

Information Referral Systems  
Champaign

School on premises  
- don't require  
licensing  
Richard Cross  
to be licensed

DAY CARE CENTERS  
DECATUR AND MACON COUNTY

9 for infants  
10 for toddlers - includes 2 year olds  
25 Preschoolers  
8 School-age children

NAME	SPONSORING ORGANIZATION	GROUP SERVED	COST
ABC 324 W. Macon Decatur, Illinois 62522	Proprietorship Margaret Cuttill	Infants Preschool School Age	for Profit
Beginnings An Early Learning Center Oreana, Illinois 62554	Oreana Christian Church Jeanne Helm	Preschool	Not for pro.
Blue Mound U. Methodist Preschool	Blue Mound United Methodist	Preschool	Not for Pro
Central Christian Nursery School	Central Christian 650 W. William Decatur, IL 62525 Dorothy Rueff	Preschool	Not for Pro
Cooperative Nursery School of Decatur	Parents 1326 W. Eldorado Geri Sherman	Preschool	Not for Pro
Decatur Area Vocational Center <i>grc 9-15 for materials</i>	Public Schools 300 E. Eldorado Street Decatur, IL 62523 Jane French	Preschool	Free
<i>Subsidized</i> Decatur Day Care 364 W. William Decatur, IL 62522	United Way Beverly Whitsett	Preschool School Age	Ability to
First Baptist Nursery School	First Bapt. Church 401 W. Prairie Mrs. Mildred Woodward Mrs. Norman Gore	Preschool	Not for Pro

- 1 Community
- 3 Churches
- 1 Chain Run down
- 1 Federal - Long View Day care

DCFS  
? Group Homes  
New category for day care  
for latch reg children  
12 children  
Dis Trct 61 latch reg program  
agencies - make proposals  
? Schools met licensing requirements  
ensure a problem for agencies

First Lutheran Christian Preschool	First Lutheran Church 250 W. Decatur Decatur, IL 62522 Pam McFate	Preschool	Not for Profit
First United Methodist Day Care Center	First U. Methodist 201 W. North Decatur, IL 62522 Judy Sidwell	Preschool	Not for Profit
Grace United Meth Nursery School <i>9 Infant Care</i>	Grace U. Meth. Church 901 N. Main Decatur, IL 62526 Andrea Bowen	Preschool	Not for Profit
Humpty-Dumpty Playschool	Mrs. James Dehority 710 W. Macon Decatur, IL 62522	Infants Preschool School age	Profit
Kiddie Kampus	Mrs. Beverly Daugherty 3948 Burchard Decatur, IL 62526	Preschool 3-K	Profit
Kids-Konstruktion Company	North W. Christian Church 1306 North Stanley Decatur, IL 62526	Preschool	Profit
Kinder-Care #47 Learning Center	Franchise/Chain 2580 N. Monroe Decatur, IL 62526 Mrs. Edith Hunsley	Infants Preschool School age-K	Profit
<i>Closed</i> <del>LaPetite Academy of Decatur</del>	Franchise/Chain 2653 N Union Decatur, IL 62526 Judy Marshall	Preschool School age	Profit
Little People Prep School <i>60 children Litchy Bay</i>	Glad Tidings Assembly 655 Airport Road Box 67 Decatur, IL 62521 Patricia Johnson	Toddlers Preschool School age	Not for Profit

*Subsidized*

Longview Community Day Care  
406 Longview Place  
Decatur, IL 62526  
and  
Anna Waters Head Start  
965 N. Church  
Decatur, IL 62526

DMCOC  
Darla Otis

6 weeks to  
5 years

Ability to I

Anna Waters Head Start  
965 N. Church  
Decatur, IL 62526

DMCOC  
Ellen Stogsdill

4 year olds  
(Parent involvement)

Free

~ Mount Calvary Pre-Kindergarten  
School

Mount Calvary Luth.  
2055 S. Franklin  
Street Road  
Decatur, IL 62521  
Donna Little

Preschool  
3-4

Not for Pro

Mt. Zion Presbyterian  
Child Care Center

Mt. Zion Presbyterian  
Church  
345 Main Street  
Mt. Zion, IL 62549  
Sharon Wicker

Infants/Toddlers  
Preschool  
School Age

Not for Pro

Mt. Zion U. Methodist  
Co-op Nursery

Mt. Zion U. Meth  
1220 W. Main  
Mt. Zion, IL 62549

Preschool

Not for Pro

Playmates Pre-school

Congregational Church  
3465 Mac Arthur Road  
Decatur, IL 62526  
Marilyn Jordan

Preschool

Not for Pro

Macon Resources

Bd-708 Funding  
Mental Health  
3475 Maple Ave.  
Decatur, IL 62526

Handicapped  
0-~~3~~  
adults

Not for Pro

*Marianita?  
Jan 167*

Richland Community College  
Child Care Center

Richland Community  
College  
2425 Federal Drive  
Decatur, IL 62526  
Lazetta Farnham

