

MF-1

Meeting the Challenge

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

1983 ANNUAL REPORT

109073

MICHAEL P. LANE
DIRECTOR

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

109073

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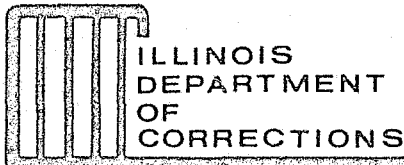
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James R. Thompson
Governor
State of Illinois



Michael P. Lane
Director
Department of Corrections



James R. Thompson
Governor
State of Illinois
State Capitol
Springfield, Illinois

NCJRS

NOV 25 1985

ACQUISITIONS

Dear Governor Thompson:

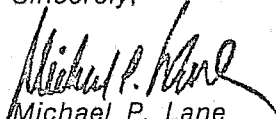
I am pleased to send the 1983 Annual Report for the Department of Corrections. The main focus of this report is the continuous population crisis faced by the Department of Corrections. As you know, the number of adults incarcerated in the state prison system has grown during the past decade from 6,000 to more than 15,000. Plans have been formulated for the system to hold as many as 20,000 inmates by mid-1985.

This report, as a public document, is presented as a means of conveying the urgency of the current crises. It clarifies some of the main reasons for the population explosion while simultaneously presenting the Department's aggressive program implemented to address the problem. Our expansion program has been successful largely due to your personal commitment and the generous support provided by the General Assembly.

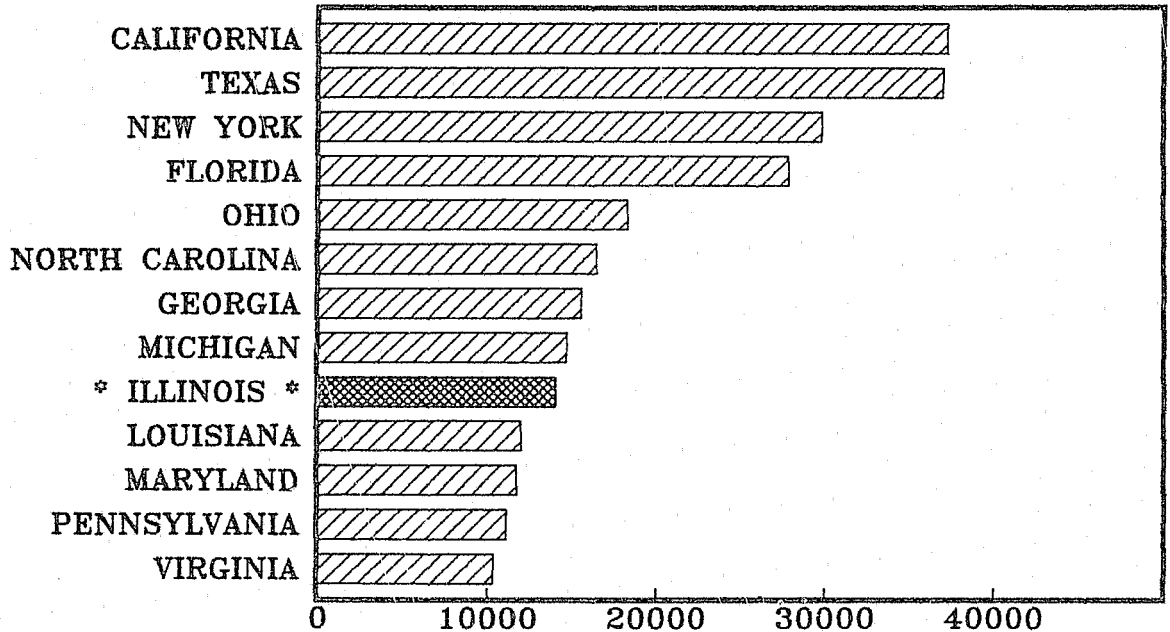
During my three years as Director, this agency has experienced an unprecedented scrutiny by the public and the General Assembly. The agency has successfully passed this review and pressures associated with it while carrying on the enormously difficult task of managing the growing prison population on a daily basis.

We have asked a great deal from our employees and they have delivered. Under your leadership, the Department has been able to successfully present its issues to the public. In spite of these enormously difficult times for those of us in corrections, the Illinois Department of Corrections continued to maintain its role as a national leader in the field of corrections. We will continue in our commitment to that level of excellence.

Sincerely,


Michael P. Lane
Director

STATES WITH 10,000 OR MORE PRISONERS
JULY 1983



The Crisis At Hand

Prison crowding. Not a new situation in Illinois, or the nation.

The crowding issue had simmered for years. To combat the problem, Illinois implemented an early release program, as have other states.

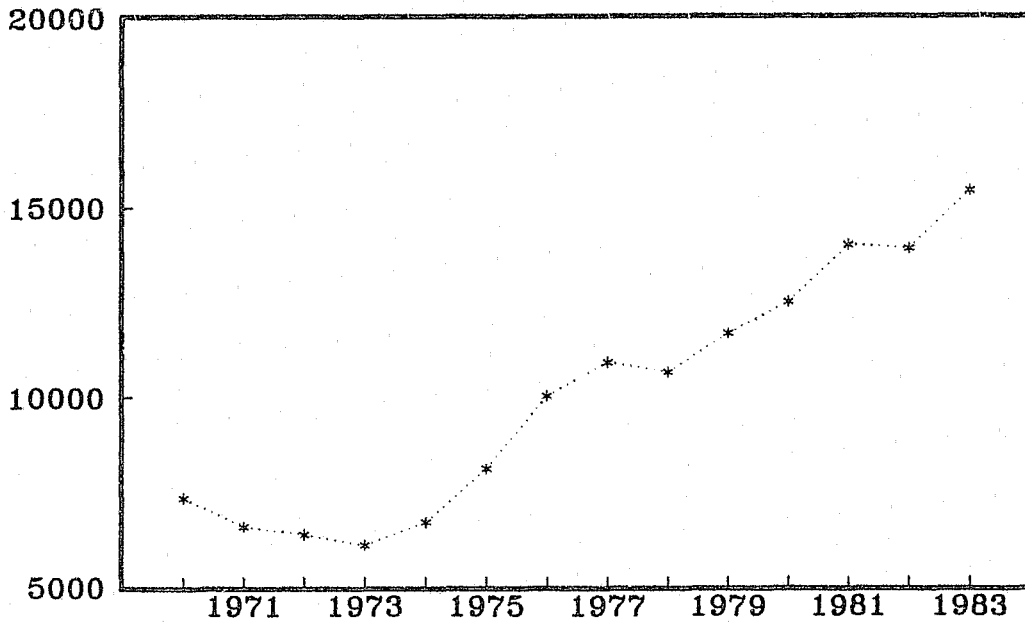
To balance the rapid increase in prisoners being sentenced by the courts, a like number of inmates were released by the Department so as not to overcrowd already full facilities. Added, therefore, to the number of inmates who were released to parole supervision by completing their sentences were inmates the Department was forced to release in order to maintain a balance.

Those inmates selected for the "forced release program" had maintained good institutional records. In addition, only those inmates who had been convicted of lesser crimes, mainly property offenses such as burglary, theft and robbery, were considered for forced release.

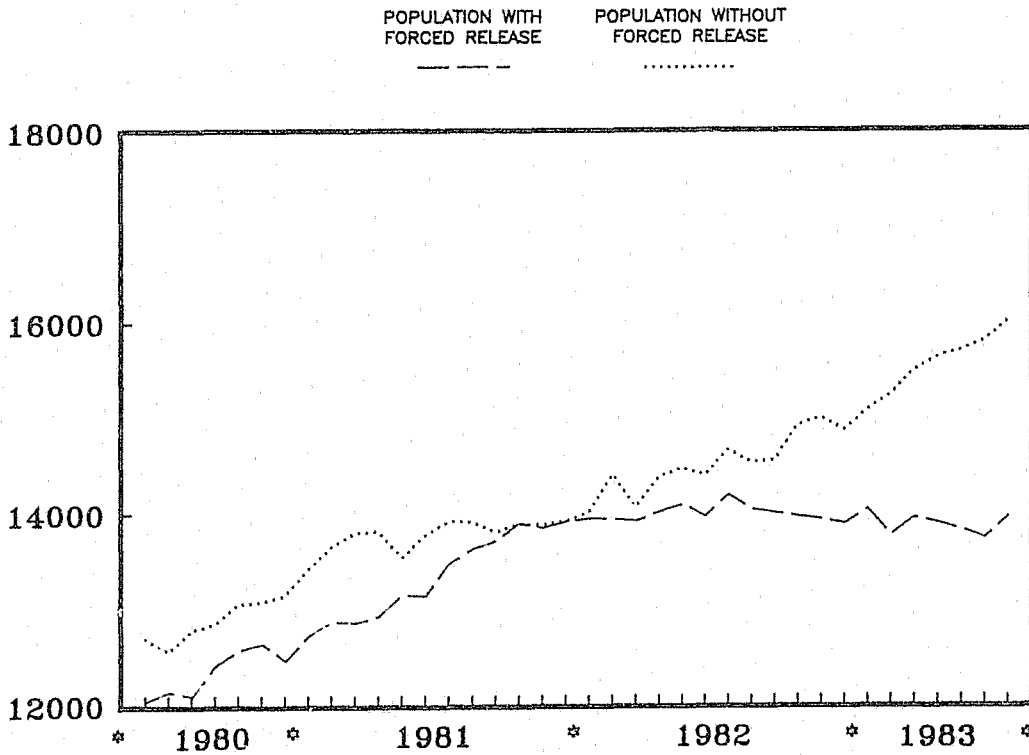
Also, only inmates sentenced to prison for the first time were considered for the program, although this policy would change by necessity to include repeat offenders in September, 1982.

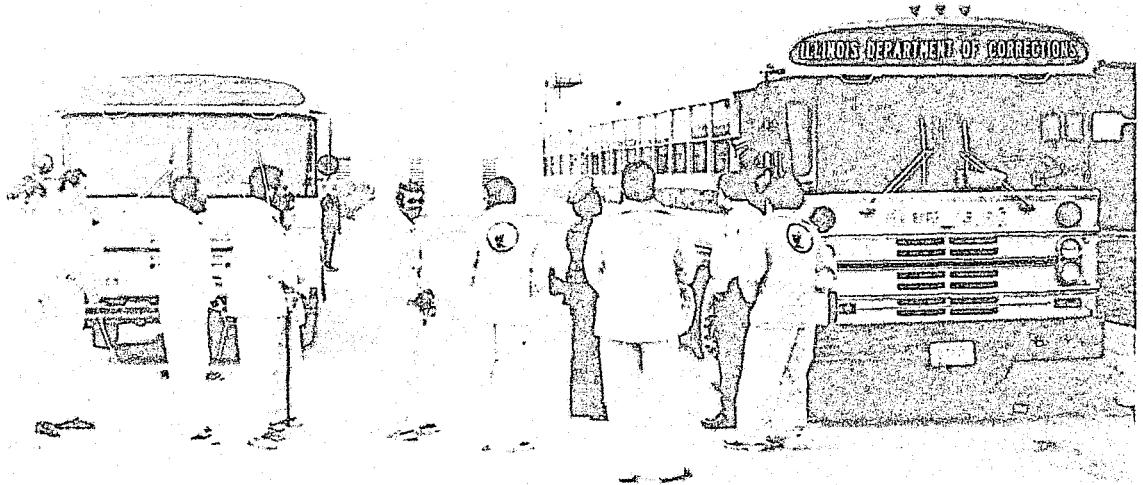
First to recognize the crowding situation and the Department's way of addressing the problem were the inmates themselves. They quickly understood that by maintaining acceptable discipline, volunteering for extra work assignments, and completing educational and job assignments, their time in prison could be reduced.

PRISON POPULATION 1970 TO 1983



POPULATION WITH & WITHOUT FORCED RELEASE JUNE 1980 TO JULY 1983





As this realization spread, it armed prison administrators with what became a valuable management tool for maintaining order in the facilities.

However, as the numbers of inmates released under the program grew, so too did the public become more aware of the crowding problem in general and the forced release program in particular.

During the initial years of the forced release program, the Department consistently informed the media about the number of inmates released and amount of time reduced from their sentences.

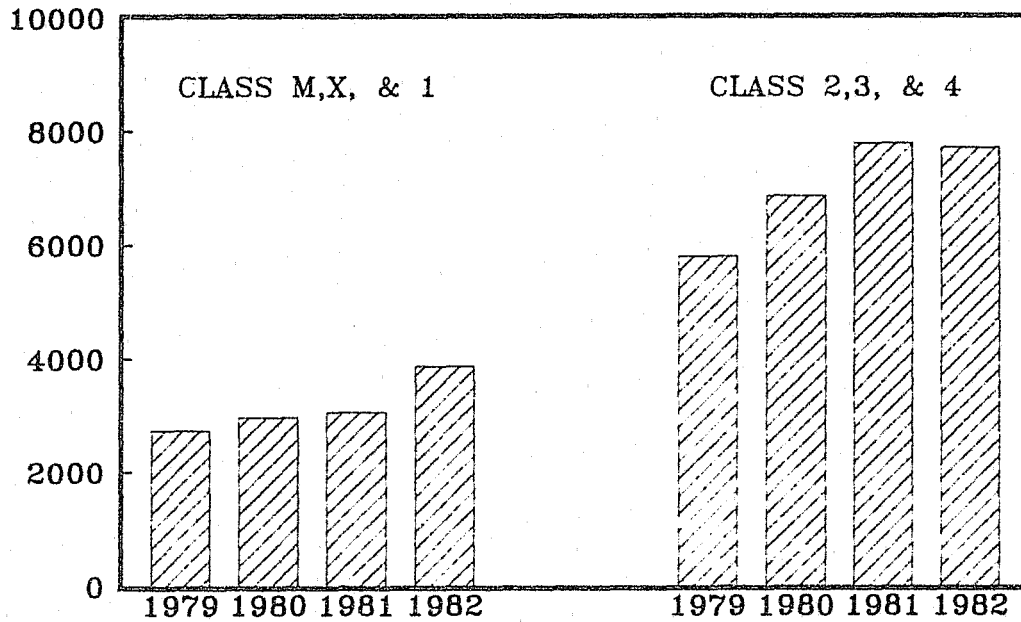
Neither the policy, nor the reasons for the program, were ever seriously questioned by the press during the early phases.

Not until the trickle of inmates released under the program grew, was attention devoted to the forced release policy of the Department.

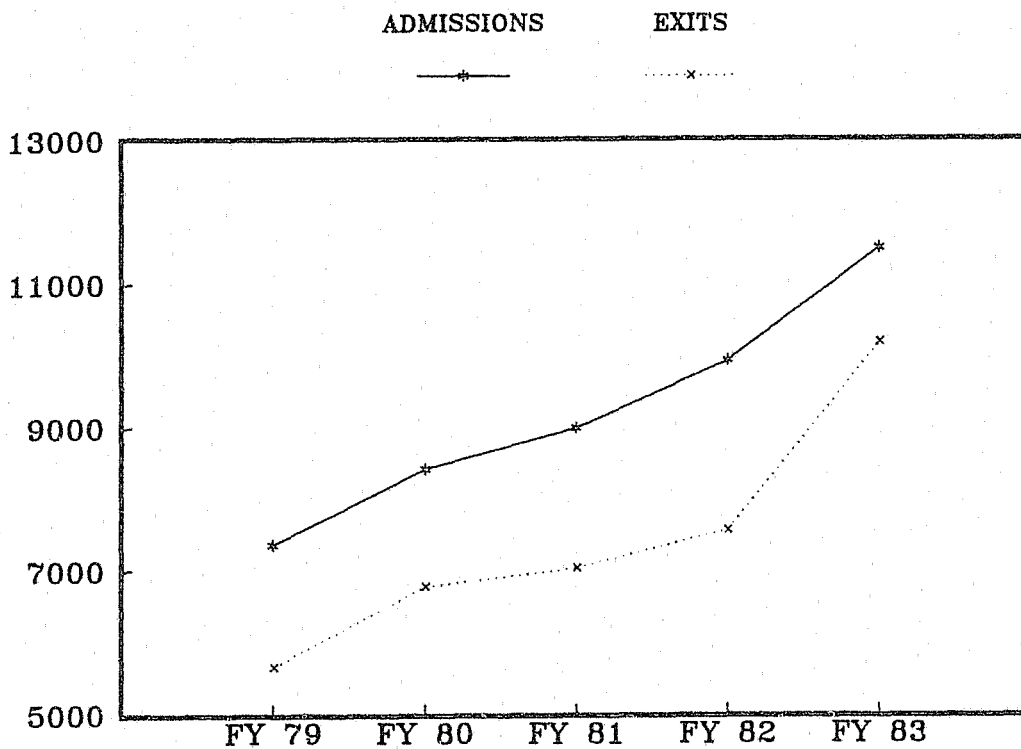
By that time, Governor James R. Thompson had appointed a twenty-seven member Task Force on Prison Crowding. The panel included members of the General Assembly, the judiciary, local and state law enforcement representatives, state's attorneys, private sector individuals with ties to the corrections system in the state, the head of the John Howard Association, and the Director of the Department of Corrections, Michael P. Lane. Peter B. Bensinger, the first DOC Director and former head of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, was appointed chair of the group.

With a mandate to recommend both short- and long-term solutions to the crowding problem, the Task Force began deliberations in March, 1983.

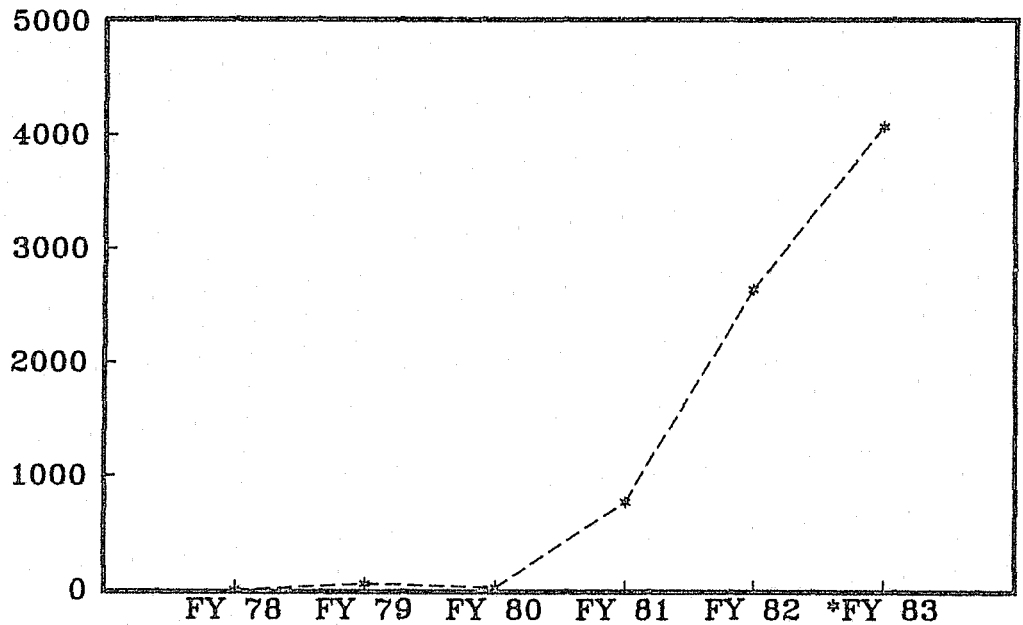
FELONY CONVICTIONS TO PRISON BY CLASS 1979 TO 1982



ADULT ADMISSIONS & EXITS - FY 79 TO FY 83



YEARS OF MERITORIOUS GOOD TIME AWARDED



*INCLUDES JULY 1983

Department of Corrections Director Lane was often called on to explain the crowding issue as well as the forced release program--the means by which the agency controlled the adult prison population.

Concurrently, court challenges were brought against the Department regarding the forced release program. A total of twenty-eight suits were filed in five jurisdictions claiming that the manner in which the Department managed the prison population was contrary to the law.

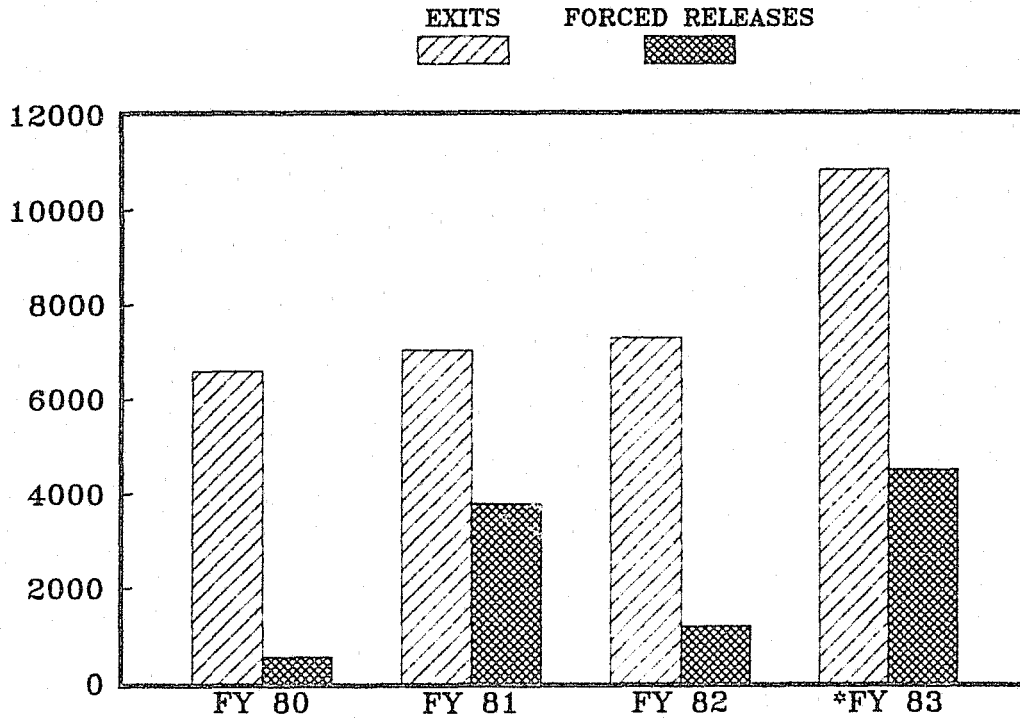
The suits challenged the ability of the agency to issue good conduct credits to inmates in excess of ninety-days as a way of controlling the adult population.

The Department maintained that the law permitted the agency to grant good conduct credits in blocks not to exceed ninety-days at any one time. Therefore, the law allowed the Department to issue a particular inmate meritorious good time for proper behavior and other reasons, including a need to maintain a balance between prison population and capacity, as long as the credits granted at any time did not exceed ninety-days.

As the court proceedings progressed, it became evident that decisions made in various jurisdictions would face appeal. In order to avoid an excessively long appeals process, the Department asked the Illinois Supreme Court to consolidate all the suits under its jurisdiction. This process is very rarely used in Illinois; however, the Supreme Court accepted the suits under its local jurisdiction.

