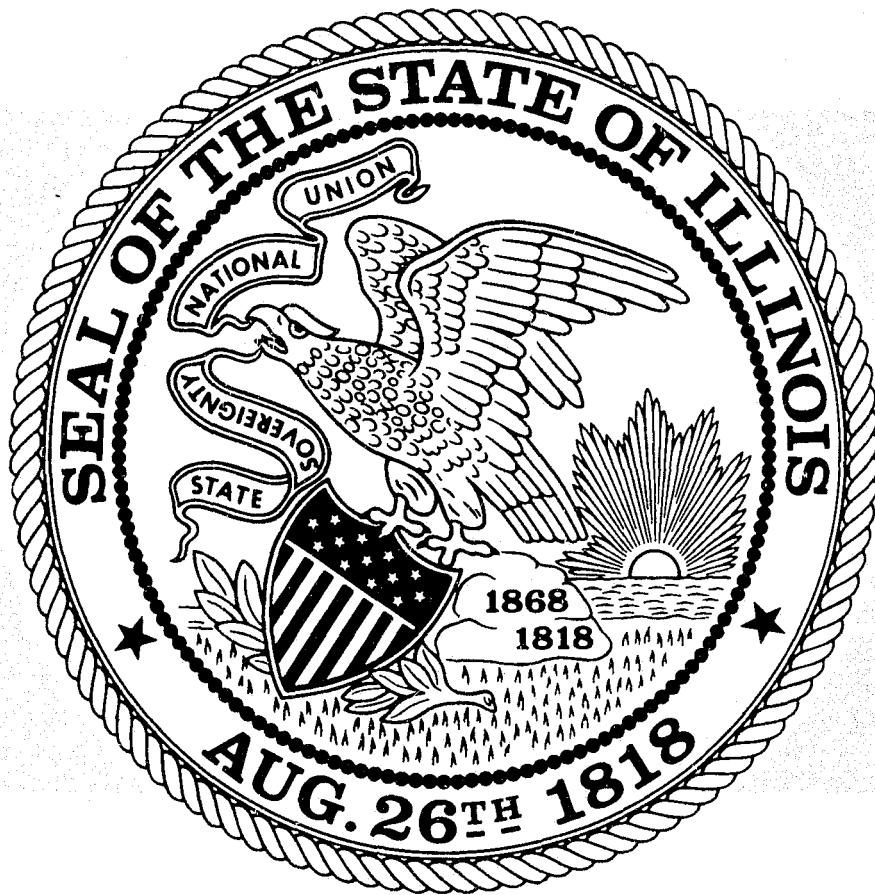
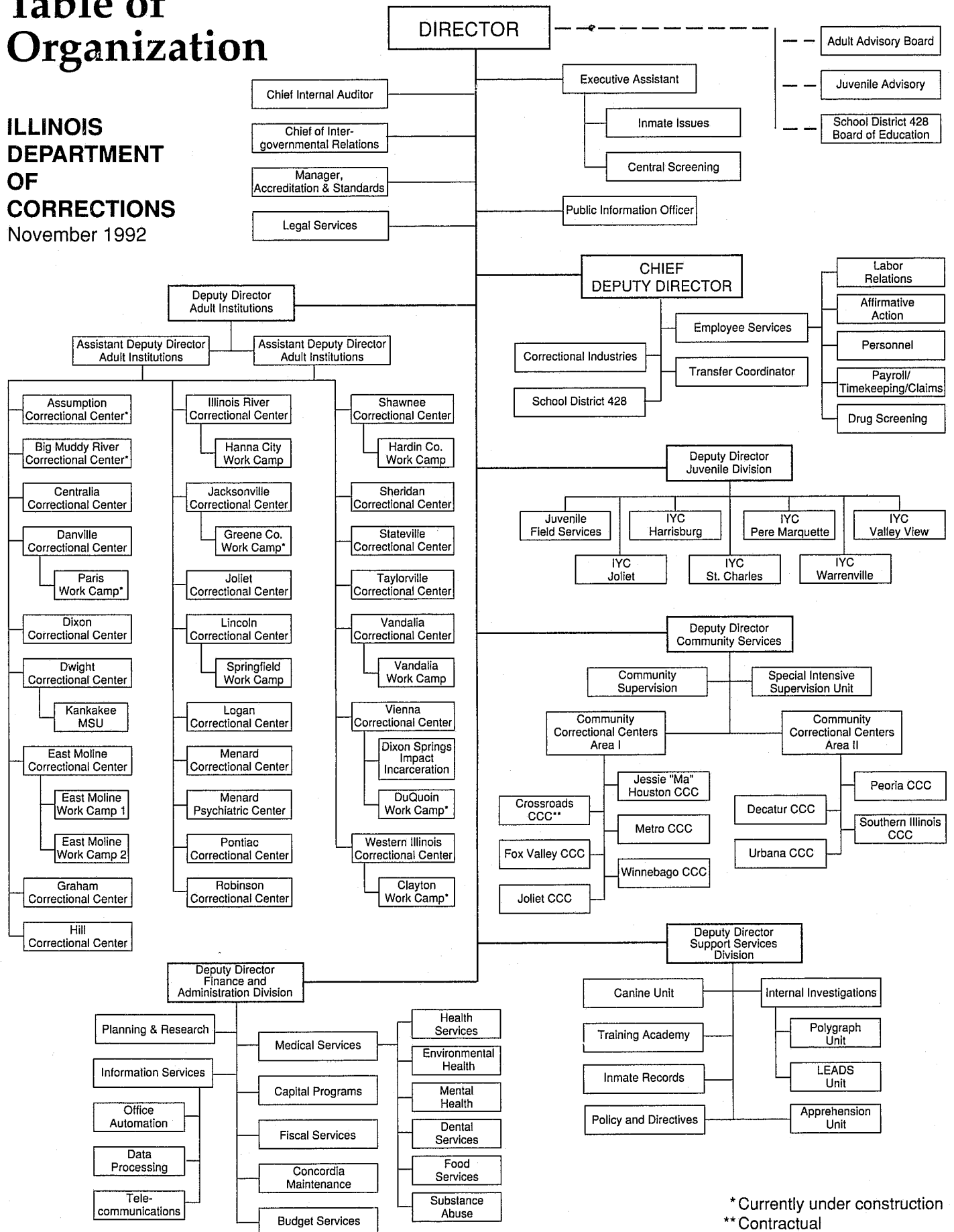


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**ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT
OF
CORRECTIONS**
November 1992



* Currently under construction
** Contractual

Facilities Map



FY 1992 News Notes

GOVERNOR FORMS PRISON CROWDING TASK FORCE

Governor Jim Edgar announced the formation of a special task force on prison crowding Feb. 6, and selected Anton Valukas, former U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, to lead it. Valukas will chair the 21-member Task Force on Crime and Corrections that includes representatives of law enforcement, community leaders, legal scholars, prison employees, judges and state legislators.

"We need to find innovative, cost-effective alternatives to building one prison after another," the Governor said. "Those of us who are charged with protecting the public safety should not only be tougher but also be smarter. We need to assure that violent offenders remain locked up while others are better prepared to re-enter society. We need to make sure that prison employees, as well as the general public, are protected to the greatest extent possible."

The governor directed that a final report be issued Dec. 31, 1992. □

MID-YEAR CUTS TRIM \$7.2 MILLION AT CORRECTIONS

The General Assembly cut department funding by \$7.2 million in a mid-year adjustment in response to revenue shortfalls caused by the national recession. The reductions were made by delaying the opening of a new 200-bed work release center in Chicago, cutting school district programs, providing for a hiring lag at several institutions, imposing line item cuts, and delaying new Correctional Industries initiatives.

Karl Becker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Administration and Planning, pointed out the department has already made great strides toward lowering the state's budget deficit.

"Despite a significantly higher inmate population level in the first six months of the year, the department has actually spent \$4 million less than it did for the same period of time last year. In addition, the department has made dramatic reductions in administrative costs. Staffing in the General Office is down 13% from last year," Becker said. □

DISTURBANCES NOW IN MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS

The type of disturbances that used to only happen at maximum security prisons are now affecting the state's medium security facilities. On May 19, five inmates were admitted to the prison infirmary at Danville CC for minor injuries after approximately 30 inmates were involved in a disturbance in which fights broke out and tables were broken. The fray was an extension of an argument between two inmates. A show of force by security staff was needed to quell the disturbance.

On May 28, approximately 200 inmates refused to return to their cells for a head-count at Shawnee CC. Tactical units from Shawnee CC and Vienna CC were called in to return the inmates to their cells. No staff or inmates were injured in the two-hour incident. In both incidents, the facilities were locked-down and searched for weapons and contraband. □

TASK FORCE ISSUES INTERIM REPORT ON CROWDING

The Governor's Task Force on Crime and Corrections issued an interim report June 3 which recommended the opening of newly constructed correctional facilities, completing the conversion of a former East St. Louis high school to a minimum security prison and imposing a moratorium on legislation creating new, non-probationable offenses. A final report will be submitted to the Governor in December.

In its interim report, the task force recommended spending \$21 million to open the 952-bed Big Muddy River Correctional Center, a medium-security prison near Mt. Vernon; four work camps in Clayton (150 beds), DuQuoin (200 beds), Paris (200 beds) and Greene County (200 beds); and a 200-bed work release center in Chicago. The task force also recommends completing the conversion of the former Assumption High School building in East St. Louis to a 560-bed, minimum-security prison.

The report urges the General Assembly to reject sentence enhancements or new mandatory prison sentences for nonviolent crimes without funding increases. □

COMPETITIVE BIDS CUT \$1.5 MILLION FROM HEALTH CARE BILLS AT 7 AGENCY FACILITIES

Director Howard A. Peters III reported the department will save \$1.5 million in health care costs at seven facilities in FY1993.

"The department is continually looking for ways to save tax dollars. We asked for new bids for health care services at seven southern facilities in January and received eight proposals. The low bidder, Glenbeigh of Jupiter, Fla., was substantially below the others and is \$1.5 million below FY1993 projected spending," said Peters.

"As was the case recently with re-bidding for electronic detention programming, competition among vendors served the taxpayer by reducing the costs for inmate health care. The department will continue to seek ways to reduce the cost of incarcerating a record number of adults in state prisons especially in light of the tight fiscal situation facing state government," he added.

The \$7.5 million contract covers health care services at the Centralia, Graham, Vandalia, Shawnee, Vienna and Big Muddy River Correctional Centers as well as the Illinois Youth Center at Harrisburg. Peters noted that the department conducted a thorough review of the eight proposals including costs, financial status and references, and a clinical evaluation of the health delivery systems. There were no Illinois-based primary bidders.

"Although the low cost was the primary factor in awarding the contract to Glenbeigh, we were also impressed by the firm's expertise in alcohol, drug and mental health treatment programs. In addition, Glenbeigh has a history of strong community involvement and support. The firm will offer its 'wellness' and education programs to staff and inmates at each of the facilities and to the communities it serves," said Peters. □



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 Division

Karl R. Becker
Deputy Director
Division of Finance and
Administration

David C. Watkins
Deputy Director
Division of Support Services

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 staff of the Public Information Office worked diligently this year to respond to a large number of public and media inquiries. Three public information officers and a secretary fielded approximately 20,000 telephone inquiries during the year and responded to more than 100 written requests for public information. In addition, staff accompanied the media on more than 24 tours of correctional facilities throughout the state and were involved in the planning and implementation of numerous public events for the department.

Generating public interest in the department and its programs is one of the office's main objectives. Staff were successful in efforts this year, securing three outstanding media pieces and a large number of newspaper articles and television spots. The Copley Press, Statehouse Bureau, published a 16-page full-color supplement with no advertisements on prison crowding June 28. It is the first time Copley Press covered a state agency in such depth. The supplement went out to more than 250,000 households. Chicago-based WBBM TV (CBS) aired a major four-part series on the department in May that studied crowding and its effect on employees. In addition, CBS and ABC affiliates in Peoria aired a news series on the department and the CBS station broadcast a half-hour documentary on crowding.

The office continues to publish the department's eight-page monthly newsletter, "Perspectives," and the 25-30

page quarterly newsmagazine, "INSIGHT into Corrections." Staff also write the agency's annual report and other reports and documents.

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.

In January, 1992, seven adult facilities and one juvenile facility appeared 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 participated 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 FY1992, 10 Illinois facilities began the process of accreditation or re-accreditation.

According to **Legal Services**, there were 522 lawsuits filed by inmates against department employees during FY 1992. Significant categories of litigation included complaints concerning discipline, health care, use of force and protection. Over 1,000 inmate cases are pending in federal court and over 560 cases are pending before the Illinois Court of Claims.

Significant legal decisions included: LISA RUHL CARTER v. BUSCHER, HELTSLEY, MCKINNEY, et al. The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court which dismissed claims against employees of the Department of Corrections and the Illinois State Police. The case involved the circumstances surrounding the shooting of former DOC employee Raymond

Ruhl when DOC and State Police attempted to arrest Ruhl for solicitation to have his wife murdered. During the arrest, Mr. Ruhl shot and killed a State Police officer. Mrs. Ruhl sued state officials for \$3 million dollars. She alleged that the Fourth Amendment prohibits creating a foreseeably dangerous situation in which to arrest a suspect. The 7th Circuit disagreed, finding "pre-seizure conduct is not subject to Fourth Amendment scrutiny".

SHANGO v. JURICH. The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the lower court's judgment that Stateville provides constitutionally adequate access to the courts and that \$1 was the appropriate remedy for violation of Shango's procedural due process rights in a 1980 disciplinary hearing.

VANSKIKE v. PETERS. The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court and found that prisoners are not "employees" under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act and that neither DOC nor the State of Illinois acts as an "employer" with respect to inmates.

SEDDENS v. MCGINNIS. (Unpublished Opinion). The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the district court's dismissal of a complaint filed by an inmate which alleged that the warden's failure to segregate prisoners infected with the HIV virus violated his civil rights. The court found that the prison's housing policy did not amount to deliberate indifference to the inmate's health and safety needs.

STEADING v. THOMPSON. The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court which found it was not cruel and unusual punishment to subject an inmate to secondary tobacco smoke within a DOC institution. The court found that secondary tobacco smoke is common in offices, restaurants and other public places throughout the United States and the rest of the world and the Eighth Amendment did not envision smoke as a "punishment".

DUANE v. LANE. The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals found the district court correctly ruled that defendants did not inflict cruel and unusual punishment for their failure to prevent one inmate from throwing scalding liquid on another inmate. The court held that a prisoner alleging that prison officials inflicted cruel and unusual punishment must demonstrate that those officials actually wished him harm or, at least, were totally unconcerned with his welfare.

The mission of the **Internal Fiscal Audit Unit** is to provide the Director of the Department of Corrections and other agency managers with a high degree of comfort and assurance regarding the quality of audit

activities. The operational goal of the unit is to accomplish its mission while following the Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and complying with the Fiscal Control and Internal Auditing Act.

The Fiscal Control and Internal Auditing Act requires audits of major systems of internal accounting and administrative control conducted on a periodic basis so that all major systems are reviewed at least once every two years. During fiscal year 1992, the Internal Fiscal Audit Unit completed approximately 40 audit projects, including tool control audits at the adult correctional centers. Through the review of external audit results, completion of internal audits and updating internal control questionnaires, the Internal Fiscal Audit Unit coordinated the annual certification of the status of internal controls within the department.

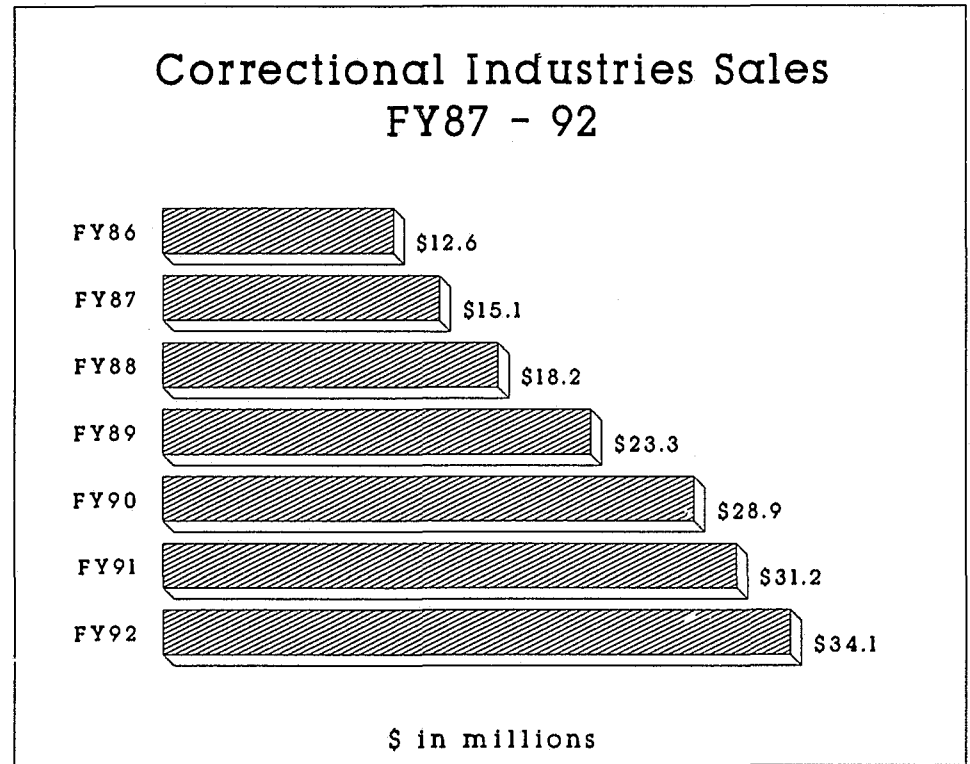
As the department's operations and programs become more varied and complex, effective internal control plays a critical role in assisting managers to fulfill their assigned responsibilities. The Internal Fiscal Audit Unit makes independent appraisals of the operations and controls within subdivisions 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.

With the growth in the number of facilities and the increased complexity of functions and programs, audit planning is based more and more on risk assessment, i.e., the possibility that events will occur within the audit scope that are harmful to the organization and/or are detrimental to the achievement of the organization's goals. Although the audit plan for fiscal year 1992 emphasized correctional centers and youth centers, other audits and special projects were performed as assignment decisions were influenced by various risk factors.

Internal auditing adds value to the department by assisting employees in the effective discharge of their responsibilities. To this end, internal auditing can furnish them with analysis, appraisals, recommendations, counsel and information concerning the activities reviewed. The Internal Fiscal Audit Unit has continued to stress that audits should not focus on the number of findings reported but rather on the benefits derived from implementing recommendations.

The **Executive Assistant** in the Office of the Director has supervision responsibility over the Office of Inmate Issues and the Central Screening Office.

The **Office of Inmate Issues** has the responsibility of overseeing the administration of inmate disciplinary programs, includ-



ing training of institutional staff and the Director's level approval of restorations and revocation of good conduct credits and statutory good time. Committed persons' final appellate level resolution of grievances also are a major portion of the office's responsibilities through hearings by the Administrative Review Board. Publication issues involving clear and present danger to the security of the facility and the persons therein, and determinations of whether or not a publication meets the U.S. Supreme Court definition of obscenity are within the scope of the Central Publication Review Committee.

Final resolutions of the committed persons' Tort Claims is another responsibility of this unit. The unit also handles communications with the committed persons' families, attorneys, friends, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Attorney Generals' Office, other elected officials and the general public. This office has also been heavily involved with training and/or presentations for staff and other entities in the areas of committed persons' discipline and grievance handling, volunteers, multicultural diversity and Americans with Disabilities Act.

The **Administrative Review Board** conducts face-to-face hearings as well as file reviews regarding committed persons' grievances. The board reviewed 6,287 grievances in FY1992, in the Adult, Juvenile, and Community Services Divisions. Of these reviews, 1,443 were in favor of the inmate and 4,844 were denied.

Restoration and revocation requests for the

committed persons' good conduct credits or statutory good time reflect there were 4,146 requests for revocation of time. In contrast, there were 7,083 requests to restore committed persons' time. The total number of requests handled by the unit was 11,229 in FY1992.

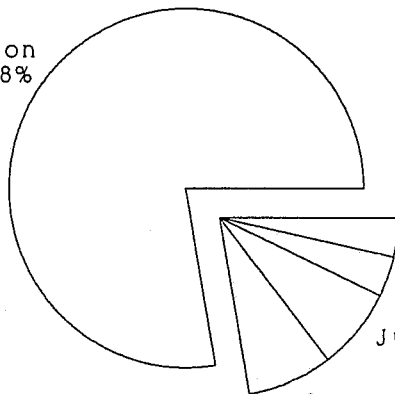
The Central Publication Review Committee has a role to review publications from the free community sent to committed person which may pose a concern of being a clear and present danger to the security of the institution and the persons therein or a publication may meet the definition set by the United States Supreme Court regarding obscenity. There were 639 reviews conducted in FY1992 by the committee of the publications reviewed; 98 were found to be non-sensitive issues and were allowed to be given to the committed person.

The Tort Claim process for the committed person provides for reimbursement when there is loss or damage to personal property when substantiated as occurring by staff mishandling. The Office of Inmate Issues conducts reviews to verify the facts so reimbursements can be authorized. In FY1992, there were 314 claims providing \$14,465.85 in reimbursement.

Communication with committed persons' families, attorneys, elected local, state, and federal officials, and the public is a function of this unit. In FY1992, there were over 4,065 phone calls of this nature received in the unit. The correspondences received in FY1992 numbered approximately 20,000 pieces of

Total Expenditures

Adult Division
\$438,890.3 78%



Community Services

\$19,808 4%

School District

\$20,386.9 4%

Juvenile Division

\$41,995.5 7%

General Office

\$43,595.6 8%

Fiscal Year 1992 Expenditures
(Total = \$564,676.3 thousand)

mail.

For this unit, FY1992 has seen an increase in the coordination of volunteers. This office provides technical support, assistance in training volunteers, and providing information on resources for the institutions. The resources may be from other state agencies, the private sector, and non-profit agencies. In FY1992, the department had 9,026 volunteers who contributed 171,494 hours. Based on figures from the National Volunteer Center, this equated to services in the amount of more than \$1.8 million.

The Office of Inmate Issues is also designed as the coordination point for all committed persons' complaints pertaining to the Americans With Disabilities Act. The office has been an integral part of assisting in the implementation of the federal law to ensure compliance.

The Coordinator of Inmate Issues also functions as the Director's designee approving involuntary boot camp terminations and all boot camp certificates. In FY1992, 595 boot camp completion certifications were processed. Sixty-seven involuntary boot camp terminations were approved.

The Central Screening Office conducts all testing for security staff positions in both the adult and juvenile facilities operated by the agency.

The Central Screening Office scheduled 9,623 applicants to be tested for correctional officer and youth supervisor trainee positions during FY1992. Of those scheduled, 4,219 were tested, with 2,470 (58%) passing

the required examinations.

During FY1992, 673 security officer applicants were hired throughout the state by both adult and juvenile facilities.

Office of the Chief Deputy Director

Illinois Correctional Industries

Illinois Correctional Industries for FY1992 again achieved significant growth in sales, product lines, service and inmate assignments in FY1992. This growth, in keeping with ICI's statutory mandates, reflects attention to the needs of the Department of Corrections, the State of Illinois, and its taxpayers.

Illinois Correctional Industries has recognized its role as a means of moderating costs of prisoner incarceration by holding down expenses for products required by the department. Since inmate food represents a large cost to the department, Industries has continued its expansion into food processing operations. The ICI bakery at Illinois River Correctional Center completed its first full year of operation, supplying the total requirement of bread, rolls, and buns to 21 correctional centers. The food processing operation at Western Illinois Correctional Center, which Industries put on line for the second half of FY1992, began supplying processed meat products to correctional centers statewide.

ICI coordinates its production in a system of vertical integration in order to respond to the orders of the department in the most effi-

cient manner. For example, some products required by the department are produced at Western with meat components provided by Hill Correctional Industries, to complete orders accepted by Menard Farm Industries. This cooperation among different industry operations results in a savings in the cost of the product provided to the department.

Industries has continued to emphasize the importance of paying careful attention to the needs of its customers and has developed innovative and flexible approaches designed to assist customers in solving problems. Industries marketing representatives make personal contacts with customer groups in order to ensure that their needs are met in an efficient and professional manner. The Jacksonville Correctional Industries' telemarketing operation works to determine customer needs, assess product and service satisfaction, and assist in sales.

In keeping with the growing concern about protecting the environment, Industries is responding with programs to recycle tire carcasses through tire recapping and tire clean up programs. The tire clean up program has made a major effort in cooperation with the Department of Energy and Natural Resources, the Environmental Protection Agency, and local officials, to remove a significant number of tire carcasses from regional clean-ups, and from East St. Louis. Efforts to turn used carcasses into useful products, such as playground turf, are being actively pursued. Removing asbestos from the environment is also receiving attention from Industries through the asbestos abatement program that is removing asbestos from facilities throughout the state.

Correctional Industries does not use state funds for operations, but maintains its fiscal integrity through sales of products and services. It is an important correctional program operated in accordance with approved business principles.

School District 428

On June 30, 1992, School District 428 completed its 21st year of providing educational services to the Illinois Department of Corrections' student population. During FY1992, crowding continued to present serious problems to both the department and School District 428. During the year, approximately 4,300 inmates who expressed an interest in entering educational programs were placed on waiting lists in the Adult Division. By the end of FY1992, the student population in the juvenile division had soared to 1,400 and the adult population was over 30,000.

Students participating in educational programs continue to show positive levels of achievement by earning 798 School District 428 vocational certificates, 91 bachelor

degrees, 368 associate degrees, 1,724 college vocational certificates, 183 eighth grade diplomas, and eight high school diplomas. Programs funded through both state and federal sources allow 730 instructional and support staff to provide services to the more than 24,000 incarcerated students.

Educational good conduct credits (EGCC) continues its positive impact on crowding by allowing inmates who successfully complete literacy, academic, vocational, or college educational goals to earn credits toward early release. During FY1992, students completed 5,600 EGCC contracts resulting in 108,000 days of sentence reduction. The EGCC program, implemented within the department on Dec. 1, 1990, continues to receive national recognition. Information on this innovative program has been shared with 20 states. Educational good conduct credits are extremely important to School District 428 because it provides an incentive for students to enter educational programs and work diligently to achieve educational goals.

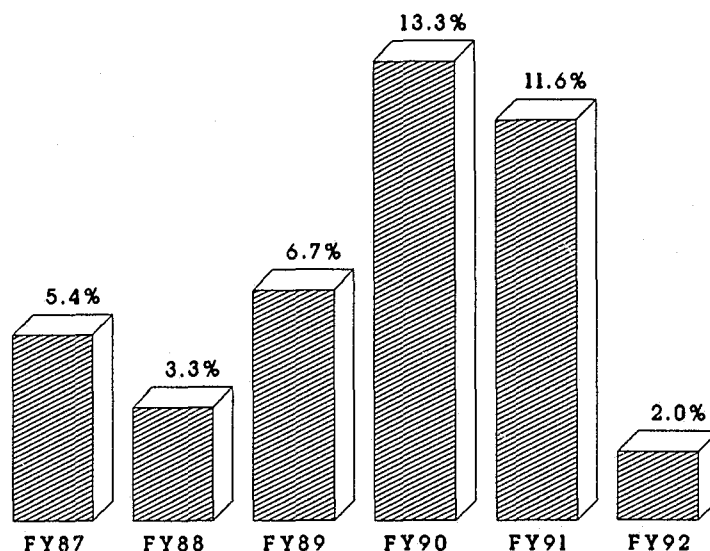
Inmates entering the Adult Division take the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE), a standardized achievement test to determine program placement. The TABE is administered by the education department at four reception centers, with necessary follow-up testing conducted after the inmate reaches his/her assigned facility. During FY1992, 17,998 inmates were administered the TABE; of those tested, 29% (5,184) scored below the sixth grade achievement level in reading and math.

For the fourth consecutive year, School District 428 experienced an increase in the number of GED candidates and certificates awarded. Of the 2,680 inmates tested for the GED in FY1992, 1,935 were issued GED certificates. This correlates to a success rate of 72.2%. Students taking the GED exam must prove readiness by completing the GED practice test at a high level. The number of students who were awarded certificates increased by 19% over last fiscal year.

Roosevelt University continues to offer baccalaureate programs to students at nine adult facilities throughout the state. Since the inception of the Roosevelt University college program in 1989, 154 students have earned bachelor degrees. Of those graduates, 53 have returned to the free community. To date, no student who has been released and earned a Roosevelt University degree while incarcerated has returned to the Illinois Department of Corrections.

Throughout FY1992, School District 428 staff worked closely with the Community Services Division to develop the PreStart program, designed to provide each inmate with 30 hours of instruction prior to the inmate's

Increase in Expenditures



release. The curriculum 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 (IDP) to help direct them after release toward the achievement of their personal goals.

School District 428 developed, then implemented, procedures that address transition goals and services for disabled students and regular education students in the Juvenile Division. Appropriate transition services are developed around the primary goals of continued education, vocational skill training, community living alternatives and employment upon release. Individualized transition plans have the potential for providing necessary services that will help the student meet goals while incarcerated and help the individual make a successful reintegration. In FY1992, a cumulative total of 1,442 transition plans have been developed, including 545 students in the Juvenile Division.

In addition to regular employment within facilities or central office, School District 428 employees contributed their time as community volunteers. Volunteer activities included fundraising, coaching various sports teams, church-related activities, scout troop leadership, chairing organizational committees, educational advocates, emergency medical technician, rebuilding homes for the homeless, voter registration, board memberships, and environmental activities.

Each month, the school district provides

educational services to 8,700 adults and 1,335 juveniles in a wide 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 School District 428. Greater efficiency of operation, innovative program delivery systems, and the acquisition of new funding sources are continuing endeavors of School District 428. Recognized as a national leader in correctional education, School District 428 is resolved to enhance the quality and scope of educational programming by preparing students for a successful reintegration to society.

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. This 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 employees with disabilities.

The Central Personnel Office has actively responded to numerous inquiries from interested Illinois citizens concerning testing, grading and eligibility for hire at the soon to be open Big Muddy River Correctional Center. Applications were sent to hundreds of prospective applicants. A file is being maintained in the Personnel Office for all those persons who have submitted resumes/applications for titles other than correctional officer trainees. These applications will be shared with the new warden once appointed.

Many requests for transfer have been entered into the RC-06 transfer tracking system in order to accurately and timely release names to the requested institution. Approximately 370 RC-06 transfer requests have been received for the Big Muddy River Correctional Center.

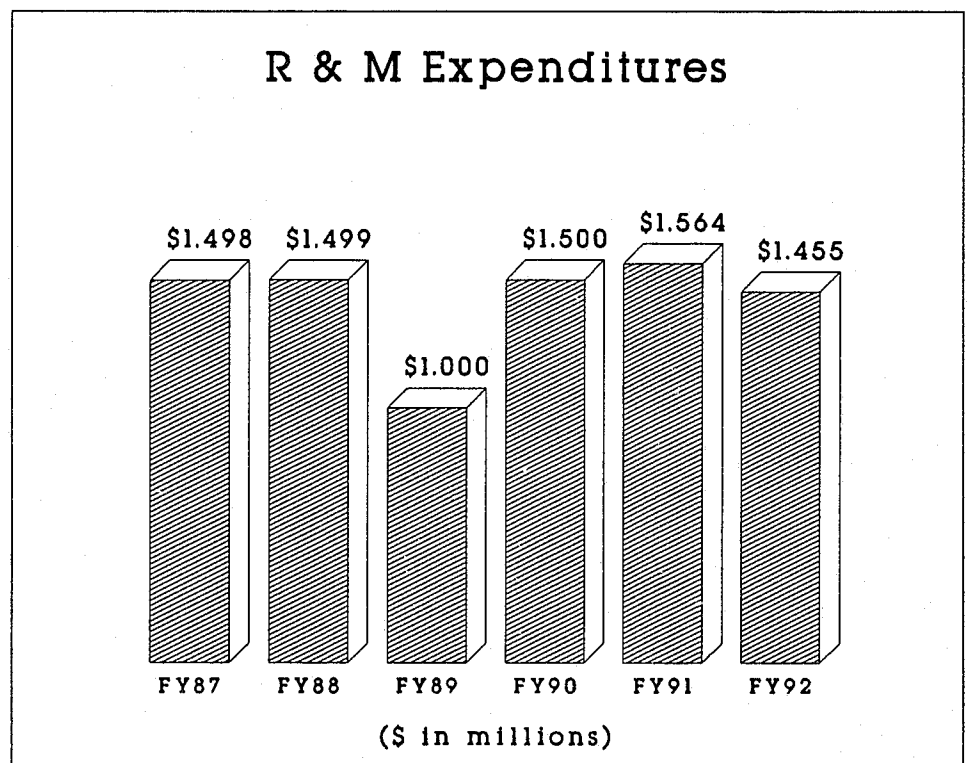
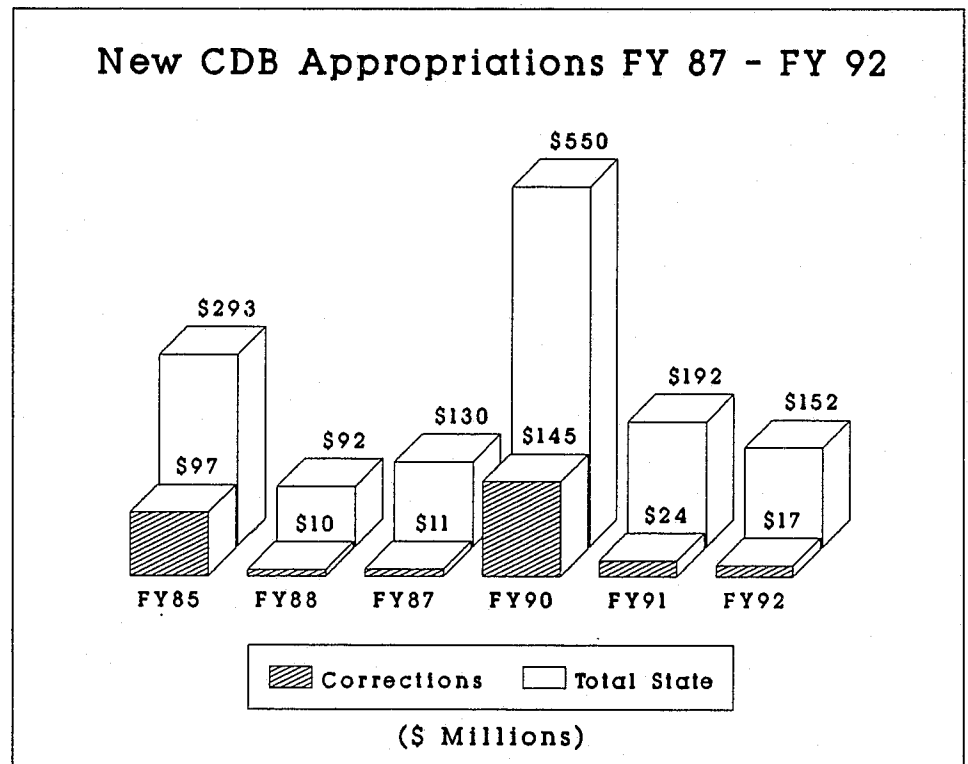
The annual Personnel Seminar was held in May at the Training Academy with 78 corrections employees in attendance. The seminar proved to be a success and many positive comments were received from the participants.