Preschool  
School Age  
(evenings)  
(Student/staff  
only)

Not for Pro

Rainbow Preschool

St. John's Luth.  
Church  
2727 N. Union  
Decatur, IL 62526  
Hally Flanign

Preschool

Not for Pro

Self Start  
605 Longview  
Mueller Park

United Way  
Family Service of  
Decatur, IL 62521  
Earline Hartrich

2-4  
~~3~~4

Free

*free*

*\$15 registration  
fee*

Trinity Pre-Kindergarten  
School

Trinity Lutheran  
1960 E. Johns  
Decatur, IL 62521

Preschool

Not for profit

*Westminster  
Lutheran Program*

*Sick Child Care - Decatur Memorial  
\$15 a day  
decatur { RN  
LPN  
Sitters*

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
DECATUR, ILLINOIS

February 6, 1984

Mr. Merlin Outcalt  
Webster Cantrell Hall  
1942 East Cantrell  
Decatur, IL 62521

Dear Mr. Outcalt,

The League of Women Voters of Illinois Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Committee completed a survey and report last year of the Department of Correction juvenile facilities and field services. This year, we are focusing on the Department of Children and Family Services group homes and also residential child care institutions.

Webster Cantrell Hall and Kemmerer Village are within the area of the Decatur League, and I have been asked to gather the information on Webster Cantrell Hall.

It will be much appreciated if you, or your staff, would answer the enclosed questions and return them to me along with any brochures you have prepared describing the Webster Cantrell Hall programs.

Thank you,

*Dee Meyerson*

Dee Meyerson  
175 Park Place  
Decatur, IL 62522

FACILITY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ INTERVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTOR \_\_\_\_\_

PERSON INTERVIEWED/POSITION \_\_\_\_\_ LEAGUE \_\_\_\_\_

## A. BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT FACILITY

1. What do you see as the main purpose of your facility?
2. What is the maximum number of youth the facility can hold?  
Do you expect this number to increase or decrease in the next few years?
3. What is the current utilization rate?
4. What is the average length of stay per resident?

## B. YOUTH SERVED BY THE FACILITY

1. What is the main reason(s) why youth are referred to your facility? (type problems)
2. Do you place any restrictions on acceptance? (Age, sex, type behavior, county or origin, referral source, etc.)
3. What counties do your residents come from? (%)
4. Who makes intake decisions?
5. Is there a written policy regarding intake decisions? (If yes, ask for the policy; if no: How are intake decisions made (on what basis)?)
6. Are you serving a different youth population now than several years ago? If so, how?
7. What percentage of your residents were in other placements prior to referral here?  
If known, what were these placements?
8. Where do the majority of your referrals come from (%)?  
Juvenile Court \_\_\_\_\_ Private (parents) \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_  
State agencies \_\_\_\_\_ Out-of-state \_\_\_\_\_
9. Do you turn away youth because you have no room for them? If so, how many per year; and where do you refer them?
10. Do you turn away youth because you feel it would be an improper placement? If so, how many per year; and where do you refer them?

## C. PROGRAM

1. How extensive is testing at intake? (How much time does testing take before an individualized plan is reached (weeks, month, etc.)?)
2. Is there an individual plan including school, vocational, psychological, medical, etc. for each child?
3. Does your facility emphasize a particular treatment philosophy? (Psychotherapy, behavior modification, reality therapy, "tough love", peer pressure, survival techniques)?
4. How often are progress/planning staffings held for individual residents? Who is present? (Child, parent, staff members, etc.)
5. Is there an individual from the referral source responsible for monitoring the child's progress from referral by the court through discharge/aftercare? At what point does his/her involvement end? How much contact do you have with this person?
6. Who makes the decision to discharge?
7. What percent of residents return home? What aftercare is arranged for those who do not go home?
8. How do you handle a case where all your attempts at help have failed?
9. Please describe a resident's typical day at your facility.

## D. STAFF

1. What is your total staff number? (optional: ask for breakdown)
2. What is the ratio of staff who come into direct contact with residents to the residents?
3. Is your staff greater than, less than, or the same as last year (per resident population)?
4. What is your turnover rate?

(Start continued)

5. What kind of previous training (education, experience) does your staff have?
6. How much and what type of training do you offer to staff? How often?

**E. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES**

1. What is your total annual budget?
2. How much funding comes from (%)  
 State (list agencies) \_\_\_\_\_  
 County \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality (township, village) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Private (family, foundations, insurance, United Way) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Local school district \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
3. How much per diem does it cost to maintain a child in the facility?
4. Is the present contractual process (with other agencies for funding) working for you?
5. If possible, estimate the percentage of administrative costs and service costs as reflected in your budget?