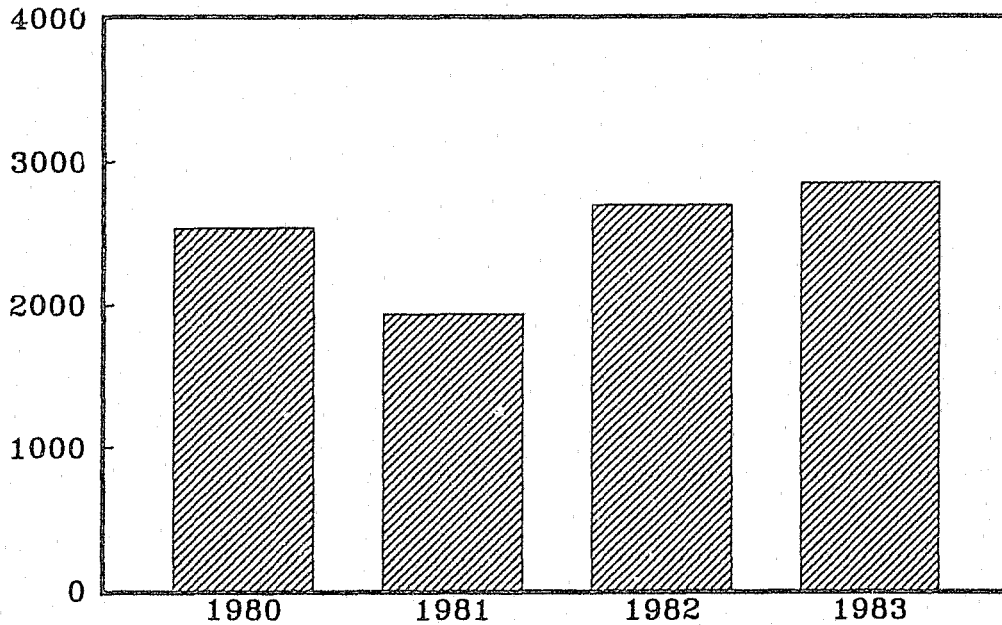
On July 12, 1983, the Illinois Supreme Court ruled that issuing more than ninety-days good conduct credits to an individual inmate during a particular sentence was not in compliance with the intent of the law. So ended the Department's forced release program and its ability to control the numbers of inmates confined to adult prisons.

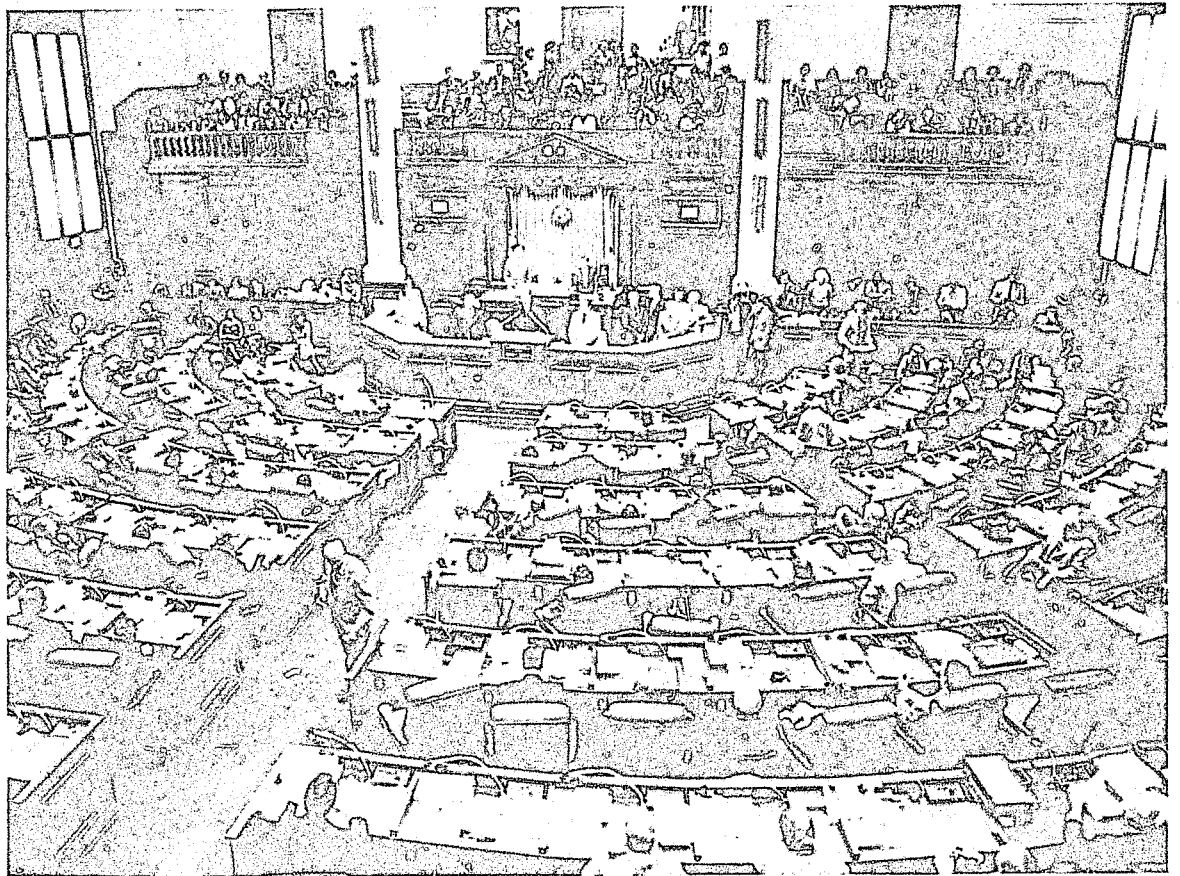
ADULT EXITS AND FORCED RELEASES FY 80 TO FY 83



*INCLUDES JULY 1983

INMATES FORCED RELEASED





A joint session of the Illinois Senate and House of Representatives

Why The Crisis

Two factors contributed significantly to prison crowding in Illinois: More active and successful prosecution methods by local law enforcement groups and state's attorneys, and a toughening of the Illinois Criminal Code.

Illinois Citizens had come to fear for their safety. Legislators sensed this fear and systematically began to enhance prison sentences as a deterrent to criminal activity. In 1977, under the guidance of Governor Thompson, the General Assembly enacted a series of laws which was planned to curtail the fear of Illinois' citizenry.

Determinate Sentencing

The legislature determined to do away with indeterminate sentencing. Instead of a varied length of sentence for a particular crime, lawmakers adopted determinate or flat time sentencing procedures.

This meant judges could no longer impose a sentence of, for example, twenty-five to thirty-five years for an armed robbery conviction. They were compelled under the new law to set an exact length of time, such as, ten years.

RANGES OF FELONY SENTENCES

Murder-Felony

Death Penalty
 Natural Life
 20-40 years plus 3 years mandatory supervised release (MSR)
 40-80 years plus 3 years MSR
 (No Probation, Periodic Imprisonment or Conditional Discharge may be imposed for murder or attempted murder.)

Class X

6-30 years plus 3 years MSR
 30-60 years plus 3 years MSR
 (No Probation, Periodic Imprisonment or Conditional Discharge may be imposed.)

Class 1 Felony

4-15 years plus 2 years MSR
 15-30 years plus 2 years MSR
 Probation or Conditional Discharge, not to exceed 4 years
 Periodic Imprisonment, 3-4 years

Class 2 Felony

3-7 years plus 2 years MSR
 7-14 years plus 2 years MSR
 Probation or Conditional Discharge, not to exceed 4 years
 Periodic Imprisonment, 18-30 months

Class 3 Felony

2-5 years plus 1 year MSR
 5-10 years plus 1 year MSR
 Probation or Conditional Discharge, not to exceed 30 months
 Periodic Imprisonment, not to exceed 18 months

Class 4 Felony

1-3 years plus 1 year MSR
 3-6 years plus 1 year MSR
 Probation or Conditional Discharge, not to exceed 30 months
 Periodic Imprisonment, not to exceed 18 months

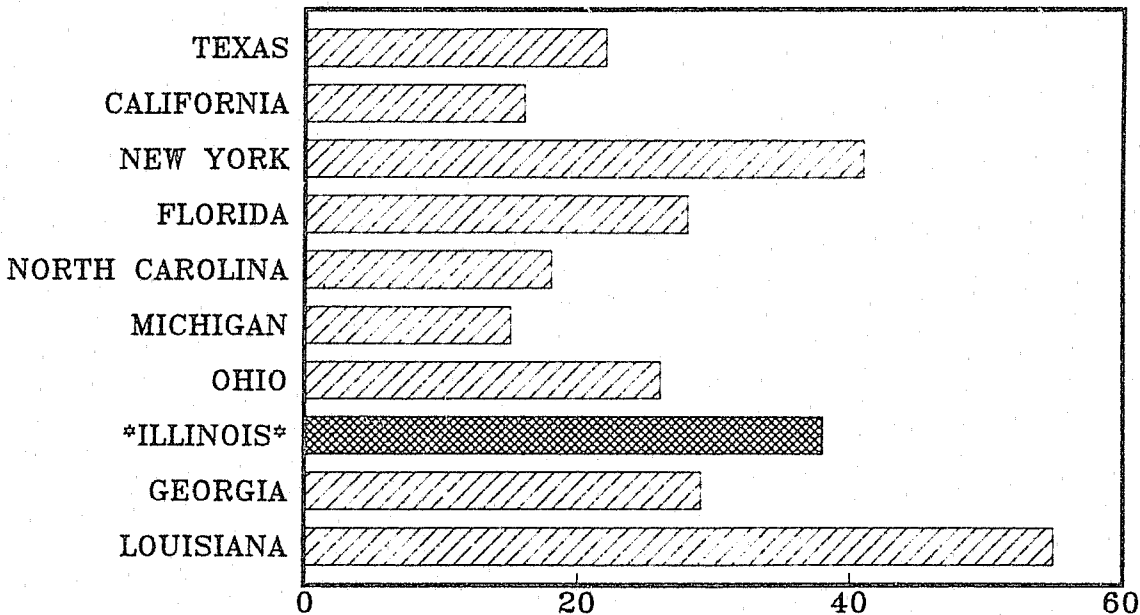
Habitual Criminals

Mandatory Natural Life Imprisonment

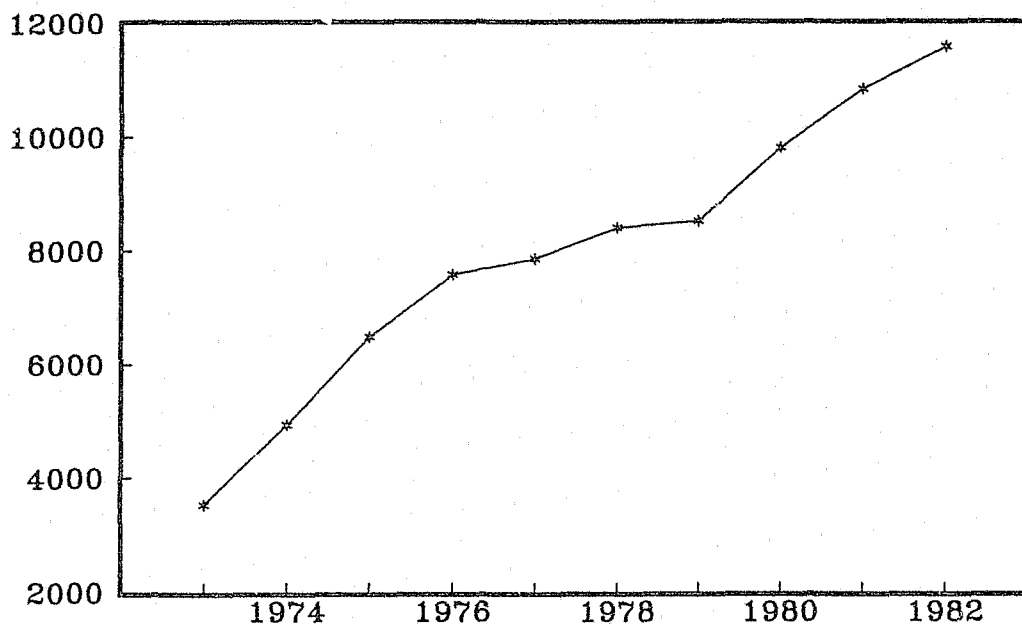
Attempt to Commit an Offense

A person convicted of an attempt sentenced as follows:
 (a) The sentence for attempt to commit murder is the sentence for a Class X felony.
 (b) The sentence for an attempt to commit a Class X felony is the sentence for a Class 1 felony.
 (c) The sentence for an attempt to commit a Class 1 felony is the sentence for a Class 2 felony.
 (d) The sentence for an attempt to commit a Class 2 felony is the sentence for a Class 3 felony.
 (e) The sentence for an attempt to commit any felony other than those specified in subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) above is the sentence for a Class A misdemeanor.

PERCENT CHANGE IN CRIMINAL COURT FILINGS
 1977 TO 1981



TOTAL FELONY CONVICTIONS TO PRISON 1973 TO 1982



This caused an equitable sentencing practice for a particular crime throughout the state, eliminating the imbalance of sentences meted out by the judiciary in Cook County and other circuits downstate.

A provision of the new legislation permitted the automatic reduction of half the allotted sentence, unless the incarcerated individual did something while in prison to cause that "good time" to be removed.

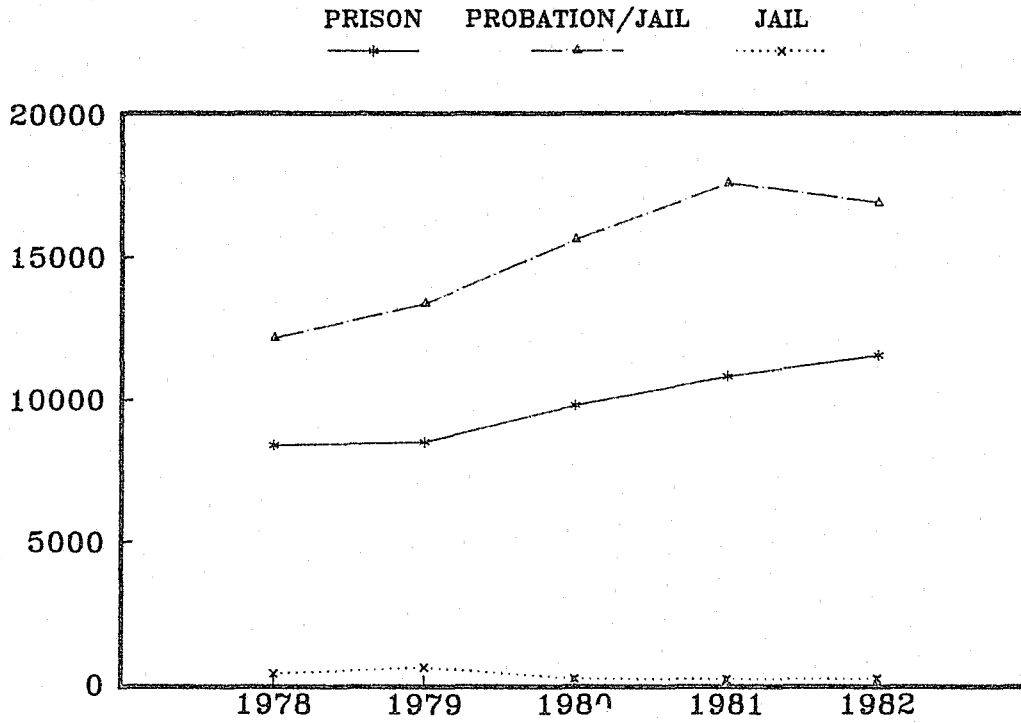
Determinate sentencing and the day-for-day good time provision permitted the individual inmate and others associated with the offense or prosecution a likely assumption of when the prisoner would be released.

Under the old law, determination of when the inmate would be returned to society was the jurisdiction of the Illinois Parole and Pardon Board. Under the determinate sentencing legislation, the name of the board was changed to the Illinois Prisoner Review Board to better reflect the change in sentencing practices since the board would no longer determine the release date of those individuals sentenced under the new laws. The Prisoner Review Board continues, however, to act on the release of those inmates who were convicted to indeterminate sentences.

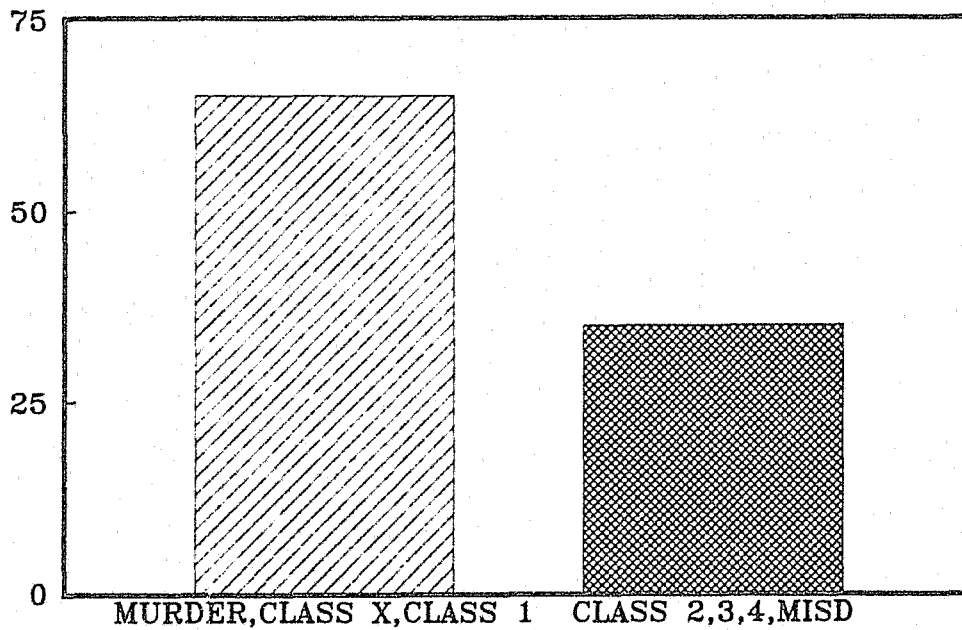
The length of parole supervision was also altered. Instead of a varied length of parole, determined at the time of release and reviewed at regular intervals thereafter, inmates were directed to serve specified amounts of "mandatory supervised release" based on their convictions. For example, an individual released after serving a sentence for armed robbery would be required to complete another three years of mandatory supervised release--parole supervision--in the community.

Coupled with the change to determinate sentences was a general strengthening of the laws, particularly those laws involving violent crimes. The cornerstone of this legislation was creation of a new category of crime--Class X--which grouped violent crimes, such as,

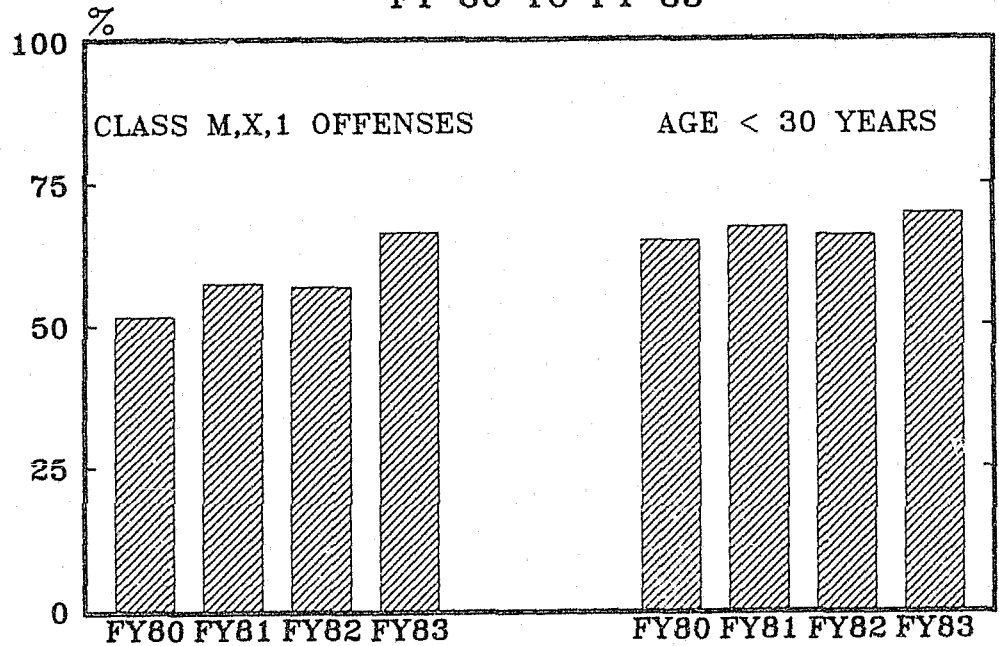
TYPE OF SENTENCE FOR FELONY CONVICTIONS 1978 TO 1982



INMATE PROFILE PERCENT BY CRIME DECEMBER 1983



ADULT INSTITUTION INMATE PROFILE FY 80 TO FY 83



rape, armed robbery, deviate sexual assault, aggravated kidnapping for ransom, attempted murder, and serious drug-related crimes, under one roof. Penalties for such criminal acts were increased as well.

Sentences for murder were also enhanced. The minimum sentence for a conviction of murder was set at twenty-years with provisions extending that sentence to forty-years. Judges could double the amount of time if the crime was heinous, or could impose life sentences. Under certain circumstances, murder convictions could result in sentences of death.

Improved law enforcement

During the decade spanning the late 1960's to 1970's, the federal government doled billions of dollars to the states through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The program became very popular with local law enforcement agencies.

LEAA funds were used to better equip and train local police, county sheriff's deputies and others involved in the criminal justice system.

In some instances in Illinois, such funds were used to add prosecuting attorneys and expand circuit court systems to handle the increase in criminal cases caused by better law enforcement practices.

Local police and county sheriff's deputies became more confident in their ability to solve crimes. Better equipped and trained, they were buoyed by success in courts as more criminals were convicted.

State's attorneys regularly informed their constituents of the increased numbers of prosecutions. Judges, armed with enhanced sentencing provisions, sent more people to prison for longer periods of time.

The war on criminals was being won on the street and in the courtroom.

Unfortunately, little was done to provide more space for the multitudes being sent to prison. Of the millions of LEAA dollars spent in Illinois on training, equipment and additional staff, only three percent of the funds reached the end of the criminal justice system--the prisons.

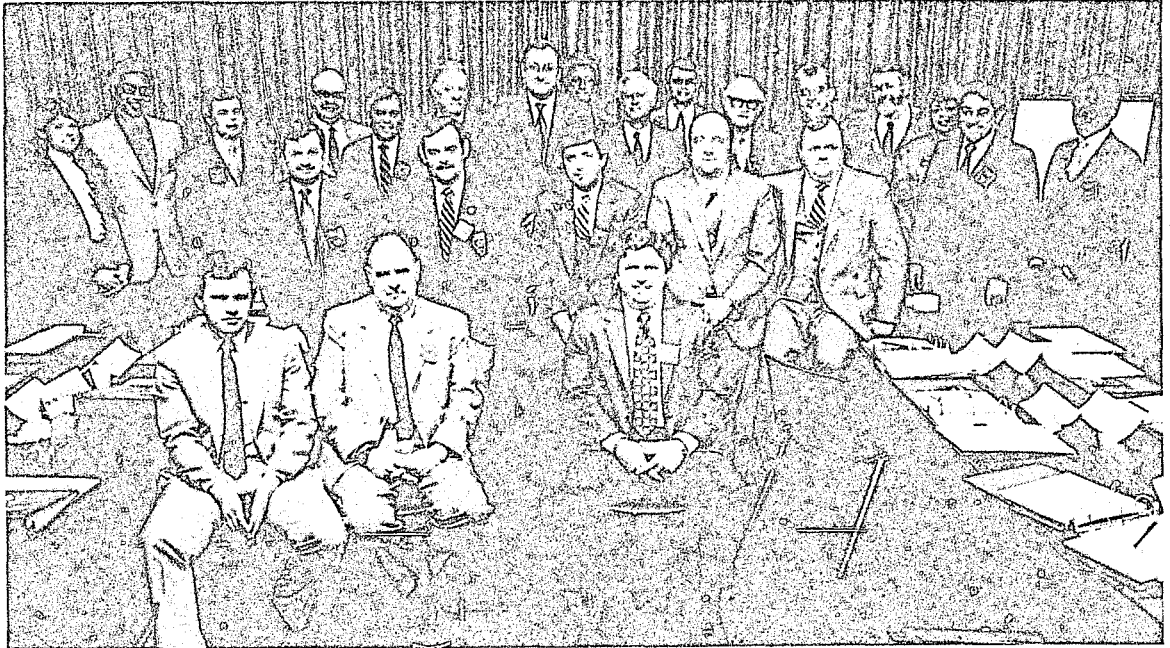
This oversight compounded a problem which had simmered for years: A prison system which was adequate, at best, with fewer numbers of inmates to house and serve was now being called on to accept more people sentenced for even greater periods of time.

