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Fiscal Year 1994 Annual Report

Illinois Department of Corrections

JANUARY ♦ 1995



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Quarterly News Notes

Dixon Warden Odie Washington named agency director

Gov. Jim Edgar named Dixon Correctional Center Warden Odie Washington as Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections effective Jan. 16. Washington, 45, also has served as warden of the East Moline Correctional Center during his 21-year career with the department. He took the helm at Dixon in April, 1991, after serving nearly five years as warden at East Moline. He also has served since 1991 as a consultant to the American Correctional Association on prison accreditation.

Washington was assistant warden of programs at the Pontiac Correctional Center from 1982 until he was promoted to the East Moline post. He also served in administrative posts at Stateville Correctional Center, the Illinois Youth Center at St. Charles, the Morris Residential Center and the Illinois Youth Center at Valley View. □



Gov. names Director Peters as deputy chief of staff

Gov. Jim Edgar on Dec. 20 appointed Corrections Director Howard A. Peters III to serve as one of his deputy chiefs of staff beginning Jan. 16. Peters, serving under Chief of Staff Gene Reineke, will play a key role in managing the day-to-day operations of state government. As deputy chief of staff, Peters will focus on state government operations in several areas, including public safety and human services.

Peters received a Distinguished Service Award from the National Governors Association earlier this year. He became the first African-American to serve as director of corrections when Edgar tapped him for the post in March, 1991. Before taking the helm of the agency, Peters served as warden at Pontiac CC since April, 1988. He was warden of the Sheridan CC since March, 1986, and warden at the Centralia CC for the previous two years. He has held numerous positions in the Juvenile Division since joining the Department in September, 1970, as an educator at the Illinois Youth Center at Pere Marquette.

"Howard's management experience, knowledge and commitment to public service will be invaluable to me as we continue to make state government more efficient and effective," Edgar said. □

Governor signs anti-crime bill

Governor Jim Edgar signed a bill Dec. 15 increasing penalties for juvenile crime and illegal gun possession, but warned the tougher law means a bigger burden for the criminal justice system. The new juvenile laws that take effect Jan. 1 include:

- Creation of secured residential facilities in Illinois, licensed or run by the IDOC to hold violent offenders ages 10 and older.
- Making it easier to prosecute 15- or 16-year olds as adults for serious violent crimes and major gun, drug, or gang related crimes.
- Allowing youths to be held in detention or shelter care for up to 70 days after they have been arrested and charged with serious offenses.
- Imposing a minimum 5-year sentence for 13-16 year olds who commit first degree murder.
- Extending the current 30-day maximum detention for juveniles who are wards of the state and commit crimes.

The bill will permit IDOC to open a new 15-30-bed facility specifically for juveniles between 10 and 12 years old. The agency also will be authorized to contract with privately operated agencies to house dangerous delinquents in locked residential facilities rather than homes administered by the Department of Children and Family Services.

Corrections officials estimate the new law will cost \$15 million and add more than 1,000 adults and juveniles into Illinois' already crowded correctional system in the next five years. The juvenile provisions are only part of the bill which also mandates tougher sentences for gun-related crimes, attempts to murder law-enforcement officers, and for gang crimes and gang recruitment. □

INSIGHT

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Jim Edgar, Governor

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Illinois Department of Corrections ●

Fiscal Year 1994

Annual Report



FY 1994 News Notes

Governor signs SB956 that includes task force recommendations

Governor Jim Edgar signed Senate Bill 956 Aug. 11 designed to authorize a 500-bed super-maximum security prison to house the state's most dangerous prisoners and to provide incentives for inmates to get involved in programs that will help them stay out of prison.

The proposed \$60 million super-maximum prison would house the state's most violent prisoners. It is intended to serve as a detention center for inmates who attack prison staff and other prisoners.

The legislation also increased the number of inmates eligible for boot camps, expands the number of inmates eligible to serve part of their term through electronic monitoring and allows more inmates a chance to reduce their sentences if they participate in education, drug treatment and jobs programs. The rapid growth of the prison population and corrections department budget convinced Governor Jim Edgar to form the Task Force on Crime and Corrections in February, 1992.

Tamms selected as site for new super max prison

Governor Jim Edgar announced Oct. 18 that Tamms in Alexander County has been selected as the site for a 500-bed super maximum-security prison. The prison will cost \$60 million to build. The project will create between 200-250 construction jobs and will employ 300 people when completed in 1996.

Director Howard A. Peters III said, "It was a difficult decision to make, but I recommended the Tamms site for several reasons. It will be less costly to operate--particularly in the area of utility costs. Its flat topography should facilitate preparation of the site for building and help hold down construction costs. Its population is the most diverse of any of the finalists. And the area badly needs the jobs the super max will provide."

The unemployment rate in Alexander County for August, 1993, was nearly double that of any other county seeking the facility, and its average jobless rate for the year was more than six points higher than any other applicant. Alexander County also had the greatest percentage of residents below the poverty level--nearly one-third of its population--and had the fewest number of state workers.

Inmate health costs cut again with bidding strategy

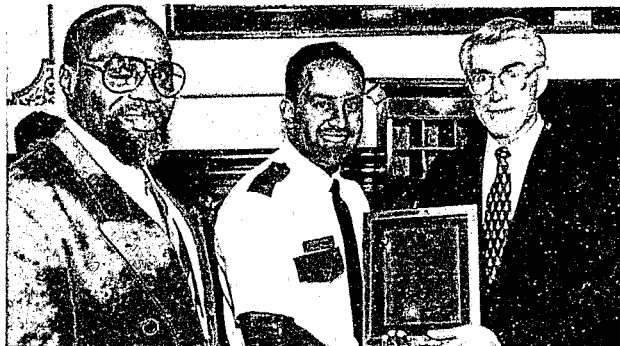
Gov. Jim Edgar announced Feb. 15 that the state has entered into a \$12.3 million contract with a minority-owned firm to provide health care to inmates at three downstate correctional centers. The contract is the first for inmate health care services between the Department of Corrections and a minority-owned firm. The three-year contract with Correctional Healthcare Solutions, Inc., will provide for medical, dental, mental health and nursing care for more than 3,100 inmates at the Lincoln, Logan and Taylorville Correctional Centers.

"We are particularly pleased to have a minority-owned firm successfully bid on this medical services contract," the Governor said. "Over the last three years the Department of Corrections has reduced health care costs by \$5 million through competition among vendors."

Illinois union labor to build super max

Gov. Jim Edgar announced in March, 1994, that the Capital Development Board will require contractors and subcontractors on the Tamms Correctional Center and Work Camp to sign binding labor agreements with regional unions to hire Illinois workers.

"This good-faith agreement includes a pledge by local trade unions to not strike, slow down work, picket or allow other work stoppages of any nature. In addition, contractors will agree not to lock out trades people under terms of agreement," said Edgar. □



Director Peters, Correctional Officer Castillo (center) and Gov. Edgar at the Governor's Office as Castillo is named 1994 Officer of the Year.

Castillo named 1994 Correctional Officer of the Year

Dixon Correctional Center's Hector Castillo was named Correctional Officer of the Year by Director Howard A. Peters III and Governor Edgar at a ceremony in the Governor's Office on May 5. Correctional Officer Castillo was chosen for the award based on his outstanding work as an inner patrol officer at the prison. He has received numerous commendations for his professionalism in uncovering contraband and quelling disturbances.

Officer Castillo was recognized as a part of Correctional Officer Week in Illinois which was designated May 1-7 by proclamation of the Governor.

"The courage and compassion shown by these professional men and women is the driving force behind the outstanding correctional system operating in Illinois today," said Edgar.

FY1994 budget trims 1% from Governor's proposal

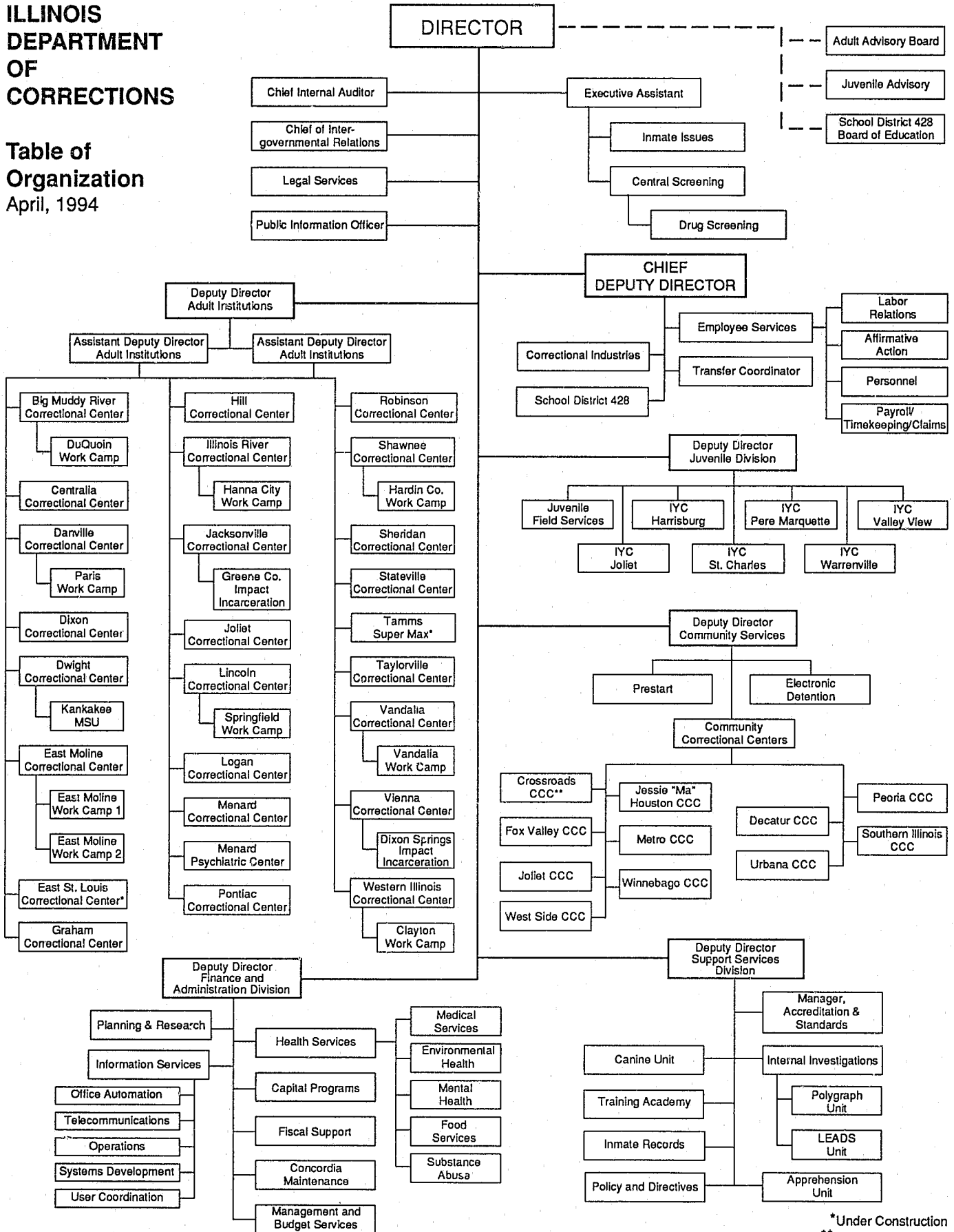
The FY1994 budget for the department was approved July 13 by the General Assembly, reducing the agency's initial budget request by 1%, from \$675.2 million to \$668.8 million. Cuts were made in medical and food contracts, reflecting savings from recently bid contracts, but causing no reduction in services. Cuts in food, clothing and travel and allowance funding eliminate increases in these areas and assumes savings from the new centralized warehouse for officer and inmate clothing. Correctional Industries will now pay utility costs at institutions, and federal funding will be extended for the Greene County Impact Incarceration Program.

There will be a slower phase-in of staff at the new West Side Community Correctional Center in Chicago, new work camp staffing is slightly reduced, and a training session for correctional officer trainees will be deferred for one month.

These cuts were made to allow the the completion of the 600-bed Assumption Correctional Center, construction of three additional cellhouses at existing facilities and construction of a new super-maximum security prison.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Table of Organization April, 1994



* Under Construction
** Contractual



Howard A. Peters III
Director

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

ADMINISTRATORS:

Howard A. Peters III
Director

Nancy DeMarco
Assistant to the Director

Larry Mizell
Chief Deputy Director

Leo L. Meyer
Deputy Director
Adult Division

Michael O'Leary
Assistant Deputy Director
Adult Division

Michael Neal
Assistant Deputy Director
Adult Division

Joanne Perkins
Deputy Director
Juvenile Division

Marjorie Brown
Deputy Director
Community Services

Karl R. Becker
Deputy Director
Finance and Administration

David C. Watkins
Deputy Director
Support Services

Nic Howell
Chief Public Information Officer

Melissa Stutler
Chief of Intergovernmental Relations

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

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

The Office of Inmate Issues has the primary function of overseeing the administration of the committed persons' disciplinary program, which includes reviews of revocation and restoration of a committed person's good conduct credits or statutory good time, review of inmate grievances through the Administrative Review Board, coordination of volunteer programs, supervision of the Central Publication Review Committee, final resolutions of committed person's tort claims, approving Impact Incarceration Program (boot camp) terminations and completions and implementing the requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) as it relates to disabled inmates. The office also assists with development and evaluation of new programs for the Adult, Juvenile and Community Services Divisions.

The Central Publication Review Committee monitors publications from the free

community sent to committed persons. Publications are reviewed which may pose a clear and present danger to the security of a prison or which are obscene, as defined by the United States Supreme Court. In FY1994, there were 609 publications reviewed by the committee.

The Administrative Review Board has the responsibility to conduct face-to-face hearings and file reviews of grievances regarding committed persons within the three major divisions of the Department. Complaints are investigated with the inmate and institution receiving the final disposition. In FY1994, there were 6,953 grievances filed with the Administrative Review Board.

The Office of Inmate Issues functions as the Director's designee in approving committed persons' Impact Incarceration Program (boot camp) terminations and court certifications of program completion. In FY1994, there were 1,161 IIP certifications processed along with 131 involuntary and 207 voluntary terminations.

Part of the administration of the disciplinary system includes the revocation and restoration of time to be served in prison. There were 4,177 requests for revocation of

time and 4,004 requests for restoration of time. The total number of requests handled by the office in FY1994 was 8,181.

Committed persons who have lost property due to the actions of the Department can receive reimbursement from the Department through tort claims. If the claim can be verified and documented showing that the department was responsible, then the committed person can receive reimbursement for the lost or destroyed property. In FY1994, \$18,466.91 in claims were paid to committed persons.

There were 8,375 volunteers working within the Adult Division. Within the Juvenile Division there were 863 volunteers. Within the Community Services Division, there were 242 volunteers. The total number of volunteers equated to 9,480 volunteers contributing 278,742 hours of service for FY1994. The value of these volunteer services to the Department exceeded \$1.8 million dollars based on a per hour value of \$6.50.

The Office of Inmate Issues is currently surveying all facilities to determine ADA compliance. The office will assist in ensuring that inmates with disabilities are provided proper accommodations. Facilities

are encouraged to use the Office of Inmate Issues as a resource to resolve ADA issues.

The Central Screening Office is responsible for the recruitment and testing of correctional officer candidates and youth supervisor trainee applicants in addition to administering preservice employee and inmate drug testing.

During FY1994, 16,701 applicants were scheduled to take the correctional officer/youth supervisor trainee screening examination. This number is up nearly 50% from FY1993. Of the 16,701 scheduled, 5,601 applicants were tested with 2,535 passing the required examinations and 572 applicants hired.

The agency drug testing program was transferred from the Chicago office to the Springfield Central Screening Office in October, 1993. The department contracts with Smith Kline Beecham Laboratory to test all employee and inmate urine specimens. During FY1994, 13,131 drug tests were performed. The results are as follows: Employees - 2,442 negative, 21 RX positive, 31 positive, 2,494 total; Inmates - 1,143 negative, 15 RX positive, 247 positive, 1,405 total; Parolees - 3,280 negative, 20 RX positive, 2,072 positive, 5,372 total; Resident - 2,663 negative, 11 RX positive, 1,170 positive, 3,844 total; Juvenile - 15 negative, 1 positive, 16 total.

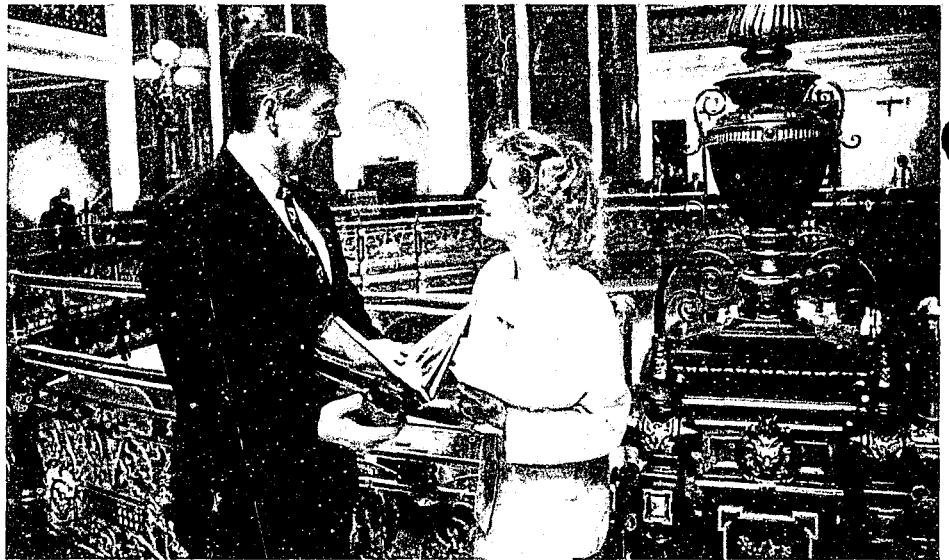
The staff of the Public Information Office responded to a large number of public and media inquiries during FY1994. Three public information officers and a secretary fielded approximately 12,500 telephone inquiries during the year and responded to more than 400 written requests for public information. In addition, staff accompanied the media on more than 30 tours of correctional facilities.

The office also processed 521 Freedom of Information requests during FY1994.

The office was involved in the planning and implementation of numerous public events including executions and facility groundbreaking and grand opening ceremonies. 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 several outstanding media pieces and a large number of newspaper articles and television spots.

PIO staff were kept especially busy responding to inquiries from the media regarding inmate sandbagging efforts during the devastating floods that hit the Midwest during FY1994.

The office continues to publish the



Department of Corrections Legislative Liaison Missy Stutler talks to State Representative Thomas Ryder on the rail at the State Capitol. Stutler was awarded the IDOC Executive Achievement Award in FY1994. by Director Howard A. Peters III.

Department's eight page monthly newsletter, "Perspectives," and the award winning 25-30 page quarterly newsmagazine "INSIGHT into corrections."

The Office of Intergovernmental Relations is the Department of Corrections' link between the agency, the General Assembly, and the Governor's Office. The office contains the Legislative Liaison and staff. The main function of this office is to oversee all legislative matters of interest to the Department. In doing this, the office performs a number of duties. They alert executive staff and division heads to newly introduced bills which affect the department, arrange sponsorship for bills that the Department wants introduced and then try to ensure passage of that bill. More often, however, this office is busy attempting to stop or amend legislation harmful to the Department.

This involves working with House and Senate staff, interest groups and organizations as well as the sponsors or legislators themselves in order to amend legislation when deemed necessary or draft new legislation if needed. The liaisons also arrange for the department to be represented when testimony on a bill is required. The Office of Intergovernmental Relations also assists legislators on corrections-related problems and questions from their constituents.

The Department continues to be confronted with the expense of defending

more than 1,000 lawsuits brought predominantly by inmates. The Department's Legal Services Unit has a staff of attorneys who serve as liaisons to the Office of the Attorney General in these suits and provide counsel to the director and other senior staff. This year the unit has implemented a new program in conjunction with the federal court, to dispose of non-meritorious cases at an early stage of litigation. To coordinate this project, legal offices have been established at Joliet and Stateville. In addition, federal judges now conduct court proceedings at Stateville and Dixon to determine whether newly filed prisoner cases are frivolous before the claims are allowed to proceed.

The legal services attorneys also represent the Department in Human Rights Commission cases brought by employees and applicants who allege to have been the subject of discrimination.

The office reviews all Department rules and directives, reviews and draft legislation, contracts and training modules. The Legal Services Division provides a wide array of training to all levels of staff, including use of force training to correctional officer trainees and tactical team members, publication review training, mailroom training, middle management training, chaplaincy training, and disciplinary training for Adjustment Committee Chairpersons.

The Internal Audit Unit provides the

Director of the Department of Corrections and other agency managers with a high degree of comfort and assurance regarding the effectiveness of the Department's major internal control systems. The unit operates under the requirements of the Fiscal Control and Internal Auditing Act and the Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing. The Fiscal Control and Internal Auditing Act requires audits of major systems of internal accounting and administrative control be conducted on a periodic basis so that all major systems are reviewed at least once every two years.

The Internal Audit Unit coordinates the annual certification of the Department's internal control structure. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective systems of internal control.

Each year the Internal Audit Unit reviews and modifies the comprehensive questionnaires used by correctional centers and other organizational units in the internal control evaluation. Results of completed questionnaires, internal audits and external compliance audits form the basis for the Department's certification to the Auditor General regarding the effectiveness of the Department's internal control systems and corrective action for any material control weaknesses.

During FY1994, the audit unit hired an experienced electronic data processing audit supervisor. EDP audit work in FY1994 focused on the new fund accounting and commissary trading system and the department's local area networks. In addition to scheduled internal audits of correctional facilities, the audit unit was asked to perform several special projects, including the review of a significant inmate commissary theft and assisting in the revision of a center's inventory operating procedures.

The Internal Audit Unit is the liaison between the Department and the Office of the Auditor General. In FY1994, the audit unit coordinated the Department's activities regarding two external performance audits, the management audit of Illinois Correctional Industries and the state housing benefits audit.

With the growth in the number of facilities and the increased complexity of functions and programs, fundamental changes must be made in the way audits are selected and performed while continuing to pursue the ongoing objectives of detecting actual and potential problems on time, effectively resolving problems with man-

agement and communicating results of audit work to management. The Internal Audit Unit has begun to examine ways to reengineer the internal audit process. Internal auditing adds value to the Department by providing managers with analysis, appraisals, recommendations, counsel and information concerning the activities reviewed.

CHIEF DEPUTY DIRECTOR

The past year saw the complete development and operation of the Illinois Correctional Industries' Central Warehouse. Implementation of this important program has already resulted in significant savings to the department through more efficient management of its clothing inventories. Correctional Industries will continue to refine the operational procedures of the warehouse and has plans to increase the number of products available for distribution through the warehouse program.

Consistent with the mandate of the Illinois General Assembly, Illinois Correctional Industries continued to expand its environmentally sensitive recycling efforts during FY1994. Examples of these efforts include: clean-up of tire dumps, removal of tire road scrap, recapping of truck tires, production of TDF (Tire Derived Fuel) and playground material, distribution of re-refined oil and antifreeze and pick-up of used oil and antifreeze. Developmental planning of a white goods (household appliances) recycling program was completed during FY1994 and the program was implemented in early FY1995. Continued expansion of this effort is anticipated throughout the coming year. This program will provide a significant service to a large number of individual households and local governments.

In accordance with longstanding plans, the number of inmates on assignment to Correctional Industries increased more than 14% in FY1994. Additionally, growth in inmate assignments will continue to receive high priority in FY1995. The new East Moline white goods recycling program and the planned start up of a data entry operation at Taylorville are continuing examples of Correctional Industries' efforts to provide additional meaningful assignments for

inmates incarcerated within the Illinois Department of Corrections' adult correctional facilities.

Correctional Industries is required to operate in accordance with good business practices and principles as all of the funds available to support its programs are generated by sales of its products. Sound management practices have allowed the continued expansion of industry goods and services while paying careful attention to fund availability. Industry staff remain committed to providing quality products in a timely manner at a competitive price.

The ongoing progress of Illinois Correctional Industries would not be possible without the support of the members of the General Assembly and the continued loyalty of many customers.

School District 428 has completed more than 23 years of educational service within the Illinois Department of Corrections. School District 428 provides education services to more than 10,000 adult and 1,600 juvenile offenders per month in programs ranging from functional literacy achieve-



Shredded tires make an excellent playground cover, protecting youngsters from injuries. Correctional Industries supplies the material.

ment to four-year college programs, as well as employment and pre-release preparation. While crowding continues to present problems, the academic and vocational programs in each institution provided quality educational opportunities to more than 34,000 inmates and youths during FY1994.

As the numbers of offenders increased within the Department, School District 428 was able to hire staff to reduce the number of inmates on educational waiting lists. While populations increased by the end of the fiscal year to 1,533 in the Juvenile Division and 35,614 in the Adult Division, waiting lists for ABE and GED programs were reduced by 51%. Over 3,145 juvenile and 31,558 adult offenders were served by 804 instructional and support staff during FY1994.

A total of 247 eighth grade diplomas, 17 high school diplomas, 2,166 GED certificates, 851 school district vocational certificates, 2,170 college vocational certificates, 432 associate degrees and 70 bachelor degrees were awarded. During the year, 762 students with disabilities were identified and served in special education programs in both the Juvenile and Adult Divisions.

All inmates entering the Adult Division take the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE), a standardized achievement test, to determine program placement and mandatory education status. During FY1994, 23,164 inmates were administered the TABE. Of those tested, 6,086 inmates (30.2%) scored below the sixth grade achievement level in reading and math and were identified as requiring adult basic education.

Earned Good Conduct Credits continues to have a significant impact on the department by allowing release of students who complete academic, vocational or college educational goals. During this fiscal year, 10,189 requests were made to award good time to students completing or showing successful progress toward completion of education-oriented goals, resulting in 266,507 days (730.2 years) of sentence reduction. Given the current cost to taxpayers of one year of incarceration per inmate (\$16,000), the FY1994 Earned Good Conduct Credit days awarded saved the state an estimated \$11,682,498.

As the fiscal year came to a close, the school board approved a decision to fund several Lifeskills Centers within various communities through Carl Perkins funding. In general, the Lifeskills Centers



IYC-Harrisburg Superintendent Monty Field and Shool District 428 Principal LeAnn Miller award GED diplomas during one of several graduation ceremonies held at the youth center each year.

would provide lifeskills training, GED instruction, and vocational training, assist ex-offenders referred by the Department of Corrections in re-entering the community by offering classes in personal budgeting, family crisis resolution, communication skills, job seeking and keeping skills, as well as assistance in job placement, food and shelter assistance, and spiritual development.

During the final days of FY1994, the U.S. Congress was close to passing the Crime Bill which would impact on the school district by eliminating approximately \$3.8 million in Pell Grant funding for college-level programming. This amendment would ban state and federal inmates from applying for Pell Grants while incarcerated.

Numerous School District 428 staff members contribute generously with their time to community volunteer programs. Several school district employees were selected throughout the year by First Lady Brenda Edgar as recipients of the State Employees "Reach Out" Award program in recognition of their volunteer contributions. Individuals from School District 428 received awards at the Illinois State Board of Education's "Those Who Excel" banquet in Chicago on Oct. 2, 1993. These individuals were recognized for their excellent contribution in the categories of Parent or Other Community Member,

Classroom Teacher, and Educational Service Personnel. Another educator was selected by the Correctional Education Association as the Illinois Teacher of the Year and was recognized at the Region III Correctional Education Association conference that was held in Michigan.

School District 428, long recognized as a national leader in correctional education, continues to provide quality education to students within the Department of Corrections, helping to prepare them for successful reintegration to the free world.

The Office of Affirmative Action 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. The Office of Affirmative Action assisted in the development and presentation of a cultural diversity training program for employees. The office also coordinates the Employee Assistance Program.

The Employee Services Unit encompasses three areas consisting of the Labor Relations Office, the Central Personnel Office, and Timekeeping/Payroll/Workers Compensation.

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 which 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 Central Personnel Office was automated this year which has greatly aided in responding to the large volume of inquiries from interested Illinois citizens concerning testing, grading, and eligibility for hire at Department facilities.

Special activities that the Central Personnel Office has been involved in include: design of job information brochures for the Tamms groundbreaking event, coordination of hiring efforts for the new East St. Louis Correctional Center, conducting statewide training on the newly negotiated AFSCME contract, as well as annual training on new personnel issues, rewriting of the Corrections Food Services Supervisor open-competitive examination, coordination of the development of a new examination for the Upward Mobility test for correctional lieutenant, and implementation of a new employee orientation program for Concordia Court.

During FY1994, there were 16,447 personnel documents processed to ensure all employee personal records are accurate and up-to-date. To assist facilities in hiring, an electronic requisition system was implemented which shortens the length of time to receive listings of candidates for vacancies. Inactive personnel records are being microfilmed for historical record-keeping.

To streamline the RC-06 transfer program a lottery drawing for new COTs/YSTs was implemented at the Training Academy in September, 1993. This eliminates the need to re-draw when moving to a different facility.

The classification staff established all the new positions for East St. Louis Correctional Center and Tamms Work Camp so hiring could begin. They had to coordinate the rewriting efforts of all job descriptions that fell under the new title of

Senior Public Services Administrator. They also completed all necessary paperwork to implement a reorganization within the Community Services Division, Fiscal Support and Budget Management.

The Benefits Office was involved in the implementation of the Federal Medical Leave Act (FMLA), the new maternity/paternity leave, and new vision care program. There were several new health carriers and expanded areas for other health carriers this benefit year which resulted in over 5,000 changes being made for employees during the Benefits

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During FY1994, there were 16,447 personnel documents processed to ensure all employee personal records are accurate and up-to-date. To assist facilities in hiring, an electronic requisition system was implemented which shortens the length of time to receive listings of candidates for vacancies.

.....

Choice Period. A new insurance orientation program was implemented at the Training Academy for new COTs/YSTs. In-depth three day training sessions were held for new insurance staff.

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 Worker's Compensation area 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 costs related to the injury.

The Transfer Coordinator's Office coordinates the initial and subsequent security

and placement designations of all adult inmates within the Department. This currently encompasses 24 adult institutions, 11 work release centers, electronic detention and three impact incarceration programs.

Inmates are moved on a daily basis through statewide coordination of the Central Transportation Unit. This consists of a fleet of 22 buses as well as a cargo van and a backup vehicle for each bus. Over 4,000 inmates and up to 1,500 correctional officer trainees are moved each month.

The Transfer Coordinator's 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 inmate's continued placement and movement throughout incarceration.

This process involves the review of each inmate's file to determine the appropriate placement which must include a balance between inmate needs and the protection and safety of the public. The office reviews up to 7,500 transfer requests a month.

In addition, the Transfer Coordinator's Office is responsible for overseeing the awarding of meritorious good time (MGT) and supplemental meritorious good time (SMGT) to inmates who are recommended for the awards. Approximately 300,000 days of MGT and SMGT are processed each month.

Another means used to help address the population problem is the screening and coordinating of inmates to be placed in the impact incarceration program, community correctional centers, and the electronic detention program. Currently, there are 2,600 inmates participating in these alternative programs.

The maximum segregation status program and the special management unit are monitored by the Transfer Coordinator's Office as well as coordinating the movement of inmates that are deemed to be extremely high escape risks. Hundreds of inmates are moved each month to facilitate court writs. The office responds to an average of 1,500 pieces of correspondence each month.

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

DIVISION OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The Planning and Research Unit provides data analysis, program evaluation, and policy analysis to support departmental staff in their decision-making.

Throughout the year, staff prepare numerous documents, special reports, and presentations to delineate major issues for the Director and executive staff, the Governor's Office and the legislature. These include annual impact incarceration program reports, Human Services Plans, Statistical Presentations, and overviews of other specific programs or populations.

The annual update of population projections was completed. As part of the process in updating projections, staff simulate numerous policy options to explore possible sentencing options and alternatives to prison. These data provide the impetus for population planning, budgeting, and identification of future capital needs.

Additionally, the unit is responsible for developing research designs for use in evaluations of the impact incarceration program, residential drug treatment programs, PreStart, and classification systems. Staff are actively involved in coordinating research projects with professionals and academicians in the criminal justice field.

Throughout the year, planning and research staff analyze hundreds of legislative bills, review numerous research requests, and respond to hundreds of information requests.

In addition to their departmental duties, the staff of Planning and Research actively participate in volunteer activities. One staff member is the treasurer of the Illinois Correctional Association, works on the Program Committee and teaches a research class at a local university and another is IDOC Coordinator for the SECA Campaign.

The Information Services Unit is responsible for managing the Department's automation and communications systems. The Unit is made up of five sections which include: Development and Maintenance, User Coordination, Operations, Office Automation, and Telecommunications.

The Development and Maintenance Section is responsible for designing, coding and testing all new statewide computer applications and the maintenance of existing applications.

The User Coordination Section is

responsible for training application users and helping them solve problems in using the application. User Coordination is also responsible for providing users with non-standard reports for the data stored in all applications.

The applications supported by these two sections include: the Offender Tracking System, the Juvenile Tracking System, the Budgetary Accounting and Reporting System, the Inmate Trust Fund System, the Automated Inventory Management System, the Roster Management System, the Property Control System, the Composite Listing of Incidents and Crimes, and several other smaller systems.

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During FY1994 the Fiscal Support Unit was involved with several innovative projects which provided more effective and efficient use of resources. The Vehicle Rebuild Program has extended the useful life of vehicles through an aggressive repair and maintenance program.

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In the past year, these sections completed the preliminary testing and modifications of the Juvenile and Offender Tracking System to accommodate the new Illinois Compiled Statutes, the new earned-time provisions of Senate Bill 956, DNA testing of inmates, and installed enhancements to the Call Pass and Activity Card modules of the Offender Tracking System. The pilot project for the new Inmate Commissary system was completed and installation in the remainder of the adult and juvenile facilities begun.

The User Coordination Section trained 585 staff in the use of the Offender and Juvenile Tracking Systems, and nearly 200 other staff in various automated systems. They responded to 53 special requests for information from the Department's automated systems, including several continuing projects to provide support for the Legal Services Unit.

The Operations Section runs a 24-hour seven-day-a-week computer room at the Concordia complex and provides technical support to all of the Department's computer systems users. This group now supports a network of over 1,400 devices.

The Office Automation Section is responsible for supporting all local processing. Local processing includes word processing, spreadsheets, small database systems, and the operation of Local Area Networks.

In FY1994, Office Automation supported over 800 microcomputers, many of which are networked together locally and over the wide area network. Installation of new networks included Danville, Dixon, Dwight, Joliet, Menard Psychiatric, Pontiac and Stateville. In addition, the local area network (LAN) at Concordia was expanded extensively. The LANs at Taylorville and Robinson were also expanded to allow the installation of the Commissary System.

The Office Automation Section provides training to LAN and microcomputer users. Last year, they trained 547 staff in the use of word processing, spreadsheets, and database systems for microcomputers.

The Telecommunications Section is responsible for the acquisition, operation and maintenance of the telephone, radio, and security television system 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 maintain the radios used by the Department for hand held communications within the facilities and for mobile communication while transporting inmates outside the facilities. Nearly 2,000 radios were repaired statewide.

In FY1994, the telecommunications staff joined with the other agencies, which are major users of radios, to develop a long-range plan for radio communications. This study will continue through FY1995 and into FY1996.

All of the sections worked cooperatively to update the Department's Disaster Recovery Plan. This plan lays out all activities to recover both microcomputer and mainframe-based systems if they were destroyed by a man made or natural disaster.

During 1994, the Management and Budget Unit was formed through the consolidation of the Budget Services Unit, the Procurement Section and the Accounting Section from the former Fiscal Services

Unit. It is through this consolidation that the management of the Department's fiscal resources can be maintained and administered in an efficient and cost effective manner.

The Budget Services Section continues to be responsible for the development of the Department appropriations request, coordination of the request through the Bureau of the Budget and the legislature, and the implementation and monitoring of the budget after it has been signed by the Governor. Staff continue to work with an increasing demand for fiscal resources and an increasing population.

The Procurement Section was instrumental in the process to award a major medical contract for inmate health services to a wholly owned minority firm during FY1994. The Procurement Section continues involvement in and focus on compliance with sound purchasing practices which yields contracts with responsible vendors who provide the most cost effective services. Significant savings continue to be realized in the bidding process for major services contracts, such as dietary, medical, substance abuse treatment and substance abuse testing.

The Accounting Section is responsible for the accounting and vouchering functions within the Department. During FY1994, the Accounting Section continued testing and installing the Fund Accounting and Commissary Trading System (FACTS) that automates the recordkeeping for commissaries, benefit funds, inmate trust funds and inmate payroll in a single integrated system. The Accounting Section also used FACTS to initiate participation by adult institutions in the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs.

During FY1994, the Accounting Section reconciled the Department's accounting records with those of the Office of the Comptroller for three separate funds and 57 appropriations. Also, the section audited, approved and processed for the Office of the Comptroller over 116,200 vouchers for payments to vendors and employees.

The Fiscal Support Unit is a new unit created in February, 1994, as part of a reorganization within the Division of Finance and Administration. Fiscal Support is the result of consolidating business operations for General Office, Community Services Division, Juvenile Field Services, new facility start-up duties and Concordia Complex operations. The Fiscal Support Unit's responsibility is to manage general

revenue budgeting, accounting, procurement, asset management and vouchering for the above divisions.

The new unit takes distinct advantage of existing operating capabilities of the General Office Business Office and facilitates the effort to provide concentrated supervision and support of field offices. The addition of the Community Services Division is the most significant change providing that division with broader based fiscal management and greater resources to give depth and continuity for daily fiscal operations.

During FY1994 the Fiscal Support Unit was involved with several innovative projects which provided the Department with more effective and efficient use of resources. These projects involved the



Central Warehousing of officer and inmate clothing was another project that came into full operation this last year with an estimated saving of \$1.5 million. The Central Warehouse allows for minimizing inventories at each facility



Vehicle Rebuild Program which has been a cost effective practice to extend the useful life of vehicles through an aggressive repair and maintenance program. Central Warehousing of officer and inmate clothing was another project that came into full operation this last year with an estimated saving of \$1.5 million. The Central Warehouse allows for minimizing inventories at each facility and provides appropriate warehousing for Correctional Industries to improve production practices and maintain consistent delivery of goods. Additionally, Fiscal Support has aggressively sought out surplus equipment and commodities from state, federal and private sources. These efforts have saved over \$250,000 in General Revenue and Capital Development Board funds in opening of new facilities and replacing equipment at existing locations.