**F. COMMUNITY RESOURCES**

1. Do you have access to "local" services (school, recreation, etc.)?
2. How many volunteers do you use? In which programs? What type training do you provide?

**G. GENERAL COMMENTS**

1. What single thing would you like to do to help improve services provided by your facility?
2. What do you see as the greatest need in the child welfare/juvenile justice system in Illinois?
3. Other comments.

If possible, please obtain two copies of brochures, etc. that the facility may have available. Keep one for your files and return one to the LWV office with your interview results.

Please include any other information from your interview and tour you wish (description of physical facilities, design of rooms, security, etc.) Keep one copy of your report for your files and return one to the LWV office.

**D. STAFF**

1. What is your total staff number? (optional: ask for breakdown)
2. What is the ratio of staff who come into direct contact with residents to the residents?
3. Is your staff greater than, less than, or the same as last year (per resident population)?
4. What is your turnover rate?



**Webster-Cantrell  
Hall**

1942 East Cantrell Street  
Decatur, Illinois 62521  
217/423-6961

MR. MARK E. JACKSON  
PRESIDENT  
MR. CHARLES JACKSON  
VICE PRESIDENT  
MR. JON D. FRENCH  
TREASURER  
MR. ROBERT A. DISBROW  
ASSOCIATE TREASURER  
MAXINE M. MUSSULMAN  
RECORDING SECRETARY  
PAT GRUENEWALD  
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

MR. MERLIN B. OUTCALT, ACSW  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
MR. THOMAS A. ROSS, ACSW  
CLINICAL DIRECTOR  
MR. ROBIN J. CROWE  
ASS'T. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

2/13/84

Mrs. Dee Meyerson  
175 Park Place  
Decatur, Il. 62522

Dear Mrs. Meyerson:

Enclosed is our response to the League of Women Voters Youth Residential Facilities Interview. For further information, we are also enclosing copies of two brochures of our residential and foster family services, program descriptions of our residential services, annual program statistical reports for FY-83, our 1983 annual report, and a copy of our most recent newsletter.

Due to lack of space on the interview form, our responses are provided separately. If the League should require any additional information, please let us know.

Sincerely,



Thomas A. Ross, ACSW, CSW  
Clinical Director

TAR/bs

Enc.



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS  
DECATUR, ILLINOIS

175 Park Place  
March 13, 1984

Mr. Merlin Outcalt  
Webster Cantrell Hall  
1942 East Cantrell Street  
Decatur, IL 62521

Dear Mr. Outcalt,

Thank you, and Mr. Thomas Ross, for your wonderful, generous response to my request for information about the Webster Cantrell Hall programs.

The information has been sent on to the state League of Women Voters committee, and I believe they plan to publish a report based on the responses in April.

If the report is in a form that might be of interest to you, I will send you a copy. Thank you again for your help and your time.

Sincerely,

CW/JS file

League of Women Voters of Illinois

Youth Residential Facilities  
Interview

Facility: Webster-Cantrell Hall  
1942 E. Cantrell St.  
Decatur, Il. 62521

Date: February 10, 1984

Director: Merlin B. Outcalt, ACSW, CSW

A. BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT FACILITY

1. The basic purpose of our Intensive Care Unit (ICU) is to provide an intensive therapeutic treatment service for emotionally/behaviorally disturbed youth.

The basic purpose of our Group Home (GH) program is to prepare older youth who cannot or will not return home for independence.

2. The maximum capacity for the ICU is 20 and for the GH 10. We do not anticipate any change in the future.

3. The current utilization rate for the ICU is 90% for this fiscal year. Our GH became coed in December, 1983 and is presently being utilized at 90%.

4. Residents of ICU stay an average of 6 months. In the GH, the stay is approximately 18 to 24 months.

B. YOUTH SERVED BY THE FACILITY

1. Please refer to the program descriptions for this information.

2. Please refer to the program descriptions for behavioral restrictions. We do not accept children for residential services who are below the age of 12. We do not accept private (family) referrals.

3. Approximately 50% of our residents are from Macon County. Please refer to the annual statistical report for more detailed information.

4. Initial screening of referral information is done by the Executive Director and the Clinical Director. If not refused at that point, the referral is assigned to a social worker to arrange an on site visit for further screening. The final decision to admit or not is made collaborately by those staff who participated in the on site evaluation.

In the case of emergency or shelter care referrals, the decision is made immediately by the Clinical Director or his designee.

5. There is no written policy regarding intake decisions. Intake decision are based upon the assessed needs of the youth and the resources available in our programs.

6. The only change we have noticed recently is that the youth we are serving today seem to be reaching us at a younger age than in the past. We see this as a positive change as the younger youth are somewhat more receptive to change.