As the numbers sent to prison escalated, two characteristics became evident: First, the inmate population became younger; secondly, those sentenced were convicted of more violent crimes and for longer periods.

ADULT INSTITUTION INMATE PROFILE

FISCAL YEAR COMPARISON

	FY80	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84 (December)
End of Fiscal Year Population	11,417	12,383	13,153	13,331	14,752
SEX:					
Female	3.0%	2.9%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%
Male	97.0%	97.1%	96.6%	96.7%	96.8%
RACE:					
White	39.2%	34.7%	32.0%	32.3%	32.1%
Black	58.5%	61.4%	61.6%	61.0%	60.9%
Hispanic	1.8%	3.5%	5.8%	6.1%	6.8%
American Indian	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
American Asian	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.1%	0.04%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%
AGE: (years)					
17	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.5%
18-20	6.6%	14.0%	13.5%	13.3%	13.7%
21-24	27.8%	26.7%	25.3%	25.2%	24.5%
25-30	30.5%	26.2%	25.9%	30.6%	30.7%
31-40	23.8%	22.8%	24.4%	21.6%	21.9%
41-50	7.3%	6.3%	6.8%	6.0%	6.1%
51 & over	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%
Unknown	-	-	-	0.3%	0.1%
CLASS OF CRIME:					
Murder	11.9%	13.8%	16.7%	16.9%	16.0%
Class X	17.5%	27.8%	36.2%	38.8%	36.8%
Class 1	22.1%	15.7%	3.8%	10.5%	12.2%
Class 2	31.7%	30.7%	28.7%	21.1%	22.8%
Class 3	9.1%	8.3%	9.6%	9.0%	10.1%
Class 4	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.8%	1.7%
Misdemeanor	1.4%	1.3%	2.5%	1.6%	0.1%
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	0.2%
Offense Before 1973	3.8%	0.6%	0.6%	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	0.5%	0.2%



The Governor's Task Force on Prison Crowding

Meeting the Challenge

With the demise of the forced release program, the state was faced with few options to combat the overcrowding problem: develop additional prison space or alter the numbers of people being sent to prison on the front-end of the criminal justice system--the courts.

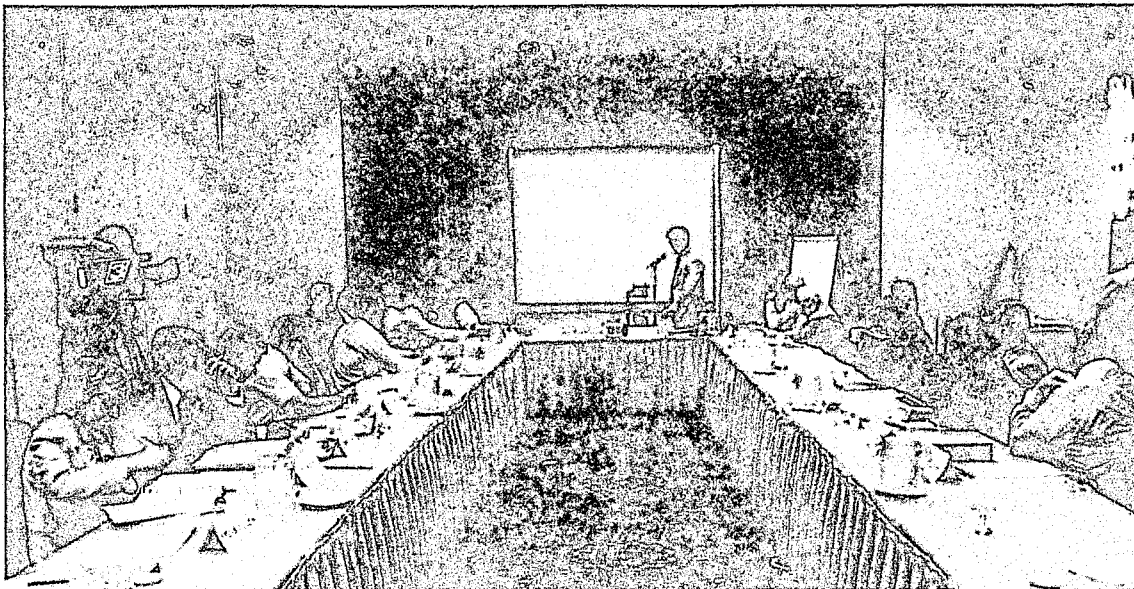
In fact, action in both areas was in progress at the time of the Supreme Court decision. The Governor's Task Force on Prison Crowding issued a series of broad-based recommendations in September, 1983. Recommendations ranged from altering existing laws and revamping sentencing procedures to strengthening probation as a viable alternative to prison incarceration and expanding employment opportunities for inmates released back into the community.

The Task Force report included a recommendation to establish a Community Corrections Act which would provide funds to communities which would enable them to expand local sanctions or punishments. Another recommendation suggested that the Illinois Criminal Sentencing Commission develop comprehensive sentencing guidelines so as to provide an equitable and selective sentencing structure which would reserve prison incarceration for the most serious offenders and dangerous criminals.

Additional recommendations advocated contracting with the private sector for facilities and services as an economical way to expand the system, and to change a law mandating prison sentences for the offense of residential burglary, which had caused more than eight-hundred people to be imprisoned in the first year of its existence.

Task Force Recommendations

Community Corrections Act
Community Center Expansion
Statewide Probation
Criminal Sentencing Commission
Standards of Sentencing
Sentencing Guidelines
Prison Capacity and Construction
Programs for Special Populations
Juvenile Facilities
Private Sector Contracting
Employment Opportunities for Offenders Leaving Prison



Director Lane addresses associates on the Governor's Task Force



Governor Thompson, center, Director Lane, third from left, and other state and community leaders broke ground for a new medium security prison in Danville on October 27.

One recommendation, to expand use of probation as an alternative to incarceration, was acted upon by the General Assembly within two months. In November, the legislature appropriated funds to target a number of county probation departments in establishing intensive probation programs for offenders who would have presumably been sentenced to prison.

Expanding the system

The state embarked on a dramatic expansion of the adult prison system in 1976 with plans to convert an unused portion of a mental health institution into the Logan Correctional Center. For the four years prior to that time, no efforts had been successful in expanding the system even though the adult population had shown a perceptible rise.

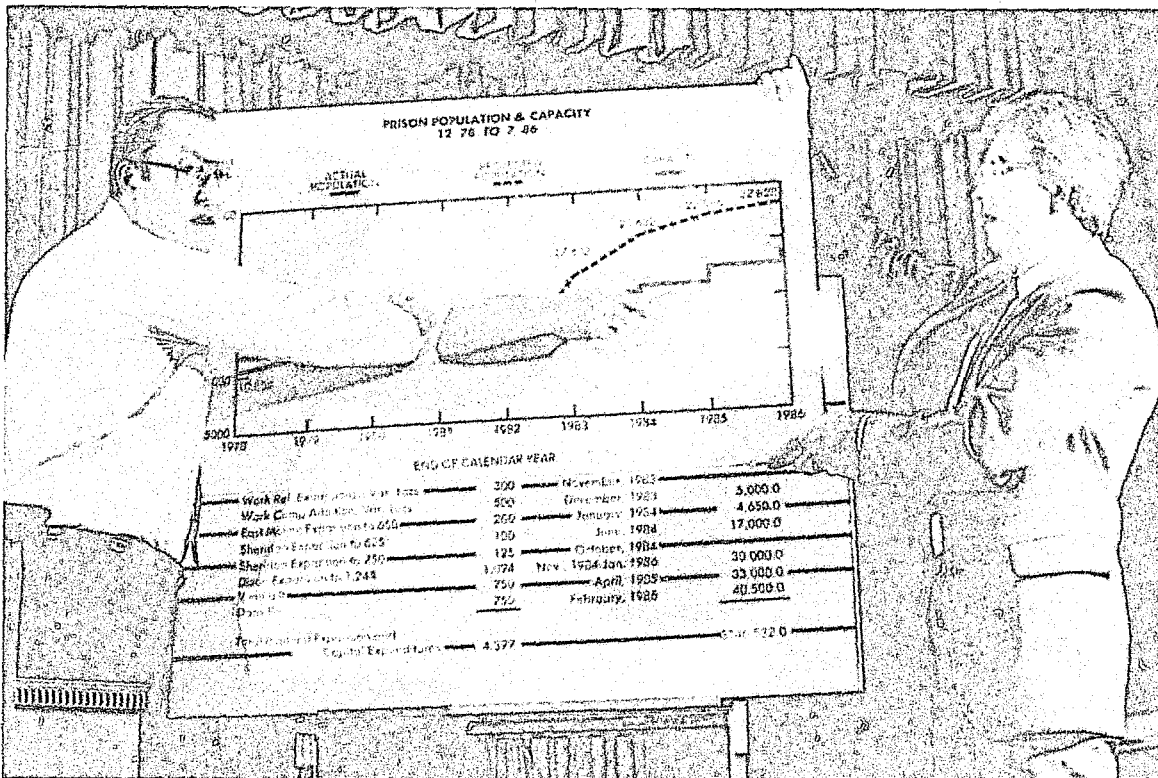
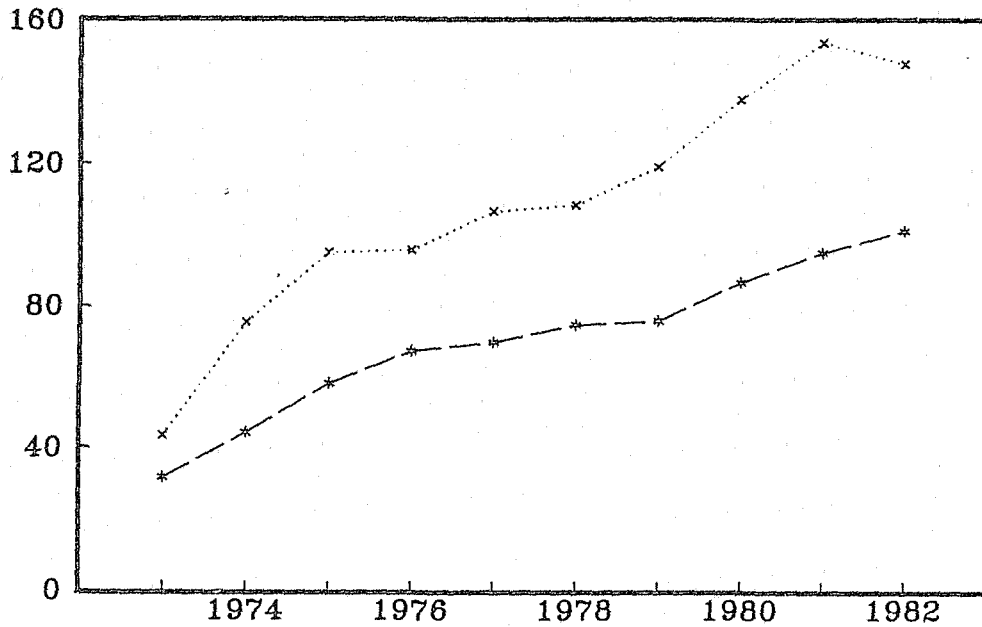
The Logan facility came on-line in 1977 while construction progressed on two new prisons at Centralia and Hillsboro. Next came renovation of another closed mental health facility at East Moline. In four years, four new prisons were established, the first expansion of the system in a decade.

FELONY IMPRISONMENT RATE & PROBATION RATE

1973 TO 1982

IMPRISONMENT RATE PROBATION RATE

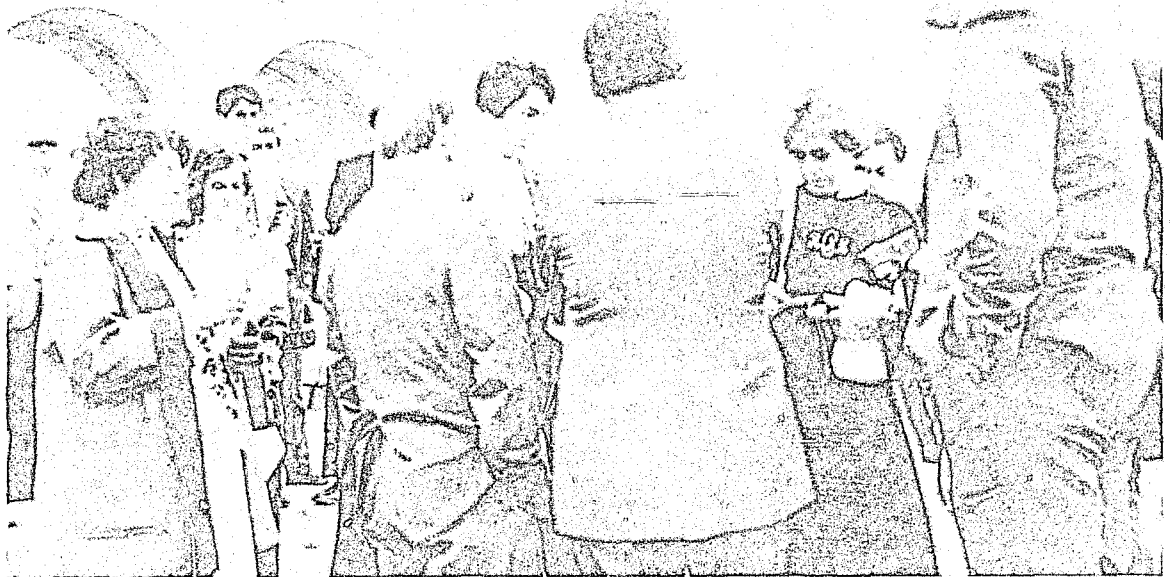
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Springfield State Journal-Register photo by Bill Hegon

Governor Thompson points out the need for action on prison expansion or a renewal of the "forced release" program as Director Lane assists. The Governor

addressed state's attorneys and sheriffs from across the state July 20 at the Executive Mansion in Springfield.



Governor Thompson addresses members of the news media after touring the recently opened Dixon Correctional Center during the fall.

While traditional prisons were being established, older facilities were also expanded. New space was created at Menard, Pontiac, Sheridan, Stateville and Dwight, either by renovating existing buildings or by adding new housing units.

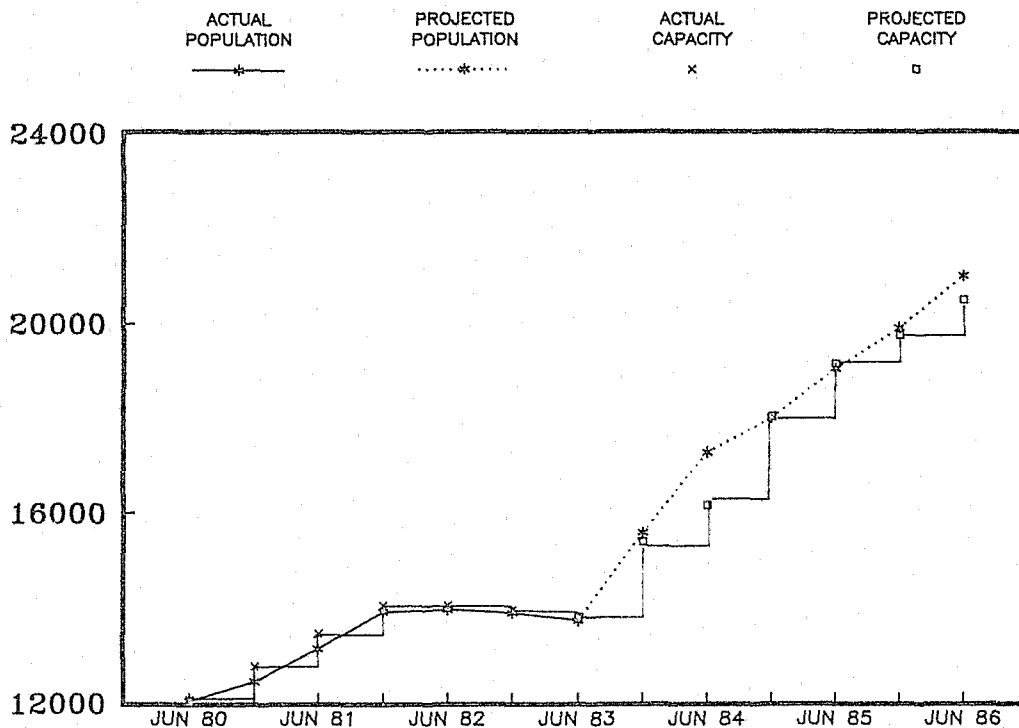
The Department also developed additional space by establishing three work camps and expanding the number of community correctional centers, many under contract with private agencies.

Even with the rapid increase, the need remained for still more space. A second prison at Vienna was announced in June, 1982. A mental health institution at Dixon, slated to be closed, would be converted into a prison. And Danville was selected as the site of another new prison.

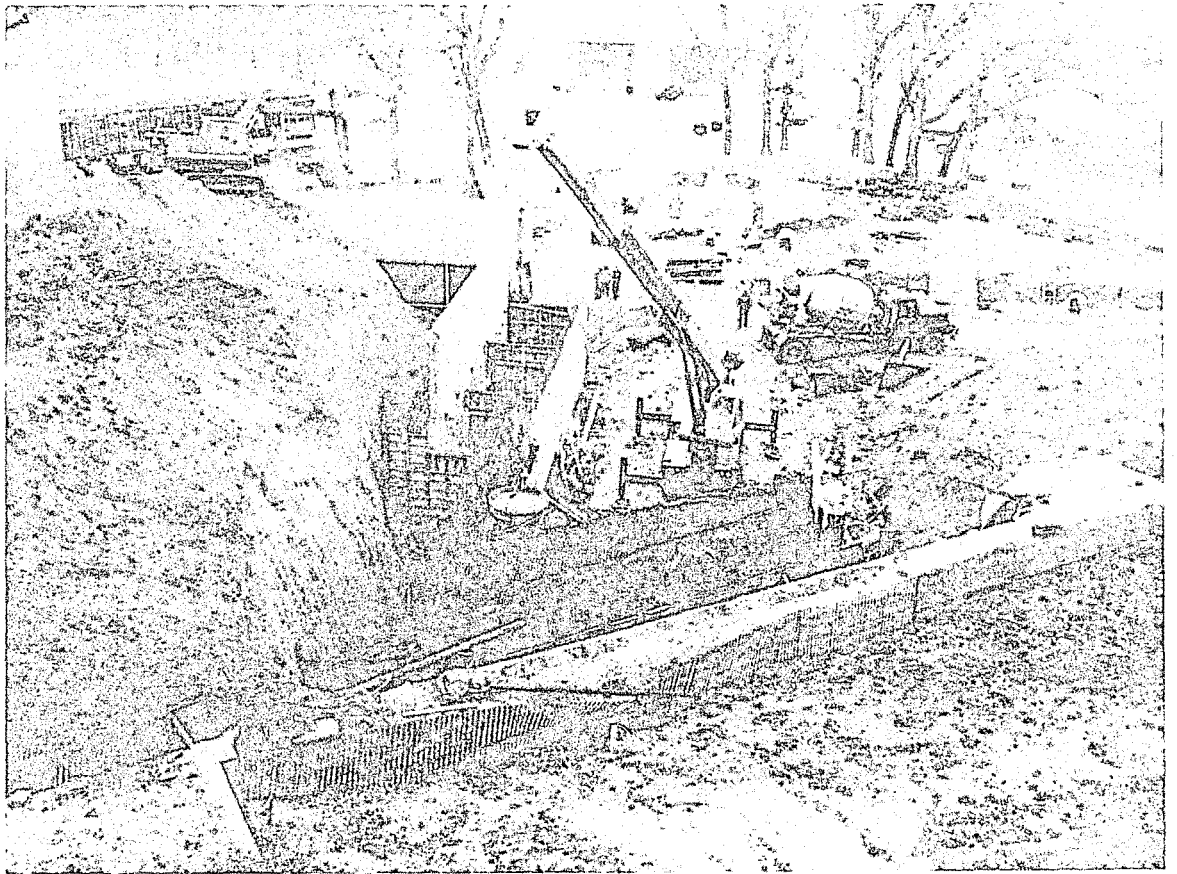
At the same time, expansion projects continued at East Moline and Sheridan and four additional work camps were established.

In all, more than three-thousand eight-hundred bedspaces were added to the adult system between 1977 and 1983. Yet even this dramatic increase in space could not stave off the need to implement the forced release program.

ADULT POPULATION & CAPACITY



Inmates were confined to the floors of the gymnasiums of a number of prisons during the fall.



Construction of new inmate housing at the East Moline Correctional Center progresses.

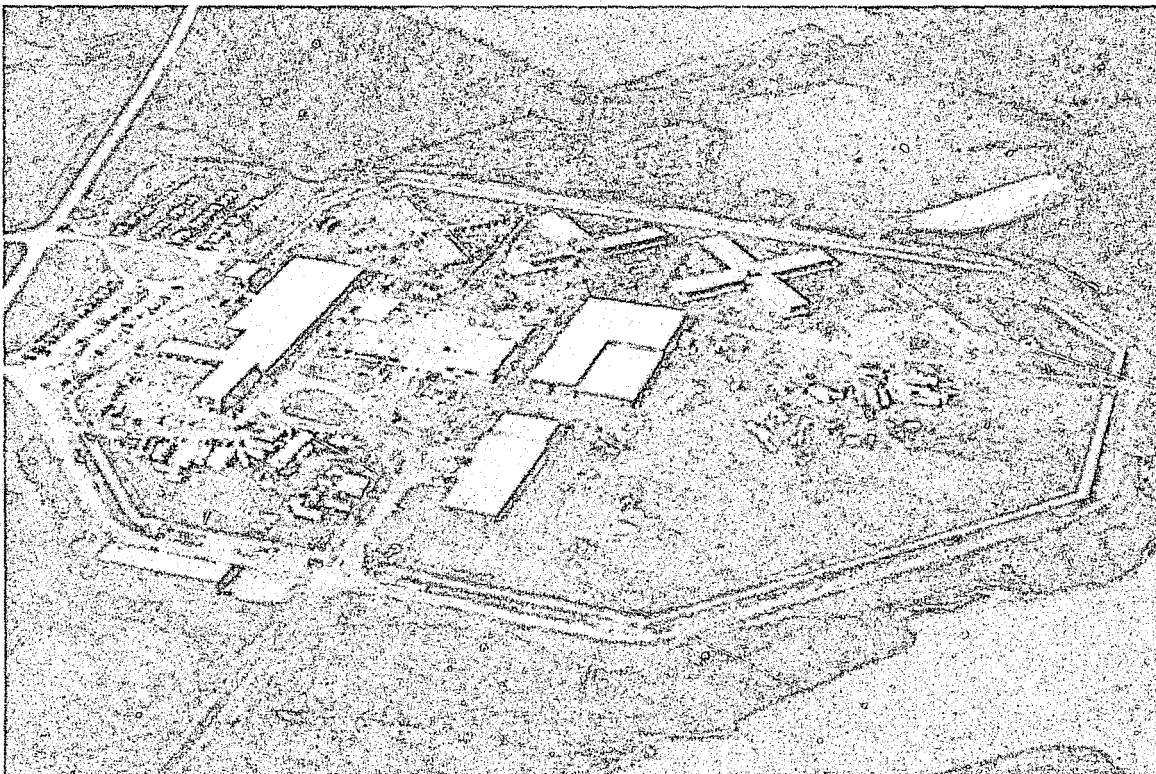
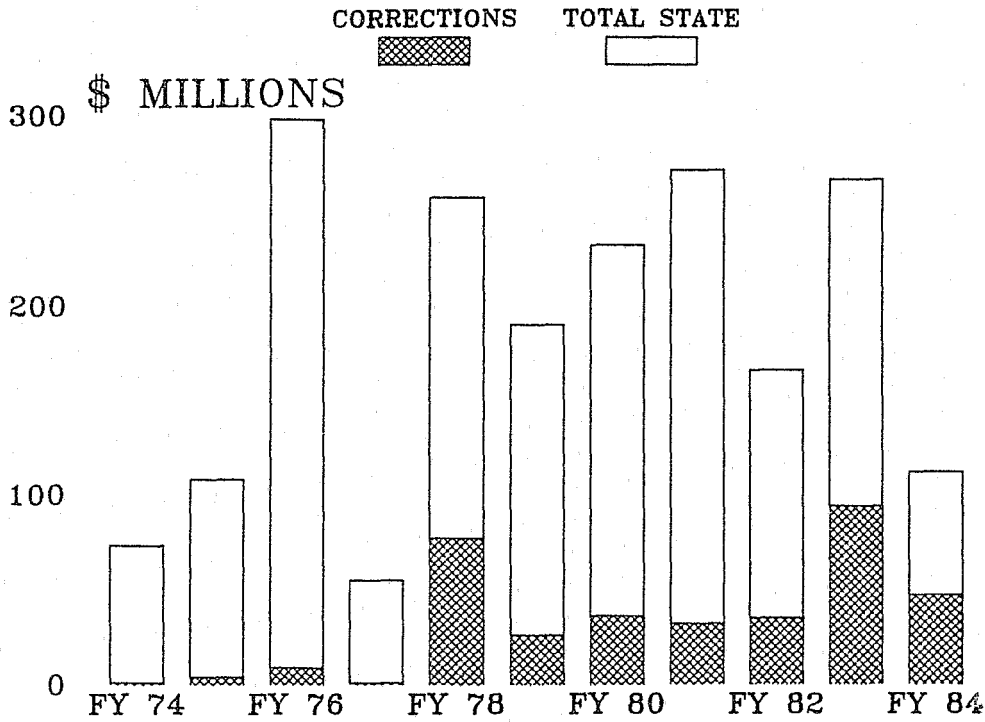
Continuing support

Governor Thompson readily perceived the need for additional prison space when he initiated the conversion to determinate sentencing and creation of the Class X crime category. His administration supported expanding the adult system as well as additional funding to operate the expanded system.