The Fiscal Support Unit also manages several statewide functions which include repair and maintenance, tort claims, records retention and forms management. In the area of repair and maintenance, the unit developed in-house procedures to standardize and provide consistent management and monitoring of projects for all facilities. Through the use of a PC base, database project status is monitored from approval to completion enabling improved monitoring, timely completion and appropriate capitalization and accounting of over 100 projects.

Tort claims are reviewed and approved and processed for payment for legal settlement, employee personal property damage, inmate grievances and the result of Administrative Review Board hearings. In FY1994, 334 tort claims were approved and paid. The Office Services Section of Fiscal Support manages the Department's 18,000 forms. Over the past year 601 new forms were approved, 236 revised and 2,270 forms deleted.

A PC based program has been developed and is being used to automate and provide improved management over forms. Over the next year there will be a major effort to begin standardization of many in-house forms to reduce printing costs, reduce inventories and eliminate obsolete forms.

Opening new facilities continues to be a major responsibility of the Fiscal Support Unit. Currently field support staff are working on the opening of the East St. Louis Correctional Center and Tamms Correctional Center Work Camp, scheduled for opening in the Spring of 1995. In addition the unit is providing assistance and technical support for the opening of the housing units at the Kankakee Minimum Security Unit, Sheridan Correctional Center, Western Illinois Correctional Center and Illinois River Correctional Center. Future projects will include a new 200-bed work release center in Peoria and the Juvenile Division boot camp in Murphysboro.

The Office of Health Services sets standards for the delivery of inmate health care and evaluates the care provided throughout the correctional system. Specific areas covered included preventive medicine and public health, mental health, primary and secondary medical care, substance abuse education and treatment, dietary management, and occupational health and safety.

The Department strives to maintain or improve the health status of the inmate population while providing a safe working and living environment for both inmates and staff. Lifestyle-related illnesses, including AIDS, TB, heart disease, and the long term consequences of drug and alcohol abuse, continued to be major areas of focus. Prevention efforts through education and early intervention were maintained, along with aggressive treatment programs for those suffering from the illnesses.

HIV-related illness remains a major problem in the inmate population and has become the number one cause of death among inmates. After a very successful AIDS peer education pilot was instituted at Stateville Correctional Center, funding was obtained to set up similar programs throughout the state.

Tuberculosis control remains a major public health hazard in the community. Through an annual mandatory TB testing program for both inmates and staff, the Department has managed to escape the problems encountered in many other correctional systems. Because of the liaison with the Illinois Department of Public Health, corrections has been able to utilize the special services of the IDPH laboratories which, through DNA probe technology, can reduce the time for final diagnosis from weeks to days.

Many institutions continued to achieve and maintain accreditation from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO), attaining compliance with the same standards sets for clinics in the community.

In spite of steadily increasing healthcare costs, the Department has managed to hold the line through competitive bidding for comprehensive health services contracts. Two new vendors have been added to the pool. Although too costly when previously bid, health services for Menard Correctional Center and Menard Psychiatric Center were successfully obtained at a significant savings. By combining the activities from both of these institutions into a consolidated health care unit, resources can be better deployed while maintaining quality and preventing duplication of services.

The Department continued to use the annual Special Needs Survey as a tool to determine overall healthcare needs and make further projections. The information has also allowed concentration of certain

groups of inmates with similar needs into selected institutions, obviating the need to routinely provide all specialized services at all institutions.

All health services Administrative Directives were updated to more accurately reflect standards in the outside medical community. A new policy on the use of advanced directives provides a method for inmate patients to execute living wills.

Sex offender treatment was significantly expanded with the opening of a 100-bed, residential treatment program at Big Muddy River Correctional Center. This project is funded by a federal grant through the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and incorporates a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary approach to sex offender treatment.

Substance abuse treatment continued to expand with the addition of 220 residential treatment beds at Sheridan Correctional Center. This program is a joint project involving the Departments of Corrections and Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, and Treatment Alternatives for Special Clients (TASC). The Department also increased outpatient treatment through new programs staffed by certified staff members at Danville, Dixon, East Moline, Illinois River, Taylorville, Vandalia, and Vienna.

Under the direction of the new Department Sanitarian, routine safety and sanitation visits were made to all institutions, monitoring compliance with federal and state standards, rules, and regulations. Also monitored were CDC guidelines relating to respiratory isolation, dentistry and infection control. The office assisted with ACA accreditation efforts in matters of storage and use of toxic substances, food sanitation, nutrition, and occupational health and safety.

A statewide clinical dietetics manual was developed and distributed to all institutions to assist in the prescribing and preparation of therapeutic diets.

Finally, a statewide formula was developed to provide complete continuity of care when an inmate is transferred from one institution to another.

The Capital Programs Unit is responsible for coordinating, planning, and supervising the Department's construction, renovation and maintenance projects.

The unit works closely with staff of the Capital Development Board, to oversee prison construction projects. The Department's capital plan has been developed to address capital needs in three pri-

mary areas. These include 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, Departments of Energy and Natural Resources, Public Health and State Fire Marshal's Office.

In FY1994, the unit oversaw \$1.45 million in expenditures for 129 projects in repair and maintenance and over \$158 million in expenditures at 223 new and ongoing bond-funded projects. Beginning in 1978, and including all projects currently funded and under construction through FY1996, the unit will have overseen the construction and/or renovation of over 15,725 beds in new prisons. Over \$295 million has been spent to upgrade and maintain the existing department facilities since FY1978.

A priority in FY1994 and FY1995 is the upgrading of utilities to accommodate increased population at IYC-St. Charles, IYC-Joliet, Dixon, East Moline, Logan, Hanna City Work Camp, Lincoln, Vienna, Menard and Menard Psychiatric facilities. In addition a major departmental undertaking was initiated to bring the facilities into compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act requirements.

The construction of the East St. Louis Correctional Center as well as the Tamms work camp and Kankakee Minimum Security Unit are expected to be completed in FY1995. The cellhouse additions at Illinois River, Western Illinois and Sheridan Correctional Centers are also expected to be completed in FY1995. The rehabilitation of the Joliet West Cellhouse and construction of a juvenile boot camp in Murphysboro will begin in FY1995. In addition, major rehabilitation will begin at Menard, Vienna, Stateville, Pontiac, and IYC-Joliet in FY1995.

DIVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES

The Canine Unit serves as a support function for Department administrators in the Adult, Juvenile and Community Services Divisions by assisting to improve the safety and security of all institutions. The three Canine Specialists make daily unannounced inspections of Department facilities searching cells, common areas, perimeter areas and vehicles for contraband items. The unit also responds to all requests for assistance in tracking escapees.

During FY1994, the Canine Unit conducted 511 searches. As a result of those searches, many major contraband items were removed consisting of weapons, alcohol, cash and narcotics. In addition, 10,716 minor contraband items were located and confiscated, 350 stop orders were issued, 34 arrests were made, 10 handguns found, explosives equivalent to four and one-half sticks of dynamite found and 555 disciplinary tickets written. Sixty-eight special request searches were also conducted.

In addition to the duties mandated by the Department, the Canine Unit has historically taken a pro-active approach to assisting communities by providing assistance in locating nursing home walk-aways, missing/lost children and local fugitives. The unit also continues to work extensively with the Department's Training Academy in joint training sessions of SERT and Tactical Training.

The Fugitive Apprehension Unit began FY1994 with a total investigative and supervisory staff of 11, supported by three clerical personnel and the operation of field offices in Springfield, East St. Louis and Rockford. The main headquarters in Chicago provides services for Cook County and collar counties.

The unit continued 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 were placed in warrant status; security escorts for court, funeral and hospital details; extradition of committed inmates who were in custody in foreign jurisdictions, and operational support activities to other agency units such as Investigations, Canine, and the Training Academy. The Fugitive Apprehension Unit works closely with the Illinois State

Police District 4, Fugitive Section, in the apprehension of subjects who are wanted by both departments. The unit has participated in two successful FIST operations. 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. The 800 number warrant request line call is now standard procedure for county and municipalities to request warrants on committed inmates/releasees.

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Record offices have been responsible for receiving and calculating 21,621 inmate sentences and have processed 18,941 inmates to parole... In addition, Adult Division record offices have processed 9,658 medical furloughs and 8,927 inmates for court appearances.

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Investigators from the Fugitive Apprehension Unit continue to 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 on warrant status. There were 81 warrants issued and 53 warrants denied for a total of 134 warrants requested.

During FY1994, the Fugitive Apprehension Unit received a total of 1,458 new cases; 231 received from the Adult Division and Parole services, 879 cases from Community Correctional Centers, 24 cases from the Juvenile institutions, and 323 from Juvenile Field Services.

During this same period, the Fugitive Apprehension Unit closed a total of 1,344 warrant cases. These closures included 247 hands-on arrests of fugitives, 908 closures by administrative actions or arrests by other jurisdictions, and 195 warrants withdrawn. The remainder of the closures were extradition cases and other miscellaneous

closures.

Also during the FY1994 period, the Fugitive Apprehension Unit continued to use the contractual services of the U. S. Marshal's Service Cooperative Agreement program, and increased usage of private contractors to return fugitives to Illinois, at the least amount of expense possible. Forty fugitives were contracted with the U. S. Marshall's, 12 with private contractors, and seven extraditions by the Fugitive Apprehension Unit.

The Office of the Chief Record Officer is responsible for monitoring inmate records for the Adult and Juvenile Divisions.

The office is responsible for implementing and monitoring statutes relative to inmate commitments and sentence calculations. In addition, the record office acts as the conduit between the institutional record office and city, county, state and federal law enforcement and judicial systems.

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 day-to-day recordkeeping activities.

During FY1994 the Adult Division record offices have been responsible for receiving and calculating 21,621 inmate sentences and have processed for release 18,941 inmates to parole, mandatory supervised release, discharge, death or per court order. In addition, Adult Division record offices have processed 9,658 medical furloughs and 8,927 inmates for court appearances. Juvenile facilities received and calculated sentences for 1,817 residents and processed 1,624 for release.

The Chief Record Officer also ensures information relating to record office functions is gathered and disseminated to appropriate Department entities such as Community Correctional Centers, parole services, Inmate Issues, the educational department, the Transfer Coordinator's Office and the Information Systems Unit.

During FY1994, the Internal Investigations Unit conducted 261 criminal and administrative investigations. Included in these efforts were one murder case, eight solicitation to commit murder, three attempted escapes, one conspiracy to escape, four suicides, one attempted suicide, one arson and 34 investigations surrounding the introduction of drug related contraband into Department facilities.

In addition, the unit provided security

and assistance in the Will County trial and conviction of inmate David Starks for murdering Stateville employee Frank Kush. The unit continued to maintain a 100% conviction rate on cases prosecuted, obtaining a total of 32 arrests/indictments and 20 convictions. In addition to investigative activity, the unit has become an important liaison with federal, state and local law enforcement authorities, providing updated intelligence information for investigators.

The polygraph support function of the Investigations Unit conducted 282 polygraph cases which accounted for 344 persons tested. In addition to this extreme caseload of polygraphs, the polygraph examiner continues to be an important component in the development and operation of the department's sex offender treatment program.

The LEADS inquiry staff of the Investigations Unit conducted over 47,500 Criminal History Background Inquiries; 6,390 Secretary of State inquiries; requested 2,451 criminal histories from other agencies and 3,439 complete criminal histories from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The LEADS staff not only continued to support preemployment screening, but supported other operations in the Department by conducting over 9,100 wanted persons inquiries.

The Policy and Directive Unit is responsible for the development and maintenance of Departmental policy and procedures which are consistent with state and federal statutes, rules, and court orders. The unit coordinates ongoing reviews of over 600 policies with legal, correctional facilities, central office, data processing and executive staff. All comments and concerns noted are taken into consideration in preparing the final draft for the Director's approval.

During FY1994, 137 rules and directives were issued or revised. This included such major projects as implementation of Senate Bill 956 regarding earned good time, electronic detention, and impact incarceration. The Department also implemented a new policy whereby inmates may request non-smoking cell assignments. Updating of data processing equipment has enabled the unit to establish a better cross-reference system to manage the volume of policies.

Unit staff have also been extensively involved in training of Department staff on the Senate Bill 956 changes, served on

various policy review committees and assisted the new Standards and Accreditation Unit in the development of updated audit questionnaires.

The Standards and Accreditation Unit began FY1994 with two important goals. One, to ensure accreditation/reaccreditation status is attained for all facilities scheduled for review; and two, to ensure formulation of a program outlining external policy reviews for all Department facilities.

Facilities receiving reaccreditation status at the American Correctional Association Congress of Corrections in Nashville, Tennessee in August, 1993, were Dwight Correctional Center, Metro Community Correctional Center, Southern Illinois Community Correctional Center, Urbana Community Correctional Center, Western Illinois Correctional Center, and Winnebago Community Correctional Center.

Facilities receiving ACA reaccreditation visits in the fall of 1993 were Decatur, Jesse "Ma" Houston, and Joliet Community Correctional Centers and Hill, Illinois River, Sheridan, and Stateville Correctional Centers. Big Muddy River Correctional Center received an initial ACA accreditation visit, as well, after only six months in operation. These facilities received accreditation/reaccreditation status during the American Correctional Association's Mid-Winter Conference at Orlando, Florida, in January of 1994.

During the spring of 1994 Fox Valley Community Correctional Center, the Illinois Youth Centers - Harrisburg, St. Charles, and Warrenville, and the Joliet and Vienna Correctional Centers received ACA reaccreditation visits. All were recommended for reaccreditation by the visiting committees. These awards were presented at the 124th Congress of Corrections in St. Louis, Missouri, in August of 1994.

In January, 1994, the Standards and Accreditation Unit was brought to full staff with the addition of two Executive IIs to coordinate northern and southern external audits and an Office Associate located in the Springfield office to assist the southern region coordinator and work with the Policy and Directives Unit.

A total of 230 audit questionnaires (to be used agencywide) were revised and reformatted. Included in the revision was the addition of American Correctional Association Mandatory Standard num-

bers. The standard numbers are placed on audit questionnaires to reflect both agency directive and rule requirement and ACA requirement. The result is that compliance with internal agency policies reflects compliance with the American Correctional Association mandatory standards.

The unit initially visited every adult facility, juvenile facility, community correctional center, work camp, and boot camp during the months of February, March and April 1994. The purpose of these visits was to review each facility's internal audit process and to familiarize the unit with the physical plant and location of each facility.

The unit holds two training sessions prior to the Spring and Fall ACA reaccreditation/accreditation sessions. The training includes staff from recently reaccredited facilities and staff from facilities anticipating ACA visits. Staff from the most recently reaccredited facilities present file organization tips and discuss specifics pertaining to ACA visiting committee members. In addition, the unit trains staff on file organization, ACA supplemental changes and other items pertaining to the accreditation process. As an addition to this process, the unit pre-inspects facilities prior to the actual ACA accreditation visit. This pre-inspection includes a file review and a physical tour of the facility.

With the combination of annual internal audits and a tri-annual ACA intensive reaccreditation process, staff are given the opportunity to move toward continual quality improvement. Through improvement in standards and performance, the service provided by the Department will reflect a higher level of accomplishment which will continue into the future.

This year marks the 20th year for the Illinois Department of Corrections Training Academy. It began with grant funds from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission in 1974 and was the first Corrections Training Academy in the United States. Due to the growth of the Department, a central location was chosen in 1980 to relocate the Training Academy from Joliet to Springfield. Since 1980 the Training Academy has trained over 13,032 Correctional Officer Trainees and Youth Supervisor Trainees in 176 classes.

A total of 8,011 people were trained in over 336 Training Academy sponsored classes in FY1994. Six hundred forty-six Correctional Officer and Youth Supervisor Trainees attended the six week pre-service security training program. A total of 6,129

persons were trained through outside programs bringing the total trained by the Training Academy to 14,140.

The Training Academy has provided extensive gang training to local law enforcement agencies, grade and high schools. Cultural diversity, sexual harassment and cell extractions were all provided to other than Department personnel.

New curriculum offerings prepared during FY1994 were Control Tactics Instruction, Control Tactics Student, Basic Tactical Training, Baton Instructor Training, TRT Leadership, Change Management, Parole, Visitor Curriculum, Chaplaincy Issues, Distraction Devices and PAD (Personal Aerosol Devices). A manual germane to the Training Academy was also completed, Training Academy Employee Handbook. A self study guide titled "Managing the Training Function" was prepared for Training Coordinators.

New initiatives begun during the fiscal year were prepared for ACA accreditation, a refurbishing project for Cole Hall, and submission of a Mentor Program for review.

ADULT DIVISION

BIG MUDDY RIVER CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1993

Rated Capacity: 1,152

Medium Security Males

FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,396

Average Age of Inmates: 31

Average Annual Cost

Per Inmate: \$14,441

In March, 1995, the Big Muddy River Correctional Center (BMRCC) will celebrate its second year. It all began when BMRCC was proposed in response to a serious crowding problem faced by the Illinois Department of Corrections. Beginning in FY1990, money was appropriated, plans were developed and a site was selected for a medium security facility with a design capacity of 952 inmates. The Big Muddy River Correctional Center is located in Ina, 15 miles south of Mt. Vernon on Rt. 37. The initial shipment of 100 inmates was received on March 8, 1993. The facility employs 467 staff, including contractual health care and educational staff.

The Big Muddy River Correctional Center is comprised of 20 buildings which total 391,150 square feet. These buildings include four housing units, a gatehouse, five guard towers, an academic/vocational/multi-purpose building, a segregation/receiving building which is connected to the administration/medical building, a commissary/warehouse and dietary complex, and an employee training/firing range facility. The entire complex occupies 120 acres.

BMRCC is the parent facility to the DuQuoin Impact Incarceration Program (IIP). DuQuoin IIP initially served as a work camp providing inmate labor to local communities, organizations, and the state conservation and transportation departments. A small sampling of the tasks completed by inmate work crews include clearing debris and mowing at local cemeteries and state-operated recreation areas, picking up trash along county roadways and state highways, inmates mowed and

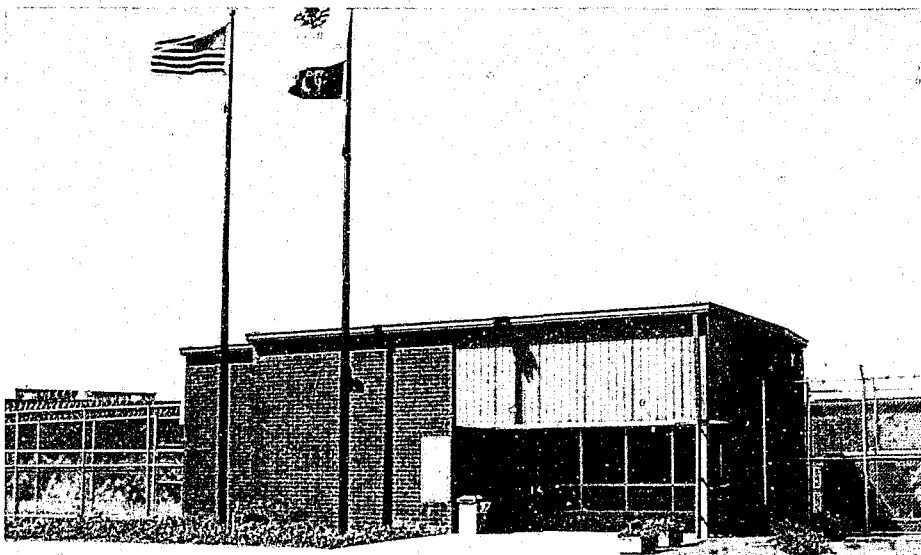
maintained ball parks for local Khoury Leagues, and assisted with sandbagging during the flood of 1993. Inmate labor was also essential in preparing the DuQuoin State Fairgrounds by trimming trees, mowing, placing rip-rap along the lake shore, raising tents and many other tasks. Post-fair clean-up was provided by work camp inmates as well. At the end of FY1994, DuQuoin was preparing for conversion from a work camp to a boot camp.

The mission of the education program at Big Muddy River Correctional Center is to provide appropriate learning experiences for the entire resident population regardless of the level of achievement the residents are functioning at presently. It is the intent of the program to raise the literacy level of the population in conjunction with preparing residents for the working world upon release. All residents are assessed with an achievement test and placed appropriately. A variety of programs are offered including Adult Basic Education (ABE), General Educational Development (GED), college vocational, associate degrees, and English as a second language.

During FY1994, BMRCC academic programs were fully staffed. These programs include four sections of GED, nine sections of ABE and one section of special education. In addition to daily library services a full-time paralegal has been added to assist in the law library. During FY1994 School District 428 served a total of 912 students at Big Muddy River Correctional Center. The average number of students enrolled per month was 76. DuQuoin IIP currently has 130 students enrolled. A total of 145 students completed Earned Good Conduct Credit contracts and 69 received successful progress credit. The GED program graduated 55 students with a success rate of 100% on the exam. The ABE classes averaged a 55% pass rate on the TABE test. In cooperation with Rend Lake College, a literacy tutor program has been established which provides additional instruction in meeting the development needs of students.

The resident population at Big Muddy River Correctional Center has grown to approximately 1,600 during FY1994. This has increased enrollment in all academic programs.

In this past fiscal year, the Rend Lake College program at BMRCC continued to develop its original seven programs of small business management, culinary arts, electronics, horticulture, construction



trades, automotive mechanics, and computer technology. During FY1994, the college vocational programs began a standard core curriculum. This allows inmate students to transfer to and from other facilities without losing course credit or repeating work.

The college program expanded vocational programs by adding small business management and computer technology in the afternoons and evenings. Also, cooperative work training and developmental skills programs were added for non-traditional vocational students and students with special academic needs. The college vocational programs received additional funds to purchase equipment to keep programs up-to-date. Grounds keeping and electronics equipment were purchased, in addition to a nine unit computer lab consisting of eight machines and one multimedia system capable of using CD ROM software.

Inmates may pursue baccalaureate level education from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m., Monday through Friday. During FY1994, 28 courses applicable to the associate of arts degree were offered with an average enrollment of 23 students per class. Also in FY1994, 79 inmate students were submitted for vocational certificates. The academic program also awarded its first associate of arts degree.

Mental health services at BMRCC offers sessions in the areas of individual counseling and stress management. In February, 1994, parenting skills classes began. The classes meet weekly for 15 sessions and deal with such topics as child development, child abuse and neglect, anger, discipline and listening skills.

Big Muddy River CC is considered Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible. The ADA committee meets periodically to address areas of concern and reviews specific issues regarding each inmate who meets ADA criteria.

A Health Care Unit aide assignment was developed for inmates with a desire to assist disabled inmates. The job entails assisting disabled inmates to dress, bathe, eat and move about the facility. This assignment has proven to be an asset for employees spread too thin and disabled inmates in need of assistance for day-to-day activities. The assignment provides inmate aides with a rewarding and productive job.

The federal grants for the Sex Offender Treatment Program and the Substance

Abuse Treatment Program were renewed, allowing these distinct and unique treatment programs to continue. The Sex Offender Treatment Program is designed to accommodate approximately 100 inmates. These inmates are housed in two wings of a housing unit. One wing is the orientation or pre-treatment phase of the program. These group members are considered qualified candidates. The other wing is for inmates who have been determined by the treatment staff to be serious, self-motivated individuals who are appropriate candidates for more intensive treatment. The main treatment modality is cognitive-behavioral-emotional. Members attend group therapy approximately three times a week. Various psycho-educational modules such as anger/stress management, victim empathy, social skills and relapse prevention are combined with group therapy and several types of behavior! therapies.

The Substance Abuse Treatment Program is provided under a contract with Comprehensive Services of Jefferson County in Mt. Vernon. Their substance abuse treatment program is called Vantage Point. The program serves approximately 50 inmates who live on one wing of the Special Treatment Unit. Group members attend group meetings four times a week, two substance abuse education classes, one 12-step group and one therapy group. Applicants to the programs must be approximately one year from their release date in order to be considered.

Case management and counseling services are available to all inmates for guidance/informational counseling and crisis intervention.

An Alcoholics Anonymous group continues to serve approximately 100 inmates, with 60 regular attendees. The Alcoholics Anonymous group includes participation by outside volunteers from community Alcoholics Anonymous organizations.

The 12-week substance abuse education groups have completed seven cycles, producing approximately 70 graduates during the year. These groups provide current and accurate information to inmates about substance abuse and its effects on the person, the family and the community.

Family counseling is also provided on demand for those individuals requesting that a counselor meet with them and their families to resolve problems caused by prolonged separation. Family members must be willing to participate.

In FY1994, the Leisure Time Services Department provided many activities and events which included weightlifting competitions, softball, soccer, flag football, outdoor and indoor basketball, arts and crafts and music. The addition of a physically challenged gym line has generated a sport interest by those participating. Teams from the community have competed with the facility teams, including a coed volleyball team and wheelchair basketball team from SIU-Carbondale.

The opening of BMRCC proved to be a challenge to chaplaincy initiatives at the center. However, the first order of business for the newly assigned chaplain was to develop a network of volunteers which included the ecclesiastical community surrounding Big Muddy River Correctional Center. The response produced a network of support which was highly viable and visible within the chapel program area. The program was providing service to the inmate population within 45 days.

The Chaplaincy Program embraced religious worship, Bible study programs, special presentations such as Black History Month, Black on Black Love, Kwanzaa and others. The Chapel now has a solid volunteer program that includes 80 volunteers who are active on a weekly and monthly basis interacting, assisting, advising and working with the staff and inmate population. During this same period, the chaplain has performed approximately 30 marriages which included over 250 hours of pre-marital counseling with inmates and their families.

Many staff are involved in their community and volunteer their time to local fire departments, rescue squads, Little League and Pony League organizations, Boy and Girl Scout troops, DARE and Fire Safety Programs for kids, Kiwanis, various church programs, soccer, literacy tutoring, ABATE, Red Cross, Boys and Girls Club, American Cancer Society Jail and Bail, Special Olympics, Mt. Vernon Chamber of Commerce, National Guard, Army Reserve and others. Several staff participated in the March of Dimes WalkAmerica and the Heart Association Heartwalk, collecting donations for the respective organizations.

CENTRALIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1980
Rated Capacity: 750
Medium Security Males
Reaccredited: January, 1992
FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,366
Average Age of Inmates: 31
Average Annual Cost
Per Inmate: \$15,383

The Centralia Correctional Center received its first group of inmates in October, 1980. The facility was designed to house 750 inmates. Fourteen years later, the population had climbed to 1,380 inmates and will continue to climb due to crowding in the adult prison system.

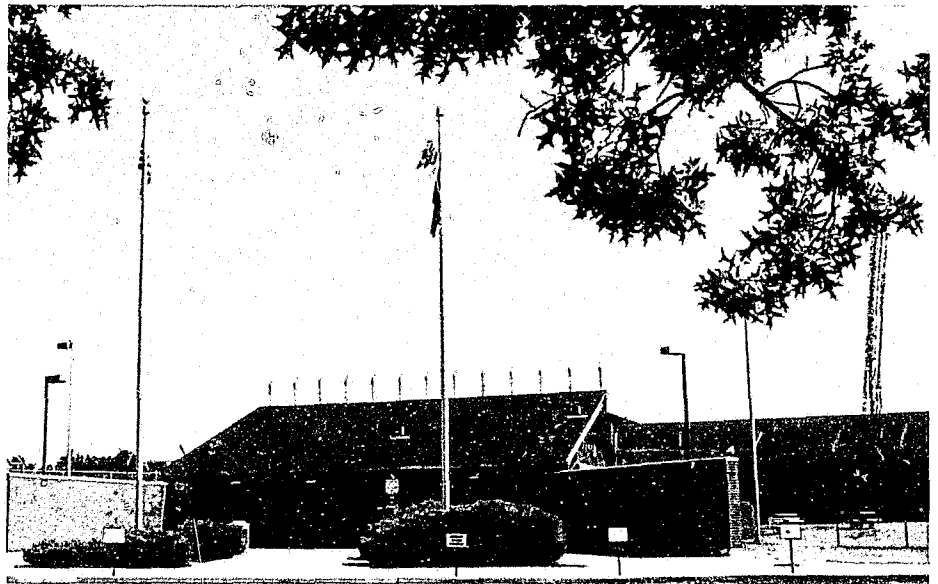
During FY1994 1,807 inmates participated in vocational, academic and college programs. Eighty-one GED certificates were earned as were 26 associate degrees, five bachelor degrees from Roosevelt University and 140 college vocational certificates from Kaskaskia College.

Vocational programs offered include auto body, auto mechanics, drafting, electronics, food service, horticulture and industrial maintenance. A tutoring program for inmates is available and is conducted by outside volunteers. There were 576 student who received Earned Good Conduct Credits for completing their contracts and 173 for successful progress. The education program allows an inmate to have the opportunity to be involved in positive activities while incarcerated and a greater chance at successful reintegration into society.

A psychologist is employed full time and a psychiatrist follows-up on a weekly basis. Counseling is offered in the areas of individual and group tension, sex offender therapy, stress, drug abuse and a parenting program. Other personal development programs include Alcoholic Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous.

The health care unit provides both inpatient and outpatient services and is fully accredited. The inpatient area consists of three, four-bed wards which provide planned nursing care to the acutely ill patient and the medically disabled inmate who cannot completely care for himself. The nursing staff provide 24 hour coverage of the health care unit. All patient care is provided by the RN, with the assistance of correctional medical technicians.

The outpatient area consists of a dental



clinic which provides care 10 hours per day, five days per week. Sick call lines, injury screening, treatment lines, checkups and First Aid referrals are performed by the RN with the assistance of the technicians. Medical doctor lines are conducted an average four days per week for both sick call and chronic illnesses. The facility also provides consultation for dermatology, ophthalmology, orthopedics, surgery, urology and physical therapy. The facility has an eye clinic and x-ray department and a physical therapy area. The emergency room is equipped for various procedures such as minor surgery, proctoscopy and cardiac application. Medication is distributed by a unit dose line in the health care unit.

The PreStart program focuses primarily on comprehensive and relevant skills and information needed by inmates who are nearing their release date. PreStart presenters discuss job interviews, resumes, community resources, driver's license information, Social Security, public aid, educational opportunities, JTPA, job service and goal setting. During FY1994, 721 inmates were involved in the program.

The Chaplaincy Department provides services for the Catholic, Muslim, Jewish, Jehovah Witness, Lutheran, Moorish Science and Christian Science religions. Numerous volunteers assisted in religious service and provided approximately 2,213 hours of service during FY1994.

Leisure Time Services provide a wide range of programs for the inmate population including softball, soccer, basketball, music, arts and crafts, table games and running. Special emphasis has been placed

on intramural activities to get large numbers of inmates involved to release tension and anxiety in a constructive manner. Activities for inmates over age 35 have been implemented to increase participation of the older inmates.

Correctional Industries at Centralia include tire recapping, belt making, metal furniture assembly, microfilming and dry-cleaning for Vienna, Shawnee, Vandalia, Taylorville, Graham and Centralia Correctional Centers.

The inmate highway work crew has been working in East St. Louis since October, 1991. During this time, many discarded tires have been removed from the city. Beginning in February, 1992, the road crew has been working in cooperation with Operation New Spirit, 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 crew has been planting flowers in East St. Louis.

The crew has also provided manpower for the Clinton County Fair, Centralia Balloon-Fest and state and county highway litter pick-up.

During FY1994 there have been many employees who have done extensive volunteer work in the community and have been commended for their involvement: Sgt. Jerry Mille has developed and instructs a martial arts program for teens, Officer Mike Branon has served as assistant coach for youth wrestling in Centralia for the last four years. Bob Demijan, counselor II, has served as a basketball coach for grade school teams, conducted youth basketball tournaments and coached pee-

wee soccer teams. Jim Branon, counselor III, has been involved in organizing basketball, softball and baseball tournaments to benefit individuals with serious illnesses. Ken Loepker, supply supervisor, serves as a volunteer fireman, coached youth t-ball teams and is involved in community organizations.

DANVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

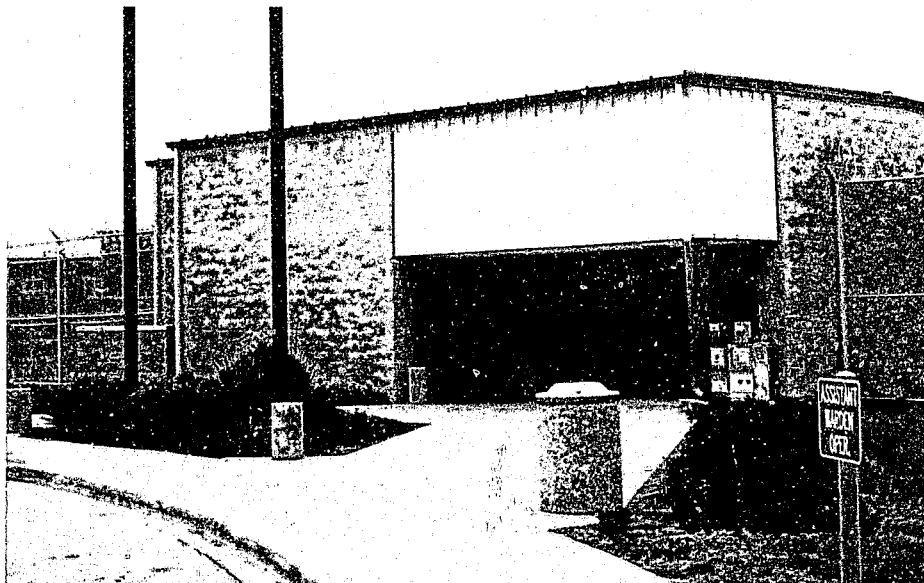
Opened: 1985
Rated Capacity: 1,071
Medium Security Males
Reaccredited: January, 1993
FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,833
Average Age of Inmates: 31
Average Annual Cost
Per Inmate: \$11,823

Danville Correctional Center is nine years old. From the opening of the facility in October, 1985, the population has grown to the present 1,619. The Ed Jenison Work Camp opened June 11, 1993 under the jurisdiction of the Danville Correctional Center and now has an inmate population of 193. The total population at the prison and work camp is 1,890.

Danville 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 scores of the reaccreditations in the fall of 1989 and 1992 indicate the generally high quality of life and programming at the center.

Danville attempts to provide the broadest possible range of well targeted programs and services to inmates in the safest and most secure environment. A number of education programs are available to the general inmate population. Academic courses are offered three semesters per year. Inmates may enroll in one to four courses per semester. School District 428 provides adult basic education and GED programs. 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.

The facility has implemented a basic education tutoring program for inmates



taught by other inmates who are graduates of Roosevelt University. The inmate tutors are trained by the Literacy Volunteers of America.

Clinical Services is presently conducting Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous self-help programs. In addition, drug education, chemical dependency, nutrition in prison, physical fitness, smoking cessation, stress management groups, and parenting skills are available.

A full-time non-denominational chaplain, a part-time contractual Muslim chaplain and volunteers representing many different religious 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 on comprehensive and relevant skills and information needed by inmates who are nearing their release date. These include job seeking skills (resumes and interviews), sources of assistance available in the community, the drivers license application process, 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, 1,700 inmates have completed this program at Danville CC.

Student interns from the University of Illinois have served at the facility since 1992 through the U of I Sociology Department.

The 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.

Health care services are contracted through Correctional Medical Systems in St. Louis, Missouri. Accreditation of the Danville Health Care Unit by the Joint Commission of Health Care Organizations was the first earned by a prison health care unit. Reaccreditation of the unit was achieved in 1992.

The Leisure Time Services Department continues to be active with the provision of quality athletic, music, art and dramatic programming. 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 and musical groups perform for special events in the institution at scheduled programs.

Inmates are actively involved in growing produce at gardens on institutional grounds, both at Danville and the work camp in Paris. Vegetables are distributed to food co-ops, rescue missions and local nursing homes through coordination with the LTS Department.

Special cultural programs are provided including Black and Hispanic heritage recognition involving the local community and volunteers as well as in-house events. Armed forces veterans are recognized and provided with socialization opportunities and video programs are provided for entertainment and education. Approved

activities in addition to regularly scheduled recreation times are provided through special detail times.

Special events include family picnics, sports banquets, a fine arts banquet, Over 40 Christmas Party, and inmate Christmas gift programs. Recreation and yard line provides indoor and outdoor recreation.

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.

Danville Correctional Industries operates a bookbinding, cardboard box manufacture, silk screening, and embroidered garment application and design. Waste cardboard is recycled by the box factory. In connection with LTS, Correctional Industries assist in the aluminum can recycling project.

Danville Correctional 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, sweatshirts, jackets, and caps.

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

In addition to handling many day-to-day work assignments, center 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, United Samaritan's Medical Center Hospice Program, the PAL Literacy Program, Black Awareness Newspaper, the Ebony Fashion Fair, and as County Regional School Board Trustees.

Staff also volunteer their services to the Vermilion County Animal Foundation, Bismarck Volunteer Fire Department, Catlin Volunteer Fire Department, Georgetown Volunteer Fire Department, Jaycees, Lions Club, Kiwanis, Crimestoppers, Boys and Girls Club, Danville School District 118, various

church organizations and Operation Hope, which is sponsored 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 plans a variety of off-site recreational activities for employees and their families.

DIXON CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1983

Rated Capacity: 1,206

Medium Security Males and Females

Reaccredited: January, 1992

FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,799

Average Age of Inmates: 34

Average Annual Cost

Per Inmate: \$15,580

Dixon Correctional Center, the largest medium security facility in Illinois, has a current population of 1,917. This facility houses general population males and females and a Special Treatment Center for the developmentally disabled inmate. The facility encompasses 462 acres of land with 120 acres inside the perimeter fence. The Dixon Correctional Center has its own power plant, sewage treatment plant, three deep water wells and more than 17,000 feet of underground tunnel systems for utilities distribution.

During this past year, additional community service clean-up projects were accomplished. An inmate work crew was assigned to the Dixon Police Department and assisted in cutting weeds, painting curbs and stop signs. In addition, the annual clean-up projects continued for one week for the Dixon Petunia Festival.