## Youth Residential Facilities Interview

Page 2

7. Of our present population, 67% were in other placements prior to referral here. The previous placements were in other institutions, foster homes, and mental health facilities.
8. The majority of our referrals come from DCFS and the Macon County Probation Department. Please see Annual Program Statistics for further detail.
9. In the past, it has been necessary for us to turn down referrals because of lack of room. However, during the current fiscal year, we have not turned down any referrals for this reason.
10. We do refuse placement of youth if we believe that it would be an improper placement. We would estimate this to be from 5 to 10 youth per year. If we are aware of another facility that possibly could meet the needs of the youth we will suggest it to the placing agency.

### C. PROGRAM

1. With the exception of educational testing, testing is not a routine part of our intake procedures. An individualized plan is developed within 30 days of admission.
2. Yes.
3. We do not emphasize a particular treatment philosophy. We tailor our treatment approach to meet the individual needs of the youth as well as his ability to utilize the approach. For example, some youth are surprisingly insightful and can utilize a more traditional "talking" therapy, whereas others might require a greater emphasis on behavior modification techniques.
4. Case reviews take place once per month in the ICU and quarterly in the GH. Staff, the youth, the placing worker, and the parents participate. In most instances, the placing worker and the parents choose not to attend.
5. Each child in placement has an assigned caseworker or probation officer who is responsible to monitor their placement. We do not know when this person's involvement ends as the placing agency usually keeps their case open following discharge from our program and we are not informed when the case is subsequently closed. There is frequent contact with the placing caseworker by telephone and mail. Direct contact is fairly infrequent for those youth who are not from this immediate area.
6. A planned discharge is decided upon mutually by our staff, the placing agency, the youth, and, if involved, the youth's parents.
7. During the last fiscal year, 36% of the youth discharged returned to their parents or other relatives. Aftercare for those who do not go home is arranged by the responsible placing agency.
8. When it becomes apparent that a youth is not progressing toward treatment goals in spite of our best efforts, we will so inform the placing agency and recommend that an alternative placement be sought.

Youth Residential Facilities Interview  
Page 3

Whenever possible, we will submit recommendations regarding an alternative placement for consideration of the placing agency.

9. A typical school day would be as follows: 6:30 a.m. - wakeup; 7:15 a.m. - breakfast; 7:45 a.m. - public school students leave for school; 8:30 a.m. - on campus school convenes; 11:45 a.m. - lunch; 12:30 p.m. - school; 3:00 p.m. on-campus school dismisses and public school students return; 3:00 to 5:00 - free time used for individual therapy sessions, group therapy sessions, medical appointments, and recreation; 5:00 p.m. - dinner; 6:00 p.m. - study hall; 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. - supervised recreation; 9:00 to 10:30 p.m. - free time, chores, snacks; 10:45 p.m. - bedtime.

A non school day differs in that there is a greater amount of free time and supervised recreation.

D. STAFF

1. Our total full and part time staff is 55.
2. The staff ratio varies depending upon the time of day. In the ICU, from midnight to 7:00 a.m. it is 1 to 9; from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. it is 1 to 6; and from 3:00 p.m. to midnight it is 1 to 3.

In the GH, the ratio runs from 1 to 5 to 1 to 3.

3. Our staff ratio is the same as last year for both programs.
4. Our turnover of child care staff is less than 10% per year.
5. The minimum requirement for a child care worker is that he/she have a high school education and be at least 21 years of age and have a valid driver's license. Child care supervisors must have the equivalent of two years of college and previous child care experience. Caseworkers must possess the Master of Social Work degree or its equivalent.
6. For inexperienced child care staff, we provide 52 hours of in-service training utilizing curriculum materials especially developed for training child care workers. We make frequent use of additional training opportunities available at workshops, conferences, etc. for all child serving staff.

E. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

1. Our budget for the current fiscal year is \$1,045,350.
2. Our budgeted income for the current fiscal year comes from: State of Illinois - 57%, Macon County - 9%, Endowment Income - 28%, United Way - 5%, all other - 1%.
3. Our cost reports for the current year show that it has cost \$101.20 per day for a resident in the ICU and \$127.83 per day for a resident in the GH. The present rates being paid to us by DCFS are \$74.58 in the ICU and \$50.39 in the GH.

4. The present contractual process is satisfactory in all areas with the glaring exception of the rate setting process. The present rate setting process is arbitrary and totally ignores the Grotberg Amendment which mandates that the state reimburse agencies for 100% of their allowable costs.

5. Administrative costs are 16% of our current budget. We would need an elaboration of the term service costs in order to accurately answer that part of this question. Basically, the remaining 84% of our budget represents the cost of providing service to the residents.

#### F. COMMUNITY RESOURCES

1. We have access to and utilize community schools, recreational and entertainment resources, etc.

2. We utilize individual and group volunteers. All volunteers are provided an orientation to our program and its clients. They are used almost exclusively in the ICU.

#### G. GENERAL COMMENTS

1. Our ICU is housed in a building that is over 50 years old. If there was one thing that I could do to improve services, it would be to replace the present facility with one specifically designed to house our present program.

