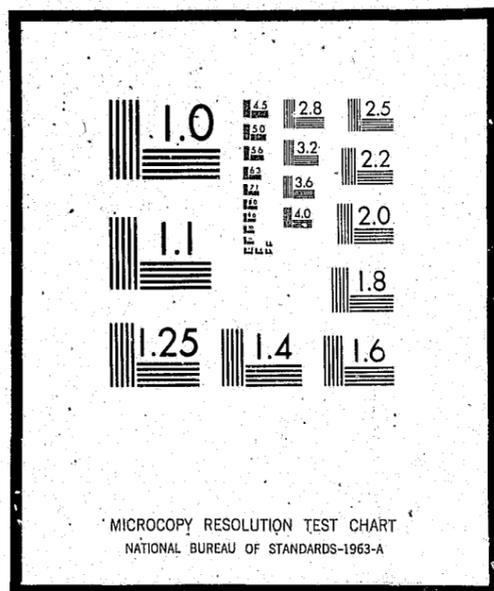


# NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

5/20/76

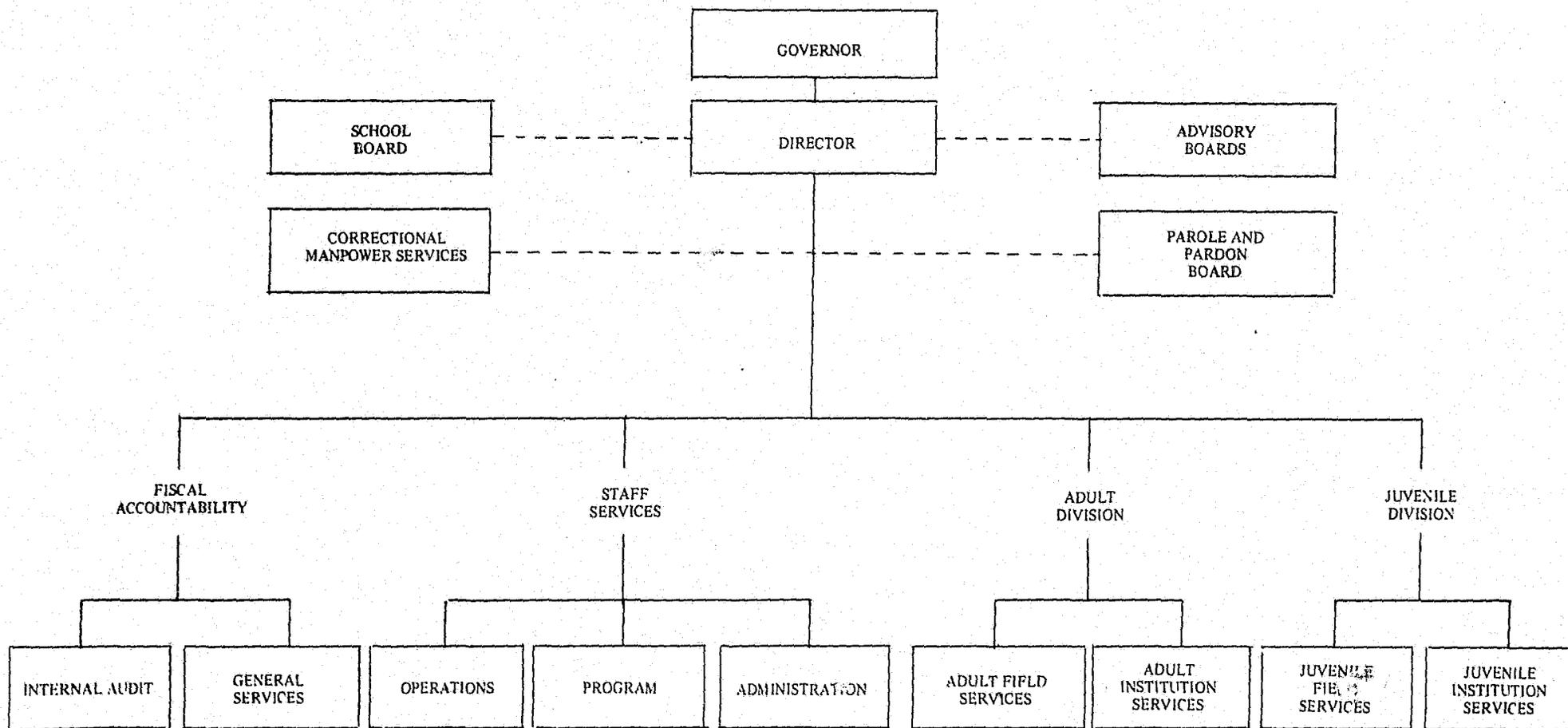
32146

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ANNUAL REPORT,

FISCAL YEAR 1975

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



## A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The annual report of the Illinois Department of Corrections for Fiscal Year 1975 is submitted herewith in compliance with *The Unified Code of Corrections* and *The Civil Administrative Code of Illinois*.