Inmates were also involved in a junior tackle football clean-up of the Dixon High School football field on weekends.

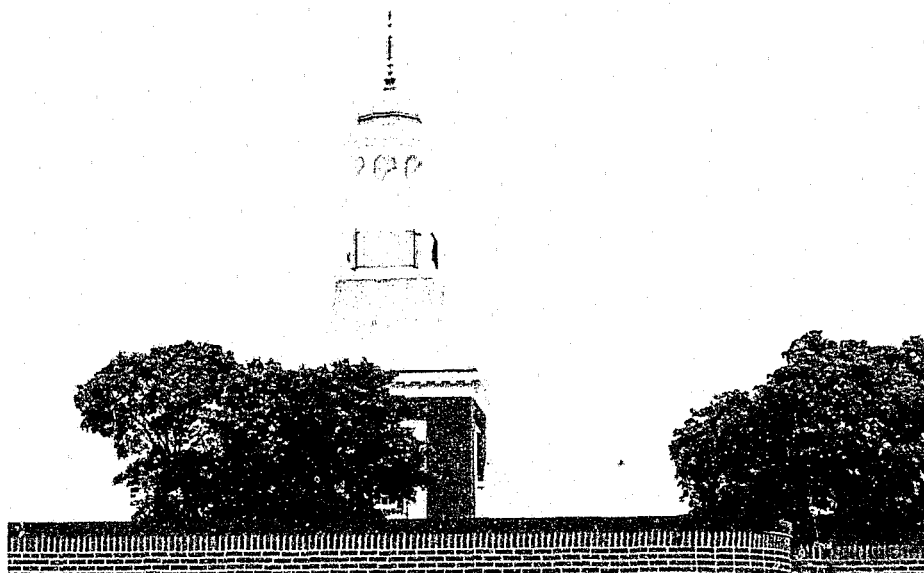
Manpower was also provided for the construction of the Wooden Wonderland playground and to Correctional Industries for a used tire recycling program.

Education programs encompass all phases of the academic spectrum beginning with the non-functioning student to students who are interested in acquiring a college degree. Special education services are also provided by full-time special education instructors.

Vocational offerings from Lewis University include automotive repair, business information systems, construction technology, electronics, horticulture and restaurant management. These courses offer the option of a certificate or an associate's degree. In the Special Treatment Center, high level vocational classes in building maintenance, fast foods, laundry/dry cleaning and homemaking are offered.

An ESL (English as a Second Language) program was initiated this past year, servicing a large Hispanic population. Classes have been well attended and the success rate is good according to educators.

Through the Lewis University contract,



classes were also begun in cooperative work training. This program offers instruction in living skills while the inmate learns job skills through employment. This program has focused on dietary for a work site for the first module.

A tutoring program of inmates helping inmates was also begun. This volunteer literacy program was established through Sauk Valley Community College. SVCC staff provided instructions on tutoring. This program began in the female unit and has now progressed to the male general population. Tutoring is offered during both the day and evening hours.

During FY1994, 89 GED certificates were earned in addition to 57 college vocational certificates, 21 associate degrees and five bachelor degrees. College programs are provided by both Lewis and Roosevelt Universities.

The Health Care Unit provides outpatient services and a 16-bed infirmary. This unit is staffed 24 hours daily. Licensed Practical Nurses work under the supervision of Registered Nurses. A physician is on-site 50 to 60 hours each week and is also on call 24 hours daily for any institutional emergencies. Dental services are also provided on site for a total of 64 hours each week.

The Health Care Unit also houses an 84-bed unit for older inmates with special needs and a 24-bed unit for wheelchair bound inmates. Contractual health care services are available through a comprehensive health care provider.

A Therapeutic Services Unit was opened in January, 1994. This unit was organized to offer multi-disciplinary approaches to mental health care delivery. A contract with the Adler School of Psychology was also initiated in January providing the opportunity for psychology interns and practicum students to gain experience at the Dixon Correctional Center. This unit provides psychological testing, individual therapy, group therapy, psycho-education groups and crisis intervention services. The Therapeutic Services Unit initiated a series of activities designed to involve the center's inmates in an effort to make the prison violence and weapon-free. Included were such activities as the use of MTV style video tapes, anti-violence/shank-free poetry, a short story and play writing contest, a contest for an anti-violence/shank-free logo and a contest for an anti-violence/shank-free mural.

The Dixon Correctional Center is also

targeted to open a hospice. Lutheran Social Services, the John Howard Association, the American Retirement Foundation, Sauk Valley Hospice, Whiteside County Hospice and staff from Dixon Correctional Center have been involved in planning to make Dixon Correctional Center's hospice operative.

The Clinical Services Department implemented the Pathways to Positive Discovery Drug/Alcohol Program and implemented procedures for the awarding of Earned Good Conduct Credits for eligible inmates in accordance with laws enacted as a result of Senate Bill 956.

Other programs provided by Clinical Services include an Alcoholics Anonymous group, Narcotics Anonymous group, a 12 week drug education group, Citizens Opposed to Violent Encounters, a domestic violence group, Spanish support group, Lutheran Social Services, Prison Ministries, family issues group, a nine week parenting class, a one to three week parenting rights and responsibilities group, inmate picnics, women over 40 group, male over 40 group, DCFS coordinating group, Black History Month, Hispanic History Month, inmate job assignments, inmate housing unit placement assignments and maintenance of the Visiting Room Family Reunification Center for children.

During FY1994 the mentoring program which involves pastors and congregations in the Chicago, Rock Falls and Rockford areas was expanded. This program involves inviting one church each month to the Dixon Correctional Center. This method of introducing churches to inmates has been a valuable resource to the inmates upon release. Along with the two full-time chaplains and one contractual Jewish chaplain, the Dixon Correctional Center also has 84 volunteers who assist in the VITAL reading assistance group, Alcoholics Anonymous, women's groups as well as a wide spectrum of religious services and study groups.

The Southeast Cluster (female unit) was restructured this past year. Staffing now includes a chief of security, command staff, correctional officers, a casework supervisor, correctional counselors and leisure activity specialist. The population for the Southeast Cluster increased to 376 inmates.

Dietary meals for the female population were relocated from Building 138 in the general population area to Building 113 in

the Special Treatment Center resulting in an improved and more efficient service. The opening of the glove making industries program allowed for an additional 30 females to be assigned jobs in this area.

The LTS Department increased the recreational opportunities for females with the addition of pool tables and the use of the STC yard. Expanded programming for female inmates included a special life skills group for females under 21 years of age implemented by the educational department. Additionally, Therapeutic Services staff initiated two parenting therapy groups for female inmate parents and an over 40 transitional group. The Clinical Services area organized a group of older females called, "Prime Timers" to provide special recreational and social opportunities for this population.

The Special Treatment Center (STC) is an institution within an institution occupying 12 newly remodeled buildings, fenced off from the Dixon Correctional Center's general population, medium security prison. The STC has developed programs and procedures designed to meet the needs of the special populations which it serves. This program has a strong habituating and rehabilitative focus which includes intensive educational, vocational and leisure time, living skills, diagnostic and medical programs and services.

During this past year, the building maintenance class in STC constructed a small room in their classroom and installed sinks, countertops, insulation, doorways and electricity which has added another dimension to this program. In addition, several of the class members assisted with the construction of the handball court in the general population area. STC's laundry and dry cleaning class added the Health Care Unit's laundry to their workload saving considerable expense to the institution. Incentive programs in STC include a good hygiene incentive program encouraging inmates to clean their rooms and maintain personal hygiene. Inmates who consistently do more than what their job assignment calls for may be recommended for a special luncheon provided by the fast foods class or a \$5 coupon book as a part of the "Warden's Incentive Program."

The Dietary Department consists of a special dietary and three satellite operations including STC, segregation and the Health Care Unit satellites. Approximately 6,790 meals are served daily. The dietary

facility also provides delivery service of stock items to educational areas to include bachelor living classes, culinary arts and fast foods classes. The dietary operation consists of a regi-thermic based cooking system with the initial production process taking place on the third shift.

The recreation department increased its number of professional acts brought into the facility to include a comedy and magic show, Salsa and Cumba band, Rhythm and Blues Jazz Band, and a Las Vegas style show. Activities for 40 and over inmates were also expanded. The monthly bingo program and the 40 and over jazz club for male inmates is an ongoing program. The female 40 and over program which includes bingo, card tournaments and board tournaments and social events is also active. The LTS Department held its third annual 5K runs and included rollerblades in this event for the first time.

On April 11, 1994, the Dixon Correctional Center's Staff Wellness Center was officially opened for staff use. The Wellness Center is located on the Dixon Correctional Center's grounds but outside of the outer perimeter fence. This facility is opened to all staff and their family members. The center contains exercise equipment which includes Air-Dyne bikes, a treadmill, rowing machine, a stair master and a fine selection of weight lifting equipment. Renovation of this building was completed with the assistance of Dixon's Maintenance Department and members of the Wellness Committee staff who assisted with the clean up and ordering of the equipment. In order to pay for the equipment, fund raisers were held before and after the opening date. These included raffles, drawings, staff lunches, a flea market and bake sales. It is projected that the \$20,000 debt will be completely paid off in less than one year. The Wellness Center is opened 20 hours each day and is used by staff from all shifts. Future expansion plans for the center include an aerobic room, a TV lounge area and classrooms for various programs.

Correctional Industries currently operates four shops consisting of the Optical Laboratory, Eyeglasses Frame Shop and two Sewing Shops.

The Optical Laboratory produces all of the eyeglasses provided by the Illinois Department of Public Aid to public aid recipients as well as all of the necessary eyeglasses for inmates in the Illinois Department of Corrections. During

FY1994, 140,000 pairs of eyeglasses were produced.

The Sewing Shop opened in February, 1994, and is housed in Building 25 where an average of 30 inmates are assigned. The Sewing Shop produces work gloves for use in the Illinois Department of Corrections and eyeglasses cases. The civilian staff consists of one leadworker. Since its inception, the shop has produced 9,499 dozen pairs of gloves.

The Eyeglass Frame Shop opened in August, 1994. The Frame Shop manufactures eyeglass fronts and temples for use in the Optical Lab. Thus far, 4,898 fronts and 1,584 pairs of temples have been produced. Monthly production levels have steadily increased.

DWIGHT CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1930
Rated Capacity: 570
All Security Classifications - Females
Reaccredited: August, 1993
FY1994 Average Daily Population: 817
Average Age of Inmates: 32
Average Annual Cost
Per Inmate: \$21,044

The Dwight Correctional Center, located approximately 75 miles south of Chicago, is the primary state correctional facility and reception/classification 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 again renamed the Dwight Correctional Center in August, 1973.

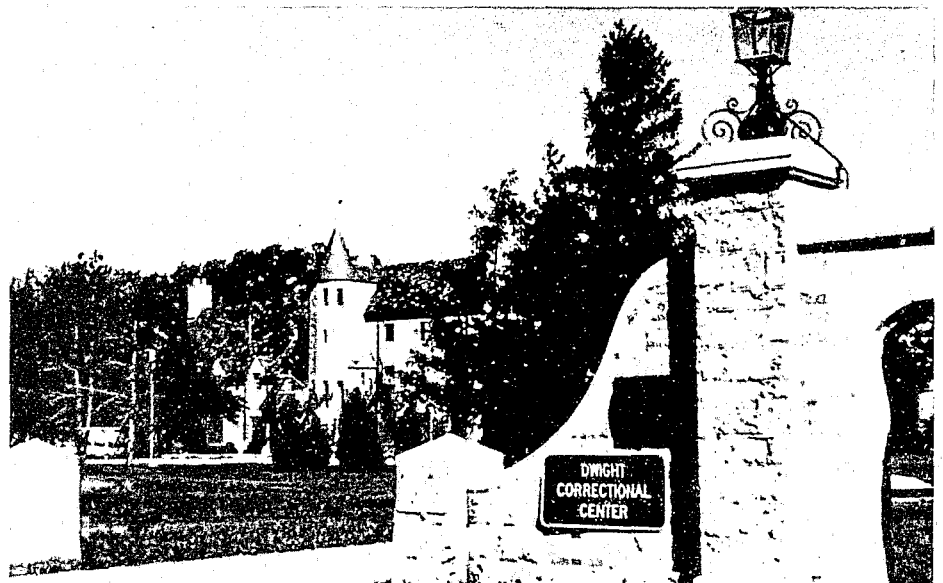
During FY1994, 820 inmates were involved in some phase of educational programming. Initial tests of all inmates upon arrival resulted in 28% testing below the sixth grade level in reading and math skills at Dwight and the Kankakee Minimum Security Unit. A minimum of 90 days mandatory remedial instruction 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 the educational service region for successful completion of GED requirements.

Cosmetology classes provide both education and hair care 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 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 bachelors 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 learned skills. Six associate of art degrees, four associate of applied science degrees, two bachelor of elective studies degrees and 40 vocational certificates were issued in FY1994. Cooperative work training is offered to instruct students in parenting, consumer behavior, and interpersonal communication skills.

Students in cooperative work training attend four hours of classroom instruction each week for 27 weeks in addition to maintaining a full-time assignment. Remedial education is available to students who fall between appropriate levels on the TABE test. Remedial students receive 15 hours of instruction each week for nine weeks and then are tested again. This instruction is designed to bring math and reading levels up to qualification levels for college courses.

Project Connect offers in-depth instruction in parenting skills, consumer behavior, and interpersonal and family relationships. Project Connect students receive 15 hours of instruction per week for up to six months.

Through a grant from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Gateway Foundation established a controlled drug treatment program at the facility in September, 1988. Two units (totaling 64 beds) offer group, individual and peer counselling sessions. Support group participation includes Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous. A third living unit with 27 beds has a transitional program where stronger emphasis is given to developing a positive lifestyle through personal responsibility and individual and group counselling.

Participation in the intensive substance abuse treatment program is funded through Gateway Foundation as well as appropriate state funds. Involved inmates participate in institutional programming such as educational and vocational programs, work assignments, and special activities during the day. Approximately 550 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 field as counselors.

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 optometry services are offered and appropriate referrals made to specialty clinics as determined by medical needs.

The Health Care Unit has initiated case conferences in the Condemned Unit as well as in the Health Care Unit to consistently review the medical services provided at Dwight. Obstetric/gynecology services and emergency services in the event of trauma, severe illness or injury are provided at a community hospital.

During FY1994, 62 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 easy as possible.

The Mental Health Unit continued to provide services to the inmate population during the past year. The 46 bed in-patient unit was filled to near capacity and had a daily average population of 45. The general population caseload served by the unit averaged 195. Services provided include psychiatric and psychological counseling. All newly admitted inmates are also evaluated by staff psychologists.

The Mental Health Unit maintains a crisis intervention team to assist inmates with special situations and problems which may develop during the course of their incarceration.

A noteworthy achievement in the mental health area was certification of Psychologist Administrator Dale Hoke as a Certified Correctional Health Professional from the National Commission on Correctional Health Care. This certification represents a commitment to overall development of quality care in the correctional setting and is awarded based on experience, personal recommendations, and the successful passing of the certification examination.

Dwight established a Family Services Department in May, 1991, to fully address inmate concerns with respect to 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, nontraditional correctional concerns and provides counseling and assistance with routine institutional concerns of other inmates. Special interest is given to family oriented activities 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.

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

A children's visitation center was opened in April, 1993, which permits visiting children, ages infant to 12, the opportunity to spend quality time with their mothers in a wholesome, structured setting. Visits from children ages 13 to 16 are accommodated in a specially designated children's corner in the regular visiting room where activities are designed for this age group.

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, assists in funding for Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's activities.

The Jaycees have donated money to projects or special programs of the Boys and Girls Clubs and inmates are participating in the Habitat for Humanity project. LTS assists Family Services in providing a "Mother/Child" picnic over Mother's Day weekend.

Religious programming at Dwight is provided by two full-time Protestant chaplains, part-time Muslim and Jewish chaplains, a volunteer Catholic priest and Protestant pastor. They serve as religious leaders for worship and study as well as

providing individual pastoral care.

The services of the chaplains are augmented by the volunteer services of some 30 church groups from a variety of communities and faith groups throughout the state. They fill out the religious programming with interfaith services, Bible studies and three spiritual retreats annually, as well as a monthly worship service in Spanish.

Capital Development Board projects were completed during the fiscal year including tuckpointing and installation of a new roof on the Multi-Purpose Building/Visiting Room, an addition to the Correctional Industries area, basement waterproofing in a living unit, American with Disabilities Act (ADA) access ramps at Jane Addams Hall and the Administration Building, and Phase II of the ongoing water and sewer utilities upgrade.

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 reasons.

The Dwight Industries Garment Shop employs approximately 85 inmates who are paid on a piece work basis. Garments produced include officer and maintenance uniform shirts, male and female inmate clothing, dietary clothing, hospital gowns, and specialty items. Total sales for FY1994 were \$665,000.

Dwight's Correctional Industries Program supplies a central distribution warehouse from which all inmate and officer clothing statewide is purchased.

The Kankakee Minimum Security Unit currently houses 100 minimum security adult female offenders. Construction of a second living unit began in FY1994 and upon completion, will increase the capacity to 200.

Educational programming is offered at 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, 1991, 55% of the population benefited from educational programming, 84 participated in ABE, 41 in GED and 54 in business occupations. Library services were also offered.

The Kankakee Minimum Security Unit also has a chapel where Sunday services are provided by a volunteer chaplain through Lutheran Social Services of

Illinois. Kankakee also offers additional services throughout the week. These include Sunday school classes, prayer service, Mass and Bible study. Kankakee also provides services in Spanish for Spanish-speaking inmates. All of these religious services are provided by volunteers.

Drug abuse services are also provided. Alcohol Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous support groups are held weekly. Both meetings are heavily attended. Expansion of substance abuse treatment services by Gateway has been planned for Kankakee Minimum Security Unit including approximately 80 beds.

Kankakee MSU inmates are also actively involved in giving back to the community through their participation in the off-grounds work crew program which consists of cleanup and revitalization of St. Theresa's Church. Inmates also participated in a co-operative work effort cleaning up the Kankakee State Park.

This same idea was expanded as a crew of seven inmates were taken to Pembroke Township to work with Habitat. The inmates were established as the first official chapter of the Habitat Program during FY1993. The Habitat Program consists of refurbishing homes for low income families. The crew completed refurbishing their first home during FY1994.

Each month inmates process between 1,800 to 4,000 pairs of eyeglasses in the I CARE program operated in conjunction with the local Lions Club.

Dwight staff have been recognized for their community volunteer services. Concern for youth in the community and

seeking constructive alternatives to drugs, gangs and violence faced by youth on a daily basis is a priority for many Dwight staff.

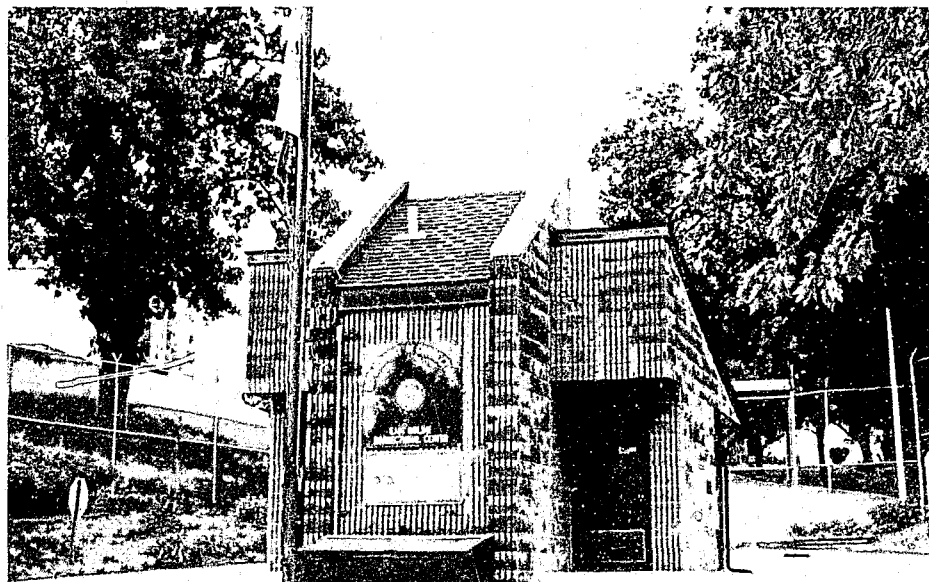
EAST MOLINE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1980
Capacity: 688
Minimum Security Males
Reaccredited: August, 1992
FY1994 Average Daily Population: 997
Average Age: 31
Average Annual Cost
Per Inmate: \$16,104

The East Moline Correctional Center is located on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River. The population has risen to more than 1,000 inmates which includes two work camps.

East Moline, in cooperation with the Department of Corrections and three local treatment centers, hosted the Seventh Annual Substance Abuse Awareness Week Conference with more than 300 participants. 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.

Since 1991, JOY Ministries has served this institution with a semi-annual Christian retreat at the chapel. This is an excellent program that is well received by participating inmates. Weekend programs



were held on April 8, 9 and 10 with 80 inmates attending and 75 participants completing the entire weekend program. These programs take many hours of work to present. EMCC is fortunate to have such a fine program due to the efforts of the coordinators and many volunteers.

East Moline Correctional Center's Ninth Annual Employee Recognition Dinner honored 98 employees for years of service and perfect attendance.

The East Moline Correctional Industries Laundry operates every Monday through Friday, except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years Day servicing the laundry needs for three hospitals, a mental health center, a developmental center, a nursing home and two correctional centers. Periodically, the laundry also cleans local school band uniforms and church choir robes for a total annual workload of approximately 2.5 million pounds.

The facility Recycling Plant is a pilot project working in conjunction with Rock Island County to help cut down on land fill use and to address the needs of the community in disposing of white goods.

During FY1994, several physical plant projects were completed. New roofs on the Administration Building and Main Gate and repairs on the roof of the Academic Building were completed.

Work crew projects were accomplished for the following the Boys and Girls Club of Moline, Hero Street Jam in Silvis, Northeast Park and Butterworth Park in East Moline, Sylvan Island Bike Path in Moline, United Township High School in East Moline, Arsenal Island, Hennepin Canal in Henry County, Black Hawk State Park in Rock Island, Correctional Industries tire recycling and various projects for the cities of Moline, Hampton and Milan.

The East Moline Pistol Team had a very productive year in FY1994 beginning with a first place team finish at the Director's Combined Weapons Match in Springfield. An East Moline Correctional Officer was the overall match winner. East Moline also took second place at the Annual Training Academy Pistol Match. Two man teams and individuals also did very well during the Illinois Police Association (IPA) Matches in FY1994, with several match and master team trophies added to the trophy case. Notable finishes were made in FY1994 at the IPA's Top Gun Match with staff members finishing in fifth and seventh places for the match. An East Moline

CC Correctional Officer was again named to the IPA Governor's Twenty. The Governor's Twenty are the 20 best law enforcement pistol shots in the state. This officer, also a recipient of this honor in FY1993, had an average score of over 476 out of a possible 480.

This report reflects the professional staff East Moline is fortunate to have and their dedication to excellence. Several employees participated in the American Red Cross Blood Donor Program. East Moline staff participated in a program where blankets and other needed items were purchased for the homeless. East Moline has one employee serving in the community as a mayor, eight employees serve on volunteer fire departments, two employees provide emergency medical technician services for local ambulances and one employee serves on a township board.

One captain, a lieutenant, a sergeant and a registered nurse serve on a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Team established as a counseling group which responds to major disasters or deaths where students and parents need help coping. This CISC Team serves nearby Illinois and Iowa 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 with the city's minority population. This same lieutenant serves as chairman of the board of directors for the Community Caring Conference which has decreased dramatically the crime rate because of the organized block clubs and

neighborhood watches developed and implemented by the organization.

Staff members serve as coaches for youth and junior league baseball programs and wrestling teams. In addition employees serve as members of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, both the Iowa and Illinois Army National Guard, and the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Staff members serve as instructors at local junior colleges and high schools, a juvenile detention worker, as volunteers for the nursing staffs at local hospitals and care centers and as pastor at a local church.

The warden serves on the board of directors for the Boys and Girls Club of the Mississippi Valley, as a spokesperson for fund raising, coordinated logistical help in preparing the club location and has hosted several board meetings at the correctional center.

GRAHAM CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1980

Capacity: 750

Medium Security Males

Reaccredited: January, 1992

FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,347

Average Age: 30

Average Annual Cost

Per Inmate: \$16,435

At the end of FY1994, the Graham Correctional Center population had increased to 1,361 reaching about 82% over capacity. Over 2,194 inmates also were received and processed through the recep-



tion center at Graham. This is a 20% increase over intake during FY1993.

Graham continues to provide programs designed to evoke behavior changes in inmates and to better prepare them for release. One such program is the Residential Sex Offender Treatment program. This unique program involves creating a residential community of 26 sex offenders in a housing unit. The program focuses on education, group therapy and behavior treatment to avert sex offenders from the commission of sex related crimes upon release.

The Gateway Substance Abuse Residential Treatment Program continued in an entire housing unit and consists of an intensive treatment unit and a reintegration unit for those who have completed the intensive phase of the program. Over 80 inmates participate in this program.

PreStart programming expanded during the year by adding more presenters from outside agencies and communities. Inmates involved in this program have rated it as outstanding in preparing inmates for release.

During the year, the Chaplaincy Department conducted inmate forum programs on a monthly basis. These programs successfully brought together diverse groups of inmates to discuss religious, social and cultural issues.

During FY1994, the Education Department provided classroom or vocational instruction to 1,351 inmates. Of this number, 843 participated in mandatory ABE, English as a second language or GED classes. In addition, all inmates entering reception and classification or general population were screened to determine mandatory education status. During FY1994, 2,044 reception and classification inmates were tested with 234 scoring below a sixth grade level.

Lincoln Land Community College also provided a variety of vocational and academic courses. Through these programs, inmates have the opportunity to receive associate degrees in several fields. Roosevelt University also serves Graham CC and provides senior college courses for inmates. Several inmates have received bachelor degrees through courses offered by Roosevelt University.

Correctional Industries continues to expand its operation, adding several local municipalities to its list of customers. The number of inmate employees during FY1994 remained constant at 31.

Correctional Industries had \$846,866 in sales during FY1994. The auto body program, a cooperative effort between Industries, School District 428, and CMS has begun repairing state vehicles at a substantial savings to taxpayers.

Graham continues to provide a weekly work crew at the State Police firing range in Pawnee. A work crew has also assisted the City of Hillsboro employees in placing rip rap along the shore of Glen Shoals Lake.

Graham Correctional Center staff continued to be recognized for outstanding volunteer work in their communities. Twelve Graham staff received Brenda Edgar's Reach Out Awards for their volunteer activities during this period.

HILL CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1986
Capacity: 896
Medium Security Males
Reaccreditation: January, 1994
Average Age: 32
FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,591
Average Annual Cost
Per Inmate: \$10,991

During FY1994, 2,014 inmate were processed through the institution's seven day orientation program. The inmate's security and social, academic, vocational and medical needs are assessed to determine the most appropriate program track while at Hill Correctional Center.

PreStart, an integral part of pre-release

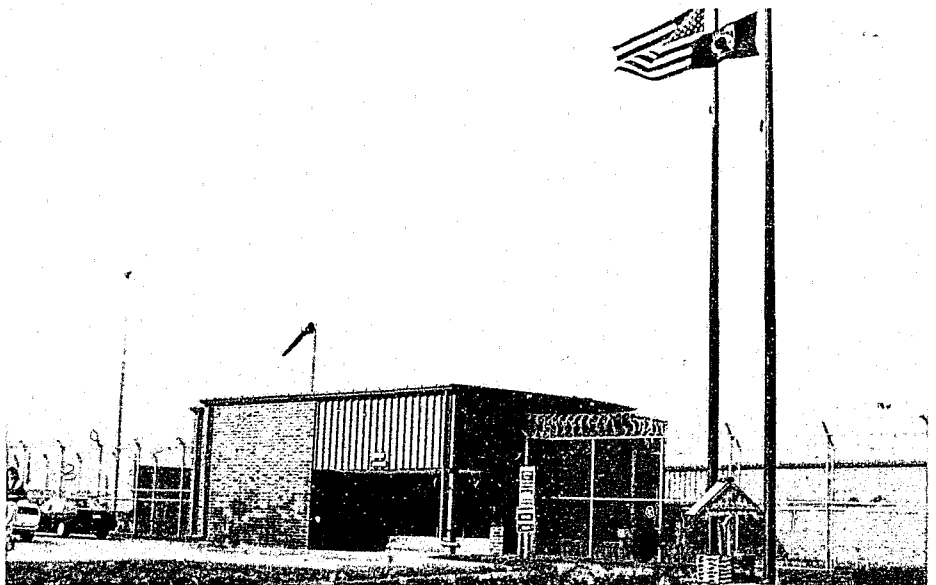
education, was held on a five day per week basis. A total of 783 inmates who participated in PreStart learned job search skills, self-esteem and parole regulations. Several modules were presented by facilitators to aid the inmates in adjusting to their release from incarceration.

During FY1994, 683 inmates were enrolled in the mandatory adult basic education program. All students enrolled in this program were given computer room learning experience in which the teacher determined the learning pace for each student.

Enrollment in the GED program increased during FY1994. Four hundred forty-eight students enrolled in the program with 90 students receiving a high school equivalency diploma. Three hundred sixty students were served in nine vocational programs offered through Carl Sandburg College. The program included business occupations, data processing, diesel mechanics, drafting, small engine repair, electronics/electricity, custodial maintenance, cooperative work training and remedial math and English. During FY1994, 55 certificates and 29 associate degrees were awarded to students enrolled in the Carl Sandburg College program.

Since 1991 Roosevelt University has served the inmate population by providing the opportunity to receive a bachelor of general studies with a specialty interest. During FY1994, six students graduated through the degree program offered by Roosevelt University.

A total of 855 chapel programs were held during FY1994. Over 2,200 volunteer



hours were performed by 75 volunteers from the community of whom 28 are regular volunteers. The volunteer efforts are coordinated by one full time chaplain and two part-time contractual chaplains.

A full range of health care services is afforded to each inmate residing at Hill Correctional Center. During FY1994, Hill CC was awarded reaccreditation by the Joint Commission on Accreditation for Ambulatory Care.

The Correctional Industries program at Hill produces milk, meat, and juice supplies for 15 adult correctional centers, four juvenile facilities, and one mental health center. Correctional Industries' meat processing plant at Hill produced 2,353,773 pounds of meat in FY1994 reflecting total sales of more than \$3.84 million. The Correctional Industries milk processing plant produced 11,700,125 half-pints of milk; 3,880,060 half-pints of juice; 3,638,030 quarter-pints of juice and 25,971 five gallon bagged milk and juice containers. Combined sales reached a total of nearly \$2.6 million.

The facility continued active participation in the community by deploying inmate workers for several work details providing 15,640 hours of public service work. Activities of the public work crews included flood sandbagging and clean up assistance for the towns of Oquawka, Keithsburg, New Boston, Niota, and Gulfport; construction of fencing and crash barriers for the Galesburg Jaycee Grand Prix Go-Cart Race, tire recycling in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency and Illinois Correctional Industries, removal of graffiti for the City of Galesburg, maintenance and painting of the Galesburg Railroad Museum and other painting projects.

The highway work crew assisted the Illinois Department of Transportation in the clean up of Knox County roads.

The 1994 vegetable garden was successful providing 10,500 pounds of vegetables to senior citizens in Galesburg and the surrounding communities. The produce grown was distributed by the Galesburg FISH Chapter.

During FY1994, the facility honored 10 security staff and 11 civilian staff as Hill Correctional Center employees of the month. The facility's Employee of the Year was Maintenance Craftsman Michael Rodich. Rodich is assigned in vehicle maintenance and was nominated as Employee of the Month by the facility's

writ team in thanking him for the extra effort he places on ensuring the fleet of facility vehicles always remain in excellent working order by identifying problems, resolving them efficiently, and ensuring safety and sanitation remains a priority. Rodich recently celebrated 30 years of service with the State of Illinois.

Correctional Officer Charles Patterson was Hill CC's Correctional Officer of the Year. Officer Patterson was cited for his ability to communicate with both staff and inmates in a manner which promotes cooperation and problem solving, maintaining an excellent attendance record and consistently promoting harmony among staff and inmates.

In addition, Officer Patterson was commended for volunteering as an alderman for his home town and serving as chairman of the Community Development Committee, member of the Public Works Committee and on the Board of Directors of the Warren County American Red Cross. He has also worked with the youth in Monmouth's Summer Baseball League and volunteers to assist senior citizens.

Hill Correctional Center employees continue to be members of service oriented clubs including the Lions Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Latin United League of America.

Several staff are also members of local ambulance/police auxiliary organizations and volunteer fire departments. Staff also volunteer as Boy Scout leaders, Brownie leaders, Little League coaches, and YMCA program coaches. Additionally, some staff continue to volunteer their specialty skills for the Habitat for Humanity program

building homes for the disadvantaged.

ILLINOIS RIVER CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1989

Capacity: 956

Medium Security Males

Reaccredited: June, 1993

FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,525

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost

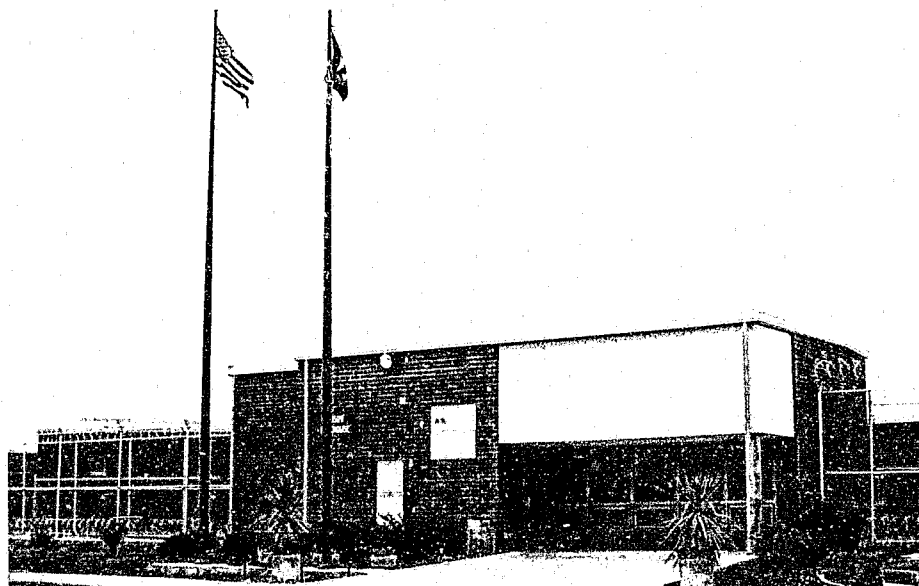
Per Inmate: \$14,015

The Illinois River Correctional Center is located at the west edge of Canton about 32 miles west of Peoria. Including towers and shelters, the facility consists of 27 buildings on 100 acres of land. The center includes a Special Management Unit which is designed to operate autonomously and is separated from the main institution by obstructed view fencing. At the end of FY1994, the total population of the facility including the Hanna City Work Camp was 1,676.

The center has concluded its third full year of administering the Hanna City Work Camp located west of Peoria, approximately 17 miles from the parent facility. The camp consists of 36 buildings located on 39 acres of land.

The prison and work camp are staffed by approximately 530 employees providing administrative, clinical, clerical, dietary, educational, fiscal, maintenance, medical, recreational, security, supply and vocational services.

The center staff continue to demonstrate their dedication and talent by achieving



outstanding performances in both internal and external audits. In the past fiscal year, Illinois River received ACA reaccreditation with 100% compliance in mandatory standards and 99% overall.

Staff members also extend their talents and abilities to membership in the Illinois Correctional Association and the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice including being officers and board members in these organizations.

Illinois River CC continues to recognize its staff and their successes with commendations or special observations. Departments recognize the efforts of their staffs during their monthly meetings as well as during the warden's staff meetings.

The Employee Recognition Committee plans and develops activities including providing special lunches, cookouts, drawings and other special activities and awards. The committee recommends nominees for employee of the month, holds monthly drawings to highlight exceptional attendance, and selects a volunteer of the month, who receives nomination for First Lady Brenda Edgar's Reach Out Award. The monthly winners at Illinois River and the work camp are considered in the search for employees of the year. Each exhibited those special attitudes, work ethic and dedication that are so important to an organization's success and community perception.

Training at the center and work camp also goes beyond the required efforts with a variety of in-house seminars including cultural diversity, crisis intervention updates, hostage negotiations, gang updates, critical incident training, radio use for non-security employees, departmental training at monthly meetings involving the state retirement system and insurance benefits and procedures as well as other pertinent topics selected to provide an informed and knowledgeable staff.

The center administration is also concerned with the physical well-being of staff. The Wellness Committee promotes and encourages employee health through lifestyle techniques and preventative measures. Some activities have included the publication of a quarterly newsletter highlighting health and fitness, organizing volleyball and pickle ball tournaments, initiating weight-lifting programs and aerobics classes, promoting a 100 mile institutional perimeter walking club, providing annual American Red Cross on-site blood donation drives and on-site health screen-

ings in conjunction with the Fulton County Department of Public Health, as well as actively pursuing a smoking cessation program.

Additionally, Illinois River staff are dedicated to providing educational and vocational opportunities to inmates, as well as providing other special programs for aiding the incarcerated individual to prepare for re-entry into society as productive members.

Adult basic education programs average 130 in daily attendance with GED programs averaging 118 daily attendees. The education program served 1,159 students in 1994. In the contractual Illinois Central College program, 24 different college level courses were taught and four associate degrees were earned. College vocational departments awarded 67 vocational certificates. Classes have begun expanding and attendance incentives are increasing total enrollment.

A new Cooperative Work Program presents life skills where students learn survival skills, parenting skills and good work habits. Additionally adult volunteers are provided to tutor and train students to work with other students.

The institution recently started academic classes at the Special Management Unit using the telecoursing program offered by Illinois Central College. The courses are taught in conjunction with courses directed to the general population. A literature course is offered under the telecoursing system to the work camp. Plans to expand the course offerings are being considered. Additionally a new cooperative work training and lifeskills program was inaugurated which will run for three 45 day periods. Students will learn skills to aid them upon their release. While participating each student is required to maintain their full-time work assignment. Also a remedial program was organized to aid students who have GED or high school diplomas but do not have a test score high enough to enroll in college programs.