2. The greatest need in the child welfare/juvenile justice system in Illinois at this time is adequate funding for services for youth. Some agencies in the past two years have had to cease operation due to the great discrepancy between operating costs and reimbursement rates offered by the state. Statistics developed by DCFS indicate that the number of youth in residential care has stabilized over the past 2 or 3 years at about 1400 to 1600 per year. The number of beds available in child caring facilities has almost declined to that level. When it drops below that level we could once again see children sent out of the state for care at costs far exceeding those at in state facilities. We would encourage the League of Women Voters to urge DCFS to request an adequate appropriation and support its passage in the Legislature.

3. None.

Responses prepared by Thomas A. Ross, Clinical Director.

Webster-Cantrell Hall  
Intensive Care Unit

General Description

The Intensive Care Unit of Webster-Cantrell Hall is located at 1942 E. Cantrell Street, Decatur, Ill. 62521, phone 217/423-6961. It has a licensed capacity of 20 and an operational capacity of 18. The Unit provides a highly specialized program for youth requiring placement whose needs are of such a severe nature they cannot be met in alternative community based settings. The program is designed to provide the day to day therapeutic relational life supports to promote, establish, and stabilize a living pattern for the adolescent plagued with acute and recurrent dissocial stress and failure. It is estimated that this Unit will serve 40 to 50 youth per year.

Population Served

The Intensive Care Unit serves boys and girls ranging in age from 12 through 17. The behavioral disordered, disabled youngster who needs to learn to discard his or her isolation and/or acting out behavior for appropriate interaction with peers and adults is the type of placement accepted.

Intake Criteria and Admission Procedures

All youth for whom institutional placement is deemed appropriate will be considered for admission to the Intensive Care Unit with the following exceptions.

The non-ambulatory youth or one whose behavior is so regressed that continuous nursing and physical care is needed will not be admitted.

A youth who has committed battery resulting in serious injury to another, has committed homicide, or by psychiatric examination shows homicidal tendencies will not be admitted.

A youth who is overtly psychotic will not be admitted.

A youth who shows a history of persistent suicidal behavior, persistent meaning no less than two to four attempts within the last year resulting in emergency medical and/or legal intervention, will not be admitted. Medical means the youth had to be hospitalized; legal means police rescue.

Intellectually, the youth's IQ must not fall below the 80% range. The crucial factor here is most often related to the youth's ability to relate in an effective way with peers. If a youth can relate at a reasonable level with peers, we can consider him or her for placement.

A youth who has committed arson within the eighteen months preceding referral will not be admitted.

If there is a question about the exclusionary factors sighted above, refer the youth and on the basis of the total history an individual review will be made before a final decision is reached.

Minimum referral data should be submitted to the attention of the Clinical Director. All referrals will be acknowledged within five working days after they are received. Preplacement visits are highly desirable to permit further assessment regarding the appropriateness of the referral and to facilitate participation in decision making by the youth.

## Social and Rehabilitative Services

Individual and group therapy techniques will be used as primary models of treatment. An individual treatment program is devised for each youth through the cooperative, formal efforts of the youth, caseworker, and the child care staff.

Family therapy, discharge planning and follow up will be incorporated and integrated into the overall treatment plan at its inception.

Psychological consultation and evaluation will be provided when appropriate, for all new referrals to the program.

The recreation program at Webster-Cantrell Hall is an integral therapeutic function within the rehabilitative process. The recreation department works side by side with the other program areas. Community resources are used extensively along with those available on campus.

A full range of community professional services are available and are utilized as needed. These include, but are not limited to vocational planning and training, psychiatric evaluation and treatment, family planning and counseling, etc.

## Treatment Goals and Time Frames

The individual and group therapy provided for all residents, as well as the daily living routine, is basically structured and conducted to promote more appropriate individual behavior and improve relationships to family, peers, and the community as a whole.

Treatment planning occurs in monthly case review meetings involving the youth and all agency staff involved in programming for and working with the youth. At these meetings the treatment plan is assessed in terms of the youth's progress and adjustment, goal attainment, skill development, etc. Short term goals are established and long term goals are assessed. The youth is a full participant in this process.

Service plans will be completed within 30 days after admission and will be submitted to the responsible DCFS worker for review.

The projected length of residence will range from six to eight months. The average length of residence is six months.

Outcome goals are as follows:

- Goal 1: 70% of the discharges will be planned; i.e., treatment goals met and mutual agreement of the youth, the placing agency, and Webster-Cantrell.
- Goal 2: 75% of the residents will be discharged to a less structured setting.
- Goal 3: 75% of the residents will be discharged within 12 months of admission.
- Goal 4: Treatment goals will be established for each youth within 30 days of admission.
- Goal 5: Treatment goals will be reviewed at least every 6 weeks.
- Goal 6: Responsible DCFS staff will visit residents quarterly.
- Goal 7: 60% of the residents will meet at least 65% of individual goals as measured on a quarterly basis.