Despite a sharp rise in state prison populations during this period, there was a significant decrease in tension and violence in the department's institutions. The improved situation is attributed to the achievement of reforms on a number of fronts covered in this report. Chief among them are priorities that resulted in better security management, increased professionally conducted training, more humane living conditions and expanded avenues for legitimate resolution of resident grievances.

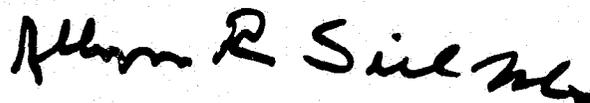
A notable highlight also is that Illinois has kept pace with a national trend of declining recidivism rates. According to *Uniform Parole Reports* issued in 1975, parole violations totaled 14.8 percent for releasees during a one-year follow-up since 1973 as compared with 19.6 percent in 1970.

A growth in program innovations was made possible in large measure by the cooperation of other agencies and the private sector. Among these innovations were: medical services provided for the Joliet Correctional Center by local doctors in group practice; the beginning of a statewide network of employment services for ex-offenders furnished by local agencies; the support of community colleges in providing academic and vocational training in juvenile and adult facilities; implementation of a four-phase drug abuse program at the Pontiac Correctional Center in conjunction with the Department of Mental Health and Dangerous Drugs Commission; and the recruiting and training of volunteers by the Ministry of Criminal Justice to assist offenders and their families throughout their exposure to the criminal justice system.

Undoubtedly the biggest problem confronting the department is the continued escalation projected for adult prison populations. To deal with this as well as the future of obsolete correctional institutions, groundwork was laid for a comprehensive plan of action to be developed by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture (NCCJPA) based in Champaign.

In contrast, should a plateau in juvenile commitments continue as expected, the Juvenile Division will have the opportunity to provide more meaningful programming and to solidify its new regionalized structure for services in the community.

In a time when all of us are concerned about reducing crime, public education regarding the role of the correctional component of the criminal justice system is more important than ever. To this end, the Department of Corrections extends to citizens, legislators and the media an invitation to contact us for further information or become involved in one of our many volunteer programs.



Allyn R. Sielaff  
Director

## SOME PROGRAMS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### OPERATIONS

- Hot water systems were expanded for adult correctional centers from 2,000 resident cells and rooms with hot water available to 3,659 of the total of 5,700 rooms. The project will continue until all rooms have hot water.
- Installation of electrical outlets increased from 650 to 2,725 in adult correctional centers to permit residents to make better use of cell leisure time.
- Preventive programs for the control of rodents and pests were devised and implemented at all adult correctional centers.
- Cultural pattern alternative menu schedules were added to master menu programming to ensure greater dietary variety for all residents and wards.
- The Bureau of Detention Standards and Services conducted inspections of 132 county and 343 municipal jails and inspected 10 county juvenile detention homes and 34 state institutions.

Three studies commissioned by the bureau were completed: *Illinois Juvenile Detention System Plan for Action*, *Illinois Adult Detention System Plan for Action* and *Alcohol-Related Incidents Survey*.

The bureau also investigated 263 unusual occurrences reported by county and municipal detention facilities and reviewed blueprints of 24 proposed new construction and renovation projects for jails and juvenile detention centers.

The staff conducted periodic training sessions for over 200 jail officers and administered the U. S. Bureau of Prisons' correspondence course for jail officers. *Municipal Jail and Lockup Standards* were revised and distributed.

During the fiscal year, 15 municipal jails or lockups were voluntarily closed because they failed to meet standards. A prisoner advocate and program staff person were added as part of the state institution inspection team.

- An Apprehension Unit, believed to be the only one of its kind in the nation, was established on October 22, 1974. The unit supports the department's community safety objectives by operating around-the-clock, seven days a week. Liaison with federal, state and local law enforcement agencies enables prompt apprehension of an institution escapee, parole absconder, runaway or work release violator.
- Industries programs—garments, mattresses, tobacco, bookbinding, furniture upholstery, furniture refinishing, sheet metal and soap—operated at six adult correctional centers provided offenders with meaningful work experience and on-the-job training. Gross sales were \$1,921,566—an increase over fiscal year 1974. Over 440 residents learned marketable job skills through on-the-job training in the various industries.