In the classification area, the office reviewed all clerical positions to ensure the proper option is on file for each clerical employee. Whether typing, steno, computer, or general clerical, each position has been reviewed with the supervisor to ensure the correct requirement exists for each job description. In addition, the office has begun the process of producing facility organizational changes with computer software. This method will provide for much easier correction and updating as individuals and organizational units change.

In June, 1992, a training class for insurance preparers was conducted for three days in the Central Office. This class was for new preparers and for training a secretary or other personnel to answer basic questions of the employees at their location.

Central Personnel Office answered many questions for those employees who elected early retirement and processed a great deal of paperwork to assure that the retiree would receive his/her annuity checks in a timely manner.

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

the result of a work related injury. This includes loss of wages due to disability, hospital and treatment expenses, and any other reasonable cost related to the injury.

The Transfer Coordinator's Office coordinates the initial and subsequent security and placement designations of all adult inmates within the Illinois Department of Corrections. This currently encompasses 23, soon to be 24, adult institutions, 10 work

release centers, Electronic Detention and the Impact Incarceration Program.

Inmates are moved on a daily basis through the statewide coordination of the Central Transportation Unit. This consists of a fleet of 17 buses as well as a cargo van and backup vehicle for each bus. Over 3,000 inmates and up to 1,500 correctional officer trainees are moved each month.

The office is involved from the reception to the release of each inmate in a number of ways. The office determines not only the initial placement, but also the continued placement and movement throughout an inmate's period of incarceration. This process involves the review of each inmate's file to determine the appropriate placement. That includes a balance between inmate needs and the protection and safety of the public. With the current population, the office reviews over 6,000 transfer requests a month.

In addition, the office is responsible for overseeing the awarding of meritorious good time and supplemental meritorious good time. Over 300,000 days of MGT, SMGT and educational good conduct credits are processed each month. This review of good time assists in alleviating crowding by providing a release vehicle for inmates.

Another means used to help address the population problem is the screening and coordinating of the inmates to be placed in the Impact Incarceration Program, community correctional centers, and the Electronic Detention Program. There are currently over 2,000 inmates participating in these alternative programs.

The maximum segregation status program and the special management unit are monitored by this office as well as coordinating the movement of inmates deemed to be extremely high escape risks. Hundreds of inmates are moved each month to facilitate court writs. Over 1,000 pieces of correspondence are answered by this office per month.

The Transfer Coordinator's office is also in charge of the Central Office motor pool. This includes the scheduling and maintenance of all automobiles for the Concordia Complex plus servicing of executive staff automobiles.

Division of Finance and Administration

The Planning and Research Unit continues to provide data analysis, program evaluation, and policy analysis to support staff in their decision-making process. During FY1992, a great deal of time and attention has been devoted to supporting the Governor's Task Force on Crime and Corrections.

Data and associated analysis helps define the issues, weigh the options, and project

potential outcomes, giving the decision-maker more confidence in making difficult choices.

Over this past year, analysis of intermediate sanctions and how they may be applied in the Illinois criminal justice system has been conducted by Planning and Research staff. Program evaluations of the Impact Incarceration Program, residential drug treatment programs, and PreStart are in progress.

One staff member has been working closely with the Transfer Coordinator's Office and Capital Programs Unit to clearly identify and define capacity limits of institutions. His work has helped clearly define the outstanding issues concerning the infrastructure of the department.

Other staff have worked together to prepare numerous documents and presentations for the director, to legislators and the 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 and have 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.

All of these individuals have analyzed hundreds of legislative bills, numerous research requests and responded to hundreds of information requests. In addition to their department duties, staff of Planning and Research are also actively involved in volun-

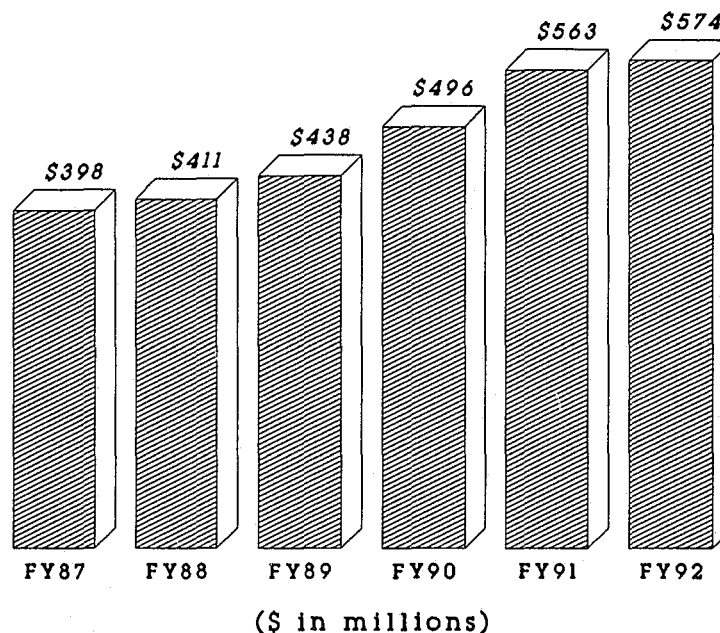
teer activities. One staff member is the treasurer of the Illinois Correctional Association and worked on the program committee. Another staff member is the employee assistance referral coordinator. She assists employees, not only in General Office, but in neighboring institutions in obtaining assistance in dealing with personal problems. A third individual is the agency's SECA coordinator and is working to inform all department employees about this particular program. And finally, two of the employees volunteer for community activities such as Air Rendezvous.

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 department-wide computer systems and is divided into three parts: design and maintenance, user coordination, and operations. Nearly 50 professional and technical employees staff 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.

Total Appropriations



In FY1992, the section worked with the Fiscal Services Unit to evaluate and procure a software package to manage Locally Held Funds. This package will be modified and piloted at the Graham Correctional Center in FY1993. This package will integrate Inmate Payroll, Trust Fund, Commissary Sales, and Commissary Inventory into one microcomputer based system. Moving these systems from the mainframe computer to microcomputers will save the department over \$250,000 annually, as well as expand functions.

Also in FY1992, the Data Processing Section developed new applications to manage the growing inmate population. The new Call Pass and Activity Card components of the Offender Tracking System will improve control of inmate movement in all facilities.

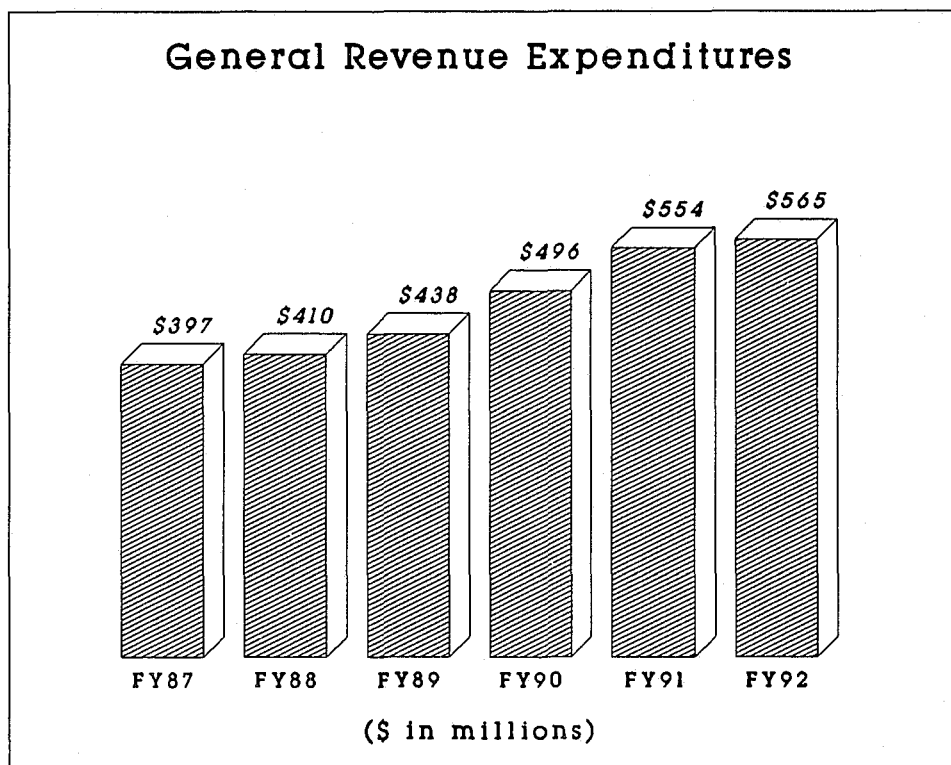
Much of inmate payroll was automated as part of the Offender Tracking System in FY1992. This project saves facilities many hours of manual calculations and provides faster payroll processing with fewer errors. In FY1993, this module will be integrated with the new Locally Held Funds System.

The Data Processing Section made many needed changes in existing systems including changes to the Offender Tracking System required to initiate the PreStart Program. The Juvenile Tracking System was modified to accommodate many new changes in the sentencing laws.

Information was downloaded for the first time from the Offender Tracking System to medical care providers to allow them to ship individualized pharmacy packages to inmates from a centralized warehouse. This new process reduces the cost of the service to the department. A centralized database of inmate call information from all facilities with call monitoring systems was established to provide statewide investigation and analysis.

During the year, user coordination provided all community correctional centers with ongoing training for the population count and the visitors subsystems in the Offender Tracking System. Over 400 other users were trained in the various data processing systems. Training was provided either at the user's facility or in the Information Services Unit's classroom. User coordination also responded to 159 special requests for information resulting in unique reports primarily from the offender and juvenile tracking 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 now supports a network of over



1,000 work stations and 200 printers.

The Office Automation Section is responsible for local processing. Local processing includes the use of spreadsheets, microcomputer databases, and word processing. The section has also been responsible for the design, installation, and operation of all the department's local area networks.

In FY1992, the **Office Automation Section** designed and installed a new local area network at the Centralia Correctional Center. Networks were also planned for installation at ten other facilities which will be implemented in FY1993.

The Office Automation Section provided technical support and maintenance for the ten local area networks already installed in the department. These network tie together over 600 microcomputer work stations. The section also supports 20 IBM 5520 word processing systems which are made up of over 200 work stations.

The Office Services staff in Office Automation are responsible for mail delivery, forms and records management, and microfilming. During FY1992, the mail room handled over 320,000 pounds of first class and messenger mail.

The **Telecommunications Section** is responsible for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of the telephone, radio, and security television systems used by the department. In total, there are over 10,000 pieces of telecommunications equipment in the department worth over \$7 million.

During the year, the section continued to

repair radio equipment in its three shops. This program has saved the department well over \$1 million to date.

The program of replacing outdated radio equipment with state-of-the-art equipment, which is much more economical to maintain, continued. Only one adult and two juvenile facilities remain to complete the program.

The radio shop staff installed the fiber optic cable for the local area network at Central Office and assisted with the installation at the Centralia Correctional Center. The shop's staff provided maintenance of all the inmate telephone call monitoring equipment in the department.

The telecommunications staff also planned and supervised the installation of telephone system upgrades at the East Moline and Logan Correctional Centers, and at IYC-St. Charles, IYC-Harrisburg, and the Dixon Springs Impact Incarceration Program. They also planned and supervised the installation of the automated operator at Concordia Court, reducing the number of operators required at the complex.

The **Office of Health Services** is responsible for the oversight and clinical supervision of all health and mental health services including the additional areas of substance abuse services, environmental and occupational health, fire safety and dietary management.

Quality Assurance programming was again a major emphasis with a transition from Quality Assurance to Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) and complete

revision of the Quality Assurance manual to a CQI format. Additionally, Health Services staff participated in CQI training provided by the National Academy for Corrections. Training has now been conducted for institutional health care professionals focusing on the CQI philosophy of evaluation of processes rather than problems.

A number of adult institutions have continued to be successful in achieving accreditation under the Ambulatory Care Standards of JCAHO bringing the total number of accredited institutions to six. The department continues to remain the only state system to have any institutions accredited by the JCAHO.

The agency continues to realize growth in patients with end stage renal disease requiring hemodialysis. Therefore, plans have been initiated to expand the program capabilities at the Graham Correctional Center from two units to four with additional nephrologist and support services.

In addition, increased efforts were directed to other special needs of handicapped and/or chronically ill inmates. Long-term planning was initiated to address the agency's current and future needs. New facility plans were revised to include handicapped accessibility issues for inmates, staff and visitors.

The monitoring of HIV infected persons continues to demonstrate ever increasing number of infected inmates. A protocol has been developed to promote identification and subsequent treatment for those persons infected. New treatment methods are continually being evaluated and implemented when appropriate.

HIV seroprevalence studies that are funded by the Centers for Disease Control through the Illinois Department of Public Health are continuing. The HIV seroprevalence rate in males was 3.57% in 1992, a decrease from 4.15% in 1991. A complete study involving female inmates during intake also demonstrated a decrease in numbers infected. One adolescent youth was identified as being HIV antibody positive in 1991.

Health Services has determined that AIDS education continues to be the only weapon available to prevent this disease. A communicable disease curriculum with an emphasis on HIV prevention was recently updated and expanded. The new 1992 OSHA regulations involving occupational exposure to blood-borne pathogens is a component of the curriculum. The curriculum targets prevention of exposure to both hepatitis and AIDS for all employees.

AIDS education programs for inmates con-

tinue to be provided. The inmate first receives this program during processing in reception and classification. A multitude of videotapes are available both in English and Spanish. Pamphlets are also provided that are available in English and Spanish. AIDS education is offered during orientation to each facility and then monthly by health care providers. A three-hour pre-release education program has been offered to all women, juveniles, and men at Sheridan Correctional Center for the past two years. This program is presented by a Department of Public Health AIDS educator and an ex-offender. It has been funded by Centers for Disease Control through the Illinois Department of Public Health. This program has been well received, and statistical data reveals positive behavior change. A grant proposal has been initiated to continue and expand this program to reach all inmates exiting the department.

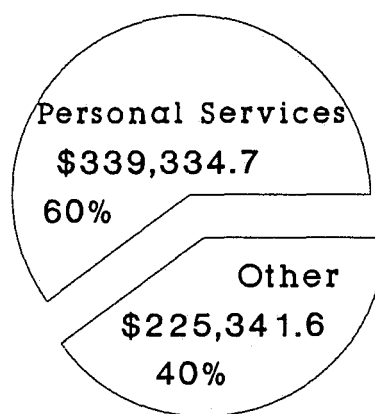
Tuberculosis is a disease that was predicted to be eliminated by the year 2000; but, due to ever-increasing numbers of persons in society using drugs, being homeless, and/or being immunocompromised by HIV infections, the numbers of TB infections are increasing instead of declining. The Office of Health Services has aggressively evaluated and changed policy to better identify and treat persons infected with TB. Respiratory isolation rooms in correctional center infirmaries have been evaluated for negative air pressure. Those areas without adequate ventilation systems have been corrected to pro-

vide appropriate respiratory isolation. NIOSH-approved masks are available for use. In addition, a tuberculosis screening program for employees began in FY1992 and will continue on an annual basis.

Environmental health and safety issues have become more complex and challenging with the increase in the inmate population. Crowding adds to the risk of accidental injuries and the transmission of infectious diseases. In response to this, the Office of Environmental Health has intensified its monitoring of conditions in the housing units, food service areas, laundry operation, and health care facilities. Special emphasis was given to fire safety, ventilation, noise, solid waste management, pest control, housekeeping, and maintenance. In addition, assistance was provided for ensuring availability of medial isolation rooms appropriate for patients with tuberculosis and other respiratory infections. The Office of Environmental Health also participated in the formulation of the solid waste recycling program and in-house pest control services.

Substance abuse treatment and education services for the department continue to be funded through grant funds received from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and the Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse. Current contractual programming includes: Four residential treatment units (Dwight, Sheridan, Graham and Valley View); three transition/halfway programs (Dwight, Graham and Sheridan); intensive substance abuse programming

Personal Services Expenditures



Fiscal Year 1992 Expenditures
(Total = \$564,676.3 thousand)

(Dixon Springs Impact Incarceration Program); substance abuse counseling (Lincoln, Logan, Jacksonville and Taylorville); substance abuse evaluation services (Warrenville and St. Charles); intensive drug units for parolees (Chicago, Aurora, Springfield and East St. Louis); substance abuse treatment for ED/parolees (available at all work release centers); and drug education programming (available at all facilities).

In addition, 45 clinical services staff throughout the state have been certified as substance abuse counselors with the state licensure agency. Specialized substance abuse training has been instituted on a quarterly basis to train an additional 60 staff.

Many of these trained staff have developed excellent expanded substance abuse programs at their respective facilities. Robinson, Pontiac, East Moline, Dixon and Graham are examples of DOC operated program expansions.

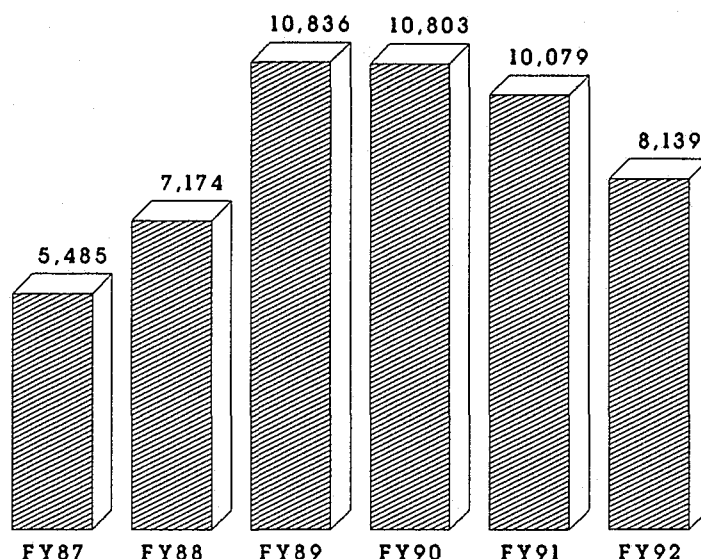
This agency is being constantly challenged to meet the substance abuse treatment needs of the inmate population, which has been steadily increasing in the past year with no corresponding increase in staff or treatment spaces. In addition, many of the certified substance abuse counselors perform the substance abuse programming at their facilities as a voluntary service in addition to their other scheduled duties.

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 FY1992, the **Accounting Section** coordinated the acquisition of software that will automate record keeping for commissaries, benefit funds, inmate trust funds and inmate payroll in a single integrated system. The software package is currently being modified and tested to satisfy the department's requirements.

The Fiscal Services business office was involved with several major projects in the areas of field support and cost savings initiatives. The business office was responsible for coordinating fiscal operations in reopening the Kankakee Minimum Security Unit and IYC-Pere Marquette. The business office coordinated the acquisition of \$500,000 in surplus commodities from Operation Desert Storm for a fraction of the traditional cost of these items. An initiative to obtain office furnishings from state agencies being downsized for use at Big Muddy Correctional Center, work camps and existing facilities

Total Employees Trained



will save hundreds of thousands of dollars. A vehicle rebuild program is being tested and readied for statewide implementation which will further reduce vehicle costs to the agency.

During FY1992, the **Procurement Section** has been active in assisting in the award of major comprehensive health care contracts and contracts for electronic detention. In conjunction with the Office of Health Services, the Adult Division and the Juvenile Division, a major comprehensive health care contract was awarded for six adult centers and one juvenile center which will save the department in excess of \$1 million over the next three years. Assistance has also been provided to the Community Services Division in the award of contracts for the expansion of the electronic detention program which has an impact on the ability of the department to control population increases.

The **Capital Programs Unit** is responsible for coordinating, planning, and supervising the department's construction, renovation, and maintenance projects with the Capital Development Board. The capital plan has been developed to address capital needs in three primary 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

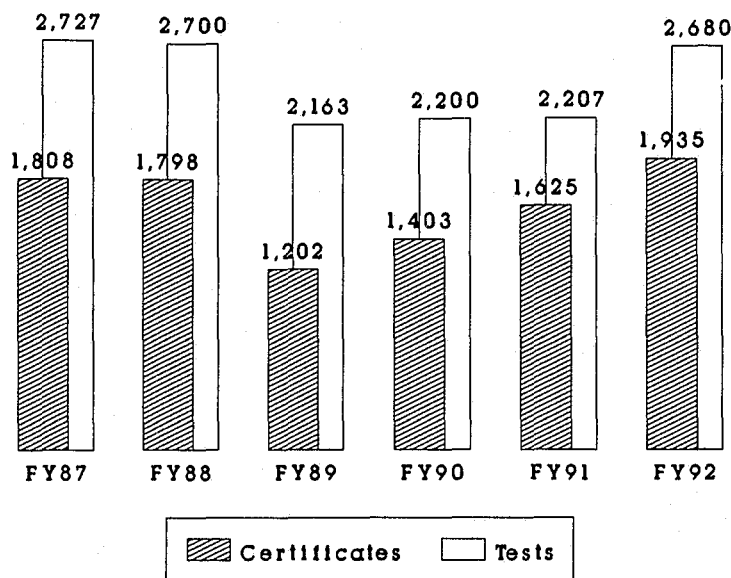
Resources, Public Health, and State Fire Marshal's Office.

In FY1992, the unit oversaw \$1.5 million for 120 projects in repair and maintenance and over \$96 million in 205 new and ongoing bond-funded projects. Beginning in FY1978, and including all projects currently funded and under construction through FY1994, the unit will have overseen the construction and/or renovation of over 13,400 beds in new prisons. Over \$240 million has been spent to upgrade and maintain the existing department facilities since FY1978.

A major priority for FY1992 and FY1993 has been the completion of the Big Muddy River Correctional Center, a 952-bed medium security facility near Mt. Vernon, and the upgrading of utilities to accommodate the increased populations at Vienna, Dixon, and Centralia Correctional Centers. An additional priority has been the completion of 750 work camp beds at Paris, Greene County, DuQuoin, and Clayton.

FY1994 plans include construction and repair of the Assumption Minimum Security facility, replacement of the Menard Medium Security Unit, the rehabilitation of the Joliet west cellhouse, and replacement of Madison Cottage at IYC-St. Charles. In addition, FY1994 will bring major utility rehabilitation projects at IYC-Joliet, Dixon, East Moline, Vandalia, and Vienna Correctional Centers.

Adult & Juvenile GED Certificates



Division of Support Services

During FY1992, the **Internal Investigations Unit** investigated 383 incidents of administrative and criminal misconduct, an increase of approximately 10% over FY1991. Investigators accounted for 70 arrests/indictments, and obtained 34 convictions in criminal court. FY1992 cases that were prosecuted in their entirety resulted in a 100% conviction rate. Investigative highlights included the Stateville Correctional Center disturbances in F-Cellhouse and G-Dormitory involving extensive property damage and the taking of staff hostages, which has resulted in 21 inmate indictments.

The Investigations Unit continued its efforts in battling drug and gang related violence by participating in several multi-jurisdictional investigations with local, state and federal law enforcement authorities. The unit also began serving as a distribution center for criminal intelligence information received through participation in the Illinois Law Enforcement Intelligence Network and Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center.

Additional court action included two natural life sentences on the co-conspirators from the assassination of Pontiac Correctional Center Superintendent Robert Taylor and a death penalty sentence on an inmate murder that occurred at Pontiac.

In addition, the Investigations Unit scheduled 301 polygraph cases, which resulted in the testing of 441 individuals. The LEADS/NCIC Coordinator and Assistant

Coordinator conducted 40,234 computerized criminal histories and requested 1,973 criminal histories from other agencies in Illinois and 1,887 from out-of-state agencies. In addition, 2,756 criminal records were requested from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and 7,948 Secretary of State inquiries were conducted. The LEADS section also responded to 28 directed messages from other law enforcement agencies and conducted 4,987 warrant checks.

The **Corrections Training Academy** provides preservice training to new employees and serves as the primary resource for inservice training and weapons maintenance and repair.

During FY1992, 8,139 Department of Corrections personnel were trained in one or more of the academy's 113 different program offerings. Seven hundred twenty-five correctional officer/youth supervisor trainees attended the six week preservice security orientation course and 18 supervisors graduated from the 120-hour supervisory certificate program. In addition, the academy provided numerous training sessions to other agencies and organizations including the New Mexico Department of Corrections.

The academy assisted other divisions by staffing the Central Screening Office throughout the fiscal year and by developing curriculum for the PreStart Program and training all institutional PreStart instructors. The academy also worked with Central Management Services to develop the Upward Mobility Program exam for the correctional lieutenant

position and subsequent preparatory study guides.

The **Record Office** is responsible for monitoring inmate records as they are an important and necessary function for the department. The inmate records section is responsible for implementing and monitoring statutes relative to inmate commitments and sentence calculation. The accurate sentence calculation is important to the inmate and the department in order to determine the proper release date, and ensuring inmates are released at the appropriate time.

The inmate master record files are maintained at the institution in which the inmates are incarcerated and the record offices at the facilities are responsible for the record keeping activities.

The **Policy and Directive Unit** is a small but vital unit of the department. Three writers are responsible for the development and maintenance of departmental policy and procedures which are consistent with state and federal statutes, rules, and court orders. Extensive reviews by legal staff, correctional centers, key central office staff, and deputy directors are conducted prior to the director's approval of any new or revised policy.

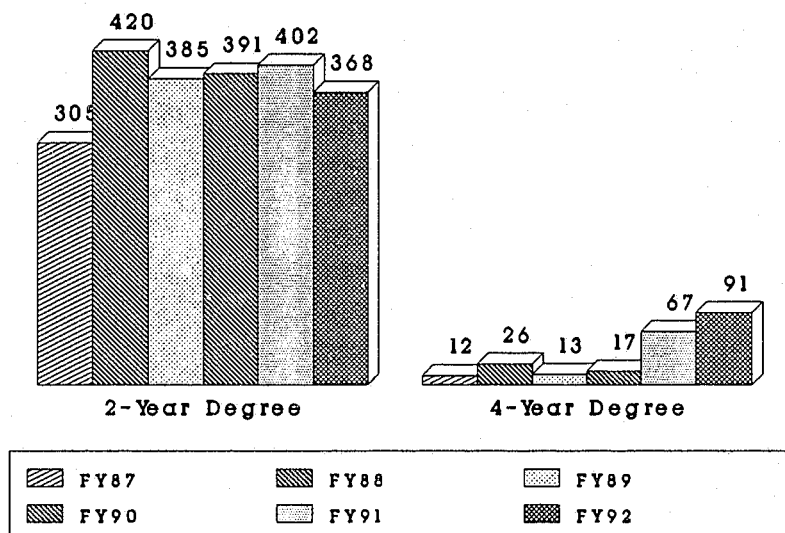
With rising inmate populations, budget cuts, staff shortages, and new technology, it is essential that procedures are reviewed on an ongoing basis and updated as necessary. During FY1992, approximately 575 procedures and rules were reviewed and 175 were changed. Over 200 procedures were still being reviewed at the close of the fiscal year.

Often one simple change in policy will have an effect on multiple procedures or rules. Administrators rely on the Policy and Directive Unit to determine the full impact of changes and ensure all policy and procedures are updated simultaneously.

This unit also provides assistance in the development of new programs, training, and forms development. Major initiatives this fiscal year included the PreStart program, expansion of electronic detention, eligibility and award of educational good conduct credits, grievance procedures required by the Americans with Disabilities Act, satellite law libraries, central screening and interviewing, critical incidents, and hostage plans.

The **Fugitive Apprehension Unit** began FY1992 with a total investigative and supervisory staff of 13, supported by two clerical personnel. During the year, two investigators took advantage of the early retirement option, reducing the investigative staff. The year began with the operation of three field offices in East St. Louis, Springfield, and Chicago. A new field office was brought on line in Rockford, in July, 1992, which has increased the unit's servicing capabilities to

2-Year and 4-Year Degrees Earned



the northern regions of the state.

The unit continues to provide a wide variety of services to the agency, including high risk security transports of committed inmates, locating and apprehending inmates of the Adult and Juvenile Divisions who are placed in warrant status, security escorts for court, funeral, and hospital details, extradition of committed inmates who are in custody in foreign jurisdictions, and operational support activities to other agency units such as investigations, K-9, and the Training Academy.

Having begun a new call-in procedure for county and municipalities to request warrants on committed inmates/releases, the program has been expanded from the FY1991 startup. Investigators from the Fugitive Unit now process increasing numbers of requests, coordinate actions with parole services when warrants are not issued, and serve notice of charges to inmates who are placed in warrant status.

The Fugitive Apprehension Unit is still structured to respond 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to service needs of the agency, including escape responses, operational support services, and warrant/transportation services of committed inmates.

During FY1992, the Fugitive Apprehension Unit received a total of 481 new cases; 138 received from the Adult Division and parole services, 200 from community correctional centers, and 149 from the Juvenile Division and juvenile parole services. A review of prior years reflect the reduction in parole

warrants issued, but an increase in caseloads originating from the alternative incarceration programs, including work release, electronic detention, boot camps and intensive supervision programs.

During this same period, the Fugitive Apprehension Unit closed a total of 1,350 warrant cases. These closures included 104 hands-on arrests of fugitives, 707 closures by administrative actions or arrests by other jurisdictions, and 507 warrants withdrawn. The remainder of the closures were extradition cases and other miscellaneous closures.

Also during FY1992, the Fugitive Apprehension Unit continued to use the U.S. Marshal's Service Cooperative Agreement Program, and increased usage of private contractors in an attempt to return fugitives to Illinois, at the least amount of expense possible. 54 fugitives were contracted with the U.S. Marshal's and eight with a private contractor.

A greater emphasis has been seen during FY1992, for community based contacts, and support services by the unit. With the increased competition for dwindling budget dollars at all levels of government, the unit has tried to coordinate various investigative activities and communication activities with units of local government to accomplish agency goals, and support the reintegration of committed persons successfully into the communities from which they were received.

ADULT DIVISION

CENTRALIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1980

Capacity: 750

Medium Security Males

Reaccredited: January 1992

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 1,120

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$16,831

The Centralia Correctional Center received inmates in October, 1980. The facility was designed to house 750 inmates. Twelve years later the population has climbed to over 1,100 inmates and will continue to climb due to crowding.

Over the years, many employees have developed and excelled in their work performance and have provided community services while off duty. Currently, staff volunteer approximately 5,800 hours of community services per month.

Listed are some examples of those employees who have spent many hours in providing services for their community. An identification supervisor has contributed many hours of community service including Scoutmaster for Troop 294 in Hoffman since 1981. Five Eagle Scouts who graduated from the troop have positions as a police officer, U.S. Army ranger corporal, a student of engineering at Illinois University, a student of St. Louis School of Pharmacy and one is an owner/operator of a local auto body shop. He has been secretary of Hoffman Lions Club for three years. This club has an active role in community affairs and he has held various activities for a local cancer patient who is facing a long, expensive treatment plan. He has been president of the Hoffman Fire Protection District for the past three years and was previously secretary of the district for three years. In 1991, he was elected to the Order of the Arrow Toleka Lodge 81.

A Corrections Leisure Activity Specialist III at the center has been in charge of the intramural portion of the Leisure Time Service department. This consists of a 12-month program. He has planned very effectively so that as one intramural season ends, the next season begins, avoiding down time for inmate participants and staff. Through his diligent efforts, a significant percentage of the inmate population at Centralia stays very active. This past summer he organized an Olympic program for all units at Centralia involving seven different activities in which all units participated.

In the past, the LTA Specialist has organized regional activities for the Southern Region Correctional Centers. He has helped

many staff with correct exercise procedures and information. In addition to his work in the Leisure Time Services department, he is very involved with youth sports in Salem. He is currently in charge of the youth basketball program at the Salem Activity Youth Center, and coaching youth sports for the past six years. He coaches at different age levels and has coached football, baseball, and basketball. He stays involved with the youth in Salem year round. He brings his expertise and knowledge to his hometown youngsters. He believes that everyone should play and have fun. He ensures that each youngster gets equal playing time and instruction.

The facility has also provided community services as well. The institution's horticulture program has maintained a garden and produced over 2,000 pounds of vegetables that were provided to the Salvation Army and given to the needy. The facility's inmate highway work crew has provided many services to the community.

The Centralia road crew has been working in East St. Louis since October, 1991. During this time 450 tons of used tires have been removed from the city. Beginning in February, 1992, the road crew has been working in cooperation with Operation New Spirit. They are a not for profit organization formed in East St. Louis for the clean up and revitalization of abandoned and debris strewn areas of the city. The road crew has also been planting flowers and are in the process of planting 30,000 tulip bulbs.

The Centralia road crew has also provided manpower for the Clinton County Fair, Stephen A. Forbes State Park, Centralia Balloon-Fest, and state and county highway pick-up. This summer the road crew spent approximately one month in Breese assisting in the clean up of the storm drainage system. Flooding, which had been a problem for Breese, has been greatly reduced. The Centralia road crew has worked approximately 15,000 hours on the above projects. The crew also cleaned up the Assumption Correctional Center and now maintains its grounds.

Employees have talked to many outside clubs and organizations, sharing with them information regarding the institution and the penal system. Six interns have been working at the facility during the fiscal year from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale and Kaskaskia Junior College. This has provided the institution with valuable help but, most important, provided interns with valuable experiences.

Management commends those employees who not only achieve at work, but excel in making their community a better place.

DANVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1985

Capacity: 896

Medium Security Males

Reaccredited: January 1990

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 1,478

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$10,916

Danville Correctional Center has been in operation for seven years. From the opening of the facility in October, 1985, the population has grown to the present 1,600. Double celling began in January, 1989.

Danville Correctional Center was the first correctional institution in the nation to be accredited by the American Correctional Association less than a year from its opening date. The high score of the most recent reaccreditation in 1989, indicates the generally high quality of life and programming in this correctional environment.

Danville Correctional Center attempts to provide the broadest possible range of well-targeted programs and services to inmates in the safest and most secure environment.

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 and general education development program. A special education class is also held for inmates who are under 21-years-old and do not hold either a GED or high school diploma. Chapter I class is offered with the same criteria as special education. Testing for the GED certificate is conducted four times per calendar year. Inmates who test below the sixth grade level are mandated by law to attend ABE classes for 90 days of instruction.

Facility educators have instituted a tutoring program for those inmates in grades 1-4, taught by other inmates who are graduates of Roosevelt University. The inmate tutors are trained by the Literacy Volunteers of America. There are 15 inmates in a class and they have three days of instruction each week.

College level course work and programming is provided by Danville Area Community College and Roosevelt University. Vocational programs available include building maintenance, heating/ventilation and air conditioning, diesel automotive technology, business computers and console operations, electronic technology and drafting/CAD (architectural/mechanical).

A psychologist is employed full time, and a psychiatrist is employed part time. Counseling is offered in the areas of individual and group sessions, sex offender therapy, and stress and relaxation. Programs coordi-

nated through clinical services include Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous. A full time nondenominational chaplain, a part-time contractual Muslim chaplain and volunteers representing many different Christian denominations provide general counseling, marriage counseling, Bible studies and religious services. A program for Spanish speaking inmates who wish to learn or improve their English is provided through the chaplaincy volunteer program.