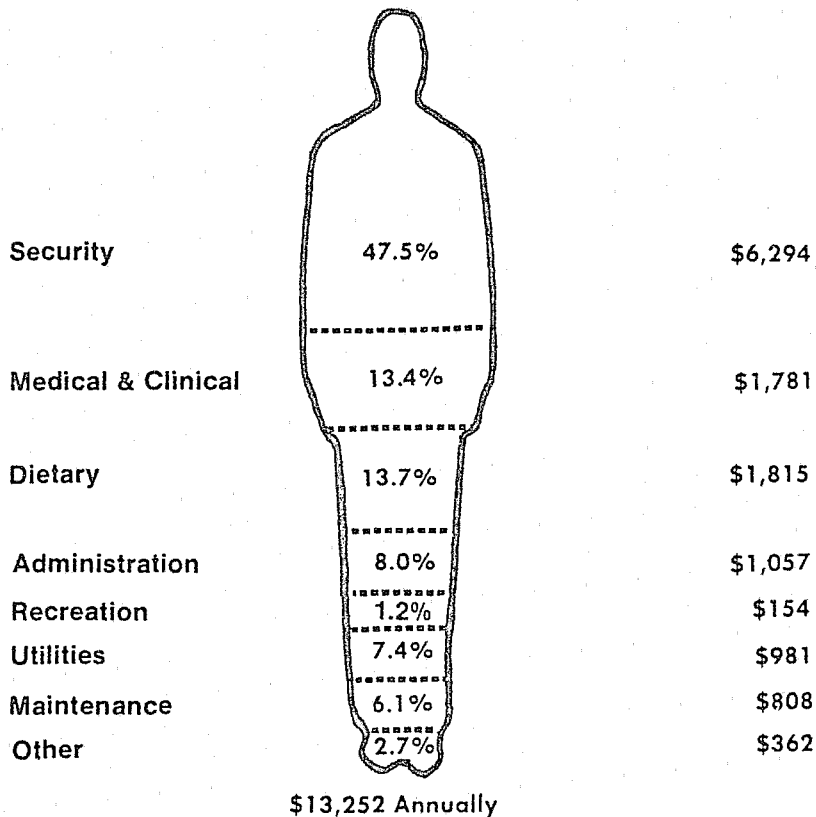
Likewise, the General Assembly has appropriated the necessary funds to operate the new facilities as well as the expanded older prisons. It has also consistently provided the resources to construct new facilities to meet the pressing space needs of the Department.

Such support was especially evident in November, 1983, when the General Assembly approved emergency legislation which provided fifty-seven million dollars to create two new prisons at Lincoln and Jacksonville and planning money to construct a third at Galesburg. Funds to establish additional community centers and work camps as well as to expand the Dwight Correctional Center, the state's prison for women, were also approved.

CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS
CORRECTIONS & TOTAL STATE - FY 74 TO FY 84



**Adult Institutions Unit Costs
Per Inmate Per Year — Fiscal Year 1983**



The November legislation also permitted the Department to double-cell portions of the Centralia and John A. Graham Correctional Centers and other newer facilities to meet immediate systemwide space needs. It also provided funds to increase the capability of the Department's Training Academy to instruct new personnel who will staff the new and expanded facilities. Also approved in November were funds to initiate the intensive probation program.

Since Governor Thompson took office, the operating budget of the Department has been tripled and capital appropriations have amounted to slightly less than one-quarter of a billion dollars. Continued support of the Governor and General Assembly will be necessary as the prison system expands to accommodate twenty-thousand inmates by mid-1986.

DIRECTOR

Executive Assistant

Public Information Officer

Chief of Legislative Affairs

Manager, Accreditation and Standards

Adult Advisory Board

Juvenile Advisory Board

School Board

Deputy Director Adult Institutions

Deputy Director Community Services

Deputy Director Juvenile Division

Correctional Industries

Transfer Coordinator

Centralia Correctional Center

Dixon Correctional Center

Dwight Correctional Center

East Moline Correctional Center

E. Moline Work Camp #1

E. Moline Work Camp #2

Graham Correctional Center

Joliet Correctional Center

Logan Correctional Center

Logan Work Camp

Hanna City Work Camp

Menard Correctional Center

Menard Psychiatric Center

Pontiac Correctional Center

Sheridan Correctional Center

Stateville Correctional Center

Vandalia Correctional Center

Vandalia Work Camp

Vienna Correctional Center

Hardin County Work Camp

Dixon Springs Work Camp

Community Correctional Centers—Area I

Community Correctional Centers—Area II

Community Supervision—Area I

Community Supervision—Area II

Juvenile Field Services

IYC Warrenville

IYC St. Charles

IYC Pere Marquette

IYC Harrisburg

IYC Joliet

IYC Kankakee

IYC Valley View

Juvenile Program Services

Deputy Director Bureau of Administrative Services

Budget Services

Capital Programs

Fiscal Services

Word Processing

Telecommunications

Payroll

Timekeeping/Claims

Deputy Director Bureau of Policy Development

Information Services Unit

Planning and Research Unit

Policy and Directive Unit

Training Academy

Deputy Director Bureau of Inspections and Audits

Internal Fiscal Audits

Internal Oper. & Program Audits

Internal Investigations

Polygraph Unit

Canine Unit

Detention Standards and Services

Deputy Director Bureau of Employee and Inmate Services

School District #428

Inmate Records

Inmate Issues

Employee Services

Labor Relations

Affirmative Action

Personnel

Legal Services

Inmate Advocacy

Medical Services

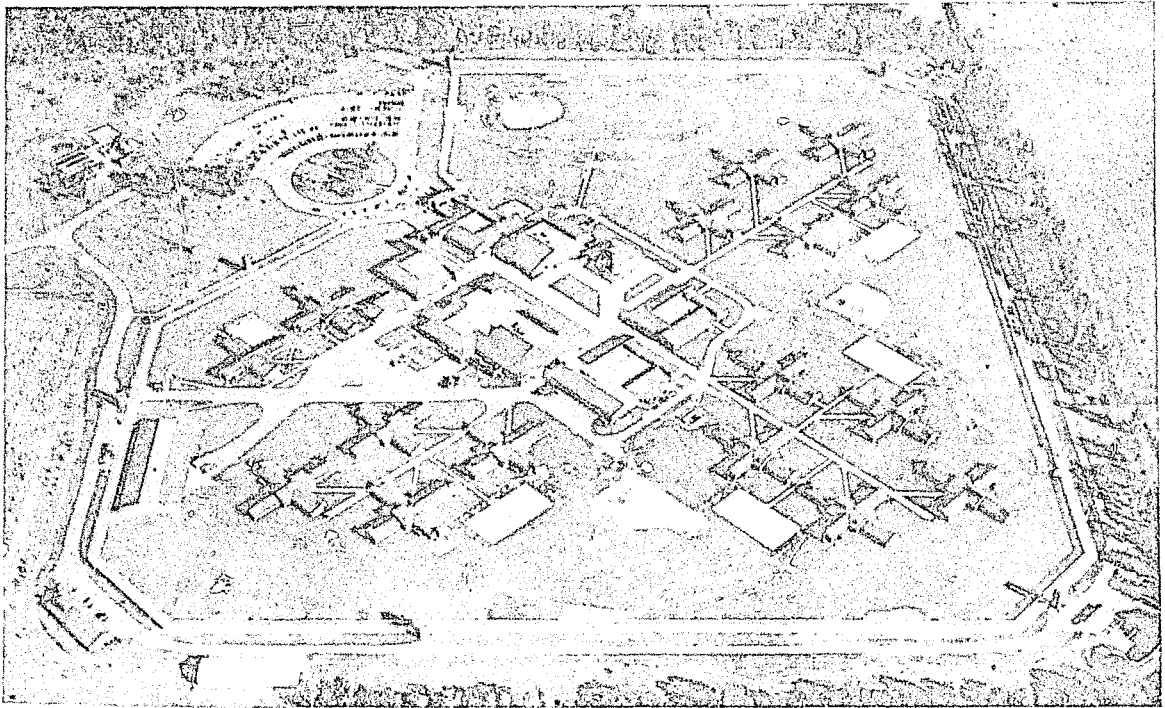
Health Services

Environmental Health

Mental Health

Dental Services

Food Services



Centralia Correctional Center, one of the state's newest prisons, was opened in 1980. A medium security facility originally designed for seven-hundred fifty, the prison currently houses nine-hundred fifty inmates. Changes in Illinois laws now permit double-celling in

the state's newer facilities--a necessary change considering the inmate crowding problem. Until double-bunks were installed in some cells, Centralia was housing inmates on the gym and chapel floor from September until November.

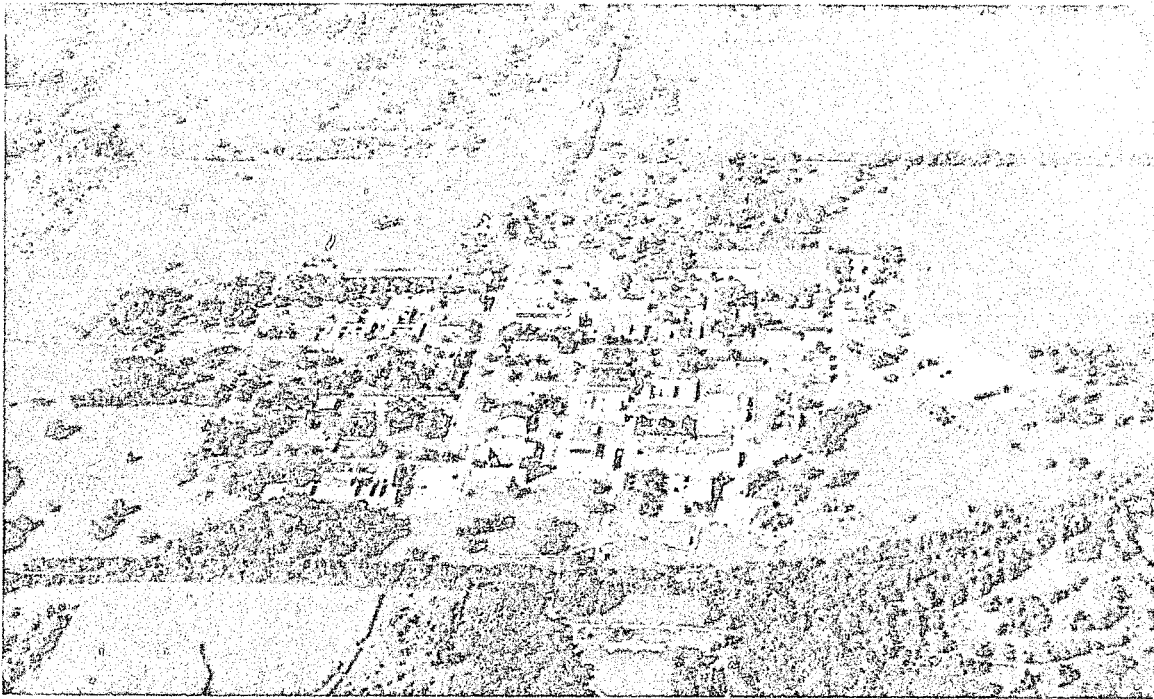
Adult Division

The Adult Division experienced the greatest growth of all Department divisions in 1983, expanding in population by approximately 2,000. This prison population surge was and continues to be a problem, presenting a great challenge for the agency.

The Adult Division encompasses 14 correctional centers which includes seven work camps. The Transfer Coordinator's Office and Correctional Industries are also in the Adult Division.

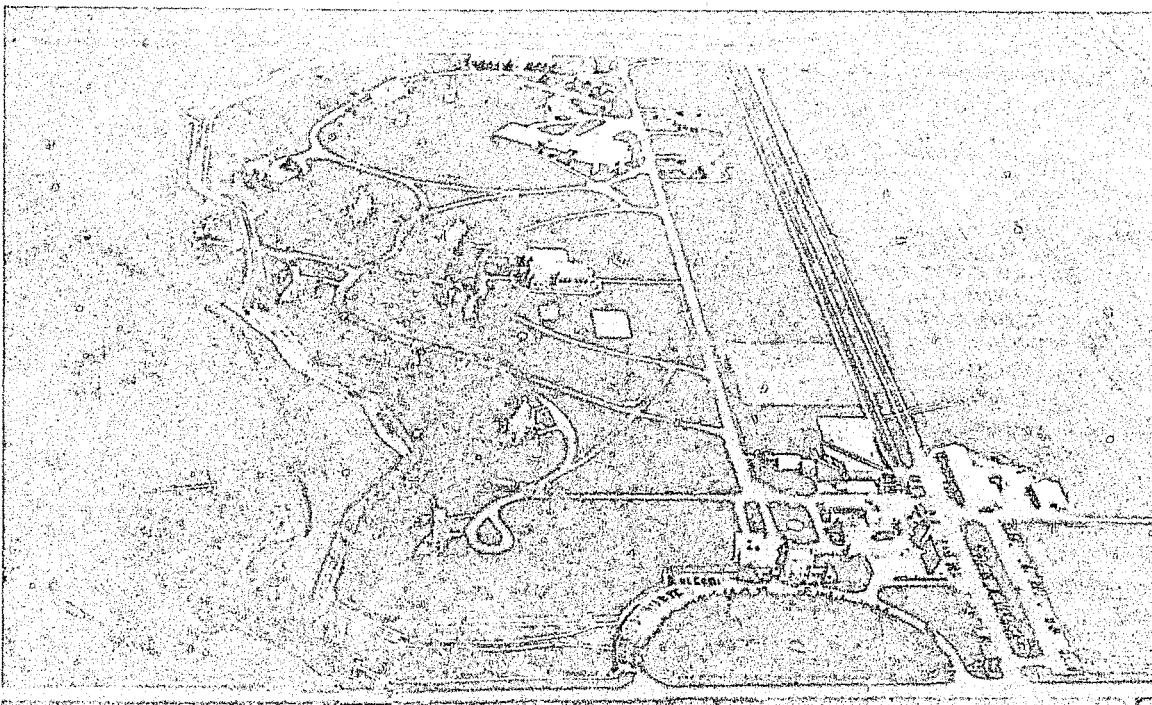
Inmates adjudicated by Illinois courts to serve time in Department facilities are received at one of four reception and classification units for psychological assessment, medical examinations, and social and criminal history studies. From these assessments and studies, assignments will be made as to which prison will best serve the inmate's needs while providing adequate security.

Joliet Correctional Center includes the reception and classification unit for inmates from the northern part of the state. Vandalia Correctional Center for central Illinois, and Menard Correctional Center for southern Illinois. Dwight Correctional Center, the state's only prison for women, is also the lone reception and classification unit for women.



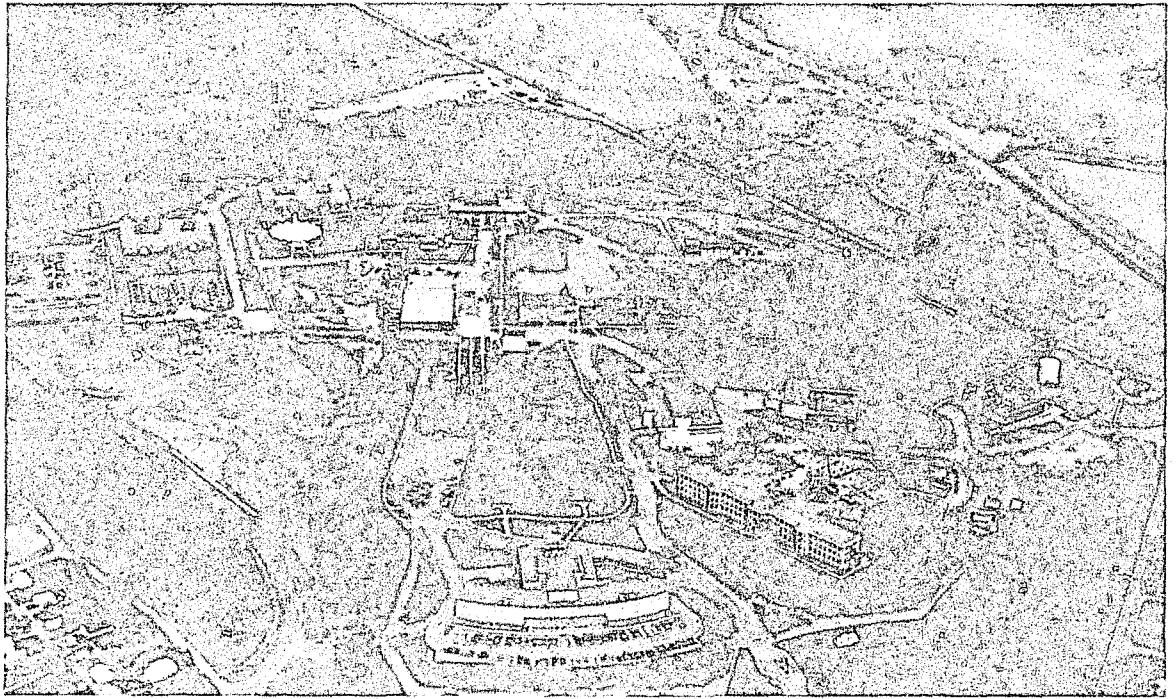
Dixon Correctional Center, the state's most recent prison, officially opened in October. Designed for one-thousand two-hundred inmates, this medium security prison was converted from the former Dixon Develop-

mental Center and will include a special treatment unit. Here inmates with physical and some mental handicaps can reside in a setting featuring a large, well-equipped hospital facility.



Dwight Correctional Center, the only prison for women, was opened in 1930 and has four-hundred maximum, medium, and minimum security inmates. Besides offering a variety of educational and vocational pro-

grams, Dwight has a unique apprenticeship program which teaches woodworking, plumbing, electricity, and general repair techniques. Here the inmates are trained to become building managers upon release.



East Moline Correctional Center opened in 1980. Converted from a mental health center, this minimum security prison will be expanded to 720 inmates during 1984. It oversees the East Moline Work Camp I which

opened in July. With a population of sixty-five, this work camp was formerly a community correctional center. Work Camp II which opened in December, also houses sixty-five.

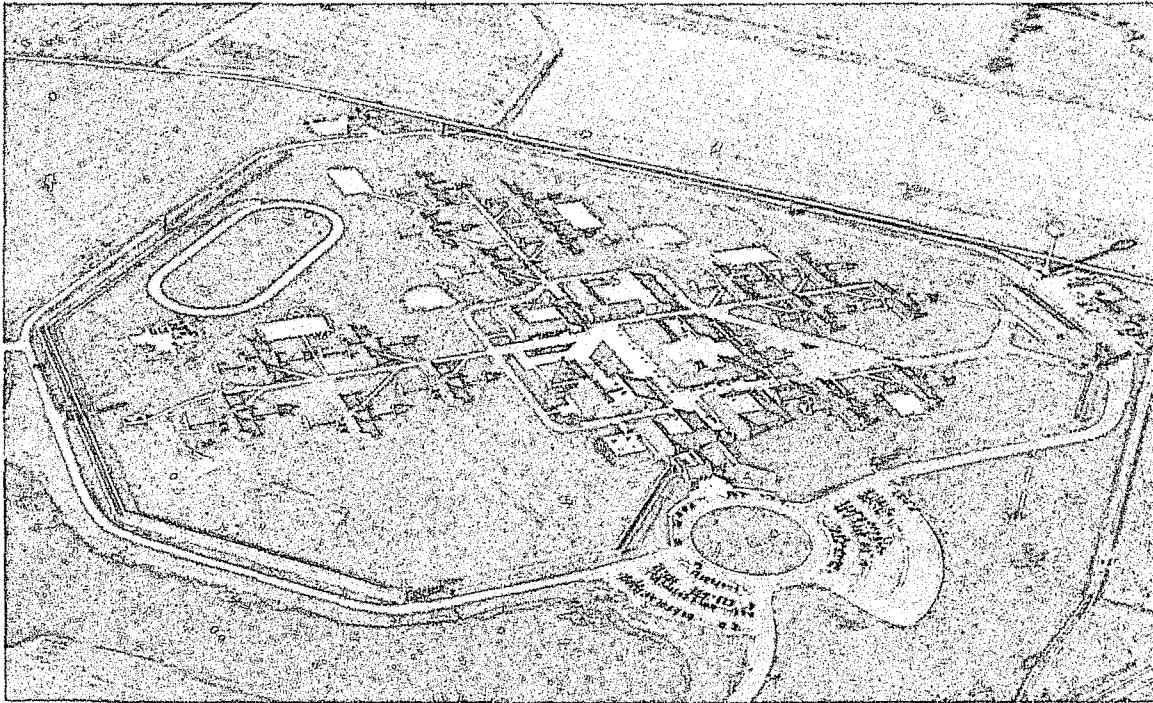
Upon assignment to a correctional center, inmates are transported by the Transfer Coordinator's Transportation Unit. Operating from four bases located at Menard, Logan, Joliet, and Sheridan Correctional Centers, the unit has eight buses for mass transportation, such as institutional transfers. Automobiles are used for other types of transfers, such as for condemned inmates, those with medical problems or psychiatric disorders, and those scheduled for court appearances.

In addition to administering the Transportation Unit, the Transfer Coordinator determines the movement of all inmates, from reception and classification, to correctional center, to pre-release and to work release. Routinely, the Transfer Coordinator's Office oversees distribution of the inmate population, while considering institutional capacities and inmate classification.

Upon arrival at an institution, the inmate is assigned a counselor and is once again assessed to determine appropriate program, education, and work assignments. The inmate's security risk is also assessed to determine his safest placement within the prison.