The PreStart program continues as an integral part of the process in preparing every inmate for successful release into the community with a series of 10 instructional modules given over a two week period. The program was enhanced to include various volunteer services including Job Service representatives, representatives from the Secretary of State's Office and members of the security and business office staff for presentations.

IRCCs Substance Abuse Treatment program has been greatly expanded. The facility has identified a separate wing in a living unit and has made substance programming available to approximately 110 inmates. Groups include drug education, advanced drug education, rational emotive therapy, family group, AIDS and health issues, lifestyles and peer group counseling. A full-time substance abuse program involving six staff members is available to inmates and involves educational good conduct credits to eligible inmates. Drug education programs continue at IRCC's Special Management Unit and Hanna City Work Camp. The counseling staff also run 12 week inmate self-help groups. These groups include self esteem and stress management, goal setting and survival skills and parental education and planning.

The Chaplaincy Department has 25 religious organizations that provide IRCC with hundreds of volunteers who give of their time and talent during special religious programming and weekend events. Religious programming is also provided Sunday through Saturday for all major religious beliefs.

The Chaplaincy Department also provides spiritual wisdom for the inmates located in the Special Management Unit and Hanna City Work Camp. The senior chaplain, along with contractual chaplains and volunteers, work as a team to meet the spiritual needs of the inmates in these special programs. The inmates are provided the addresses of noted ministries who donate free Bibles and faith books. They can also obtain the addresses of ministries that provide free Bible correspondence courses.

For those who have attained their GED or high school diploma, challenges are provided through certain college level courses.

Leisure Time Services, in addition to providing inmates at the center the opportunity to participate in recreational activities, has also been instrumental in assisting in programs for the betterment of the community. Under the supervision of LTS, a series of billboards were produced in conjunction with the Canton Track Fund Project, the annual IRCC float was constructed and entered in the Canton Friendship Festival Parade, and over 6,200 pounds of produce was grown and donated to local food banks in Canton.

Special entertainment groups from the

outside have provided concerts and special programs for the inmate population with some of the highlights being performances by the Boxtops, Platters, the Support, The Artists of America variety show, and a special visit by Mother York. Additionally, athletic teams from outside the institution have participated in activities with the inmates at Illinois River Correctional Center. Additionally, activities for Black History Month, Hispanic Awareness Month and Native American Month have been expanded. A food drive for the needy has been planned involving inmates participating in the veteran's group.

The facilities themselves have seen changes began or completed in FY1994. A fire destroyed the gymnasium roof and damaged other contents of the building at Hanna City Work Camp in November. A new roof and floor along with painting inside and out were complete by late spring. These improvements provide increased lighting and sound suppression. Much needed resurfacing or upgrading of roads and parking lots were completed at the work camp along with groundbreaking for new water mains.

A pre-fab building at the work camp formerly used as office space was moved to the parent facility, upgraded and mounted on a concrete block foundation. With the cooperation of the school district, this move enabled two additional classrooms to be made available in the Academic/Vocational Education Building.

Construction began for a fourth housing unit at the parent facility in FY1994. The unit should be available in the spring of 1995, and will provide an additional 224 cells.

The Industries bakery expanded availability of products to more institutions and broadened their product line including made-to-order packaging capabilities in FY1994. The new line found customers at four Illinois Youth Centers. In total, the bakery had sales to 33 facilities with a 36% increase in production over last year.

Locally, Correctional Industries has helped the center project a positive image in the community through donations to worthwhile organizations and projects. Donations during the past year involved 39 different groups and projects totaling 546 dozen buns, 2,176 pounds of bread and 1,068 dozen and 876 pounds of cookies and pastries.

Public service is both a part of the par-

ent facility and the work camp mission. About 5,000 hours of labor have been provided to the public through various community projects and to other state agencies. Inmates from the parent facility walked nearly 125 miles of roadways for the Department of Transportation collecting over 900 bags of trash weighing in excess of 45,000 pounds.

In Canton, many projects involving the city and school district, the park district, Women's Crisis Center and the Canton Friendship Festival were aided by work crew efforts. Throughout the county, eight other communities were helped in tree and brush clean-up, trash pick-up, tree-planting, painting, demolition and mowing projects.

Public service maintenance projects are a part of the objectives of Hanna City Work Camp along with educational participation of all inmates. The camp continued to serve the Peoria and surrounding area. Set up, daily maintenance, minor construction and post clean-up duties were accomplished for numerous public events and celebrations including Steamboat Days, River City Classic, Heart of Illinois Fair, PACE (Peoria Area Community Events), Fourth of July Fireworks, River Front Celebration and several other volunteer programs.

Litter pick-up, removal of scrub trees, cutting weeds and brush, planting flowers, mowing and general maintenance for the Department of Transportation and the Peoria Beautification Program have been continuing programs along Interstates 74 and 474 since 1986.

Similar projects and traffic sign placement, road repairs, pouring concrete, washing vehicles, clearing drainage ditches, sweeping cinders and other projects have been accomplished in Bartonville, Hanna City, Limestone Township, Creve Coeur, Norwood, Farmington and Green Valley.

Special painting, maintenance, remodeling and renovation projects were accomplished for the Peoria Boys and Girls Club, Salvation Army, Farmington United Methodist Church, Bartonville Fire Department, Word of Faith Christian Center, Ingersoll Boys Camp and St. Bernard School.

Many hours were expended in maintenance projects and ongoing programs at Rice Lake, Sandridge State Forest, at the Air National Guard and for the Peoria Housing Authority. Used tires were loaded

for Illinois Correctional Industries at pick-up sites in Aledo, Macomb and Peoria.

Flood relief projects also continued in the past year involving clean-up in Niota and continued sandbagging due to water from underground rivers and lakes in the Havana and Bath areas.

Staff dedication helps the private sector through volunteer efforts requiring many hours of personal time and commitment.

Many staff are active participants in sports organizations for youth as managers, coaches, fundraisers, board members, officials and other important and time-consuming positions with Peoria and Tazewell Counties Boys and Girls Club, Hanna City Sportsman League, Limestone Soccer and Little Leagues, Canton Little Leagues, Little Giant Track Fund, YMCA, YWCA, Green Wings and Ducks Unlimited as well as various other sports groups.

Staff members serve as volunteer firemen, members of rescue squads, emergency medical teams, auxiliary and volunteer police group members and as CPR and First Aid instructors. Many are active board members of local and area churches, supervisors of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Brownie's, organizers and workers for Fulton County Playhouse, Canton Booster Club, Junior Women's Club, Altrusa International, Womens' Crisis Center, Canton Friendship Festival, American Heart Association, American Diabetes Association, Friends of Literacy, Upward Bound, Phoenix Business Awareness, 4-H, Peoria Area Community Events, United Way, KARE, Fulton County Alternative School, Peoria Heights Christmas Committee, Peoria Public Library Committee, American Cancer Society, Lupus Society, several county arts councils, DARE, PTA, Children's Shelter Hospital Auxiliary, Mental Health Crisis Hotline, National Audubon Society, Mentally Retarded Association, American Red Cross, Macomb Humane Society and many other worthwhile organizations.

Some staff are members of the American Legion, VFW, Elks Lodge, Moose Lodge, Rotary, Lions Club and other organizations with concentration in youth activities, public service and aid to handicapped or sight impaired individuals and others.

Several staff are school board members while one individual serves on the Board of Trustees of the local junior college. Some are members of U.S. Army Reserve, one serves as chief warrant officer for the U.S.

Marine Corps Reserve and one serves as coordinator for the Marine Reserve in their Toys for Tots program.

One member serves on the Canton City Council, two are ministers and another serves as president of the Canton Chamber of Commerce.

A captain coordinates an institutional food drive that donates many hundred pounds of non-perishables to local food banks.

The local chapter of AFSCME projects a positive image in the community through Christmas food drives for needy families and by holding an annual Christmas party with Santa distributing toys and goodies to needy children as well as conducting fund raisers for accident victims and those afflicted by disease or in poor health.

The medical director donates many hours to various community centers actively working toward providing drug and alcohol awareness education.

Illinois River CC staff continue to dedicate themselves to encouraging positive attitudes, programs and work opportunities for incarcerated residents. They are dedicated to averting aggression while preparing residents for adaptation to a socially acceptable level of development upon release, and to providing a safe and secure environment for inmates, staff and the community.

JACKSONVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1984

Capacity: 700

Minimum Security Males

Reaccredited: January, 1992

FY1994 Average Daily Population: 982

Average Age: 29

Average Annual Cost

Per Inmate: \$17,513

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 was originally constructed as a 500-bed correctional facility. However, on June 30, 1994, there were 800 inmates housed at the facility. This increase in the population continues to force double-bunking in all housing units.

In March, 1993, the Department's second boot camp was opened in Greene

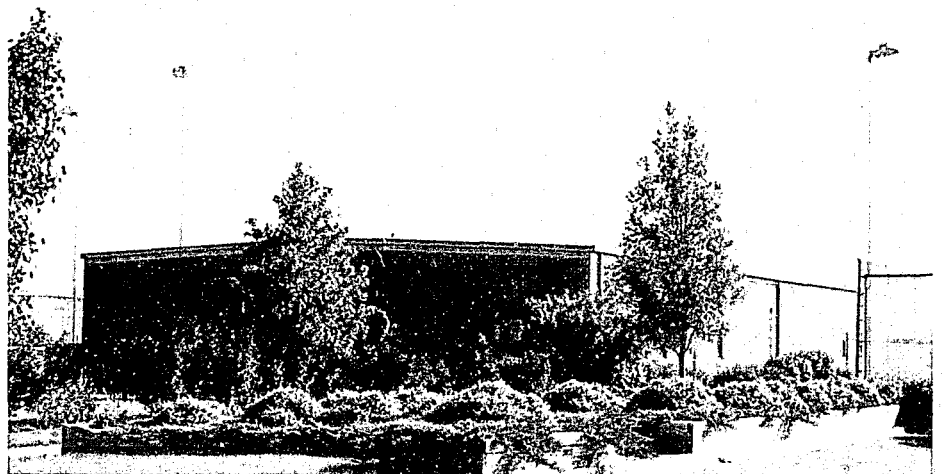
County between Roodhouse and White Hall on Route 267. The boot camp is administered by Jacksonville Correctional Center. The Greene County Impact Incarceration Program is a specialized program which strives to develop responsibility, self-esteem and a positive self-concept in participants while addressing the underlying issues that often lead to criminal behavior and substance abuse. For 120 days, each of the 200 inmates participate in military drill, hard labor details, physical training, basic education, substance abuse education and treatment and preparation for eventual release. Frequently, there are as many as 11 work crews of 10 inmates each working daily in the community on public service projects.

Substance abuse programs provide for the growing number in need of those services. In January, 1994, full-time programming was created and called Jacksonville New Beginnings. The program mission is to provide a full-time educational, supportive and therapeutic opportunity for inmates who need and desire treatment for substance abuse and related problems. The goal is to challenge past beliefs and behaviors and to assist individuals in developing a positive drug free lifestyle and comprehensive relapse prevention plan. A holistic health concept underlies the program which is designed to address physical, emotional, psychological and spiritual needs. Reading, written assignments, role plays, group discussion, other interactive activities, journalism, art therapy, individual and group counseling are used to assist individuals in increasing self awareness and personal growth.

At the end of FY1991, the PreStart program was implemented and continued throughout FY1994. All inmates nearing release are required to attend this 30 hour program which is designed to enhance job-seeking skills and self esteem, identify post release needs and provide strategies to assist inmates in returning to the community. Each inmate produces an Individual Development Plan which specifies practical, attainable goals for release.

The Positive Parenting Program has been funded by the Department of Children and Family Services since 1991. The program promotes the importance of family. The curriculum teaches inmates who have children the impact of parental behavior on children, the negative effects of alcohol and drug abuse on the household and the proper methods of dealing with their children in the face of their own frustrations, exhaustion or anger. The class addresses topics of pregnancy, pre-natal care, age-appropriate behavior in the child, discipline versus punishment, providing a safe environment for the child, interpersonal relationships in the family, the psychological development of the child, and what constitutes child abuse and neglect and the conditions that foster such destructive behavior.

Educational programs are provided by School District 428 and MacMurray College. Eight hundred ninety students were served with an average of 178 students served per month. Of those, 147 received GED certificates. Thirty-two students received certificates in vocational programs including building maintenance, data processing, horticulture, mechanical



drafting and math technology. In addition, eight associate degrees and two bachelor degrees were awarded.

From places like Niota, Marblehead, and the 54 mile-long Sny Levee on the Mississippi River to Nutwood, Hardin, Hartwell and the Big Swan Levee on the Illinois River, the flood of 1993 saw many staff and inmate volunteers working to save communities, farms and homes. Work crews were dispatched from the Greene County boot camp and Jacksonville Correctional Center by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and worked night and day to fight the flood. Crews worked from the beginning of July to the middle of September. In the meantime, inmates who did not go out on work crews, volunteered to fill sandbags in the sally port area at the prison. Also, many staff and their families volunteered on evenings and weekends filling sand bags and completing other work toward the flood relief effort. After the flood waters receded sufficiently, the clean-up work began. Work crews were again dispatched to the flood affected areas throughout west-central Illinois from the fall of 1993 through the summer of 1994.

Inmate public service work crews were also involved in many other worthwhile community projects throughout the greater Springfield, Greene County and Jacksonville areas. For example, assistance was provided for festivals and events including the Springfield Air Rendezvous, Aalsey Burgoo, Aalsey Homecoming, Auburn Memorial Day Picnic, Bluffs Burgoo, Chapin Big Country Days, Chatham Sweet Corn Festival, Cruise Night in Jacksonville, Franklin Burgoo, Morgan County Fair, Murrayville Burgoo, Pike County Fair, Prairie Land Heritage Museum, Sangamon County Fair and Winchester Burgoo.

Crews were provided to the City of Jacksonville, Jacksonville Area Chamber of Commerce as well as daily crews to the villages of Roodhouse and White Hall.

Many staff help community organizations and provide other volunteer services throughout the year. They are involved in various youth programs that range from pre-school activities to those of college age. 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 and sports booster clubs.

One employee serves as an interpreter for the hearing impaired while another volunteers at a children's hospital.

JOLIET CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1860
Capacity: 761
Maximum Security Males
Reaccredited: September, 1993
FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,192
Average Age: 28
Average Annual Cost
Per Inmate: \$22,898

During the past year, Joliet Correctional Center was reaccredited by the American Correctional Association. Joliet was initially accredited by the ACA in 1982. This has been a major accomplishment considering the facility is more than 130 years old.

The facility has undergone extensive renovation work in the West Cellhouse. Significant renovations also took place in the Honor Dorm.

The Joliet Correctional Center also serves as the Reception and Classification Center for the northern portion of the state. The past fiscal year saw a continuation of the large numbers of inmates coming into the system. A total of 20,907 new admissions were recorded.

Educational and vocational programming is an essential aspect of the activities available to the inmates at Joliet. A total of 38 inmates received GED certificates, there were two bachelor degrees awarded as well as four associate degrees. A total of 13 inmates received vocational certificates.

Joliet maintains an excellent Correctional Industries program, allowing inmates to learn valuable trade skills and work habits. Inmates are used in a data entry program, mattress fabrication, as well as sheets and pillow case production. The dry cleaning plant provides a valuable service to the staff of numerous correctional facilities. A total of 85 inmates are involved in Correctional Industries programs.

Spiritual guidance is offered to all inmates from two full time chaplains, as well as numerous volunteer chaplains. The inmate population is encouraged to participate in the Alcoholics Anonymous program. The institution also offers a Substance Abuse Treatment program and had more than 300 inmates complete the PreStart program. The PreStart program has proven to be a valuable tool in preparing inmates for the reintegration back into society upon release.

Joliet, along with other facilities, has provided an invaluable manpower resource for the Illinois Department of Transportation. Each day the prison provides 10 inmates who clean litter from various expressways in the metropolitan Chicago area.

This past year Joliet CC had a number of staff who were recognized for their volunteer efforts in the community. This dedication and involvement was recognized through Brenda Edgar's "Reach Out" Award program. Recipients were Correctional Counselors Glenn Jackson, Mary Sigler, and Warden Keith Cooper.

Correctional Officer James Kimble was selected as the Correctional Officer of the



Year at Joliet CC. Officer Kimble was selected based upon his excellent work record. Kimble was also cited for the professionalism he exhibited during a fire in the West Segregation Unit in February.

Lieutenant Leonard Garbs, Jr. was selected as the Employee of the Year at Joliet. Garbs was cited for his excellent work in segregation. Garbs ensured that the units were maintained in an orderly fashion and inmates were provided with all basic services.

LINCOLN CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1984

Capacity: 558

Minimum Security Males

Accredited: January, 1992

FY1994 Average Daily Population: 854

Average Age: 31

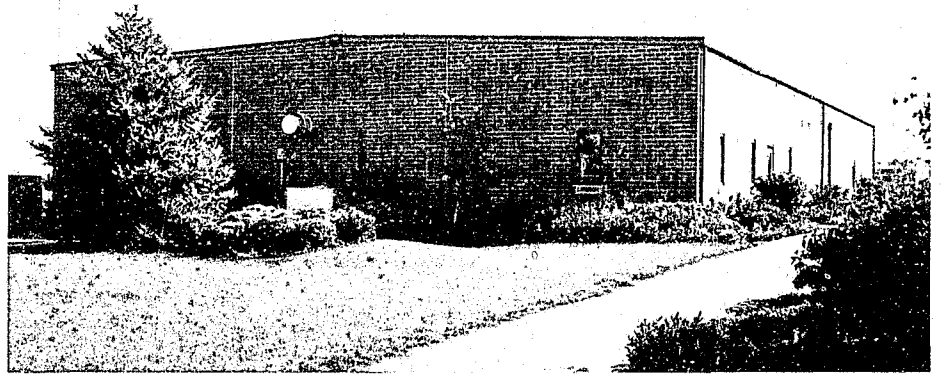
Average Annual Cost

Per Inmate: \$18,986

The Lincoln Correctional Center and the Springfield Work Camp are involved in numerous community work assignments and other projects. Work crews from these institutions have provided help to the Springfield Boys and Girls Club, Little Flower Heritage Days, Friends of Lincoln Book Sale, Knights of Columbus, City of Springfield, Chatham American Legion, Knights of Columbus, Springfield Area Arts Council, Ethnic Festival, American Cancer Society, Rail Annual Golf Classic, Riverton Fall Festival, Crimestoppers of Sangamon and Menard Counties, Sangamon County Highway Department, Macon County Fair, American Red Cross, Lincoln Park District, City of Lincoln, Railsplitter State Park, Postville Courthouse 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 along with loading trucks.

The staff of Lincoln Correctional Center volunteer within the community in many ways. They volunteer at various nursing homes helping with senior citizens at churches and other community organizations including the Masonic Lodge and Shrine, Farm Bureau, YMCA Soccer coach, Cub Scouts, 4-H, Jaycees, Boy Scouts, baseball and basketball coaching, coordi-



nating the annual Lincoln fireworks display, Eagles Fraternal Order Auxiliary, American Business Women, local fire and rescue squads, Alpha Phi Omega, village boards and community youth groups.

LOGAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1977

Capacity: 826

Medium Security Males and Females

Reaccredited: August, 1992

FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,093

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost

Per Inmate: \$16,498

Logan Correctional Center is located in Lincoln. It is one of two coed institutions operated by the agency.

Participation in the ABE/GED program increased to approximately 1,200 with 116 certificates earned in FY1994. This is the first time in the history of the prison that the number of GED graduates exceeded 100 inmates. The major changes this past year were the formation of five new education classes for female inmates, one new evening ABE class and the opening of an English as a second language section for women. These changes were made possible because an additional staff member was added and the morning and afternoon schedule was reorganized. Because of an increasing female population, the ABE and GED school added two complete sessions. The morning three hours is entirely for the female population and the afternoon session for the male inmates.

In addition to the annual graduation, a "mini-graduation" is held after each GED



testing. Approximately 30 inmates participate in each celebration and ceremony. Also, dictionaries and certificates are presented to each inmate who completes the ABE program and individual photos are taken by the commercial art and photography class.

MacMurray College served approximately 550 students at the facility in a variety of programs during FY1994, with 420 earning college credit. A total of 68 vocational certificates were awarded, 13 associate in applied science (vocational) degrees, nine associate of general studies degrees and one bachelor of general studies degree.

A vocational program in data processing has greatly enhanced the variety and range of the occupational programming. In 1994, the college expanded programs by offering a cooperative work training class and an academic development program for students on the college waiting list.

Logan CC was the first institution to start the Project Connect program, which began in December, 1993. This five week life skills course offered 130 inmates parenting, consumer and employment information immediately prior to PreStart program enrollment. Both school district and statewide Project Connect personnel have acknowledged the quality of this program at Logan.

There are 27 staff directly involved in Logan CC's PreStart program, including the warden, both assistant wardens, chaplains, teachers, counselors, psychologist and correctional officers. Classes have been visited by other staff members as well as PreStart presenters from other facilities.

Three new programs were developed which increased the effectiveness of clinical services this year. Programs added were Gateway Substance Abuse Treatment, the Step Parenting Program, and a domestic violence group. Substance abuse treatment through Gateway Foundation was offered to male inmates, with expansion planned for a female population program. It currently serves 40 men and is a full-time assignment. The parenting program is based on a nationally recognized curriculum. This program and the domestic violence group are attended primarily by female inmates, but male inmates are not excluded.

Approximately 220 inmates participated in the Twelfth Annual Career Day. For the first time the career day was held at five

sites across the facility. Speakers directed their remarks in many instances to specific classes. ABE and GED remained together in the Program Center, MacMurray College students had a specific program, inmates in general population met in the library and both gyms were open to all for a general lecture and individual career representatives.

Some of the special programs held throughout the year include the Latino, African-American and Women's History month celebrations and a special Mother's Day party. This year, the Women's History Month activities had weekly presentations and a panel of women executives spoke to inmates about job possibilities. Another new activity was the Women's Health Fair which included a dentist, nurse and other health providers. Near Mother's Day, a party was held for the inmates and their children. A flower was presented to each inmate mother and prizes to the children. A meal was served to everyone by the MacMurray College cooking class. Lutheran Social Services helped with arranging the children's visits.

Logan's activities are enhanced by an exceptional culinary arts program under the auspices of MacMurray College Instructor Tammy Smith. The students in her class prepare meals for PreStart graduation twice a month, luncheons for special activities such as the African-American Month committee, Latino Fest, Mother's Day, Secretary's Day and other special committees. In addition, the class has hosted luncheons for outside visitors including a group from Russia and the former Soviet Union and the Department's Adult Advisory Board.

In December, 1993, a corrections leisure activities specialist was hired to supervise the LTS programs at both Lincoln and Logan Correctional Centers. LTS offers many special programs in addition to volleyball, basketball, softball, soccer, weightlifting, football and running. Bingo has always been a popular program at Logan and is offered to every inmate at least once per month. Logan maintains three bands and each are offered the opportunity to perform for the general population throughout the year during holidays and at picnics.

The art program offers both male and female inmates instruction in drawing, water color painting and acrylic painting. Other programs offered include floor hockey, pool tournaments, card tourna-

ments, activities for inmates age 35 and older and various art contests, bodybuilding and weightlifting competitions.

During many of the programs, inmate officials are used. These individuals attend officiating and rule interpretation clinics prior to the season to ensure they are confident in their abilities to perform well.

With the increase in the female population, LTS has added various programs for this population including cross-stitch, toning class and a female run/walk program. Participation in these programs is increasing steadily.

The Maintenance Department projects this year included changing the location of the tactical equipment room which required construction of a wall in a hallway, building display cabinets and renovating an area to be used as an employee commissary, constructing cabinets to be used in the command center for emergency situations and constructing a wall of block and plexiglas for a classroom. The shooting range was rebuilt which involved the moving of thousands of tons of dirt to the berms to raise the height to a safer level. Solid ceilings were installed in Housing Units One and Four to provide better security and energy savings. Work provided for the new tire recycling building included foundations, cement loading pads, electrical service and plumbing.

Improvements made in the Dietary Department include a new dishwasher at a cost of approximately \$50,000. This was a much needed piece of equipment and has greatly improved the operation in the kitchen. Three fryers were given to Logan and are now in service after being repaired. This has made an improvement in meals by allowing the kitchen to prepare fried chicken, fried fish and french fried potatoes.

Officer Michael Robinson was named 1994 Correctional Officer of the Year for Logan Correctional Center. Officer Robinson was recognized for his initiative, dedication and professionalism. Correctional Officer Bill Huskins was selected as Employee of the Year for his effectiveness, expertise and patience as a training instructor as well as his overall positive attitude in the completion of his assignments.

More than 70 individuals volunteer on a regular basis at Logan. They assist in activities such as school, religious services, Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, women's groups, PreStart training and

crafts programs. One volunteer received a community "Golden Apple Award" for outstanding service. Within two years he gave 3,540 hours to tutoring inmates with Project Read.

Approximately 4,000 staff hours and 14,000 inmate hours were logged by outside work crews working for the state and not-for-profit organizations. Some of these groups included Community Child Care of Sangamon County, the Springfield Housing Authority, Catholic Charities, Illinois National Guard camps, New Salem State Park, various schools, the City of Lincoln, Lincoln Youth Center, Oasis Senior Center and the Illinois Department of Transportation.

Six Logan employees received "Reach Out" Awards from First Lady Brenda Edgar for their volunteer work with organizations such as Boy Scouts, youth sports activities, Jaycees projects, Rainbow Girls and participating in flood clean up projects. In addition, many of the staff at Logan continue to volunteer their services to their communities through their churches and organizations such as YMCA, Girls and Boys Club, Rape Crisis Center and as coaches for young people and with the DARE Program. Construction Occupations Instructor, Morris Akers, was honored by the Lincoln Youth Center Board, not only for the work his students did on a community project, but also for his own volunteer efforts in the construction of the City Teen Center in Lincoln.

MENARD CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1878
Capacity: 1,460
Maximum Security Males
Reaccredited: August, 1992
FY1994 Average Daily Population: 2,458
Average Age: 31
Average Annual Cost
Per Inmate: \$16,340

The Menard Correctional Center was established in Chester on the banks of the Mississippi River in 1878. It is the second oldest penal institution in the state of Illinois and is the state's largest maximum security prison. Menard was originally built to house 1,581 adult male felons. However, recent population increases have pushed the population at the prison to nearly 2,550. Entering the spring of 1993, little did the staff and inmates of the

Menard Correctional Center realize that the year would be one they would never forget.

During the spring and summer months of 1993, the Mississippi River flooded to record levels all across the Midwest. In FY1994, Menard experienced some minor inconveniences due to the river being over flood stage. Because many acres of farmland were under water, some crop sowing had to be suspended. For a short period of time alternate employee and visitor parking arrangements were made due to water on the north and south parking lots. The river crested with minimal problems encountered.

However, in mid-July, the Mississippi River again began to rise rapidly, exceeding the flood stage level of 27 feet with a crest of 49.69 feet on August 7, 1993. The situation was critical and emergency measures had to be implemented and evacuation plans developed.

In many areas normal operations of the facility were disrupted. Some housing units had to be evacuated due to the high water. It was necessary to relocate inmates from the lower galleries of the North and South Cellhouses. Inmates were transferred from several galleries in the East and West Cellhouses to alternate housing in the Chapel under a dormitory-type setting, in order to make room for the North Cellhouse inmates (Segregation and Protective Custody). Some inmates were also temporarily housed in the Reception and Classification Unit, as well as the Health Care Unit.

The Farm Dormitory was evacuated on July 9, 1993, and 27 inmates relocated to

the Multiple Security Unit. At this point, no inmates were being processed through the Reception and Classification Unit and Menard was not accepting transfers. In order to provide adequate housing, Menard decreased its inmate population from a count of 2,454 to 2,174. On July 19, 1993, the institution was placed on emergency lockdown due to the critical situation.

On August 5, 1993, the water reached a level where the main power sources to the North and South Cellhouses had to be shut off. Emergency generators provided gallery lighting and fans for ventilation. For a short time, water service was lost and inmates had to be taken to portable toilets which were placed outside the housing units. Showers were not available for several days. Bottled water was passed out and ice brought in from outside the facility. Due to the loss of the Electric Eye (Menard's main gatehouse) visitation privileges were suspended for a short time until another entry could be made by removing a portion of the outer perimeter structure and constructing what is now known as Gate Two. When visitation resumed, the visiting area was set up in the Multi-Purpose Building until the water receded.

In addition to evacuation of several housing units, many work sites had to be moved to new locations. This included the bottom floor of the Administration Building, the site of the newly remodeled Chief of Security/Captains Office Complex, roll call room and the adjustment committee, and Bureau of Identification Office. The outside mainte-



nance and garage areas were also flooded.

Cottages occupied by Menard employees were flooded and their families had to find alternate housing. Menard's greenhouse was destroyed. The US Post Office had to be evacuated and temporary postal services set up on the first floor of the Administration Building.

Due to the flooding, farm land on prison property totalling 644 acres could not be planted with any agricultural crops for the entire 1993 growing season. In addition, the flood destroyed 50 acres of wheat on the prison farm.

Parking lots for Menard employees and visitors were completely under water and employees had to be bused to work from alternate parking sites north of the prison on a vacant lot adjacent to a small shopping complex near the Multiple Security Unit.

Platforms were built so that employees would not have to walk through water which almost completely covered the main street of the prison complex. The Water Filtration Plant was saved by the construction of levees and round-the-clock pumping of the flood waters. Levees were also constructed to allow emergency vehicles to gain access the institution. Emergency telephone service was installed to replace water damaged lines.

Maintenance crews worked around the clock. Inmates assisted in filling sandbags. Security staff provided 24 hour-a-day transportation for employees to and from the alternate parking areas. Health care services remained consistent and uninterrupted. Dietary provided three meals per day and a mid-morning, mid-afternoon and evening snack.

Tetanus shots were provided for those employees and inmates working in flood waters. Latex gloves, protective equipment and clean-up kits were provided. The Red Cross, National Guard and Coast Guard provided valuable support services. The Illinois Department of Transportation delivered 11,277 tons of rock used in building levees in key areas.

One month after the river receded, a massive clean-up effort was continuing. It was estimated that over \$1 million would be needed to repair, rebuild and clean up the prison. The majority of the expense was necessary to repair damage at the Water Filtration Plant.

MENARD PSYCHIATRIC CENTER

Opened: 1970
Capacity: 315
Maximum Security Males
Reaccredited: August, 1992
FY1994 Average Daily Population: 402
Average Age: 35
Average Annual Cost
Per Inmate: \$21,136

The Menard Psychiatric Center is located one mile northwest of Chester in Randolph County. 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 a Sexually Dangerous Person. The institution has a long history dating back to the late 1870's when the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities of the State of Illinois were faced with the need for an appropriate facility to house and treat inmates in need of mental health services. The commission realized neither a hospital setting or the ordinary prison unit was a proper place for these inmates.

In May, 1879, the Thirty-First General Assembly of Illinois authorized the Illinois Southern Penitentiary at Chester to build an addition to the prison to house mentally ill offenders. Ten years later, legislation was passed to create a separate and distinct institution for "insane convicts." The facility would relieve the state mental asylums from the burden of insane convicts. In November, 1891, the first inmate patients were admitted to the newly built Illinois Asylum for the Insane Criminal located at Chester. The new facility engaged immediate criticisms of inadequacy in treatment and overcrowding.

In 1936, a newly created Psychiatric Division was built at the site now known as the Menard Psychiatric Center, and charged with the responsibility of housing and treating inmates in need of mental health services. In 1970, the facility was reorganized through recommendations from a Governor's Task Force, which separated the Menard Psychiatric Center from the Menard Correctional Center creating an autonomous institution. The reorganized facility was funded for upgrading of treatment and custody services.

Today, the primary purpose of the Menard Psychiatric Center is to provide quality psychiatric treatment and custody

to adult male inmates who have been diagnosed in need of the specialized services available at the facility. The program is overseen and managed by qualified mental health professionals, and programs are provided by trained and qualified treatment and custody staff.

During FY1994, the institution experienced the effects of the overcrowding of the corrections system with the daily average population increasing significantly to over 400. In turn, the institution has been given appropriate budgetary resources to maintain services in line with the goals and objectives of the facility.

Funding for several major program and operational projects have been committed for FY1994 and into FY1995.

During FY1994, the institution completed projects to address compliance with life safety codes and to upgrade the physical plant including replacement of roofs in the cellhouse and warehouse units, replaced hot and cold water supply and steam lines, addition of sprinkler systems and upgrading food service equipment. These physical plant improvements ensured that standards for operation of the facility fully complied with life safety codes and American Correctional Association standards.

Several new programs were implemented including the establishment of a living skills educational lab to aid in training inmates to be self sufficient in consumer safety and social needs prior to release to the community. This program serves well in conjunction with the mandatory educational and pre-release programs already provided by the institution.

During the year, the Education Department continued to address the needs of inmates who lacked basic adult education skills. One hundred and thirty nine inmates were tested during intake evaluations. Of those tested, 42 scored below the required sixth grade level in math and reading. Those inmates who scored below the sixth grade reading and math levels were required to participate in mandatory education programs designed to bring their skills up to acceptable levels. Students who complete the adult basic education programs are encouraged and guided to study for completion of a GED in lieu of their high school diploma.

Inmates are offered a diversified program of psychiatric, clinical, educational and social services. Treatment consists of routine psychiatric and psychological eval-

uations. Treatment plans are devised for each inmate. Appropriate referrals are made to enroll the inmate in educational, vocational and clinical services to meet treatment needs.

During FY1994 the institution completed an Americans with Disabilities Act survey to evaluate the institutions physical ability to accommodate physically challenged inmates, staff and visitors. The survey was completed and a plan of action has been developed to make capital improvements. These improvements will culminate in the construction of additional cells to house disabled inmates and physical improvements providing accessibility to living and program units. The project will improve the accessibility of the facility and ensure full compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The physical and programmatic improvements are a continued effort by the Department to provide quality and effective treatment of the mentally ill offender in an efficient manner. One of the richest resources available to the Menard Psychiatric Center is the diversified staff and volunteers who serve at the facility. During the past fiscal year, approximately 230 volunteers contributed over 1,500 hours of volunteer services in support of institutional programs. A large portion of these volunteer services involved citizen involvement through educational, chaplaincy and recreation programs. These programs are an integral part of the overall treatment services provided to inmates housed at the Menard Psychiatric Center.

PONTIAC CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1871
Capacity: 1,258
Maximum Security Males
Reaccredited: August, 1992
FY1994 Average Daily Population: 2,101
Average Age: 31
Average Annual Cost
Per Inmate: \$18,326

The Pontiac Correctional Center is one of two adult correctional facilities located in Livingston County and was originally built as a boys reformatory. In 1933, the institution 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 facility was renamed the Pontiac Correctional Center.

The inmate population has continued to increase. The daily population is well above rated capacity. As in past years, the Protective Custody and Segregation Units have struggled to deal with crowded conditions. During FY1994, it was necessary to convert one general population gallery to protective custody to accommodate the increased number of protective custody placements.

A number of physical improvements were made during FY1994. Electrical service was upgraded in the residential cottages and a fiber optic cable system was installed for computer systems throughout the facility. In May, 1994, a fire destroyed a recreational building on the Medium Security Unit (MSU). Temporary arrangements have been made to meet operational needs while the Capital Development Board considers construction of a new building.

Approximately 1,200 new beds have been purchased and installed in the maximum-security cellhouses. These new beds are stronger and reduce inmate opportunities for making and hiding homemade weapons.

The MSU has made a number of planned improvements including a patio area to expand the inmate visitation area. New washers and dryers have been placed in the dormitories and landscaping projects have improved the overall appearance of the grounds area.

During FY1994, the MSU re-established a highway work crew which picked up more than 475 bags of roadside garbage during the work season. Inmate work crews provided other community services

including exterior painting of the Fairbury Fair Grounds and growing pumpkins for donation to a local Jaycee chapter. Additionally, numerous small projects and procedures were initiated in various areas of the MSU to further improve security, sanitation, and day-to-day operations.

In response to inmate incidents and security related issues, the Pontiac Correctional Center was placed on dead-lock on occasion during FY1994. Despite this interruption of normal operations, programmatic activities continued. Instructors for MacMurray College courses began videotaping segments of their classes during deadlocks so that the classes could be shown on closed-circuit television to students confined to their cells. The addition of computer and law clerk classes has been very popular with students.

School District 428 had a high rate of success with the students enrolled in the mandatory academic programs. Many of the mandatory students have continued their education beyond required levels of achievement. During FY1994, 1,081 students were served by the Education Department while 47 earned GED's, nine earned their vocational certificates from School District 428 and 16 earned vocational certificates from MacMurray College. Sixteen inmates received their associate of arts degree from MacMurray College and three inmates received a bachelors of art degree.

The Chaplaincy Department processed over 100 applications for citizen volunteers and conducted training for those who became involved. A Volunteer Appreciation Day was held on April 23,



1994, for many of the regular volunteers for this facility. The Chaplaincy Department was active in other areas as well including the processing of over 200 marriage applications and performance of 80 marriages. The chaplains also coordinated the Easter and Christmas card distribution and the Salvation Army Toy Lift. This year, chaplaincy staff held three different multi-day seminars at the Medium Security Unit.

Virtually all clinical services staff are now involved in the Family Services Program which assists inmates in maintaining positive parent/child relationships. Substance abuse treatment and education is also available for those inmates who admit substance abuse histories. Also, several modifications were made in evaluation procedures to assess potential aggressiveness of inmates and determine housing placements.

In the Health Care Unit, more emphasis has been placed on patient education in dental, sick call, clinics and mental health needs. Staff have had more educational opportunities through attendance at seminars and by using purchased materials. A nurse health educator has improved the services in High Risk Illness Clinics where pre and post test counseling is done for inmates treated for HIV infection.

Correctional Industries expanded their production of reflective decals for police and government vehicles. They manufactured and installed decals on 95 cars, 11 support vehicles and a bus. The program has served well over 100 police agencies and is growing in popularity.

The Leisure Time Activities Unit expanded holiday athletic events to include both the maximum and medium security facilities. The membership of the Jaycees organization was expanded to 55 inmates due to an overall increase in the population.