The PreStart program focuses primarily upon comprehensive and relevant skills and information needed by inmates who are nearing their release date. These include job seeking skills (resumes and interviews), resources available in the community, drivers license application, Social Security application and other pertinent information. The goal of this program is to enhance the successful re-entry of inmates into the free community. To date, 1,062 inmates have completed this program. Student interns from the University of Illinois have served at this facility during 1992, and we have been requested by the University of Illinois Sociology Department to continue this internship program, as well as providing tours of the facility.

The Danville health care unit provides quality health care services to inmates. This is accomplished through sick call infirmary care, emergency care, mental health services, dental services, x-ray, health education, physical and occupational therapy and referrals to specialists as needed. Services are contracted through the United Samaritans Medical Center in Danville. Accreditation of the health care unit by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations was the first earned by a prison infirmary in the United States.

The leisure time services department continues to provide quality athletic, music, art and dramatic programming. Although day releases have been cancelled in 1992, the institution continues to receive requests from the community for drama club presentations at their facilities. Extensive intramural activity is encouraged and programmed. Special interest clubs include handball, bridge and chess. Inmate artwork is exhibited both inside the institution, and at various locations and events in the community. Musical groups perform for special events in the institution and at scheduled programs.

Inmates are actively involved in the production of produce from gardens on institutional grounds. Vegetables are distributed to food co-ops, rescue missions and local nursing homes.

Special cultural programs are provided for

African American and Hispanic heritage recognition. They involve the local community and volunteers as well as in-house events. Armed forces veterans are recognized and provided with socialization opportunities. Video programs are provided for entertainment and education. Approved activities in addition to regularly scheduled recreation times are provided through special detail times. Culinary support is provided by the dietary department for institutional recreation and social functions including picnics, special cultural programs and volunteer appreciation receptions. Meals for the inmate population of approximately 1,600, as well as for the institutional staff, is provided in a safe, secure and sanitary manner.

The maintenance department continues to be involved in activities beyond the maintenance of the physical plant. Inmates, with staff supervision, have supported the Danville Children's Health Fair and the Boys and Girls Club by constructing visual aids, props and sets.

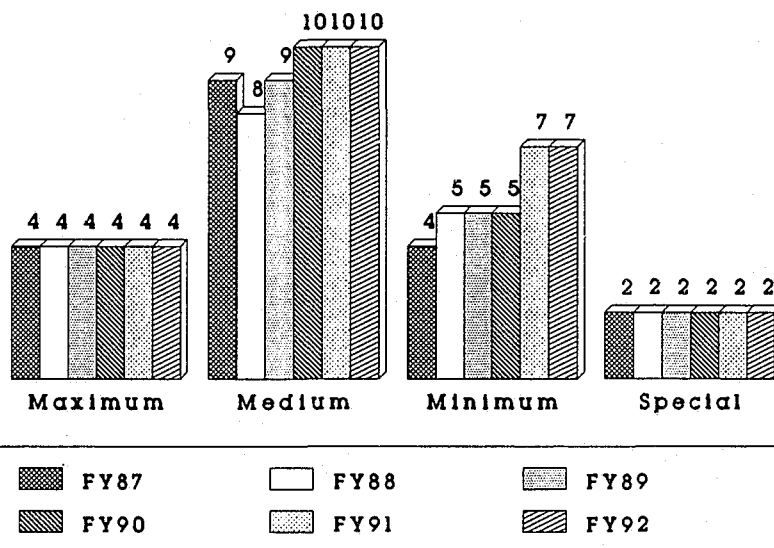
Correctional Industries employs inmates in a book bindery, cardboard box manufacture, silk screening and embroidery application to garments. Waste cardboard is recycled by the box factory. In connection with recreation workers, Correctional Industries assists in the aluminum can recycling project, proceeds of which enhance the Inmate Benefit Fund.

Danville Industries has supported such organizations and associations as public schools, Boys and Girls Clubs and various police agencies by supplying, and in some cases donating, personalized sports apparel including T-shirts, sweat shirts, jackets and caps. The book bindery has provided specialty personalized binders to department personnel.

Danville's highway works program, staffed by inmates with employee supervision, provides inmate labor for not-for-profit community service projects and activities such as Balloon Classic, Illinois. This support includes highway trash pickup and landscaping, painting, refurbishing, prop provision and set up for various events.

In addition to handling myriad day to day work assignments, Danville employees involve themselves in the community. Among the many organizations benefiting from the voluntary support of these fine individuals are various athletic teams and sports activities, Scouting, Special Olympics, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Christian Children's Home, U.S.M.C. Hospice Program, the P.A.L. Literacy Program, Black Awareness Newspaper, the Ebony Fashion Fair, County Regional School Board Trustees, the Vermilion County Animal Foundation,

Number of Prisons by Security Level



(Special - Dwight & Menard Psychiatric)

Bismarck Volunteer Fire Department, Catlin Volunteer Fire Department, and Georgetown Volunteer Fire Department, Jaycees, Lions Clubs, Kiwanis, Crimestoppers, and Operation Hope, which is operated in connection with the Danville Parks and Recreation Department.

Employee professionalism and exceptional service are recognized through the employee of the month program, giving special privileges to the two employees (one security staff, one support staff) chosen each month by the Employee Recognition Committee. The Employee Benefit Fund Committee provides a variety of off-site recreational activities for employees and their families, enhancing staff cohesiveness at the facility.

DIXON CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1983
Capacity: 1,179
Medium Security Males and Females
Reaccredited: January 1992
FY1992 Average Daily Population: 1,692
Average Age: 35
Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$14,782

The Dixon Correctional Center remains the fourth largest adult facility in the department and is the largest medium security facility. The current population totals 1,821, which represents an increase of 142 inmates from one year ago. This facility houses general population males, general population females, and a Special Treatment Center for

the developmentally disabled inmate.

During this past year the following community work was provided by Dixon employees and inmate work crews: An inmate janitor was assigned to the State Police District Office in Sterling, and one inmate janitor was assigned to the Dixon Police Department. A special day release furnished manpower for the Dixon Petunia Festival during the months of June and July. In addition, there were numerous special details requested by the Dixon Police Department which involved activities such as street markings and development of their firearms range. Another special detail day release activity involved a recycling project with Correctional Industries in various areas in northern Illinois. This detail involved furnishing inmate labor for loading used tires in designated areas.

A new women's issues library was established in the southeast cluster and a family issues program was also created. The Family Reunification Center was established in April, 1992 as a major feature in the visiting room. The center is available to all inmates and their children and offers an environment to provide meaningful supportive visits between inmates and their children. An advisory group consisting of inmates, community volunteers and staff designed the center and provided input in training its workers. Both inmate and community organizations provided monetary support. Inmate tradesmen and artists provided the finishing touches. Female inmates staff the

center daily offering age appropriate activities and supervision.

Intramural activities were increased for all populations at the facility. In the female unit a varsity program featuring basketball and softball was initiated, and supervision of the female inmate organization was redirected from clinical services to the LTS department.

General population activities were also increased. Activities for the health care unit third floor inmates (geriatric unit) were greatly increased. Bingo games are held twice each month, a minimum of four intramural programs (passive activities) are also held each month. Programs for inmates 40 and above were also increased with the addition of an all holiday activity program.

As part of the Annual Dixon Petunia Festival activities, the Dixon Correctional Center sponsored a 5K Run on Sunday, July 5, 1992. The course for this event was set around the outer perimeter road of the center. A total of 101 runners composed of community members and inmates from the facility participated.

During FY1992, the Dixon Correctional Center eyeglass industry produced a total of 130,595 pairs of eyeglasses. Of this total, 122,975 pair were for the Department of Public Aid which provides the glasses for Public Aid recipients while the balance of 7,620 pair were for inmates in the Department of Corrections. Total sales of the Industries operations was \$2,464,478.37 during the year. In addition to the production of eyeglasses a sewing shop is now in operation which produces all of the required eyeglass cases and has recently begun producing glove/CPR microshield pouches.

The Special Treatment Center (STC) has established a substance abuse treatment room and a level two substance abuse awareness program for its inmates this past year. In addition, a behavioral contract system was implemented for inmates who need assistance with hygiene issues, medication compliance and behavioral problems. In addition, a music room was established by the LTS department for STC inmates. The STC dry cleaning operation became effective in July of this year and the class is learning all aspects of a dry cleaning operation by cleaning officer uniforms. A new six foot grill and refrigerator were installed in the fast food class to enhance preparation of special meals. This past year the class began preparing a meal once each month to recognize STC inmates outstanding achievements.

During this past fiscal year 71 GED certificates and 29 school district vocational certificates were issued by the education department. Inmate tutors and VITAL literacy volunteers have helped the low function-

ing students as well as English as a second language students. This year 63 students received a total of 107 degrees and certificates as a result of the educational programs provided by Sauk Valley Community College. The horticulture program generated approximately \$4,500 in plant sales revenues.

In the health care unit, a computer was added to the pharmacy which now allows staff to input medical data saving in excess of 40 hours per month of manually reporting statistics. In addition, the radiology department was upgraded with state-of-the-art radiology equipment and a PPD testing program was initiated for the entire staff. An AIDS support group for inmates is now active at the prison.

Staff volunteer activities performed by various employees at Dixon include: Coach for the Al Morrison Baseball League and member of the League Board of Directors, coach of the Dixon Junior Tackle Football League and adult leader of a local church youth group, T-ball coach for a Dixon baseball league, volunteer for the COVE program in Sterling, volunteer for holiday children's activities at the Sterling YMCA, coach for the children's soccer and T-ball league, leader of a recruiting drive for the Illinois Bow Hunter's Association which provides fish and wildlife management for the State, teacher of religious classes on weekends, teacher of a parenting class in the community, volunteer on City Library Board, volunteer guide in a local museum, Eucharistic minister and church usher and volunteer teacher for a How To Manage Your Money class.

The facility received a certification of commendation from the Environmental Protection Agency, Division of Public Water Supplies, for achieving the highest standard of compliance in accordance with the Illinois Fluoridation Act and a certificate of superior competency from the Illinois State Water Survey for water treatment in the power plant.

DWIGHT CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1930

Capacity: 560

All Security Classifications - Females

Reaccredited: May 1990

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 648

Average Age: 32

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$21,000

The Dwight Correctional Center, located approximately 75 miles south of Chicago, is the primary state correctional facility for adult female offenders. The facility was opened on Nov. 24, 1930, as the Oakdale Reformatory for Women. Subsequently, the

facility was renamed the Illinois State Reformatory for Women and in August, 1973, Dwight Correctional Center.

The Illinois Youth Center-Kankakee was closed June 30, 1991, renovated and reopened as the Kankakee Minimum Security Unit on Nov. 1, 1991, with the transfer of 10 inmates from Dwight. The facility is a satellite of Dwight and currently houses 90 minimum security adult female offenders. Construction of a second living unit will begin in FY1993 and, upon completion, increase the capacity to 200.

An outside recreation yard was developed adjacent to the Condemned Unit and outside recreation began July 22, 1991. A second condemned female was received Sept. 11, 1991.

During FY1992, 568 inmates were involved in some phase of educational programming. Initial tests of all inmates upon arrival resulted in 30% testing below the sixth grade level in reading and math skills. A minimum of 90 days mandatory remedial instruction is required for these inmates.

Educational programming includes 12 programs ranging from Adult Basic Education to senior college and from entry level vocational to apprenticeships. Diplomas are awarded by area high schools for successful completion of GED requirements. Cosmetology, classes provide both education and hair care services for inmates of the facility. In 1981, Dwight became the first 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.

Lewis University offers full-time and part-time classes at Dwight including an associate of arts degree for those who plan to continue their education at a four year college or university and an associate of applied science degree for those wishing to combine their vocational education with academic courses. For those completing an associate of arts degree, courses are offered leading to a bachelor of elective studies degree. Vocational programs offered include computer technology, commercial art and photography, secretarial science, and restaurant management. Each takes approximately nine months and students earn certificates detailing skills learned. Six associate of art degrees and 14 vocational certificates were issued in FY1992.

In addition, educational programming was offered at the Kankakee Minimum Security Unit with a capacity of 15 students per class. Classes consist of ABE and GED as well as business occupations through Lewis University. From the start of classes in November of 1991, 40% of the population benefited from educational programming, 37

participated in ABE and GED and 12 in business occupations. Library services also were offered

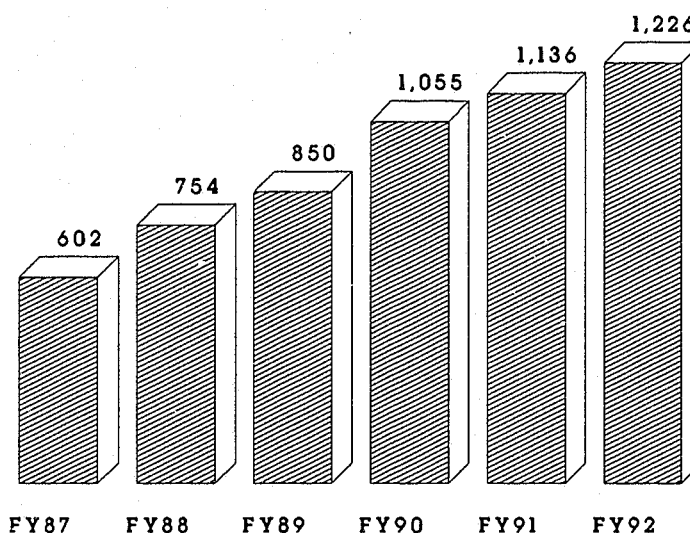
During FY1992, 35 tutors were involved in a literacy volunteer program which served 74 students. Some who were tutors in FY1991 were trained in math concepts and began math tutoring. Motivation classes were implemented during FY1991. These classes guide students into developing logical, clear, concise goals to enhance and change their lives for the better while incarcerated and upon their release. They served approximately 110 students during FY1992.

Dwight established a Family Services Department in May, 1991 to address inmate concerns with respect to child custody issues, legal consultation, visitation and other types of problems pertinent to minor children of women who are incarcerated. This program addresses, in a very professional manner, non-traditional correctional concerns, and also provides counseling and assistance with routine institutional concerns of other inmates. Special interest is given to family oriented occasions with events planned around Christmas and Mother's Day. Each year, the institution and the Department of Children and Family Services co-sponsor a one-day program involving mothers, staff members from both agencies and interested others. A picnic lunch and recreational activities contribute to strengthening the bond between mothers and their children.

Through a grant from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Gateway Foundation established a controlled drug treatment program at the facility in September, 1988. A 27-bed unit includes group, individual and peer counselling sessions. Support group participation includes Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous. A second living unit serves as a transitional program where stronger emphasis is given to developing a positive lifestyle through personal responsibility and individual and group counselling. Participation by 15 inmates is funded through the Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse. Involved inmates participate in institutional programming such as educational and vocational programs, work assignments, and special activities during the day. Approximately 300 inmates have participated in the Gateway Program since its inception. Further treatment upon release includes referrals to outpatient and residential facilities. Many former inmates complete further treatment and enter the substance abuse treatment field as counselors.

Beginning in 1988, each weekend during the summer 12 different mothers are able to spend two days camping with their children

Adult Institution Female Population



in a camping area established within the institution. This was originally funded through a three-year federal match grant awarded by the Department of Health and Human Services. The program provides for quality time between the mothers and their minor children. It has proven to be very successful and has been continued by the institution and coordinated by the Family Services Department.

Medical services are provided by a comprehensive major medical contractor. The health care unit includes an infirmary and is staffed by registered nurses 24 hours a day, seven days a week. All inmates are given physical examinations upon admission to Dwight and then annually or every two years depending on age. Part-time obstetric/gynecology, dental and optometric services are offered and appropriate referrals made to specialty clinics as determined by medical needs. Obstetric/gynecology services and emergency services in the event of trauma, severe illness or injury are provided at a community hospital.

During FY1992, 47 babies were born to inmates at Dwight. While the mother is awaiting birth she is provided individual and group counseling, an exercise program and informational seminars designed to make the process of the pregnancy and delivery as smooth as possible.

The mental health unit, which was started in 1977 with grant funds from the Illinois Law Enforcement Administration, is located in a 46-bed in-patient building which was

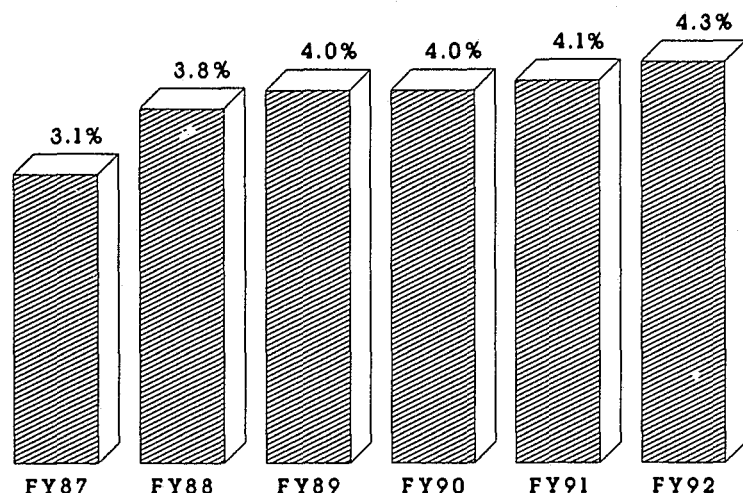
constructed and occupied in December, 1984. In addition to in-patient treatment, the mental health unit also provides services to an average caseload of approximately 200 general population inmates. Services provided to mentally ill and retarded inmates include psychiatric, psychological, counseling and activity therapy. All inmates admitted to the facility are evaluated by staff psychologists.

Two full-time Protestant chaplains, a part-time Muslim chaplain, a part-time rabbi and volunteer Catholic priest provide comprehensive religious programming to meet the spiritual needs of inmates. In addition, community church groups provide interfaith worship and Bible studies on a monthly basis. During the fiscal year, ground was broken and construction begun on a new chapel. The construction signals the culmination of a dream that began in 1983 when the Church Women United in Illinois committed themselves to raising monies for a chapel. In excess of \$550,000 was raised and an impressive structure is well underway with completion due in 1993.

A chapel was set up at the Kankakee Minimum Security Unit and weekly services are provided by a volunteer chaplain through Lutheran Social Services of Illinois. Chapel furniture for the worship center was donated by the St. Paul Lutheran Church in Villa Park.

Dietary services continue to be of primary importance to the efficient operation of the institution. Special diets are provided for inmates as required for medical and religious

Female Institution Population as Percent of Total



reasons.

The leisure time services department provides activities for all inmates, including 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. They also provided this institution's beauty school with five new shampoo bowls, five shampoo chairs and seven hydraulic chairs.

The Dwight garment shop employs approximately 85 inmates who are paid on a piece work basis. Garments produced include officer and maintenance uniform shifts, male and female inmate clothing, dietary clothing, hospital gowns, and specialty items such as Knights of Columbus vests, banners for government agencies, etc. Total sales for FY1992 were \$1,108,000 as compared with \$950,000 in FY1991.

Staff at Dwight are very active within the community. One assistant warden is involved with the Serena Little League. For the past four years, she has participated as a volunteer working with approximately 180 youths ages five to 15. She helps designate teams, select coaches and obtain equipment, and serves as treasurer for the league of nine teams serving three communities. The other assistant warden works with the City of Kankakee's Annual Kankakee River Clean-Up Crew.

The major has served as athletic director/head coach for Azzarelli Construction Company's Youth Football

team for the past eight years. Currently, he is the vice president for the Kankakee Valley Junior Football League, which involves approximately 450 boys and girls ages 7-14. The warden is an active member of Dwight's Rotary Club. She volunteers in Dwight and Pembroke school systems and is also active in volunteering with the Habitat for Humanity project road crew at the Kankakee MSU.

Inmate activities include coloring Easter eggs for the Lions' Club annual Easter egg hunt in the Dwight park, donated baked goods for the Boys and Girls Clubs in Springfield for the past two years. The Jaycees have donated monies to projects or special programs of the Boys & Girls Clubs and inmates are participating in the Habitat for Humanity project.

EAST MOLINE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1980

Capacity: 688

Minimum Security Males

Reaccredited: July 1992

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 970

Average Age: 32

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$15,084

FY1992 was a year of progress for the East Moline Correctional Center. The center received reaccreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections in May of 1992.

The East Moline Correctional Center, in

cooperation with agency officials and a local treatment center, hosted the Fifth Annual Substance Abuse Awareness Week conference with more than 250 registrants. During the four day conference, professionals from such fields as corrections, substance abuse treatment, probation, education, and mental health conducted workshops and lectures focusing on substance abuse and social and cultural issues. The center's seventh annual Employee Recognition Dinner honored 59 employees for years of service and perfect attendance.

The East Moline Correctional Industries laundry operates every Monday through Friday, except Thanksgiving Thursday, Christmas Day and New Years Day, servicing the laundry needs for four hospitals, one mental health center, one nursing home, two correctional centers, and periodically, local school band uniforms and church choir robes amounting to approximately 3,000,000 pounds of laundry annually.

East Moline started a major utility upgrade project during this fiscal year which is to be completed in three phases. In phase one, a larger boiler is being installed with new pumps, some pipes and insulation. The asbestos removal was a project of its own and took longer than expected. Next, utility tunnels will be reconstructed and repaired. Additional pipe replacements will also be undertaken. In the final phase of the renovation, workers will replace steam piping and valves, condensate piping and valves, insulate piping, replace 1.5 miles of hot water piping, replace 3,200 linear feet of tunnel lighting and install 3,200 linear feet of wireway for existing cables. Funds earmarked for the utility project total \$4,150,000.

During this fiscal year 607 inmates were involved in the educational good conduct credits program, receiving a total of 5,078 days (13.9 years). A total of 142 inmates are presently pursuing their educational good conduct credit goal. A total of 8,548 (23.4 years) educational good conduct credit days have been awarded since program inception.

School programs have maintained a count of inmates involved as students or workers in school programs that equals 50% of the total inmate population. Roosevelt University provides upper division contractual academic services. At the 1992 commencement, the first Roosevelt University graduating class numbered 14 students. A total of 106 diplomas, degrees, or certificates of completion in vocational programs were presented.

The 1992 shooting season saw the best results ever for the East Moline Correctional Center Pistol Team. Starting the year out with a second place finish at the Training

Academy's annual shoot, the pistol team then placed first at it's own Sixth Annual East Moline Correctional Center Pistol Match. The team then went on to a third place finish at the Hill Correctional Center annual shoot and a third place at the Director's Combined Weapons Meet to round out the year.

This annual report reflects the professional staff East Moline is fortunate to have and their dedication to excellence. A correctional counselor III was this year's award recipient at the Annual Criminal Justice Awards Banquet. Judges from the 14th Judicial Circuit determine the recipient of this prestigious award. The casework supervisor received a certificate of appreciation from the Illinois Correctional Association. A librarian received one of the 80 Awards of Merit from the State Board of Education in the 19th Annual "Those Who Excel/Teacher of the Year" program for her service as librarian at the center. A school programs special needs coordinator was selected as School District 428 employee of the month. The center's School District 428 education administrator completed his fifth year as a Literacy Is For Everyone volunteer tutor for immigrants, minorities, and displaced workers needing to improve their reading and writing skills. The education administrator, one of many employee participants in the American Red Cross blood donor program, became a ten gallon donor after 22 years of consistent participation. Staff members donated 75 wrapped Christmas gifts to the Moline Salvation Army Outreach Center for distribution to needy children.

One employee serves in the community as a mayor, five employees were candidates for the county board, one School District 428 employee won an election to a village council, eight employees serve on volunteer fire departments, two employees provide EMT services for local ambulances, one employee serves on a township board and one employee is on the local sheriff's patrol. Two command staff serve on a critical incident stress debriefing team established as a counselling group which responds to major disasters or deaths where students and parents need help coping. This CISC Team serves the Illinois and Iowa local communities. One lieutenant serves his community of Rock Island as chairman of a citizens advisory committee to revitalize the west end of the city and establish open communications between the city and minority population. This same lieutenant also serves as a city council member for the City of Rock Island. In addition, employees serve as members of U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, both the Iowa and Illinois Army National Guard, and U.S. Naval

Reserves. Staff members serve as instructors at local junior colleges and high schools, substitute U.S. Postal Service rural carrier, juvenile detention worker, nursing staff at local hospitals and care centers, and as pastor at a local church.

GRAHAM CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1980
Capacity: 750
Medium Security Males
Reaccredited: January 1992
FY1992 Average Daily Population: 1,245
Average Age: 31
Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$16,118

During FY1992, Graham's population rose from 1,251 to a year ending 1,315 which resulted in being 75% over its rated capacity. Over 1,700 inmates were also received and processed through the reception center at Graham.

Graham Correctional Center continues to offer innovative programs to the inmate population in order to better prepare them for a productive life upon release from prison. One of the new programs initiated during fiscal year 1992 was the Residential Sex Offender Program. This unique program involves creating a residential community of 30 sex offenders in one-half of a housing unit. The program uses psychoeducational courses, group therapy, and other treatments in helping sex offenders prevent relapse and the commission of sexual-related crimes.

Program expansion also occurred with the Gateway Substance Abuse Residential Program in FY1992. This expansion involved the addition of a reintegration unit for those inmates who have successfully completed the intensive phase of the program. Nearly 80 inmates participate at a time in these substance abuse programs.

Also instituted in FY1992 was the HOME Program (Helping Offenders Maximize Employability) with funding from the Federal Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and School District 428. The HOME program provides up to 15 inmates at a time with one-on-one employment skills training. Over 90 % of the inmates released from prison after completing this program found a job or continued their education without returning to a life of crime.

During FY1992, the education department provided classroom or vocational instruction to 1,553 inmates. Of this number, 771 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 FY1992,

1,618 new inmates were tested with 20% scoring below a sixth grade level.

Lincoln Land Community College continues to provide a variety of on-site vocational and academic courses. Through these programs inmates have the opportunity to receive associates degrees in several fields. Roosevelt College also serves Graham and provides senior college courses for inmates. Several inmates have received bachelors degrees through the courses offered by Roosevelt.

During this year, Graham was reaccredited by the American Correctional Association. Additionally, the health care unit at Graham underwent examination by the Joint Commission on Accreditation. As a result of their review, Graham's health care unit is one of few correctional facilities in the country to be accredited.

Correctional Industries continues to expand its operation. They have added another line of chairs for sale. They have increased production for the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities by building beds, night stands, and wardrobes. The number of inmate employees during FY1992 was approximately 30. Correctional Industries had \$687,865 in sales during FY1992.

Graham assisted in the repair and cleaning of the Boys and Girls Clubs of Springfield at Lake Springfield. There was a cooperative effort between the Department of Conservation and Graham Correctional Center at Coffeen Lake in cleaning the grounds at the lake. Work crews continued maintaining the State Police firing range at Pawnee. Graham also continued in its cooperative efforts with the Hillsboro community by assisting in preparation for functions in Hillsboro.

HILL CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: October, 1986
Capacity: 896
Medium Security Males
Reaccredited: January 1991
FY1992 Average Daily Population: 1,443
Average Age: 31
Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$10,914

During FY1992, 1,706 inmates were processed through the institution's seven day orientation program. The inmate's security and his social, academic, vocational and medical needs are assessed to determine the most appropriate program track for the individual while at Hill Correctional Center.

PreStart, an integral part of pre-release education, was held on a five day per week basis. Inmates who participated in PreStart

learned job climates, self esteem and parole regulations. Several modules were developed and presented by module facilitators. Seven hundred ninety inmates went through the two week PreStart program during FY1992.

During FY1992, 193 inmates were enrolled in the mandatory adult basic education program. Fifty-seven students completed the basic education program with test scores of 6.2 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 FY1992. There were 202 students enrolled in this program with 62 students receiving a high school equivalency diploma. There were 264 students served in 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 served the inmate population by providing college courses. Thirty-nine inmates were enrolled in upper division classes. Three inmates earned bachelor of science degrees from Roosevelt University upon completion of their course of study. Three hundred ninety-one students were enrolled in afternoon and evening college and university classes. In addition, Carl Sandburg College offered both afternoon and evening classes.

Correctional Industries meat processing plant at Hill produced 2,170,069 pounds of meat in FY1992 with total sales of \$3,709,138.12. The meat processing plant employs 37 inmates. Industries milk processing plant produced 10,089,350 1/2-pints of milk, 1,984,400 1/2-pints of juice, 3,018,600 1/4-pints of juice and 17,171 5-gallon bagged milk and juice containers with sales over \$1,901,715. There are 21 inmates assigned to the milk processing plant. These two industries supply 15 adult correctional centers, four juvenile facilities and one mental health center with meat, juice and milk.

The chaplaincy department had 913 chapel activities with 14,761 participants in which 135 volunteers spent 2,049 hours. There are two contract chaplains that spent 170 hours with the inmates.

During FY1992 the recreation department provided a monthly total of 16,028 structured inmate participation hours using an average monthly population of 1,465, yielding an inmate average of 10.94 hours per month in structured programs.

The Hill Brother's Jaycees Chapter averaged 45 members per month. Their activities

included donating candy for visiting room children on Halloween, Easter and Christmas. The Jaycees also donated \$100 to the Boy's and Girl's Club in Springfield and \$50 to Harrington Family Services.

The facility became active in the community by deploying inmate workers for several work details. A total of 2,105 hours of public service work was performed by public work crews in surrounding communities.

Activities of the public works crew included construction of fencing and placing hay bales for the Galesburg Grand Prix Go Carts Race, constructing a Little League dugout at Voyles Field in Galesburg, tire recycling through the Illinois Department of Transportation, construction and painting of the handicapped camp at Hawthorne Center in Galesburg, painting the American Red Cross center in Galesburg, painting the First United Methodist Church, Knoxville, and repainting Galesburg community swimming pools located at Lake Storey.

The 1992 vegetable garden was successful as a total of 15,200 pounds of produce was generated by inmates as their special hobby project. The vegetables were given to low income citizens in Galesburg and the surrounding communities by the Galesburg F.I.S.H. Chapter.

Hill Correctional Center's maintenance staff also completed construction of the Galesburg tourist information booth which is located on the east end of the city limits.

The prison staff became involved with incarcerated juveniles in Galesburg by implementing an outreach program with the Mary Davis Juvenile Detention Center. At least twice per month correctional center staff are sent to the Mary Davis Juvenile Detention Center to speak to incarcerated juveniles. The topics cover a wide range and attempt to drive home the future possibilities of continued incarceration.

During FY1992 the facility honored 12 security staff and 12 civilian staff as Hill Correctional Center employees of the month. The facility's employee of the year was Correctional Officer Judy Gladfelter. Correctional Officer Gladfelter has displayed a vast knowledge in her assigned duties as well as being an excellent trainer. The Correctional Officer of the Year was Correctional Officer Gregory Hurd. Correctional Officer Hurd was cited for his extra efforts in the area of fire prevention/precaution. Hill Correctional Center employees continue to be members of service oriented clubs including Rotary, Lion's Club, Veteran's of Foreign Wars and Latin United League of America. Several staff are also members of local ambulance organizations, have completed emergency medical

technician certification and are called upon to perform EMT duties in times of crisis. Several other employees are members of the various National Guards.

ILLINOIS RIVER CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: October, 1989

Capacity: 926

Medium Security Males

Accredited: January 1991

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 1,460

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$13,184

The Illinois River Correctional Center, located in Canton, was designed for a population of 728 and began receiving inmates in late October of 1989, surpassing its design capacity prior to the end of 1989. A special management unit, which is designed to operate autonomously and house 59 inmates. It began receiving inmates in January, 1990. The institution received full ACA accreditation within the first year of operation.

On July 1, 1991, Illinois River began administration and supervision of Hanna City Work Camp located just west of Peoria, approximately 19 miles from the parent facility. The camp operates as a minimum security satellite housing 200 inmates, with educational and public service objectives.

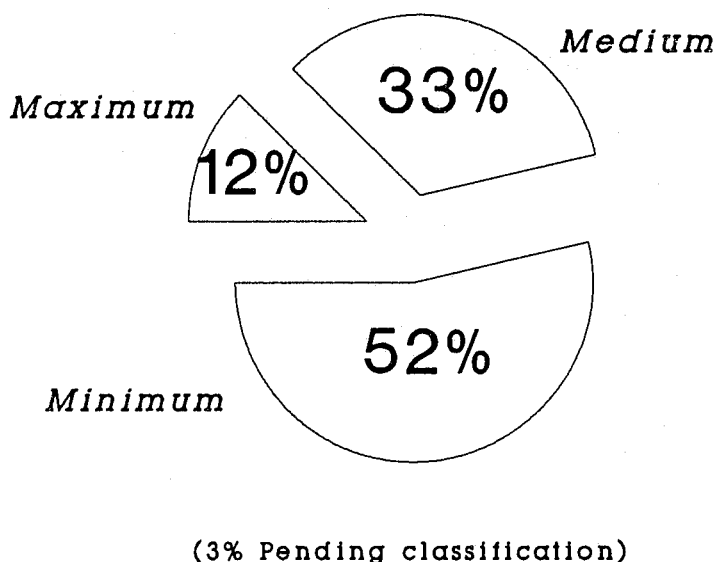
The optimal capacity of the main facility is 728, the special management unit is 59 and the work camp is 200 for a total institution capacity of 987 inmates. In fiscal year 1992, the combined facilities housed an average of 1,460 inmates.

Including School District 428, Spoon River College, Illinois Correctional Industries and the medical contractor, the institution is staffed by nearly 500 employees, providing administrative, clinical, educational, fiscal, maintenance, medical, security and vocational services.

Illinois River is proud of its competent and dedicated staff and their individual and unit achievements and contributions to the department and the community. The staff has performed admirably in past audits and meeting ACA accreditation requirements exceeding 98% compliance. In an effort to retain their past high performance levels and prepare for ACA reaccreditation, procedural audits are performed on a structured and planned basis through all facets of the operation.

Illinois River completed its first external financial and compliance audit through the direction of the Office of the Auditor General in 1990 with only two findings. The institution recently completed a similar audit for fiscal years 1991 and 1992 and were proud to

Adult Population by Security Classification



have no findings in this external audit.

The health care unit continues to prepare and fine tune its operation in preparation for being evaluated in January, 1993 by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations. Again, positive results are expected based on past staff professionalism and dedication.

Several areas of the operation have shared their internal procedures, methods and manuals with other institutions as well as aided in training new employees or newly assigned employees at other institutions. Certain staff members have also been part of special study or implementation groups for the department.

Numerous staff efforts during the past year have resulted in departmental savings or improved methods, productivity or services. These range from simply combining orders to receive quantity-buy pricing, concentrated back-up training, time rescheduling conserving staff time, commodity use monitoring, rebuilding dietary and housing unit seating with surplus and donated materials, to utility surcharge reductions.

Special staff skills and suggestions have resulted in innovative benefits to the institution, such as rebuilding water heaters with each rebuilt unit saving \$5,600 in expenditures, or setting up the electronics class as an authorized RCA repair center for televisions and expanding same to include repair of all inmate electrical items such as radios, fans, and headphones. Seventy-six repairs are made during an average month, saving staff

handling time and inmate personal funds.