### ADMINISTRATION

- Juvenile Division administrative regulations were completely revised and updated.
- Major revisions were made in operating processes through new and revised adult administrative regulations—especially in the areas of segregation, disciplinary actions, meritorious good time and furloughs.
- Improvements on a number of fronts resulted in a reduced number of lockups and incidents of violence in the institutions.
- A new policy designed to better recognize positive actions, activities and accomplishments by residents was initiated. A written record of accomplishments above the norm now becomes part of a resident's master record file.
- In March 1975, a LEADS notification system was placed in the Office of Program Services under the direction of the Transfer Coordinator for the Adult Division. The LEADS system ensures that all law enforcement agencies have access to names and location of pending resident furloughs from Department of Corrections' facilities.
- The Sheridan Correctional Center was established as a protective custody setting housing residents who have demonstrated needs for special programming because of safety and security concerns while housed in other institutions.
- The Vandalia Correctional Center completed its transition from a misdemeanor-populated farming center to a misdemeanor-felon correctional facility.

- The research, planning, and program evaluation and information systems functions were decentralized and attached to appropriate executive staff units. By emphasizing central coordination, substantial staff reductions and budgeting savings were realized without sacrificing services. The knowledge and ability of the academic community, other state agencies, citizens groups, and existing staff throughout the Department are now mobilized as needed to perform specific planning and evaluation assignments.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES

- An administrative chaplain and other chaplains were hired to strengthen religious programs and services to residents. The total number of chaplains was raised to 22.
- Strong efforts were made to provide services to Black Muslim, Church of the New Song and Jehovah's Witnesses practitioners, as well as traditional religious groups.

#### HEALTH CARE SERVICES

- Continual monitoring and improvement of medical services available to residents of the Department of Corrections is one element in the agency's continuing effort to humanize and improve living conditions in our correctional facilities.

To this end, a contract was established with the Associated Lockport Clinic, Ltd., to provide around-the-clock specialized medical services to residents of the Joliet Correctional Center. This group of private practitioners provides general medical care, as well as internal medicine, surgery, dermatology, orthopedics, and eye-ear-nose and throat specialty services.

This contract provides an increased number of medical practitioners available for regular visits and on-call duty at the Joliet Correctional Center, thus assuring the institution's capability to provide both general and emergency medical care.

- Medical Services staff assisted all institutions in the development of policy and procedural manuals for the medical area. All medical forms were reviewed, revised and standardized for use throughout the department. Job descriptions for medical technicians were developed. Surveys of all adult and juvenile institution medical units were conducted. This office also assisted in the development of a medicine distribution program for each adult institution and initiated workshops for medical unit administrators to facilitate continuity of care throughout the department.

#### ASSESSMENT/CLASSIFICATION/COUNSELING

- As part of the newly-created Case Management System, program agreements were instituted as a counseling tool between residents and counselors. Over 6,600 program agreements were negotiated between counselors and residents in the Adult Division.
- A ratio of one counselor per 100 residents was maintained in the Adult Division. At several institutions the ratio was much smaller.
- The average time spent by newly-admitted residents to the Department of Corrections' Adult Division in reception and classification units was shortened from several weeks to 10 days, thus enabling residents to become involved sooner in meaningful programming. The reception and classification units were transferred from general office control to the general supervision of each institution warden.
- The Juvenile Division's Reception and Assessment Center for boys at the Illinois Youth Center—St. Charles proved to be successful in streamlining the entrance and assessment process and provided a more economical distribution of wards and transportation to facilities.
- A significant change was made in the basic treatment model at the Illinois Youth Center—St. Charles. The group process model of Guided Group Interaction was implemented after professionally skilled consultants trained the entire administrative staff and other essential personnel and aided them in the selection of youth for assignment to the groups.
- One program receiving major benefits under the joint agreements with community colleges was the Career Counseling Program. This project concentrates on the development of interpersonal, career and job development information to teach residents in the Illinois correctional system the skills needed to plan and implement realistic careers. A major portion of the Career Counseling Program is financed by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission's Manpower Program.

#### DELINQUENCY PREVENTION—DIVERSION

- The Unified Delinquency Intervention Service (UDIS) project was initiated in Cook County on October 15, 1974 with the objective of providing community-based dispositional alternatives to the juvenile court. The project's goal was to reduce by 35 percent the number of institutional commitments from Cook County. Originally funded

by ILEC for implementation by the Department of Children and Family Services, negotiations between DCFS and DOC in late FY 75 resulted in the transfer of the UDIS project to the Department of Corrections effective July 1, 1975. One hundred and sixty-two youths received services during the first 8½ months of the project.

DOC's goals for UDIS during FY 76 include:

- 1) Achieving a 35 percent reduction in commitments from Cook County to institutions.
  - 2) Providing program services for 200 youths at any given time.
  - 3) Developing an intensive care unit to supervise more difficult youth in the community.
  - 4) Increasing work with the number of formerly institutionalized youths and youths on parole status prior to revocation of parole and/or their commitment.
- Over \$200,000 was awarded to local communities in 45 counties to help private agencies and communities develop delinquency prevention programs for young people 13-16 years of age who have not been committed to the department.

#### STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

- Tactical unit training was established to reflect the interests and needs of the department in emergency situations. This was a coordinated effort between the Correctional Training Academy and the State Police. Fifty-five correctional officers took part in the two sessions that were conducted.
- The Correctional Training Academy held specialized workshops for medical services staff, business managers and personnel officers in both the adult and juvenile divisions. Secretarial training regional workshops, training for assistant wardens for program services, chaplains, volunteers, and training assessment workshops for juvenile institution counselors and Adult Field Services parole counselors were also conducted.
- The Correctional Training Academy provided a total of 190,840 training hours. This reflects an increase of 78,432 hours in training from fiscal year 1974. Academy staff expanded during this period from a faculty and support staff of 20 to 33 and the Academy's training services to individual field units and programs of the department increased likewise.
- Curriculums in the area of in-service correctional officer and youth supervisor training were updated and revised to better reflect current departmental policy and changes in the field of corrections in general.

## MINORITY CORRECTIONAL OFFICER TRAINING PROGRAM

- The Department of Corrections made a concerted effort to ensure that a substantial portion of the new correctional officers hired during FY 75 were from minority groups.

In addition to its ongoing Affirmative Action Program, the department, in 1975, initiated a Minority Guard Recruitment and Training Project through a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for the express purpose of accelerating the hiring of minority correctional officers in Adult Division correctional centers. This project, developed with the assistance of the Model Employer Program of the Department of Personnel, provides for the direct recruitment, screening and special training of unemployed minority persons from Cook County. During FY 75, 64 individuals were hired by the Department of Corrections through this project. Fifty-two recruits actually completed all training and were placed at the Stateville Correctional Center as full-time correctional officers. After 10 months of operation of the program, 79 percent of those recruits initially entering were still employed at Stateville or other correctional centers. This retention rate is significantly superior to that of correctional officers entering the Stateville Correctional Center through normal personnel channels.

Although federal funding for this particular project expired at the end of FY 75, the Department of Corrections has committed itself to the continuation and expansion of the program under the auspices of the Correctional Training Academy. In order to continue the important recruitment function heretofore provided through the Model Employer's Office, the department is hiring an additional minority recruiter in the Office of Affirmative Action specifically to service this project.

Additionally, due to its documented success, the program will be expanded statewide during FY 76. It is anticipated that approximately 100 additional minority correctional officers will be added to the Department of Corrections during FY 76 as a direct result of the program.

## ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

- Career and occupational programs and community college associate degree programs were made available for the first time to all residents of Illinois' adult correctional institutions. A unique contractual system combining the resources of the Department of Corrections' School District, the Illinois Community College Board, and the Illinois Office of Education-Division of Vocational and Technical Education finances this important innovation. Under the provisions of this contractual arrangement, both academic and vocational community college classes are made available to adult correctional center residents. The classes are offered through local community colleges serving the area where

the correctional institution is located. All courses provided under this arrangement are accredited by the local community college and provide credit for the individual resident toward an Associate of Applied Science or an Associate of Arts degree. Approximately 90 academic college level classes and 35 full-time college level vocational programs are available in adult institutions.

- A school psychologist was hired to test Title I eligible students. This project is designed to diagnose students' special education needs and to prescribe remediation to meet those needs. A 27-minute slide-tape presentation was developed to disseminate information regarding Title I projects for educationally disadvantaged students in the Department of Corrections' juvenile facilities.
- Through The resources of the school reentry coordinator in Chicago, an extensive in-service program was held for Chicago Board of Education administrators and counselors together with Department of Corrections' family and youth counselors. In addition to the in-service efforts, an alternative placement fact sheet was developed outlining available education programs in the Chicago area.
- Through the efforts of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and the Division of Vocational and Technical Education (DVTE) under the Illinois Office of Education, staff at the Illinois Youth Center—St. Charles implemented an integrated curriculum which combines the areas of reading, math, career exploration, vocational skills training and work experience for youths not planning to continue their formal education.
- A curriculum media center was established under the Department of Corrections' school district to serve all adult and juvenile institutions. This media center was financed through a Title I grant from the Illinois Office of Education. Its major purpose is to assist in the development and enrichment of Title I programs within the school districts.
- Eleven residents, eight employees and 19 civilians from Dwight and surrounding communities were enrolled in the highly successful Emergency Medical Technician-Ambulance Training Program at the Dwight Correctional Center.
- West Publishing Company held a three-week training session in the use of legal materials for prospective resident legal library clerks at the Joliet Correctional Center. Select residents from all adult institutions participated in this first-time offering.
- The Vienna Correctional Center expanded its bi-county ambulance service to a five-county area that now reaches over 53,000 people. When the program started, it reached 11,550 people. During the fiscal year, 30 private citizens and 101 residents were trained as emergency medical technicians and a total of 1,435 ambulance runs were made in the five-county area. Since the program's inception in 1973, over 99 private citizens and 250 residents have been trained as emergency medical technicians.

## LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES

- With the establishment of leisure-time activities units in every major facility within the Department of Corrections, Illinois became one of the first states to formally recognize the importance of equipping the ex-offender to deal constructively with that two-thirds of his daily life which is free or unstructured time. In the past, programs designed to prepare the offender for his eventual return to society have largely ignored this segment of his life, and hence have failed to meet the basic needs of the whole person.

Restructuring of staff to place recreation, arts and crafts, and activity therapy in a single leisure-time activities unit, with a supervisor directly responsible to the Assistant Warden for Program Services, has placed new emphasis upon introducing all residents to activities which will stimulate creativity and self-expression, as well as provide a healthy outlet for physical energy. Although the objective of leisure time activities programs is teaching activities which will enhance community adjustment upon release, a welcome byproduct has been the lessening of tensions and heightening of morale within institutions through creation of new interests and incentives during hours which would otherwise have been spent in idleness.

- There was an increase in participation in prison art shows. Most adult facilities scheduled at least one art show on their own grounds, and resident artists were invited to participate in a number of outside exhibits, including one at the Illinois State Museum in Springfield and another at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.
- The Stateville Correctional Center's expanded 13-hour per day recreation program, including evening activities, produced two Illinois AAU champions in boxing.
- Two dragsters built by residents of the Sheridan Correctional Center's body and fender, automotive mechanics and welding programs, at no cost to the State, were successfully raced at the Oswego Drag Strip.
- A number of residents at the Menard Correctional Center, each of whom is serving a 20-year minimum sentence, established Lifers, Incorporated, and began making plans to carry out a variety of humanitarian and public information projects.

## LIBRARY SERVICES

- In July 1974, the Illinois State Library accepted responsibility for the provision of library services in all Department of Corrections' facilities. The services were implemented by the regionally-based Public Library Systems.

The goal of this transfer of responsibility is to give residents in correctional centers access to library services similar to services available to the general public. Before the transfer of the responsibility for services was begun in 1972, each of the facilities had book collections, but the collections were uneven in quality and condition. Many of the materials were donated and tended to be outdated and irrelevant to present needs. The total number of volumes was approximately 67,500, and as the Public Library Systems obtained responsibility for collections, books were added and withdrawn to establish a program to best serve the educational, recreational, and legal library needs of all residents. As of June 30, 1975, library collections from Department of Corrections' facilities totaled 107,563 separate items.

The program is locally administered by the chief administrative officer of each institution and the director of the public library system of that region. Ten different Illinois Public Library Systems are involved in this program. Due to the great success of the program, the Illinois State Library and the Public Library Systems will continue to work with the Department of Corrections to further expand and upgrade library services to residents.

#### VOLUNTEERS

- Volunteer Services achieved a growth of 17 percent over the previous fiscal year in new community resources for the institutions and in programs relating to Field Services. Volunteers in Parole Program (VIPP), through which young attorneys and other businessmen and women are matched on a one-to-one basis with adult parolees, now has a cadre of 80 volunteers serving ex-offenders in the Chicago area. This is an increase of 50 over the last fiscal year. Continuing support is given by the Chicago and Illinois State Bar Associations in the recruitment of volunteers.
- Over 750 volunteers provided services to the Department of Corrections, compared to 650 a year ago. These include both individuals and groups and range from those who provide occasional services—entertainment or athletics, for example—to those who visit a facility several times a week or are available to give a helping hand to parolees on a round-the-clock basis. The designation of staff persons to serve as community liaison to each administrative region, added to those already named at the institutional level, is expected to contribute to increased citizen activity in behalf of the department's students, residents, and parolees in the year to come.
- A new volunteer program, the Ministry of Criminal Justice, was funded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission in 1975 for the purpose of recruiting and training volunteers to assist offenders and their families throughout their exposure to the criminal

justice system—from jail to correctional institutions to parole. The program is being developed in cooperation with the United Methodist Church, but will include volunteers from all faiths. Orientation of the volunteer leaders was conducted in late spring at the department's Training Academy. The training of newly-recruited volunteers was scheduled to get under way in the fall.