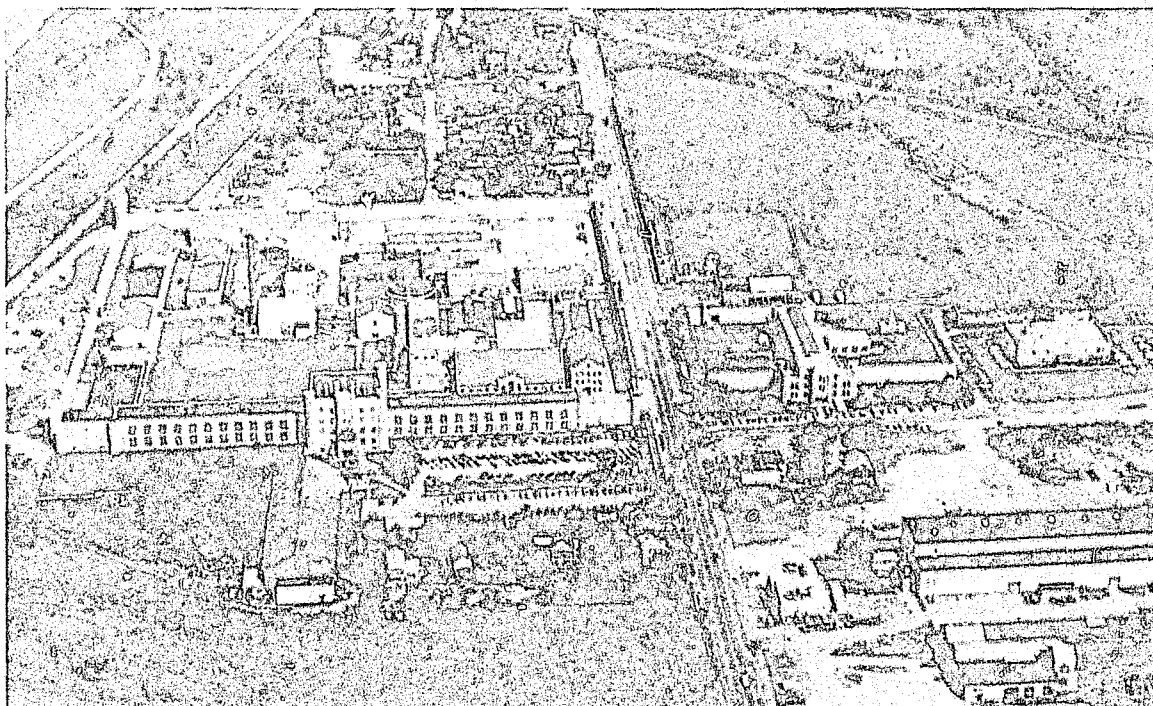
Inmates interested in earning a wage while learning a trade may participate in Illinois Correctional Industries which runs a variety of operations. These include three farms which produce grain, milk, pork, and beef for inmate consumption.

Other Industries' products include: beds, desks, stacking chairs, office furniture, mattresses and bedding, safety uniforms for highway workers, inmate clothing, personal hygiene and industrial cleaning products, maintenance supplies, tobacco, highway signs, draperies, and refinished furniture.



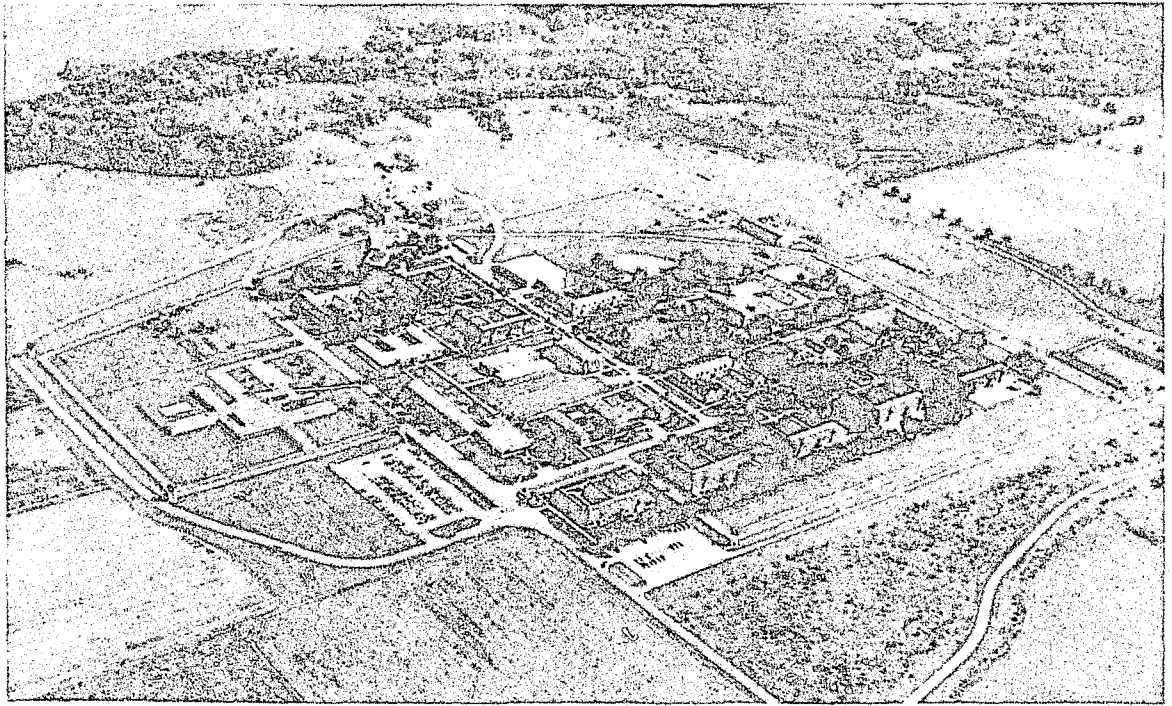
Graham Correctional Center, the state's other newly built prison, opened in 1980. Originally designed for a capacity of seven-hundred fifty, like its sister prison in Centralia, Graham in Hillsboro now has a capacity of

nine-hundred fifty. The prison is dedicated to the memory of the late state Senator John A. Graham whose efforts in criminal justice created the Department of Corrections as a separate state agency in 1970.



Joliet Correctional Center, the state's oldest prison, opened in 1860. This maximum security prison, with a capacity of one-thousand three-hundred forty, includes the largest reception and classification unit in the state. Once part of the Joliet Prison Complex, Joliet Correc-

tional Center was administered under the same warden as Stateville Correctional Center until the two were split administratively in 1973. Joliet is the oldest prison ever to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.



Logan Correctional Center, opened in 1977, is a medium security prison converted from a mental health facility. Located near Lincoln, the prison has a capacity of eight-hundred forty and oversees two work camps. Logan Work Camp is located at the state fair grounds in

Springfield and has a population of fifty-eight. The recently opened Hanna City Work Camp, located near Peoria, was converted from a youth center and has a population of one-hundred.

New products introduced in 1983 included disinfectant and buffing wax; another brand of cigarettes, Southern Lights; and new designs in wood and plastic furniture, clothing, mops and brooms, and street signs.

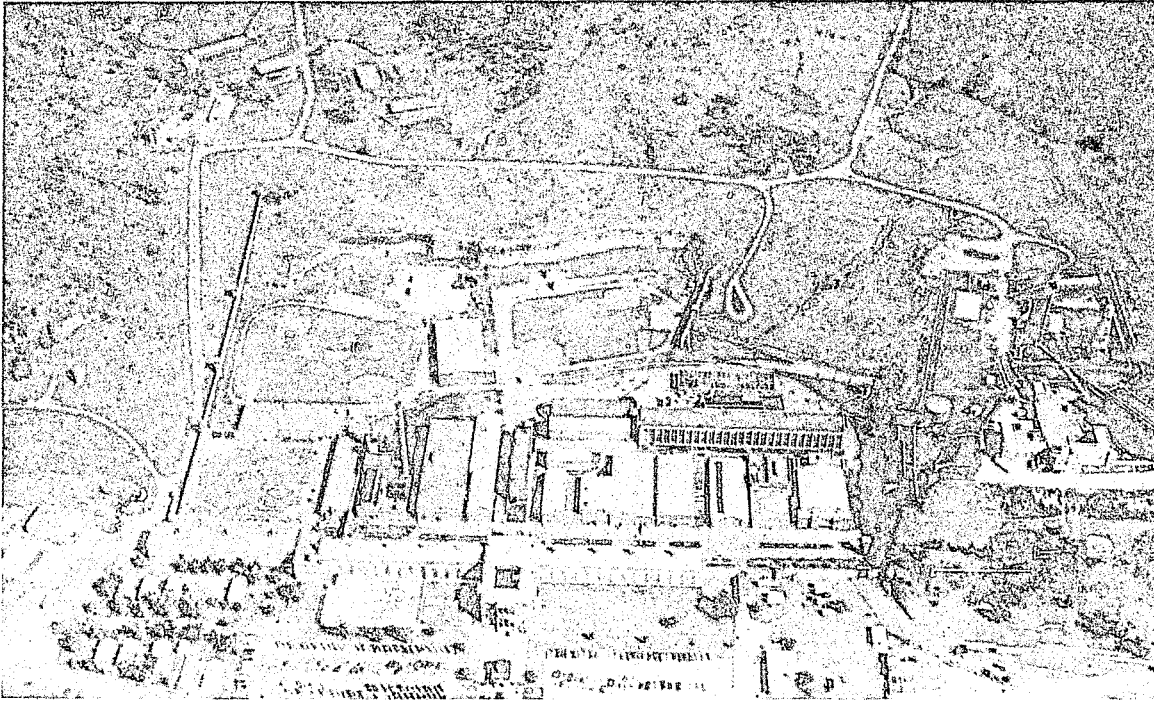
As part of an effort to enter into modern technology, Correctional Industries also operates a recently opened fuel alcohol plant at the Vienna Correctional Center, which produces ethanol for use in modified gas engines.

Correctional Industries may not market its products in the private sector, selling its goods only to approved buyers such as state agencies, local governments, and nonprofit organizations.

While offering inmates a multitude of programs and services, the Department's main objective is to provide safe, secure, and humane living conditions while providing for the inmates' basic needs.

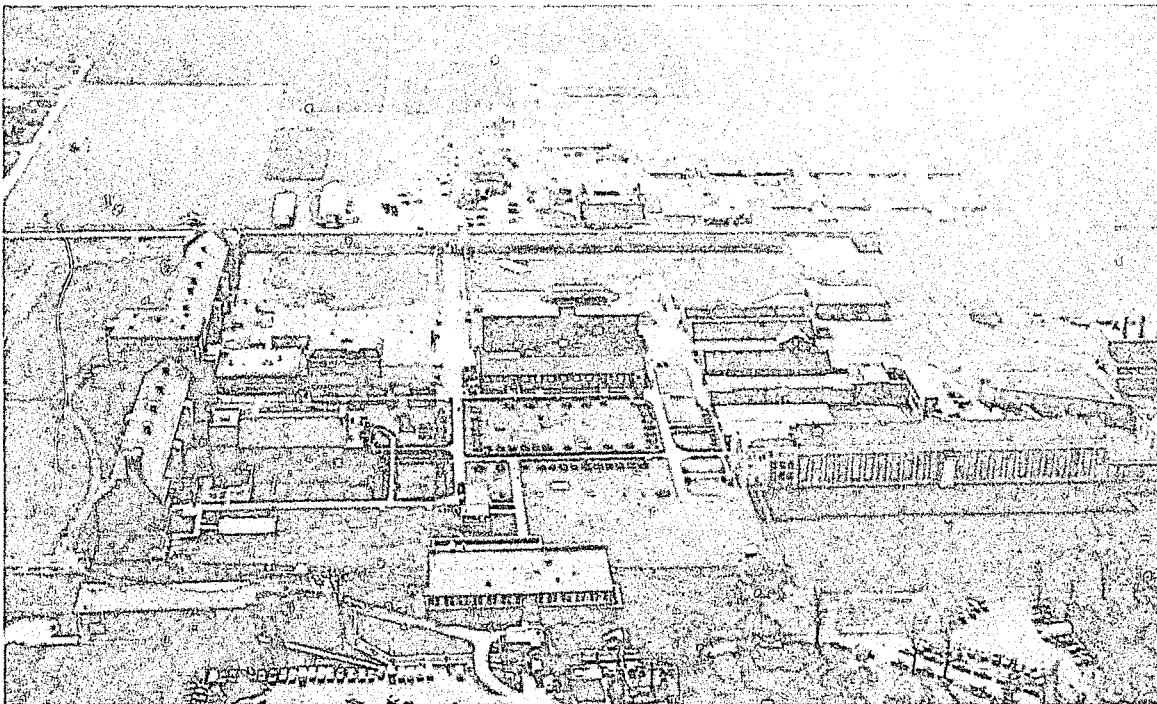
Food, clothing and shelter are the most obvious basic needs. Each correctional center operates a dietary unit. In most Illinois prisons, the food is prepared in the kitchen by inmates under the supervision of dietary professionals. The varied menus are nutritionally balanced and served cafeteria-style in large dining areas. Clean-up is also an in-house function.

Much of the clothing is inmate-made through Correctional Industries; however, inmates may purchase certain clothing items at the commissary, which is clerked by inmates. No cash is exchanged; instead, inmates maintain accounts. They may also purchase snacks, beverages, magazines, personal hygiene products, and sundries.



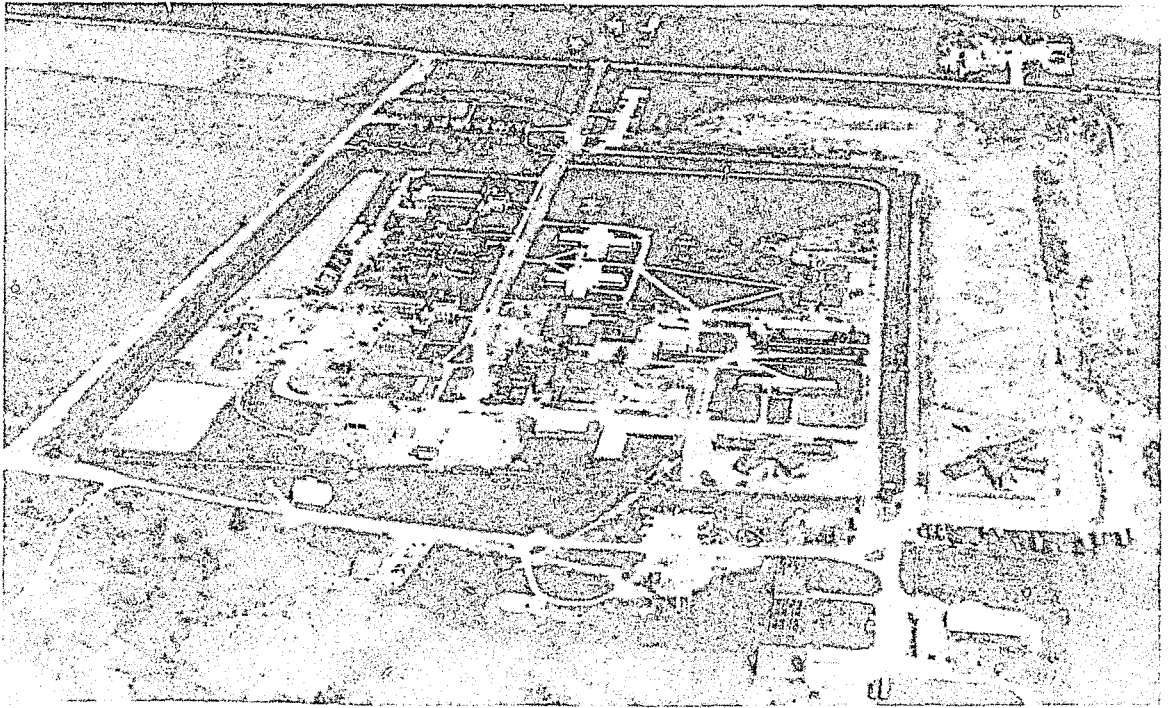
Menard Correctional Center and Menard Psychiatric Center are located along the banks of the Mississippi River near Chester. The facilities are distinguished for being the first of their kind to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. The Menard Correctional Center is the largest prison in the state with a rated capacity of two-thousand six-hundred twenty inmates. Although the inmates are classified as maximum security, there is a farm operation nearby where select inmates are housed. Most of the inmates who have been sentenced to death are housed at Menard's Condemned Unit. In addition to the farming operation, Menard has an extensive Correctional Industries program which includes the manufacture of

clothing to be worn by inmates, floor waxes and polishes, and cigarettes which are sold to inmates. The Menard Psychiatric Center, located adjacent to the correctional center, was established to handle inmates with severe psychological disorders and those who have been sentenced by the courts as sexually dangerous persons. With a rated capacity of three-hundred fifteen, this maximum security facility offers a variety of programs and services to aid the inmates' adjustment, including art and music therapy and group and individual counseling. A senior citizens group from the area is also involved in periodic voluntary activities, a unique situation in the prison system.



Pontiac Correctional Center is a maximum security prison with a capacity of two-thousand. Opened in 1871, the facility has undergone massive renovation, including the visitor's room and gate area. A unique Correctional Industries program operated at Pontiac

handles some medical claims paperwork for the Department of Public Aid. The prison also operates a medium security facility adjacent to it which provides an incentive for inmates serving extended sentences.



Sheridan Correctional Center opened in 1973, a conversion from a youth facility. With a current capacity of five-hundred twenty-five, this medium security prison

is undergoing an extensive expansion program which will increase capacity to seven-hundred fifty during 1984.

Each inmate is assigned to a cell. Sixty-one percent of the inmates are double or multiple-celled with the remainder in single cells. This includes inmates in the condemned units, medical units, disciplinary segregation, and protective custody units.

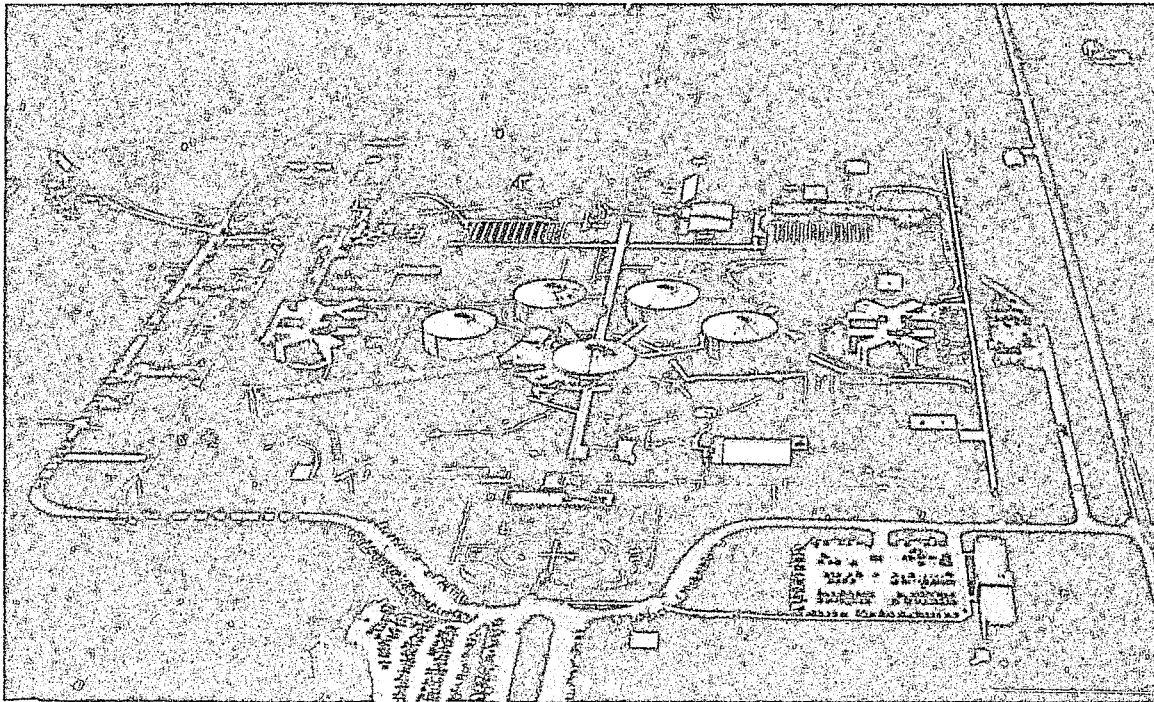
Beyond these basic services, the Department offers a variety of essential services to help inmates overcome problems and disadvantages while offering opportunities for self-improvement.

A counselor will assist in choosing the programs and services which will benefit the inmate the most. Some of the screening tools the counselor uses for assessment detect mentally ill, mentally retarded, and substance abusing inmates. Educational and medical needs are also prime considerations for selecting services and programs.

The Department employs a chief medical officer who oversees health services at all facilities, including youth and community correctional centers. Health services include general and limited emergency medical care; dental and eye exams and treatment; and other specialized care, depending on the facility.

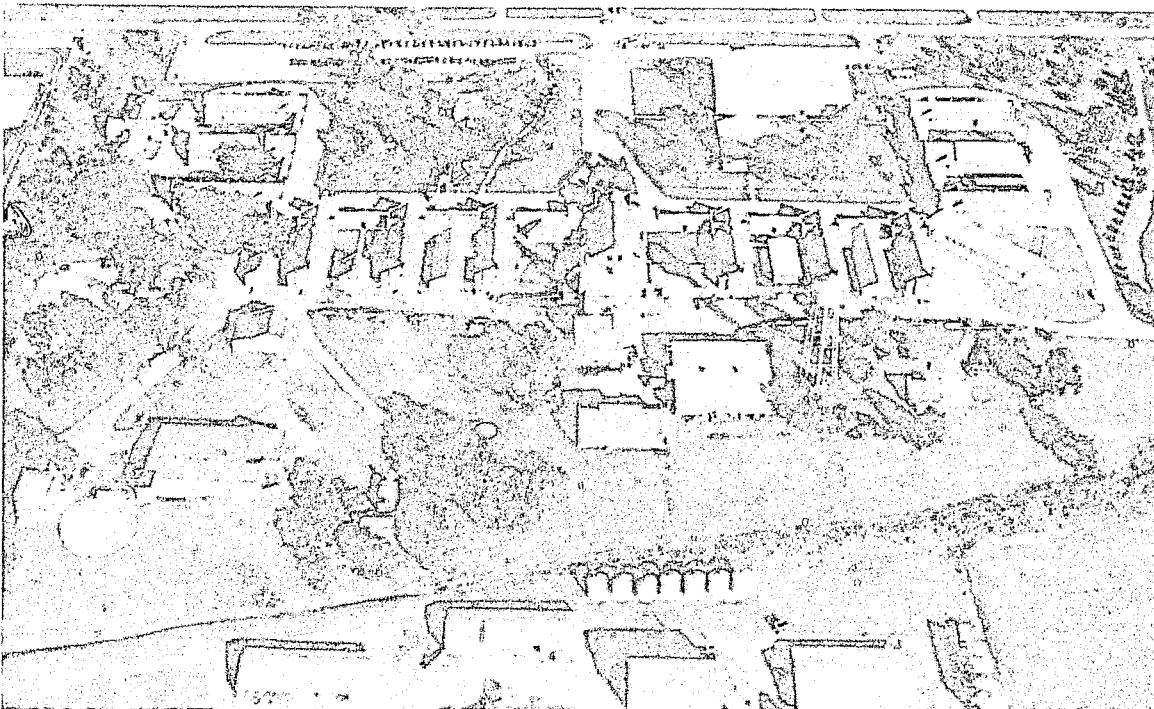
Each facility has psychiatric services for disturbed inmates. Severely disturbed inmates are sent to Menard Psychiatric Center for special therapy and care.

Inmates may attend services and receive counseling and religious education from the prison chaplain. Chaplains also coordinate helpful programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous, and offer counseling on family and marital problems. An accredited curriculum offers many religious activities such as weekend retreats, movies and group discussions.