In addition to numerous speaking engagements throughout the area, IRCC staff has worked with other governmental bodies and agencies in an effort to provide a safe work place and community as well as an informed one.

Mass casualty drills have been conducted with the local fire departments and ambulance services. Quarterly reviews with the State Police are conducted on-site, and, in conjunction with local and county law enforcement agencies and schools, gang awareness training has been done during the past year.

Public service projects are an important part of the parent institution as well as the work camp. Nearly 5,000 hours have been provided by the parent facility in local projects such as relaying road and walk bricks at an abandoned railroad in Canton, picking up trash, cutting brush and general clean-up on area roadways, at Spoon River College, along unused and unsightly railroad tracks within the City of Canton, at Canton Lake, at the Fulton County Fairgrounds, for the Canton Friendship Festival as well as for the local historical societies and the Spoon River Drive.

Additional projects included participating in local charities by unloading fruit or helping local organizations prepare for fund drives, painting and installing welcome or commemorative signs, setting up a local gym for the American Cancer Society, moving Catholic Social Services to a new location,

repairing Christmas tree lights in Canton, and donating vegetables to local food banks from vegetables grown by inmates at Illinois River.

The Hanna City Work Camp has performed countless hours of community service to the area. Painting, general clean-up, unloading and set-up, landscaping, brush-cutting, mowing, street cleaning, timber and stump removal, wood splitting and planting trees and flowers have been done for many public organizations and agencies, i.e., the Salvation Army, Peoria Steamboat Days, Peoria Area Community Events (PACE), Peoria Beautification, Village of Bartonville, Marshall Putnam County Fair Grounds, Village of Norwood, Peoria County Highway Department, Department of Conservation, Illini Bluffs Community Library, Peoria County Homemaker Association, Heart of Illinois Fair, Air National Guard, and Peoria Soccer Club.

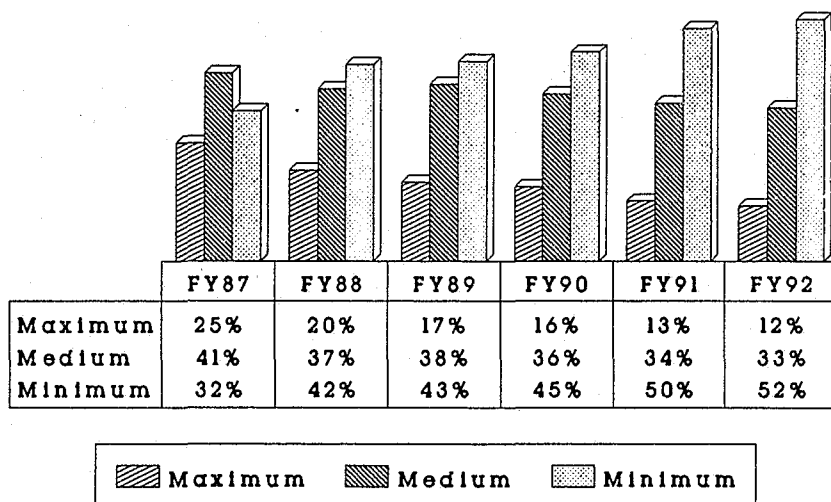
Sidewalks were installed for Limestone Township. Painting and refinishing was done for St. Mark's and St. Bernard's schools as well as extensive remodeling of the Boys and Girls Club of Peoria. Notably, complete reconstruction of two vacant houses was completed for use by low income families in conjunction with the Cephas organization.

Contributions to area communities are not restricted to organized institutional activities but continue through employee volunteer actions. Many of our employees are involved with area sports programs as coaches, managers, officials and organizers. Six are volunteer firemen, five are members of emergency medical teams, three are on rescue squads, four are members of auxiliary or volunteer police groups and two are volunteer CPR and First Aid instructors.

Some are board members of church groups, Canton Junior Women's Club, Canton Friendship Festival Board, Arts Council, Community Police, Fulton County Women's Crisis Service, Canton Area Chamber of Commerce, Canton School District 66, Pekin PTA, Junior Golf League, Fulton and McDonough County Youth Service Bureau, and the Canton City Council.

Staff members' diversified interests include: Literacy groups, Sunday school teachers and leaders, PTO, 4-H, Red Cross, blood donors, camp leaders, Special Olympics, Kiwanis Club, Elks Lodge, American Legion, VFW, YMCA, YWCA, Mental Health Crisis Hotline, Fulton County Playhouse, Organist Guild, American Heart Association, American Cancer Society, United Way, Campfire, Brownies, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Children's Hospital, Touch Association and Lupus Society as well as other groups and organizations.

Adult Population by Security Classification



One correctional officer instituted a new program in his community, KOPS (Kids Our Prides Showing), which involved young people between the ages of 10 and 15, who worked two to three hours per week cleaning sidewalks, planting flowers in the parks, picking up trash, etc. The program continues to grow with increased participation and community support.

Another staff member, a counselor, serves as founder and pastor of a church in Peoria, where emphasis is placed on mentorship of African American teens.

The local chapter of the AFSCME union provides free space for local karate classes for needy kids and has donated heavily to the remodeling of the Canton YMCA.

The example staff set in community involvement is returned through area volunteers playing a major role in supplementing and assisting the IRCC staff in the provision of recreation, religious and educational activities. During the past year more than 600 volunteers donated countless hours in ongoing and/or one time program activities including Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholic Anonymous meetings, religious services and activities, organized sports and an ongoing literacy project.

The IRCC staff truly supports its mission statement by promoting Illinois River and Hanna City Work Camp as vibrant, active members and good citizens of the communities in which they are located.

JACKSONVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1984

Capacity: 500

Minimum Security Males

Reaccredited: January 1992

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 678

Average Age of Inmates: 31

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$17,771

The Jacksonville Correctional Center is located on the eastern edge of Jacksonville, approximately 30 miles west of Springfield. The facility consists of approximately 70 acres. Twenty-four acres are located within the perimeter fence.

The institution is currently staffed by 277 employees and was originally constructed as a 500-man correctional facility; however, on June 30, 1992, there were 680 inmates housed at the facility. This increase of inmates continues to lead to double-bunking in all five of the facility housing units which has reduced the living space of each inmate.

All operations, programs and services are adapting to the ever-increasing population while ensuring that all legal mandates are met and that quality services are provided. Reaccreditation was awarded by the American Correctional Association Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, in January, 1992.

Substance abuse programs provide for the growing number in need of those services.

At the end of FY1991, the PreStart program was implemented. All soon-to-be released

inmates are required to attend this 30-hour program designed to enhance job-seeking skills and self esteem, identify post release needs and provide strategies to assist in the inmate's return to the community. Each inmate produces an individual development plan which specifies practical, attainable goals for release. More than 500 inmates completed the program in FY1992.

The Positive Parenting Program was again approved and funded by the Department of Children and Family Services. The emphasis of 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.

Educational programs are provided by School District 428 and MacMurray College. Adult Basic Education programs served 174 students and GED programs served 269 students during the fiscal year. One hundred three GED certificates were awarded for a passing success rate of 91.3%. The tutor/literacy program served an average of 77 ABE/GED students per month (up from 33 a month in FY1991). Vocational programs — auto technology, building maintenance, data processing, horticulture, mechanical drafting and math technology — served 140 students and had 44 of those receive certificates. In addition, 22 associate degrees and four bachelor's degrees were awarded.

Inmate public service work crews provided 27,624 hours for many worthwhile community projects throughout the greater Springfield and Jacksonville areas. Some of the more unique programs included neighborhood clean-up for the U.S. Attorney's Weed and Seed Program in Springfield, assistance in construction of the handicapped accessible Pathway Park in Jacksonville and clean-up and construction for the Springfield Boys and Girls Clubs. Continuing this year were rip-rapping at Lake Springfield and highway litter pick-up for Cass, Morgan and Sangamon Counties and the Department of Transportation. Clean-up and other various projects were provided for the cities and villages of Alsey, Chandlerville, Franklin, Greenfield, Jacksonville, Meredosia, South Jacksonville, Springfield and Waverly. Assistance also was provided for the following festivals and events: Air Rendezvous, Alsey Burgoo, Alsey Homecoming, Auburn Memorial Day Picnic, Bluffs Burgoo, Chapin Big Country Days, Chatham Sweet Corn Festival, Cruise Night in Jacksonville,

Franklin Burgoo, LincolnFest, Morgan County Fair, Murryville Burgoo, Pike County Fair, Prairie Land Heritage Museum, Sangamon County Fair, South Jacksonville Anniversary, and Winchester Burgoo. Other projects were coordinated by the Springfield Work Camp and more were provided to the Jacksonville Area Chamber of Commerce and the City of Jacksonville.

Many staff volunteer their services to community organizations and services throughout the year. They are involved in various youth programs that range from pre-school age activities to those of college age. One special individual initiated, organized and implemented the Jacksonville Area Parent Alliance for Substance Free Youth (JAPA). The purpose was to increase parent awareness and to create a network to combat substance abuse by students. Other employees work with church youth groups, church boards, fair boards, teach church classes, coach and referee all levels of sports, provide home health care, serve as volunteer firemen, serve on museum and arts councils, sports booster clubs, etc. One employee serves as an interpreter for the hearing impaired while another volunteers at 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 and the United Way.

JOLIET CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1860
Capacity: 761
Maximum Security Males
Reaccredited: May 1991
FY1992 Average Daily Population: 1,318
Average Age: 27
Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$20,971

Joliet Correctional Center is the oldest prison in the nation to be accredited by the American Correctional Association. Joliet was reaccredited in May, 1991. Joliet serves as the reception and classification unit for northern Illinois.

Joliet has recently completed an entire facility electrical upgrade and is currently undergoing an upgrade of the steam lines. The administration building project has been approved.

A new dry cleaning plant for Correctional Industries has been completed. The dry cleaning plant provides uniform cleaning services for Pontiac, Dwight, Stateville, Sheridan, Jacksonville, Lincoln and Logan Correctional Centers.

Joliet Correctional Center continues to offer educational and vocational training

programs. During the fiscal year, there was a significant change in the basic education program. The program was switched to half days for GED students. There were 245 students enrolled in the GED program, and 52 GED certificates were issued. The vocational programs currently offered at this facility are vocational auto technology, commercial custodian and building maintenance. The college level programs are being offered through Lewis University.

Joliet Correctional Center is a participant in the Highway Work Program in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Transportation. The Joliet facility provides inmates to clean up the expressways in the metropolitan Chicago area.

In May, the Joliet Correctional Center, in conjunction with the Joliet Housing Authority initiated a proposal to clean up 32 acres of state property adjacent to the Fairview Housing Project in Joliet. This area was being used as a dumping site, creating a safety and health hazard for the Fairview Housing Complex. In June of 1992, the project began using Impact Incarceration inmates, supervised by Joliet officers. Approximately 150 truckloads of garbage were removed. This area which had been an eyesore was cleaned, improving the quality of life of area residents.

Furthermore, during April, 1992, Joliet Correctional Center selected Correctional Officer Pedro Mata as its candidate for Correctional Officer of the year. On April 21, 1992, Officer Pedro Mata was selected as the 1992 Correctional Officer of the Year for the department. His nomination was based upon the excellent attendance he has maintained since his employment began in 1984.

Officer Mata has been assigned to the Reception Unit where he has ensured that all aspects in the receiving process at Joliet are coordinated accurately and efficiently. Correctional Officer Mata participated in developing a curriculum profile for correctional officers, in conjunction with the National Academy of Corrections in Longmont, Colorado. Officer Mata received a plaque from the Federal Bureau of Prisons for being selected Illinois Correctional Officer of the Year.

Reverend Helen E. Sinclair joined the staff at Joliet as a Chaplain I in May, 1991. She had been entering the Joliet Correctional Center as a volunteer chaplain since the late 1940s with the ministry of the late Jessie "Ma" Houston, representing the Prison Outpost Program of Operation PUSH. The following are some of this year's accomplishments by Reverend Sinclair: She received a volunteer staff award from Operation P.U.S.H.'s national president; received an award from Illinois

Youth Center-Valley View for her dedication as a presenter in the Black on Black Love Programs, and sat on a panel for the State Advisory Council for Community Networking for ex-offenders reintegration on Oct. 6, 1992.

Reverend Sinclair was invited by the Illinois Legislative Black Caucus to the third annual African-American Issues Conference. She is a member of the Hate Crime Prosecution Council speaker's bureau and served as coordinator of the second annual "Ma" Houston Day on July 25, 1992, in memory of Jessie W. "Ma" Houston.

Through her vast and diverse experiences, Sinclair has served as a supportive channel between families of incarcerated individuals and the various institutions in which she serves. Reverend Sinclair's talents are both an asset to the community as well as to the department.

LINCOLN CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: January, 1984
Capacity: 558
Minimum Security Males
Reaccredited: January 1992
FY1992 Average Daily Population: 736
Average Age: 31
Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$19,397

Lincoln Correctional Center is proud to honor two of its employees who have joined forces to provide the community of Lincoln with an annual fireworks display. The facility electrician uses his expertise in detonating the explosives that create the fireworks display. He has invested many hours and his own money making the display a success. A Food Supervisor III assists him in the hard, physical work prior to the event and the actual display and the clean up.

Both of these men are involved in projects throughout the year that provide the funds to purchase the fireworks. Usually, at least \$10,000 is spent on the display. The show has been going on for seven years. They hold three or four fund-raising dances, sell food at the Balloon Fest and hold 50/50 drawings to raise money for the event.

The supervisor of the institutional greenhouse deserves recognition for duties and activities in the community above and beyond his normal requirements. His job skills and knowledge have come to the attention of Director Peters who encourages employees to become involved in community service work. Since the spring of 1992, he has been involved with Sister Cecelia Helms of East St. Louis who has implemented a "New Spirit Beautification" project. He has shared his expertise by directing school chil-

dren, local volunteers and others, in flower and tree planting in their community. He also has volunteered his help in several areas of Springfield, using the same knowledge and skills he has portrayed in East St. Louis, to help beautify Springfield. By helping the local citizens make their respective neighborhoods more attractive, his tireless efforts give them a better feeling of self-worth.

The center's casework supervisor joined the Springfield Jaycees in 1987. During the last five years, she has held offices on the local, state and national levels and was instrumental in the development of Jaycee chapters in five central Illinois communities. She has raised funds for other community organizations including the Muscular Dystrophy and MS Association, and Boys and Girls Clubs of Springfield.

A building maintenance instructor has been responsible for supervising students participating in the Catholic Charities Rehabilitation Project in Springfield. He and approximately 11 building maintenance students have been providing various rehabilitation services to two homes on the northeast side of Springfield.

The center's assistant warden of programs is on the board of directors of the Springfield Housing Authority assisting with the Family Self Sufficiency program. She also is a director of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Alumni Chapter in Springfield and Decatur which awards scholarships to a Springfield and Decatur high school graduate each year. Through her sorority she also works with girls 10-12 years of age on etiquette.

An executive secretary I has been awarded a certificate of appreciation for outstanding service in the crusade to conquer cancer, by the American Cancer Society, Logan County Unit. She also is actively involved in the Illinois Hereford Association and was host to the 1992 Illini Classic Regional Hereford Show at the Logan County Fairgrounds, Lincoln, in June 1992. Other employees volunteer their time for Scouts, Big Brother/Big Sister, youth sports, Boys and Girls Clubs, and provide spiritual and educational programming for neighborhood youth.

The Lincoln Correctional Center and the Springfield Work Camp are involved in numerous community service projects. Work crews from these institutions have provided help to the St. Patrick's Day Parade in Springfield, the American Heart Association, the Springfield Housing Authority, the Springfield Boys and Girls Clubs, the Sangamon County Fair, Springfield Capital Airport, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Town and County League of the Central Illinois Athletic Association, Clayville Arts Guild, Old Capital Art Fair, LincolnFest, Altrusa

Club of Springfield, Air Rendezvous, Little Flower Heritage Days, Friends of Lincoln Book Sale, Knights of Columbus, City of Springfield, Office of Budget and Management, Governor's Cup Races, Chatham American Legion, Knights of Columbus Ladies Auxiliary, Springfield Area Arts Council, Ethnic Festival, American Cancer Society, Rail Annual Golf Classic, Springfield Cruise for Charity, Riverton Fall Festival, Crimestoppers of Sangamon and Menard Counties, Solid Gold Futurity, Sangamon County Highway Department, Macon County Fair, Mt. Pulaski Fall Festival, American Red Cross, Lincoln Fourth of July Celebration, Lincoln Park District, City of Lincoln, Railsplitter State Park, Postville Courthouse, Mt. Pulaski Courthouse, City of Mt. Pulaski, Illini Classic Regional Hereford Show, and Springfield Catholic Charities.

Community work includes such things as equipment set up and tear down, clean up, mowing, trimming, leaf collections, moving furniture, cleaning buildings, putting up and taking down Christmas lights, and loading and unloading trucks.

LOGAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1977-78

Capacity: 1,082

Medium Security Coed

Rated Capacity: 850

Reaccreditation: August 1992

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$15,495

Originally designed to house 750 male offenders, Logan Correctional Center presently averages 1,077 inmates. Approximately 180 females are housed at a co-ed unit at the facility. Two major administrative changes during FY1992 were the promotion of Gregory Firkus to assistant warden of programs and the promotion of Dennis Willmert to chief of security. Firkus has been employed at Logan since 1986 as the leisure time services supervisor. Willmert has been at Logan for almost 15 years and has been a captain since 1982. Correctional Officer John Ewins was selected as Correctional Officer of the Year. Officer Ewins is an instructor of first aid, firearms and chemical agents and CPR as well as being a certified emergency medical technician. In addition, he donates many hours of his time to various civic and religious organizations in the community.

During FY1992, over 1,000 inmates were enrolled in the ABE/GED classes. Logan Correctional Center had the highest pass rate of all adult and juvenile institutions for GED classes with a 94.44% success rate. There were 380 inmates participating in

MacMurray College programs with four earning bachelors of general studies degrees, 16 receiving associates of general studies degrees and 19 receiving associates of applied science degrees. In addition, 86 inmates were awarded vocational certificates. A total of 689 inmates completed the PreStart program during FY1992.

A joint effort involving health care staff, dietary and security employees resulted in the reduction of medical diets from approximately 36 to 14. A support group for HIV positive inmates has been started in the health care unit and meets biweekly. The purpose of this group is to answer questions regarding health issues and to help the inmates deal with HIV infection. Clinical services counselors have started a monthly womens' issues group for female inmates and three 12-week substance abuse education groups.

In FY1992, Logan replaced its leased telephone system with a purchased system. This project involved the replacement of equipment at 274 locations throughout the institution. Simultaneously the tower intercom system was updated. The inmate telephone system was also replaced during the fiscal year. The project involved the installation of 47 sound resistant phone booths, nearly doubling previous inmate facilities. Also involved was the installation of a phone monitoring system, logging recorder and computer.

A tire recycling program was added to the Correctional Industries program at Logan. Tires are picked up from Environmental Protection Agency dumpsters by inmate laborers and brought to Logan for shredding and inspection. Straight tread truck tires with good sidewalls are sent to Centralia Correctional Center for recapping. Auto tires are sorted and sent to the shredder for producing tire derived fuel. The Industries operation also produces playground material which is shredded from peeled rubber. The addition of tire recycling to Industries included construction of a new building to house the shredding operation. Other physical plant projects included a new ventilation system and insulation being added to each of the housing units to save heat and prolong the life of the roofs; new roofs installed on housing unit 3 and the security center; the addition of drywall ceilings to housing units 7 and 8 for better heat and security; and, new door and locks installed on all inmate rooms for better security and maintenance.

Many staff and inmates at Logan have been involved in community projects through cooperation with the facility vocational school. Workers came from classes in welding, horticulture, industrial maintenance,

nance, auto body/auto tech, food service and energy tech. Work at the Boys and Girls Clubs in Springfield included replacing a roof, creating an activity room, office space and storage area, repairing and painting all basketball goals, repair of bleachers, landscaping, repair of three vans, performing all body work, painting and service of vehicles and providing baked goods for several activities for the children.

In a cooperative effort with Lincoln Correctional Center, two houses were rehabilitated and will be made available to qualified low-income families through Catholic Charities.

The horticulture class trimmed and removed trees and shrubs at a site designated to be an adult care center for Abraham Lincoln Memorial Hospital and they also assisted in landscaping, planting shrubs, installing edging and applying mulch at the Logan County Court House. The building maintenance crews dismantled and totally refurbished bleacher boards for West Lincoln Grade School.

Inmate volunteers from Logan Correctional Center load and unload trucks of merchandise and sort shoes to be distributed to local and out-of-state needy people. This is being done through a request from Father Peter Mascari of St. John Vianney Church in Sherman. He is associated with an interdenominational group of volunteers, Helpers in Christ.

In addition to the above mentioned special projects, the highway work crews provided approximately 17,000 inmate and 4,200 staff hours of service to governmental and not-for-profit community groups such as the Rail Charity LPGA Golf Classic, Community Action, Lincoln Oasis Senior Citizens Center, Illinois National Guard at Camp Lincoln, LincolnFest, Air Rendezvous and Lincoln Balloon Festival. The female highway crew has been involved in cleaning living units for the Springfield Housing Authority. They have performed these tasks for elderly and low-income families.

A large number of staff at Logan Correctional Center contribute their time and talents to organizations and churches in their communities. Over \$1,000 was raised by three staff members during a local Jail and Bail fund drive for the March of Dimes. One staff member serves on the board of Christian education for a local school and another is a board member for the Rape Crisis Center. One member is the deputy district commissioner for the Eastern District of W.D. Boyce Council for the Boy Scouts and is an Assistant Executive Officer on the staff at Boys State. Several employees are members of volunteer fire departments and others

teach CPR in their communities. Other employees give freely of their time in assisting with Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Operation Snowball, the American Legion, Gifts to Yanks Who Gave, Harvest of Talent for World Hunger and the Springfield Urban League.

MENARD CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1878

Capacity: 1,460

Maximum Security Males

Reaccredited: August 1992

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 2,425

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$15,186

The exceptional quality and high degree of professionalism of Menard's employees is evidenced in the recent ACA reaccreditation. Menard is the largest maximum security institution in Illinois, and over 100 years old. Passing the comprehensive ACA standards is a reflection of the teamwork exhibited by Menard's employees every day.

Many employees are actively involved in the community, serving on various committees, acting as Boy Scout leaders, coaches and providing many other types of volunteer work. The supervisor of the Bureau of Identification is the committee chairman for Boy Scout Troop 305, committee chairman for Cub Scout Pack 316, and Order of the Arrow Chapter Advisor for the Kaskaskia Chapter. One of Menard's food supervisors is the Head Cub Master in Chester.

Another food supervisor is the Assistant Scout Master for the Chester area and the district administrator of the Order of the Arrow for an area consisting of several counties. Two supply supervisors are also involved in the Scouting program. One has been a Scout leader for eight years, and the other is an assistant Scoutmaster, who completed the Wood Badge Training in leadership skills. This is considered a college level course and is used by many corporations to train executives in leadership skills.

Many of Menard's employees are actively involved in the local sports programs. The educational administrator is involved in the wrestling program for Carbondale Junior Sports. One educator is president of the Community Hill Volleyball Club and another is a member of the Chester Sports Board and a Khoury League baseball coach. One correctional officer is a softball coach for girls age 6-9. The Bureau of Identification supervisor also assists with Khoury League Baseball and local basketball camps and a food supervisor has been the head coach for the boys basketball team for 10 years at one of the parochial

schools in Chester. He teaches all the fundamentals of basketball on a volunteer basis. Another food supervisor has been the head coach for 10 years for the boys Little League baseball team and has organized a youth soccer league in the Chester area. A correctional clerk is the baseball, basketball and track coach at another parochial school in Chester. He is also a coach for the local summer baseball program and assists in the basketball camps put on by Chester High School. He recently became the freshman basketball coach for Chester High School.

Menard's employees use their skills and talents to assist various agencies, organizations, church groups, etc., in building and remodeling projects. One of the farm industries employees and a maintenance craftsman designed and built new playground equipment for St. Mary's School. A correctional clerk donates his time to assist in maintenance and repairs for the Christian Academy school in Murphysboro. A plumber donated his time to do plumbing work at the recycle center for the mentally handicapped in Murphysboro and also donated time in assisting in the building of the Murdale Baptist Church in Murphysboro.

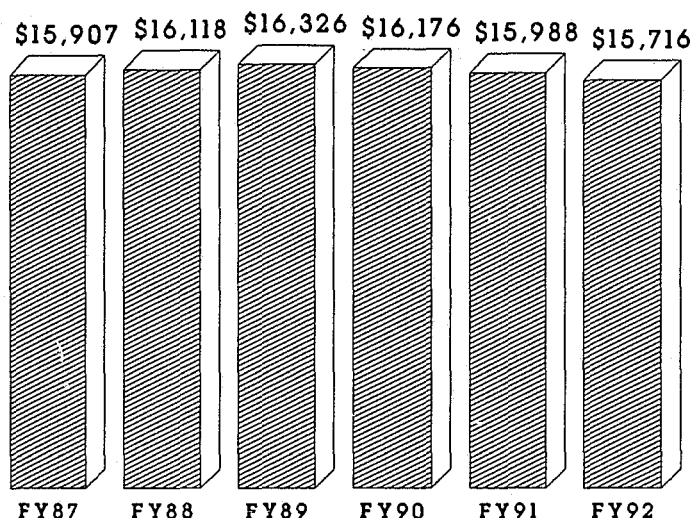
Several of Menard's employees are active in various Shriner's activities, such as fund raising drives for the Shriners' Children's Hospital. One corrections clerk is a Shriner clown, performing for children of all ages.

Menard staff are proud of several employees who assisted at auto accidents and were very instrumental in getting the victims help as quickly as possible. One lieutenant received a Good Samaritan Award for his help. He was credited for notifying police and the ambulance crew, and then assisting ambulance personnel while enroute to the hospital. Two correctional officers, while on their way to work on the 11-7 shift, stopped to assist at an accident on icy roads. One of the officers, who was a CMT, also assisted in the ambulance and was credited with ensuring the victims' injuries did not include exposure to the weather.

The quality of honesty displayed by the employees of Menard was demonstrated by an agriculture supervisor who found a large sum of money on a road that runs by the institution. Although there would have been no way to trace who had the money, he turned the money over to proper authorities, who in turn gave it to the rightful owners.

One correctional officer is actively involved in a support group called P.A.D.S. (Parents Against Downs Syndrome) in Carbondale. He helps families understand and accept Downs Syndrome and helps make arrangements for special schooling and home evaluations.

Adult Institutions Per Capita Cost



One of Menard's educators volunteers each year to deliver baskets of food to the needy for Thanksgiving. Several employees are active in fund raisers for many special needs. One correctional officer recently raised money for a three-year-old boy who has leukemia. Another correctional officer organizes motorcycle poker runs for charity. An educator is involved with the Toys for Tots program and a food supervisor is one of the area's largest blood donors, donating 80 pints of blood to date.

There are several projects in which Menard Correctional Center has been involved. Inmates from the public works crew stripped and painted the Boy Scout House in Chester. Many favorable comments were received from the citizens of Chester. The public works crew also assisted with the grounds cleanup in Chester during the annual Popeye Picnic. Menard sponsored a lieutenant as candidate for Popeye King.

Menard's employees contributed over \$1,335 to the American Cancer Society during this year's drive, becoming the largest local contributor.

A Kids Fishing Day for the children of Menard employees was held at the warden's lake. Trophies were awarded for various categories. The Cub Scouts held their annual boat regatta at the warden's cottage. These are just some samples of the outstanding professional qualities of Menard's employees. With all the problems of crowding, budget constraints, and current inmate population, the successful operation of the institution

definitely depends on the teamwork of its employees.

MENARD PSYCHIATRIC CENTER

Opened: 1970

Capacity: 315

Maximum Security Males

Reaccreditation: August, 1992

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 386

Average Age: 33

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$19,563

The Menard Psychiatric Center is located in southern Illinois one mile northwest 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 Menard Psychiatric Center's rated 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, the center is charged with the responsibility of providing specialized programs for those inmates committed under the provisions of the Sexually Dangerous Persons Act and for those sex offenders within the department who have voluntarily admitted themselves to the center for treatment.

The institution has been successful during FY1992 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, 1992, the Menard Psychiatric Center received its three-year reaccreditation by the American Correctional Association for the fourth consecutive time.

May 20-22, 1992 Menard Psychiatric Center underwent a reaccreditation audit by the American Correctional Association. The ACA auditors interviewed both inmates and staff, as well as examining the physical plant and functions of the institution. In addition, the auditors reviewed 38 mandatory and 425 non-mandatory standards. Through the combined efforts of the staff and inmates, the institution achieved 100% compliance with the mandatory standards and 96% compliance with the non-mandatory standards. In 1980, Menard Psychiatric Center was the first maximum security psychiatric correctional facility to receive ACA accreditation.

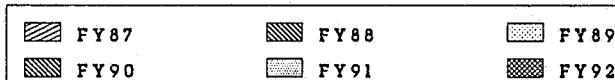
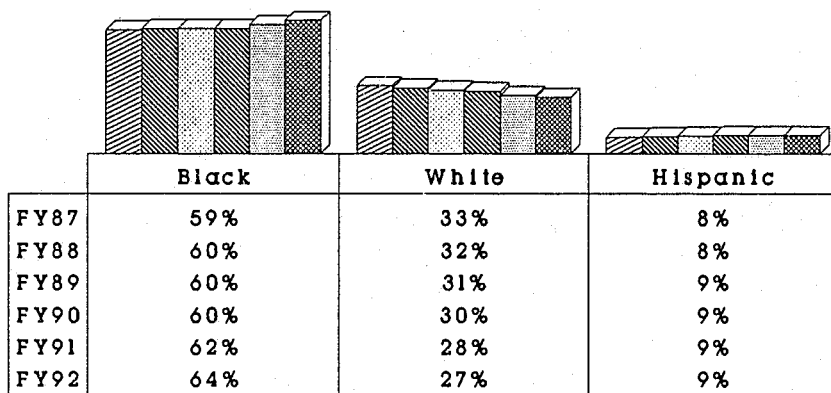
The greatest asset the center has is its correctional employees. At the end of FY1992, 156 correctional staff plus an additional 13 school district staff were employed at Menard Psychiatric Center. Thirteen staff took advantage of the early retirement incentive offered the first half of FY1992.

An overall upgrading of sanitary condition in cellhouses is ongoing. Projects included cellhouse heating/ventilation system, a new cellhouse roof, and lighting.

The Menard Psychiatric Center's tactical unit, trained to respond to emergency situations, received continued recognition for its expertise and professionalism. The tactical unit consists of 15 Menard Psychiatric Center employees who voluntarily receive additional training to qualify for this special hazardous duty. The tact team unit has developed and implemented a formal cell extraction procedure for the control and removal of dangerous and aggressive inmates. This procedure has minimized injury to both staff and inmates. A training tape has been provided to the department's Training Academy as a training format for cell extractions in the department. In addition, the Menard Psychiatric Center tactical unit has trained and designated six members of the unit as a Tactical Response Team (TRT unit). These members are trained as a team to respond to emergency or hostage situations which require a smaller unit to search or secure a building or area of the Menard Psychiatric Center if situations arise.

The Menard Psychiatric Center's food service staff is recognized by the Department of

Adult Inmate Population by Race



Corrections and Department of Public Health for the high level of food service standards maintained.

During FY1992 employees displaying an outstanding performance of duties were recognized by their peers and management. 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. Joseph Balsano was selected as Correctional Officer of the Year. Officer Balsano holds the assignment of assistant tool control officer. In this role, he ensures that the tool inventory for the institution is properly inventoried and accounted for. In addition, Officer Balsano serves as acting sergeant and works all posts and shifts at the facility. He frequently serves as a field training officer for new trainees. Officer Balsano was selected for this award because of his excellent work and attendance record and his professional attitude and motivation in the performance of his duties.

The Menard Psychiatric Center offers a full range of educational, vocational and recreational programming with emphasis on individualized treatment plans. Clinical, educational, security and recreational services are integrated to address the holistic needs of each inmate. Revisions were made during FY1992 to better meet the needs of the specialized population.

Perhaps the most significant event this past year for clinical services has been the

restructuring of that department. In order to increase the number of therapy programs for inmates, social workers have been relieved of their casework duties. Three correctional counselors III have assumed the casework duties for all inmates. The social workers III were then mandated to conduct at least two therapy programs each day. This restructuring has enabled the therapy program to expand considerably with a variety of treatment programs to accommodate more inmates.

In addition, the contractual psychologists have also had their duties realigned in order to accommodate and implement additional treatment programs. A contractual psychologist has had her duties realigned so that she can implement three new treatment programs including an art therapy program, a medication support therapy program and a borderline illness therapy program. The other contractual psychologist has been designated as the lead therapist for the sexual offender treatment program.

Another change in clinical services has been the expansion of the orientation program. This orientation program is now a group setting in which inmates are provided orientation manuals, an orientation video and presentations by various department heads as to the functions of Menard Psychiatric Center. During the orientation program the inmates can be further evaluated and guided into appropriate treatment programs conducted by the psychologists and social workers.

During the past year, two clinical services social workers have participated in advanced training as substance abuse counselors and have implemented additional group counseling for inmates with drug abuse problems.

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.

Each year the institution coordinates with representatives from the Departments of Mental Health and Public Aid, Chester School District 139, the Bi-County Health Department, the Randolph County Board and the City of Chester to co-sponsor the Illinois Employee Physical Fitness Day. For 1992, approximately 150 employees and family members participated in the physical activities which culminated in an afternoon picnic for co-workers and their families. Institutional staff continue to serve as leaders in their communities as well as corrections professionals.

In summary, many achievements have been accomplished during FY1992. However, the inmate population continues to grow. The institution's effectiveness is directly a result of the dedicated staff committed to meeting this difficult challenge of addressing the needs of the mentally ill offender. It remains a delicate balance of custody and treatment to accomplish the goals of this facility and the Department of Corrections.

PONTIAC CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1871

Capacity: 1,258

Maximum Security Males

Reaccredited: August 1992

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 1,862

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$18,726

The Pontiac Correctional Center is one of two adult correctional facilities located in Livingston County and was originally built as the 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.