- Four regional workshops for staff volunteer coordinators, held in cooperation with the Training Academy, provided for an exchange of information on the development and administration of volunteer programs in the department's various institutions and programs. Three training sessions were conducted for the VIPP volunteers and other training opportunities for staff and volunteers were made available through cooperation with the Chicago Voluntary Action Center and other community referral agencies.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

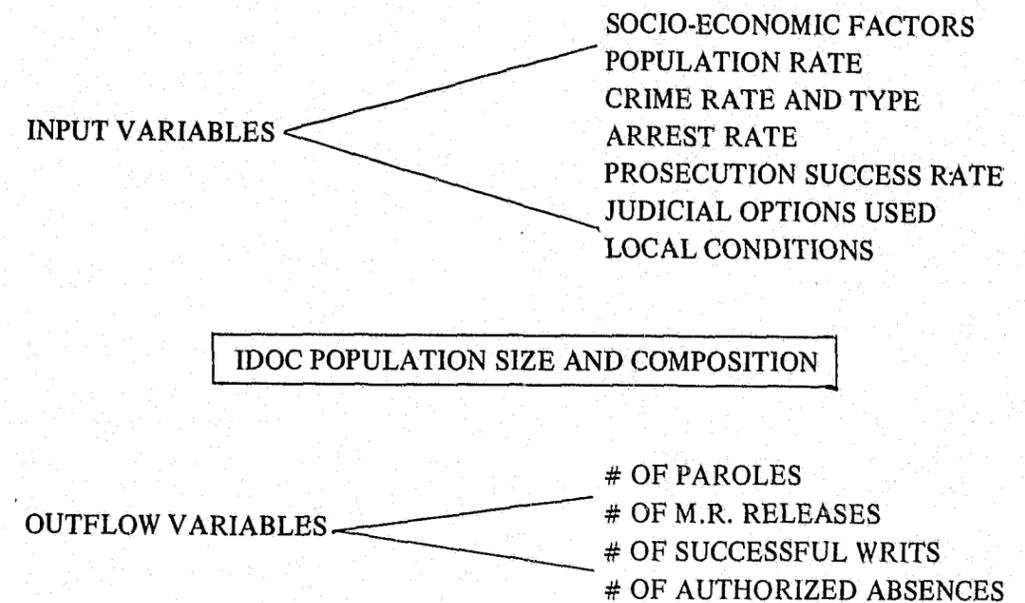
- Legislator information days were held at three institutions in a continuing effort to enhance better communications and understanding between the department and members of the General Assembly.
- A statewide speakers bureau, one of only a handful of its kind in the nation, was established to keep the citizens and taxpayers of Illinois informed about corrections on a continuing basis.
- Media days were held at four institutions in a continuing effort to provide all news media with a better understanding of corrections and to establish a stronger and more meaningful working relationship with them.

#### FIELD SERVICES

- Juvenile Field Services, including family and youth counseling (parole) and community services (delinquency prevention), were reorganized into four geographic regions. This innovative concept of community-based treatment places staff and residents in geographic proximity to resources and families.
- Community-based job coaching programs were developed in Chicago, Rockford, Aurora, Peoria, Decatur, and East St. Louis, to link the vocational preparation each student receives at a Juvenile Division institution to the support he needs to obtain and retain a job.

- The tri-agency children's program, a joint venture of three state departments—Corrections, Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, and Children and Family Services—in operating a small residential program for selected wards who are seriously disturbed and aggressive, has now worked effectively with more than 100 youngsters since its inception. This program is designed to serve those youths who do not specifically fit into programs in any of the three departments.
- The Adult Field Services unit was organized into four regions to provide a more effective and efficient delivery of services to offenders on parole. Each region was then organized into districts. Regionalization molded together all field services operations—institutional offices, parole services, and work release and community centers—and has enabled the department to assist offenders in making smoother transitions back to free community living.
- A business administrator and staff were hired to serve Adult Field Services and ensure that all fiscal operations and expenditures are properly monitored and controlled. Accountants were hired at each work release center.
- The Model Ex-offender Project was developed through the efforts of the Department of Corrections, the Governor's Office of Manpower and Human Development, the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, and Correctional Manpower Services. This project provides job placement services and supportive employment-related services to residents released from all correctional centers in the Adult Division. It is anticipated that this service will reach 5,000 clients from the Department of Corrections who have received mandatory releases or paroles during the first two years of its existence.

### CLIENT FLOW MODEL



The client-flow model above identifies the numerous variables which impact the Department of Corrections' head count.

Fiscal Year 1975 marked a dramatic increase in population of adult correctional institutions. In the early 1970's, the population of adult correctional centers remained relatively constant at slightly over 6,000 residents. In July 1974, the adult population was 6,140 residents, but by the end of the year it rose to 7,136 residents. This growth continues at an average rate of 30 residents per week. It is projected that the population will reach 8,500 residents by July 1976.