Computer services for staff were expanded with the addition of 19 personal computers at various work stations. A fiber optics network was installed, making it possible for the facility to communicate with existing statewide computer operations. The Training Department is now able to communicate with the agency Training Academy and schedule staff for various courses. This expansion has greatly enhanced the technical capabilities of this facility.

ROBINSON CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1991
Capacity: 600
Minimum Security Males
Accredited: January, 1992
FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,003
Average Age: 30
Average Annual Cost
Per Inmate: \$13,735

Robinson Correctional Center is a minimum security facility located in Crawford County one mile north of Robinson and approximately seven miles from the Indiana border. The rated capacity of this facility is 600. However, during FY1994, the population reached as high as 1,080. At the end of FY1994, staff count is at 291, including six captains, 13 lieutenants, 12 sergeants and 183 correctional officers.

Inmate transfer trends for this facility during the fourth quarter of FY1994 reflect a substantial increase compared to the same period in FY1993. Inmates transferred into the facility during the fourth quarter of FY1994 rose to 653, an increase of 19% from FY1993. Inmate transfers out during the fourth quarter of FY1994 totalled 581 as compared to 540 in FY1993, an increase of 7.5%. Total movement reflects a 13.3% increase.

A positive result produced by the increase in population and movement has been an increased effort by staff to use their skills more efficiently and to become more innovative and look for new solutions in order to meet objectives.

During FY1994, School District 428 provided adult basic education services to 298 inmates with 87 inmates completing the ABE program. Additionally, GED services were provided to 388 inmates with 112 inmates receiving their GED certificates. In February, 1994, an additional ABE instructor was hired permitting evening classes to be offered.

A special program worth mentioning is Project FUTURE, which involves inmates and their families in the visiting room. Project FUTURE stands for Families United Together - Ultimate Reading Experience. The program takes place on a weekly basis with inmates and their families learning literacy and parenting skills. Forty six inmate families participated in this program during FY1994. Project FUTURE is a direct result of community involvement with the Robinson Library with library personnel providing weekly instruction.

Lincoln Trail College provided vocational programming for 225 inmates, and baccalaureate classes were provided to 281 inmates. Lincoln Trail College awarded five associate degrees and 37 college vocational certificates during FY1994. A total of 30 academic courses were offered during this fiscal year.

Additional vocational classes in floor care maintenance, parenting, and marriage and family planning have been incorporated into the college curriculum.

The Clinical Services Department has expanded its parenting program with four counselors trained in the instruction of parenting classes. A total of 48 inmates received certificates from parenting classes



in FY1994, with a commitment to expand the parenting program during FY1995. The substance abuse treatment program was moved from Housing Unit Two to Housing Unit One during FY1994 with approximately 85 inmates receiving daily services.

On January 14, 1994, an orientation dormitory was established in Housing Unit Two. While the orientation process has always been an integral part of programming, this unit gives orientation the attention it deserves focusing on explaining inmate expectations, as well as an organized approach to provide programming assistance as inmates plan their participation at the facility.

On April 20, 1994, the Third Annual Volunteer Luncheon was held with a total of 60 volunteers receiving recognition for their contributions to substance abuse counseling, educational tutors and chaplaincy volunteers.

The Leisure Time Services Department has increased its activities in the area of community involvement. Sports officiating has expanded to include soccer, Babe Ruth baseball and high school baseball. Inmate choral groups continue to perform for both church and civic events. Additionally, the art program provided Christmas decorations for the local courthouse lawn and plans to expand this program.

Robinson Correctional Center held its second annual golf outing in August, with proceeds of \$2,000 being donated to Cra-Wa-La. This organization provides youth intervention services in Crawford, Wabash and Lawrence counties.

Due to the increase in inmate population, the dietary service is currently serving 72,000 to 75,000 meals a month. Dietary brought on one new staff member in FY1994.

The Dietary Department in conjunction with the Health Care Unit, conducted a diabetic education clinic and addressed the Alcoholics Anonymous group concerning the effects of substance abuse and nutrition.

Dietary also put into service a stand alone computer for inventory control, dietetic survey documentation and menu control/generation. A change in serving milk from individual cartons to bulk and self serve has resulted in financial savings and reduced waste. A FACTS system was installed in dietary which records the number of inmate meals served. Because of the need for hot food storage, a heated

food storage cabinet was put in service.

Dietary implemented a new inmate work schedule that allows for inmate workers to be present during production and service time. A cleaning program was implemented in dietary which resulted in an exceptionally clean and sanitary Dietary Department.

The Maintenance Department completed the installation of ladders to all top beds in all living units. Wiring and the installation was completed for the FACTS system at the inmate commissary and dietary.

Maintenance completed the erection of a greenhouse and the installation of heat and water utilities for the structure.

A washer and dryer was installed in the Dietary Department so they could do their own laundry, including jumpsuits worn by the inmate dietary workers.

Equipment purchases for security included a public address system for Tower Five in the recreation yard and protective vests for the SERT team.

The public work crew continues to serve the community with work projects. Projects served by the work detail are city parks, Village of Hutsonville, Village of Palestine, Village of Oblong, community schools, Robinson and Palestine Cemeteries, Palestine Chamber of Commerce and the Robinson Chamber of Commerce.

Joint efforts between the Security Department and Maintenance Department in the production of vegetables in Robinson Correctional Center gardens provided tomatoes, green beans, and peppers for use in inmate meals.

A weapon free environment committee was put into place consisting of security staff, program staff and operations staff for the purpose of reducing the availability of materials for weapons. This committee additionally addressed the control of materials for the production of homemade liquor or "hooch."

The Robinson Correctional Center Training Department also became involved in the community. Crawford Memorial Hospital requested and received training in cultural diversity. This instruction was delivered to Crawford Memorial Hospital staff at the hospital and positive feedback was received from hospital staff concerning this training. A positive atmosphere between Crawford Memorial Hospital staff and inmate population who are sent to the hospital for treatment was

encouraged as a result of this training.

Special training concerning sexual harassment, staff/inmate relations, cultural diversity and hostage situations was presented to Robinson Correctional Center staff.

Robinson Correctional Center staff who have regular contact with inmates received first aid training during FY1994.

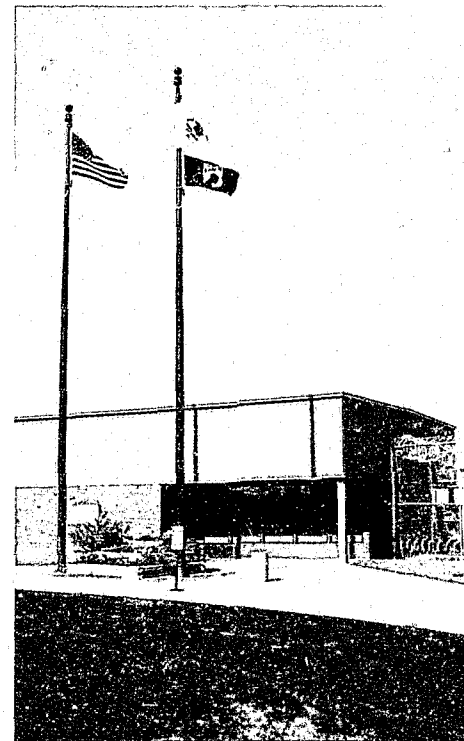
The Training Department coordinated the use of the RCC firing range with the Paris Work Camp and Danville Correctional Center.

The institutional barber shop supervisor and the Health Care Unit coordinated a educational class for inmate population on the subject of tuberculosis and various methods to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

During FY1994, 10 Robinson CC employees received First Lady Brenda Edgar's "Reach Out" Award.

SHAWNEE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1984
Rated Capacity: 1,046
Medium Security Males
Reaccredited: August, 1992
FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,579
Average Age of Inmates: 30
Average Annual Cost
Per Inmate: \$12,958



The Shawnee Correctional Center, located adjacent to the Vienna Correctional Center, was opened in 1984. The facility is seven miles east of Vienna. 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 current population at the main facility is 1,600. The work camp confines 175 inmates for a total population of 1,775 at both facilities.

The facility has experienced the effects of prison crowding since FY1989. The institution was required to make available additional beds by double ceiling. As a result of the crowding concerns, the facility has concentrated on the expansion of meaningful work assignments and program offerings available to inmates.

The recreation department provides inmates the opportunity to participate in intramural activities which include softball, basketball, soccer, volleyball, and flag football. Advanced skilled varsity programs are also offered. Inmate arts and crafts programs provide for marketing of inmate products to the public in the visiting room. There are five institutional musical bands within the music program, which provide entertainment to the general population. An "Over 35" program is included in the activities available to older inmates. All recreational programs have been expanded to provide meaningful leisure time activities to the increasing inmate population.

The institution regularly schedules two inmate family picnics each summer, providing picnic meals and yard entertainment for inmates and their families.

The 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 seven years of the drive have resulted in donation of over 30 tons of food, valued at approximately \$19,000 to the needy just prior to Christmas.

The Hardin County Work Camp has, through community work programs, provided a variety of public services. Inmate work crews regularly assist in areas such as cleaning/clearing and restoring cemeteries, building and maintaining hiking trails through state and federal parks and recreation areas. Other work includes picking up trash and litter in communities, along roadways and parks, mowing grass,

trimming weeds on public properties and removal of snow and ice from sidewalks and roadways during winter. The facility has been publicly recognized for these community service efforts.

The work camp routinely assists local communities in preparation and clean-up for local celebrations and public events held annually in the community. Work camp crews also assist Southeastern Illinois College in clean-up efforts.

The community involvement of staff is diverse. Dozens of staff are involved in youth sports activities, including youth softball, baseball, soccer, volleyball, hunting and t-ball. Staff are also provide volunteer work for 4-H activities, Christian youth movements, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Special Olympics, Sunday school and church activities, school boards, bicycling, foster parenting, National Guard and reserve duties, volunteer firefighting, volunteer emergency services, 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. Several Shawnee staff have been recognized for their community involvement with a Reach Out Award from First Lady Brenda Edgar.

The Correctional Industries program at the Shawnee Correctional Center currently has 60 inmates assigned on one shift. These inmates, under staff supervision, engage in the development and manufacturing of precision sheet metal products. The program faces the challenge of providing metal institutional furniture for the Department of Corrections in its current period of dramatic growth. Additionally, the Correctional Industries program at the prison is involved in developing new products.

Shawnee staff and inmates are currently involved in the development and manufacturing of a complete line of lockers. Products of this nature appeal to markets within corrections as well as many other approved markets, which will improve and stabilize production for the plant.

Shawnee Correctional Center Industries remains a trend setter in Illinois Correctional Industries (ICI). Products are created according to an in-house material resource planning program. With this system, product components are manufactured then 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 manufacturing process. The system has allowed Shawnee to meet customer demands with quality products and prompt delivery.

Shawnee also makes items that become raw materials for other correctional industries around the state. Some of those products include aluminum sign blanks and bed frames and specialty hardware for furniture plants. Specially built processing fixtures, equipment and parts are made for other Illinois Correctional Industries shops as well as for the Shawnee metal furniture plant.

The Education Department continues to coordinate and update the PreStart program. This program is a requirement for all inmates prior to 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.

The Clinical Services Department provides individual counseling to those demonstrating an acute need. The institutional psychologist conducts individual counseling for inmates experiencing a personal crisis. Population increases and the absence of increased clinical staffing are creating a concern for future program expansion in this area.

The Education Department continues to provide programming and services to inmates. Due to an increase in inmate population and a decrease in staff available, the number of inmates served has decreased. During 1994, 48 inmates passed the GED test. On three different test dates, 100% of inmates tested passed the exam at the Hardin County Work Camp. At the Shawnee Correctional Center, 100% of the inmates passed on one test date.

As a result of the department's mandatory minimum literacy requirements, inmates on waiting lists for adult basic education reached a total of 238 during the year. This backlog has created an additional concern. The number of inmates on waiting lists for voluntary instruction in GED and vocational training classes is also growing. Recently, an ABE instructor was employed in response to this issue.

In FY1994, 531 inmates were served through Southeastern Illinois College at the Shawnee Correctional Center and the Hardin County Work Camp. Southeastern Illinois College issued 84 certificates of completion for the vocational education

programs, two associate of applied science degrees and seven associate of liberal studies degrees.

Vocational education programs continue to make sizeable contributions to the operation of the Shawnee Correctional Center. Printing services are provided by the graphic arts programs, computer programs are developed and existing programs are modified for several departments within the institution by the computer technology program.

Department vehicles and equipment are provided service and maintenance by the diesel mechanics programs. The industrial plant maintenance program provides support for the maintenance department and the prison industries operation.

Community contributions to senior citizens organizations are made by the food service program at the Hardin County Work Camp. The computer technology program became fully functional as a remedial/developmental lab for inmates in basic education and post-secondary classes. Educational services are provided by the lab two evenings each week.

Roosevelt University has offered upper level academic classes to inmates at the Shawnee Correctional Center since 1989. Roosevelt University students can earn bachelor degrees in general studies which follows the same academic standards required at the main campus in Chicago. The present program combines a focus on academic skills and liberal arts requirements. The program has been a welcome addition to the overall academic and vocational courses available to inmates at the facility.

The Health Care Unit earned accreditation with commendation from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations in March, 1991 and re-accredited in March, 1994, for a three-year period.

The Health Care Unit is staffed with professional medical personnel 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. The Health Care Unit provides 24 hour emergency care and infirmary services, conducts annual and biennial physical exams and provides health education. The 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.

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. Programs have been expanded, new work assignments have been created, and additional services have been provided to keep pace with the increase in population. 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: October, 1993

FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,052

Average Age: 23

Average Annual Cost

Per Inmate: \$16,809

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 and in 1990, the center was incorporated into the Village of Sheridan. The resulting relationship allows for many services to be offered as an exchange of good will between the center and the neighboring community. At the end of FY1994, the Sheridan Correctional Center housed 1,097 inmates. There are 386 staff employed.

The Gateway program for chemical

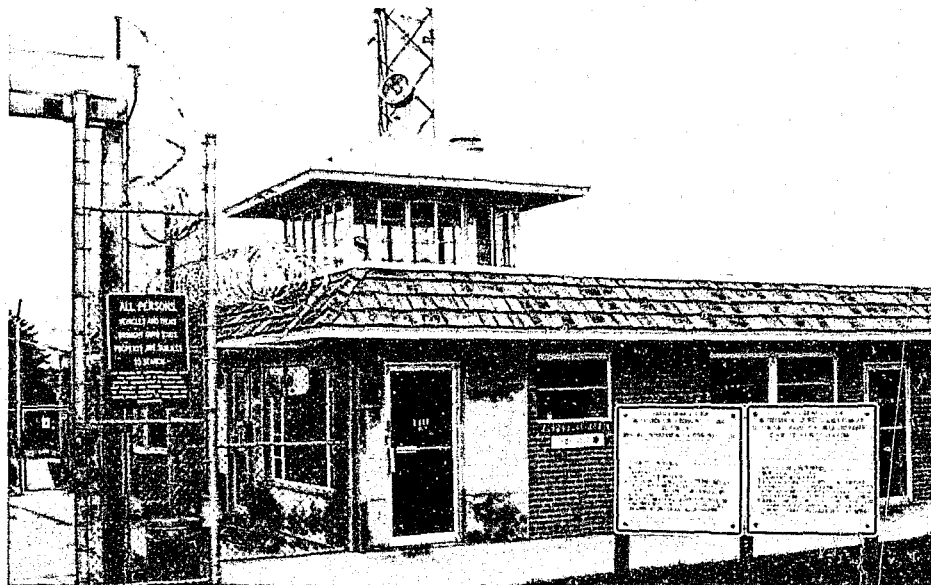
dependency and substance abuse treatment started at Sheridan in September, 1990. The program has expanded and now serves a population of 280 inmates. This is a nine month program involving three phases. Phase One (which includes an orientation phase) extends approximately two to three months. Phase Two (intensive treatment) lasts approximately three to five months and Phase Three (after care) is one to two months long.

Classes offered by School District 428 at Sheridan include adult basic education, English as a second language, special education for inmates with a learning disability, Chapter One (remedial reading and math), GED (grade eight level and higher), barbering and building maintenance. A new class in cooperative work training was added in FY1994 with heavy emphasis in parenting and job skills.

Illinois Valley Community College offerings include academic course work toward an associate degree in general studies or an associate degree in arts, vocational classes in culinary arts, small engine repair, commercial custodial and automotive technology programs.

A computer lab in the academic school building provides a program of computer-assisted instruction designed to help ABE and GED students increase their proficiency in reading and mathematics.

The literacy volunteers program known by the acronym READ (Residents Encouraging Academic Development) involves approximately 15 inmate tutors and five community volunteers tutoring 30 inmates at a time on a small group basis three evenings each week.



At present Sheridan is pioneering a program that will computerize inmate disciplinary histories and is expected to serve as a model for statewide conversion of such records.

The PreStart program continues as an integral part of the process in preparing inmates for successful release into the community with a series of ten instructional modules over a two week period.

Sheridan was the second state correctional facility in Illinois to implement a peer education program for inmates. Selected inmates who have completed and passed a formal training session present programs on current issues regarding HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases to fellow inmates. The peer educators are monitored under supervision of the institution's Health Care Unit. The Health Care Unit provides professional health care services for inmates. The importance of health education in promoting healthy living, disease prevention, communicable disease prevention, physical, mental and social well-being of inmates is a continuing concern. Inmates are given the opportunity to attend monthly health education programs, view health related videos, receive health care educational handouts/pamphlets and request individual counseling and training programs.

Correctional Industries has expanded into auto body repair in addition to furniture refinishing and reupholstery programs.

The Starved Rock Library System generously donated several thousand dollars worth of shelving to the facility. These shelves will be used in various locations within the institution, including the Library, Administration Building, Armory and numerous storage areas throughout the facility.

A new water tower was erected last year as part of a utility upgrade project. The project was completed this year with the demolition of the old tower. This project can adequately address the water requirements for an inmate population of approximately 1,700.

In further response to the expanding population, the armory underwent extensive construction which will approximately double the size of that area. The improved addition also is explosion-proof.

In March, ground breaking occurred for the construction of a new housing unit consisting of 224 cells. The new housing

unit should be ready for occupancy in the summer of 1995.

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, an inmate work crew is assigned to load vehicle tires at Department of Transportation garages for recycling by Correctional Industries.

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 the grounds beautification project continued as a priority at Sheridan. Plantings, landscaping and lawn maintenance throughout the facility were given special attention under this program.

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 associated with Hessed House, a homeless shelter in Aurora.

During FY1994, several Sheridan staff members were recipients of Reach Out Awards for volunteering within the community presented by Brenda Edgar. These awards were received by Viki Olsen, Robert Hadley, Robert Bliss, Willard Osborne, Jr., Michael D. Williams, Kurt

Tirevold, Bill Hollein, Ron Hudkins, Charles Fish, Laura Tirevold, Ronald Reed and Jacques Beardsley.

In an effort to maintain the Sheridan Correctional Center as an institution which is safe and secure for staff, inmates, visitors and the general public, a concerted effort was made to keep the prison weapon-free and alcohol-free. Plans were designed and implemented to minimize the risk that material, supplies, fixtures or equipment could be used to fashion weapons or alcohol.

STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1925

Capacity: 1,506

Maximum Security Males

Reaccredited: January, 1991

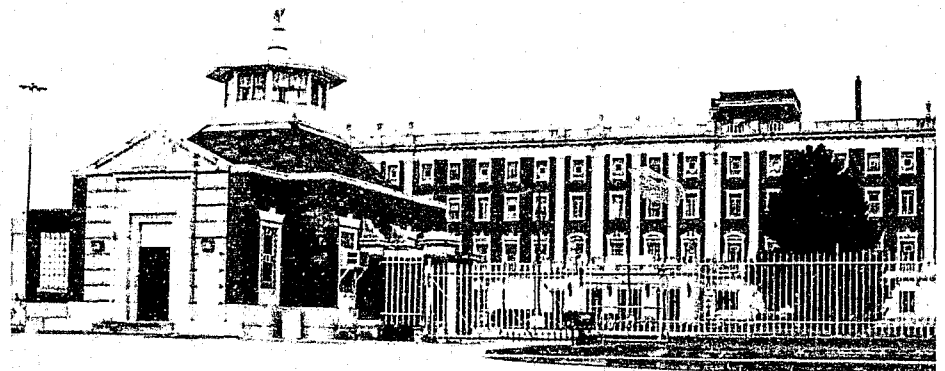
FY1994 Average Daily Population: 2,317

Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost

Per Inmate: \$18,186

Construction of the Stateville Correctional Center began in 1916, and the center was opened March 9, 1925. It is surrounded by a 33-foot high wall with guard towers. Sixty-four acres lie within the concrete walls with an additional 2,200 acres outside the walls. Seven housing units are located within the walls. Unit F is panopticon, or circular in design, with a guard tower in the center. There are no other panopticon units currently in operation in any other prison in the United States. Cellhouse B is rectangular and is longest rectangular cellhouse in the world.



Cellhouses H and I are housing units featuring the "K" design. Other housing units are Unit G, Unit X where executions take place and the Special Evaluation Unit. In addition to the housing units located within the walls. Stateville also has a minimum security unit located approximately one mile from the main facility.

Stateville was initially awarded American Correctional Association accreditation status on January 16, 1985, and was reaccredited on January 12, 1988, January 14, 1991, and January 17, 1994.

The Stateville Correctional Center is an adult male maximum security facility which currently houses over 2,000 inmates. Stateville is administered under a unit management system. Seven living units are supervised by unit managers responsible for daily operations. These units are operated independently of each other. A full complement of security, clerical, clinical, medical and administrative staff are assigned to each unit. Work assignments and minor discipline are handled by committees in each unit.

Construction of a modern Health Care Unit was completed in December, 1989. The unit is composed of a 22-bed infirmary with 24-hour health care services, seven days a week. The unit is staffed by three full-time physicians, as well as several consulting physicians who hold specialty clinics on site including surgery, ophthalmology, optometry, urology, orthopedics, diabetes, hypertension, podiatry, asthma and infectious diseases. Health services which cannot be provided on site are provided by regional health care facilities.

Approximately 80 employees are involved in the health care program at Stateville and approximately 200 patients are seen daily. The Health Care Unit was accredited in December, 1992, by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations. It is the first maximum security Health Care Unit in the United States to receive this accreditation.

Stateville employs approximately 160 inmates and nine staff in Correctional Industries. The garment shop produces pants, jackets, jumpsuits, highway safety vests, kitchen whites and nylon windbreakers. The soap shop provides laundry detergent, bar soap, sanitizers, disinfectant, scouring powder and shampoo. Products manufactured by the furniture factory include desks, chairs, office furniture and storage cabinets. Total industry sales at Stateville for FY1994 were \$2.6 million.

Education programs at Stateville operate under the direction of School District 428. School District 428 has entered into a contractual agreement with Lewis University to provide college credit and selected vocational courses at Stateville. The college credit program allows students to attend courses taught by Lewis University staff. Twelve to 14 courses are offered each semester.

Vocational classes include small engine repair, data processing, commercial custodian, building maintenance and barber college. These programs are completed in one year and are certified by the college.

In December, 1990, a program was initiated by the Department rewarding certain qualifying inmates limited time off their sentences for successful completion of school programs. Approximately 250 inmates are enrolled in adult basic education, 125 in college classes and 50 in vocational programs at Stateville.

The Leisure Time Services department conducts programs in a modern multi-purpose building and a renovated cultural arts center. Currently, eight full-time staff members, with help from volunteers, organize programs in drama, music, ceramics, art, football, softball, basketball, weightlifting, intramural sports and handball. The department provides movie, 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 sporting event.

The prison offers independent self-improvement programs directed by the chaplaincy, clinical services and mental health departments. Mental health staff provide both individual and group programs through a psychologist and licensed psychiatrists.

Stateville Correctional Center has experienced a dramatic increase in the use of volunteers from the community since FY1992. Approximately 400 persons, under the direction of the chaplaincy department, now regularly donate time and effort to the inmate population.

Staff also volunteer many hours to charitable organizations in the community. The warden is extensively involved in community affairs including the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, the Mexican Athletic

Youth Association, Mothers Against Gangs, the Illinois Association of Hispanic State Employees, Rainbow Council Boy Scouts, Will County Hispanic Task Force, Chicago Area Latino Mentor's Association, Hispanics in Action, Hispanics in State Law Enforcement member, Will County Big Brother Big Sister, Midwest Gang Investigation Association, North American Association of Wardens & Superintendents, Illinois Women of Law Enforcement, Midwest - Northeast Voter Registration Education Project, American Correctional Association, Lawrence Hall Youth Services, National Education Center, Middle School Mentor Program, Moraine Valley Community College - Advisory Board on Criminal Justice, North Central Accreditation - board member for the Joliet Central High School, trainer and consultant on gangs to Council 31 - AFSCME, and as an instructor for the College of DuPage on prison gangs.

The center's administration encourages employee community interaction and service. Achievements and contributions by staff include several volunteer leaders in programs with the Boy Scouts of America and fund raising efforts and programs of the Will County Big Brother, Big Sister Program and their annual bowling benefit that helps raise over \$4,000 each year for charity. A successful employee voter registration drive, coordinated by employees of the union local, was conducted on center grounds.

Many employees serve as grade school/junior high athletic directors, coaches, umpires and referees assisting local Little League Baseball and soccer organizations, the Salvation Army Basketball Camps for Chicago Inner-city youths within housing projects such as Henry Horner Homes, Abla Homes and Le Clair Court and the Spanish American Basketball League of Aurora. Still others have volunteered as a host family in the high school exchange programs and assisted local arts programs such as the Joliet Orchestra.

Other community involvement is shown by volunteers with the Crisis Intervention Program answering their 24-hour crisis hot line and numerous volunteer and other civic activities such as an advocate for exceptional children. In a combined management/employee/union effort during the Easter holiday, employee volunteers visited children in area hospitals distributing gifts.

Several staff also provided support services as members of the Illinois National Guard during recent flooding of the Mississippi and Illinois River basins.

Stateville Correctional Center's road crews are traditionally seen collecting highway litter between Joliet and Chicago, and are now working to clear unwanted brush within the neighboring Lockport Prairie Nature Preserve.

The inmates working at the nature preserve are housed at Stateville's Minimum Security Unit. One day a week the crews help natural resource managers restore prairie to its pre-settlement appearance and health. With hand shears and bow saws, the Stateville inmates battle dense thickets of the pervasive blackthorn and the natural resource managers apply herbicides to the stumps. Such large-scale brush cutting is an essential component of prairie management, but it's difficult for Forest Preserve Staff and the district's volunteers to accomplish alone.

The forest preserve manager stated, "It would take years for us to make a dent in the same area," referring to the acres the inmates were clearing. "In fact, it could have progressed to the point of no return, with substantial loss of native prairie plants." This program was initiated in 1990. Since that time, more than 20 acres have been cleared. This program runs from March through November.

TAYLORVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1990

Capacity: 600

Maximum Security Males

Accredited: January, 1992

FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,009

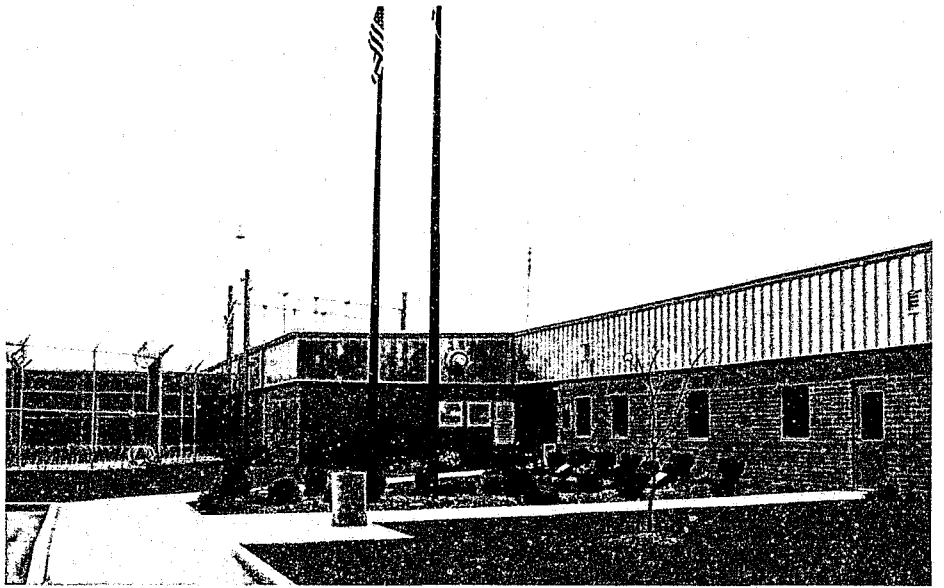
Average Age: 31

Average Annual Cost

Per Inmate: \$13,836

The Taylorville Correctional Center is located on Illinois Route 29, approximately 30 miles southeast of Springfield. The facility was constructed as a 600-man facility and currently houses 1,100 inmates.

During FY1994, the educational programs served 923 inmates in full and part-time academic and vocational classes. Included in this total were 69 students who attained their GED certificates, and 37 students who completed their sixth grade reading and math requirements.



Eighty-four inmates also took advantage of a commercial driver's license study course taught by inmates who have been over-the-road truck drivers, in preparation of becoming licensed CDL drivers upon release.

Evening programs in data processing and business management were made available in FY1994 through Lincoln Land Community College, which doubled the number of students being served. Vocational certificates were earned by 125 students and 16 students earned their associate degrees.

Two new programs were offered in FY1994. They are cooperative work training and remedial education. The work training program gives students the opportunity to gain practical, on-the-job work experience while also attending classes with information on good work habits, independent living, parenting and family responsibilities. The remedial education program provides students with small group instructional assistance and one-on-one tutoring to help improve basic math and reading skills.

The college program also constructed two pavilions for the recreation yard area, a children's play house for the Ronald McDonald House, outdoor Christmas decorations for the Taylorville Lions Club and display easels for the Taylorville Art Association. The culinary arts class also provided refreshments for the Springfield Boys and Girls Club.

Taylorville Correctional Center is committed to the treatment of substance abuse. "A New Way of Life" Recovery Unit opened its doors on Nov. 22, 1993. This

unit is unique in that it incorporates a dual treatment approach for inmates designated for intensive treatment. The Gateway Program provides intensive education and peer support in assisting addictive personalities. Inmates who require less intensive treatment and aftercare will enter DOC staffed programming. These programs work together to build a strong foundation for living a life of sobriety. Since the opening of the unit, 454 inmates have enrolled in drug programming on a full and part-time basis. Of this number, 76% have successfully completed the Recovery Unit program.

The Taylorville Correctional Center presently enjoys the organized volunteer services of 230 men and women. Speakers and coordinators are provided throughout the year for Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous and groups meet at least three times per week. Volunteers also assist in ongoing biweekly PreStart and literacy programs. Chapel volunteers representing Jews, Muslims, Moors, Roman Catholics and 21 protestant denominations and ministries provide 11 worship services, seven Bible studies and two days of individual spiritual counseling and direction by professional clergy every week.

Many community projects were addressed on a daily basis during FY1994, including several local festivals, fairs and clean-up projects at Pana, Rosemond, Shelbyville, Raymond, Springfield and Taylorville. Road crews were also instrumental in cleaning local highways and country roads, maintenance on local cemeteries, set-up/tear-down of Festival of Lights and Springfield Air Rendezvous,

and other projects requiring inmate assistance. Total man hours for FY1994 were 14,295, with 93,500 pounds of trash collected by the work crews.

Sewing machines provided by Wal Mart were used to repair approximately 50 boxes of damaged clothing for distribution to underprivileged families in the community.

Inmates assigned to the VOSH Project (Volunteer Optometry Services to Humanity) cleaned, repaired, categorized by prescription strength, bagged and labeled an estimated 1 million pairs of eyeglasses, which are available for worldwide distribution by VOSH State Chapters.

The Taylorville Correctional Center Veterans Group and the Taylorville Park District co-sponsored a three-on-three basketball tournament on June 25, 1994, at Taylorville Manners Park. The event raised \$650 in scholarship funds for the education costs of a Christian County veteran's child. A punt, pass, and kick competition was also held with the Taylorville Park District on September 11, 1993.

Two blood drives were held during FY1994. The first was held on November 15, 1993. Fifty-eight staff attempted to donate, with 51 pints of blood collected. The second was held on May 13, 1994, with 40 employees participating.

A benefit was held on Nov. 6, 1993 for a Taylorville Correctional Center Correctional Officer diagnosed with bone cancer. Approximately 350 people attended, with over \$10,000 raised. A bowling tournament was also held on Nov. 12, 1993, with the majority of the proceeds donated to the employee.

A Taylorville Correctional Center employee, while on his way home from work, rescued an 11-year-old girl from her burning home on Feb. 23, 1994. Four other employees also assisted. A special recognition ceremony attended by the girl and her family was held on March 8, 1994. Clothing and cash were also donated by employees to the family.

A food drive was held during November, 1993, with \$1,041 of food donated by inmates and \$367 in cash, as well as canned goods donated by staff. The money and canned goods were distributed to Taylorville and Pana food pantries. A toy drive was also held during November. New and used toys in good condition were given to needy children in

the community at a Christmas party sponsored by Taylorville Fire Department and local businesses.

Facility staff continue to work with community leaders and organizations to focus on delinquency prevention and victim assistance programs. A number of employees volunteer in their communities at programs and organizations such as YMCA, Jaycees, Boy Scouts, Youth Athletic Association, Moose Lodge, Safe Haven, as rescue squad members and at local churches.

VANDALIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1921

Rated Capacity: 750

Minimum Security Males

Reaccredited: October, 1992

FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,063

Average Age of Inmates: 30

Average Annual Cost

Per Inmate: \$15,833

The Vandalia Correctional Center is a Minimum Security Correctional Center which houses male felons. Located 85 miles southeast of Springfield, the Vandalia Correctional Center was initially designed and operated as a prison farm housing misdemeanants. It has been renovated and reprogrammed to house felons. The Vandalia Correctional Center may house up to 1,078 inmates.

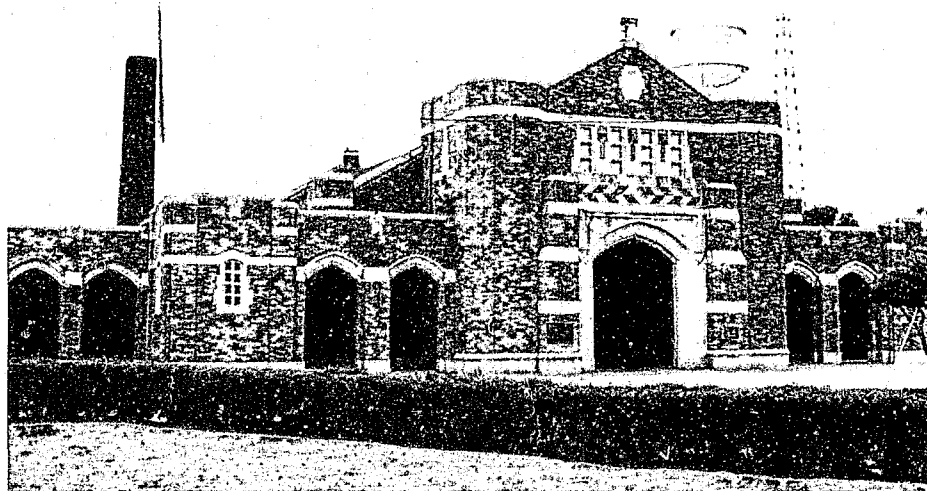
During this reporting period the Vandalia Correctional Center has completed numerous improvements including underground storage tank removal,

remodeling of an Industry office building, sewer upgrade, soffit enclosure, M Dormitory shower improvement, rehabilitation of the Auto Body Building, and upgrading of the outlying heating system. The G Dormitory repair project is continuing.

The Educational Department provided services to 1,590 inmates in full and part-time academic/vocational classes. This represents an average of 510 students receiving services each month. These services are best represented by 138 GED awards, 101 vocational certificates of completion, 64 one-year vocational certificates, and 10 associate of art degrees. The auto mechanics program was greatly enhanced by the construction of a new building, and repair of another building for use in the program. These facilities will greatly improve this vocational program.

The Clinical Services staff at Vandalia not only provide counseling services to inmates, but they are also involved in the PreStart program, drug awareness groups, grievance hearings, crisis intervention, and work with various committees. These staff members have initiated 2,063 work release applications and 704 transfer applications. The Vandalia Correctional Center continues to process qualified inmates for awards of meritorious good time (MGT) and supplemental MGT.

Volunteers continue to provide assistance with essential services, such as Bible studies, worship groups, and pastoral counseling. Volunteers are represented by numerous interns who complete studies under the guidance and supervision of qualified staff. Volunteers also teach litera-



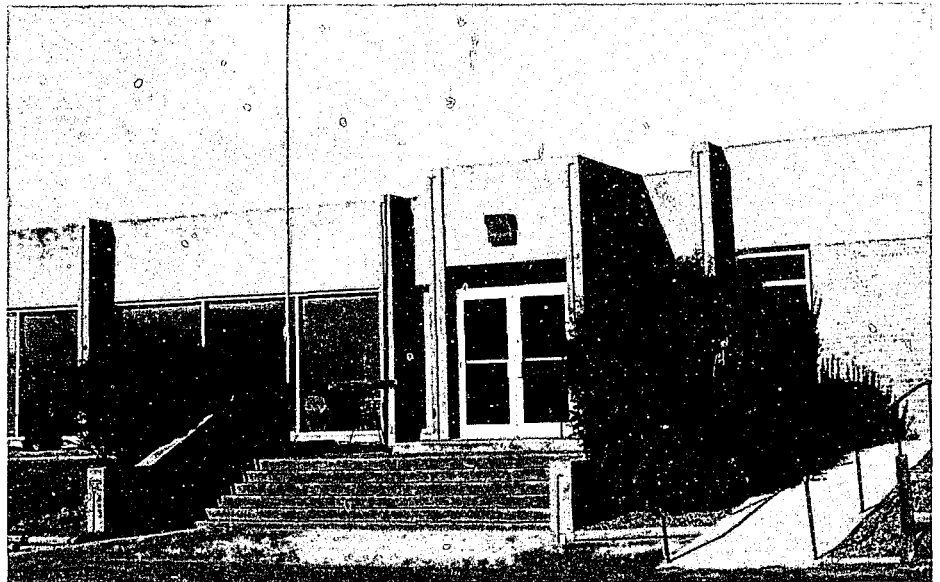
cy to those inmates who are unable to read the English language.