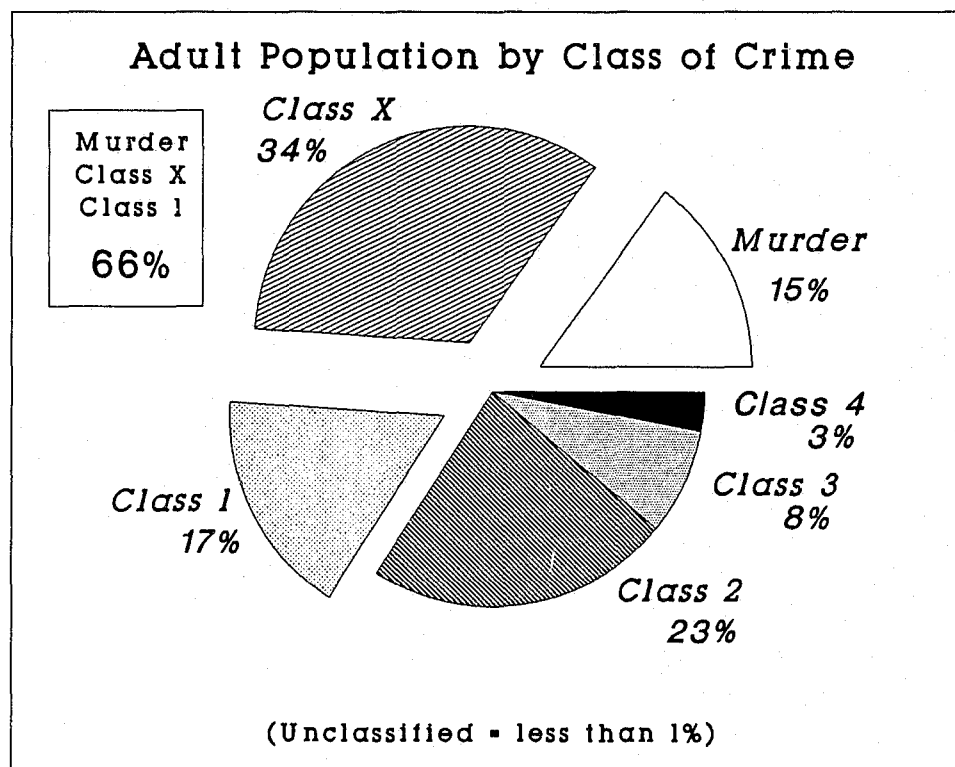
The maintenance and upgrading of existing physical structures continues. During FY1992, new boilers and computer room controls were installed in the power house, a cat walk was added to Tower 8, and existing asbestos was removed from tunnels and the inmate kitchen basement. Additionally, badly deteriorated sidewalks were replaced throughout the institution, office spaces were renovated for the north cellhouse, and windows were replaced in the inmate kitchen. It was also necessary to replace roofs on the MSU dorm complex and the residence on Water Street. New security fences and gates were installed on the MSU and in the south cellhouse. The institution rebuilt the institutional greenhouse and has added a handball court at the MSU for inmate recreation. The upgrading of steam and electrical utilities is still in progress, and is to be completed in the near future. All of these projects were done to maintain antiquated buildings.

Procedural improvements have also been made. Pontiac has implemented the automatic inmate payroll system and automated call passes for all institutional cellhouses. Computer terminals and printers have been placed in cellhouse superintendents offices. In an effort to increase programming opportunities for inmates in protective custody, the MacMurray College food service program was converted to a protective custody vocational program. More college classes also have been opened for protective custody inmates during evening hours.

In the education department, library access has been increased by 20 hours a week. This allows more opportunities for inmates to use and receive library services. The Pontiac Correctional Center education program has increased by 20% the number of graduates over FY1991. This year, 84 students earned their GED certificates and 33 students graduated from the vocational program.

In general population living areas, daily maintenance is required to maintain the structures in acceptable condition. This past year additional lighting was added in the tunnels to improve security and sanitation of the west cellhouse. The west cellhouse has also changed procedures to keep approved protective custody inmates separate from those who are in denied or pending status. This will ensure security and safety for those inmates with legitimate protective custody needs.

In the east cellhouse, a wooden entrance door was replaced by a metal fire rated security door. New cabinets have been constructed and installed to house flammables. An intercom system was replaced and knock-



down boxes for officers were totally replaced. Fiberglass liners have been installed in mop sinks to improve sanitation and cleanliness. Orientation showers have also been lined with fiberglass for cleanliness and sanitation and a privacy wall was installed.

A number of changes have occurred in the health care unit. Staff have restructured the chronic clinic program, have added a callous clinic for foot care and have added additional sick calls on Saturday and Sunday to meet increasing demand. Additionally, a high risk clinic features a nurse health educator whose weekly responsibility includes all counseling for inmates being treated for HIV as well as regular follow up with HIV positive patients. A computer system has been purchased for the pharmacy which will provide drug interaction screening, increase monitoring for drug therapy, increase control and productivity, and produce more legible labels for medications. Psychologist clinics have increased from four to six clinics per week as well as the addition of a psychiatric clinic. An additional weekly clinic is being conducted in the segregation unit to reduce inmate movement to the hospital.

Pontiac has been an annual supporter of the local bloodmobile campaign. A staff member recently was awarded recognition for donation of her eighth gallon of blood. During the bloodmobile drive, a number of staff from the facility volunteer not only their blood, but also their time in working at the site.

The casework supervisor is the facility's substance abuse program coordinator. Additionally, he provides drug training in community school districts and works closely with 12 Step Fellowships in the fight against substance abuse. A vocational instructor has agreed to fabricate metal stands and bases for the Secretary of State's Office thus reducing taxpayer expenses.

The administrative assistant is on the board of directors for the American Cancer Society. Each year, staff of the Pontiac Correctional Center donate their time and funds to the American Cancer Society in this district. Several staff participate in gang awareness seminars in surrounding communities.

There are numerous staff working at the Pontiac Correctional Center who volunteer in various ways in their community. Many staff are involved in juvenile athletic programs, school committees, substance abuse treatment groups and church activities. These staff all contribute in their own individual ways thereby improving their neighborhoods as well as providing positive recognition by being a productive and supportive employee of the department.

The institution also contributes to community needs. Inmates at this facility under security supervision were allowed to paint the Fairbury Fairground buildings prior to the fair in 1992. Additionally, they have painted two swinging bridges across the Vermillion River for the Pontiac Park District. The facility continues to maintain soccer and

football fields on the southeast side of the institution for use by community organizations. The Pontiac Correctional Center annually provides x-ray screening of trick or treat goodies brought to the facility by children of the Pontiac community on Halloween night.

Through the internship program, staff of the Pontiac Correctional Center regularly provide supervision for bachelor's and master's degree students from various colleges. This allows the facility to cultivate potential future employees and provides a valuable learning experience for college students.

The Pontiac Correctional Center continues to offer tours of the maximum security facility to various organizations that request admittance. The tours are not only educational to those who are individually curious but also serves as a means of educating the general public on corrections issues.

ROBINSON CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: January, 1991

Capacity: 600

Minimum Security Males

Accredited: January 1992

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 723

Average Age: 29

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$15,528

During FY1992, Robinson Correctional Center's population rose from 700 to approximately 950. The center achieved accredited status during January of 1992, receiving a 99.26% compliance rating.

In keeping with Robinson Correctional Center's commitment to being an integral part of the community, off-grounds public work crews served the surrounding communities with approximately 15,600 hours during FY1992. The crews were involved in a variety of projects. The labor was appreciated by each community, and as a show of their appreciation, the center received this year's Chamber of Commerce Outstanding Community Service Award. The community also readily accepted inmates working as umpires in both Little League baseball games and the local soccer league. This helped to save the community thousands of dollars in umpire fees and at the same time gave the inmates a higher respect for themselves.

On April 29, 1992, the first volunteer recognition luncheon was held at Robinson. A total of 27 volunteers were recognized for their contributions in the areas of substance abuse counseling, educational tutors, and chaplaincy volunteers. These volunteers have quickly become a part of the facility and are indicative of the community support received by the correctional center since opening in January, 1991.

In FY1992, Robinson adopted the community service organization, Cra-Wa-La. This organization provides youth intervention services in the counties of Crawford, Wabash and Lawrence. The center held its first golf outing in September, with the proceeds of \$2,027 being donated entirely to this worthwhile cause. A garage sale was held in October with over \$800 being sent to Cra-Wa-La as an additional donation.

The Robinson Correctional Center's inpatient substance abuse program continues to provide drug/alcohol education. Group treatment and relapse prevention services are provided on a voluntary basis for those inmates who have a history of substance abuse.

During FY1992, School District 428 provided ABE services to 105 inmates; GED services to 210 inmates; and 64 inmates received their GED diplomas. Lincoln Trail College provided vocational programming in the areas of horticulture and food service technology. Baccalaureate classes were also provided to 122 inmates by Lincoln Trail College during FY1992.

PreStart programming has become an integral part of Robinson Correctional Center's efforts to prepare inmates for release. During FY1992, a total of 493 inmates completed this program.

SHAWNEE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1984

Capacity: 1,046

Medium Security Males

Reaccredited: August 1992

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 1,471

Average Age: 29

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$13,266

The Shawnee Correctional Center, located adjacent to the Vienna Correctional Center, seven miles east of Vienna in southern Illinois, was opened in 1984. The facility's administration includes the supervision of the 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.

During FY1989, and continuing into FY1992, the facility began experiencing the effects of department crowding. The institution was required to make available additional beds. As a result of the 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 weightlifting area, horse-

shoe pits, volleyball court and outdoor recreation yard. An inmate commissary is available in the outdoor yard area for inmates to purchase items while participating in outdoor programs. The recreation department 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, is also available.

Inmate arts and crafts programs provide for marketing 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.

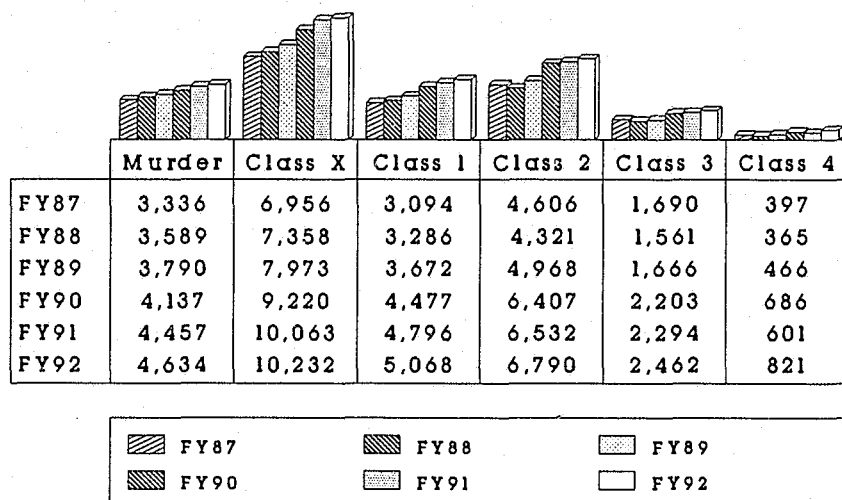
The institution regularly schedules two inmate-family picnics each summer, providing picnic meals and yard entertainment for inmates and their families. The facility has also instituted special dinners and cookouts for a variety of inmate work assignments in recognition of their service to the facility.

Shawnee Correctional Center inmates and staff have, since 1987, conducted an annual food drive to benefit the needy in southern Illinois. Voluntary inmate and staff contributions for the first five years of the drive have resulted in over 20 tons of food, valued at almost \$13,000, being donated to the needy at Christmas.

The Hardin County Work Camp has provided a variety of public services through community work programs. Inmate work crews regularly assist in areas such as cleaning/clearing and restoring cemeteries; build and maintain hiking trails through state and federal parks and recreation areas; pick up trash and litter in communities, along roadways and parks; mow grass, trim weeds on public properties and remove snow and ice from sidewalks and roadways during winter. The facility has been publicly recognized for their efforts in this regard.

The community involvement of staff members is diverse. Dozens of staff are involved in youth sports activities, including youth softball, baseball, soccer, volleyball, hunting and T-ball. Staff are also engaged in 4-H activities, Christian youth movements, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Special Olympics, Sunday school and church activities, school

Adult Inmate Population by Class of Crime



boards, bicycling, foster parenting, National Guard and reserve duties, volunteer fire-fighting, volunteer emergency services, and pastoring and counseling. Staff also volunteer their time with such entities as the American Cancer Society, American Lung Association, local community centers, American Red Cross, and an array of fraternal organizations.

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 department wide. Currently, the Industries program employs approximately 39 inmates on one work shift which provides skilled job assignments with good wages.

Shawnee Correctional Industries' 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. With this system, product components are manufactured and stocked for use as needed.

Components are monitored for cost and yield efficiency, quantity and quality at every step, from raw material through the complete piece part/subassembly/finished goods manufacturing process. The system has allowed Shawnee to meet customer demands with quality products and prompt delivery. Shawnee Industries is strongly involved in development of new products.

Additionally, aluminum sign blanks are manufactured here for use at Pontiac. Bed frames and speciality hardware for manufacturing wood and composite furniture at Graham and Stateville are made at Shawnee.

The education department continues to coordinate and update the PreStart program. This program is a requirement for all inmates to attend prior to their release. The program requires the inmates to attend 30 hours of instruction in areas of survival skills, job acquisition and social skills needed following release.

Due to an increase in inmate population and a decrease in education department staff available, the number of inmates served has decreased. During FY1992, 488 mandatory eligible inmates were tested and 145 tested below a 6.0 grade level requiring them to participate in adult educational programming. Transfers into Shawnee which were previously tested at other facilities and were required to participate have exceeded 240 in FY1992.

As a result of the eligible inmates for adult basic education, the number waiting to attend school for ABE averages 42 per month and GED averages 50. This backlog has created an additional concern. Continued projections of population increases along with lack of staff has created a significant strain on both existing staff and inmates.

During FY1992 post secondary education programs were reduced with the closure of industrial electronics and welding. In FY1992, 263 inmates were served through

Southeastern Illinois College with 160 inmates completing program requirements and receiving certificates. In addition, baccalaureate courses offered in the evening hours and on weekends resulted in 17 associate degrees being awarded. A grant from the Illinois Community College Board resulted in 80 inmates from the Shawnee and Vienna Correctional Centers receiving transitional services with 73% of the participants securing employment.

Vocational programs operated by Southeastern Illinois College make sizeable contributions to the operation of the Shawnee Correctional Center and the Hardin County Work Camp each year. Among the contributions are: Printing of orientation manuals, design and printing of forms, development of computerized tool inventory system, training and support for computer applications in maintenance, Industries and dietary, construction of ice chests, security cabinets for TVs, drop boxes, radio brackets, switch boxes; service and repair of mowing equipment, fabrication of parts for maintenance, repair of equipment in dietary and LTS, working drawings for several departments, blue prints, and training of inmates for Industries and maintenance. Community contributions are limited; however, the graphics program has been able to provide no cost printing services to civic and community organizations in the downstate area.

Inmate therapeutic counseling programs expanded due to inmate demand include a variety of self-help and survival skills groups. These include a two-phase substance abuse counseling program, a veterans "rap" group, a current affairs discussion group, a survival skills group, and a family relationship group. Individual counseling is also being provided to those who demonstrate an acute need.

The institutional psychologist conducts individual counseling with those experiencing a personal crisis and group counseling for sex offenders and substance abuse. Additionally, each year, outside agencies are scheduled to present health related seminars for inmates. Population increases and the absence of increased clinical staffing are creating a concern for future program expansion in this area.

The institutional health care unit was awarded accreditation with commendation from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations. This 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.

The health care unit is staffed with profes-

sional medical personnel 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. The unit provides 24-hour RN emergency care and infirmary services, conducts annual and biennial physical exams and health education is provided either individually or to a group by health care staff. The health care unit makes available daily inmate sick call, chronic disease clinics, stress management counseling, dental hygiene and dental treatment. A mental health professional is available in the health care unit for mental health evaluation and treatment Monday through Friday. Crisis Intervention Team members are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

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 10-12 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 are also 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.

SHERIDAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1941

Capacity: 624

Medium Security Males

Reaccredited: January 1991

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 1,028

Average Age: 22

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$15,404

The Sheridan Correctional Center, located approximately 70 miles west of Chicago near the village of Sheridan, was constructed 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 relationship allows for many services to be offered as an exchange of goodwill between the center and the neighboring community. At the end of FY1992, the Sheridan Correctional Center housed 1,068 inmates. The current level of staffing remains at 380.

The Gateway Treatment Program for chemical dependency which was begun at Sheridan in September, 1990, was expanded in the spring of 1992. The program now opens with a 90 day orientation period, followed by a treatment phase which optimally extends for one year. A six to nine month long after-care program then prepares inmates for release.

A new telephone monitoring system was installed which allows security staff in designated locations to monitor inmate telephones in the housing unit dayrooms.

A new satellite law library was established in the segregation unit to allow inmates who are in segregation for more than 30 days access to the law library.

The correctional center implemented an eighth grade literacy program which mandates students testing below eighth grade on the TABE test in math or reading to attend Adult Basic Education classes. This requirement exceeds the sixth grade level requirement at other prisons in the system.

The auto engine repair, basic auto service, and wheel alignment/muffler and suspension programs were consolidated into an automotive technology program.

The facility continues to provide the services of its staff and inmates in picking up litter along designated state highways in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Transportation. In addition, local road crews are dispatched seasonally to maintain school yards, ball parks, museum grounds, and cemeteries in Sheridan and Norway. Street cleaning services are provided in conjunction with local holiday celebrations. The Sheridan Correctional Center continues to dedicate inmate help under the supervision of staff to the maintenance of the Marseilles National Guard Armory. In an effort to instill a greater sense of responsibility, pride, and caring for physical surroundings, a grounds beautification project was implemented at Sheridan where plantings, landscaping, and lawn maintenance throughout the facility were given special attention.

In terms of community services by the institution, this past year the Sheridan Correctional Center donated the proceeds from its garden project to the Aurora Food Pantry, which is associated with Hessed House, a homeless shelter in Aurora, for distribution to needy families.

In an effort to reduce the need for over-time, the Sheridan Correctional Center

implemented the first ten-hour four-day work week in the department for its transfer team. This change in schedule has provided significant cost savings.

STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1925

Capacity: 2,025

Maximum Security Males

Reaccredited: January 1991

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 2,025

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$18,460

Stateville Correctional Center, located approximately three miles north of Joliet, is surrounded by a 33-foot wall with guard towers. Seven housing units are located on the 64 acres within the walls. Unit B, noted to be the longest cellhouse in the world, is rectangular and is split into two living areas with a catwalk in each. Unit F is panopticon (roundhouse) in design with a tower in the center. Unit G is an honor unit and is constructed in a dormitory fashion. Units H and I are configured in a dual K design with control center monitoring. The Special Unit and Unit X are rectangular, traditional cell units. A minimum security unit is located approximately one mile from the main facility on a portion of the 2,200 acres surrounding the prison.

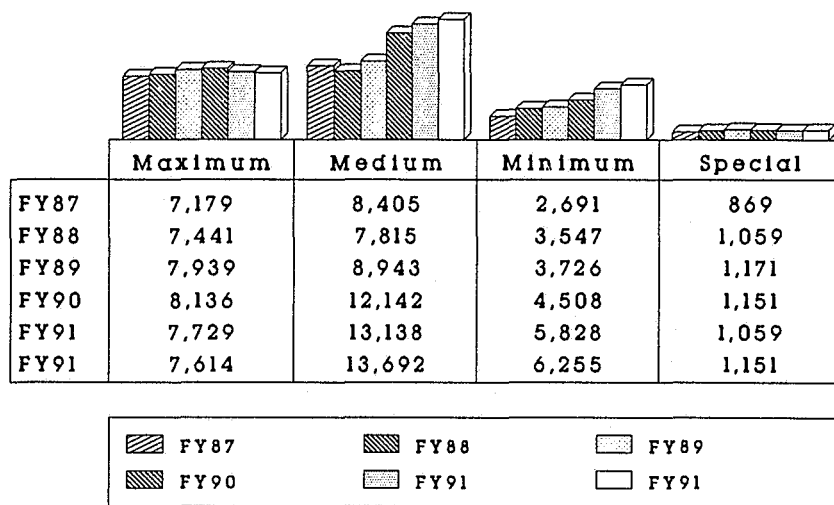
Stateville Correctional Center's administration is accomplished via the unit management system. Each housing unit maintains a full complement of security and clinical staff persons and operates with relative independence.

The center's education department offers numerous academic and vocational programs. Approximately 700 inmates were enrolled in the Adult Basic Education and General Educational Development programs during FY1992. Lewis University offers college credit for classes in small engines, data processing, commercial custodial and building maintenance as well as academic courses geared toward a general studies degree. Approximately 350 inmates participate in Lewis University programs this fiscal year.

Stateville's library services include three separate, but jointly functioning, library facilities. The main library serves all inmates including inmates in the segregation unit; the staff library serves the Stateville staff and the minimum security unit library serves inmates assigned there. The library staff is composed of civilian staff and inmates.

The leisure time services department has a modern multi-purpose building and a renovated cultural arts center where programs are conducted. Currently, seven full-time

Adult Institution Population by Institution Security Designation



(Special - Dwight and Menard Psych)

staff members, with help from two volunteers, organize programs in drama, music, ceramics, art, football, softball, basketball, weightlifting, intramural sports and handball. The leisure time services department provides institutional movies, arranges special performances by outside musical and theater groups and sponsors three art shows annually. The department maintains a Jaycees chapter that provides training and program services to the general population at Stateville and the minimum security unit. The department also coordinates staff participation in sports events.

The institution has 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. Stateville Correctional Center has experienced a dramatic increase in the utilization of volunteers from the community during FY1992. In excess of 50 persons, under the direction of the chaplaincy department, now regularly donate time and effort to the inmate population.

The center's administration encourages employee community interaction and service. Several staff members participated in a Big Brother/Big Sister bowling benefit that helped raise over \$4,000 for the charity. A successful employee voter registration drive, coordinated by the union local, was conducted on Stateville Correctional Center grounds.

TAYLORVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: December, 1990

Capacity: 600

Minimum Security Males

Accredited: January 1992

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 738

Average Age: 30

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$15,574

During the past year, the Taylorville Correctional Center has been involved in many projects and activities in the surrounding communities.

Tragedy struck when a fatal accident occurred on Rt. 29, directly in front of the facility. Three correctional officers, who are members of their local rescue squads, were the first to respond to the scene and provided emergency services until community emergency personnel arrived. As a result of their efforts, in February, 1992, the officers were requested to attend the annual Taylorville Rescue Squad Awards Banquet in honor of their outstanding service to the community and assistance provided the victims in the accident.

In May 1992, the Taylorville Correctional Center in cooperation with the Red Cross participated in a blood drive that was held in the vocational building. Staff participated in the drive and competed security vs. non-security. A drawing was held using the names of the participants in the winning category for several prizes that were donated, including a weekend at Eagle Creek Resort in

Shelbyville. Just under 40% of staff participated donating 97 pints of blood.

In September, 1992, vandals caused heavy damage to two cemeteries in Pana. Work crews assisted in restoring the cemeteries.

Facility staff have become involved in the Youth Advocacy Coalition of Christian County. This is an inter-agency council to promote organized youth activities and deter delinquency. Other administrative staff have also made contact with the community regarding crime and delinquency programs.

A series of positive news articles appeared in the Taylorville Breeze Courier. Topics in the spotlight were prison education programs, PreStart program, volunteers and highway work crew projects.

Many other community projects are addressed on a daily basis. They include clean-up projects at Lakes Pana and Taylorville; several local festivals and fairs; grounds; spring maintenance on cemeteries; state and county highway clean-up; and Lake Sangchris in cooperation with the Department of Conservation. Thousands of pairs of donated eyeglasses were cleaned and calibrated by inmates through a volunteer project organized by Volunteers Out to Save Humanity which provides optometric services to Central and South America, as well as Poland.

Additionally, the Taylorville Correctional Center participated in the Weed and Seed Program and assisted with clean-up of housing projects in the Springfield area.

It should also be noted that the facility was audited by the American Correctional Association Commission on Accreditation for Corrections only 10 1/2 months after opening. The facility achieved accreditation from the organization meeting nationally adopted standards for the organization and operation of an adult correctional facility.

VANDALIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1921

Capacity: 599

Minimum Security Males

Reaccredited: January 1990

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 991

Average Age: 30

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$15,957

The Vandalia Correctional Center, located 85 miles southeast of Springfield in central Illinois, was initially designed and operated as a large prison farm housing misdeameanants. It has been renovated and reprogrammed to house felons and houses 1,014 minimum security inmates.

Physical plant improvements continue at the Vandalia Correctional Center. These

improvements include the installation of a new underground electrical distribution loop, the conversion from coal and LP gas to natural gas, and renovation of the institution's heating system. A new power plant and a new cold storage building have been planned and construction has begun. An asbestos removal project is approximately half completed at Vandalia. The dormitories have been remodeled to include lowered ceilings, better insulation, and a smoke evacuation system. The center has been cited by the Environmental Protection Agency the last two years for the energy conservation effort which has resulted in savings in energy costs.

During FY1992 the educational programs served a total of 1,497 inmates in full and part-time academic/vocational classes. Included in this total are 100 students earning GED certificates, 98 ABE students exceeding the sixth grade achievement level, 35 students earning one-year vocational certificates, 103 students earning college vocational certificates, and 13 students earning associate degrees from Lake Land College.

Pell Grant funding has proven to be a valuable asset in improving funding to the Vandalia education project. A second major asset is the incentive provided to students through the award of educational good conduct credits. The vocational auto mechanics program is being enhanced by the construction of a new building to accommodate the program.

The clinical services department continues to be involved with PreStart, drug therapy groups, case management, crisis intervention, committees work, orientation, and grievance hearings. This department continues to process approximately 100 work release applications monthly. The Offender Tracking System (OTS) has been expanded to include all assignments, visiting records, and disciplinary concerns. The tracking system also monitors transfers to other institutions, work release, and electronic detention.

The chaplaincy department has organized volunteers to provide meaningful programs at Vandalia, including Bible studies, a variety of worship groups, and continuation of pastoral counseling.

Correctional Industries continues to provide good product lines which include beef, pork, polish sausage, lunch meats, corned beef, carton milk and assorted flavors of juices. These products are available because Correctional Industries continues to upgrade and maintain its program of livestock slaughtering, dairy operation, and raising of crops. A recently planted orchard will add apples to the product line in the near future. The Industry product line is made available to most correctional centers.

The health care unit continues to provide medical services to inmates. During FY1992, the health care unit provided regularly scheduled sick call and doctor lines which accounted for 7,501 patients on sick call and 1,896 patients seen by the physician. The on-site maintenance of medical clinics included diabetic, cardiovascular/hypertension, tuberculosis, epileptic, asthma, optometry, surgery, podiatry, and psychiatric clinics.

The road camp at Vandalia continues to provide services to Vandalia, township road commissioners, and other state agencies. These assignments accounted for inmate work in excess of 22,000 hours. There are approximately 350 miles of highways in the Vandalia area which were cleaned of approximately 2,200 bags of trash. In addition, they provide a variety of services to the community park and youth groups. The road camp has also made available excess garden crops, like vegetables and melons, for donations to other institutions and nonprofit organizations in the community.

In addition to the road camp activities in the community, parks and recreation areas for youth, a number of staff volunteer their services in the community. The warden is a board member of the Chamber of Commerce as well as the Fayette County Awareness Committee which deals with family problems in the area of mental health, drug abuse, alcoholism, child abuse, teenage pregnancy and school related problems. The assistant warden of operations has become a volunteer counselor for the county Sexual Abuse and Family Emergency Program.

Several staff are involved in providing coaching services for junior wrestling, Little League, soccer, junior football, basketball and various church programs. In addition, the local Cub Scout and Boy Scout programs are supervised by staff of the Vandalia Correctional Center.

VIENNA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1965

Capacity: 845

Minimum Security Males

Reaccredited: August 1991

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 1,098

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$16,730

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 secu-

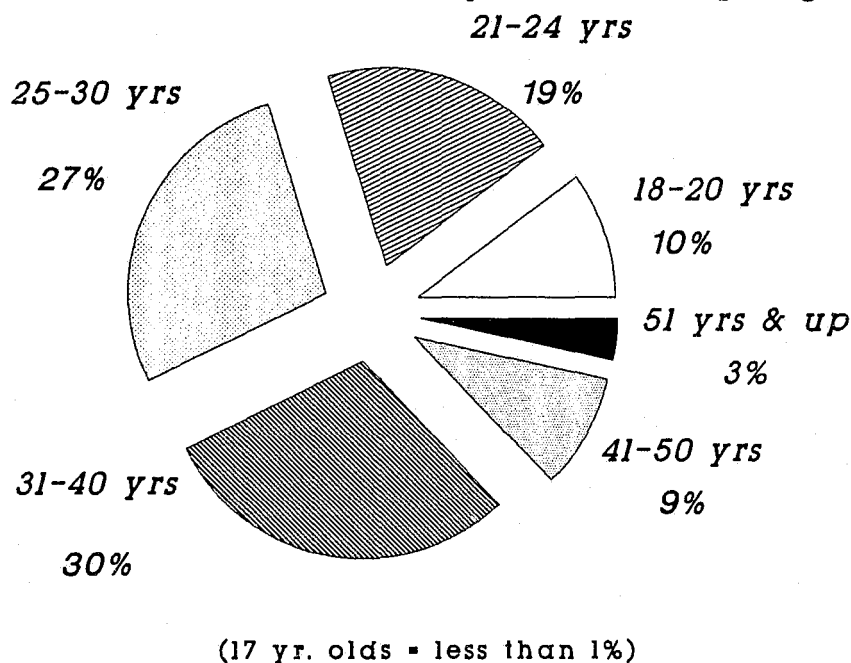
rity prison without walls or fences was presented to the legislature in the early 1960s not only in an attempt to boost the economic base of the area but to introduce a corrections strategy built on the premise that rehabilitation could produce a releasee who would not impact upon society as a recidivist, but as 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 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. Housing units are arranged around the townsquare area which contains 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 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 health care to the free community. This initial venture was followed by inmate EMT-provided coverage for the Bi-County Ambulance Service providing service to Johnson and Pope Counties. It 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 fea-

Adult Institution Population by Age



tured in the premier issue of *Hippocrates*, a California-based magazine with a distribution to more than 30,000 health care facilities throughout the country. During the past year, inmate EMTs have contributed over 25,000 hours in service to Johnson County.

The continuing close relationship with the community resulted in the establishment of programs that would allow inmates to shop at scheduled times in the City of Vienna under staff supervision, to provide inmate umpires that were trained in accordance with the rules of the Illinois High School Athletic Association to area 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. Inmate umpires and firefighters have contributed approximately 3,000 hours of public service to Vienna and adjacent Pope County.

In 1979, the Vienna Correctional Center was the first prison in the nation to be awarded accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections of the American Correctional Association. It was also the first to be reaccredited in 1982, and has maintained this status through 1991.

On Oct. 15, 1990, the department's first Impact Incarceration Program at the Dixon Springs facility received its first ten 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 successful completion of the program. The facility 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. Work crews have contributed over 99,000 hours toward public service projects in 1992.

In addition to the community service provided by the facilities, many staff are actively involved in their communities and churches performing public service functions.

Staff in the business office are participating as chairpersons for committees established to restore historical buildings. They 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 for the league.

Staff in the clinical and counseling areas provide volunteer support for the March of Dimes, Arthritis Foundation, American Red Cross, and the American Cancer Society. Staff also sponsor needy children, assist with their local DARE program, work with disabled children, serve with Christian mens' groups, coordinate fundraisers for veterans' groups, contribute annually to local clothing drives, assist with local Boy Scout troops, Khoury League, and fire departments.

Other staff serve as volunteer firemen and fire chiefs, and provide support for the American Cancer Society, Red Cross, Diabetes Foundation and Heart Association. Health care unit staff are actively involved in fund raising projects for local grade and high school bands so the students can participate in concerts at Walt Disney World in Orlando, Florida. Other staff are committed to their respective churches in volunteer efforts, assist with Brownie troops, prepare meals for infirm and elderly neighbors, and one serves as an educational advocate for youth at IYC-Harrisburg.

Staff in the education department serve as volunteers with their local Knights of Columbus group, serve as volunteer coaches in their local school systems, provide volunteer service to battered and abused women at area womens' shelters, serve as officers in their respective churches, and are actively involved, within the facility, in maintaining a network with employment referral agencies that serve to benefit trained inmates upon their release from prison.

Staff at the Impact Incarceration Program are also involved in community service roles. Several are involved in Khoury League and serve as umpires and referees in their local school systems, provide service as Sunday school teachers, train children and youth in martial arts, serve in the Marine Corps Reserve or National Guard. Others serve with the Boy Scouts of America and volunteer as emergency medical technicians in their local communities. One IIP dietary staff member currently serves as president of the Illinois Dietary Managers' Association.

The Vienna prison and Impact Incarceration Program staff are concerned about community and quality of life. They have contributed in excess of 175,000 hours to public service in 1992.

WESTERN ILLINOIS CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: April, 1989
Capacity: 728
Medium Security Males
Reaccredited: August 1990
FY1992 Average Daily Population: 1,284
Average Age: 30
Average Annual Cost Per Inmate: \$11,655

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 18 buildings inside the perimeter fence which surrounds 32 acres. The buildings include

three residential housing units; an administration, medical, receiving unit building; a dietary, maintenance complex; an educational, gym, multi-purpose building and a Correctional Industries building.

WICC was originally designed for a capacity of 728 inmates. However, with the recent increase in inmate population, the capacity was revised to 1,303 during FY1992 by creating double cells at the facility.

During FY1992, Western Illinois Correctional Center provided inmate labor to many public service projects in and around the Mt. Sterling area. Inmates provided 376 hours to the Brown County Fair and 93 hours to the Schuyler County Fair. These projects consisted of a week long clean-up and painting campaign, cleaning the fairgrounds during the week of each fair, as well as clean up and maintenance of grounds for the week following each fair.

The Rushville Park projects consisted of cleaning each park of winter debris, as well as painting and minor fix up of fencing and other work in the park. Inmates provided 324 hours toward this project. The Rushville tire collection project was a joint project with Correctional Industries and the local Farm Bureau and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Several semi-truck loads of tires were collected during this event with inmates working 85 hours on this project.

The project which required the most number of hours during this past fiscal year was the Mt. Sterling swimming pool project. Inmates provided 577 hours toward this project which was a joint effort between WICC and the citizens of Brown County in building a better place for the children's recreation. The pool itself is being put in by an outside contractor. However, the bath house building, the building that maintains the equipment to run the swimming pool filtration system, as well as the deck are being done by a combination of inmate labor and citizen volunteers. The foundation was done through citizen volunteers and inmates as well as the main deck of the building. Contracted masons are doing the final preparation on the upper portion of the block masonry walls.

Correctional Industries is now in full operation providing skilled jobs for inmates in the production of all kinds of meat by-products such as weiners, bologna, polish sausage, breaded fish, turkey patties and hamburger patties. Production of these items began in October 1991. They are provided to all correctional facilities in the state. With the increase in demand for the present products and the addition of new products, a second shift will soon to work at the plant.

Inmate programming continues to grow with various programs such as substance abuse and sex offender treatment, stress management, fitness and a new PreStart Phase I program. The PreStart program is given to inmates within six months of their 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.

Volunteer participation is steadily increasing at Western. Volunteer service ranges from religious to ethnic, from the young to the older population. Four hundred seventy-six volunteers provided 51,728 service hours during FY1992. The career day program involved the communities of Chicago, Decatur, Jacksonville, Beardstown, Springfield and Bloomington. It included expertise in religious, cultural, vocational, and community service affairs. The support WICC has been given by the immediate and surrounding communities has been overwhelming. The volunteer's presentations and services have made a difference in the institution and in the lives of the inmates.

During FY1992, a total of 457 inmates were TABE tested at intake at the prison by School District 428. Of those tested, 288 scored above a sixth grade level and 169 below the 6.0 level. All inmates scoring below 6.0 on the TABE were placed in the mandatory ABE program or placed on the mandatory ABE waiting list as required. There were 238 inmates in the GED program. A total of 130 inmates took the GED test; of those who took it, 99 received certificates.