An increasing adult population seriously challenges the Department of Corrections' implementation of its philosophy of effective reintegration of ex-offenders. The department feels that the creation of a basic safe and humane environment, in which relevant programming can take place, is a necessity. As each institution nears maximum capacity, overcrowding becomes a serious constraint to achieving that goal. The cost of all commodities including food, clothing, and medical care increase with the population. Although other costs remain relatively constant over a large range of population levels, these costs obscure the simultaneous dilution of the quality of services. Potential difficulties, created by a reduction in service delivery capability as a result of serious overcrowding, cannot be underrated.

**AVERAGE DAILY RESIDENT POPULATION**

**FISCAL YEAR 1975**

**JUVENILE DIVISION**

Channahon Youth Center .....	.23
Dixon Springs Youth Center .....	.33
DuPage Youth Center .....	.49
Geneva Boys Annex .....	.63
Geneva Youth Center .....	.42
Hanna City Youth Center .....	.63
Joliet Youth Center .....	.45
Kankakee Youth Center .....	.33
St. Charles Reception Center .....	.42
St. Charles Youth Center .....	.223
Valley View Youth Center .....	.135
Mississippi Palisades Residential Center .....	.28
Pere Marquette Residential Center .....	.65
VAST Residential Center .....	.11
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>.855</b>

**ADULT DIVISION**

Dwight Correctional Center .....	.133
Joliet Correctional Center .....	.733
Menard Correctional Center .....	.1460
Menard Psychiatric Center .....	.228
Pontiac Correctional Center .....	.988
Sheridan Correctional Center .....	.219
Stateville Correctional Center .....	.1771
Vandalia Correctional Center .....	.675
Vienna Correctional Center .....	.439
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>.6646</b>

**GRAND TOTAL BOTH DIVISIONS .....** 7501

**WORK RELEASE PROGRAM**

**FISCAL YEAR 1975**

**AVERAGE DAILY WORK RELEASE POPULATION BY CENTER**

Chicago/DART .....	.30
Chicago/WIND .....	.23
Metro-Chicago .....	.32
Joliet .....	.32
Fox Valley (Aurora) .....	.34
Peoria .....	.25
Southern Illinois (Carbondale) .....	.35

**COMMUNITY CENTERS PROGRAM**

**FISCAL YEAR 1975**

**AVERAGE DAILY COMMUNITY CENTER POPULATION**

Genesis House, Rockford .....	.9
Renaissance House, Peoria .....	.13
Contracted Private Centers (20) .....	.13

TOTAL NUMBER JUVENILES PAROLED

FISCAL YEAR 1975

(JULY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1974) (JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1975)

July	89	January	120
August	88	February	106
September	150	March	78
October	107	April	107
November	73	May	106
December	120	June	105

TOTAL NUMBER ADULTS PAROLED  
(INCLUDES MANDATORY RELEASES)

FISCAL YEAR 1975

(JULY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1974) (JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1975)

July	245	January	241
August	283	February	251
September	249	March	275
October	285	April	297
November	262	May	304
December	270	June	311

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Summary  
By Character and Fund (\$ in thousands)

Appropriated for	FY '75	
	Appropriations	Expenditures
<b>General Revenue Fund:</b>		
Operations	79,741.4	78,877.2
Rentals to Illinois Building Authority	2,731.4	2,731.4
Grants-in-Aid	858.5	655.4
Permanent Improvements	835.0	300.3
<b>Total General Revenue Fund</b>	<b>84,166.3</b>	<b>82,564.3</b>
<b>Working Capital Fund:</b>		
Operations	3,000.0	2,773.2
<b>Non-Appropriated Funds--Operations:</b>		
Correctional Manpower Services Project Fund	—	312.4
Corrections Elementary and Secondary Education Act Fund	—	759.7
Correctional Special Purposes Trust Fund	—	4,813.8
Corrections School District Education Fund	—	1,800.8
Comprehensive Offender Manpower Program Fund	—	688.2
<b>Total Non-Appropriated Funds</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8,374.9</b>
<b>All Funds:</b>		
Operations	82,741.4	90,025.3
Rentals to Illinois Building Authority	2,731.4	2,731.4
Grants-in-Aid	858.5	655.4
Permanent Improvements	835.0	300.3
<b>Total All Funds</b>	<b>87,166.3</b>	<b>93,712.4</b>

Note: This table presents for the Department of Corrections summary totals by character and fund for Fiscal Year 1975. If further detail pertaining to institutions or divisions in Fiscal Year 1975 is required, please refer to the Annual Report prepared by the Comptroller.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