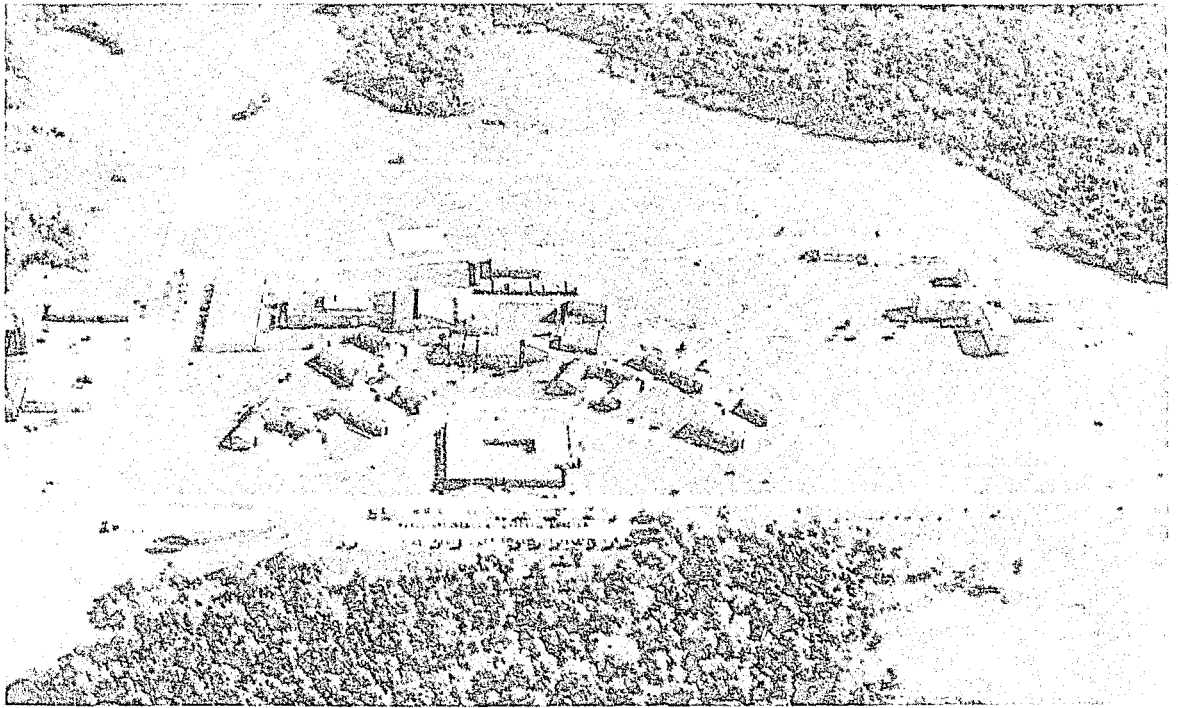
Stateville Correctional Center near Joliet opened in 1919. With a capacity of two-thousand two-hundred fifty, this maximum security prison is best known for its round cell houses. Efforts to upgrade the prison and improve security include opening two new "K" shaped residence units to replace two of the antiquated round

cell houses. Stateville also operates the state's only active prison theater group--the Con-Artistes. Their credits include three major plays: "Mr. Roberts," "Twelve Angry Men," "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest;" and the television production of Gordon Liddy's "Will."



Vandalia Correctional Center is a medium security prison with a capacity of seven-hundred fifty. It operates an extensive farm operation consisting of one-thousand five-hundred acres producing corn,

beans, wheat, dairy products, beef and pork. Vandalia features a Tactical Training Area which its team built totally from discarded materials. The prison also operates a work camp with a capacity of forty-two.



Vienna Correctional Center, which opened in 1965, has the distinction of being the first prison ever to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. It is also considered, worldwide, to be a model correctional facility. This minimum security prison has a capacity of eight-hundred fifteen and offers many vocational and educational opportunities. One of its unique programs is the Emergency Rescue

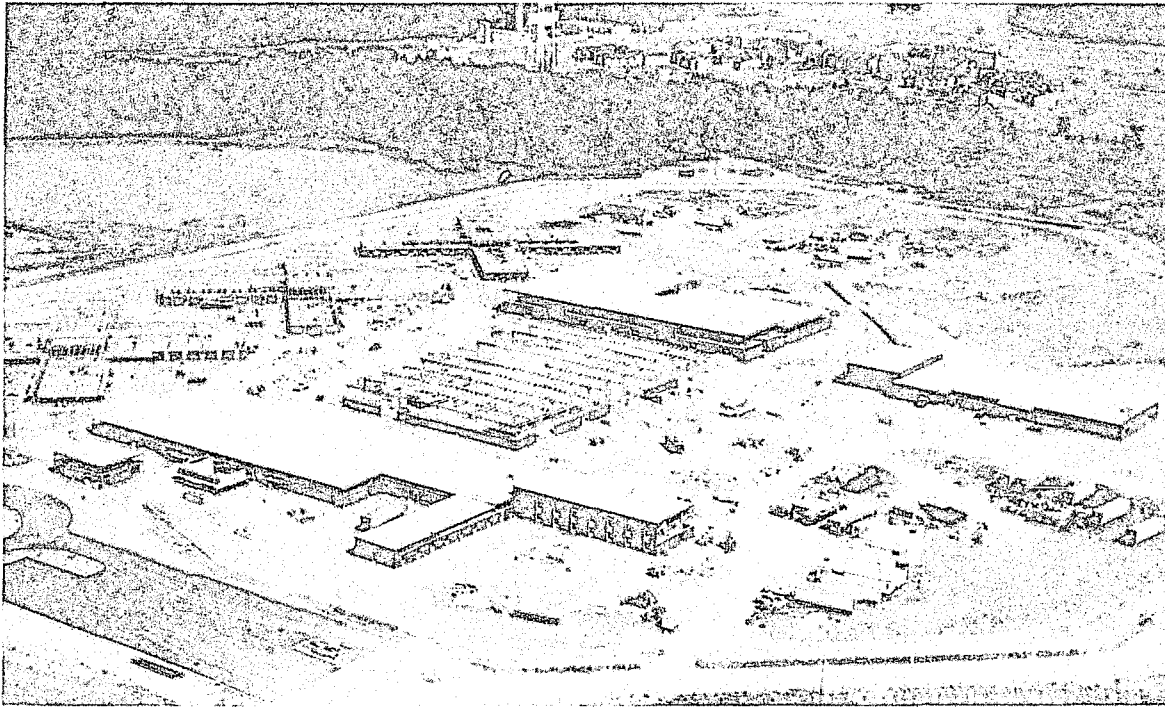
Technician course which gives practical instruction in extrication and medical techniques. Vienna also operates the Hardin County Work Camp, with a capacity of fifty, and the Dixon Springs Work Camp, converted in 1983 from a youth center, with a capacity of eighty. Both work camps are scheduled to expand to one-hundred fifty in 1984.

Some programs coordinate volunteer assistance to inmates in a wide range of activities from institutional Jaycee organizations, to prison art shows, to prison theater groups. Volunteers also donate many hours counseling inmates or tutoring them on various subjects, such as G.E.D. preparation, Bible studies, creative writing, law, nutrition, basic communications, and arts and crafts.

As an outlet for the physical confinement of prison life, inmates may participate in recreational activities such as boxing, softball, basketball, weight lifting and track. Other programs offer music, movies, drama, arts and crafts, games and live entertainment--all which encourage relaxation, creativity, and social awareness.

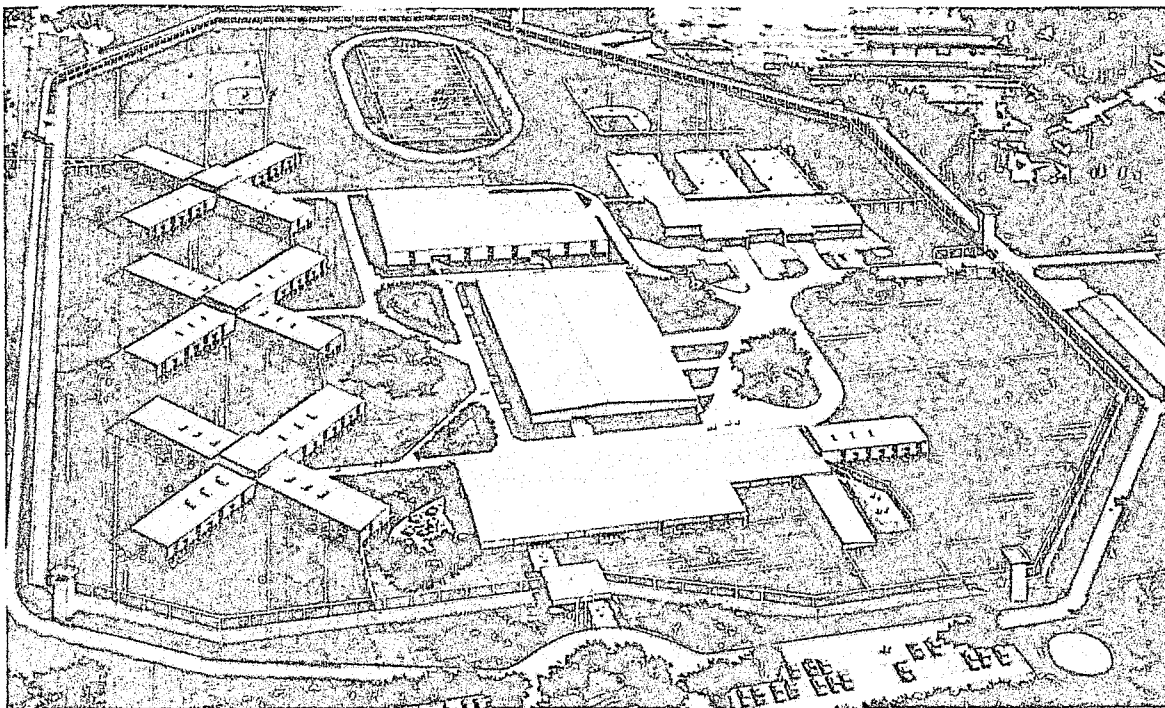
Educational opportunities abound. Operated by the statewide Department School District 428, academic and vocational services are provided in the Adult and Juvenile Divisions. Besides offering General Education Development (G.E.D.), some institutions offer two and four-year degree programs through local colleges and universities.

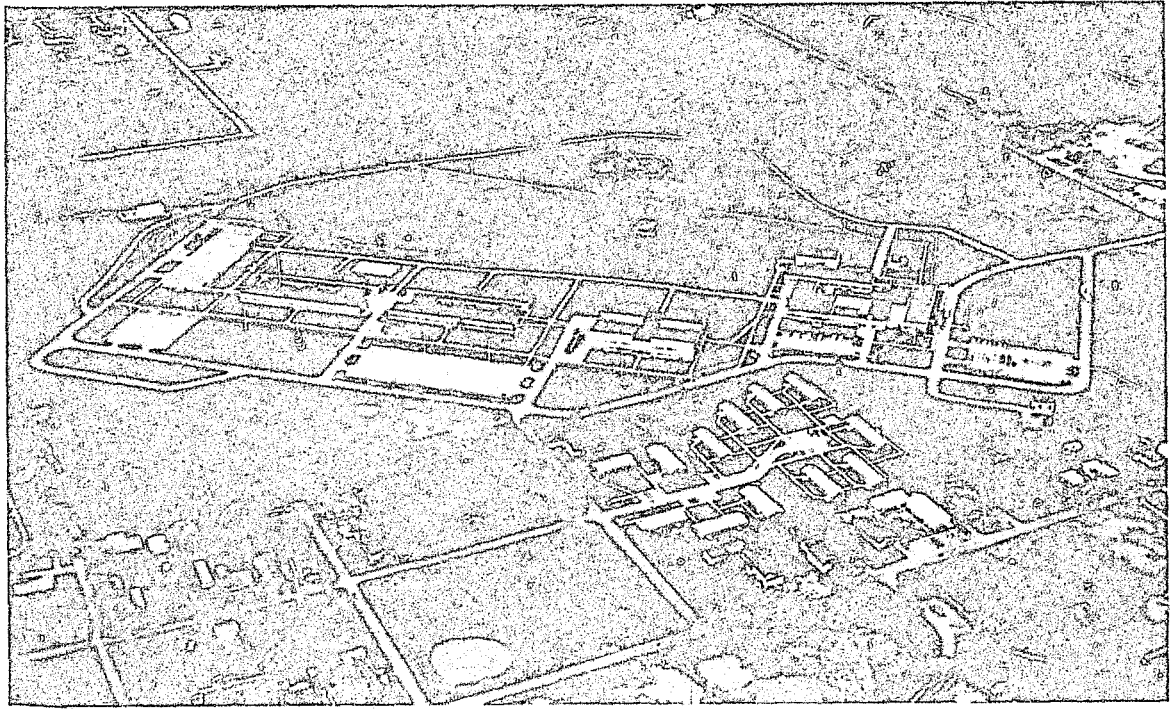
Vocational courses are diversified, offering training in everything from appliance repair to wood working, and including journalism, data processing, computer programming, barbering, and emergency medical training at various prisons. In all, more than four-thousand residents participate in educational programs, while another two-thousand participate in vocational programming.



Work progresses on the new **medium security correctional center at Vienna** in late 1983. This nine-hundred cell facility should become operational in late 1984. Another new prison, similar in design, is under construc-

tion at Danville. It is due for occupancy during the summer of 1985. Below is an artist's rendition of what the new facilities will look like when construction is completed.





Illinois Youth Center/Harrisburg

Juvenile Division

Youths committed by the courts to the Department are placed in Juvenile Division programs and facilities. Here they are housed safely and securely as they are classified according to their risk potential and then assigned to rehabilitative programs and services.

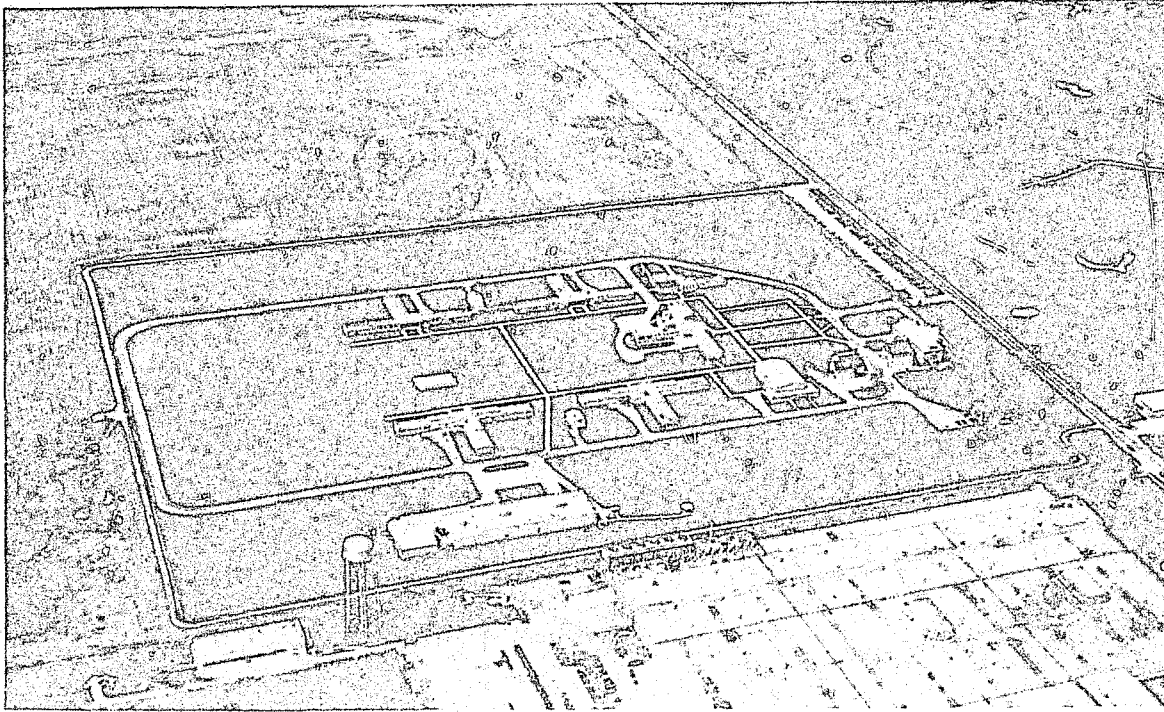
Youths entering the system are received at the reception and classification unit at either IYC/St. Charles for males, or IYC/Warrenville for females. Here staff review court documents and collect educational, behavioral, medical, and mental health information regarding each youth.

This information is assessed to determine the youth's risk level--high, medium, or low--as well as to determine his or her special needs and family background so effective programs can be planned and services coordinated. The youth is then assigned to one of seven juvenile facilities; however, all females remain at IYC/Warrenville.

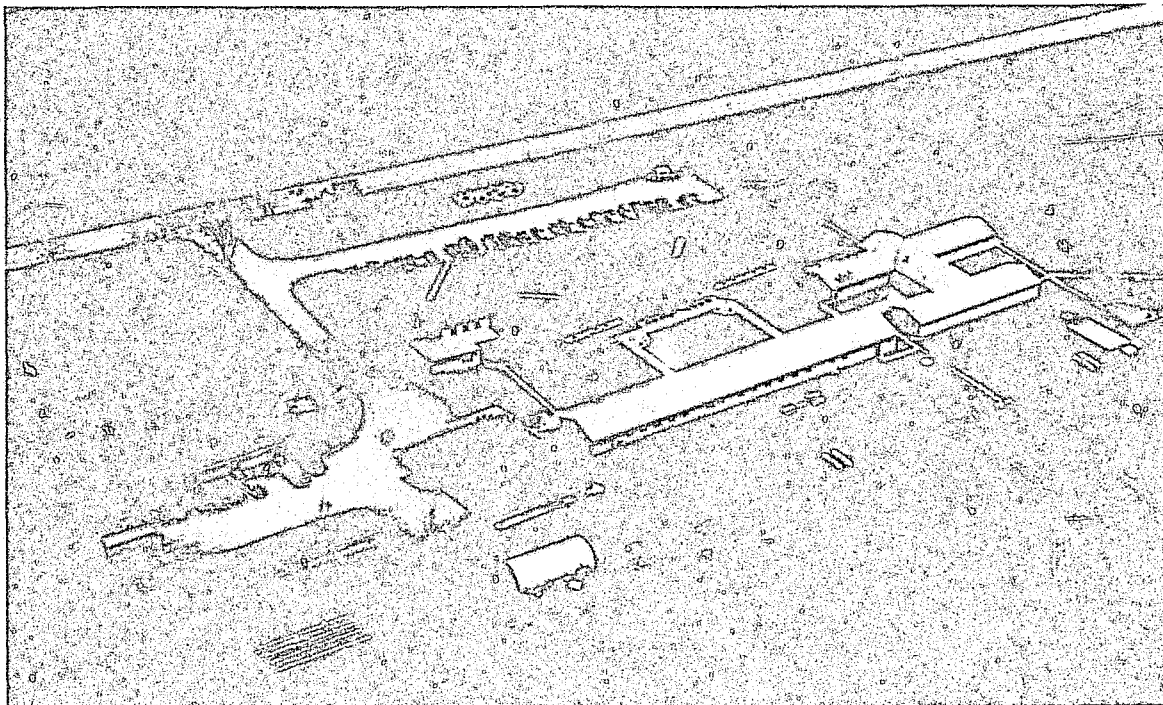
When received at the assigned center, the youth is again assessed by counselors who develop an individual plan focusing on the youth's behavioral, educational, medical, and psychological needs.

Juvenile Field Services

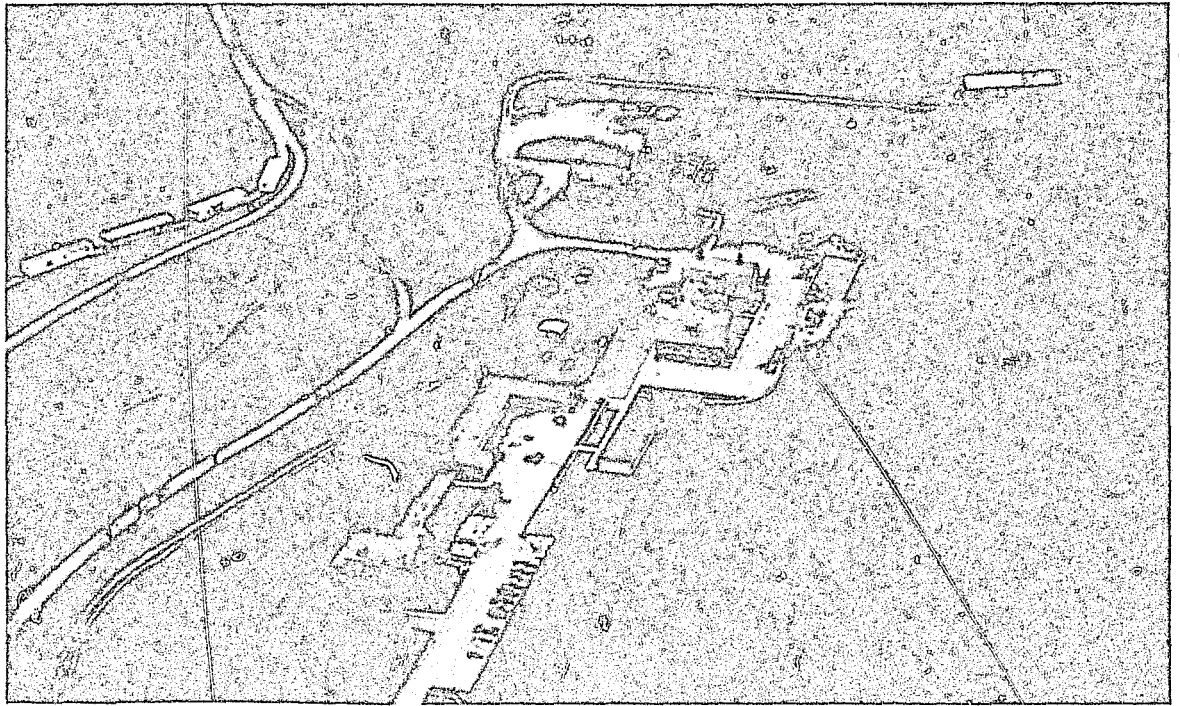
Juvenile Field Services, which provides aftercare supervision for more than one-thousand youths released to the community, was accredited in October, 1981.



Illinois Youth Center/Joliet



Illinois Youth Center/Kankakee



Illinois Youth Center/Pere Marquette

Correctional Parole Agents periodically visit youths prior to their release from an institution to establish a cooperative relationship, identify needed community services, and serve as a liaison with the youths' families. Aftercare services include, but are not limited to, education, individual and family counseling, job placement, and foster home placement if necessary.

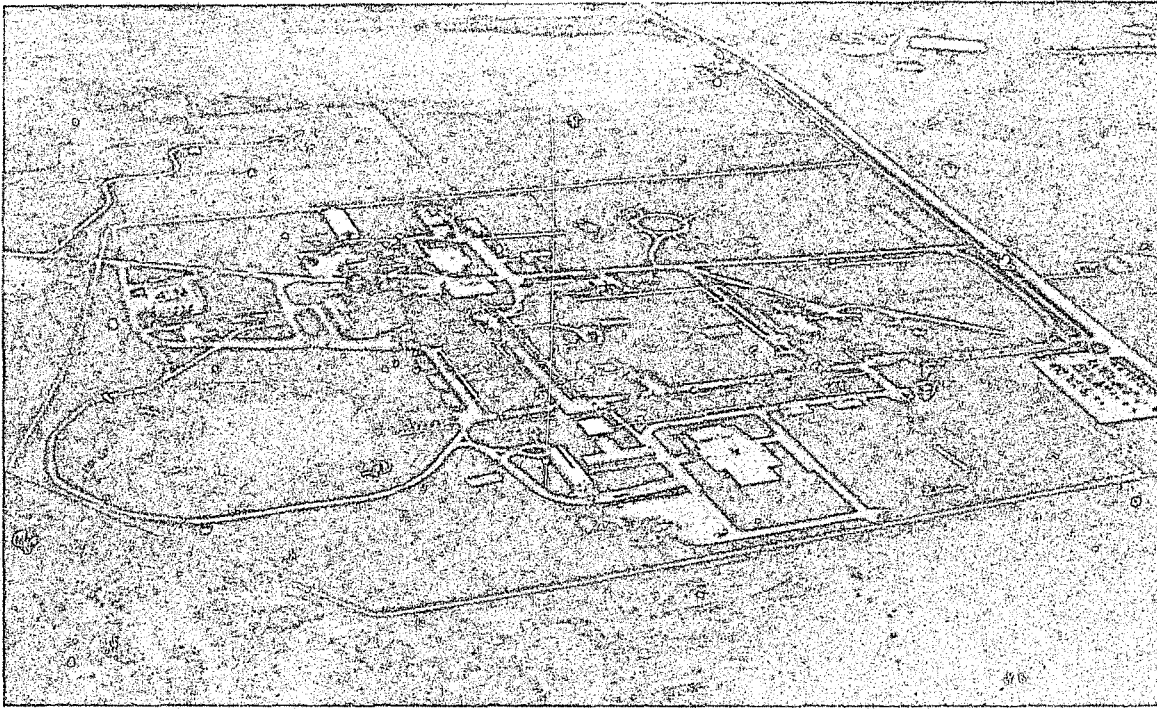
A performance contract is developed with each youth to identify mutual expectations and satisfactory adjustment which will result in a recommended discharge to the Prisoner Review Board from the Juvenile Division.