John Wood Community College provided college programs for approximately 327 inmates during FY1992 at Western Illinois Correctional Center. These students generated a total of 4,584 college credit hours, 29 received associate degrees and 48 received certificates. Classes offered are automotive technology, construction occupations, business management, computer technology, consumer electronics, food service technology, and horticulture. The baccalaureate program consists of general education classes designed to complement the vocational programs.

A survey was conducted at the center to determine how many employees did volunteer work in the community. The survey showed almost 200 employees volunteer in community programs. A total of 78% said they belonged to various organizations or church groups that participated in projects

that benefitted their community. About 35% said they volunteered their time to youth programs during the summer months. Nearly 20% were involved in their local PTO/PTA program. Additional activities included Red Cross, American Heart Association, American Cancer Society, Lions Club, Shriners, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Kiwanis, 4-H, YMCA, American Diabetes Association, United Way and Alcoholics Anonymous.

This year several employees volunteered to participate in the Second Annual Brown County Literacy Spelling Bee which benefits the literacy program in the Brown County area. Two of these employees represented Western Illinois Correctional Center, one of which qualified for the final round and finished fourth overall. Approximately 40 volunteers from various organizations, churches, and businesses participated in the spelling bee.

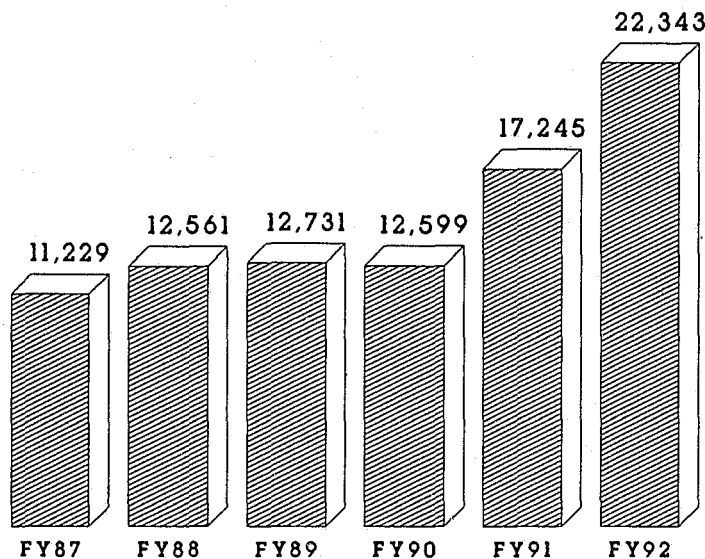
COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

The Special Intensive Supervision Unit experienced another year marked by substantial growth. The electronic detention population doubled from 550 to 1,100. Eleven new staff positions were added to assist in monitoring these new participants in the community. While part of the growth was attributed to intensified efforts by many departmental staff to process applications, the Director eased the time restraints which immediately increased the pool of applicants. Community correctional center residents may now be released on electronic detention when they are within 12 months of their out date, and inmates at correctional centers may now be released up to nine months prior to their out date. This has caused the average length of stay among those who successfully complete the program to rise from 4.5 to nearly five months.

Special Intensive Supervision Unit agents in the field have noted an increased public awareness of electronic monitoring and as a result, increased acceptance. Families are less apprehensive about the program and the rate of rejection by targeted hosts has decreased. The number of families and friends who have rejected having the participant live with them went down from 58% one year ago to 44% currently.

Major revisions in policies and directives were studied during most of the past year and are now in the final stages of review. The original policies were written over three years ago when the electronic monitoring program was barely past the pilot stage.

PreStart Population



Now, inmates who come from correctional centers are held to the same standards and policies as those who come from community correctional centers. SISU agents now approve all movement for participants and work with community correctional center accountants to collect program fees from employed participants.

The rate of violators has been reduced substantially during the past 12 months. The number of participants returned to prison for all types of violations went from 6.9% of the population per month to 4.4% of the population per month. This translated into a 36% reduction in the rate of violations. Increased attention has been given to those participants who have committed minor violations, and alternate sanctions have been developed. Greater flexibility has allowed staff to treat individual problems with more success.

Drug and alcohol violations account for approximately 40% of the violations; unauthorized movement for 20%. The remainder of the violations are due to various miscellaneous reasons.

Twelve percent of the population must be relocated from their original host site due to reasons such as telephone service being disconnected and serious domestic problems with the host or host family.

In February, 1992, the department put out a proposal for bids on a new contract. The department took advantage of fierce competition in the electronic monitoring market to cut its contractual costs by approximately 50%. New contracts were signed with PMI

McLaughlin and BI Monitoring, Inc., the two vendors that provided service in FY1992.

Comguard, the only Illinois based electronic monitoring company, was added. Comguard uses its own equipment and has been a reliable service provider.

The Special Intensive Supervision Unit has worked closely with PreStart staff to provide service to parolees identified as being in need of intensive supervision. By screening potential high risk cases for signs that they will need direct supervision in the community, SISU agents have more time to devote to parolees who pose a serious risk in the community. Those who demonstrate a stable positive adjustment are referred back to service center agents.

Supervision of parolees who have successfully completed the Impact Incarceration Program continues to be an important function of SISU. This population has remained constant at approximately 180 clients. These clients are enrolled in electronic monitoring within 24 hours after their arrival home. They are transferred to the PreStart program now as soon as they are taken off electronic detention. They are on ED for a minimum of three months, but may be on ED for the duration of supervision if adjustment is poor.

Looking ahead, SISU is preparing to again double its client population during the next year. Increased emphasis will be directed toward increasing client program activity and effective collection of fees to offset costs. The division is continuing to consider all creative and innovative programs that will

match technology and human service to provide more effective protection to society and, at the same time, meet the needs of the client population.

As announced by Governor Jim Edgar on May 8, 1991, FY1992 would mark the beginning of the PreStart program, effectively restructuring pre- and post-release policies and procedures throughout the department. Under this new program, all inmates near release are enrolled in a highly-structured and interactive release preparation program designed to address such transitional issues as decision-making, self-esteem, goal-setting, employment preparation, community resources, substance abuse and family reunification. During July, 1991, Phase I of the PreStart program became fully operational at all 23 adult correctional centers and at the Impact Incarceration Program. Shortly thereafter, a modified version of the two-week curriculum was developed and implemented at the ten community correctional centers and, in the summer of 1992, a special mental health transition program was developed for use at the Menard Psychiatric Center.

Approximately 1,400 inmates per month participated in PreStart Phase I classes during FY1992, and over 250 staff members, representing a wide variety of disciplines, served as instructors for the program.

Concurrent with the implementation of PreStart Phase I under general revenue funding, Phase II, the aftercare component of PreStart, was initiated primarily under grant funding through the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. During FY1992, 18 full-time community service centers and three satellite facilities were established to assist releasees in accessing those community-based services and programs which assist ex-offenders with reintegration. The service centers, six in the greater Chicago area and 12 downstate, are administratively organized into four geographic zones. Each of the zone operations also includes a community drug intervention program as a part of the service component. The drug intervention units provide intensive case management of those releasees identified to be at high risk for substance abuse, and employ a combination of intensive supervision and counseling, random drug testing and inpatient/outpatient referrals to local treatment providers.

The involvement of PreStart Phase II begins six months in advance of each inmate's projected date of release from custody. The community placement plans are reviewed and verified at that time, and individual cases are screened for possible assignments to specialized caseloads and/or for the development of alternate residence plans. Three months prior to release, during their

participation in the PreStart Phase I Release School program, inmates are assisted in developing formal individual development plans which outline personal goals and objectives for the period of mandatory supervised release. After release, these plans are used by the community service centers to structure their reintegration assistance referral and followup services.

Between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 1992, the adult supervised release population increased from 17,245 to 22,343. It is the mission of PreStart to better prepare offenders for the challenges of release, to appropriately and effectively assist and supervise community reintegration and to impact positively on the reduction of recidivism.

CROSSROADS COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

The Crossroads Community Correctional Center was opened by the Safer Foundation in August, 1983, with 60 residents. Crossroads, at that time, occupied the fourth floor of the Sears YMCA. In October, 1984, renovations were completed on the fifth floor and the facility 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 had remained around 50% of the total population for three years.

Crossroads was developed after the closing of the Joe Hall Community Correctional Center. The supervisor submitted a proposal to the Safer Foundation and, subsequently, to the department. The Crossroads Community Correctional Center was developed around a core group of employees who had formerly made up the staff of the Joe Hall Community Correctional Center.

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 250 residents. The facility currently houses 210 males and 40 females.

In May of 1989, Crossroads' first resident was assigned to electronic detention. Crossroads is the primary electronic detention facility for the department. An electronic detention unit was established at the facility in September, 1990, with a staff of 10. The current number of residents on electronic detention is 200.

In January, 1990, Safer Foundation and Crossroads purchased the building from Sears YMCA. However, some of the YMCA programs and the day care facility remained so that Crossroads would remain a working

part of the community in which it is located. In May 1992, the coed Crossroads facility was changed to an all male facility.

The staffing pattern has been adjusted to service and monitor the expanding facility: 14 case managers, one full-time certified substance abuse counselor, five full-time job developers assigned to Crossroads from Safer's basic skills division, 40 security staff, three correctional officers III and three correctional officers II. Crossroads provides 24-hour security.

Crossroads provides close monitoring of all residents to ensure the security of the center and the community. Through such monitoring, residents are to comply with the rules and regulations of the department; however, in severe cases, if the resident fails to abide by the rules and in light of any serious incident, the resident will be removed to secure custody. Safer Foundation/Crossroads strongly subscribe to their responsibility to the safety of the community.

The center's goal is to maintain a 90% activity rate with emphasis given to education. Crossroads currently offers an in-house GED program through Chicago City Wide College. Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous groups are available.

The original accreditation date was Nov. 7, 1986, with a 96.5% compliance. The Crossroads male section was reaccredited and the female section was accredited this year. The facility has been restructured in the past year, now offering substance abuse counseling on-site through the Gateway program. Adult basic education and GED are also provided on-site through City Colleges of Chicago. The Safer Foundation provides job readiness, job coaching, and employment development at the facility.

The FY1992 financial information regarding resident earnings and expenditures are as follows: Net earnings, \$865,573; Safer maintenance, \$106,798; IDOC maintenance, \$33,821; taxes paid, \$158,602; personal expenses, \$571,843; dependent care, \$49,111; and savings, \$168,993. The average savings per inmate was \$344.

DECATUR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

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

During this fiscal year, the in-house population was increased from 80 to 110 residents and the electronic detention population has almost doubled. The past year saw the beginning of PreStart Phase I consisting of nine

modules of instruction during the first week of intensive orientation.

Residents are not accepted in the program if there is reason to believe that they present a threat to the safety of the local community. Their behavior is governed by statutory mandate, department rules, and center house rules. Serious and/or repeated rule violations result in a return to an adult correctional center. During FY1992, 283 pre-release residents left the program as follows: 80 (28.3%) were released to community supervision; 41 (14.5%) returned to an adult reception unit for disciplinary reasons; 14 (4.9%) were transferred to other community correctional centers; and 3 (1.1%) requested a voluntary return to a correctional center or were administratively transferred for failure to meet the criteria for work release.

The remaining 138 (48.8%) residents were transferred to the electronic detention program. Eighty (58%) of these residents successfully completed the program. This program allows selected residents to reside at home for up to one year under strict monitoring provisions. The program assists with the department's effort to solve space problems in a creative manner and maximize positive aspects of family contact while preserving public safety.

All residents are expected to participate in a minimum of 35 hours per week of constructive activity which may be employment, vocational training, education and/or public service. All of these placements are community-based. Decatur CCC consistently has over 90% employment. Transportation to and from these assignments is generally the resident's responsibility.

Of the 80 pre-release residents released to community supervision during FY1992, 68.6% were employed full-time. Of the 80 electronic detention residents released to community supervision during FY1992, 75% 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 FY1992, 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.

During FY1992, alcohol treatment programs at the facility were strengthened and substance abuse counseling was provided on site for all residents required or volunteering to attend. Substance abuse treatment is available to all residents in need. Participation in such treatment is required of most residents with a history of substance abuse. All residents participate in an eight week drug edu-

cation program regardless of mandate or previous drug history. Residents were also allowed to attend Alcoholics Anonymous meetings in the community in an effort to expand counseling opportunities to residents with alcohol problems.

Many hours are donated each year to a number of community service projects. More than 430 hours were provided by residents in the set up/take down of concession stands and trash removal/pickup throughout the operation of Decatur's highly successful summer festival, Decatur Celebration. Residents assisted with clean-up activities at the Third Annual Black Arts and Music Festival. Residents took particular pride in participating in house painting projects for elderly citizens through an organization known as Operation Bright Side. Several houses were painted this season with the expectation of continued participation in this program during FY1993. Assistance is given to United Cerebral Palsy in swimming and bowling programs for clients. The center maintains an "Adopt-A-Spot" to help with Decatur's Sparkle and Shine effort. During this fiscal year, volunteer responsibility was increased to include clean-up of a two mile strip of highway. In recognition of the center's five year participation, Decatur Clean Systems, Inc. donated an oak tree to the facility which was planted in the front lawn. Services were also provided to Spitler Woods State Recreational Area, United Way, REACH Prison Ministry, the City of Decatur (lake and street department), the Boys Club and several local churches.

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

The resident population is intentionally comprised of individuals from counties in the central region of the state. While in residence, residents work toward re-establishing ties to people in the community through the provision of authorized leaves.

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

During FY1992, total resident earnings were \$480,399. Their contributions to state and local economies can be seen as follows: \$112,748 for state, federal and social security taxes; \$99,419 as room and board payments (maintenance) to the state; \$13,442 for medi-

cal and dental payments; \$31,584 for aid to dependents; \$203,190 for resident allowance and shopping funds, and \$87,405 deposited in interest-bearing savings accounts. The average Decatur CCC resident left the program with \$985 in savings.

Recreational opportunities include use of the yard for walking, jogging, volleyball, horseshoes, and occasional team sports, weight lifting, table games, billiards, ping pong, television, and video movie presentations. Televisions and stereos are permitted in resident rooms. Residents were also involved in the Salvation Army Recreational Basketball League, the Gus Macker basketball tournament, as well as the Decatur Park District summer softball program.

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

FOX VALLEY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Fox Valley Community Correctional Center became a work release facility in April of 1972. With a staff of approximately 13, they busied themselves cleaning the old tuberculosis center, developing strategies for bringing in residents and setting up an effective documentation and communication system. By June of 1973, the center housed 32 to 37 residents with a staff of approximately 19. Today, Fox Valley has a total resident count of 152, and a staff of 27.

Beginning in 1985 up to the present, the center had only two operation and program audit findings and, for a period of five consecutive years, had no findings. Additionally, the center had only two non-compliance issues documented by the visiting ACA committee in 1991. The center has been audited by various ACA committees since 1982.

Fox Valley takes great pride in ever-increasing development of programs to assist the residents in making their re-entry into society a smooth one. The PreStart coordinator has effectively developed and refined the PreStart modules. When a resident enters the facility, the coordinator personally meets with each resident and goes over their responsibilities toward attending these modules, the timeliness involved and how these issues affect them. She also presents each resident with a schedule of all modules showing the dates, times, locations and instructors.

Fox Valley is continually increasing its efforts to reach out to the community. In April, 1992, several residents, the volunteer coordinator, the supervisor and his wife walked in the Annual Multiple Sclerosis

Walk-A-Thon. With the support of the staff and the family of the residents, staff were able to raise \$157. The center held a car wash on the premises to help a local Boy Scout troop raise money for camp. The community responded favorably, the residents had a great time, staff was pleased with how successful the event turned out and the Boy Scout troop received additional funds for camp. Another rewarding experience for the staff and residents was a trip to Aurora Township Youth Services. Twelve residents had their first opportunity to share their experiences with 35 juveniles. The residents performed a rap routine which they created especially for this meeting. Their attempt to reach these youth was amazingly successful.

The center also has an ongoing community road crew. The residents, assisted by a staff member, go out daily to assist the community wherever needed by cleaning debris, relocating offices, painting, and rehabbing buildings. Center residents also work three mornings per week at a local clothing closet. These are only a few examples of the center's efforts to be involved with the community.

JESSIE "MA" HOUSTON COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Residents at Jessie "Ma" Houston begin their transition back into the community. Volunteers and community resources are used to assist the women residents in securing employment, pursuing vocational and educational training, locating programs of mental health and substance abuse, and securing medical and dental services.

During FY1992, the residents assisted the Illinois Department of Transportation and the community by cleaning up parks and highways. Also, taffy apples were donated to the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America.

Activities include the use of cultural, social and recreational resources in the community. Residents are closely monitored by staff to ensure their positive participation in program areas. Residents who fail to adhere to their individual program contract or who become involved in serious incidents in the community are returned to a correctional center.

All rooms are double occupancy except four rooms, which house four residents each. Each resident has a daily house cleaning assignment as well as being responsible for their own personal living area.

As part of the resident financial program, residents are required to pay maintenance, establish a personal budget and participate in a mandatory savings plan. This program requirement has enabled residents to leave on parole with a sound financial start.

During FY1992, residents saved approximately \$30,330. This amounts to an average savings of \$2,166 per resident. Residents continue to pay household bills, provide monies for child care and family assistance and purchase their own personal items as part of their budgetary process. Total monies earned during FY1992 amounted to \$216,520. Of this amount, \$32,864 was paid in taxes.

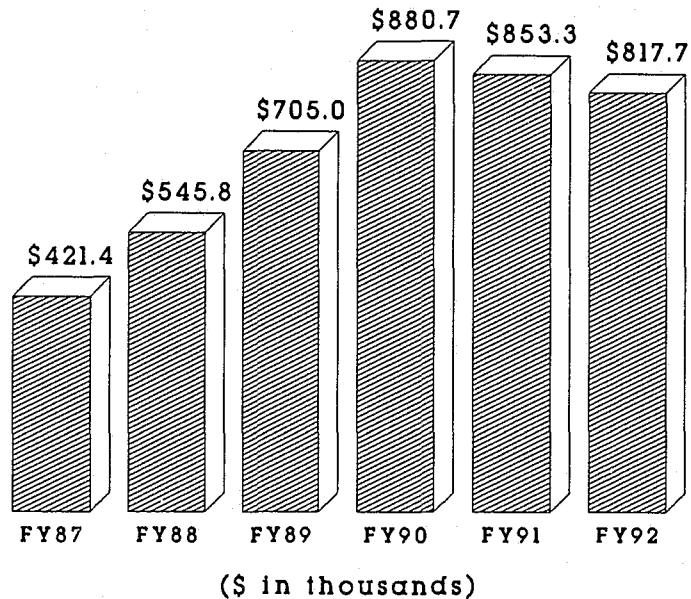
All these factors help to create an environment in which residents can test new skills, gradually adjust to family responsibilities and address problems of dependency. The time spent at "Ma" Houston is intended to increase the residents' adjustment potential. They can make positive choices that will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

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

The center has continued a program established with the Illinois Department of Public Health wherein a series of seminars are provided which focus on AIDS education for female offenders. This is done to increase awareness about the disease among the female population and to impact their behavior when they return to the community. Residents are channelled through these seminars prior to their release from the facility. Follow-up on residents completing this program is recommended during PreStart.

Other agencies which provide supportive services are Progressions, Mustard Seed, Lakeview Substance Abuse Clinic, Parental Stress Services, National Dairy Council, Family Planning Center, Women Employed, Safer Foundation, Illinois Job Service, Jewish Vocational Services, Goodwill Industries, Mayor's Office of Employment and Training, and the Department of Rehabilitation Services. In addition, the center has continued its relationship with the Starlight Foundation which works with terminally ill children.

CCC Room and Board Paid



JOLIET COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

In 1968, the Joliet Community Correctional Center opened on the grounds of the minimum security unit at Stateville Correctional Center. In 1974, the operation moved to the St. Charles Pastoral Center, located at Route 53 and Airport Road in Romeoville. Joliet operates under the Community Services Division with a rated capacity of 92. However, with a system of extended leaves and residents on electronic detention, the population often is well above 160.

Joliet CCC provides a gradual, systematic reintegration of adult male offenders into community life through a system of structured supervision in the community and via electronic detention. Since the inception of the electronic detention program on July 1, 1989, Joliet has placed 413 male and female residents into the program. With the use of this new technology, the department has maximized a positive reintegration of the state's inmates without compromising public safety.

All residents of Joliet are encouraged to seek employment, attend educational programs or be involved in vocational training. Maintaining a full-time program schedule (35 hours of participation per week minimum) is essential in 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, Joliet Junior

College, the Center for Adult Basic Education and Literacy and Lewis University. The residents are expected to make maximum use of the educational employment and training programs available to them as they develop re-entry programs through the assistance of their correctional counselor. In addition, the residents are required to participate in substance abuse counseling (drugs and alcohol) based on their specific need.

Joliet CCC is cost-effective due to several factors: Residents are required to pay room and board. This is paid to the center based on a sliding scale depending upon the resident's income; to pay aid to dependents receiving public aid; to pay family household bills, and to provide sustenance for dependent children; and to purchase personal items, including toiletries, and maintain their clothing and bedding. This encourages and teaches residents to become self-sufficient citizens and to pay state and federal taxes which are deducted from their earnings.

Center residents earned \$575,563 during FY1992 and paid \$117,835 in taxes. Room and board was paid in the amount of \$104,297 (these funds were returned to the Comptroller). Personal expenses in the amount of \$310,962 was allotted to residents. Seventy-five percent of the personal expense funds was spent in the surrounding community, which has a significant impact on the local economy. The trust fund balance on June 30, 1992, was \$64,158 and the savings accounts had a total of \$66,519.

Joliet CCC maintains accreditation with the American Correctional Association. It was reaccruited for the fourth time in 1990.

Joliet is one of the most scenic community correctional centers in the division. Staff offices and residents' rooms are located on both floors of the center. The center contains visiting, recreation, laundry and dining facilities, along with a spacious outside yard area. Joliet CCC also serves as a service center to residents released to the PreStart and electronic detention programs.

The residents of Joliet CCC have participated in several community projects this year. The projects are primarily voluntary, but residents are required to work a number of volunteer hours in order to be promoted in the level system. Residents provide lawn care and snow removal services for the elderly through the Help the Seniors program. They cut grass and complete general maintenance through WILCO Volunteers and perform highway cleanup and other maintenance work through the department's road crew program.

The center plans to expand the facility's involvement in community projects during the upcoming year. Staff involvement in community projects revolves around public information and interfacing with various community agencies. Speaking engagements are done routinely at locations in the surrounding communities.

Goals for the next fiscal year include filling all staff vacancies, reducing overtime and increasing the percentage of residents successfully completing program requirements. Joliet CCC staff look forward to the department's renewed focus on getting inmates into basic education and enhancing their chances of making a positive and successful adjustment in the free community.

PEORIA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

FY1992 was the seventh year that the Peoria Community Correctional Center housed and programmed both male and female inmates. Peoria had 34 male beds and 29 female beds at the beginning of this fiscal year, but increased to 40 male beds in April, 1992. The center has operated at its capacity throughout the fiscal year with the exception of a 30-day period in March, 1992, when intake was suspended because of Peoria's staffing pattern from January 1992, until April, 1992. The staff complement fluctuated from 21 to 14 throughout the fiscal year. Much of the fluctuation was the result of five employees retiring, two resignations, and one transfer to another facility.

The three-year reaccruited audit by the

American Correctional Association's Commission on Accreditation resulted in Peoria's reaccruited with 96.7% compliance in non-mandatory standards and 100% compliance in mandatory standards. It remained the philosophy and practice of this facility to return residents who demonstratively showed an unwillingness and/or ability to adjust to a community-based facility. The center has continued to support, encourage and reinforce positive adjustments of residents in their efforts to have a positive reintegration into the community.

The quality of employment opportunities and pay scales have become stagnant. This is, in large part, due to the state of the economy. However, the entry level job base has continued to expand.

The Peoria Community Correctional Center initially opened at the old state hospital grounds in Bartonville, where it remained for several years. The center later moved to Jubilee State Park near Brimfield, where it remained until 1980. The center subsequently moved to its current address because of logistics of transporting residents from Brimfield. At the time of this move, Peoria County Sheriff's Department operated a work release program out of the second floor of this building. The department operated its program out of the third floor. This arrangement continued until February, 1983, when the department discontinued its program in Peoria. In November, 1983, another agreement was reached with the Peoria County Sheriff's Department and the center operated by the Sheriff's Department was used on a contractual basis until June, 1985. During that time, there was only one department employee at the facility.

In June, 1985, the Sheriff's Department moved its work release program to the newly constructed Peoria County Jail on the west edge of Peoria. The department entered into a lease agreement with the county to lease the entire second and third floors of 202 N.E. Madison Street. Corrections' adult parole occupied the first floor. State employees took over the operation of the facility on June 22, 1985, with the same 34 residents who had been supervised by the Sheriff's Department for the Department of Corrections.

In September, 1985, the decision was made to expand the population by an additional 15 residents. Those residents began arriving Nov. 1, 1985. It should be noted that these residents were female. Their arrival made Peoria the only coed center operated by the department. The center continues to operate with 40 males and 29 females.

The building that we occupy is located in downtown Peoria. It is still owned by Peoria County. Included in the lease is an 11-stall

garage in the rear half of the first floor, five parking spots along the side of the building and a small front lawn. There are no outside recreational facilities included.

The building was dirty and in a state of semi-deterioration when the center took over in June, 1985. Major cleanup efforts were instituted, along with painting, patching, plastering and replacing windows and equipment. Significant renovations and restructuring were again necessary in October, 1985 in preparation for the arrival of the women. The exterior of the building was sandblasted and repainted with the assistance of Peoria County in fiscal year 1989. In fiscal year 1990, the grounds were landscaped with the assistance of a horticulture specialist and work crew from Hanna City. New showers were installed for the men. In fiscal year 1991, a local nursery donated flowers and labor to landscape the front of the building. Additionally, a new roof was installed. In late FY1991, an architectural study was completed that indicated the building would need in excess of \$250,000 of renovations to bring the building up to department standards. In FY1992, a local nursery again donated flowers for the facility landscape. With the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act, a survey was conducted which indicated that an additional \$700,000 would need to be expended to bring the building in compliance with those standards. The building is almost 100 years old, and considerable effort has been expended by the county, staff, and residents to maintain and improve the building the past few years.

On Nov. 30, 1989, Peoria CCC 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. In 1991, all counties in Illinois were approved for electronic detention.

Residents' eligibility for this program is based on criminal history, behavioral record, approved host and hostsite, and release date. If approved by the department, residents are allowed to reside in the community with the requirement that they visit the center weekly for a conference with their correctional counselor. Additionally, an electronic detention agent conducts unannounced visits each week. The center continues to conduct phone spot checks. The program has since been amended to consider hardship cases as they relate to the logistics of the hostsite and the center's location. In these cases, it is the responsibility of the electronic detention agent to ensure schedules are completed and

maintenance is collected. It should also be noted that, this fiscal year, two additional electronic detention vendors were contracted with to provide services for the department.

These ED residents, as well as Peoria in-house residents, are required to obtain full-time programming of a minimum of 35 hours per week consisting of employment, education, training, counseling and volunteer community projects. All residents are required to pay 20% of their income as a maintenance fee.

The initial number of electronic detention residents was 11. The center has averaged approximately 45 ED residents this fiscal year. The electronic detention program has increased the number of residents that the center can effectively supervise, monitor and assist in the community reintegration process. Peoria has had as many as 95 residents in the community on electronic detention. The ED program is providing additional opportunities to enhance the residents' opportunities for reintegration and has initially been a positive experience for Peoria. During the period of December, 1991, through May, 1992, the center experienced seven staff vacancies, a vacancy rate of 34%. Staff accepted the challenge of an increase in the electronic detention population and increase in workload and has continued a positive effort to enhance the department's mission.

Peoria CCC admitted 282 residents to the program between July 1, 1991, through June 30, 1992, while 36 left the program. The percentage of negative departures is significantly less than the previous year.

Of the 226 residents who successfully completed the program, 200 were employed at the time of their release. Residents being released to the Peoria area usually continued to work for the same employer after release. Approximately 55% of the positive exits arrived at the center with GED certificates or diplomas. Lifeskills programming was made available to all residents.

The Title XX contract with the Crittenton Care Foundation was renewed for FY1992. Approximately 15 residents participated in the program. Of the 135 residents who successfully completed the program, approximately 50% participated in alcohol/drug counseling. The substance abuse program continues to grow.

Residents were active in the community as volunteers in addition to their employment and educational activities. Agencies that utilized Peoria residents are as follows: Southside Mission, Goodwill Industries, Guardianship and Advocacy Services, Heart of Illinois Fair Organizers, Steamboat Days Festival, Gus Macker basketball tournament,

Arthritis Foundation, and the Shriners. In spite of the staff shortages throughout the year, Peoria has remained committed to community involvement. Staff have conducted themselves professionally and represented the department well.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

The Southern Illinois Community Correctional Center is located near Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. The center provides a classic example of how a community-based facility can provide benefits both to facility residents and the surrounding community. 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 carefully nurtured these relationships and, in return, the community has responded with tremendous support for the program.

Southern Illinois CCC maintains an in-center population of 60 residents, while averaging 40 residents on electronic detention during FY1992. The center has a staffing pattern of 21 employees to support all of the operations and program functions.

FY1992 net resident earnings of \$247,418 resulted in \$51,794 maintenance paid back to the State Treasurer, \$26,562 state and federal taxes paid, and \$33,669 in resident savings. This amount of earnings represents many hours of productive work within the free community, with center residents learning employment and social skills.

During FY1992, residents contributed a great deal to the local community in the form of public service projects. Not only does credit go to the many center residents who participated in these projects, but also to staff contributing many hours of coordination, supervision and transportation to support these accomplishments. Center staff and residents are proud that the Carbondale community has come to expect that SICCC will be a valuable asset to the community.

Residents assisted with clean-up work after the 1991 Chamber of Commerce auction/yard sale. Residents contributed additional assistance to the Chamber of Commerce, assisting with clean-up work after the 1992 Air Show, held at the Southern Illinois airport.

Center residents participated in 28 days of 14 separate Red Cross sponsored blood drives during FY1992, assisting in the loading and unloading of supplies and working

other assigned posts during the drives. Blood drives during the past fiscal year were held at the SIU Student Center, SIU Recreation Center, St. Francis Xavier Church, Carbondale Clinic, Carbondale Wal-Mart, and the John A. Logan Junior College. Included among these drives were two emergency drives that were necessary due to a reduced blood supply. On four occasions college classes visited the center to tour and talk with staff and center residents. The colleges taking advantage of this opportunity were John A. Logan Junior College, Rend Lake Junior College and SIU-Carbondale.

Additional community involvement activities during FY1992 included residents participating in a Perry County Teen Conference on substance abuse, participation in an SIU Student Center teen leadership conference sponsored by the Carbondale Youth Services Bureau, and five programs where residents spoke to groups of problem young persons as part of an SIU sponsored Touch of Nature Spectrum Wilderness program. Residents assisted with the SIU-Carbondale sponsored Special Olympics. On two occasions, residents assisted the Illinois Department of Transportation by unloading tires from IDOC Prison Industries trucks.

A special project this year involved residents assisting the Marion Ministerial Alliance for two weeks providing relief to Marion tornado victims. Also, the center supervisor and three residents presented a program during a JTPA quarterly interagency meeting to describe center and department programming.

SICCC staff are commended for their continued support of the public service projects completed during FY1992. Staff provided critical transportation and coordination with outside agencies, while assuring that basic program and security needs were being met at the center. Staff and residents expect to continue to provide the community with many more public service hours during FY1993.

The electronic detention program continued to expand during the year. In support of community education related to electronic detention, the center supervisor and two residents participated in a WSIU-TV program illustrating the electronic detention equipment and program.

Perhaps the most important new facet of center programming during FY1992 was the beginning of the PreStart program. The PreStart program involves the presentation of modules in the center for the purpose of enhancing job skills, self esteem, identifying post release needs, and providing strategies to assist a residents return to the community.

URBANA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

The Urbana Community Correctional Center is a community-based adult male correctional facility. The Urbana CCC is located at 1303C N. Cunningham Ave., Urbana. The center opened in March of 1976 in a converted county office building leased from Champaign County. When it opened, the center's in-house capacity was 70 residents. It had grown to 103 by June of 1992.

In November of 1989, Urbana implemented the department's electronic detention program. This program allowed residents to be placed in approved host sites within the community while being electronically monitored by Urbana. The electronic detention program allowed Urbana to increase the center's overall resident capacity without the need to expand the in-house bed capacity. Thirty-seven residents were being monitored by the center by the end of June 1992.

Therefore, the Urbana center ended the 1992 fiscal year with a total resident population of 140 (103 in-center residents and 37 residents on electronic detention). It should be noted that while Urbana is a community-based male facility, females are allowed to participate in the electronic detention program.

In FY1992, Urbana received 239 residents. One-hundred thirty-five successfully completed the program and 37 were revoked from the program. The remaining residents were either still in the program at the end of the fiscal year or transferred to other centers.

All residents, including those on electronic detention, are expected to participate in a minimum of 35 hours per week of constructive programming which may be employment, vocational training, education, or community service work. Urbana CCC consistently has at least 90% employment, and at least 95% of all residents are engaged in productive, full-time activities. Through the joint efforts of the JTPA, 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.

By being allowed to work in the community, Urbana CCC residents are able to pay their own medical expenses, send support to their families, pay state and federal taxes and prepare for their release by saving a portion of their earnings while at the center. In addition to this, residents also pay for their own room and board. Residents are charged 20%

of their net earnings, up to a maximum of \$50 per week, for maintenance.

During FY1992, residents' gross earnings totaled \$849,847. Of these earnings, \$180,255 was paid out in state and federal taxes. Residents also paid out \$64,382 in family support. They paid a total of \$130,343 to the state for room and board and saved a total of \$171,439.

In addition to work in the community, residents are encouraged to participate in a wide variety of community service programs. Participation in these programs may be done on an individual basis or as a group. Some of the group projects include the following: Assisting the City of Decatur in the Decatur Celebration, assisting Champaign in the Fourth of July Celebration, participation in Champaign Clean Up Day; doing maintenance work for the Don Moyer Boys and Girls Club, assisting the Guardianship Advocacy Services in relocating its' offices from Champaign to Decatur, and holding a car wash for Correctional Employment Services. Participation in these community service projects is strictly on a volunteer basis.

Residents often participate in individual volunteer projects. Many residents choose to do volunteer work at the Eastern Illinois Food Bank, where they volunteer their time loading and unloading trucks, stocking shelves, or assisting in clean up projects. Some residents have done volunteer work at the Salvation Army Homeless Shelter, while others choose to work in the kitchen. One of the favorite volunteer projects of the residents is to donate their time to the Humane Society. Other areas in which residents volunteer their time include the Champaign County Nursing Home, Crusaders Church, Canaan Baptist Church, Cunningham Children's Home and the Urbana Park District.

Residents are not the only ones who participate in the volunteer programs. The staff at Urbana has also worked along with residents in many of the group projects previously mentioned. This affords staff the opportunity to give to the community while enhancing relationships between staff and residents.