## Educational and Vocational Services

Webster-Cantrell Hall does have a school on grounds for youth whose behavioral patterns preclude immediate or temporary placement in the regular classroom setting. There is the possibility for enrollment in the regular school setting and attendance at one of the local high or middle schools. The on grounds classroom is under the direct jurisdiction of the Decatur School District Number 61 and all class work completed is fully accredited for transfer. During the school year, an evening tutorial program is maintained and in session four evenings a week, at least one hour each evening. Drug and sex education are included as a part of the education and therapeutic programs.

Vocational and employment opportunities exist for the older adolescent at Webster-Cantrell Hall through the assistance of the Community Educational and Training Act (CETA), Macon County Rehabilitation Facility, and other local job training settings.

## Medical Services

In compliance with the licensing standards of the State of Illinois, certified and qualified services by licensed, capable medical practitioners are provided. Routine medical services are provided by two community physicians under contract to the agency. Emergency medical services are provided through the emergency rooms of two local hospitals. Medical screening and supervision are provided regularly by registered nurses under contract with the local Visiting Nurses Association. Dental services are also provided by local practitioners.

## Religious Resources

The current Decatur telephone directory lists over 150 churches and 1 synagogue. All residents are free to choose to attend any church of their choice. Residents are asked to name a religious preference at the time of admission. If one is expressed, the resident is advised of the availability of churches of his/her choice. Transportation to religious services is provided by either agency staff or volunteers from the specific church. Some churches in the community have made available outreach services to the residents. Participation in these activities is made available to all residents on a voluntary basis.

## Discharge Policy and Aftercare

Discharge planning commences with admission. Preplanned discharges are determined and carried out in conjunction with the goal planning process. All discharges from this program will, whenever possible, be in keeping with the individual service plan. When a youth is placed, a tentative discharge target is identified and evaluated as the placement proceeds.

Problem oriented discharge means a youth is not progressing and/or is persistently unreceptive to our program. As soon as either of the above situations are noted, a conference will be arranged between the agency and the placing worker. At that meeting a plan of action will be determined. We will give the placing agency as much time as we can to facilitate a new placement, but may require them in certain cases to move within a two week period. In extraordinary situations, we could ask for an emergency removal within seventy-two hours. An example of a circumstance which might require this action would be excessive assaultive or suicidal behavior or excessive property destruction.



Follow-up services of up to two direct client contacts, not to exceed one hour each, will be provided without additional cost when indicated.

### Staff Development

Staff training at Webster-Cantrell Hall is continuous and program related. In-service training is provided for all child care staff utilizing the curriculum available in the Basic Training Course for Residential Child Care Workers. Special provisions are made for child care staff who have completed the Basic Course and for other program staff (caseworkers, activity workers, etc.) to allow for training through attendance at conferences and workshops offered by professional organizations, child welfare organizations, etc. In addition, a limited amount of release time is made available for staff who are pursuing formal academic training.

### Reporting Procedures

A written report is provided to the placing agency monthly following the regular case review meeting. These reports cover the areas of general adjustment, school/vocational progress, activity and recreation participation, casework, family contacts, group therapy, professional services received or needed, short term and long term goals.

In addition, written reports are provided whenever an unusual incident involving the youth occurs. Examples of these are serious illness, injury, runaway, police contact, school suspension, etc.

### Webster-Cantrell Hall Internal Monitoring

Webster-Cantrell Hall is a voluntary not-for-profit corporation. Its policies are approved by a twenty-four member Board of Directors who commission the Administration to the Executive Director.

The overall program is monitored through a series of staff meetings, report sessions and written reports. There are regular case reviews, regular supervisory meetings for program directors and Supervisors. There is a child care log and a Supervisor's log. These are checked daily by administrative staff. There are special incident reports and a procedure to call social service or administrative staff for unusual situations. Administrative staff make frequent spot checks evenings, nights and weekends.

Children's behavior is monitored and recorded regularly. Staff performance is evaluated regularly.

Individual case records are kept and regular reports are made to guardians. The corporate financial records are audited by an accredited CPA firm.

Webster-Cantrell Hall  
Group Home

General Description

The Webster-Cantrell Hall Group Home is located at 2601 N. Union, Decatur, Ill. 62526. The Group Home is licensed for ten. It is estimated that the group home will serve fifteen to twenty youth per year. The group home provides a normalizing living situation for youth who cannot live in their own home and who are not yet ready to cope with the intimate atmosphere of individual family living or to enter into independent living.

Population Served

The group home serves boys and girls ranging in age from 12 through 17. Youth served need a family related therapeutic environment as a living resource at the time of referral. They must be able to function in a therapeutic environment, and be able to display a reasonable amount of internal control and responsible behavior.