1. To add to the category of Class A misdemeanors the smuggling of contraband into institutions. (Contraband to be defined within the bill.)
2. The commitment of misdemeanants to the Department of Corrections should be discontinued. Misdemeanants should be sentenced to alternatives to incarceration as long as those alternatives reasonably ensure the public safety and offer opportunities for individual growth and attitudinal change.
3. Indemnification for employees who are sued for actions taken during the course of carrying out their duties.
4. Accumulated sick time be handled in the same manner as accumulated vacation days upon retirement or when an employee leaves State service.
5. Give employees the prerogative of retiring at age 55 after 20 years or more of service with full retirement benefits.
6. Amend the Juvenile Court Act, Section 702-2, to replace the existing definition of "Delinquent Minor" with the following: A "Delinquent Minor" is any minor who prior to his 17th birthday has committed or attempted to commit, regardless where the act occurred, an act which is in violation of a federal or state law or municipal ordinance, and which if committed by an adult would be a criminal offense.
7. Amend the Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 23, Section 2681 and the Juvenile Court Act, Section 701-9, to replace the existing definition of "Detention" with the following: "Detention" means a service to the court to provide, pending adjudication and disposition order, temporary custody of a minor under 17 years of age who was taken into custody for the alleged commission of a delinquent act.
8. Amend the Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 23, Section 2681 and the Juvenile Court Act, Article 1 - General Provisions, to include the following definition: "Juvenile Detention Home" means a physically restricting facility, other than a county jail or municipal lock-up, certified by the Department of Corrections for the temporary confinement of minors under 17 years of age awaiting adjudication and disposition for the alleged commission of a delinquent act, and who are found to be in need of secure custody.
9. Amend the Juvenile Court Act, Section 703-3, by replacing the description of "Shelter Care" with the following: "Non-Detention Care." Any minor, including delinquents, taken into temporary custody who requires care but who does not require physical restriction in secure custody shall be given temporary care and supervision in either his home or in a foster home, group home, or other approved shelter facility designated by the intake officer or by the court.
10. Amend the Juvenile Court Act, Section 702-8, to authorize law enforcement agencies to hold in temporary custody minors under 16 years of age for a period not to exceed four hours, and only in specified holding areas meeting standards set for the purpose by the Bureau of Detention Standards and Services. When immediate detention is deemed necessary, the minor shall be referred to the intake officer who will, in writing, authorize or deny immediate detention.
11. Amend the Juvenile Court Act, Section 703-5, to require the holding of a detention hearing within sixteen hours following admission of a minor into a detention facility.
12. Amend the Juvenile Court Act, Section 704-2, to limit to a maximum of ten *calendar* days the stay in detention of a minor awaiting adjudication and disposition.
13. Review procedures be established to provide an opportunity to resolve alleged delinquency without the filing of a petition.
14. Change the Juvenile Court Act, Section 701-9 (Detention), to describe a legal status rather than a physical one.
15. Add to the Juvenile Court Act, Section 702-8 (Confinement, Fingerprints, Photographs, and Arrest Information), a paragraph dealing with computerized information, particularly with reference to the use of dedicated and non-dedicated computer systems. This would be designed to eliminate the input and storage information concerning juveniles in any system other than the one used by the Department of Corrections' Juvenile Division.
16. Substitute "Administrator, Juvenile Division" for "Assistant Director of Corrections, Juvenile Division," in the Juvenile Court Act, Section 702-8 (2 and 4).
17. Change the Juvenile Court Act, Section 706-1 (Probation Departments-Functions and Duties), to allow the Department of Corrections in cooperation with the Illinois Supreme Court, to provide probation services for a county or group of counties constituting a probation district.

18. Substitute "Department of Corrections" for "Auditor of Public Accounts" in the Juvenile Court Act, Section 706-7 (State Share of Compensation of Probation Personnel).
19. Substitute "The Director of Corrections and Administrator, Adult Institution Services, and Administrator, Juvenile Division respectively," for "The Director of Corrections and the Assistant Directors, Adult and Juvenile Divisions respectively," in the Illinois Revised Statutes, Article 2, Section 1003-2-6.
20. Substitute "Administrator of the Juvenile Division for "Assistant Director, Juvenile Division," in the Illinois Revised Statutes, Article 2, Section 1003-2-5.
21. Expunge the reference made to the paroling authority of the Parole and Pardon Board and establish a Review Board, consisting of present Parole and Pardon Board members, which would only review and recommend release and placement of juveniles in the Illinois Revised Statutes, Article 3, Section 1003-3.
22. Substitute "Administrator of the Juvenile Division" for "Assistant Director of the Juvenile Division" in the Illinois Revised Statutes, Article 10, Sections 1003-4 and 5.
23. In light of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, eliminate Section 1003-10-12 of Article 10, Illinois Revised Statutes.
24. Eliminate the use of the word "parole" in Article 14, Illinois Revised Statutes, to give the Department of Corrections authority over community placement and aftercare.
25. As a result of the development of the Illinois Commission on Delinquency Prevention, Article 15, Section 1003-15-1, Illinois Revised Statutes, should be excised and placed under a separate Article.

**NOTE:** Items 6-13 should be in concert with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.

**END**