Correctional Industries provides other correctional centers with beef, pork, polish sausage, lunch meats, corned beef, milk and assorted juices. Additionally, Industries harvested hay, haylage, corn, soybeans, wheat, silage and straw. Industries processed 1,602,313 pounds of raw milk and 1,846,159 pounds of beef. The new \$500,000 milk processing machine easily handles the raw milk process.

The Health Care Unit provided sick call services to approximately 17,000 inmates, with other services including optometry, surgery, dental, podiatry and psychiatric call lines. Specialty clinics with a number of inmates are offered including asthma, cardiovascular/hypertension, diabetes mellitus, epilepsy and tuberculosis. The staff includes eight who are ACLS certified. They conduct communicable disease and AIDS/HIV education classes throughout the year. The Health Care Unit has provided staff for two employee blood drives, an employee health fair, hepatitis and influenza vaccinations and TB screens for staff and inmates during the year.

The adoption of Simma Park, one of Vandalia's City Parks, by the Vandalia Correctional Center has greatly enhanced the citizens usage of a park which had been all but abandoned by the youth of the community.

Crews from the Vandalia Work Camp and Garden House were instrumental in providing approximately \$36,000 worth of fresh garden vegetables for daily meals at the Vandalia Correctional Center, \$17,000 worth of fresh garden vegetables for other institutions, and \$1,500 worth of fresh vegetables for charitable organizations. The Work Camp continues to schedule work crews to provide service to governmental agencies including assistance to local road commissioners removing brush and trees from right-of-ways on local county roads. Work crews help city officials and have performed work on public lands such as mowing and removal of debris.



VIENNA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1965
Capacity: 845
Minimum Security Males
Reaccredited: August, 1991
FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,092
Average Age: 31
Average Annual Cost
Per Inmate: \$17,950

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

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

cept 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 town square 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 quite popular and community services programming to include food service, ornamental horticulture and water/wastewater technology were providing marketable skills to the population.

An enhanced rapport between the facility and the community occurred in 1974, with the assignment of state-certified inmate emergency medical technicians to the Multi-County Ambulance Service administered from the PADCO Hospital in Cairo, Illinois. This marked a milestone in the delivery of community health care and was the first program of its kind through which felons provided allied health care to the free community. This initial experience was followed by expanded inmate EMT services for the Bi-County Ambulance

Service providing coverage to Johnson and Pope counties. This was later followed by the present agreement established in 1985 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 Network Television, and was featured in the premier issue of "Hippocrates", a magazine distributed to more than 30,000 health care facilities throughout the country. In September, 1994, an episode of the television show "Rescue 911" featured a call handled by the ambulance service.

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

The continuing close relationship with the surrounding community resulted in the establishment of programs that would allow inmates to shop at scheduled times in Vienna under appropriate staff supervision, to provide inmate umpires that were trained in accordance with the rules of the Illinois High School Athletic Association to area county Khoury Leagues, to open the prison educational facilities to area high school students, and to assist in providing fire protection services to Pope County and surrounding communities. 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 status by the American Correctional Association. It was also the first to be re-accredited in 1982, and has maintained this status through follow-up re-accreditation audits in 1982, 1985, 1988, 1991 and 1994.

On October 15, 1990, the first Impact Incarceration Program at the Dixon Springs facility received its first 10 inmates. This "boot camp" philosophy is designed to provide a short-term program of labor-intensive discipline and programming to its population and ready these first offenders for release into the free com-

munity after the successful completion of the 120 day regimen. The facility is designed to house and program 244 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 119,500 hours toward public service projects in FY1994. Vienna is currently the designated holding unit for all male inmates waiting transfer to all Impact Incarceration facilities.

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

Staff throughout the main facility and Impact Incarceration Program serve on committees to restore historical landmarks, are active in the support of local Khoury League teams, serve their local Boy and Girl Scout troops, provide volunteer support for the March of Dimes, Arthritis Foundation, American Red Cross and American Cancer Society, sponsor needy children, assist their local DARE programs, work with crippled children, contribute to local clothing drives and volunteer with their local fire departments.

In addition to the community work listed previously in this report, staff support their local school districts in various efforts and one staff person serves as an educational advocate for a youth at IYC-Harrisburg.

Other employees provide volunteer assistance to shelters for abused and battered women, serve as officers in their local churches, train children and youth in martial arts, serve in military reserve units and one dietary staff member serve as the president of the Illinois Dietary Managers Association.

The Vienna Correctional Center, Impact Incarceration Program and facility staff are concerned about their community and quality of life. These facilities have contributed in excess of 196,000 hours to public service projects in FY1994 in addition to their involvement with flood control and clean-up efforts. The Impact Incarceration Program facility at Dixon Springs provided services to 58 public worksites throughout the local area in FY1994.

During the summer months, Vienna, Dixon Springs IIP and the DuQuoin Work Camp provided a significant effort toward

flood control and clean-up work both locally in the west central region of the state. Inmates and staff at the main facility provided in excess of 200 days toward the effort with the DuQuoin Work Camp staff and inmates providing in excess of 320 days of relief assistance. The major contributor toward the effort were the inmates from the Impact Incarceration Program at Dixon Springs. IIP Inmates provided over one month of service both locally at the Olive Branch site and in the west central part of the state, operating out of the Greene County Impact Incarceration Program facility.

Inmates from the Dixon Springs facility worked continuously in flood control efforts from July 9, through Aug. 6, 1993 and continued with flood clean-up efforts through Sept. 2, 1993. During this period staff and inmates contributed in excess of 17,000 manhours filling sandbags, sandbagging and reinforcing levees and in clean-up of flood sites. The majority of these efforts took place during workdays that lasted from 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., seven days per week.

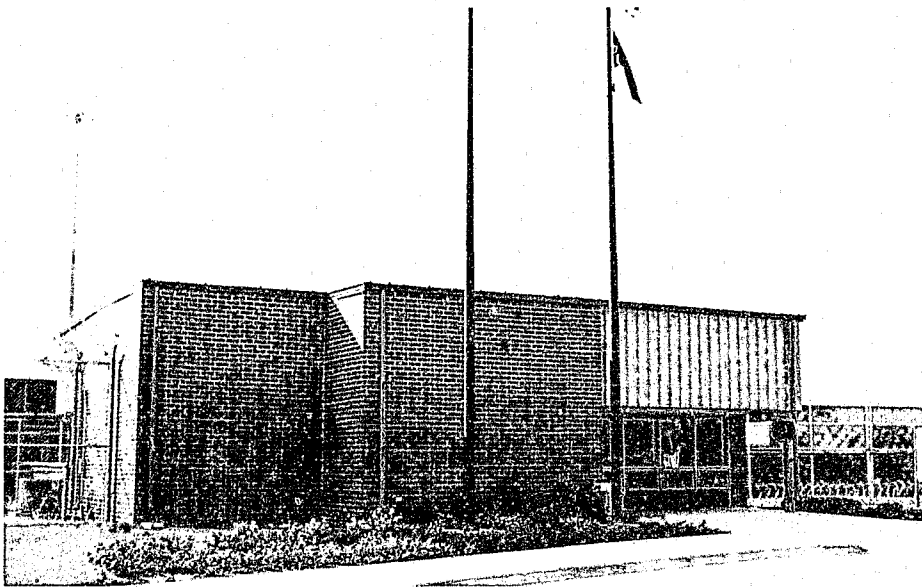
WESTERN ILLINOIS CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Opened: 1989
Capacity: 828
Medium Security Males
Reaccredited: August, 1993
FY1994 Average Daily Population: 1,420
Average Age: 31
Average Annual Cost
Per Inmate: \$14,155

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. WICC was originally designed for a capacity of 728 inmates. However, with the increase in inmate population system-wide, the maximum capacity was revised upward to 1,318 beds during FY1994 by expanding double cells at the facility. On June 30, 1994, the population, including the Clayton Work Camp, was 1,438.

Western Illinois Correctional Center was accredited by the American Correctional Association in 1990, and was re-accredited in 1993. The Health Care Unit at WICC was re-accredited in April, 1994, by the



Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations.

The Clayton Work Camp was opened June 14, 1993, under the jurisdiction of Western Illinois Correctional Center. The Clayton Work Camp is designed to house 150 inmates. The goals of the work camp are to provide services to communities in the local area. Since opening, inmates from the work camp have provided 3,714 working days helping local communities on various projects throughout the area. An additional 1,845 working days were spent sandbagging and cleaning up communities along the Mississippi River during the flood of 1993.

At the main facility, Correctional Industries is in full operation providing skilled jobs and wages for inmates in the production of all kinds of meat products. The product line includes 39 items such as wieners, bologna, polish sausage, breaded fish, turkey patties and hamburger patties. Production began in October, 1991, and products are distributed to all correctional facilities in the state. A second shift was added to the program in FY1994 due to the increase in demand for products and the addition of new products. The current Industries staff includes six supervisors with 49 inmate workers. A total of 2,484,263 pounds of food were produced at the processing plant in FY1994.

As Western Illinois Correctional Center's inmate population increases, so does the need for special programs. There are various programs offered at WICC. Inmates may receive individual and/or group counseling in programs such as sex offender treatment counseling, alcohol and

substance abuse, stress management, parenting skills, HOPE counseling, veterans group and the PreStart program. During FY1994, 694 inmates graduated from the PreStart program at Western Illinois Correctional Center.

Volunteer services have been growing over the past years and have continued to benefit from the efforts of over 250 volunteers throughout FY1994. Their efforts (totalling well over 5,000 hours) have contributed to preparing many inmates for a better life, both now and when they leave prison. Of the 21 groups and individuals coming to WICC, most are in the area of religion, but others cover such needs as drug and alcohol counseling and rehabilitation, review boards, after care and Black history and Hispanic heritage. Volunteers are working nearly every day at both the main correctional center and the Clayton Work Camp.

A total of 1,175 inmates attended School District 428 and MacMurray College classes during FY1994. Five hundred twenty five inmates were TABE tested at intake by School District 428. Of those tested, 353 scored above the sixth grade level and 172 scored below the sixth grade level. Sixty four students took the GED test with 56 receiving GED certificates for a success rate of 87.5%.

MacMurray College provided college programming for approximately 289 inmates during the past fiscal year. These students generated approximately 4,887 college credit hours. Thirty six students received associate degrees and 76 received vocational certificates. In addition to baccalaureate classes, vocational programs are

offered in business management, consumer electronics, computer technology, automotive technology, construction occupations, food service and horticulture. All college programs are now providing standardized coursework in vocational areas.

Leisure Time Service staff continue to offer diversified programs for the inmate population. The intramural programs remain very competitive. The running club maintained an average of 50 inmates who run Monday through Friday and the powerlifters meet Tuesday through Saturday. The 45 and Over Program continues to be well attended, offering inmates over 45 years of age an opportunity to use the gym or yard facilities for one and one half hours daily, Monday through Friday.

During FY1994, many staff at Western Illinois Correctional Center continued to do volunteer work in their community. Several employees serve as board members for various organizations and churches, including school boards, YMCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H, Volunteer Fire Department, youth sport programs, PTO/PTA and various other organizations. This past year, 11 Western Illinois Correctional Center employees received the First Lady Brenda Edgar's "Reach Out" Award. These employees were recognized for volunteer work in their community.

During the 1993 Christmas holiday season, staff and inmates conducted their Second Annual Food Drive to benefit the Brown County Ministerium Association. The food was collected for distribution to needy families during the holiday season. The inmate portion of the food drive was conducted by members of the Veterans' Group. The group collected \$1,477.12. Employees' contribution to the effort was \$755 for a combined total of \$2,232.12 raised for charity.

COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

PreStart Program

During FY1994 the department's new community-reintegration program, PreStart, entered the period of stabilization and maturation which normally follows the implementation of a major organizational change. In this third year of PreStart's operation, significant program refinements and enhancements reshaped the inmate transition-planning and post-release service assistance components into a more coherent effort.

At approximately 90 days before release from incarceration to a term of Mandatory Supervised Release, all inmates are enrolled in the PreStart Release School, a two-week program of instruction and classroom exercises designed to provide information, materials, resources and support services to lessen prison-to-community transition problems.

The introductory modules of PreStart focus on such personal issues as self-concept, overcoming the fear and anxiety of release and responsible decision-making. These sessions serve as a wake-up call to capture the student's attention, and as a reinforcement that the burden of change lies within the individual. Subsequent sessions are designed to make that burden easier to carry, focusing emphasis on employability development, community resources, substance abuse education, family reunification and the services provided by PreStart's network of Community Service Centers.

Many adult institutions this year began using correctional officers and business office personnel as PreStart classroom presenters complimenting the original presentation teams of educators, chaplains, counselors, Employment Security representatives and parole agents. Significant program efforts this year were also directed to increasing the level of involvement of ex-offenders as classroom presenters, particularly in the substance abuse, family reunification and community transition modules of the PreStart classes.

All prison releasees are required to report to a parole agent within 72 hours of their release from incarceration. For most releasees, this initial contact takes place at one of the 18 PreStart Community Service Centers where parole agents work with the releasees to develop referrals to community-based service providers. Follow-

up contacts are required monthly for at least six months. This provides an opportunity to review and assess the success of the community reintegration plan.

Selected offenders who present a high risk for substance abuse may be referred by PreStart Community Service Center agents to a Community Drug Intervention Program (CDIP) unit for specialized programming which may involve individual and group counseling, field supervision, random urinalyses, family counseling and directed referrals to Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse licensed treatment providers. At present, Community Drug Intervention Programs are operational in East St. Louis, Springfield, Aurora and Chicago. All personnel staffing these units have, or are in the process of achieving substance abuse treatment certification.

In the East St. Louis area, the PreStart Community Service Center and CDIP operations are supplemented by a model sex offender treatment program which provides direct services to selected releasees and which coordinates referrals to a contracted community mental health agency. A contractual sex offender case manager is responsible for facilitating a continuum of relapse-prevention treatment services for releasees from the Graham and the Big Muddy River Correctional Center sex offender treatment programs.

Special Intensive Supervision Unit

The SIS Unit is responsible for supervision of select releasees in the community under three categories. During FY1994, an average of 300 individuals released from Impact Incarceration (boot camp) Programs, another 950 releasees on traditional electronic detention and 300 additional releasees from psychiatric units—or with criminal histories indicating a threat to public safety—were supervised by SISU agents.

FY1994 was the first year that releasee caseloads under SISU supervision did not increase significantly since the creation of an electronic detention placement at the agency. This stability in the size of the supervision population provided increased opportunities for internal review and improvement in the system. According to program administrators, one benefit was increased communication

between SISU agents and administrators and staff at community correctional centers in the supervision of releasees.

Provisions in Senate Bill 956 which embodied recommendations in the Governor's Task Force on Crime and Corrections had a significant impact on the number, and profiles, of releasees under supervision of SISU in FY1994. A select group of older inmates became eligible for electronic detention for the first time, and new restrictions on releasees convicted of Class I felonies reduced the time authorized for electronic detention placement to the last 90 days of their sentence.

Monitoring hardware and services for releasees under electronic detention are provided through contracts with private companies. During FY1994, contracts were renewed with all three vendors who contract with the agency to provide these services. By working with three very competitive vendors, agency officials believe taxpayers have received excellent value in services provided for funds expended.

Refinements continue to enhance the efficiency and security in both hardware and computer software in use by the various companies under contract. As a result of the business climate in providing these services, state-of-the-art systems at near discount prices served the agency in the last year.

Plans for FY1995 include testing a cellular phone-operated monitoring unit. This unit uses the same field monitoring device, but sends notice of all activity to the host computer over a cellular telephone if conventional phone service is unavailable.

Initial research into the effectiveness of intensive supervision on boot camp releasees indicates the practice of placing them on electronic monitoring during the first several months after returning to the community may reduce or retard incidents of recidivism. The SISU, through electronic monitoring and emphasis on continuation of drug treatment in the community, is taking advantage of this opportunity to reform individuals. All movement by the releasees away from homes must be approved by an SISU agent. This monitoring has provided many successful reintegrations for boot camp releasees.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS

Crossroads Community Correctional Center

In August, 1983, the Safer Foundation opened Crossroads Community Correctional Center at 3210 W. Arthington on the fourth floor in a building which had housed the Sears YMCA. In FY1994, the average age of residents at the facility was 25 years and the FY1994 average daily population was 285.

The center is the only contractually operated work release center in Illinois. The contract between the Safer Foundation and the Illinois Department of Corrections governs the operation of the 60 bed male work release facility with a staff of 36. The focus of work release is to assist convicted felons to complete the remainder of their sentence in the community. With residents completing their sentence in the community, there is a higher expectation they will re-establish family contacts in the community and become more prepared educationally and financially upon release.

In July, 1984, the fifth floor of the building was renovated to increase the population to a 90-bed male facility. In November, 1986, Safer/Crossroads received accreditation from the American Correctional Association.

In July, 1988, the center was expanded to include the third floor of the building and reconstruction was initiated. In September, 1988, Crossroads Community Correctional Center became coed and the first 33 women arrived increasing the population to 130.

In March, 1989, females at the center were placed in a specialized program called the Social Adjustment and Rehabilitation Program (SAR). The SAR program provided intensive counseling, assertiveness training, parenting skills, drug/alcohol addiction counseling and goal setting to assist in client self-assessment and evaluation. The goal was to reverse the particularly high recidivism rate of female offenders.

In May, 1989, Crossroads placed the first resident of the center on electronic detention. Crossroads remains a primary site for Chicago area monitoring of electronic detention residents.

In December, 1989, the facility expanded again to 250 residents: 210 males and 40 females.

In January, 1990, the Safer Foundation purchased the building from Sears YMCA. However, some of the YMCA programs and the day care center remained.

In July, 1992, Crossroads once again became an all male facility and the population increased to the present number of 285 residents with 100 full-time employees. There are currently 269 residents supervised in the community on electronic detention and monitored at Crossroads.

Crossroads' residents have the benefit of a volunteer tutor, Bible study services, church services, Gateway Foundation substance abuse counseling, city colleges, adult basic education, GED classes and various cultural activities.

Crossroads was reaccredited by the American Correctional Association in September, 1993, receiving one of the few nationally awarded 100% ratings.

Decatur Community Correctional Center

The Decatur Community Correctional Center is a coed adult residential facility. The center is located in a single-story converted motel leased from a private owner. In continuous operation at this site since May 21, 1979, the center currently houses and serves 75 adult male felons and 35 adult female felons completing the remaining three months to two years of sentences to the Illinois Department of Corrections.

Residents are not accepted in the program if there is reason to believe that they present a threat to the safety of members of the local community. Their behavior is governed by statutory mandate, department rules, and center rules. Serious and/or repeated rule violations result in a return to an adult correctional center. During FY1994, 391 pre-release residents left the program. Of those, 82 were released to Mandatory Supervised Release, 53 were returned to an adult prison for disciplinary reasons, 23 were transferred to other community correctional centers and two requested a voluntary return to a correctional center or were administratively transferred for failure to meet the criteria for work release.

The remaining 231 residents were transferred to the electronic detention program. Of these residents, 152 successfully completed the program. This program allows selected residents to reside at home for up to one year under strict monitoring provisions. This 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 Community Correctional Center consistently has over 90% employment. Transportation to and from these assignments is generally the resident's responsibility.

Of the 82 center residents released to community supervision during FY1994, 74% were employed full-time. Of the 128 electronic detention residents released to community supervision during FY1994, 74% 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 FY1994, 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 FY1994, 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 a 12-week drug education program regardless of mandate or previous drug history. Residents were also allowed to attend outside Alcoholics Anonymous meetings to expand counseling opportunities to residents with alcohol problems.

The PreStart program continues to be an ongoing process of community involvement, education, group activities, programming and information-sharing giving residents the opportunity for successful community re-entry.

Many hours are donated each year to a number of community service projects. Most notably, more than 660 manhours were provided by residents in the set-up and breakdown of concession stands and trash removal and pick-up throughout the operation of the Decatur Celebration.

Assistance is given to United Cerebral

Palsy in swimming and bowling programs for clients. The center continues to maintain a role in the community "Adopt-A-Spot" effort to help with Decatur's Sparkle and Shine initiative. During this fiscal year, the center's area of responsibility continued to be a two mile strip of highway. Services were also provided to Spittler Woods State Recreational Area, United Way, RACH Prison Ministry, Water Street Mission, New Horizons, Memorial Day Boat Races, Operation Green Thumb, the City of Decatur Lake Department and Street Department, the Boys' Club and several local churches.

Residents honored their employers and citizens' advisory council members with a recognition banquet which included a dinner and the presentation of participation plaques as an expression of gratitude for employment opportunities made available to them. The contribution made by these individuals to the residents of this program is an important element in the overall successful reintegration of residents to their respective communities.

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. While in residence, releasees work toward re-establishing ties with people in the community through the provision of authorized leaves from the center.

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

During FY1994, resident net earnings were \$605,181. Their contributions to state and local economies included \$115,795 for state, federal and social security taxes, \$114,671 room and board payments (maintenance) to the state, \$74,776 for aid to dependents, \$348,160 for resident allowance and shopping funds, \$44,021 deposited in interest-bearing savings accounts and \$17,095 was paid by residents for medical and dental expenses. The average DCCC resident left the program with \$830 in savings.

Recreational opportunities include use of the yard for walking, jogging, volley-

ball, horseshoes and occasional team sports. 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 January 22, 1982. Re-accreditation was last achieved in October, 1993.

Fox Valley Community Correctional Center

The old Kane County Springbrook Tuberculosis Sanitarium became the Fox Valley Community Correctional Center in April, 1972. The center is located on the border of Aurora and North Aurora at 1329 N. Lake Street. The property is leased from a private owner. During FY1994, the center employed 24 staff who supervised an average daily population of 123 residents at the center and 44 releasees on electronic detention.

The center grounds consist of more than eight acres of grass and forest area maintained by center residents under supervision of maintenance staff.

Fox Valley continues to be active in efforts to contribute volunteer services to the free community. The residents have contributed a significant amount of volunteer hours in coaching Little League baseball teams, softball teams, fund raising activities in the community and construction of a playground facility located on the grounds of Mercy Center Hospital in Aurora. In addition, the center remains committed to assisting the City of Aurora and the Kane County Park District through staff and resident volunteer efforts.

The center has developed volunteer chaplaincy services to provide Fox Valley residents with religious and family counseling, community church services and leisure time activities. Additionally, meeting rooms have been provided to facilitate in-house adult basic education and GED instructions. The residents are also provided with opportunities by Waubensee Community College in testing and tutoring help for GED examinations free of charge due to federal grants. A total of six placements for GED assistance are offered by the community college.

The PreStart program at the center has benefitted from an increased interest by

area businesses. Presentations by prospective employers and other community groups such as the local chapter of Toastmasters have been a welcome addition to the program. The PreStart graduation ceremonies continue to be a rewarding event for residents and their families.

The center has revised resident trust fund banking procedures to better assist the residents in meeting their financial obligations through required savings equal to 20% of net pay from jobs in the community. Savings are earmarked for use in emergency situations and upon discharge. Individual objectives for the residents have been expanded to include payment of all liabilities such as medical, dental, pharmaceutical prescriptions and child support payments.

Fox Valley CCC is presently involved in promoting wellness program activities for staff and residents with assistance from community resources at Mercy Center, Dreyer Medical Clinic and Copley Memorial Hospital. Residents currently use the Mercy Center gym for basketball and other athletic activity.

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, Joliet Community Correctional Center moved to the St. Charles Pastoral Center located at Route 53 and Airport Road in Romeoville. Joliet CCC operates with a rated capacity of 115. With added electronic monitoring assignments, the population exceeds 175 releasees.

Joliet CCC provides a gradual reintegration of adult male offenders into community life through a system of structured supervision in the community and electronic detention. Since the inception of the electronic detention program in July, 1989, Joliet CCC has placed 675 male and female residents into the program. Through this new technology, the department provides a tool for the positive reintegration of prison inmates back to the community with strict attention to the mission of protecting the public.

All residents at Joliet Community Correctional Center are encouraged to seek employment, attend educational programs or become involved in vocational

training. Maintaining a full-time program schedule is essential in adjusting at the center and to the community.

The facility offers in-house educational programs, but encourages residents to use existing community resources such as Joliet Junior College, the Center for Adult Basic Education and Literacy and Lewis University. Through the assistance of their correctional counselor, the residents are expected to make maximum use of the educational, employment and training programs available to them to structure individual reentry programs. In addition, residents are required to participate in substance abuse counseling based on specific needs or mandates.

Joliet Community Correctional Center is cost effective because residents are required to pay maintenance fees for room and board. Joliet CCC residents earned \$751,519 during FY1994 and paid \$135,273 in taxes. Room and board maintenance was paid in the amount of \$150,303. Residents were allotted \$405,820 for personal expenses and 75% of the personal expense funds were spent in the surrounding community. The trust fund balance on June 30, 1994, was \$78,389 and the savings account balance was \$82,667.

The Joliet Community Correctional Center is one of the most scenic 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 PreStart and electronic detention programs.

Residents of Joliet CCC have the opportunity to participate in several community projects. The projects are primarily voluntary, but residents are required to complete a number of voluntary hours in order to be promoted in the level system. One of the community projects assisted by center residents is Help the Seniors. This program involves residents working to provide lawn care during the summer and fall months and snow removal during the winter. Volunteers complete other general maintenance projects within the community. The road crew provides resident workers and staff supervision for the department's road crew program. Prison Industry clean-up projects provided assistance to community clean up projects such as abandoned lots and flood relief.

There are plans to expand the facility's

involvement in community projects during the coming year by interfacing with various community agencies. In addition, staff routinely accept speaking engagements in surrounding communities.

Joliet CCC maintains accreditation with the American Correctional Association and was reaccredited for the fifth time in 1994. Projects on line for the next fiscal year include filling all staff vacancies, reducing overtime and increasing the percentage of residents successfully completing program requirements.

Metro Community Correctional Center

Metro Community Correctional Center is located a 2020 W. Roosevelt Road in Chicago. Metro CCC's mission is to maintain a safe and secure environment while assisting residents in identifying and developing alternative choices that increase their ability to make and maintain a positive reintegration to their communities. These choices include securing and maintaining employment, upgrading existing skills through participation in substance abuse and support counseling programs, and developing ways and means to address personal and family responsibilities.

The average age of residents was 31 years. Center residents generally reside in the metropolitan Chicago area.

As residents of Metro CCC, offenders are expected to maintain at least 35 hours each week of program activity. This includes employment in the community, training, education programs or public services work. Maintaining positive programming is important in adjusting to the center and, eventually, to the community.

Metro CCC houses residents in single and double occupancy rooms with four living areas. Residents are required to pay room and board expenses equal to 20% of net pay earned. Savings accounts must also be maintained by residents. Another 20% of each net pay must be deposited into savings by residents who are employed in the community.

PreStart classes and other continuing programs dealing with parenting skills and skills needed for a successful return to the free community are offered by the center.

Metro CCC is an accredited facility. It was first awarded accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for

Corrections in March, 1981. The center has maintained accredited status and was presented reaccreditation awards in 1984, 1990 and 1993.

Residents attend adult basic education and GED classes and tutoring sessions at the center. This program is sponsored through the Chicago City Colleges Network. They provide seven hours of class time each day of the week.

The Safer Foundation also serves as an employment referral resource for center residents. The program provides residents with job interviewing and grooming skills along with other skill training in conjunction with the agency PreStart program.

Substance abuse services, substance abuse evaluation, referral and counseling services are provided through Salvation Army programs and the Harbor Light Program. The Harbor Light Program is funded by the Illinois Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse. These services include residential treatment services for residents with severe substance abuse or addiction problems. On-site evaluation and referral is provided by a counselor from the Harbor Lights Program.

Metro CCC residents earned \$156,589 at jobs in the community last fiscal year and paid over \$48,700 in room and board back to the State of Illinois. The average daily population at the center was 78 residents. Releasees on electronic detention increased to an average of 150 during the year.

Initiatives continue to develop at the center focused on streamlining operations at the facility and increasing efficiency.

Peoria Community Correctional Center

The Peoria Community Correctional Center is currently located at 202 N.E. Madison Ave. in Peoria. The center has occupied this location since 1985. The building is owned by Peoria County and is approximately 100-years-old. However, the center's ties to the community go back 22 years. The Peoria Community Correctional Center houses 69 male offenders. The center has operated at or near its capacity through the fiscal year. The staff complement has remained at its current level of 19 employees.

The center has just completed its first full year of contractual food service with Aramark, formerly Szabo, a division of ARA Services, Inc. The transition to a contractual food service provider wasn't

received well by the resident population at first, but has since been accepted with minimal problems.

Peoria CCC was reaccruited by the American Correctional Association in September, 1992.

The center admitted 286 residents into the program in FY1994. The average age of program participants in FY1994 was 29.7 years. Of the residents admitted into the program, 144 successfully completed the program and 63 were returned to an institutional setting because of disciplinary reasons. More than half the residents revoked from the program were electronic detention participants.

The adjustment of residents from an institutional setting into the community is often difficult and all residents are not suited for the adjustment. The Peoria Community Correctional Center has worked to refine programs that ease adjustment and protect the public. Some of the adjustments include, but are not limited to, bringing residents into the residential program for a period of time, referral to community based drug and alcohol treatment centers, and in some instances, referrals for mental health or family counseling.

Of the 144 residents who successfully completed the program, approximately 70% were employed at the time of their release. Approximately 50 had participated in alcohol and/or drug abuse counseling. The number of residents participating in substance abuse counseling was higher than last year.

The residents of the Peoria Community Correctional Center earned \$420,819 in wages and paid \$71,261 in maintenance to the State of Illinois during FY1994. The residents of the center also paid \$56,357 in federal and state taxes and \$8,448 in medical reimbursement. In-center residents saved \$2,600 during FY1994. In addition, \$31,638 was collected in maintenance fees from residents on electronic detention.

Approximately 55% of the positive exits arrived at the center with their high school diploma or GED. Lifeskills programming continues to be made available to participants of this program and is provided by Crittenton Care Foundation. Each center was encouraged to look at individual lifeskill programs and determine what could be done to improve the program. Consequently, Peoria CCC has incorporated parenting classes into every resident's Individual Program Contract. In addition,

and with the cooperation of the Crittenton Care Foundation, the center has developed a nine week program which is provided twice weekly on site. Resistance to this program by residents has been surprisingly minimal.

The center, in cooperation with the Human Resource Center of Peoria, is also attempting to develop a 15 hour per-week substance abuse treatment program. This component would be in addition to the services already being provided by the Human Resources Center. Those services include weekly substance abuse counseling for those residents mandated to attend and an optional vocational component including typing and computer classes. In addition, the Human Resources Center has also developed a voluntary after care program for those residents who wish to attend.

Peoria CCC residents continue to be active in the community as volunteers. Some of the agencies that use center residents are the YMCA, Southside Mission, Heart of Illinois Fair, Food Share Inc., Steamboat Days Festival, Gus Macker basketball tournament, Proctor Cycling Classic and the Shriners Circus. In addition, the residents of the center asked and were allowed to extend a helping hand to the community.

This was accomplished when the Department of Children and Family Services identified 25 needy families in the community. The residents of the center asked that funds from the Resident Benefit Fund be used to purchase food for those families. Approximately \$500 was donated to this cause. Twenty five individual baskets were prepared and distributed. In addition, the residents of the center decorated and maintained a Christmas tree located adjacent to the center donated by the Peoria Historical Society.

The Peoria Community Correctional Center residents and staff developed a formal recognition of Black History Month. The celebration included keynote addresses by Andre Bohannon, Peoria City Council; Ken Williams, Counselor Illinois Central College and former husband of Denise Williams; Erma Davis, The George Washington Carver Association; David Duncan Jr, a motivational speaker and The Friendship Missionary Baptist Church Gospel Ensemble. In addition, ethnic meals were prepared throughout the month. Hispanic History Month also was observed at the center.

The PreStart program at this facility has continued to grow, with emphasis being placed on enhancement. In addition, the division has appointed a statewide committee to enhance the curriculum currently offered. Significant strides have been made by the committee and improvements are reflected in the facility program.

Freedom Flyers Ministries has recently completed its first full year of association with the Peoria CCC. They have provided many services including participation in PreStart and other counseling for both groups and individuals.

Southern Illinois Community Correctional Center

The Southern Illinois Community Correctional Center is located near Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. The mission of SICCC is to make maximum use of community resources to assist reintegration for center residents while offering protection and contributions to the community in the form of public service projects.

Southern Illinois CCC maintained an in-center population of 62 residents, while averaging approximately 51 residents on electronic detention during FY1994. The center has 21 employees to support all of the operations and program functions.

FY1994 gross resident earnings of \$384,440 resulted in \$112,253 maintenance paid back to the state, \$40,946 paid in state and federal taxes, \$14,411 in resident savings and \$49,791 in support to families of residents. This amount of earnings represents many productive hours of work within the free community where residents learn employment and social skills.

During FY1994, residents contributed much 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 center staff who contributed many hours of coordination, supervision and transportation to support these accomplishments. Staff and residents are proud that the Carbondale community has come to expect that SICCC will be a valuable asset to the community. During FY1994, three center staff members were honored by First Lady Brenda Edga through the Illinois State Employees "Reach Out" Award program for volunteer efforts in the community.

During FY1994, there continued to be an impressive number of diverse projects completed by center residents which benefited the local community. Both staff and residents contributed extensive hours and effort to assist with local sandbagging related to the flooding in southern Illinois in the summer of 1993. Residents assisted with clean-up work after the Chamber of Commerce auction and yard sale.

Center residents participated for 31 days during 10 Red Cross sponsored blood drives in FY1994. They assisted in loading and unloading supplies and working other assigned posts during the drives. Blood drives during the past fiscal year were at the SIU Student Center, SIU Recreation Center, St. Francis Xavier Church, and the University Mall in Carbondale.

Throughout the year, residents and staff spoke at local universities and hosted visits by classes at the center educating students about SICCC and corrections department programming. Colleges taking advantage of this opportunity were John A. Logan Junior College, Kaskaskia Junior College, and SIU-Carbondale. In addition, the center benefitted from placement of a significant number of intern students.

During October, 1993, the center administrator and center residents observed Crime Prevention Month with six events which included speaking engagements at university classes, tours of the center, and participation in a SIU-Carbondale Administration of Justice Career Fair.

Additional community involvement activities during FY1994 included a resident participating in a Perry County teen conference related to substance abuse and five programs where residents spoke to groups of problem youngsters in the SIU Touch of Nature Spectrum Wilderness program.

On two occasions center residents assisted the Illinois Department of Transportation by unloading discarded tires from Correctional Industries trucks. Two times during the year a center resident provided CPR training to community organizations. On two occasions center residents cleaned, washed, and waxed Murphysboro Police Department squad cars as a public service project.

Center residents assisted with the preparation and clean-up for the Newman Center Thanksgiving Dinner for community persons in need. Residents worked with the Hopewell Baptist Church during a successful Christmas Food Drive.

Participating in the Carbondale Spring Clean-Up Day resulted in an award for the amount of trash collected by center residents.

Center residents assisted the Jackson County Health Dept. with a presentation on vehicle safety at the Carbondale University Mall by wearing the costumes of the crash dummies characters, Vince and Larry. Center residents role-played at an SIU-Carbondale Junior High Law Camp to provide junior high students with a realistic experience relating to offenders.

Center residents not only contributed to the local community, but were able to take advantage of programs offered by the community. Center residents attended Black History Month activities during February, 1994, that were sponsored by SIU-Carbondale. Center residents participated in the Carbondale Park District softball league. An SIU-Carbondale sorority provided an AIDS Awareness Program at the center and student interns supervised a resident outing to hear an AIDS lecture on the SIU campus.

Continued improvements in the center's PreStart program supported resident reintegration efforts. Cultural diversity training for staff supported improved relationships among staff and residents.

Symbolic of all of these program efforts was the Southern Illinois Community Correctional Center award of reaccreditation by the American Correctional Association on Aug. 2, 1993.

Urbana Community Correctional Center

Urbana Community Correctional Center is a community based adult male correctional facility. Urbana CCC is located at 1303 N. Cunningham Ave. in Urbana. Urbana CCC opened in March, 1976, in a converted county office building leased from Champaign County. When Urbana opened in 1976, the in-house capacity was 70 residents. In November, 1987, the in-house capacity was expanded to 83. By June of 1994, the in-house capacity expanded to 108.

In addition to in-center residents, Urbana CCC began participation in the electronic detention program in November, 1989. This program allows residents to be placed in approved host sites within the community while being electronically monitored by the center. Electronic detention allowed the center to

increase overall resident capacity without the need to expand the in-house bed capacity. A total of 52 residents were electronically monitored by the end of June, 1994. Urbana ended the fiscal year with a population of 155 (103 in-center and 52 residents on electronic monitoring).

Urbana CCC is responsible for monitoring electronic detention releases in 17 counties. While Urbana CCC is a community based male facility, females are allowed to participate in the electronic monitoring program.

In FY1994, Urbana received a total of 234 residents. A total of 153 successfully completed the program and 57 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 are expected to participate in a minimum of 35 hours of constructive programming each week, which may be employment, vocational training, education or community service work. Urbana consistently has at least 90% employment of residents.

Through the joint efforts of the Job Training Partnership Act, the Regional Office of Education, Parkland College, and Correctional Employment Services, the residents are assisted in finding employment or upgrading their educational levels.

All residents are expected to maintain employment and those 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. In addition, residents also help pay for their own room and board through maintenance fees. Residents are charged 20% of their net earnings up to a maximum of \$50 per week for maintenance.

During FY1994, resident gross earnings totaled \$910,360. Of this amount, \$182,072 was paid out in state and federal taxes. Residents also paid out \$86,257 in family support and a total of \$185,660 to the state for room and board. Residents saved a total of \$207,855.

In addition to being allowed to work in the community, residents are permitted

and encouraged to participate in a wide variety of community service programs. Some of the projects residents participated in during FY1994 included assisting the City of Decatur in the Decatur Celebration, clean-up for the Taste of Champaign Celebration, maintenance services for Men's Winter Shelter, assisted the Eastern Illinois Food Bank, Salvation Army and the Humane Society and held car washes through Correctional Employment Services with proceeds going to Frances Nelson Health Care Center.