Intake Criteria and Admission Procedures

Referral to the group home may be either from the community setting directly or from the Intensive Care Unit. The service exclusions applied in the Intensive Care Unit of Webster-Cantrell Hall hold equally as well for admissions to the group home.

Admission procedures are the same as for the Intensive Care Unit.

Social and Rehabilitative Services

Each youth will receive individual and group counseling weekly. Sessions with the resident's discharge family will be maintained as frequently as possible to facilitate and encourage family re-entry.

Community resources will be utilized extensively. Many times the group home will be a transitional placement from a more intensive setting to placement in a more natural and normal family setting.

For some youth placement in the group home will be longer term. If more intensive services are required, they will be provided.

A full range of community professional services are available and are utilized as needed. These include, but are not limited to vocational planning and training, psychiatric evaluation and treatment, family planning and counseling, recreation, etc.

Treatment Goals and Time Frames

The group home is different from foster family care because many youth find it difficult to adjust to single family living due to years of rejection from their own family, or there is an apparent strong dislike for committing themselves to an investment in a substitute family. This is not to say the group home target population cannot be helped to achieve the above. Essentially the final program goal is to help the youth return to his or her own home, or a substitute family, or go on to independent living.

Treatment planning occurs in regular meetings, involving the youth, agency caseworker, and placing caseworker.

At these meetings the treatment plan is assessed in terms of the youth's progress and adjustment, goal attainment, skill development, etc. Short term goals are established and long term goals assessed. The youth is a full participant in this process.

Service plans will be completed within 30 days after admission and will be submitted to the responsible DCFS worker for review.

The projected length of residence will range from six to twelve months.

Outcome goals are as follows:

- Goal 1: A service plan including discharge plans will be made on each youth within 30 days following admission.
- Goal 2: Service plans will be reviewed quarterly.
- Goal 3: 80% of the discharges will be planned; i.e., treatment goals met and mutual agreement of the youth, the placing agency, and Webster-Cantrell Hall.
- Goal 4: Responsible DCFS staff will visit residents quarterly.
- Goal 5: 80% of the residents will meet at least 75% of individual goals as measured on a quarterly basis.

### Educational and Vocational Services

Webster-Cantrell Hall does have a school on grounds for youth whose behavioral patterns preclude immediate or temporary placement in the regular classroom setting. There is the possibility for enrollment in the regular school setting and attendance at one of the local high or middle schools. The on grounds classroom is under the direct jurisdiction of the Decatur School District Number 61 and all class work completed is fully accredited for transfer. During the school year, an evening tutorial program is maintained in session four evenings a week, at least one hour each evening. Drug and sex education are included as a part of the education and therapy program.

Vocational and employment opportunities exist for the older adolescent at Webster-Cantrell Hall through the assistance of the Community Educational and Training Act (CETA), Macon County Rehabilitation Facility and other local training settings.

### Medical Services

In compliance with the licensing standards of the State of Illinois, certified and qualified services by licensed, capable medical and dental practitioners are provided. Routine medical services are provided by two community physicians under contract to the agency. Dental services are also provided by local practitioners. Emergency medical services are provided through the emergency rooms of the two local hospitals. Medical screening and supervision are provided regularly by registered nurses under contract with the local Visiting Nurses Association.

### Religious Resources

The current Decatur telephone directory lists over 150 churches and 1 synagogue. All residents are free to choose to attend any church of their choice. Residents are asked to name a religious preference at the time of admission. If one is expressed, the resident is advised of the availability of churches of his/her choice. Transportation to religious services is provided by either agency staff or volunteers from the specific church.

Some churches in the community have made available outreach services to the residents. Participation in these activities is made available to all residents on a voluntary basis.

### Discharge Policy and Aftercare

Discharge planning commences with admission. Preplanned discharges are determined and carried out in conjunction with the goal planning process. All discharges from this program will, whenever possible, be in keeping with the individual service plan. When a youth is placed, a tentative discharge target is identified and evaluated as the placement proceeds.

Problem oriented discharge means a youth is not progressing and/or is persistently unreceptive to our program. As soon as either of the above situations are noted a conference will be arranged between the agency and the placing worker. At that meeting a plan of action will be determined. We will give the placing agency as much time as we can to facilitate a new placement, but may require them in certain cases to move within a two week period. In extraordinary situations, we could ask for an emergency removal within seventy-two hours. An example of circumstance which might require this action would be excessive assaultive or suicidal behavior, or excessive property destruction.

Follow-up services of up to two direct client contacts, not to exceed one hour each, will be provided without additional costs when indicated.

### Staff Development

Staff training at Webster-Cantrell Hall is continuous and program related. In-service training is provided for all child care staff utilizing the curriculum available in the Basic Training Course for Residential Child Care Workers. Special provisions are made for child care staff who have completed the Basic Course and for other program staff (caseworkers, activity workers, etc.) to allow for training through attendance at conferences and workshops offered by professional organizations, child welfare organizations, etc. In addition, a limited amount of release time is made available for staff who are pursuing formal academic training.