Youth Centers

The Illinois Youth Center at Warrenville is a minimum security facility which serves as the reception and classification unit for committed female youths, although the population includes both females and males. With a capacity of ninety-two. Warrenville was accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections in August, 1982.

The Tri-Agency Residential Services program, which was established at this facility in August, 1982, in a combined effort with the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities and the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, provides special mental health services.

The Illinois Youth Center at St. Charles is a medium security facility which serves as the reception and classification unit for all committed male youths. The total capacity is three-hundred seventy-eight with two-hundred seventy beds designated for the



Illinois Youth Center/St. Charles

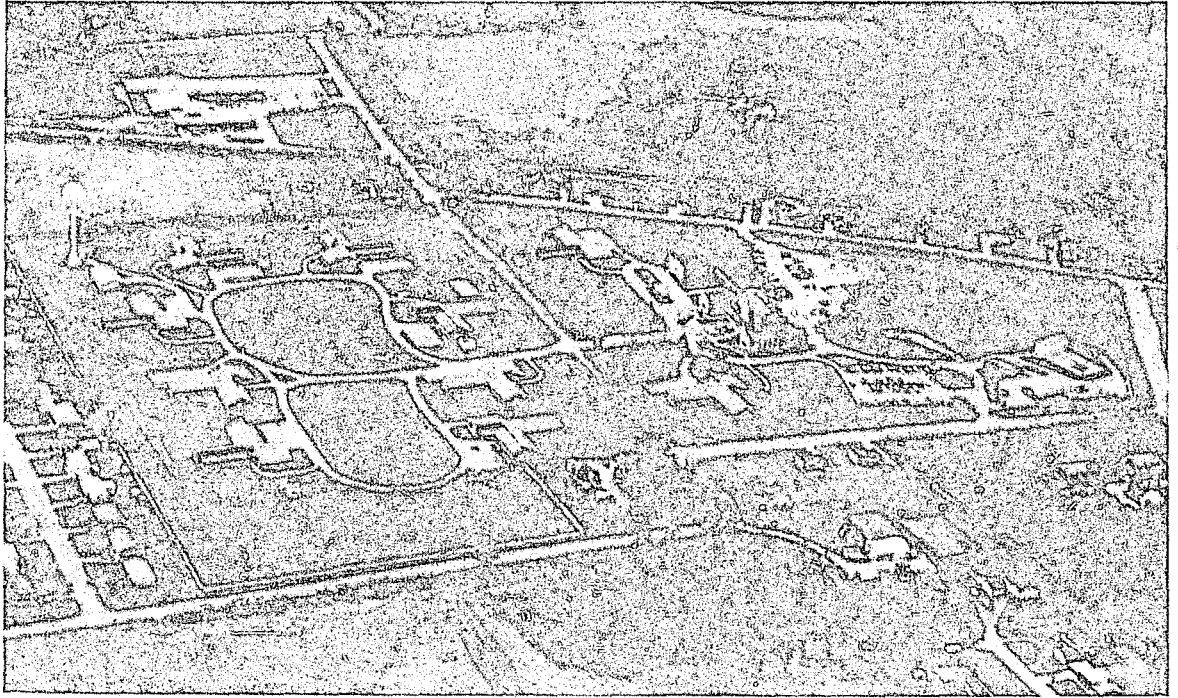
youth center and one-hundred eight beds for the reception and classification unit. Accredited in January, 1982, IYC/St. Charles is the largest juvenile facility to be accredited in the nation.

This youth center is designated to handle youths who present behavior problems with moderate potential for aggressive behavior in addition to youths who are a security risk. Additionally, it oversees Setlenhouse, a special mental health unit for youths who have been removed from a general population setting because they have demonstrated escalating behavior problems.

The Illinois Youth Center at Joliet, a maximum security facility with a capacity of one-hundred eighty, was accredited in April, 1983.

This youth center handles older, more aggressive youths--youths in general population who are either juvenile felons or delinquent youths whose behavior or committing offense require a highly structured environment. The juvenile felons who have not completed their determinate sentence by the time they reach age twenty-one are transferred to the Adult Division.

IYC/Joliet also contains the Intensive Reintegration Unit for youths who have had a difficult time adjusting to the general population due to limited functioning skills or special mental health needs. This unit provides short-term intervention and stabilization to enhance the coping skills of the youth so he may be transferred to a different unit setting.



Illinois Youth Center/Valley View

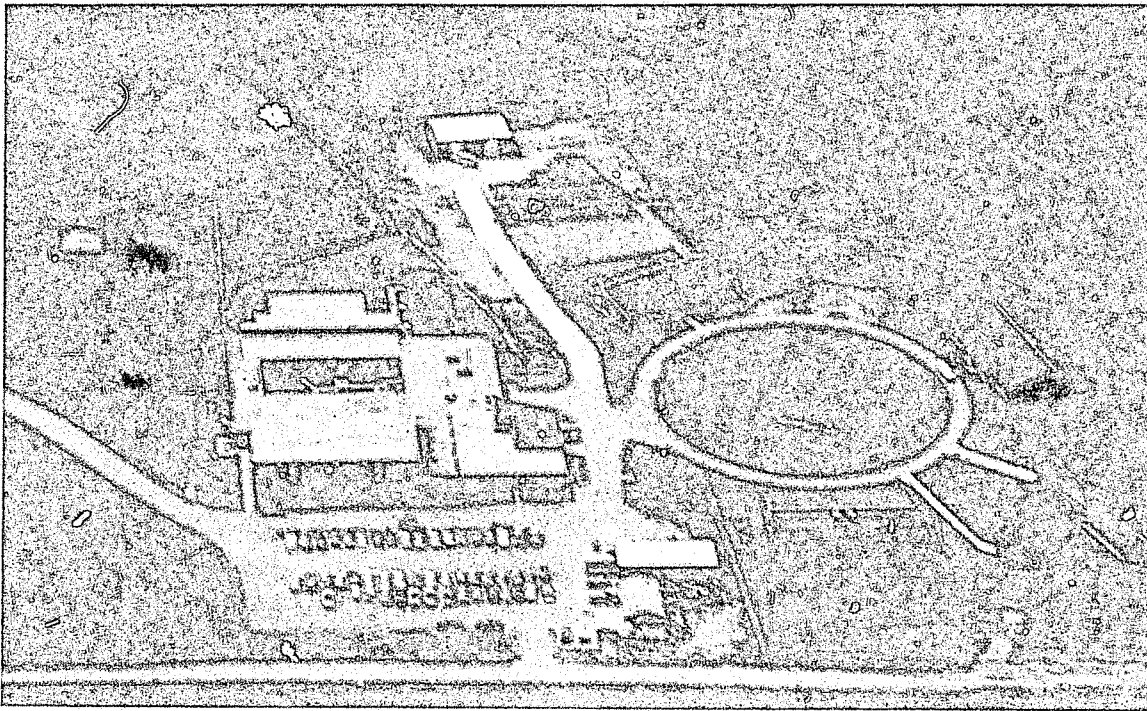
The Illinois Youth Center at Kankakee, a minimum security facility with a capacity of fifty-six, was accredited in August, 1983.

It specializes in youths who demonstrate minimal behavioral problems, low security risk, and who are socially mature. A strong emphasis is placed on each youth becoming involved in his own program decisions.

The major thrust of the program is vocational training and employment experiences. The vocational program provides community jobs for youths who are at least fifteen and one-half years old. This includes employment in the community at food marts, restaurants, factories, auto shops, and sheltered workshops. Some jobs at the facility are also available for youths who are involved in the school program.

The Illinois Youth Center at Valley View is a minimum security facility with a capacity rating of two-hundred sixty-five. It was accredited in January, 1983.

Handling delinquent youths who do not present a security risk and some juvenile felons who have demonstrated a positive adjustment, the basic philosophy of IYC/Valley View's program is social reintegration by use of behavioral reinforcement systems, implemented through a justice model and a team approach.



Illinois Youth Center/Warrenville

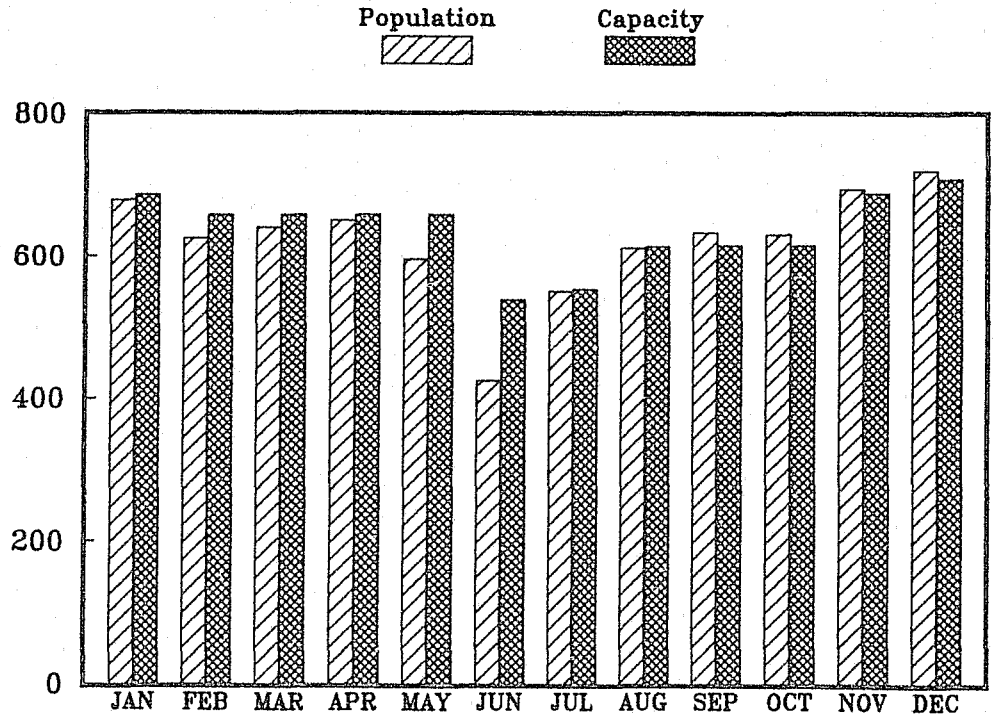
All youths participate in the facility's unique court system which provides positive and negative reinforcement, and includes a communications network documenting behavioral data on a regular basis. Treatment planning for youths reflect their maturity level.

The Illinois Youth Center at Pere Marquette is a minimum security facility with a capacity of seventy-five. It was accredited in August, 1983.

This facility houses youths who demonstrate minimal behavioral problems and are considered low security risks. They progress through a four-level system which rewards program progress in school, counseling and work, as well as in social and recreational activities. Counseling staff assist the youths in developing short- and long-term goals designed to assist their reintegration back into the community.

The Illinois Youth Center at Harrisburg, the state's newest youth center, was recently converted from a mental health facility. The facility is medium security and will have a capacity of three-hundred males when fully renovated. Programmatic emphasis will center on developing vocational skills to assist youths as they progress back to their home communities.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS 1983 POPULATION & CAPACITY



Community Services

In a year of fluctuation, the Community Services Division has emerged stronger, gearing up for expansion during the coming year.

A severe budget shortfall in late 1982 and early 1983, during the heart of the nation's recession, forced the Department to close eight community correctional centers. Early in July, the General Assembly passed the agency's budget, adding funds to prevent layoffs and to expand work release programs.

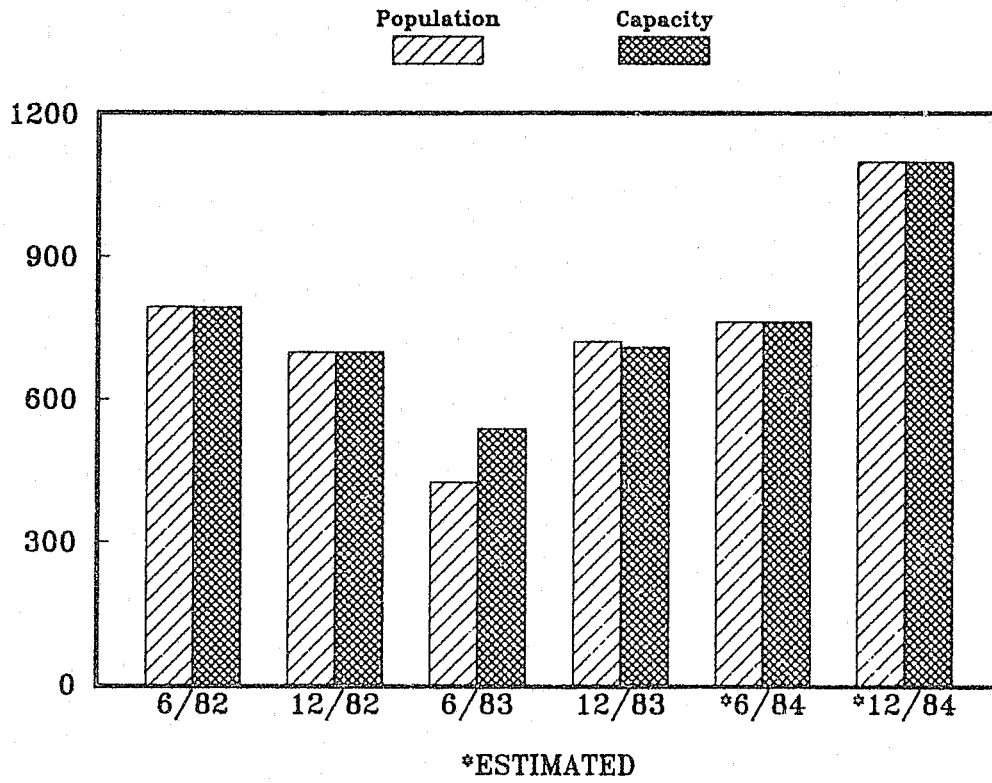
These funds allowed the addition of three community centers and expansion of other centers. Plans for 1984 call for the addition of as many as three-hundred seventy community center beds.

Community programs are vital to the Department. Community programs provide a bridge for inmates to make the transition from prison life back to free society. The added benefit is that it frees prison bedspace for an ever-increasing number of incoming inmates who have yet to adjust.

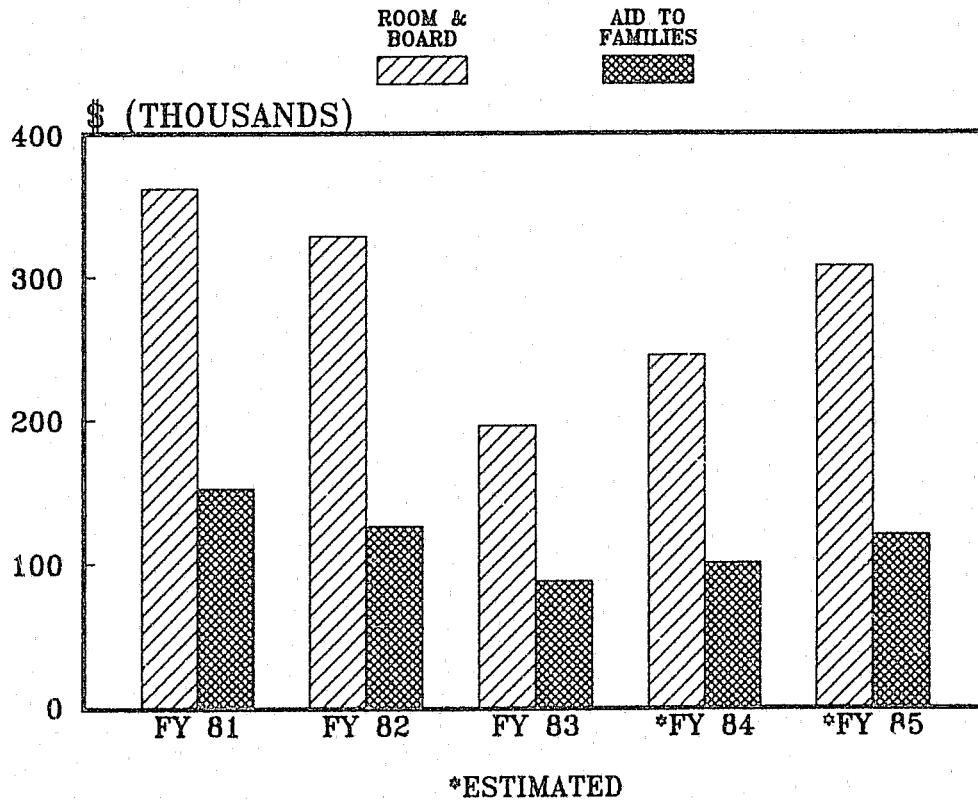
Those inmates within a year or so of release may apply for the work release program. Set within a community, the work release program allows residents to find jobs locally while residing at the community correctional center.

Here they are supervised under a system of constraint rather than restraint; that is, they are controlled by strict rules and regulations rather than by constant supervision and physical restraints, such as bars and cells.

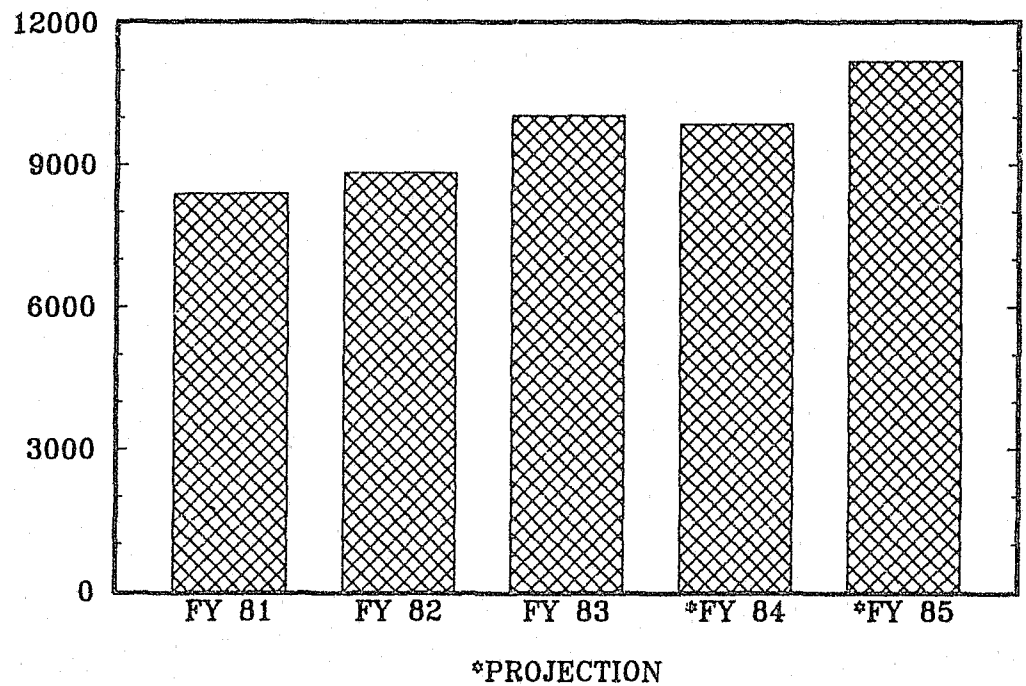
**COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS
POPULATION & CAPACITY 1982 TO 1984**



**COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS
MAINTENANCE COSTS PAID BY RESIDENTS**



COMMUNITY SUPERVISION CASELOAD



When the resident finds a job, he contributes to the center's operation by paying room and board according to a sliding scale based upon his income level. He also contributes to society by paying taxes and supporting his family, if he has one.

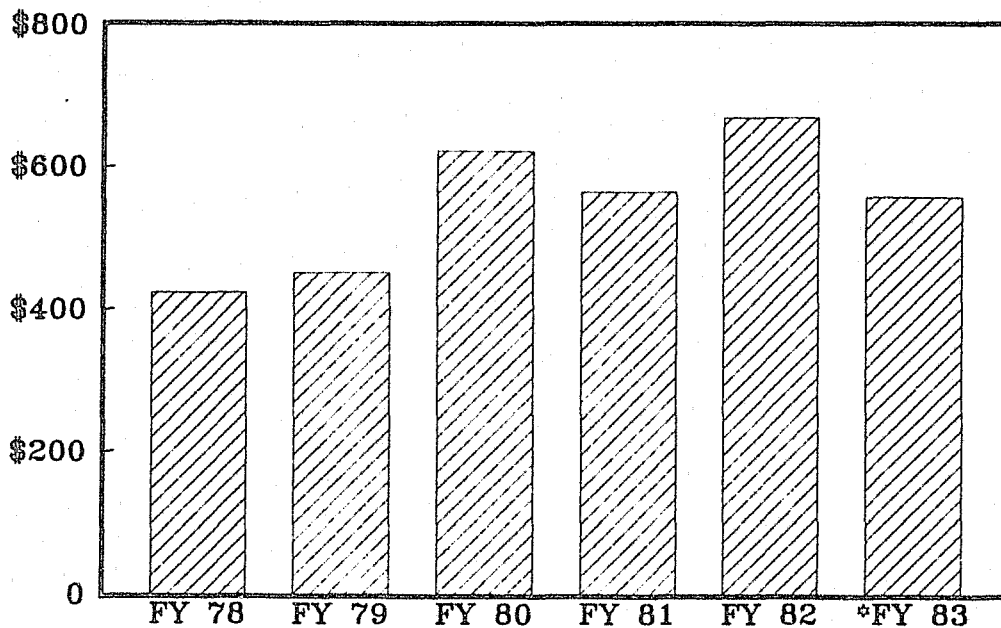
As a bridge to the free world, the work release program prevents a form of culture shock that many inmates may experience. It allows them to adjust to the value, culture, price, tax, job market, and other changes that the rest of society gradually absorbs and becomes accustomed to on an everyday basis. The theory is that the better prepared an inmate is for life outside of prison, the greater his chance for successful reintegration.

In addition to work release, the Community Services Division also oversees parole supervision in Illinois. Divided into two areas for ease in management, Community Supervision's mission is to monitor releasees, both to assist them in their return to society and to protect the community.

The Parole Counselor reviews the parolee's proposed plan. This plan includes the home life, employment situation or vocational/educational programs available. As the counselor becomes familiar with the resources and support systems available to the releasee, he can determine if the proposal is viable, or if it needs modification.

The parole agent and the releasee develop goals and objectives for the supervision plan which includes provisions for reporting to the counselor and compliance with the signed release agreement. In this agreement, the parolee acknowledges that he is aware of and will follow rules and conditions of release.

ANNUAL COST PER ADULT PAROLEE



*ESTIMATE

Should the parolee violate the conditions of release, his parole counselor will report this to the Prisoner Review Board, an agency separate from the Department, which may revoke release sending the releasee back to prison.

Another important aspect of Community Supervision is working with law enforcement agencies to assure the community's safety and security.