Residents often participate in individual volunteer projects. Many residents choose to do work at the Eastern Illinois Food Bank where they load and unload trucks, stock shelves or assist with clean-up projects. Residents also have done volunteer work at the Salvation Army Homeless Shelter while others choose to work in the kitchen.

One of the favorite volunteer projects is the Humane Society. Other areas in which residents volunteer their time are the Champaign County Nursing Home, Crusaders Church, Canaan Baptist Church, Cunningham Children's Home and the Urbana Park District.

Staff at Urbana also volunteer their time and work alongside the residents in many of the above projects. This affords staff the opportunity to give to the community while at the same time enhancing a sense of community between staff and residents.

Urbana CCC has maintained a fully accredited status with the American Correctional Association since March 20, 1981. In May, 1993, the center achieved 100% compliance during the FY1993 reaccreditation audit. This was accomplished through the aid of the center's internal audit process which monitors and ensures guidelines are met.

During FY1995, the center plans to continue focusing on improving employment and educational opportunities for the residents by working with the various local community resources. The center plans to take full advantage of electronic detention to increase the number of residents participating in the program.

West Side Community Correctional Center

As the newest and largest work release center in the Community Services Division, West Side CCC is reaching toward new horizons to reintroduce resi-

dents to their families and become more viable citizens in the community. In July, 1993, West Side was established in what was a vacant warehouse in the center of Chicago. By December, 1993, the population of the center had reached 150 male residents. At that time a wing of the center was prepared to accept female residents. On Jan. 3, 1994, 26 female residents were housed at the center. Since that time the population has increased to 156 male and 48 female residents.

The West Side CCC is also home for the northern region Special Intensive Supervision Unit of the PreStart program. Additionally, 150 residents are supervised under electronic detention in the community.

Together with full time employment, educational programs are a priority at West Side CCC. Residents currently receive GED, vocational, college and graduate level college education programs. These programs offer residents the ability to develop skills needed to pursue gainful employment and to provide for their families upon release.

In addition to their personal concerns, residents are involved with concerns of the community and are engaged in projects which include the removal of litter from state and local roads, cleaning of neighborhood vacant lots and assisting local senior citizens in maintaining areas where they reside. This is accomplished through networking by the West Side CCC staff, the center's Citizen Advisory Board and with the cooperation of local officials.

The Volunteer Chaplaincy Service for the northern region of the state maintains an office at the center. Religious services are conducted each Sunday morning. Programs which include substance abuse counseling, Bible studies and individual counseling are parts of the ministry provided at the center.

Community organizations provide services to the residents and include the Safer Foundation, Resource Dimensions and Women Working Together for Employment, Lakeview Learning Center, Malcolm X - GED, Goodwill, Inner Voice for vocational needs, Garfield Counseling Center, Salvation Army, Bobby Wright Center and Grace House for substance abuse counseling and Horner Association for Men, My Sister's Keeper and St. Leonard's House for assistance in meeting housing needs of releasees.

Winnebago Community Correctional Center

FY1994 marks 24 years of operation by a community correctional center in the Rockford area. The facility has been a community correctional center for 18 years. For seven years prior to that time the facility was a halfway house for parolees who were serving special board orders from the Prisoner Review Board. Under former Director Rowe, a change in name and focus occurred from a halfway house to work release and capacity increased from 15 to 30 beds. This change required relocation of the center. Since that time an additional expansion has occurred to the present level of 91 residents.

During FY1994, 399 residents were admitted to the center. This represents 98% of last year's total of 406. Of the 399 residents, 237 were electronic detention residents. Residents of the center come mostly from counties in northwest Illinois including McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle, Lee, Whiteside, Rock Island, Henry, Bureau and Mercer.

Of the 237 electronic detention residents, 124 were mandatory supervised releasees. Fifty-five residents were revoked for rule violations. Thirteen residents were transferred to electronic detention in some other part of the state.

Winnebago Community Correctional Center residents participated in many community activities including the SHARE Program, Allen Chapel Soup Kitchen, Food Pantry, Samaritan House, Booker Washington Center Summer Festival, Martin House, Winnebago County OIC and On the Waterfront.

As a result of assistance on the wheelchair ramp project in FY1993, the Children's Development Center requested the assistance of center residents in additional projects to help children with disabilities and their foster home parents. This is an activity that is continuing into FY1995.

During FY1994, center residents paid room and board fees of \$115,768. Even though the total number of residents was higher the previous year, FY1994 residents paid 19.8% more in maintenance fees. As for electronic detention residents, \$37,698 was paid in maintenance. Total maintenance paid to the State of Illinois for FY1994 was \$153,467.

JUVENILE DIVISION

Juvenile Field Services

Juvenile Field Services has responded positively to the challenge of developing and implementing a reintegration service plan for all youth being released from Illinois youth centers. The reintegration process for youth must balance the concern for public safety and the identified needs for each youth.

The characteristics of the juvenile population indicate committed youth represent increasingly aggressive offenders who frequently present a multitude of personal needs. A concerted effort has been made by Juvenile Field Services staff to meet this challenge through additional special training, more frequent face-to-face case conferences at institutions and the development of additional community based resources.

The classification process completed at the reception centers and incorporated as part of the ongoing case review by institutions has increased identification of special needs for each youth. The classification process has particularly been effective in targeting sex offenders and substance abusers with a need for special services as part of their reintegration service plan. The information contained in the Juvenile Tracking System provides other vital population characteristics. This data helps Juvenile Field Services staff match anticipated needs of youth returning to the community with an appropriate service provider.

During FY1994, Juvenile Field Services staff helped place 214 youth in alternative community placement of which 89 youth were placed in residential substance abuse treatment and 28 youth received services in residential sex offender programs.

The district parole staff have prepared themselves to supervise this difficult population by participating in advanced training designed to meet the challenges presented by these youth. Each of the district offices have staff certified as alcohol and substance abuse counselors. Parole staff also have been trained in understanding treatment issues relating to juvenile sex offenders.

Juvenile Field Services staff have dramatically increased participation in substance abuse programs, both residential and outpatient, providing a continuum of treatment for abusing youth and building

on their institutional gains.

Building on institutional gains is reflected in sex offender treatment goals as well. Post release residential sex offender programs, for example, are normally long term. Careful case planning with institutional staff determines the community placement and programming requirements for these offenders. The use of contracted advocacy services for youth and

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Juvenile Field Services has a history of providing opportunities for college students to gain direct experience in the juvenile justice system through internship programs. The comments provided by interns indicates this is a very valuable experience for their career development. The interns say the supervised integration with juvenile parolees has been mutually rewarding. Juvenile Field Services staff are committed to providing opportunities for college students cooperatively with universities to build career awareness and professional development.

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their families has been expanded. The coordination of these services with normal parole supervision has been instrumental in ensuring reintegration service plans are implemented where multiple problem issues and placement concerns exist. This partnership seeks to enhance successful transition to community living in order to improve the reintegration casework process.

Juvenile Field Services staff have committed themselves to participating in case conferences at the six youth centers to promote effective communication and case-

work coordination. These case conferences also provide the corrections parole agent the opportunity to visit with youth they will be supervising on parole and to review the provisions of their individual parole service plan with them. These conferences have proven to be an efficient tool in the development and implementation of parole services plans.

During FY1994, youth at the Healy School Program, jointly operated by Corrections School District 428 and Chicago Public Schools, participated in a Youth/Senior Outreach Program which promoted community services by juvenile parolees at several senior citizen centers and the West Side Veterans Hospital. This program offered youth the opportunity to interact with senior citizens in a positive and helpful manner.

The Healy School has added a GED program that provides youth the opportunity to study for GED certificate testing. Additionally, the Chicago Board of Education has an agreement to provide services from Treatment Alternatives For Special Clients (TASC). They conduct weekly group sessions with students regarding drug and sex education. These initiatives reflect Juvenile Field Services efforts to make a range of services available for youth in the community.

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In FY1994, Juvenile Field Services completed placement plans for the eventual transition of over 2,000 youth back to the community. Management of this process is supported by creative use of the department's electronic data base and word processing systems to support a high volume of electronic communication. This is an example of adapting a system originally intended for a different purpose to serve as a means to increase efficiency and support communication between individuals and Juvenile Field Services with reduced paper and instant access.



Counselors Rita Adamitis and Ray Wallace provide substance abuse education to youth at IYC-Harrisburg. Through additional staff training, staff at the youth center were able to triple the amount of substance abuse education classes at the center in FY1994

Surveillance and public safety are critical issues. Field staff have monitored youth adjustments and supported local law enforcement with cooperation and intervention. Field staff are participants and partners with local efforts to address gang problems and prevention efforts.

It is the goal of Juvenile Field Services to provide the best possible opportunity for success to every youth, building on the progress made in youth centers to encourage a law abiding lifestyle and personal success for youth returning to the community.

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTERS

Illinois Youth Center - Harrisburg

Opened: 1983

Capacity: 276

Medium Security Juvenile Males

Reaccredited: August, 1994

FY1994 Average Daily Population: 362

Average Cost Per Juvenile: \$25,706

During FY1994 the population at IYC-Harrisburg increased from 352 youth to as high as 391 youth. This was an increase representing one additional living unit. The commitment profile for these youth has been increasingly serious and their individual treatment needs increasingly complex.

With the challenges of FY1994, came a number of new initiatives to meet those challenges. It was obvious that with few new resources available, the facility would have to become more efficient in its operation.

Some of the goals for FY1994 were to expand current programs to meet the increased needs of the population, develop staff insight into the cultural differences of others, achieve reaccredited by the American Correctional Association, reduce youth violence and resulting injuries to staff and other youth and initiate a unit management approach to more effectively address conflicts within living units.

In addition, goals were set to focus on physical plant improvement and capital projects, develop specific strategies to

increase substance abuse programs while using existing resources, continue to recognize staff for community contributions and operate within approved spending limits.

In order to achieve these goals, the facility began to adopt a "total quality management system." The first emphasis was to strive to do tasks correctly initially, eliminating unnecessary time and resources to correct errors. And secondly, to involve staff at all levels in the decision-making process when possible.

During labor/management meetings committees were developed for ongoing review and input into post descriptions and procedures. Systems were developed which allowed redirection of resources by eliminating duplication and becoming more responsive to the day-to-day challenges faced by staff at all levels.

All staff at IYC-Harrisburg were trained in cultural diversity during FY1994. Facility trainers also attended advanced training sessions to develop improved training curriculum for FY1995. The facility business administrator has conducted ongoing training for management staff on

the budget process for improved fiscal management. This contributed significantly to the operation of the facility within approved spending limits.

The Health Care Unit provided a number of health and wellness clinics during the year targeting both staff and youth.

There was a realignment of duties of existing employees in Youth Supervisor IV titles to allow the initiation of a modified unit manager concept with existing staff and resources. There was an ongoing emphasis in the development of Youth Supervisor IV staff to work with security staff in areas of cultural differences, more effective programming, interaction with youth and housekeeping improvements. These improved systems allowed Harrisburg to re-direct additional staff resources to youth participation. This was a large part of the reason for a 35% reduction in staff time lost due to injuries as a result of youth assaults.

There were a number of program initiatives directed toward increasing the delivery of services while using existing staff. The Education Department initiated a differential school schedule targeted to increase contact with students. This resulted in 20% more class hours with the same resources. The curriculum was expanded to include teaching such areas as conflict resolution and substance abuse education with students.

A lifeskills program was introduced and graduated 50 students the first year. All teachers and counselors were trained in the program which focused on anger control, breaking bad habits, applying for and keeping a job, conflict resolution and other areas critical to succeeding in the free community.

Even with the expanded curriculum, the facility continued its emphasis on basic education and instruction. IYC-Harrisburg had 69 GED graduates during FY1994. Seven students earned their two-year associate degrees in liberal arts. Over 30 college certificates were earned, and over 2,250 college credits were earned by students at the youth center.

The Education Department is also finalizing an agreement with local Habitat for Humanity affiliates which will result in on-site construction projects for refurbishing local dwellings for the economically disadvantaged.

A new fitness program was initiated in the Leisure Time Department in conjunction with the Governor's Council on

Fitness. One staff representative attended a full week training program and lead the first group of youth through the program.

The LTA Department also supervised a youth garden club. It was a response by staff with gardening skills to requests by youth who wanted this experience. At the youths' selection, the vegetables were donated to the local senior citizens food program. More diverse activities were also offered to youth. Soccer, which is extremely popular with Hispanic youth, was added to the program.

During FY1994 over \$1 million in capital projects were completed at Harrisburg. The major project was the completion of the dining room expansion and upgrading the kitchen area. This has doubled dietary seating area and contributed greatly to meeting the needs of the increased population. All housing units were painted by in-house staff and youth during the year. These and similar projects have served to enhance the quality of life at the facility.

A number of things were accomplished in the clinical area to better meet the needs of the youth. By increasing the number of existing staff in the substance abuse certification program, the center provided triple services in that area. Over 200 youth completed those programs during the year.

An agreement was also finalized with the Masters in Social Work program at SIU-Carbondale which will allow the facility to serve as a location for interns. This will provide additional professional contacts at no additional operating cost.

FY1994 also saw the completion of training and full implementation of the Strategies for Juvenile Supervision (SJS) system, which has contributed to greater efficiency through the use of that automated case management system.

IYC-Harrisburg was also reaccredited by the American Correctional Association during this year. This was the result of strong efforts by staff and youth. The facility also has a large number of staff who are working toward associate degrees, bachelor degrees and advanced graduate degrees. There is a strong commitment toward developing skills and advancement within the department.

The facility also serves as a location for local college courses in criminal justice. This serves to improve the opportunity for staff to continue their education as well as strengthen the relationship with the local college.

Religious programming continued to be available on a voluntary basis for the youth. Youth also had the opportunity to participate in comprehensive job training programs throughout the facility. Ongoing involvement with families remained a priority, as did meaningful after-care planning for each youth.

The youth also took many opportunities to serve the community during the year. Volunteer youth continued to provide needed support to the Anna Bixby Center for Abused Women and Children in the form of lawn care and unloading truckloads of food throughout the year. The youth also assisted in the setup at the Saline County Fairgrounds for the area Fourth of July fireworks display, as well as the Past to Present Days program coordinated by a local Home Extension group. The youth also voluntarily donated money for needy children as well as local food pantries at Christmas.

The landscaping maintained by the youth in front of the facility throughout the year also received local recognition in the news. The youth also continued to provide lawn care for the community building.

Community involvement and volunteer efforts by the institution as well as off duty staff has continued to be encouraged and recognized. The institution has supported such projects as the American Cancer Society, the March of Dimes, The Anna Bixby Center for Abused Women and Children, the Boy Scouts' Wetland Preservation Project, Harrisburg Police project Gifts to Disadvantaged Children, sponsored a local youth baseball team and held local food drives for the needy.

Numerous employees have been recognized for their off-duty volunteer work with youth groups in their churches, sports activities, schools and youth organizations. Others have been recognized for their leadership roles in various community charitable organizations.



IYC-Joliet is the only maximum security youth center in Illinois. Grounds beautification and decorative planting have created a better atmosphere at the facility in FY1994.

Illinois Youth Center - Joliet

Opened: 1959
Capacity: 212
Maximum Security Juvenile Males
Reaccredited: August, 1992
FY1994 Average Daily Population: 260
Average Cost Per Juvenile: \$34,083

FY1994 has presented the staff at IYC-Joliet with a variety of challenges which have necessitated development of resources to meet a changing and more diverse population.

The Illinois Youth Center - Joliet is an accredited, male, maximum security juvenile facility which opened in 1959. The facility has served a variety of populations during more than 30 years as a correctional facility.

IYC-Joliet evolved from the juvenile reception and classification center to its present purpose of housing the most aggressive and criminally sophisticated juvenile delinquents and felons in the Juvenile Division.

The facility was accredited in 1983, and last reaccredited in August, 1992. While

the facility's rated capacity is 212, the average daily population during fiscal year 1994 was 260.

Increased population and corresponding decline in ages has presented IYC-Joliet with more violent and aggressive youth. Many youth have a background of physical, sexual, and substance abuse, as well as little family support, and many have mental health concerns.

Without an increase in staff, the facility has experienced an increase of over 10% in population. This has resulted in an increase in double bunking of offenders who are being supervised by the same number of staff.

Individual counseling, group counseling, specialized treatment needs and crisis intervention services are available to each youth on an individual case management model. Further, staff have successfully increased the quality of staff programming, case management services to youth, use of volunteer and intern programs and housed increased numbers of youths without exceeding budget constraints.

With no increase in staff, but an increase in numbers of offenders and the volatility of youths incarcerated at IYC-Joliet, staff have still been able to decrease incidents of youth-on-youth violence, incidents of youth self-mutilation, incidents of youth-on-staff violence, loss of time from work due to aggressive behavior of youth and serious incidents within the facility.

Several administrative changes have been made to accomplish these goals. Staff training in cultural diversity and violence interruption has increased the effectiveness of staff in assisting youth to avert aggression and find alternatives to violence. Training of treatment and line staff in Strategies of Juvenile Supervision, to provide a consistent case management approach for aggressive youthful offenders, as well as a classification and systematic approach to treatment has been of great benefit.

The Superintendent made a personal commitment in staff development and, on a weekly basis, conducted discussions with line staff to make everyone aware of the goals and objectives of the facility, and how to be more efficient with the resources available.

Physical plant improvements made at IYC-Joliet include Business Office and conference room remodeling and consolidation for more efficient operation and staff training.

Counselor's offices have been remodeled in the living units to provide greater ease in providing counseling services to youth. The placement of flowers and plants on the grounds of the facility have provided a more relaxed and non-threatening environment for both youth and staff.

Another method of meeting these challenges was the active recruitment of volunteers at IYC-Joliet. Increased volunteer activities have provided enhanced programs for youth. These enhancements include art therapy programming for Special Treatment Youth, an Alcoholics Anonymous group which supports the substance abuse program, a youth choir and increases in religious programming and services.

The utilization of interns, under supervision of qualified staff, has provided much needed assistance in mental health treatment and services, clerical support services and substance abuse treatment and programming. Interns have played a significant and supportive role in enhancing the programs and quality of life available to youth at IYC-Joliet.

Even with increasing workloads, staff have had the opportunity to support the local community in a variety of activities such as conducting several food drives for the homeless and needy, a benefit bake sale for a terminally ill child and meetings with community groups discussing delinquency prevention.

Services for staff at IYC-Joliet have been increased this year including a health fair and blood pressure screening.

Future activities and improvements are planned. Next year, fund raising will begin for a new chapel at IYC-Joliet.

Illinois Youth Center - Pere Marquette

Opened: 1963

Capacity: 68

Minimum Security Juvenile Males

Reaccredited: August, 1992

FY1994 Average Daily Population: 51

Average Cost Per Juvenile: \$42,569

Illinois Youth Center - Pere Marquette is an open minimum security juvenile correctional facility for males. The facility stresses the importance of establishing high expectations for youth and staff. Staff are expected and encouraged to be actively involved with the youth and encourage positive adjustment. A strong emphasis is



Staff volunteers at IYC-Pere Marquette collected several hundred pounds of dry goods for a Salvation Army drive in FY1994.

put on youth conduct and appearance.

Over the past year, the facility has been faced with several new challenges. These challenges included the flood of 1993, population increases and changes in the characteristics of the juvenile population.

During the flood of 1993, IYC - Pere Marquette had to be evacuated. The youth and staff were moved to an unoccupied living unit at the Alton Mental Health facility in nearby Alton. During the evacuation the staff worked hard to provide the youth with the same established programs and services to ensure minimal disruption to their routines. This was done in spite of several staff members experiencing the loss of their homes. After a period of approximately seven weeks, the facility was reopened and the youth returned to IYC - Pere Marquette.

An intense review of facility policies and procedures took place in FY1994. The purpose of this endeavor was to improve and "fine tune" areas specifically related to youth movement, supervision and control of volatile situations. As a result, there were no critical incidents during the year.

Committing offenses have become more violent and serious which lengthens the stay of a youth at the facility. In addition, drug and alcohol usage has a significant impact on the juvenile population and requires additional counseling and intervention resources. Youth with a

lengthy history of substance abuse are frequently impulsive and act out accordingly. To provide additional services to address substance abuse issues, IYC - Pere Marquette began efforts to certify an additional substance abuse counselor. This should be completed in FY1995.

Many youth, as a result of substance abuse and physical and emotional abuse, experience crisis situations. In order to effectively address these situations more direct supervision staff have received crisis training. In fact, 75% of all youth supervisors are certified as crisis team members. In order to benefit from and understand cultural differences, all staff at IYC - Pere Marquette have received cultural diversity training. This training will be updated and provided to all staff on an annual basis.

FY1994 saw additional hires which brought to the facility new youth supervisors with both advanced education and military experience. Another factor impacting service delivery to the youth was the hiring of another counselor. This position helped to decrease the caseloads of the existing counselors and provide more face-to-face contact with all the youth. Added contact provides more time to deal with incidents in the early stages of development. This has also helped to eliminate serious incidents in FY1994.

The facility has several employees who are taking advantage of the State of Illinois

Upward Mobility Program. This program will improve their career opportunities through guidance, counseling and continued education.

In FY1994, all staff received training in a new and innovative approach to addressing supervision techniques with the juvenile population. This system, known as Strategies for Juvenile Supervision (SJS), continues to be employed and has expanded into a decision-making tool in all program areas. In the latter part of FY1994, in order to develop techniques to deal with the increased potential of violence in the juvenile population, Phase I of Violence Interruption training was completed. Phase II will be completed in FY1995. Youth supervisors were provided additional Juvenile Tracking System (JTS)

training in order to more effectively complete counts, control youth movement and improve overall supervision of the juvenile population.

A student council was formed to enhance communications between staff and youth. This opens another avenue for resolving potential problems by prevention through early intervention. In addition, during summer months, staff/youth days are held. This encourages staff (on and off-duty) to participate in structured recreational programs with the youth. It provides youth with positive role models and teaches youth pro-social recreational activities. More importantly, it reaffirms that staff are interested in and care about the youth.

A unique relationship exists between

IYC - Pere Marquette and Principia College, a private college located in Elsau. Volunteers from the college, supervised by instructors, offer advanced programming at the facility for the youth. These programs include peer-to-peer counseling, peer group counseling, tutoring, dances and sporting events. The facility takes youth to attend events such as plays, sports activities and cultural events. In addition, the youth from IYC - Pere Marquette are given prearranged use of the swimming pool and gymnasium at Principia College. The interaction with these positive peer role models enhances the youths' perception of acceptable behavior and increases their knowledge of socially acceptable activities.

In addition to the staff being dedicated to the youth at IYC - Pere Marquette, many take time from their personal lives to serve as volunteers in the local communities. Numerous staff are volunteer fire fighters, volunteer emergency medical technicians, Khoury League coaches, school board members and work in senior citizen's meal programs.

Staff also encourage youth to experience the satisfaction of helping others. Youth at the facility helped to plant trees after the flood of 1993, wrapped and distributed Christmas gifts to the poor and distributed food to the needy through the Salvation Army.

All of these efforts allow IYC - Pere Marquette to meet the present challenges within the Juvenile Division and direct efforts toward meeting new challenges in the future.

Illinois Youth Center - St. Charles

Opened: 1904

Capacity: 318

Medium Security Juvenile Males

Reaccredited: August, 1994

FY1994 Average Daily Population: 416

Average Cost Per Juvenile: \$33,794

IYC-St. Charles serves as a Reception and Diagnostic Center, as well as a facility serving a general population of youth assigned through the reception process. The continued population growth in the Juvenile Division has stretched resources in the division requiring creative programming to ensure each youth receives services needed.

Based on a demographic review of the delinquent history profile for the young



Health care services at youth centers are constantly under review for effectiveness and efficiency. Providing adequate health care services at a reasonable cost to taxpayers is a primary goal at all corrections facilities.

male offenders coming through the Reception Center at IYC - St. Charles in FY1994, it appears these profiles remain relatively the same as in FY1993. But, while there was no significant change in the committing offenses, the number of youth needing special treatment services increased.

During FY1994, the number of youth receiving services in reception was 1,914 as compared to 1,610 youth in FY1993, an increase of 304 youth or 19%. About 43% of youth were identified in the reception unit in FY1994 needing special treatment services as compared to 38% the previous fiscal year.

To meet this challenge the facility increased the number of treatment staff and developed a treatment team component for the facility headed by a treatment administrator, in addition to the four psychologists presently on staff, two psychologists and a casework supervisor position were added to the treatment team at the facility. Next, a contract was established with Adler School of Psychology in Chicago for 100 intern hours for Ph.D. candidates.

Staff from the treatment team, in addition to serving the treatment needs of youth in the facility Special Treatment Units, also assisted in weekly multi-disciplinary staffing reviews on all youth going through reception. This process helped expedite recommendations for transfers of youth to facilities that would best meet their needs. This resulted in a reduction in length of stay for youth in the reception center from 30 days to 17 days. It also provided additional support for youth who might be in crisis during the course of their stay in the reception center.

In the IYC-St. Charles general population, the number of youth receiving services was 464, 82 more youth than the previous fiscal year or a 21% increase. In FY1994, 184, or 44%, of youth in general population were identified as needing special treatment services as compared to 143, or 35%, from the previous year.

The increased number of youth in the facility presented an additional challenge for the Transportation Unit. Changes were made to improve the efficiency of the unit. In FY1993, the Transportation Unit handled 1,102 trips involving the movement of 3,257 youth to appointments and assignments. In FY1994, 950 trips were taken, but 4,691 youth were transported to appointments and assignments. The net

result was a reduction of 152 trips or 14%, and an increase in the number of youth moved to appointments or assignments by 1,434 (47%).

Though FY1994 offense profiles are consistent with FY1993, the more aggressive nature of the youth assigned to the Juvenile Division has surfaced as a challenge that must be met. To deal with aggressive youth alternative programming



Though FY1994 offense profiles are consistent with FY1993, the more aggressive nature of the youth assigned to the Juvenile Division has surfaced as a challenge that must be met. To deal with aggressive youth alternative programming was developed to channel each youth's energy toward constructive activities



was developed to channel each youth's energy toward constructive activities. In the cottages, incentive programs were developed to reward youth for high levels of cleanliness and sanitation.

In the reception program rewards occur weekly. Rewards occur monthly and quarterly in the general population cottages. This program provided a positive outlet for youth's energy, improved self esteem for positive accomplishment and resulted in an improved living environment.

Management has also been proactive in meeting with youth, responding to concerns and being visible at meals and activities so as to provide a release for youth concerns. Direction is provided on the spot defusing issues before they evolve into a crisis.

Unit managers spend time in each of their cottages during the course of their shift as a resource and support person for both youth and staff. Limits are clearly defined and explanations are readily avail-

able when questions arise.

Eating schedules in the dining room were also reviewed resulting in youth from the reception program eating their meals at a time when they would be separate from general population. This resulted in an immediate reduction in tension in the dining room.

In reference to student movements, shakedowns were increased, traffic flow into and from the school was restructured to a more orderly system, security coverage in the school was increased and management visibility was increased with the offices of both assistant superintendents being located in the school.

Other program options were also developed to help youth find constructive outlets and to assist them in refocusing their energy away from aggression. In addition to these initiatives, Black History Month activities, Spanish Month activities, a Career Day, special guests such as former Chicago Bull Bob Love and athletic tournaments were held with teams from other facilities in softball and basketball.

During FY1994, the residential program of IYC-St. Charles increased in population 12%, from 307 in July, 1993, to 344 in July, 1994. In an effort to move youth from the Reception Unit swiftly into their individualized treatment program and to enhance casework management, the orientation living unit and orientation process were changed.

The orientation living unit became a residential living unit and a thorough review of cases was initiated while the transferring youth were still in the reception unit. This allows for the youth to be transferred directly into their assigned cottage in addition to immediate counselor assignment. The impact of this change has resulted in the assigned counselor incorporating the Strategies for Juvenile Supervision Case Plan into each youth's treatment plan, taking a more holistic approach to working with each youth.

The orientation of each youth to the facility and its programs became the responsibility of the assigned counselor and is managed by the casework supervisor. This also improved the relationship and communication between the teacher, counselor, youth supervisor, mental health professional, recreation worker, chaplain, health care worker, support staff, managers and administrators. They work together to develop goals and objectives to assist in the establishment of measurable

expectations for each youth.

The goals developed under SJS are reviewed by staff. Staff hold each youth responsible and accountable for his behavior. These reviews and communication strengthen the team effort by working with youth in all areas of programming.

Education programs are provided to all youth in reception. Curriculum developed for these classes focus on enhancing interpersonal and communication skills, decision-making abilities, and increasing knowledge of personal health and hygiene issues and needs.

All youth in the general population are involved in academic, vocational and work experience programs.

Despite the increase in population, parenting and communication classes were added to the curriculum. The physical education and special education teachers, library technical assistant, and school psychologist positions were filled. With the additional classes, positions, and modified school schedule the quality of academic services was not diminished. To augment the academic and vocational programs, the parent surrogate/volunteers tutored youth an average of three times a week.

In the Leisure Time Activities Department, the emphasis was on obtaining more volunteers for the facility. Increased services brought to the facility as a result of volunteer efforts included art therapy, tutoring, self esteem, values clarification and cultural awareness. In FY1993, 5,574 hours were provided through volunteer resources. In FY1994, 6,894 hours were provided through volunteer services—an increase of 1,320 hours (24%).

The number of interns providing services in psychology, clinical services and leisure time increased in FY1994. Interns have been recruited from Northern Illinois, Western Illinois, Aurora and Illinois State Universities, Adler School of Psychology and the Illinois School of Professional Psychology. Sixteen interns from these institutions provided 3,371 service hours.

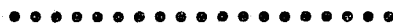
The number of religious volunteers increased during FY1994. Visiting clergy for the Sunday service and Bible study have had a positive influence on the youth attending these programs. Attendance in these programs has more than doubled. Daily religious programming for youth in the Reception Unit continued to grow. Religious volunteers are recruited from Chicago, Elgin, Aurora, Joliet and DeKalb.

Increases in population and the facility's need to continue to provide quality health care to youth resulted in a thorough evaluation being done on the overall health care operation at the facility. This included a review of existing staff levels, internal procedures and the coordination process with other juvenile facilities. The outcome of the review resulted in reorganization of the Health Care Unit.

In the Dietary Department, the challenge was to ensure youth at the facility



To improve efficiency and effectiveness a thorough review was conducted on the deployment of security staff. The result was more effective use of personnel which enhanced the safety and security of the facility and resulted in saving \$225,000 in personal services.



continued to receive the same well balanced, nutritional and high quality meals. During FY1994, 526,960 meals were served, 10,000 more than FY1993. The Dietary Department continued to provide for numerous special activities including a volunteer banquet, Phi Delta Kappa dinner, graduations, Juvenile Advisory Board meeting, facility picnics, soul food dinner, Spanish dinner, Christmas open house, and various workshops, training sessions and special occasions.

In the Maintenance Department, the challenge was to keep up with the additional wear and tear to the physical plant that is brought on by increases in population, and the task of maintaining some buildings that date back to 1904. As a result, 4,734 work orders were completed. In addition, the facility's Grounds Maintenance Department was transferred to the supervision of the Maintenance Department to improve continuity of services.

Projects completed by the Maintenance Department in FY1994 include a facility-

wide utility upgrade, extensive repair of the storm sewers and drains, major renovation of the school gymnasium, remodeling of facilities used by the Statewide Transportation Unit, remodeling of the facilities used for the small engines and automotive maintenance vocational programs, planning for the replacement of facility water lines, and construction of a new administrative and training building.

In the grounds maintenance area, 2,617 flowers and plants were donated from the facility greenhouse to various organizations and other correctional facilities. In addition, 4,300 pounds of produce was donated to Hessed House shelter in the community to feed the homeless and 10,697 pounds were donated to various correctional facilities.

In the area of security, the facility continued to ensure that each youth would receive guidance and assistance. Strategies for Juvenile Supervision (SJS) training was provided to line staff to ensure there was continuity in communication while working with the youth. Weekly cycle training was reinstated to ensure all staff were receiving consistent information on facility challenges and solutions. The facility's level system and behavior intervention system was revised to make it more practical in dealing with youth behavior. The changes increased the levels of intervention available to staff in addressing rewards and restrictions for positive or negative behavior. The Unit Manager System was the vehicle for implementing this system.

To further increase capacity, a cottage that previously was designated for high school, vocational, and/or youth who had work assignments at the facility and housed one or two youth to a room was changed to house four youth to a room. The number of security staff assigned to the cottage was increased.

To improve efficiency and effectiveness a thorough review was conducted on the deployment of security staff. The result was more effective use of personnel which enhanced the safety and security of the facility and resulted in saving approximately \$225,000 in personal services.

As the previous information clearly demonstrates, the staff of IYC-St. Charles have responded to a myriad of challenges during this fiscal year.

Illinois Youth Center - Valley View

Opened: 1966

Capacity: 228

Medium Security Juvenile Males

Reaccredited: January, 1992

FY1994 Average Daily Population: 253

Average Cost Per Juvenile: \$27,523

The Illinois Youth Center-Valley View is an accredited, male medium security juvenile facility. While the facility is rated at a capacity of 228, the average daily population during FY1994 was 253. Even with this increased population, IYC-Valley View was able to provide a safe and positive environment for all youth.

During FY1994, IYC-Valley View was again faced with a number of challenges. These challenges included an increased population, a more difficult population to manage, increased demands for more treatment services and numerous physical plant problems. In response to these challenges, staff continued to make adjustments and go the extra distance to ensure that IYC-Valley View maintained a safe and secure facility with quality programming. Not only did the facility maintain quality, it also improved the programming efforts through additional training efforts, various program expansions and critical quality assurance reviews.

Reviewing the population over the fiscal year, youth in residence increased 10% over FY1993. Although the population at IYC-Valley View may not have increased as rapidly as some of the other juvenile facilities, the increase did result in more double bunking in housing units that are generally supervised by one individual.

IYC-Valley View also puts much emphasis on training youth in the area of lifeskills, survival skills and transitional planning. During FY1994, Valley View awarded 82 eighth grade diplomas, four high school diplomas, 28 GED certificates, 32 vocational certificates and 85 cooperative work training certificates:

The student population made significant academic gains in reading and math. In June, 1994, 253 students were tested of which 156 students (62%) showed a gain in math skills and 122 students (48%) showed a gain in reading abilities. The average gain in math and reading was 1.7 years over a six month period. Many of these gains were made by youth receiving extra attention through special education or Chapter I classes. It should also be

noted that IYC-Valley View's work training program was chosen as a 1993 Award of Excellence program winner by the National Association of Counties.

The aging physical plant at IYC-Valley View continues to require maintenance and repair. During FY1994 efforts centered around remodeling space in each living unit to provide an area to hold counseling groups. In addition to this effort, improvements were made in the dietary area by purchasing a new fryer, installing a new water softener and painting the food preparation area. Capital improvements also included repairs to the roof and brick work on the main building.

To further assist with new program space, Elgin Community College donated two mobile trailers which will be used as a new library and additional classrooms once the conversions and electrical hook-ups are completed.

Illinois Youth Center - Warrenville

Opened: 1973

Capacity: 108

Multiple Security Juvenile

Males and Females

Reaccredited: January, 1992

FY1994 Average Daily Population: 127

Average Cost Per Juvenile: \$33,116

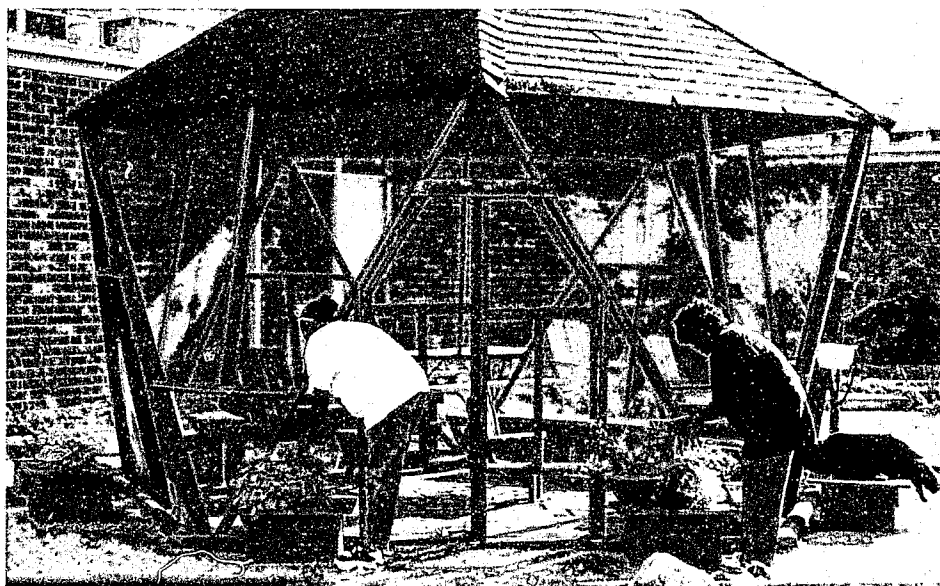
FY1994 saw dramatic increases in the number of youth, both female and male, served by this facility with no increase in staff. The dedicated women and men who work at IYC-Warrenville rallied to meet the challenge.

Female new commitments numbered 116, which represents a 47% increase over the numbers from the last fiscal year. Youth returned to incarceration due to parole violations increased 35% over the last fiscal year.

Of the 116 new commitments, 33% were court evaluation cases. This represents a 41% increase over the same figure for the last fiscal year. These are cases in which the judge orders the youth to return to court within the first 90 days of the commitment for a progress review. Of the youth received as court evaluations, 79% were vacated.

None of the female youth returned due to an additional crime. They were all returned for technical violations to parole.

As with the females, the 115 males transferred to IYC-Warrenville during FY1994 represented an all time high male intake for this facility. The 115 youth received in FY1994 represented an 83% increase over the last fiscal year. A total of 30% of males received at this facility were court evaluations. This is an increase of 184% over the last fiscal year.



A screened gazebo at IYC-Warrenville provides a quiet spot for reading and conversation for staff and youth at the facility. Landscaping in the courtyard is maintained by youth at the center, according to Supt. Glenda Blakemore.

The court evaluation cases represented 52% of the new commitment male population. The total intake at the facility during FY1994, regardless of classification, was 254. A 60% increase over FY1993.