Several staff also do volunteer work on an individual basis. One employee received a letter of appreciation from U.S. Senator Paul Simon for his dedication and commitment as a volunteer for the Prevention Program. The employee also received a Certificate of Appreciation from Prairie Center for his work in the Action Volunteer Program.

Urbana CCC has maintained a full accredited status with the American Correctional Association since March 20, 1981. In April, 1990, the center achieved 100% compliance

during the reaccreditation audit. This was accomplished through the aid of the center's internal audit process which ensures guidelines set forth by the department and ACA are met. Urbana is scheduled for reaccreditation in the spring of 1993.

Urbana CCC plans to continue to focus on improving employment and educational opportunities for the residents by using and working with various local community resources during FY1993. The center plans to take full advantage of the electronic detention program and to increase the number of residents participating in the program.

WINNEBAGO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Fiscal Year 1992 marks the 22nd year that Winnebago Community Correctional Center has been operating under the department. The program was started in 1968 and funded by the United Methodist Church for one year. It opened as a halfway house for parolees to comply with parole and pardon board special orders for parolees to reside there when released on parole.

In June of 1976, Genesis House Community Center was converted from a halfway house to a work release program. When this change occurred, the name of the center became the Winnebago Community Correctional Center and expanded from 15 to 71 beds. In May of 1992, the center began double-celling 20 rooms to increase the count from 71 to 91 residents.

During FY1992, 244 residents went through the work release program (198 regular and 56 ED). As of June 30, residents had funds totaling \$47,681 on hand.

During this fiscal year, 151 residents were mandatory supervised releasees (107 from the center and 44 from electronic detention). Residents revoked from the center for infractions were 55 (42 regular and 13 ED).

Winnebago CCC residents participated in the following community activities: SHARE program, Allen Chapel Soup Kitchen, Food Pantry, Samaritan House, St. Elizabeth's Center, Booker Washington Summer Festival, Martin House, Winnebago County OIC, On-The-Waterfront Cleanup, National Council of Negro Women's Family Picnic, the Second Annual Man-To-Man Survival of the African American Male Conference, and the Winnebago County Highway Department road crew. Several residents with special skills worked on volunteer projects to remodel or repair two downtown churches.

Winnebago CCC has attempted to use its resources in a manner that is conducive to fiscal, program and security operations. This includes transportation to and from Joliet,

Dixon, and Dwight CC's; training concerns; and public relations activities.

During FY1992, a transition from old standards to new paradigms was implemented. With the increase in population, more is expected of fewer resources. This has put a strain on the facility, staff and residents. Staff are also challenged with the increased use of electronic detention. The population increase also has caused the center to add females to the previously all male electronic detention population.

JUVENILE DIVISION

JUVENILE FIELD SERVICES

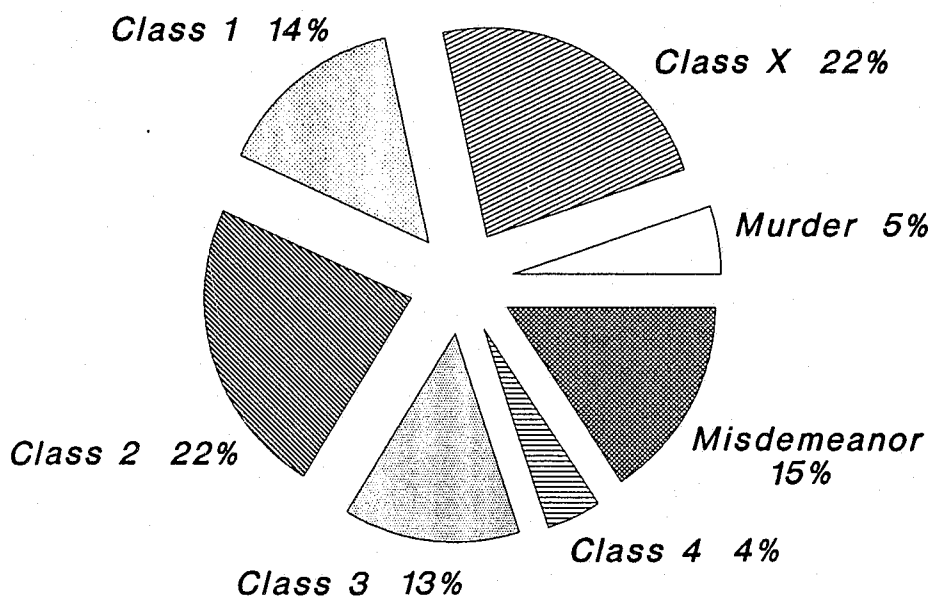
The Juvenile Division of the Department of Corrections has a commitment to reaching out to the community. This year the deputy director has sponsored round table meetings attended by judges, state's attorneys, public defenders, detention home personnel, probation officers, representatives from the Departments of Mental Health and Children and Family Services, private citizens, service contractors, and facility superintendents and administrators. These meetings have provided a forum for discussing mutual problems and concerns and an opportunity for individuals involved in juvenile justice across the state to build relationships, improve communication and provide assistance and support for intervention efforts on behalf of Illinois' troubled youth.

Juvenile Field Services staff provide personal leadership and involvement with community groups and organization outside their official duties.

A southern parole district supervisor who has advocated recognizing the need for professional treatment services for adolescent sexual offenders has served on the board of the Children's Center for Behavior Development in Belleville for ten years. As president of the board, he provided leadership resulting in the expansion of services culminating in a new 40-bed center for the treatment of adolescent sexual offenders, completed in 1991. He was awarded the International Chiefs of Police Association's Knight Chevalier Order of St. Michael Award in recognition of his leadership, dedication, and outstanding contributions to youth in his district.

A juvenile field services agent has worked to provide opportunities for foreign exchange students to study American juvenile justice systems, and has served as a consultant to the Male Agency Serious Habitual Offenders Comprehensive Action Planning

Juvenile Offenders by Class of Crime



in Carbondale. He has also provided technical assistance to the Cairo Area Gang Task Force. He has received the Distinguished Honors Award for Achievement and Public Service from the National Association of Chiefs of Police.

Another agent has served the law enforcement community as vice president of the National Organization of Chiefs of Police serving as chairman of the National Committee on International Terrorism.

A third agent was recognized by the National Organization of Chiefs of Police with a Distinguished Service Award for his public service and professional achievement.

In the Northern Parole District, the district supervisor serves on the Criminal Justice Committee for Winnebago County providing consultative services related to juvenile justice planning.

One agent has been active both as a coach and a sponsor for youth soccer in his community for the past two years. Another agent assists communities in organizing Community Neighborhood Watch Programs in the Peoria area. A third agent serves on the board of the Illinois Correctional Association as the representative for juvenile parole services.

In the Cook District, the district supervisor has dedicated many hours to community youth activities in the Hyde Park, Kenwood, and Oakwood communities and in raising funds for mentally retarded youth. He has served as an organizer and fundraiser for the Catholic Youth Organization of the

Archdiocese of Chicago. In his spare time he volunteers at his community shelter for the homeless.

One agent volunteers service on the Lyons Township Task Force on Substance Abuse and works to promote drug related education in his community. He is active in support of American youth soccer and has coached children's teams for the past seven years as an American youth soccer volunteer. He is active on multiple committees in his church which focus on community problems related to youth.

Juvenile Field Services' outstanding staff are a source of pride and serve as examples of accomplished correctional professionals who make service to the community both their public responsibility and their private avocation.

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER HARRISBURG

Opened: 1983

Capacity: 276

Medium Security Male Juveniles

Reaccredited: July 1991

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 308

Average Age: 17

Average Annual Cost Per Juvenile: \$25,939

The Illinois Youth Center-Harrisburg is located in southeastern Illinois approximately 20 miles east of Marion in Harrisburg. The center was constructed on 120 acres of land as a children's mental health facility in 1964. The Department of Mental Health closed this facility in 1982 and the Department of Corrections began renovations to turn it into a juvenile correctional facility. IYC-Harrisburg accepted its first transfer of male juvenile offenders in July, 1983.

Construction and renovation continued until 1991, when the facility had its maximum capacity of 350 youth. Juveniles placed at IYC-Harrisburg are male and generally older, more sophisticated youth.

Renovation has converted three dormitory-style residential buildings into 12 living units, providing 276 individual rooms. Double bunking has been done to accommodate youth until staffing for the last unit could be approved and hired.

Since its conversion to a Department of Corrections facility, a large gymnasium has been constructed, a mechanical stores building was built to provide necessary work and storage areas for the engineering and maintenance departments, as well as additional space for frozen food products. Two greenhouses have been built as part of the vocational program. Plants from this program are distributed to other facilities across the state.

Expansion of the existing dietary area will be completed in FY1993. This project will increase dining room seating capacity to 128.

A number of physical plant projects were started and/or completed during the past year. Projects to replace old boilers and chillers began, replacement of shower room floors on two living wings was done and several major projects including replacement of a 2,400 square foot section of roof on the administration building and installation of backflows in confinement areas were completed. Smoke detectors and door closures were installed in all classrooms and life safety exit improvements to the central laundry.

Major repairs to a section of the main drive and drainage improvements were completed to prevent further erosion of the drive. Many in-house landscaping beautification projects were also initiated and completed during the year.

Since the first group of youth were transferred to Harrisburg in 1982, the facility has grown rapidly to become the largest general population facility in the juvenile division. Additionally, programs and services have expanded to provide for the needs of the youth. Harrisburg was initially awarded accreditation in 1985 by the American Correctional Association. The facility was reaccredited in 1988 and again in 1991.

A significant development of the past year has been the adoption of Strategies for Juvenile Supervision (SJS) to enhance the case management system and overall delivery of programs and services to youth. Education has continued to excel. Students earned 14 eighth grade diplomas, 62 GED certificates and several students completed college-level courses. Through a continued effort of the facility and Southeastern Illinois College, a literacy program was initiated which provides trained volunteers to tutor youth and improve their reading skills. The health care unit has initiated a health/wellness program for employees, which includes blood pressure checks, hearing tests, blood sugar and cholesterol testing.

During the year, the facility has continued to contribute to the community. Workers set up before and cleaned up after annual community events such as Past to Present Days and the Fourth of July fireworks display. Workers have provided lawn care and general outdoor maintenance for the Harrisburg Community Building, as well as the Anna Bixby Center, a not-for-profit organization for abused women and children. The facility has served twice yearly as a donor site for the American Red Cross blood drive, with approximately 30 staff donating per visit. The facility again won first place for most participants and most money collected in the community Walk America program sponsored by the March of Dimes. Harrisburg continues to offer space for various local college courses including criminal justice, computer and Spanish classes. Flowers and plants from the greenhouses have also been used for community beautification, including a major project adopted by the department within the City of East St. Louis.

A large number of employees are actively involved in community projects, especially youth programs. These include a Boy Scout leader who frequently uses his vacation time to take his troop camping. A health care administrator is serving as chairperson for the Saline County Unit of the American Cancer Society. Others are coaches of Little League baseball and actively involved in church food pantry programs and programs for the needy. One person serves as superintendent of his church and Sunday School

programs, being especially involved with the young members. Another staff person coordinates the annual community Walk-A-Thon for the March of Dimes. One staff member is active in Beta Sigma Phi which participates in community projects during the year and still another person coordinates and supervises the Harrisburg community baseball/softball program for nearly 500 youth. Staff members of the Knights of Columbus participated in numerous community projects, including renovation of a housing unit that provides free lodging for families visiting youth at the center.

Harrisburg continues its commitment to contribute to the community. It is also encouraging and recognizing employees who serve the community during their off-duty time.

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER JOLIET

Opened: April, 1959

Capacity: 212

Maximum Security Male Juveniles

Reaccreditation: August 1992

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 245

Average Age: 18

Average Annual Cost Per Juvenile: \$32,496

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 Juvenile Division's offenders, the most violent and difficult both to manage and motivate.

The 254 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 the community courts.

Typically, a general population youth is a minority, gang affiliated, whose delinquent or criminal conduct began at age 11 or younger. The typical pattern reflects an escalation from property crimes to offenses including violence and use of weapons. Youth typically have histories of neglect or abuse, dysfunctional family structures and suffer from the deficits imposed by low incomes and low academic achievement. The influence of 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 adult incarceration.

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

a new 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.

All of the capital investment is directed at improving the facility's ability to manage youth in programs with increased safety and security for staff and youth.

A program focus at IYC-Joliet recognizes that academic and vocational skills are the foundation upon which a youth's future success must be built. In the 1991 school year, youth at the center earned 16 eighth grade and 10 high school diplomas, 27 GED certificates, 91 high school vocational certificates of competency, two college vocational certificates and nine associates of applied science degrees conferred by Lewis University. Individual comprehensive special education and cooperative work training programs address the educational needs of special needs youth.

Individual and group counseling, substance abuse 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 of at least 30 hours per week is mandatory for all youth.

The Illinois Youth Center-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 and requiring maximum external control.

These youth tend to be younger, less sophisticated offenders who have lengthy histories of mental illness and are usually multiple agency involved. They need special placement resources before they can be returned 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 for 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 to provide intensive individual and group programming, educational services and developmental recreation opportunities for personal growth and development. The unit has psychiatric and medical support available on a 24 hour basis.

In an effort to expand the impact of the skills of the staff at IYC-Joliet, efforts were made to become more involved with local youth. IYC-Joliet staff have become involved in many community activities. These include

organizing and supervising community youth groups, coaching local athletic teams, serving on a local gang task force, talking about delinquency prevention to local youth and service groups, presentations at local job fairs, presentations at school career days, serving in school PTA organizations, and many more community activities and services. At the annual employee recognition function, IYC-Joliet will honor the staff member who has best represented the institution by their community involvement and efforts to help improve their local community.

One goal for FY1992 was to improve volunteer programs and services. Through combined efforts of the entire staff, volunteer services at IYC-Joliet have increased over 200%, encompassing religious services and Bible studies, surrogate parenting programs in the school and volunteer clerical services and sewing services for student clothing. IYC-Joliet held its first volunteer banquet honoring volunteers for their combined support this year. Efforts are underway to offer more volunteer services for next year.

The goals at IYC-Joliet are to maintain accreditation by the American Correctional Association and to continue to provide the broadest range of correctional programming. Staff will continue to provide an enhanced quality of life for youth and staff, expand volunteer programs, and effectively meet the division's need for a facility that can manage youth who cannot be adequately maintained and programmed in less restrictive environments. At the same time, IYC-Joliet will continue to make civic contributions to the local community through community service and involvement.

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER PERE MARQUETTE

Opened: 1963

Capacity: 40

Minimum Security Male Juveniles

Reaccredited: August 1992

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 49

Average Age: 16

Average Annual Cost Per Juvenile: \$31,549

The Illinois Youth Center-Pere Marquette is a juvenile correctional facility for low risk male offenders ranging from 13 to 19 years of age. The facility's origin began in the early 1920s when construction started on the present property to build a dairy farm. The farm was willed to the state and was first used by the Department of Conservation for offices and woodworking shops. In 1961, it was transferred to the Illinois Youth Commission for use as a forestry camp. On March 1, 1963, it opened as the Pere Marquette Boy's Camp, housing 25 male youth from all over the

state. In 1973, the facility became a residential center under the regional concept and in July of 1981, reached its present status as an Illinois youth center.

The facility is located in Grafton on the banks of the Illinois River, 17 miles north of Alton.

Operating on 50 acres, IYC-Pere Marquette exists as a minimum/open security setting within the Juvenile Division. The average length of stay for the youth is eight to 10 months. The Illinois Youth Center-Pere Marquette attained American Correctional Association accreditation status in August of 1983. The facility was subsequently reaccredited in 1986, 1989 and 1992.

The provision of meaningful and effective programs for committed youth is the essence of operational structure. Programs are administered to meet the medical, educational, vocational, physical, social, and emotional needs of youth. The goal of program participation is improved behavior and positive youth development toward acceptable patterns of living for successful transition to the community.

The facility provides dormitory living arrangements with controls for the safety and security of youth being maintained by security personnel. Levels of security are established based on behavior and progress throughout the institutional adjustment.

The academic and vocational programs at IYC-Pere Marquette are designed so that youth can master basic skills, increase academic achievement levels, and develop specific skills to complete educational accomplishments.

Students' educational programs are determined according to the students' academic achievement levels and specific strengths and weaknesses with consideration to previous school history. Individual goals and objectives are developed for each student.

Lewis and Clark Community College provides a college credit career development class for six students who are JTPA eligible. This class is funded through a lifeskills improvement grant.

Counselors assist all students in formulating behavioral goals and providing problem-solving techniques that will facilitate the youth's movement through the program levels. An extensive substance abuse program is in place which includes drug education, therapy, and an Alcoholics Anonymous program.

The case management process recently adopted by the Juvenile Division is a structured means for assessment by gathering and organizing information focusing on principle or primary problem areas and developing an appropriate case management strategy. This process lays the foundation for development

of a youth program assignment that focuses on appropriate facility program responses and after-care planning. The transition process uses a field representative to facilitate transition planning, conduct parole preparation, identify community resources, and work with the family on placement resource.

Interdenominational religious organizations provide regular church services at the facility. Volunteer clergy provide for religious needs on a group and individual basis. Residents are permitted to have daily visits from their parents or legal guardian and immediate family members.

Various youth activities include library services on grounds, movies, swimming, baseball, basketball, volleyball, bowling, weight lifting, and a gymnasium equipped with pool tables and ping pong. A schedule of events is prepared weekly and provided to students with rotating access to the variety of areas. Local colleges, including Principia College, SIU-Edwardsville, and McKendree College, provide additional activities through volunteers and internships on a scheduled basis. Other volunteers providing services are referred individually and through community and state agencies.

Facility staff also volunteer in providing various activities to youth during their off-duty hours. Presently, there are staff who are members of local school and church boards, youth advocacy services, volunteer fire fighters, EMTs, Boy Scouts, Khoury League, Girl Scouts, PTA, and city council. Additionally, some staff help senior citizen groups by providing transportation to doctors and shopping centers. Also, the Meals on Wheels program is supported by several staff. IYC-Pere Marquette has an excellent community relationship and a high level of staff involvement in the community.

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER ST. CHARLES

Opened: 1904

Capacity: 318

Medium Security Male Juveniles

Reaccredited: January 1991

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 396

Average Age: 17

Average Annual Cost Per Juvenile: \$31,049

The Illinois Youth Center-St. Charles was established in 1904 and is located approximately 50 miles west of Chicago in St. Charles. The facility sits on a 126 acre site and is one of two medium security juvenile facilities in the state. The average daily residential population is 396, an increase of 56 youth from FY1991.

Additionally, IYC-St. Charles is the reception and classification center for all males adjudicated juvenile delinquents and felons. During FY1992, the reception unit processed 1,739 youth. This total reflects the following breakdown: 898 new delinquent commitments, including four Class C misdemeanor commitments; 114 new felony commitments, including two habitual offender commitments from Will and Cook Counties; 217 returned parole violators; 233 youth committed with an order for an evaluation; and 277 youth transferred back into reception for a specific service.

Of significance during the last quarter of the fiscal year, the average number of court ordered evaluations per month increased from 30 to over 40, impacting on the clinical services resources available for youth in the reception unit. The statewide transportation unit was also affected by the Juvenile Division's growth in population, as this meant more trips to transport youth to the southern juvenile facilities.

During FY1992, there were a total of 3,301 youth transported by the statewide transportation unit. This was a total of 1,100 trips to take youth to court-ordered appearances, medical appointments, placement interviews, authorized absences, parole placements, and transfers to their assigned facility. The vast majority of youth transported in larger numbers would be the trips to IYC-Harrisburg and IYC-Pere Marquette. There were 761 youth transported to these two facilities in 62 trips throughout the fiscal year. It should be noted that due to population increases in the Juvenile Division, it became necessary to transport youth to these two facilities more frequently. This increased overtime, vehicle maintenance, and gasoline costs incurred by St. Charles.

During FY1992, St. Charles rendered services to approximately 592 youth. Of those youth in residence, 69% were new commit-

ments, 17.2% transferred in from other facilities and 12.9% were returned parole violators. During FY1992, 44% of the youth were committed from Cook County. The remaining 56% were from downstate counties. There was no appreciable difference in percentages from the preceding year. With regard to the population's offense classification, 26% of the youth at St. Charles were committed for a class X offense or murder.

Through the efforts of all program staff, 76% of all exits from the facility were by parole. Two percent of the releases were mandatory and the remaining 22% were by transfer to other facilities.

Program services objectives for FY1993 include a continued and major emphasis on case management and the implementation of SJS, the review and restructuring of the transitional living unit program, continued training in juvenile tracking system, the maintenance of two substance abuse education groups and a sex offender treatment program.

During FY1992, the youth at St. Charles were the recipients of volunteer services from various community and religious organizations. Additionally, students from Northern Illinois University and other local colleges continue to provide services to the youth of this facility: 172 volunteers donated 5,484 volunteer hours; 9 interns donated 3,599 volunteer hours for a total of 9,083 volunteer hours worked.

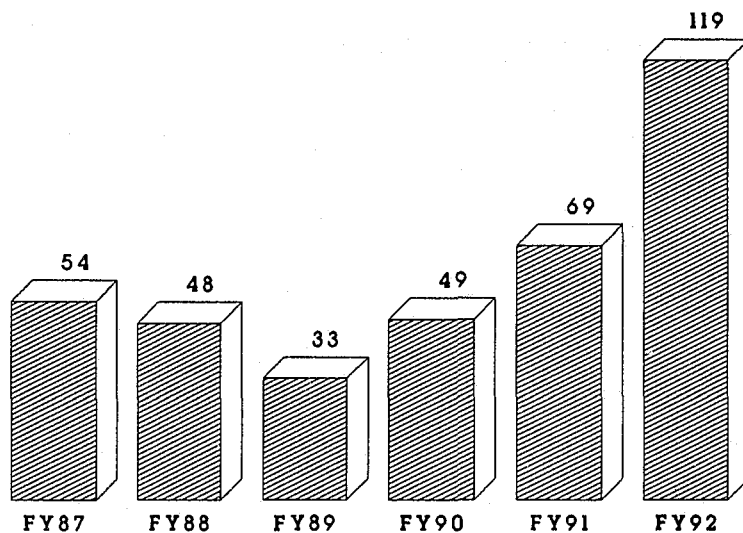
IYC-St. Charles held two GED graduation ceremonies honoring 42 graduates. A total of 32 youth receiving college credit in data processing and another 32 youth receiving college credit in small engine repair. Also of significance is the awarding of 134 days of educational good conduct credit.

It is the aim of the academic/vocational areas to strive for positive youth development and all residents to reach their full level of achievement and ability. In the months ahead, the center will be striving to achieve these goals through strategic planning and any redirection that may be needed.

There have been several notable events to occur within the operations unit of this facility during FY1992. One such event was the destruction of Madison Cottage through fire. Madison Cottage served as the base station of the operations unit, and the fire resulted in the loss of pertinent records, vast amounts of equipment and the facility's training complex. Although all staff have been relocated, the loss of the structure and its contents have impacted the facility and will continue to do so until the construction of a replacement building.

With the increased population in FY1992, the dietary staff served a total of 507,502

Juvenile Felony Admissions



meals, an increase of 17.9% over FY1991. During FY1992, the maintenance department completed a total of 4,500 work orders. In addition to the day-to-day activities, the following projects were completed; the reroofing of 11 buildings, the power house chimney lowered by 30 feet, the indoor swimming pool repaired and made operational and the upgrading of equipment in the facility's laundry.

Projects started in FY1992 include; a complete electrical upgrade, sewer repair and the replacement of 13 fire hydrants, security door and lock upgrades, energy conservation project in the Samuel Sublett, Jr. School, the fence project (repair, replace and refurbish) and asbestos abatement.

As can be seen from the numerous projects pending completion, there will be a considerable amount of activity going on at the facility. Once all of the projects have been completed, the physical plant will have been greatly improved, and the quality of life for both youth and staff improved.

IYC-St. Charles continues to pursue avenues that will improve the overall service delivery efforts for youth. Student contact is an essential ingredient to improving the quality of life for committed youth. To that end, increased and aggressive recruitment of volunteers will be a primary focus. Volunteers to assist with literacy skills development, interns in the fields of psychology, social work, divinity and leisure time activities, will be actively pursued.

In line with this agency's goal for commu-

nity involvement, our staff will be encouraged to further their commitment and involvement with delinquency prevention. Within this past year, approximately 25 employees have been directly engaged in volunteer activities in their respective communities. Projects and activities that engage our youth in giving back to the community shall be an additional focus.

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER VALLEY VIEW

Opened: 1904

Capacity: 228

Medium Security Male Juveniles

Reaccredited: January 1992

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 232

Average Age: 16

Average Annual Cost Per Juvenile: \$26,054

The Illinois Youth Center - Valley View is an ACA accredited male juvenile facility which was opened in 1966. The facility was reaccredited in January, 1992. The rated capacity is 228 and, while the facility serves youth ranging in age from 13 to 20, over 70% of the population is 16 years and under.

A review of the population being housed at IYC-Valley View in June, 1991, and June, 1992, indicates the following changes: Youth adjudicated and committed as sex offenders almost doubled, going from 19 in June, 1991, to 36 in June, 1992. During the last year, youth in need of significant mental health services increased 73%. The percent of black youth housed at this facility decreased from

58% to 50%, with corresponding increases in white, Hispanic and Asian youth. The youth committed from Cook County decreased from 50% to 45%, while those committed from the counties surrounding Cook increased from 7% to 13%. Youth committed for murder or a class X offense increased from 22 to 40, and now comprise approximately 18% of the population at Valley View. The number of youth with placement problems increased by 10%.

Valley View has made several adjustments during the last year in order to accommodate population growth and contribute to community reintegration through positive youth development. The facility has continued to develop a strong individual treatment program to help youth be responsible for and to manage their own behavior and achieve positive changes through experiences in their programs. Most importantly, the facility has added additional mental health services, increased the number of therapy contacts from 80 per month to more than 235 per month, begun to develop a comprehensive sex offender program, expanded the substance abuse programming, initiated a revised case analysis and re-examined how after-care planning is initiated and completed with the help of two institution field service representatives.

What is even more significant about the facility's achievements and the positive changes initiated is that these achievements have been accomplished with a decline in staff resources. During FY1991, the average general revenue staff compliment was 151, while during FY1992 it dropped to 147. This demonstrates the dedication, hard work and ability of facility staff who have managed a significant amount of change along with increased workloads and having to manage and plan for more problematic youth.

While continuing to be dedicated to the development and implementation of an excellent program for youth, staff also continue to be involved in a variety of volunteer youth programs within their communities. A recent survey of staff indicated that in excess of 2,700 hours are donated each year in activities such as literacy tutoring, Scouting, coaching, serving as referees, religious education, supporting the homeless and serving as Big Brothers/Big Sisters to disadvantaged youth. This does not include the large number of volunteer hours staff also donate to this facility. Of particular note is last year's employee of the year who was also recognized in an article appearing in the Aurora Beacon News for his work with the soccer organization and Cub Pack 327.

While the specific accomplishments for this facility have been many, some of the

most important activities include completing the asbestos project for the school building and installing accoustical ceilings in the two dining rooms. While the staff headcount decreased, overtime was managed by each area which resulted in an overtime savings over original projection. A hall recognition program was implemented recognizing the cleanest and most improved hall for each month. Through the efforts of volunteers, the cultural arts program was broadened to include a drama club, clown ministry workshop and a craft class. Psycho-education groups were established and expanded for sex offenders and substance abusers. The security staffing pattern was upgraded by filling two youth supervisor vacancies.

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER WARRENVILLE

Opened: 1964

Capacity: 86

Multi-Range Security Coed

Reaccredited: August 1991

FY1992 Average Daily Population: 113

Average Age: 16

Average Annual Cost Per Juvenile: \$33,098

The Illinois Youth Center-Warrenville is located 35 miles west of Chicago. It is the Juvenile Division's only reception facility for female juveniles and the only residential treatment facility for this population. It is also the only coed juvenile facility. Within Warrenville there are three functions. These include: The reception unit for females, the general program (which is coed) and a special needs program, which is also coed. Because of the uniqueness of this facility, planning during FY1992 was vital.

The biggest undertaking and program emphasis this past year has centered on training, field testing and implementation of the strategies for juvenile supervision (SJS). All five correctional counselors, the field representative, the casework supervisors, and the clinical services supervisor have had the one week training course, and a two-day advanced course in SJS.

IYC-Warrenville served as a field test site for SJS, with extensive interviews, assessments, and SJS casework materials being completed, analyzed and revised by clinical staff. One correctional counselor has also been trained and certified as an SJS trainer.

New commitments of female youths increased by 9% in FY1992. However, the percentages of youth committed with an order for an evaluation remained the same.

The last year has seen continued training in the juvenile tracking system, with many new areas of concentration in data entry and report generation, giving clinical staff a bet-

ter picture of casework issues. Based on this information, the clinical staff improved their abilities to identify potential after-care placement problems of the youth at an earlier stage in the youths' stay, thus improving planning for the youth, not only in the facility, but for the transitional plans for youth in the community.

The treatment department at IYC-Warrenville consists of one social worker administrator, a consulting psychiatrist, two psychologists, four practicum students, and a substance abuse counselor. At IYC-Warrenville approximately 90% of the youth are involved in continuing treatment services. The goal of these various interventions is to assist the youth in identifying problems, become responsible, and develop alternative ways of handling their problems, not only in the facility, but also in the community.

Educational and vocational accomplishments were as follows: 20 eighth grade diplomas, five high school diplomas, and seven GED certificates. Approximately 60% of the youth at the facility were designated in need of special education.

A plant maintenance program was developed to ensure that youth at this facility would be proficient in less technical areas of electronics, carpentry and painting skills. These skills would allow them to assist their families with minor home improvements upon return to their community. The youth and staff from the facility, with assistance from the trades staff of IYC-St. Charles, renovated an existing building for a new plant maintenance program.

With assistance from the job training program in DuPage County, 22 facility youth received additional job training skills in the areas of food service, janitorial maintenance, and grounds maintenance.

The educational and vocational staff conducted a job fair. Potential employers from various communities participated, speaking to youth about job availability upon their re-entry to the community.

The medical unit saw a number of increases in service delivery. The areas of increases have been noted in sick call, which has increased approximately 20% due to an increase in the number of youth received with sexually transmitted diseases and sports related injuries. The number of pregnant females received at the reception unit remained at six which was the same as last year.

The physical plant demanded attention during this fiscal year. By rescheduling staff and assigning youth who had received training from the plant maintenance program, the following was accomplished: All showers in the living units were tiled, a former storage

area was converted to the chief engineer's office, the north side of the grounds were landscaped, confinement units were painted, and the handicapped parking increased to meet standards required by the Americans with Disabilities Act. The following capital projects were completed: A new water heater was installed in the administration/school building, new roofs were installed on three living units, an energy conserving heating and air conditioning system was installed, and a new freezer was installed.

In the security area a total of 528 youth trips were made. Fifty-eight percent of these trips were to transport youth for medical and/or dental services. Fifteen percent were for court appearances, and 27% were for other related matters, such as funerals, placement interviews, etc.

The employees and youth at the IYC-Warrenville provided the following services to the surrounding community: The youth at the facility donated clothing to a shelter for the homeless, Hesus House; several staff members participated in the local Walk/Run-A-Thon and raised money for Cerebral Palsy; the employees donated Christmas ornaments to a local church, St. John's AME, for distribution to several nursing homes.

A survey of staff indicate that more than 3,000 hours of community service have been given by employees. The various community based organizations are Family Focus, a program for teenage parents, local churches, Boy and Girl Scouts, migrant worker projects and other community service projects.