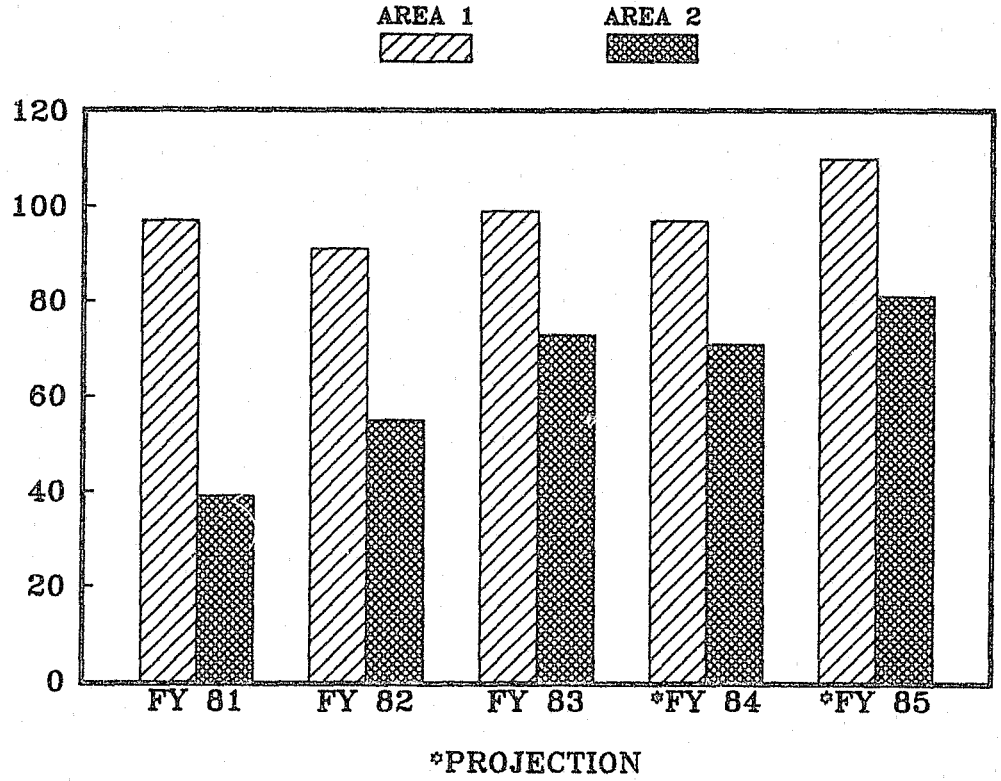
The case classification system helps determine the parolee's probability for success or failure--pinpointing specific problem areas so the counselor can remain alert to those particular needs and concerns.

The evaluation places the releasee in a high, medium, or low risk casework level. The higher the level, the greater the need for the number and length of contacts between the parolee and his counselor.

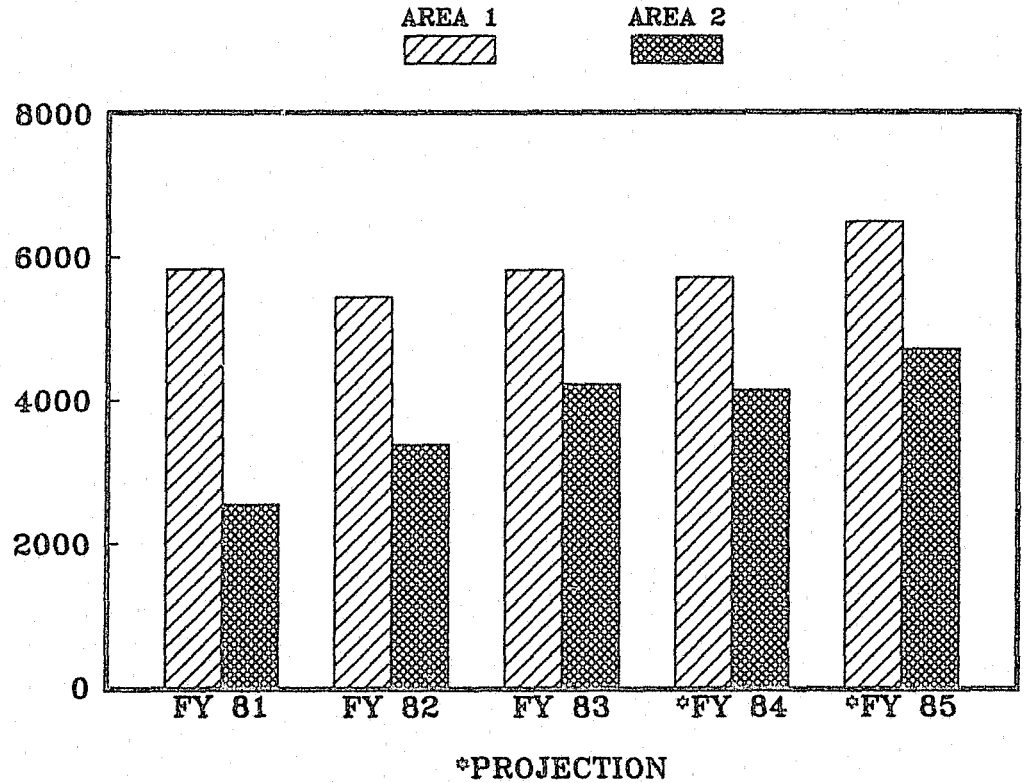
All releasees are supervised at the high level until the initial classification is completed thirty days after release. A reclassification is done at least every ninety days thereafter to assure proper supervision is consistently achieved.

The Community Services Division also oversees the Apprehension Unit which is responsible for finding and delivering all parole absconders or prison escapees. This unit consists of highly trained professionals who are well equipped to handle the potentially volatile situations sometimes created by absconders and escapees. The Department's Apprehension Unit is exceptionally successful in performing its duties.

AVERAGE AREA CASELOAD PER AGENT FY 81 TO FY 85



COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AREA CASELOAD FY 81 TO FY 85

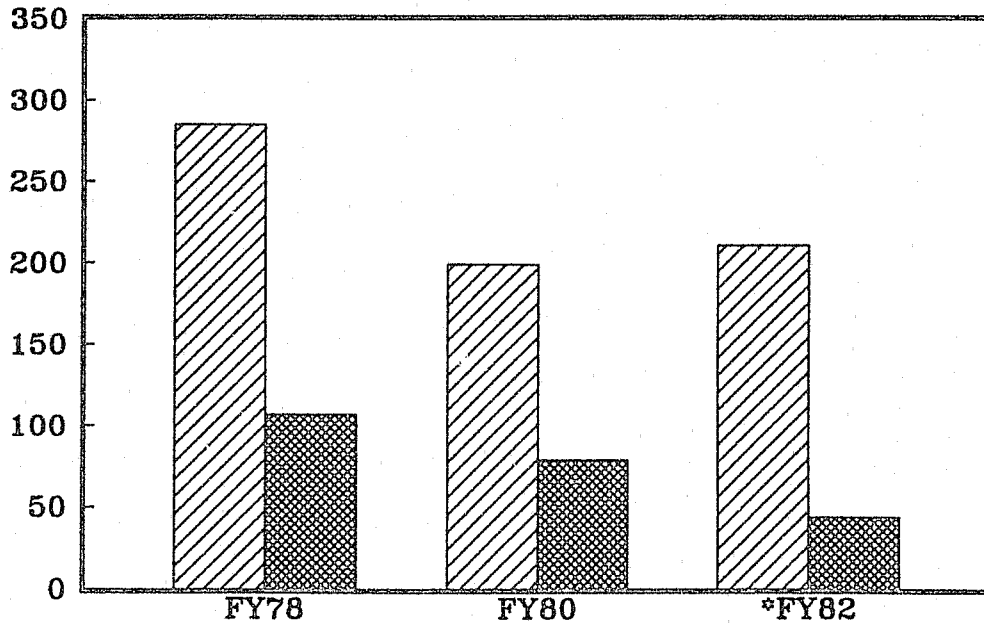


EXTERNAL FINANCIAL AUDIT FINDINGS

FY 78 - FY 80 - FY 82

AUDIT FINDINGS

REPEAT AUDIT FINDINGS



*INCLUDES 3 NEW FACILITIES

Support Services

The three operating divisions responsible in some way for the care of more than 27,000 adults and juveniles must have support to provide various services not only to inmates and youths, but to more than 8,000 employees as well. There are four support bureaus in place.

Accountability

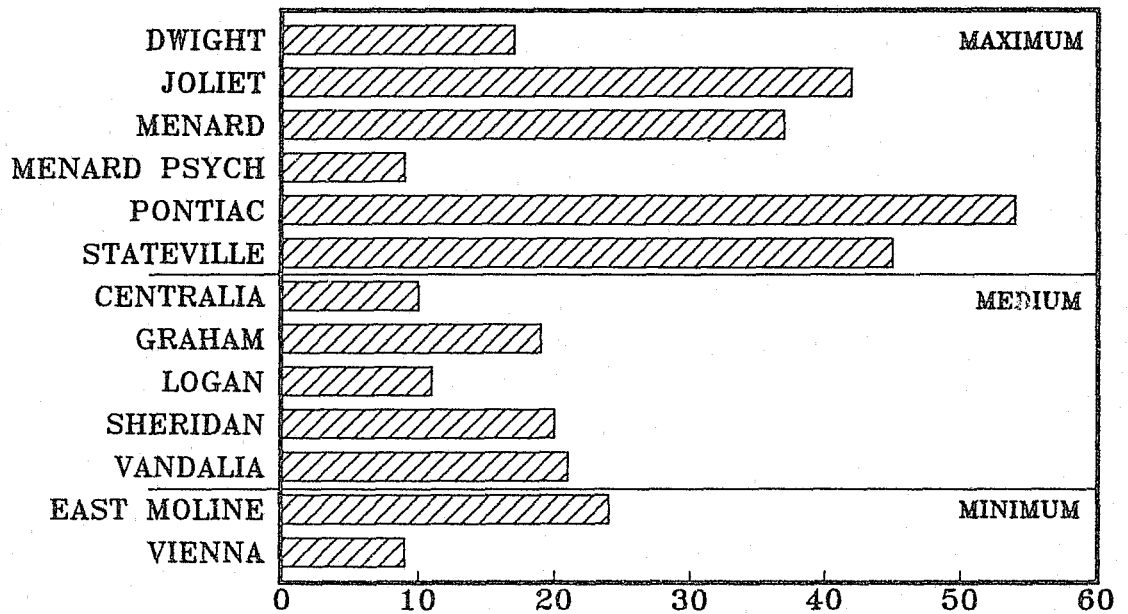
The Department continues to emphasize accountability as the cornerstone of managing and operating safe, secure and humane prisons, community centers and juvenile facilities.

An established fiscal audit unit inspects institutional ledgers to ensure that public funds are accounted for in a proper and legal manner. Periodic budget checks by central office accountants and financial specialists monitor the facilities and support programs so that individual spending does not exceed appropriations.

The Department's Internal Operations and Program Audits Unit is unique in state government, however. Operations and program auditors inspect all facilities and programs to ensure that agency rules and regulations are followed.

Agency rules are established as general guides for the operation of facilities and programs. Department directives set methods and procedures for maintaining rules. Facility and program directives detail how agency directives are to be followed within individual institutions.

**ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTERS
OPERATION & PROGRAM AUDIT FINDINGS
FY 83**



Virtually every aspect of institutional operations is covered by rules and directives. Safety and security is enhanced by specific written policy at both the agency and facility levels. Programs, established to instill responsible behavior, must have set policies to ensure safety.

Without follow-up inspections, all written rules and policies have little actual effect on facility and program operations. Thus, the Department Internal Operations and Program Audits Unit was established in 1981 to monitor facilities and programs to ensure that safety and security procedures impact in a humane manner.

Training

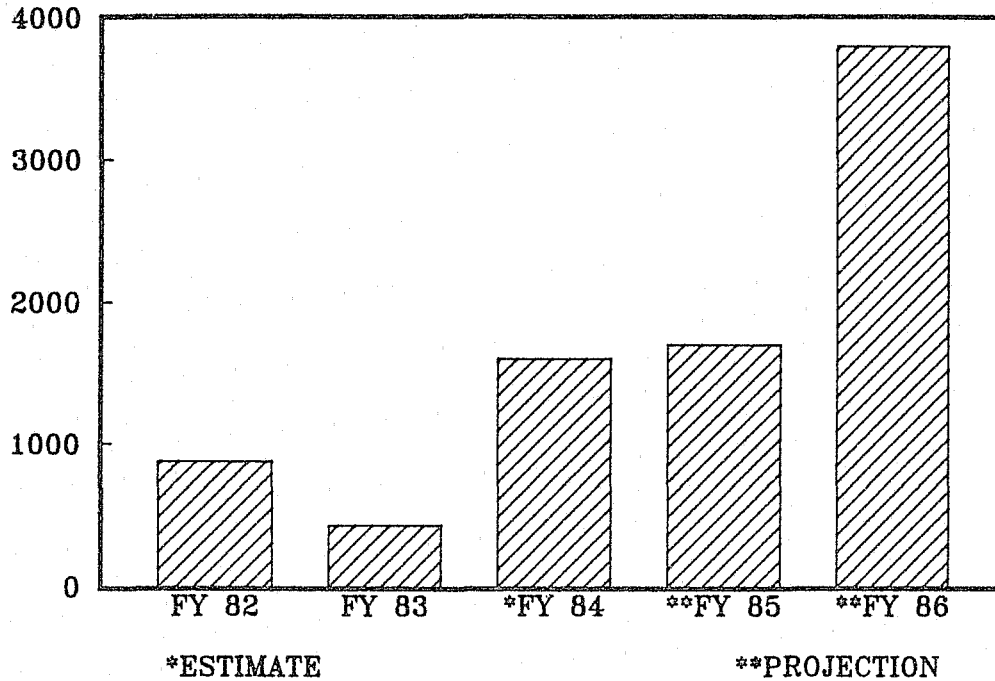
Written rules and policies are not enough to ensure that facilities and programs will be operated efficiently and in an accountable manner. People operate facilities and programs; they must be educated as to proper procedures and trained in the best methods of carrying out their jobs.

The Corrections Training Academy was established to address this necessary function. The academy is one of the premier organizations of its kind in the nation. Academy trainers teach new and veteran employees the best methods of performing their duties.

With rapid expansion, emphasis has been placed on the taxing five-week course of instruction for Correctional Officer Trainees conducted at the academy in Springfield. For veteran employees, however, job location is no hinderance. Academy trainers travel to the various facilities to promote continued education.

From executive staff through the ranks of line officers, all Department employees are required to keep abreast of the latest methods of administering and operating correctional programs and maintaining safe, secure and humane facilities.

**CORRECTIONAL OFFICER TRAINING
FY 82 TO FY 86**



Accreditation

Accreditation establishes national recognition for accountable programs and facilities. Employees and resident morale is enhanced by recognition. Such recognition reflects well on the Department nationally.

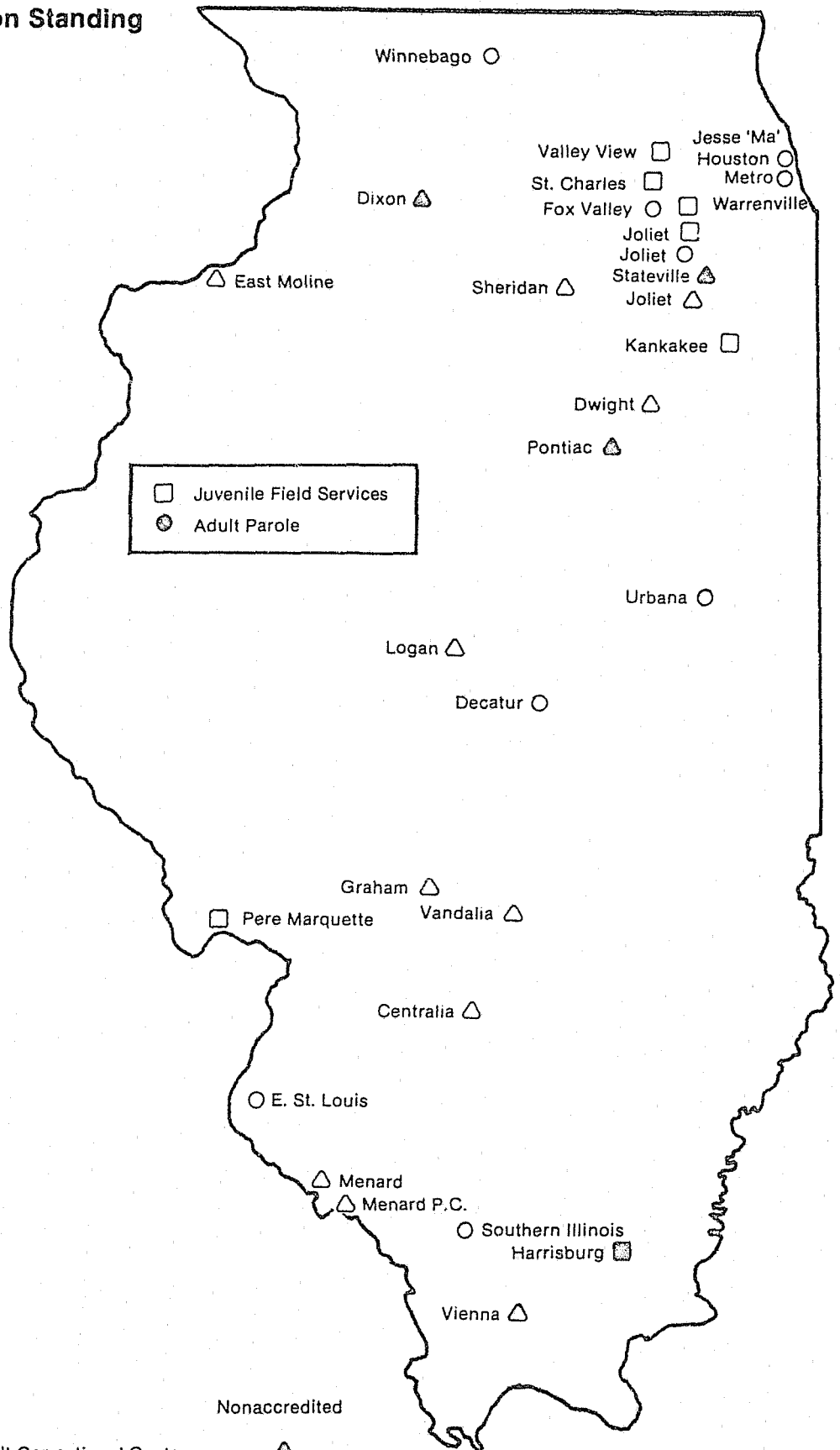
Accreditation, however, is not only a boost for employee attitude and pride. Accreditation is a documentation of proficiency in operating facilities and programs.

The many standards set by the American Correctional Association provide valuable direction for operating and maintaining safe, secure and humane facilities and programs. Through the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, highly structured audits by corrections professionals from other states document both problems and positive areas.

The Department has long been a national leader in accreditation. The Vienna Correctional Center is the first prison ever to be accredited, and then reaccredited three years later. The Menard Correctional Center is the first state-operated maximum security prison to attain accreditation; it has also been reaccredited. The Menard Psychiatric Center is the first prison of its kind to be accredited, and then reaccredited.

Illinois is the first corrections system to have accredited all community work release centers. The St. Charles Youth Center is the second, and largest, facility to be accredited and the IYC/Warrenville is the first co-educational juvenile center to attain accreditation.

Accreditation Standing



Accredited

- △ Adult Correctional Centers
- Illinois Youth Centers
- Community Correctional Centers

Nonaccredited

- △
-
-

ADULT PRISONS

Centralia Correctional Center
P.O. Box 1266
Shattuc Road
Centralia, Illinois 62801

Dixon Correctional Center
2600 North Brinton Avenue
P.O. Box 768
Dixon, Illinois 61021

Dwight Correctional Center
P. O. Box C
Dwight, Illinois 60420

East Moline Correctional Center
100 Hillcrest Road
East Moline, Illinois 61244

Graham Correctional Center
P. O. Box 499
Hillsboro, Illinois 62049

Jacksonville Correctional Center
P.O. Box 1048
Jacksonville, Illinois 62650

Joliet Correctional Center
P. O. Box 515
Joliet, Illinois 60432

Lincoln Correctional Center
P.O. Box 549
Lincoln, Illinois 62656

Logan Correctional Center
R. R. 3, Box 1000
Lincoln, Illinois 62656

Menard Correctional Center
P. O. Box 711
Menard, Illinois 62259

Menard Psychiatric Center
P. O. Box 56
Menard, Illinois 62259

Pontiac Correctional Center
P. O. Box 99
Pontiac, Illinois 61764

Sheridan Correctional Center
P. O. Box 38
Sheridan, Illinois 60551

Stateville Correctional Center
P.O. Box 112
Joliet, Illinois 60434

Vandalia Correctional Center
P. O. Box 500
Vandalia, Illinois 62471

Vienna Correctional Center
P. O. Box 200 (Institution)
P. O. Box 100 (Residents)
Vienna, Illinois 62995

Vienna #2
P. O. Box 400
Vienna, Illinois 62995

YOUTH CENTERS

IYC/Warrenville
P. O. Box 152
Naperville, Illinois 60540

IYC/Joliet
2848 West McDonough Street
Joliet, Illinois 60436

IYC/Harrisburg
P.O. Box 300
Harrisburg, Illinois 62946

IYC/Kankakee
Manteno, Illinois 60950

IYC/Pere Marquette
2200 West Main
Grafton, Illinois 62037

IYC/St. Charles
P. O. Box 122
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

IYC/Valley View
P. O. Box 376
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS

Decatur Community Corr. Center
2175 East Pershing Road
Decatur, Illinois 62526

East St. Louis Community Corr. Center
P. O. Box 217
913-917 Martin Luther King Drive
East St. Louis, Illinois 62202

Fox Valley Community Corr. Center
1329 North Lake Street
Aurora, Illinois 60506

Jessie "Ma" Houston Comm. Corr. Center
712 N. Dearborn
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Joliet Community Corr. Center
Box 128R
Romeoville, Illinois 60441

Metro Community Corr. Center
2020 West Roosevelt Road
Chicago, Illinois 60608

Southern Illinois Community Corr. Center
805 West Freeman, P. O. Box 641
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

Urbana Community Corr. Center
1303 North Cunningham
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Winnebago Community Corr. Center
315 South Court Street
Rockford, Illinois 61102

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

AREA I

Wabash Parole District
10 S. Wabash Ave., 9th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Ashland Parole Office
1608 West Adams, 2nd Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60612

Uptown Parole District
4753 N. Broadway, Room 510
Chicago, Illinois 60640

Lakeview Parole Office
3756 North Ashland
Chicago, Illinois 60613

Maywood Parole District
P. O. Box 338
Maywood, Illinois 60153

Lawndale Parole Office
10 S. Kedzie Ave., Room 201
Chicago, Illinois 60612

Chatham Parole District
7801 S. Cottage Grove Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60619

Markham Parole Office
16501 S. Kedzie Parkway
Markham, Illinois 60426

South Shore Parole District
1140 South Paulina
Chicago, Illinois 60612

Back of the Yards Parole Office
4856 S. Ashland, 2nd Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60609

Chicago Apprehension Unit
160 N. LaSalle, Rm. 1640
Chicago, Illinois 60601

North Central Parole District
202 N. E. Madison
Peoria, Illinois 61602

South Central Parole District
1301 Concordia Court, Ragen Hall
Springfield, Illinois 62702

Urbana Parole Office
1303 D North Cunningham
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Southern Parole District
1400 W. Main St., P. O. Box 2948
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

East St. Louis Parole Office
10 Collinsville Avenue, Suite 204
E. St. Louis, Illinois 62201

Springfield Apprehension Unit
1301 Concordia Court, Ragen Hall
Springfield, Illinois 62702

East St. Louis Apprehension Unit
10 Collinsville Avenue, Suite 102
E. St. Louis, Illinois 62201

JUVENILE FIELD SERVICES

AREA I

District I
8516 South Commercial
Chicago, Illinois 60617

District II
839 West 64th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60621

District III
4314 South Cottage Grove
Chicago, Illinois 60653

District IV
10 South Kedzie
Chicago, Illinois 60612

District V
4554 North Broadway
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Aurora District
P. O. Box 246
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

Rockford District
4302 North Main St., Box 915
Rockford, Illinois 61105

AREA II

Peoria District
5415 North University
Peoria, Illinois 61614

Springfield District
4500 South Sixth Street
Springfield, Illinois 62707

Marion District
2209 West Main Street
Marion, Illinois 62959

Champaign District
2125 South First Street
Champaign, Illinois 61820