IYC-Warrenville is a co-educational juvenile correctional facility with a rated capacity of 108. It is the only facility in the Juvenile Division for females and serves as the reception, assessment and residential program for female juveniles.

IYC-Warrenville was the first coed training school in the United States accredited by the American Correctional Association. The center was designed, built and paid for in 1973, by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana at no cost to the State of Illinois. The 30 acre complex is located 35 miles west of Chicago, just off the East-West Tollway. There are four residential buildings in operation, with seven cottage living areas, four for girls and three for boys.

The center recognizes the individuality of each youth and the necessity of assessing the fundamental needs and treatment of the whole person. The first goal is to assess the physical, psychological, developmental, family, socio-cultural, recreational, educational and vocational needs of each youth. From this assessment, an individual treatment program is developed and reviewed monthly. The plan is an assessment and treatment approach, including aftercare planning.

All this is done with the goal of reintegrating the youth back into the home and community. This requires working with the youth and family, arranging community services or follow-up services when needed and arranging for appropriate education and work. There are increasing numbers of youth who will need alternate placements upon leaving the facility.

A primary goal of the youth center is to provide a humane, humanistic, nurturing environment for each youth which offers a predictable structure with consistent and uniform policies and expectations.

Staff representing various professional disciplines have the special skills to meet the youths' physical, emotional, educational and social needs. A wide variety of therapies are offered including individual, group, family, occupational, recreational, educational, intervention, behavior management, large and small group interaction along with intensive alcohol and substance abuse counseling.

Treatment in the center program is a cooperative process. It is based on a working alliance among the youth, the family, institutional staff, field services staff and the community. It is designed to create an atmosphere and an environment which encourages and fosters change, positive



Treatment in the center program is a cooperative process.

It is based on a working alliance among the youth, the family, institutional staff, field services staff and the community. It is designed to create an atmosphere and an environment which encourages and fosters change, positive decision making and increasing self-esteem.



decision making and increasing self-esteem. It values the individual while also placing valuing the welfare of the group. It assists the youth in accepting their past behavior, identifying past behaviors and relationships that caused them problems and resolving the problems. The continued learned skill of positive problem resolution will aid the youth in remaining in the community.

IYC-Warrenville offers its residents a full academic program, including primary and secondary credit programs, high school graduation and GED certification.

The academic program is designed to provide comprehensive offerings structurally developed to replicate a public school setting. The curriculum is individualized to meet each student's needs. Special education classes are available for identified youth. A specialized Chapter I reading and math program provides remediation of extreme deficiencies. Local resident volunteers, as well as interns from several universities and colleges, assist students in speeding their learning rates.

These volunteers also offer a connection to the community and serve as role models for youth.

A range of vocational exposure programs is also available. Programs are offered daily in the areas of food preparation, keyboarding and computer education, career guidance and building maintenance. These programs lead to certified skills. Additionally, the cooperative work training classes expose youth at the facility to job-related information and skill development.

There are a number of supportive programs that are maintained under leisure time activities. Religious services and Bible study groups are conducted by volunteers, as are arts and crafts, aerobics, volleyball, weight lifting, tutoring, girls and boys basketball, a small facility choir and visitation.

The use of volunteers allows the facility to provide numerous special activities throughout the year, both on-grounds and off-grounds. This serves to supplement and complement existing programs.

Treatment Services staff work closely with all areas to ensure the best comprehensive treatment and management approach and strategies are derived to focus on successful reintegration into the community. To ensure the development, implementation and integration of treatment strategies from all areas, case assessment and management is completed by this department.

The correctional counselor ensures that all areas of treatment and aftercare planning have continuity and are focused on helping the youth obtain freedom and remain in the community. This is done through weekly contacts with both youth, parents and placement authorities. Maintaining close contact with other agencies such as juvenile court, probation and parole services, Department of Children and Family Services and many private agencies is also important.

Security, dietary and maintenance functions are administered under the Operations Office. These areas work in conjunction with the clinical and treatment services departments to ensure continuity of treatment strategies. These areas not only provide valued facility services, but also actively participate in treatment strategies to provide a total treatment approach for each youth.

FY1994 Final Expenditures, Comptroller's Report of Oct. 9, 1994

(all numbers x \$1,000)

Facility/Institution	Personal		Social		Travel	Commodities	Printing	Equipment	Tele- comm.	GAR	SOC	T & A	Tri- Agency	EDP	Tort Claims	Sheriffs Fees	S.A. Relab.	Worker's Comp.	Teachers		Ret. Lump Teach. Ret.		Total		
	Services	Retirement	Security	Cont.															Set.	Libraries	R & M	Sun		Lump Sum	
General Office	12,439.2	483.4	693.4	4,262.8	465.5	257.8	62.8	144.9	1,091.6	201.4				5,470.7	166.1	220.0	281.5	6,401.1			1,417.2	21,448.0	0.0	55,724.4	
School District	11,459.0	452.7	443.5	9,283.7	57.5	536.3	61.2	6.5	13.5	13.5	53.6								55.0	2,213.5			24,650.9		
Comm. Corr. Ctrs.	8,453.9	355.7	635.6	7,279.9	50.0	171.3	24.7	110.5	363.4	133.8	58.0													17,457.8	
Comm. Services	2,597.3	102.5	395.6	1,417.5	79.3	50.4	12.3	78.0	597.3	175.0														5,285.2	
Sub-Total	11,651.2	458.2	826.2	8,697.4	129.3	201.7	37.0	189.5	786.7	308.8	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22,743.0	
ITC-Harrisburg	6,563.9	268.3	496.9	978.4	13.0	490.0	11.0	34.9	49.0	29.6	67.6	3.1												9,305.7	
ITC-Joliet	6,447.8	255.5	473.1	1,036.8	8.1	414.7	9.1	19.7	33.9	49.1	53.4	0.5												8,861.7	
ITC-Pete Karpette	1,496.9	59.6	108.9	232.8	8.4	155.5	4.2	35.9	23.5	18.4	18.9	2.0												2,471.0	
ITC-St. Charles	10,228.6	381.9	750.0	1,829.9	34.9	510.2	18.6	42.2	105.6	95.7	60.0	0.9												14,058.5	
ITC-Walley View	5,016.1	192.1	348.4	811.1	8.0	390.7	9.0	23.9	57.7	55.9	19.0	0.5												6,963.4	
ITC-Warrenville	2,805.6	105.5	207.9	718.0	3.3	237.9	5.4	28.0	26.2	36.7	26.6	0.6	270.0											4,475.7	
Juv. Field Svs.	1,320.8	53.4	86.5	1,169.4	96.7	14.9	1.2	10.7	44.8	32.6		4.0												2,855.0	
Sub-Total	34,179.7	1,320.3	2,491.7	6,666.4	172.4	2,213.9	59.5	195.3	346.7	319.0	245.5	11.6	270.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48,691.0	
Big Muddy River	12,145.8	455.2	698.5	2,972.2	18.9	2,921.6	22.2	154.0	93.3	56.2	378.5	43.5													20,159.9
Centralia	14,064.2	550.0	1,033.1	3,074.3	24.9	1,684.8	21.0	71.8	50.5	92.9	275.1	67.2													21,013.8
Danville	12,685.9	507.8	994.7	3,607.4	29.8	2,805.0	34.6	103.2	69.8	141.0	470.9	29.2													21,672.3
Dixon	17,742.7	691.6	1,298.8	4,817.9	19.6	2,734.4	19.2	49.0	52.1	110.5	433.8	37.6													28,028.2
Dwight	9,675.6	384.8	716.5	2,611.5	13.6	1,292.0	14.9	65.7	69.4	91.7	114.3	20.3													15,092.3
East Moline	10,136.4	397.0	715.3	2,738.0	21.9	1,403.5	16.8	131.8	66.9	115.9	283.5	31.8													16,055.8
Graham	14,462.5	579.0	1,061.5	3,592.0	25.3	1,934.2	23.8	69.6	74.0	57.1	243.9	24.4													22,137.3
Hill	10,481.4	417.6	761.5	3,329.7	16.0	1,594.0	17.7	33.8	39.2	35.0	331.4	28.7													17,486.0
Illinois River	13,730.3	543.4	1,014.7	3,373.1	11.7	2,038.1	23.1	50.9	63.6	73.9	393.9	56.8													21,373.5
Jacksnville	11,694.2	442.2	817.0	2,198.5	15.0	2,131.8	18.6	92.6	57.5	82.8	177.8	70.1													17,198.1
Joliet	17,595.1	695.3	1,295.2	6,102.6	40.6	1,058.8	59.0	80.6	103.0	203.6	82.6	23.6													27,295.0
Kankakee	1,357.1	56.0	98.9	373.2	0.8	148.8	2.6	3.6	18.8	15.5	22.4	3.0													2,100.7
Lincoln	9,778.7	384.9	724.9	2,173.9	6.1	2,650.5	19.7	56.9	45.1	73.1	268.6	31.3													16,213.7
Logan	13,310.8	523.3	956.1	2,021.3	8.5	629.9	22.2	51.4	110.8	118.8	244.1	35.4													18,032.6
Menard	27,108.9	1,079.5	2,001.2	4,163.6	45.3	5,248.4	50.5	75.4	106.9	102.4	330.7	50.8													40,163.6
Monard Psychiatric	5,486.0	217.6	400.3	1,324.1	29.1	859.3	5.1	18.7	26.2	19.1	74.0	7.0													8,496.5
Pontiac	25,379.1	1,004.0	1,860.5	5,259.6	34.4	4,310.3	54.1	53.5	113.3	49.8	339.2	24.3													38,502.1
Robinson	8,486.2	316.0	614.4	2,521.0	13.5	1,451.5	28.5	10.0	42.9	46.5	197.3	28.7													13,776.5
Shawnee	12,965.7	524.7	948.4	2,659.9	18.4	2,549.8	25.8	58.4	57.8	69.3	371.0	60.0													20,460.2
Sheridan	12,478.1	469.9	909.3	1,920.8	16.4	1,353.8	21.2	74.8	66.3	131.4	197.4	23.9													17,683.3
Stateville	28,529.4	1,103.0	2,121.4	5,741.9	45.5	4,015.7	36.3	94.5	102.1	157.5	373.2	17.3													42,137.8
Taylorville	8,615.0	346.9	631.6	2,605.0	5.4	1,410.9	17.4	10.0	40.2	36.3	299.6	21.8													13,960.1
Vandalia	11,331.9	443.7	816.0	2,010.0	14.4	1,699.7	22.2	51.3	72.1	70.3	233.5	65.3													16,830.4
Vienna	13,879.3	551.3	1,311.1	1,634.0	27.7	2,055.1	22.5	71.9	58.6	77.4	164.3	48.5													19,601.7
Western Illinois	12,238.4	481.9	902.3	3,555.3	19.2	2,238.5	23.3	200.2	50.2	84.5	304.6	33.7													20,100.1
Sub-Total	334,878.7	13,208.6	24,561.2	76,370.8	517.0	52,481.4	641.3	1,732.6	1,676.6	2,116.5	6,502.6	894.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	515,571.5
Department Total	404,007.8	15,923.2	29,216.0	105,481.1	1,336.7	55,691.1	860.8	2,267.8	3,917.5	2,959.2	6,859.7	895.8	270.0	5,476.7	186.1	220.0	281.5	6,401.1	56.0	2,213.5	1,417.2	21,418.0	0.0	667,380.8	

FY1994 Illinois Department of Corrections FACILITY MAP



Quarterly Report to the Illinois General Assembly

Illinois Department of Corrections, January 1, 1995

Number of Residents in All Adult Institutions

Facility	Number of Residents November 30, 1994
1. Big Muddy River	1,955
2. Centralia	1,382
3. Danville	1,891
4. Dixon	1,904
5. Dwight	818
6. East Moline	1,021
7. Graham	1,424
8. Hill	1,693
9. Illinois River	1,674
10. Jacksonville	980
11. Joliet	1,214
12. Lincoln	918
13. Logan	1,168
14. Menard	2,563
15. Menard Psychiatric	370
16. Pontiac	2,167
17. Robinson	1,029
18. Shawnee	1,720
19. Sheridan	1,096
20. Stateville	2,358
21. Taylorville	1,080
22. Vandalia	1,042
23. Vienna	1,396
24. Western Illinois	1,520
25. Community Correctional Centers	1,235
26. Electronic Detention	926
27. Contractual-Federal/Other State	13
28. In-Transit	0
TOTAL	36,557

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

	Capacity	Population
1.* Crossroads	250	283
2a. Decatur-Women	28	35
2b. Decatur-Men	52	75
3. Fox Valley	100	122
4. J. Ma Houston	42	49
5. Joliet	92	109
6. Metro	52	58
7. Peoria	63	62
8. Southern Illinois	60	61
9. Urbana	83	105
10. Winnebago	71	89
11a. West Side-Women	45	45
11b. West Side-Men	145	142
TOTAL	1,083	1,235
*Contractual		

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

Correctional Center	Approximate Square Feet Per Inmate
1. Big Muddy River	30
2. Centralia	37
3. Danville	33
4. Dixon	44
5. Dwight	51
6. East Moline	64
7. Graham	36
8. Hill	33
9. Illinois River	34
10. Jacksonville	33
11. Joliet	43
12. Lincoln	34
13. Logan	49
14. Menard	38
15. Menard Psychiatric	56
16. Pontiac	44
17. Robinson	33
18. Shawnee	38
19. Sheridan	40
20. Stateville	49
21. Taylorville	32
22. Vandalia	33
23. Vienna	43
24. Western Illinois	33

NOTE: The approximate distribution of floor space per inmate only includes actual living area. This does not count dayrooms, control rooms, janitor closets, plumbing chases, showers and various offices.

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	
Big Muddy River	143	7%	1,624	83%	188	10%	0	0%	1,955
Centralia	146	11%	1,226	89%	10	1%	0	0%	1,382
Danville	151	8%	1,548	82%	192	10%	0	0%	1,891
Dixon	406	21%	1,046	55%	452	24%	0	0%	1,904
Dwight	121	15%	600	73%	97	12%	0	0%	818
East Moline	195	19%	342	33%	484	47%	0	0%	1,021
Graham	117	8%	1,300	91%	7	0%	0	0%	1,424
Hill	147	9%	1,542	91%	4	0%	0	0%	1,693
Illinois River	73	4%	1,374	82%	227	14%	0	0%	1,674
Jacksonville	7	1%	0	0%	973	99%	0	0%	980
Joliet	156	13%	862	71%	77	6%	119	10%	1,214
Lincoln	5	1%	0	0%	913	99%	0	0%	918
Logan	138	12%	100	9%	930	80%	0	0%	1,168
Menard	529	21%	1,966	77%	66	3%	2	0%	2,563
Menard Psych	370	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	370
Pontiac	806	37%	1,334	62%	27	1%	0	0%	2,167
Robinson	10	1%	0	0%	1,019	99%	0	0%	1,029
Shawnee	246	14%	1,308	76%	166	10%	0	0%	1,720
Sheridan	201	13%	864	79%	31	3%	0	0%	1,096
Stateville	927	39%	1,064	45%	367	16%	0	0%	2,358
Taylorville	7	1%	0	0%	1,073	99%	0	0%	1,080
Vandalia	91	9%	214	21%	738	71%	0	0%	1,043
Vienna	131	9%	850	61%	415	30%	0	0%	1,396
Western Illinois	123	8%	1,248	82%	149	10%	0	0%	1,520
T O T A L	5,246	15%	20,412	59%	8,605	25%	121	0%	34,384

**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. Big Muddy River	0.164	0.223
2. Centralia	0.223	0.304
3. Danville	0.162	0.218
4. Dixon	0.199	0.282
5. Dwight	0.295	0.429
6. East Moline	0.194	0.289
7. Graham	0.223	0.315
8. Hill	0.137	0.194
9. Illinois River	0.189	0.264
10. Jacksonville	0.249	0.352
11. Joliet	0.325	0.459
12. Lincoln	0.238	0.330
13. Logan	0.249	0.356
14. Menard	0.229	0.333
15. Menard Psychiatric	0.251	0.430
16. Pontiac	0.286	0.386
17. Robinson	0.198	0.264
18. Shawnee	0.176	0.232
19. Sheridan	0.257	0.349
20. Stateville	0.260	0.386
21. Taylorville	0.191	0.260
22. Vandalia	0.201	0.319
23. Vienna	0.204	0.289
24. Western Illinois	0.189	0.264
TOTAL	0.217	0.306

NOTE: This information is from the December 12, 1994 payroll report reflecting the November 30, 1994 payroll and the resident population as of November 30, 1994.

**Adult Population Projection Monitoring
End of Month Population
Projections Based on Fiscal Year 1993 Data**

	Actual Population	Population Projection	Actual Over/(Under) Projection	Percent of Actual Over/(Under) Projection
FY95				
JUL 94	35,938	35,913	25	0.07%
AUG 94	35,947	36,025	(78)	(0.22%)
SEP 94	36,427	36,281	146	0.40%
OCT 94	36,618	36,444	174	0.48%

**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 1994 Data
January 1995	36,934
February 1995	37,145
March 1995	37,359
April 1995	37,620
May 1995	37,964
June 1995	38,390
July 1995	38,900
August 1995	39,096
September 1995	39,585
October 1995	39,824
November 1995	39,987
December 1995	40,307

These population projections reflect the 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 1994 experiences. The underlying assumptions are:

1. New felony admissions were increased by 9% for FY95; 7% for FY96; 5% for FY97 through FY99; 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 13% 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 1995.
4. Class of crime distributions were based on actual distributions of admissions by class of crime for fiscal year 1994 as reported in OTS.
5. Sentence estimates for new admissions were based on the fiscal year 1994 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 10% will have some good time revoked and 73% 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 1994 OTS data by class of crime.
9. An average of 155 days of MGT/SMGT/ET per inmate will be awarded.
10. Projected exits for inmates in the current population as of June 30, 1994, 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	Project Completion Date	Phase-in Date	Beds Phased-in	Total Beds On-Line	Full Occupancy Date	Total Number of Beds
East St. Louis CC						
Phase I	04/95	05/95	60	60		
Phase II	04/95	05/95	340	400		
		06/95	200	600	06/95	600
Kankakee CC* (Female)	03/95	03/95	100	200	03/95	200
Illinois River CC 1,211	04/95	05/95	224	1,211	05/95	
Sheridan CC	04/95	05/95	224	974	05/95	974
Western Illinois CC 1,102	04/95	05/95	224	1,102	05/95	
Tamms CC						
Work Camp	05/95	05/95	200	200	05/95	
Correctional Center	12/96	12/96	500	700	Undetermin	700
Vandalia Work Camp	Unknown	Unknown	200	200	Unknown	200
Pittsfield Work Cam	Unknown	Unknown	200	200	Unknown	200

*Kankakee opened as a unit under Dwight Correctional Center in November

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, 1994	Projected Rated Capacity July 1995	Projected Rated Capacity January 1996
1. Big Muddy River	1,152	1,152	1,152
2. Centralia	950	950	950
3. Danville	1,096	1,096	1,096
4. Dixon	1,206	1,206	1,206
5. Dwight	496	496	496
6. East Moline	688	688	688
7. East St. Louis		600	600
8. Graham	950	950	950
9. Hill	896	896	896
10. Illinois River	987	1,211	1,211
11. Jacksonville	700	700	700
12. Joliet	1,340	1,340	1,340
13. *Kankakee	100	200	200
14. Lincoln	558	558	558
15. Logan	850	850	850
16. Menard	2,620	2,620	2,620
17. Menard Psychiatric	315	315	315
18. Pontiac	2,000	2,000	2,000
19. Robinson	600	600	600
20. Shawnee	1,046	1,046	1,046
21. Sheridan	750	974	974
22. Stateville	2,000	2,000	2,000
23. Tamms (Work Camp)		200	200
24. Taylorville	600	600	600
25. Vandalia	750	750	750
26. Vienna	885	885	885
27. Western Illinois	878	1,102	1,102
28. Contractual-Federal/Other State	13	10	10
Sub-Total	24,426	25,995	25,995
Community Correctional Centers			
1. Crossroads	250	250	250
2a. Decatur-Women	28	28	28
2b. Decatur-Men	52	52	52
3. Fox Valley	100	100	100
4. J. Ma Houston	42	42	42
5. Joliet	92	92	92
6. Metro	52	52	52
7. Peoria	63	63	63
8. Southern Illinois	60	60	60
9. Urbana	83	83	83
10. Winnebago	71	71	71
11a. West Side-Women	45	45	45
11. West Side-Men	145	155	155
Sub-Total	1,083	1,093	1,093
Electronic Detention	926	1,150	1,150
TOTAL	26,435	28,238	28,238

*Kankakee opened in November 1991 as a unit under Dwight CC. In April 1995 it will become Kankakee Correctional Center.

**Contractual

Source: OFFENDER TRACKING SYSTEM (OTS)

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	274	362	212	225	92	49	0	0	0	1,214
Menard	979	945	255	263	94	29	0	0	3	2,568
Pontiac	1,036	796	133	145	52	6	0	0	0	2,168
Stateville	1,081	842	205	159	51	20	0	0	0	2,358
sub-total	3,370	2,945	805	792	289	104	0	0	3	8,308
FEMALE										
Dwight	189	190	103	112	143	81	0	1	0	819
PSYCHIATRIC										
Menard Psychiatric	80	107	38	45	18	5	77	0	0	370
MEDIUM										
Big Muddy River	116	695	431	483	163	67	0	0	0	1,955
Centralia	107	573	245	303	127	27	0	0	0	1,382
Danville	305	807	306	337	107	29	0	0	0	1,891
Dixon	475	792	254	224	114	45	0	0	0	1,904
Graham	123	490	259	305	159	87	1	0	0	1,424
Hill	214	755	257	316	97	54	0	0	0	1,693
Illinois River	186	762	257	296	130	43	0	0	0	1,674
Logan	73	372	203	256	169	95	0	0	0	1,168
Shawnee	140	638	309	427	155	51	0	0	0	1,720
Sheridan	24	488	217	252	91	24	0	0	0	1,096
Western Illinois	123	667	286	305	110	29	0	0	0	1,520
sub-total	1,886	7,039	3,024	3,504	1,422	551	1	0	0	17,427
MINIMUM										
East Moline	24	473	177	214	80	53	0	0	0	1,021
Jacksonville	15	301	275	258	90	41	0	0	0	980
Lincoln	7	344	200	232	96	39	0	0	0	918
Robinson	4	362	218	249	111	85	0	0	0	1,029
Taylorville	5	438	222	258	113	44	0	0	0	1,080
Vandalia	0	211	241	324	148	118	0	0	0	1,042
Vienna	20	592	427	289	52	16	0	0	0	1,396
sub-total	75	2,721	1,760	1,824	690	396	0	0	0	7,466
Community Correctional	1	273	468	364	87	42	0	0	0	1,235
Contractual - Federal	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Electronic Detention	1	2	84	527	203	109	0	0	0	926
TOTAL	5,610	13,282	6,282	7,168	2,852	1,288	78	1	3	36,564

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.

Source: Offender Tracking System (OTS) - November 30, 1994

Adult Institutional Intake, Exits, Transfers IN, & Transfers OUT - Fiscal Year 1994

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
Bmr-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	93	69	64	64	76								366
Tr-	157	256	268	282	207								1,170
Tr-	203	81	91	113	94								582
Cen-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	79	72	64	76	69								360
Tr-	154	193	178	137	172								834
Tr-	93	107	97	79	104								480
Dan-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	84	61	78	50	63								336
Tr-	139	139	160	138	171								747
Tr-	67	59	86	84	107								403
Dix-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	74	55	79	69	67								344
Tr-	95	153	174	167	108								697
Tr-	47	67	51	69	54								288
Dwi-In	129	145	147	136	136								693
Ex	60	47	61	64	50								282
Tr-	12	14	8	19	19								72
Tr-	87	79	105	169	96								536
Emo-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	66	45	70	79	82								342
Tr-	138	66	110	153	112								579
Tr-	26	36	33	31	62								188
Gra-In	170	150	180	172	174								846
Ex	50	54	48	37	43								232
Tr-	79	213	142	260	96								790
Tr-	250	329	359	233	203								1,374
Hil-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	72	81	77	69	78								377
Tr-	182	158	175	162	136								813
Tr-	82	74	95	93	77								421
Iri-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	61	81	82	64	59								347
Tr-	150	137	168	173	162								790
Tr-	68	48	105	108	89								418
Jac-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	82	100	103	86	100								471
Tr-	120	163	135	144	131								693
Tr-	51	48	46	52	47								244
Jol-In	1,661	1,359	1,883	1,496	1,321								7,720
Ex	53	57	61	64	83								318
Tr-	46	36	62	60	47								251
Tr-	1,486	1,658	1,906	1,649	1,448								8,147
Lin-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	79	59	67	65	81								351
Tr-	120	133	106	115	127								601
Tr-	32	61	42	47	47								229
Log-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	88	66	84	65	82								385
Tr-	152	146	152	208	289								947
Tr-	67	88	75	177	92								499

(Continued on Next Page)

Adult Institutional Intake, Exits, Transfers IN, & Transfers OUT - Fiscal Year 1994

(CONTINUED)

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
Men-In	49	62	63	46	53								273
Ex	64	57	46	55	56								278
Tr-	108	125	116	117	128								594
Tr-	118	132	150	96	114								610
Mnp-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	7	12	11	9	14								53
Tr-	48	29	63	49	23								212
Tr-	45	27	48	30	25								175
Pon-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	29	27	34	30	36								156
Tr-	98	107	80	83	109								477
Tr-	47	60	73	61	58								299
Rob-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	92	66	78	69	105								410
Tr-	156	189	180	149	167								841
Tr-	72	135	88	80	102								477
Sha-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	84	78	103	101	116								482
Tr-	277	214	506	177	165								1,339
Tr-	120	176	220	82	94								692
She-In	1	0	0	0	0								1
Ex	64	46	61	67	68								306
Tr-	94	122	105	117	101								539
Tr-	16	74	50	51	24								215
Sta-In	0	0	1	0	3								4
Ex	164	23	270	182	164								803
Tr-	184	267	258	254	247								1,210
Tr-	49	243	92	61	67								512
Tay-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	74	38	72	64	73								321
Tr-	144	114	187	118	131								694
Tr-	68	84	107	54	76								389
Van-In	1	0	0	0	0								1
Ex	165	90	137	123	125								640
Tr-	244	195	258	173	200								1,070
Tr-	66	119	87	73	84								429
Vie-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	96	74	76	117	104								467
Tr-	205	100	494	264	164								1,227
Tr-	27	36	139	129	180								511
Wil-In	0	0	0	0	0								0
Ex	68	50	87	46	82								333
Tr-	162	151	184	164	189								850
Tr-	75	76	112	64	108								435
TOT-In	2,011	1,716	2,274	1,850	1,687								9,538
Ex	1,848	1,408	1,913	1,715	1,876								8,760
Tr-	3,264	3,420	4,269	3,683	3,401								18,037
Tr-	3,262	3,897	4,257	3,685	3,452								18,553

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 this table 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:	BMR	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	168	162	70	69	37	39	106	119	123	141	66	86	116	158	26	83	105	126	210	54	107	142	20	100	2,433	
Basic Education	37	14	33	63	53	42	13	18	26	0	0	16	23	10	11	53	8	16	18	34	0	0	67	20	575	
Eng./Second Lan	28	4	0	0	0	12	17	0	37	0	0	11	14	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	35	174
Chapter 1	0	25	19	0	15	0	29	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	167	
GED	170	140	197	82	60	24	136	161	170	168	97	115	229	123	10	156	103	105	96	92	99	134	257	116	3,040	
Special Educ.	32	11	22	16	4	33	0	0	42	1	0	10	10	0	21	14	0	4	34	0	18	0	33	0	305	
Job Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Driver's Educ.							0																		0	
Music																									0	
Orientation																			0			0	0	0	0	
Other			4	12	33	0	0	0	48		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116		8	0	0	0	221	
College - 2 yr	60	73	107	197	46	69	111	62	8	47	31	64	99	150	0	97	15	59	57	114	122	94	120	139	1941	
College - 4 yr	1	23	47	82	8	36	40	56	0	9	11	2	2	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	33	0	363	
Sub-Total Educ.	496	452	499	521	256	255	452	458	365	413	215	314	494	462	61	390	235	352	571	312	336	403	497	410	9,219	

VOCATIONAL:	BMR	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							0								17										17
Auto Body		0					20						0						0	0		17	13		50
Auto Body, Adv.																									0
Auto Engine																			0						0
Auto Mechanics	17	0	15				15		16	0			0			16		16				14	27		136
Auto Mech., Adv.																									0
Auto Repair																									0
Auto, Basic																			0						0
Automot. Maint.						0																			0
Automot. Tech.			0	15		10			0		13	0	14						0			0		17	69
Bachelor Living				8																					8
Baker					1																				1
Barber/College															11	8			10	0			13		42
Blueprint Rdg.																							0		0
Building Maint.	22		0	10	1			0	0	17	10	16	0		12	18		15	10	18			0		149
Building Trades		21														0	0					0		0	21
Bus. Info. Sys.				10			17																		27
Bus. Mgmt.														17			20						0	16	53
Bus. Occ/Typing					0		33	19																	52
Career Counsel.																	0			0		18	22		40
Career Orient.																							0		0
Ceramics																									0
Comm. Art&Photo						15							14			0									29
Comm. Cooking		0																				17			17
Comm. Cook., A																									0
Const Tech/Mgmt		22	12	13		9			31			16	17		0				0		18		16		154
Consumer Elec.									0															0	0
Cook, Short Ord																									0
Cooks/Cook Sch.					1										0										1
Coop. Work Trng	39	32	89	30	0	32	76	60	126	36		43	36	31	0	8	0	24	37	0	34	41	37	33	844
Cosmetology					13																		15		28
Culinary Arts			0	0					0																0
Data Processing	36		17		15	28	33	32	19	15		0	15				15	15		14	33	19		0	306
Diesel Mech.								20										12							32
Diversified Occ																									0
Drafting		17	0			0		0		0	0	17						16						0	50
Drafting, Adv.																									0
Driver's Educ.																								8	8
Electrical Rep.							19																		19
Electronics	17	32	0	11			16	19								0		0					0	0	95
Electron., Adv.																									0
EMT, Advanced																									0
EMT, Refresher																									0
EMT																		0						32	32
ERT																									0

**Educational and Vocational Programs Provided at each Adult Facility
(Continued)**

VOCATIONAL:	Bmr	Cen	Dan	Dix	Dwi	Emo	Gra	Hil	Iri	Jac	Jol	Lin	Log	Men	Mnp	Pon	Rob	Sha	She	Sta	Tay	Van	Vie	Wil	Total
Energy Tech.													14			0									14
Fast Foods				9																					9
Financial Mgmt																							0		0
Fire Science																							7		7
First Responder																							20		20
Food Safety & San.																					25				25
Food Service	16	21				15		19					15		7	14	19	17	21					0	164
Food Svc, Appl																								16	16
Game Management																							3		3
Graphic Arts		12					15				0			8	0	16		14		0					65
Horticulture	17	14	0	13		10			10	11			15		8		22		0				13	17	150
Horticul., Adv.																									0
H/V/AC/Refrig.			14				19						0	16		9						16			74
Ind. Maint.		19			0			20	17		7		0			14	18	14	21	0			35		165
Journalism																							0		0
Laundry/Dry Cln				11																					11
Lab Math			0	0			0			8													0		8
Learning Lab*																									0
Legal Research*																									0
Machinist																							16		16
Maintenance					0																				0
Masonry																							17		17
Mass Media Comm																0									0
Meat Cutting																			0						0
Ofc Mach Repair														0											0
Office Occ.					9							0													9
Photography																									0
Pre-Vocational																									0
Printing																									0
Resid. Trades						0																			0
Restaurant Mgmt				16	14																				30
Sec. Science	38				17							16													71
Sheet Metal																		16							16
Sign Painting																									0
Sml Eng Repair			0			16	16												17	11		16			76
Spec Needs Coop																									0
Supv Mgmt																					36				36
Surveying																							16		16
Typing						31																			31
Water/Wastewtr					0																				0
Welding		0				22					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		20	0		42
Welding, Adv																			0						0
Woodworking																16									16
Parenting*																									0
Other		0	7		0	7	76	128				58					0				16	27	0		319
*Non-Credit																									0
Sub-Total Voc.	202	190	154	146	86	104	290	273	404	87	30	92	197	117	27	119	94	128	137	35	179	206	294	115	3,706
Combined Ed/Voc	698	642	653	667	342	359	742	731	769	500	245	406	691	579	88	509	329	480	708	347	515	609	791	525	12,925
Students Served (Non-Duplicated)	632	629	617	626	293	342	621	749	580	453	243	348	543	626	81	490	342	402	464	347	438	536	663	417	11,482

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 1994 was 11,482.

Juvenile Facilities

Number of Residents in All Juvenile Institutions

Facility	Youths in Residence November 30, 1994
1. Harrisburg	405
2. Joliet	291
3. Pere Marquette	63
4. St. Charles	466
5. Valley View	258
6. Warrenville	132
TOTAL	1,615

Approximate Square Feet Per Resident

Illinois Youth Center	Approximate Square Feet Per Resident
1. Harrisburg	44
2. Joliet	44
3. Pere Marquette	49
4. St. Charles	48
5. Valley View	74
6. Warrenville	65

NOTE: The approximate distribution of floor space per inmate only includes actual living area. This does not count dayrooms, control rooms, janitor closets, plumbing chases, showers and various offices.

Source: Juvenile Tracking System (JTS)

Number and Percent of Residents that are Single-Celled, Double-Celled, or Multi-Celled

Facility	Single-Celle		Double-Celled		Multi-Celled		TOTAL
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1. Harrisburg	170	42%	234	58%	0	0%	404
2. Joliet	159	55%	132	45%	0	0%	291
3. Pere Marquette	4	6%	40	65%	18	29%	62
4. St. Charles	122	26%	246	53%	97	21%	465
5. Valley View	189	73%	70	27%	0	0%	259
6. Warrenville	37	28%	66	50%	29	22%	132
TOTAL	681	42%	788	49%	144	9%	1,613

Source: Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) Report JERHP105, Resident Housing Report, November 30, 1994

**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 1994 Data
January 1995	1,614
February 1995	1,615
March 1995	1,640
April 1995	1,647
May 1995	1,658
June 1995	1,686
July 1995	1,722
August 1995	1,736
September 1995	1,765
October 1995	1,785
November 1995	1,781
December 1995	1,817

These population projections are the result of the 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 1994 experience. The underlying assumptions are:

1. New felony admissions will increase by 7% in FY95; 6% in FY96; 5% in FY97 and FY98; and 4% in the remaining years.
2. The parole violator rate will remain at the FY94 level of 29% of all parole exits returned to juvenile facilities.
3. Slight increases in delinquent lengths of stay for lower class offenses based on current trends.
4. Sentence estimates for all new populations were based on the actual distribution for FY94 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 Phased-in	Beds On-Line	Full Occupancy Date	Total Number of Beds
IYC-Murphysboro	02/96	02/96	100	100	02/96	100

**Projected Capacity of each Facility Six Months and One Year
Following each Reporting Date**

Facility	Rated Capacity November 30, 1994	Projected Rated Capacity July 1995	Projected Rated Capacity January 1996
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

Source: Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) and

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	Unclassified	Unknown	TOTAL
1. Harrisburg	2	77	92	105	57	39	33	0	0	0	0	405
2. Joliet	37	104	42	55	25	15	13	0	0	0	0	291
3. Pere Marquette	0	0	13	24	13	5	8	0	0	0	0	63
4. St. Charles	14	91	92	101	70	31	40	0	0	0	27	466
5. Valley View	3	50	60	70	37	16	22	0	0	0	0	258
6. Warrenville	4	10	27	30	33	8	18	0	1	0	1	132
TOTAL	60	332	326	385	235	114	134	0	1	0	28	1,615

Source: Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) Report JERRM117, as of November 30, 1994

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	0.374	0.562
2. Joliet	0.422	0.669
3. Pere Marquette	0.483	0.817
4. St. Charles	0.403	0.640
5. Valley View	0.366	0.595
6. Warrenville	0.386	0.614
TOTAL	0.395	0.623

Note: This information is from the December 12, 1994 payroll report reflecting the November 30, 1994 average staff and the average resident population as of November 30, 1994.

**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	387	237	67	372	274	129	1,466
Special Programs:							
College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter 1	162	137	34	138	102	74	647
Special Education	146	215	23	196	136	63	779
Vocational Students	422	236	41	244	192	108	1,243
Vocational Students by Program (May be duplicated)							
Auto Body		33		0			33
Auto Mechanics		31		9	21		61
Business Occupations		33		44			77
Cable Installation				0			0
Career Counseling	97				40	0	137
Carpentry				0			0
Construction/Building Trades		31	41	15	20		107
CWT-Related Information	0	41		83	77	64	265
CWT-Work Experience	0	47		64	15	0	126
Custodial Maintenance	45			0			45
Data Processing	90			6		72	168
D.A.V.E.A.							0
Drafting							0
Drug Program					33		33
Electronics							0
EMT	30						30
Food Preparation/Culinary	93	32				0	125
Graphic Arts					17		17
Horticulture/Landscaping	54						54
Industrial Building Maint	203	0			15	0	218
Interventions					18		18
PC	86						86
Small Appliance Repair							0
Small Engine Repair	76	32		0			108
Vocational/IRU				0			0
W.E.C.E.P.				33	18		51
Welding							0
Career Exploration		32					32
Total	774	312	41	254	274	136	1,791
Students Served (Unduplicated)	433	312	67	496	292	129	1,729

NOTE: This table represents the number of residents participating in vocational and academic programs. These counts are duplicated because a resident can be involved in more than one academic and/or vocational program.

Total number of students served as of November 30, 1994 was 1,729.

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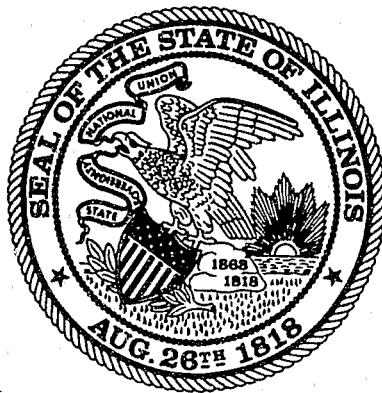
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