FY1992 Final Expenditures from Comptroller's Report of Oct. 10, 1992

Facility/Inst.	Operation								Travel		State's								Repair		Ret Teachers			Total	
	Personal Services	Social Retirement	Security	Contractual	Travel	Commodities	Printing	Equipment	Tele- comm	of Auto Equipment	And SMIC	Tri- Agency	Tort EDP	Sheriffs Claims	Attorney Fees	Reimb	Worker's Comp	Teachers Retirement	Libraries	Maint	Lump Sum	Ret Lump Sum	Elec Det		
General Office	12,631.7	477.4	892.5	3,950.5	598.5	268.5	79.1	219.8	1,586.0	209.9			4,522.6	147.9	197.7	303.1	7,070.7			1,454.6	8,961.8	23.3		43,595.6	
School District	9,397.6	373.6	322.9	7,702.3	66.0	500.0	59.7	15.5	36.1	13.5	54.5							0.0	1,845.2					20,386.9	
Comm Corr Ctrs	6,531.2	291.8	481.3	5,913.8	50.7	615.6	17.6	210.2	109.5	119.4	61.1													14,402.2	
Comm Services	1,066.2	30.3	68.0	108.1	93.1	24.1	5.5	22.9	245.6														3,742.0	5,405.8	
Sub-Total	7,597.4	322.1	549.3	6,021.9	143.8	639.7	23.1	233.1	355.1	119.4	61.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,742.0	19,808.0	
IYC-Harrisburg	5,785.3	222.9	412.1	936.5	12.8	411.0	13.1	50.7	49.2	29.2	60.9	5.6												7,989.3	
IYC-Joliet	5,815.2	228.4	417.3	966.4	7.0	391.4	10.2	5.1	30.4	35.1	54.7	0.3												7,961.5	
IYC-Pere Marq	1,013.9	48.1	72.9	205.0	9.0	125.8	4.1	6.3	30.5	13.7	15.8	0.8												1,545.9	
IYC-St Charles	8,893.1	352.3	644.7	1,523.9	26.2	562.1	18.7	60.9	68.2	87.5	56.9	0.8												12,295.3	
IYC-Valley View	4,505.2	175.4	324.9	508.8	4.6	354.0	10.8	22.3	60.6	59.7	17.5	0.7												6,044.5	
IYC-Warrenville	2,432.9	95.5	179.3	643.3	4.0	260.2	6.6	6.5	23.7	27.9	27.0	0.1	275.4											3,982.4	
Juv Field Svcs	954.3	21.0	50.2	1,021.8	54.7	9.6	0.8	4.3	40.4	16.8		2.7												2,176.6	
Sub-Total	29,399.9	1,143.6	2,101.4	5,805.7	118.3	2,114.1	64.3	156.1	303.0	269.9	232.8	11.0	275.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41,995.5	
Centralia	12,583.4	491.4	923.6	3,036.8	11.5	1,347.5	27.8	32.6	48.8	50.4	232.3	64.3												18,850.4	
Danville	9,259.9	366.0	677.4	3,165.6	20.6	2,110.2	36.0	7.6	45.6	77.2	339.3	28.4												16,133.8	
Dixon	15,558.6	611.5	1,129.4	4,277.9	23.2	2,685.7	40.0	76.0	54.8	130.0	379.8	43.5												25,010.4	
Dwight	8,823.3	354.7	645.9	2,306.4	17.4	1,151.3	23.2	32.8	50.5	68.9	106.2	27.7												13,608.3	
East Moline	8,886.6	354.7	618.5	2,648.0	11.9	1,522.9	22.9	25.1	65.8	113.4	324.8	36.6												14,631.2	
Graham	13,296.6	513.6	976.8	3,027.9	22.2	1,727.3	35.8	53.4	60.5	55.5	255.3	41.5												20,066.4	
Hill	9,153.2	360.1	666.2	2,927.1	12.8	2,161.1	31.2	18.7	38.0	36.6	301.6	42.0												15,748.6	
Illinois River	11,767.2	467.6	872.6	3,328.7	10.8	2,140.8	19.9	53.2	61.6	83.9	383.5	58.9												19,248.7	
Jacksonville	8,056.0	316.7	593.8	1,576.8	2.6	1,170.9	21.0	57.8	35.5	36.6	145.2	36.0												12,048.9	
Joliet	15,693.6	631.5	1,140.2	6,616.4	32.5	2,707.1	69.4	82.5	111.2	181.2	91.0	45.4												27,402.0	
Kankakee	702.9	33.3	50.9	301.4	1.5	94.6	1.7	32.1	18.3	11.0	4.9	1.0												1,253.6	
Lincoln	8,633.6	338.3	639.8	1,924.4	8.4	2,275.1	19.4	35.0	45.2	74.8	234.4	47.5												14,275.9	
Logan	12,131.4	484.2	860.5	1,853.5	7.2	838.4	25.2	36.2	100.2	137.0	243.8	48.1												16,765.7	
Menard	24,421.1	948.1	1,784.8	3,622.1	40.9	5,071.9	52.0	186.0	95.8	121.6	400.6	81.5												36,826.4	
Menard Psych	5,022.4	199.1	364.3	940.1	20.3	847.2	12.4	19.6	25.9	13.5	72.4	14.1												7,551.3	
Pontiac	22,789.8	905.2	1,654.6	5,053.1	47.8	3,775.0	56.5	55.1	105.4	52.4	336.8	36.7												34,868.4	
Robinson	6,611.5	283.2	481.3	2,222.3	12.3	1,209.8	28.4	136.3	35.6	31.5	146.4	27.9												11,226.5	
Shawnee	12,091.5	488.3	890.6	2,778.2	11.4	2,563.6	30.0	98.8	69.5	70.0	363.3	59.3												19,514.5	
Sheridan	11,254.8	444.0	812.2	1,561.0	12.0	1,248.2	27.4	79.6	40.9	122.2	191.4	42.1												15,835.8	
Stateville	25,374.2	1,015.4	1,859.2	4,508.0	28.4	3,900.5	47.4	96.6	93.6	148.4	285.5	23.9												37,381.1	
Taylorville	7,194.7	296.1	530.4	2,029.7	4.6	1,035.6	25.6	137.9	36.3	24.7	145.5	32.6												11,493.7	
Vandalia	10,184.2	396.5	709.4	2,374.2	6.7	1,644.2	22.2	50.4	72.5	52.7	219.5	81.3												15,813.8	
Vienna	12,351.7	485.2	894.3	1,877.8	9.5	2,194.3	25.6	159.0	51.9	82.3	169.7	68.6												18,369.9	
Western Illinois	8,465.9	334.1	627.1	3,140.3	10.6	1,983.9	37.9	0.0	42.9	45.0	241.4	35.9												14,965.0	
Sub-Total	280,308.1	11,118.8	20,403.8	67,097.7	387.1	47,407.1	738.9	1,562.3	1,406.3	1,820.8	5,614.6	1,024.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	438,890.3	
Grand Total	339,334.7	13,435.5	24,269.9	90,578.1	1,313.7	50,929.4	965.1	2,186.8	3,686.5	2,433.5	5,963.0	1,035.8	275.4	4,522.6	147.9	197.7	303.1	7,070.7	0.0	1,845.2	1,454.6	8,961.8	23.3	3,742.0	564,676.3

Quarterly Report to the Illinois General Assembly Illinois Department of Corrections January 1, 1993

**Honorable Members of the General Assembly
State House
Springfield, Illinois**

Preparations for the opening of the new Big Muddy River Correctional Center, and new work camps at Paris, Clayton, DuQuoin and the new boot camp in Greene County are nearly complete.

The addition of these beds will help ease pressure on a system already filled well beyond the original capacity it was designed to house.

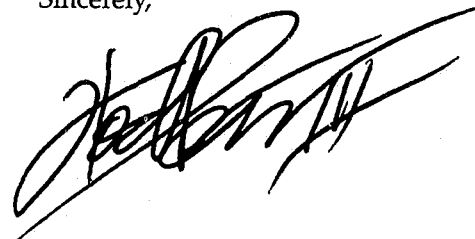
New projections indicate the crowding situation will become more critical than previous forecasts. These projections call for the system to be totally double-celled by July, 1994. This is six months sooner than the previous estimate.

We look forward to the recommendations due very soon from the Governor's Task Force on Crime and Corrections on innovations for our criminal justice system that may offer some relief to our crowded prisons.

That relief will, hopefully, mean a safer work place for our employees, and a prison system where those inmates who want to learn how to get out and stay out of prison will have an even better chance to realize that goal.

I welcome your comments and analysis of this quarterly report.

Sincerely,



Howard A. Peters III
Director
Illinois Department of Corrections

Adult Facilities

Number of Residents in All Adult Institutions

Facility	Number of Residents November 30, 1992
1. Centralia	1,159
2. Danville	1,589
3. Dixon	1,793
4. Dwight	761
5. East Moline	975
6. Graham	1,257
7. Hill	1,582
8. Illinois River	1,499
9. Jacksonville	796
10. Joliet	1,191
11. Lincoln	836
12. Logan	1,074
13. Menard	2,415
14. Menard Psychiatric	386
15. Pontiac	2,005
16. Robinson	937
17. Shawnee	1,533
18. Sheridan	1,062
19. Stateville	2,168
20. Taylorville	948
21. Vandalia	998
22. Vienna	1,074
23. Western Illinois	1,285
24. Community Correctional Centers	1,052
25. Electronic Detention	980
26. Contractual-Federal/Other State	9
TOTAL	31,364

Locations of All Department-Operated or Contractually-Operated Community Correctional Centers, including the Population Levels at each Facility

Community Correctional Centers	Capacity	Population
1.* Crossroads	250	254
2. Decatur	80	106
3. Fox Valley	100	118
4. J. Ma Houston	42	49
5. Joliet	92	112
6. Metro	52	78
7a. Peoria-Women	29	29
7b. Peoria-Men	34	41
8. Southern Illinois	60	63
9. Urbana	83	106
10. Winnebago	71	96
TOTAL	893	1,052

*Contractual

Information Indicating the Distribution of Residents in each Facility by the Allocated Floor Space per Resident

Facility	Approximate Square Feet Per Inmate
1. Centralia	44
2. Danville	36
3. Dixon	47
4. Dwight	55
5. East Moline	67
6. Graham	40
7. Hill	36
8. Illinois River	38
9. Jacksonville	33
10. Joliet	44
11. Lincoln	37
12. Logan	53
13. Menard	40
14. Menard Psychiatric	53
15. Pontiac	48
16. Robinson	37
17. Shawnee	42
18. Sheridan	41
19. Stateville	53
20. Taylorville	36
21. Vandalia	34
22. Vienna	56
23. Western Illinois	35

NOTE: The approximate distribution of floor space per resident only includes actual living area.

Number and Percent of Residents in each Facility that are Single-Celled and the Number and Percent in each Facility that are Double-Celled Number & Percent that are Multi-Celled

	Single-Celled		Double-Celled		Multi-Celled		Uncelled		TOTAL
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Centralia	308	26%	892	74%	6	0%	0	0%	1,206
Danville	248	16%	1,346	84%	0	0%	5	0%	1,599
Dixon	534	30%	802	45%	453	25%	0	0%	1,789
Dwight	168	22%	518	68%	80	10%	0	0%	766
East Moline	254	26%	250	25%	481	49%	0	0%	985
Graham	273	22%	974	78%	8	1%	0	0%	1,255
Hill	264	17%	1,306	83%	4	0%	0	0%	1,574
Illinois River	132	9%	1,172	77%	209	14%	0	0%	1,513
Jacksonville	6	1%	0	0%	788	99%	0	0%	794
Joliet	167	15%	790	72%	95	9%	41	4%	1,093
Lincoln	2	0%	2	0%	828	100%	0	0%	832
Logan	156	15%	102	9%	817	76%	0	0%	1,075
Menard	677	28%	1,710	71%	18	1%	0	0%	2,405
Menard Psy	383	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	383
Pontiac	914	46%	1,066	53%	28	1%	0	0%	2,008
Robinson	10	1%	0	0%	946	99%	0	0%	956
Shawnee	537	34%	1,052	66%	0	0%	0	0%	1,589
Sheridan	262	25%	772	73%	29	3%	0	0%	1,063
Stateville	976	44%	920	41%	343	15%	0	0%	2,239
Taylorville	4	0%	0	0%	949	100%	0	0%	953
Vandalia	146	15%	128	13%	728	73%	0	0%	1,002
Vienna	557	52%	18	2%	487	46%	0	0%	1,062
Western Illinois	220	17%	1,054	82%	6	0%	0	0%	1,280
TOTAL	7,198	24%	14,874	51%	7,303	25%	46	0%	29,421

Note: Uncelled means an inmate has been brought into a facility, but not assigned to a cell when the OTS Resident Housing Report was run.

Ratio of Security Guards to Residents in Each Facility
Ratio of Total Employees to Residents in Each Facility

Correctional Center	Ratio: Number of Security Staff per Resident	Ratio: Total Number of Staff per Resident
1. Centralia	0.271	0.364
2. Danville	0.143	0.200
3. Dixon	0.218	0.294
4. Dwight	0.314	0.457
5. East Moline	0.206	0.308
6. Graham	0.242	0.342
7. Hill	0.143	0.205
8. Illinois River	0.211	0.294
9. Jacksonville	0.240	0.345
10. Joliet	0.296	0.437
11. Lincoln	0.267	0.360
12. Logan	0.269	0.376
13. Menard	0.228	0.337
14. Menard Psychiatric	0.238	0.407
15. Pontiac	0.290	0.399
16. Robinson	0.222	0.298
17. Shawnee	0.201	0.266
18. Sheridan	0.265	0.360
19. Stateville	0.257	0.390
20. Taylorville	0.212	0.292
21. Vandalia	0.217	0.341
22. Vienna	0.274	0.384
23. Western Illinois	0.167	0.244
TOTAL	0.231	0.329

NOTE: This information is from the December 7, 1992 payroll report reflecting the November 30, 1992 payroll and the resident population as of November 30, 1992.

Adult Population Projection Monitoring
End of Month Population
Projections Based on Fiscal Year 1992 Data

	Actual Population	Population Projection	Actual over/under the Projection	Percent of Actual over/under Projected
JUL 92	30,763	30,602	161	0.53%
AUG 92	30,814	30,858	(44)	(0.14%)
SEP 92	31,018	31,029	(11)	(0.04%)
OCT 92	31,295	31,182	113	0.36%
NOV 92	31,364	31,441	(77)	(0.24%)

**Projected Adult Prison Population for each of the Succeeding Twelve Months
Following each Reporting Date, Indicating All Assumptions
Built into such Population Estimates**

Date	Projections based on
	Fiscal Year 1992 Data
January 1993	32,072
February 1993	32,261
March 1993	32,472
April 1993	32,840
May 1993	33,213
June 1993	33,504
July 1993	33,933
August 1993	34,167
September 1993	34,442
October 1993	34,943
November 1993	35,033
December 1993	35,047

These population projections reflect Department's efforts to improve upon its methodology to project prison population using a simulation tool that reflects policy changes. Conceptually, the model is designed around the movement of individuals through the prison system. The data reflect fiscal year 1992 experiences. The underlying assumptions are:

1. New felony admissions were increased by 6% for FY 93; 5% for FY94 through FY96; and 4% increase for the balance.
2. Defaulter admissions (technical violations and new offense violations) were based on the probability (violation rate) that 17% of all inmates on supervision will violate supervision and be returned to prison. It was assumed that only 16% of all violators would be technical violators.
3. Admissions were seasonally adjusted based on the past four years average percentage distribution by month and the number of delivery days in each month for 1993.
4. Class of crime distributions were based on actual distributions of admissions by class of crime for fiscal year 1992 as reported in OTS.
5. Sentence estimates for new admissions were based on the fiscal year 1992 actual distribution of sentence lengths by class of crime. These data were obtained from OTS.
6. All inmates will receive all their day-for-day good time.
7. For new admissions, there is a probability that 20% will have some good time revoked and 85% will have some time restored, while over half will have all time restored.
8. Jail credits and probation credits were based on actual admission distribution of fiscal year 1992 OTS data by class of crime.
9. An average of 154 days of MGT per inmate will be awarded.
10. Projected exits for inmates in the current population as of June 30, 1992, were based on the sentence calculation module of OTS. For those with indeterminate sentences, it was assumed those inmates who have yet to see the Prisoner Review Board on their minimum sentence will exit on their minimum, while those already past their minimum will exit on their projected maximum release date.

NOTE: OTS refers to the Offender Tracking System.

**Status of All Capital Projects Currently Funded by the Department
Location of each Capital Project, the Projected On-Line Dates for each
Capital Project, including Phase-in Dates and Full Occupancy Dates**

Location	Construction Project Completion Date		Phase-in Date	Total Beds On-Line	Full Occupancy Date	Number of Beds
New Work Camps						
DuQuoin	12/91	06/93	200 Beds	200 Beds		
Clayton	05/91	06/93	150 Beds	350 Beds		
Paris	02/92	06/93	200 Beds	550 Beds		
Greene (Boot Camp)	02/92	03/93	200 Beds	750 Beds	06/93	750 Beds
**Assumption CC			60 Beds 500 Beds			560 Beds
Big Muddy River CC (Ina)	06/92	03/93 04/93 05/93	200 Beds 400 Beds 352 Beds	200 Beds 600 Beds 952 Beds	05/93	952 Beds
***Kankakee CC (Female)			100 Beds			200 Beds

**Dependent upon obtaining Supplemental Funding.

***Kankakee opened as a unit under Dwight Correctional Center in November 1991.
Total capacity will be 200 upon completion of the construction project.

Present Capacity Levels in each Adult Facility
The Projected Capacity of each Facility Six Months and One Year
Following each Reporting Date

Correctional Centers	Rated Capacity November 30, 1991	Projected Rated Capacity July 1993	Projected Rated Capacity January 1994
1. Big Muddy River		952	952
2. Centralia	950	950	950
3. Danville	896	896	896
4. Dixon	1,206	1,206	1,206
5. Dwight	496	496	496
5a. *Kankakee	90	100	200
6. East Moline	688	688	688
7. Graham	950	950	950
8. Hill	896	896	896
9. Illinois River	928	988	988
10. Jacksonville	500	500	500
11. Joliet	1,340	1,340	1,340
12. Lincoln	558	558	558
13. Logan	850	850	850
14. Menard	2,620	2,620	2,620
15. Menard Psychiatric	315	315	315
16. Pontiac	2,000	2,000	2,000
17. Robinson	600	600	600
18. Shawnee	1,046	1,046	1,046
19. Sheridan	750	750	750
20. Stateville	2,000	2,000	2,000
21. Taylorville	600	600	600
22. Vandalia	750	750	750
23. Vienna	885	885	885
24. Western Illinois	728	728	728
25. Contractual-Federal/Other State	9	9	9
26. New Work Camps			
DuQuoin		200	200
Clayton		150	150
Paris		200	200
Greene County		200	200
Sub-Total	22,651	24,423	24,523
Community Correctional Centers			
1. **Crossroads	250	250	250
2. Decatur	80	80	80
3. Fox Valley	100	100	100
4. J. Ma Houston	42	42	42
5. Joliet	92	92	92
6. Metro	52	52	52
7a. Peoria-Women	29	29	29
7b. Peoria-Men	34	34	34
8. Southern Illinois	60	60	60
9. Urbana	83	83	83
10. Winnebago	71	71	71
11. 100 North Western		200	200
Sub-Total	893	1,093	1,093
Electronic Detention	980	980	980
TOTAL	24,524	26,496	26,596

*Kankakee opened in November 1991 as a unit under Dwight CC. In the future it will become Kankakee Correctional Center.

**Contractual

**Classification of each Facility's Residents by
the Nature of the Offense for which each
Resident was Committed to the Department**

**Number of Residents in Maximum, Medium,
and Minimum Security Facilities Indicating
the Classification of each Facility's Residents
by the Nature of the Offense for which each
Resident was Committed to the Department**

		Murder	Class X	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Uncls	Misd	Unknown	TOTAL
MAXIMUM											
	Joliet	218	302	185	304	125	68	0	0	4	1,206
	Menard	855	847	264	337	93	16	0	0	1	2,413
	Pontiac	873	715	166	183	53	10	0	0	0	2,000
	Stateville	946	748	179	235	66	10	0	0	1	2,185
	sub-total	2,892	2,612	794	1,059	337	104	0	0	6	7,804
FEMALE											
	Dwight	163	148	104	86	144	116	0	0	0	761
PSYCHIATRIC											
	Menard Psychiatric	97	125	26	49	19	1	68	0	0	385
MEDIUM											
	Centralia	90	488	207	286	71	16	0	0	0	1,158
	Danville	254	702	222	298	99	13	0	0	0	1,588
	Dixon	480	717	255	211	91	39	0	0	0	1,793
	Graham	113	376	222	320	158	69	0	0	0	1,258
	Hill	176	655	266	341	116	28	0	0	0	1,582
	Illinois River	144	647	235	347	105	18	0	0	0	1,496
	Logan	72	354	208	273	106	52	0	0	0	1,065
	Shawnee	109	474	336	465	104	26	0	0	0	1,514
	Sheridan	21	494	199	252	76	23	0	0	0	1,065
	Western Illinois	100	539	255	285	91	14	0	0	0	1,284
	sub-total	1,559	5,446	2,405	3,078	1,017	298	0	0	0	13,803
MINIMUM											
	East Moline	45	528	173	159	54	12	0	0	0	971
	Jacksonville	10	280	170	215	86	33	0	0	0	794
	Lincoln	14	249	179	232	106	55	0	0	0	835
	Robinson	4	304	199	273	117	38	0	0	0	935
	Taylorville	6	315	199	254	126	45	0	0	0	945
	Vandalia	1	180	229	360	148	75	0	0	0	993
	Vienna	33	480	281	217	52	5	0	0	0	1,068
	sub-total	113	2,336	1,430	1,710	689	263	0	0	0	6,541
	Community Correctional Centers	2	189	443	310	88	21	0	0	0	1,053
	Contractual - Federal	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Electronic Detention	0	0	118	591	182	88	0	0	0	979
TOTAL		4,832	10,858	5,320	6,884	2,476	891	68	0	6	31,335

NOTE: Data on class of crime is obtained from the Offender Tracking System (OTS). Class of crime data reflects the highest class of crime for which an inmate has been committed. Data entry delay may cause some discrepancy with other counts.

Adult Institutional Intake, Exits, Transfers IN, & Transfers OUT - Fiscal Year 1993

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
Cen-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	61	45	49	73									228
Tr-In	143	150	134	176									603
Tr-Out	98	97	107	82									384
Dan-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	58	49	75	68									250
Tr-In	158	137	142	107									544
Tr-Out	84	87	67	49									287
Dix-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	72	54	65	80									271
Tr-In	188	121	105	184									598
Tr-Out	61	32	72	57									222
Dwi-In	152	120	120	115									507
Ex	77	73	61	63									274
Tr-In	140	147	114	132									533
Tr-Out	184	222	178	197									781
Emo-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	55	41	38	68									202
Tr-In	109	97	78	124									408
Tr-Out	46	51	60	41									198
Gra-In	161	132	156	173									622
Ex	71	55	67	89									282
Tr-In	136	84	102	84									406
Tr-Out	189	167	202	210									768
Hil-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	63	65	51	74									253
Tr-In	184	135	193	188									700
Tr-Out	98	73	108	93									372
Iri-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	73	71	52	74									270
Tr-In	166	155	149	107									577
Tr-Out	91	87	71	58									307
Jac-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	43	50	55	53									201
Tr-In	82	93	154	120									449
Tr-Out	39	38	40	20									137
Jol-In	1,562	1,193	1,421	1,655									5,831
Ex	45	50	82	49									226
Tr-In	88	111	76	119									394
Tr-Out	1,579	1,307	1,472	1,638									5,996
Lin-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	51	53	69	63									236
Tr-In	114	97	165	143									519
Tr-Out	64	41	54	52									211
Log-In	0	1	0	0									1
Ex	89	76	69	83									317
Tr-In	170	146	164	163									643
Tr-Out	83	75	92	65									315

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

Adult Institutional Intake, Exits, Transfers IN, & Transfers OUT - Fiscal Year 1993

(CONTINUED)

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
Men-In	65	61	64	62									252
Ex	68	64	55	57									244
Tr-In	166	185	121	155									627
Tr-Out	191	174	127	109									601
Mnp-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	18	10	10	20									58
Tr-In	26	42	32	48									148
Tr-Out	22	28	19	17									86
Pon-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	29	25	37	45									136
Tr-In	103	116	129	124									472
Tr-Out	66	60	56	46									228
Rob-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	61	65	90	87									303
Tr-In	170	124	136	186									616
Tr-Out	87	60	86	60									293
Sha-In	0	1	0	0									1
Ex	76	91	84	75									326
Tr-In	242	215	237	251									945
Tr-Out	157	182	180	132									651
She-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	64	47	59	63									233
Tr-In	87	92	120	101									400
Tr-Out	28	52	55	37									172
Sta-In	0	1	1	0									2
Ex	325	256	317	333									1,231
Tr-In	433	364	516	402									1,715
Tr-Out	107	105	106	116									434
Tay-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	65	49	72	69									255
Tr-In	167	112	137	171									587
Tr-Out	87	65	81	80									313
Van-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	106	66	102	97									371
Tr-In	246	210	149	203									808
Tr-Out	83	104	91	67									345
Vie-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	98	96	94	99									387
Tr-In	149	184	130	140									603
Tr-Out	53	51	82	34									220
Wil-In	0	0	0	0									0
Ex	50	48	58	72									228
Tr-In	168	150	164	134									616
Tr-Out	106	110	97	62									375
In-Trans	(6)	3	125	(123)									(1)
TOT-In	1,940	1,509	1,762	2,005									7,216
Ex	1,718	1,499	1,711	1,854									6,782
Tr-In	3,629	3,270	3,572	3,439									13,910
Tr-Out	3,603	3,268	3,503	3,322									13,696

IN = Intake EX = Exit TR-IN = Transfers In TR-OUT = Transfers Out CONT = Contractual

Note: The Department of Corrections manages its population from a total system perspective. Provided in Table 10 are historical data on intake (court + supervision violators), exits (community correctional center, MSR, parole, discharge, death), inter-institutional transfers in, and inter-institutional transfers out.

Educational and Vocational Programs Provided at each Adult Facility

Number of Residents Participating in each such Program

EDUCATIONAL:	CEN	DAN	DIX	DWI	EMO	GRA	HIL	IRI	JAC	JOL	LIN	LOG	MEN	MNP	PON	ROB	SHA	SHE	STA	TAY	VAN	VIE	WIL	TOTAL
Mand. Basic ED	138	89	112	41	14	83	64	104	98	39	68	66	205	30	84	60	107	122	45	29	126	31	128	1,883
Basic Education	23	25	31	27	33	20	0	34	0	0	6	13	33	18	22	4	9	1	64	0	0	7	1	371
Chapter 1	15	29		18	0	12		0		0	10	35	0	0	0		0	43				88	0	250
College - 2 yr	104	68	151	67	116	128	57	10	102	81	66	104	123	16	133	50	53	36	223	99	114	22	133	2,056
College - 4 yr	33	33	50	9	30	20	36	0	4	14	0	9	13	0	2	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	273
Driver's Educ.					0																	22		22
Eng./Second Lan	20	2	0		3	28		33				15	21		0		16	15				0		153
GED	100	130	60	37	26	114	78	134	58	63	102	148	132	16	121	76	75	124	89	52	121	112	96	2,064
Job Service	0		19	47	0	34	55		23	22	49	0			0		0	41			33	89		412
Music																						8		8
Orientation																		0			0	0		0
Other				28	0	54	0			0	17	0	0	0	8		20				25	35		187
Special Educ.	9	14	5	2	13		7	6	0	9	21	0	32	17	5		33	0	8		10	2		193
SUB-TOTAL EDUC.	442	390	428	276	235	493	297	321	285	228	339	390	559	97	375	190	333	382	429	180	429	416	358	7,872

VOCATIONAL:	CEN	DAN	DIX	DWI	EMO	GRA	HIL	IRI	JAC	JOL	LIN	LOG	MEN	MNP	PON	ROB	SHA	SHE	STA	TAY	VAN	VIE	WIL	TOTAL
Alc. Fuels Prod																								0
Alignment																		0						0
Appl. Repair													16											16
Auto Body	16					20						19						16	0		17	15		103
Auto Body, Adv.																								0
Auto Engine																		16						16
Auto Mechanics	12	23				16		19	0			16			14						12	27		139
Auto Mech., Adv.																								0
Auto Repair															0									0
Auto, Basic																		0						0
Automot. Maint.					0																			0
Automot. Tech.		0	17		15			0		6	0												16	54
Bachelor Living			7																					7
Baker				1																				1
Barber/College													10		12			10	0			18		50
Blueprint Rdg.																						0		0
Building Maint.		32	12				0	0	15	13	17	15		9				15	13	23		0		164
Building Trades															0	15					29			44
Bus. Info. Sys.			16																					16
Bus. Mgmt.													20									0	15	35
Bus. Occ/Typing				17			17	21																55
Career Counsel.															0				0		27	0		27
Career Orient.																						30		30
Ceramics																								0
Comm. Art&Photo				13								15			0									28
Comm. Cooking	0																			17				17
Comm. Cook., A																								0
Const Tech/Mgmt			15		23			43					19		32								16	148
Consumer Elec.																						16		16
Cook, Short Ord																								0
Cooks/Cook Sch.				3									9											12
Coop. Work Trng						31		86			7	0	31	0	4		0	19	0		0	3		181
Cosmetology				10																		17		27
Culinary Arts		0	0					0																0
Data Processing		22		12	18	20	14	15	16		17					15	15		14	19		0		197
Diesel Mech.							20										12							32
Diversified Occ																								0
Drafting	17	17			0		15		14	0	18						7					0		88
Drafting, Adv.																								0
Electrical Rep.						17																		17
Electronics	45	16	16				16	20							0		0					0	0	113
Electron., Adv.																								0
EMT, Advanced																						28		28
EMT, Refresher																						10		10
EMT																	23					27		50
ERT																						0		0
Energy Tech.												0			0									0

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

Educational and Vocational Programs Provided at each Adult Facility (Continued)

VOCATIONAL:	CEN	DAN	DIX	DWI	EMO	GRA	HIL	IRI	JAC	JOL	LIN	LOG	MEN	MNP	PON	ROB	SHA	SHE	STA	TAY	VAN	VIE	WIL	TOTAL
Fast Foods			11																					11
Financial Mgmt																						0		0
Fire Science																						26		26
Food Service	22							21				15			16	14	12	17				0		117
Food Svc, Appl					18																		14	32
Game Management																						4		4
Graphic Arts	15					12				0			0	0	16		15		0					58
Horticulture	14	14		18				19	14			18		5		16		0				15	18	151
Horticul., Adv.																								0
H/V/AC/Refrig.		16				13						16	15		16						16			92
Ind. Maint.	19			0				20		8		0				0	15	15	1			34		112
Journalism																						0		0
Laundry/Dry Cln			19																					19
Lab Math			18			30			0													0		48
Learning Lab*																								0
Legal Research*																								0
Machinist																						15		15
Maintenance				1																				1
Masonry																						15		15
Mass Media Comm															0									0
Meat Cutting																		0						0
Ofc Mach Repair													0											0
Office Occ.											16													16
Photography																								0
Pre-Vocational																								0
Printing																								0
Resid. Trades					0																			0
Restaurant Mgmt				8																				8
Sec. Science				15																				15
Sheet Metal																	14							14
Sign Painting																								0
Sml Eng Repair		0				17	19												17	15		11		79
Spec Needs Coop																								0
Supv Mgmt																				23				23
Surveying																						11		11
Typing						31																		31
Water/Wastewtr				2																				2
Welding	7					21				0		0	0		18		0	0	0		20	0		66
Welding, Adv																		0						0
Woodworking															0									0
Parenting*																								0
Other	0			0			66	102												0		0		168
*Non-Credit																								
SUB-TOTAL VOC.	167	126	145	82	92	228	167	366	59	27	75	114	111	23	128	60	113	125	43	82	132	295	95	2,855
COMBINED																								
EDUC/VOC	609	516	573	358	327	721	464	687	344	255	414	504	670	120	503	250	446	507	472	262	561	711	453	10,727
STUDENTS SERVED	529	451	527	263	302	558	451	602	261	217	344	402	564	103	456	196	366	447	429	249	471	455	389	9,032
(Non-Duplicated)																								

NOTE: This table represents the number of inmates participating in vocational and academic programs. This is a duplicated count because an inmate can be involved in more than one academic and/or vocational program. Total number of students served for November 1992 was 9,032.

Juvenile Facilities

Number of Residents in All Juvenile Institutions

Institution	Youths in Residence November 30, 1992
1. Harrisburg	342
2. Joliet	252
3. Pere Marquette	59
4. St. Charles	414
5. Valley View	231
6. Warrenville	107
TOTAL	1,405

Approximate Square Feet Per Resident

Facility	Approximate Square Feet Per Resident
1. Harrisburg	53
2. Joliet	51
3. Pere Marquette	52
4. St. Charles	54
5. Valley View	83
6. Warrenville	80

NOTE: The approximate distribution of floor space per resident only includes actual living area. This does not count dayrooms, control rooms, janitor closets, plumbing chases, showers, laundry rooms, and various offices.

Number and Percent of Residents that are Single-Celled, Double-Celled, or Multi-Celled

Facility	Single-Celled		Double-Celled		Multi-Celled		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1. Harrisburg	212	62%	130	38%	0	0%	342
2. Joliet	180	71%	72	29%	0	0%	252
3. Pere Marquette	4	7%	40	68%	15	25%	59
4. St. Charles	127	31%	288	69%	0	0%	415
5. Valley View	199	87%	30	13%	0	0%	229
6. Warrenville	34	32%	60	56%	13	12%	107
TOTAL	756	54%	620	44%	28	2%	1,404

**Projected Juvenile Institution Population for each of the Succeeding Twelve Months
Following each Reporting Date, Indicating All Assumptions
Built into such Population Estimates**

Date	Projections based on
	Fiscal Year 1992 Data
January 1993	1,468
February 1993	1,478
March 1993	1,499
April 1993	1,488
May 1993	1,508
June 1993	1,524
July 1993	1,541
August 1993	1,547
September 1993	1,572
October 1993	1,581
November 1993	1,596
December 1993	1,607

These population projections are the result of the recent implementation of a new population projection model called "Prophet". "Prophet" represents a new generation of simulation software developed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. It provides a superior foundation for modeling the accumulation and flow of cases through a correctional system. It is based on the experience of the immediate past and assumptions based on current or future policy. The data used in these projections reflect fiscal year 1992 experience. The underlying assumptions are:

1. New felony admissions will increase by 8% in FY93; 7% in FY94; 6% in FY95; and 5% in the remaining years.
2. The parole violator rate will remain at the FY92 level of 32% of all parole exits returned to juvenile facilities.
3. Existing populations will have an average of two months added to their current projected out date.
4. Sentence estimates for all new populations were based on the actual distribution for FY92 exits broken down by class of crime.

NOTE: JTS refers to the Juvenile Tracking System.

**Status of All Capital Projects Currently Funded by the Department
Location of each Capital Project, the Projected On-Line Dates for each
Capital Project, including Phase-in Dates and Full Occupancy Dates**

Location	Project Completion Date	Phase-in Date	Total Beds On-Line	Full Occupancy Date	Number of Beds
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THERE ARE NO FUNDED PROJECTS TO ADD BEDS TO JUVENILE FACILITIES.

**Projected Capacity of each Facility Six Months and One Year
Following each Reporting Date**

	November 30, 1992	July 1993	January 1994
1. Harrisburg	276	276	276
2. Joliet	212	212	212
3. Pere Marquette	68	68	68
4. St. Charles	318	318	318
5. Valley View	228	228	228
6. Warrenville	108	108	108
TOTAL	1,210	1,210	1,210

Number of Residents in All Juvenile Institutions by Nature of the Offense Committed

Facility	Murder	Class X	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class A	Class B	Class C	Unclass	Unknown	TOTAL
1. Harrisburg	2	81	48	97	50	20	40	1	0	0	3	342
2. Joliet	52	82	29	30	22	8	27	0	1	0	1	252
3. Pere Marquette	0	2	15	17	10	5	8	0	0	0	2	59
4. St. Charles	7	116	51	83	42	17	65	0	2	0	31	414
5. Valley View	1	40	48	63	36	15	27	0	0	0	1	231
6. Warrenville	5	6	12	26	29	5	23	0	0	0	1	107
TOTAL	67	327	203	316	189	70	190	1	3	0	39	1,405

Ratio of Security Staff to Residents in each Facility Ratio of Total Employees To Residents in each Facility

Facility	Ratio: Number of Security Staff per Resident	Ratio: Total Number of Staff per Resident
1. Harrisburg	0.371	0.582
2. Joliet	0.492	0.754
3. Pere Marquette	0.441	0.763
4. St. Charles	0.444	0.698
5. Valley View	0.407	0.649
6. Warrenville	0.523	0.813
TOTAL	0.435	0.683

Note: This information is from the December 7, 1992 payroll report reflecting the November 30, 1992 payroll and the resident population as of November 30, 1992.

Educational and Vocational Programs at each Juvenile Facility
Number of Residents Participating in each Program

	Harris- burg	Joliet	Pere Marquette	St. Charles	Valley- view	Warren- ville	Total
Academic Students	354	220	72	212	243	111	1,212
Special Programs:							
College	9	24	5	0	0	0	38
Chapter 1	132	117	47	111	99	56	562
Special Education	123	204	29	122	110	57	645
Vocational Students	388	223	30	222	168	107	1,138
Vocational Students by Program (May be duplicated)							
Auto Body		37		0			37
Auto Mechanics		38		10	15		63
Business Occupations		42		38			80
Cable Installation					0		0
Career Counseling	90				37	0	127
Carpentry				17		43	60
Contruction/Building Trades			30	14	20		64
CWT-Related Information	18	32		97	66	39	252
CWT-Work Experience	18	73		53	21	0	165
Data Processing	87			9		69	165
D.A.V.E.A.					0		0
Drafting							0
Drug Program					23		23
Electronics							0
EMT	10						
Food Preparation/Culinary Arts	84	41				39	164
Graphic Arts					17		17
Horticulture/Landscaping	88				0		88
Industrial Building Maintenance	265	32			0		297
Small Appliance Repair							0
Small Engine Repair	104	30		10			144
Vocational/IRU							0
W.E.C.E.P.				30	18		48
Welding		0					0
Career Exploration		36					36
Total	764	361	30	278	217	190	1,840
Students Served (Unduplicated)	396	275	72	318	256	111	1,428

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