### Reporting Procedures

A written report is provided to the placing agency quarterly. These reports cover the areas of general adjustment, school/vocational progress, activity and recreation participation, casework, family contacts, group therapy, professional services received or needed, short term and long term goals.

In addition, written reports are provided whenever an unusual incident involving the youth occurs. Examples of these are serious illness, injury, runaway, police contact, school suspension, etc.

### Webster-Cantrell Hall Internal Monitoring

Webster-Cantrell Hall is a voluntary not-for-profit corporation. Its policies are approved by a twenty-four member Board of Directors who commission the Administration to the Executive Director.

The overall program is monitored through a series of staff meetings, report sessions, and written reports. There are regular case reviews, regular supervisory meetings for program directors and supervisors.

There is a child care log. This is checked daily by administrative staff. There are special incident reports and a procedure to call social service or administrative staff for unusual situations. Administrative staff make frequent spot checks evenings, nights and weekends.

Children's behavior is monitored and recorded regularly. Staff performance is evaluated regularly.

Individual case records are kept and regular reports are made to guardians. The corporate financial records are audited by an accredited CPA firm.

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## Emergency Shelter Care

### General Description

The emergency shelter care will be provided in the main residential unit or group home of Webster-Cantrell Hall at 1942 E. Cantrell Street, Decatur, Il. 62521 217/423-6961 when space is available.

The program will be available to the Champaign Region with priority to Macon County on a twenty-four hour basis for children for whom the Department of Children and Family Services has guardianship, a voluntary custody agreement, or temporary custody. The children for whom the program is designed are those in need for emergency care who cannot be placed with a relative or in a foster home.

Children placed in emergency shelter care will not participate in the treatment program provided to residents in the regular institution program. Custodial care will be the primary service offered.

### Population Served

Children of either sex between the ages of zero and eighteen (inclusive) will be accepted in emergency shelter care. Children must be under the guardianship or custody of the Department of Children and Family Services.

The emergency shelter care will be utilized for children who need close supervision due to their behavior, and for children for whom there is no immediate appropriate alternative placement available.

Appropriate referrals include but are not limited to children who have run away and been located, those who have been suddenly discharged from home or foster home due to an unresolvable dispute, children who are awaiting court action, children who appear to be abandoned, etc.

### Intake Criteria and Admission Procedures

No written referral will be required as the service is an emergency one. The referral must be made by a Department worker in the Champaign Region. A telephone referral will be made to the Clinical Director at Webster-Cantrell Hall during regular office hours (8:30 until 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday) and to child care supervisor on duty at all other times.

An emergency shelter care admission/discharge form will be completed at the time of admission and given to the child care supervisor at Webster-Cantrell Hall.

### Services Provided (Social, Education, and Medical)

The major services will be custodial care. Each child will receive limited casework services while in shelter care.

The purpose of the casework services will be: (1) To help the child deal with feelings about placement; (2) Keep court appointments; (3) Attend WCH on grounds school when appropriate; (4) Arrange family visits at WCH and at home; (5) Secure other appropriate community resources as needed.

The children will not participate in the regular institution program. They will be housed with the children in the institution program or group home program and will participate in recreation provided to the children in residence.

Children placed in emergency shelter care who are already enrolled in the Decatur schools or who are employed in the community of Decatur will continue. Webster-Cantrell Hall will provide any needed transportation for the children to school or employment within Decatur.

Children who are not attending school or employed when entering emergency shelter care will not be enrolled nor will employment be sought for them due to the temporary nature of the program.

Transportation to and from court appearances, medical appointments, family visits, etc., for those children placed from outside Macon County will not be provided by Webster-Cantrell Hall and must be arranged for by Department staff.

#### Treatment Goals and Time Frames

Children may be placed in this program for a maximum of ten working days if age 12 or older; if under twelve, for a maximum of 48 hours. The placement may be extended with the approval of the Regional Director and Webster-Cantrell Hall if the child is awaiting court action that is extended by the courts past the ten day maximum or 48 hour maximum, as the case may be. The Department worker will confirm in writing the approval of the Regional Director, or his designate, for an extension of placement. During the time in emergency shelter care, longer term arrangements will be made for the care of the child by the Department. The arrangements will be based on the needs of the child and/or any orders of the courts and will vary.

Acceptance of a child by Webster-Cantrell Hall will occur in most cases unless there is no vacancy. It is expected that Department staff will be familiar with the program services provided by Webster-Cantrell Hall and only refer children who are appropriate for the setting. The contractor will not be responsible for treatment goals as the service provided is custodial care.

#### Discharge Policy and Aftercare

Discharge may occur when an appropriate alternative plan has been made by the Department staff or following court action when needed. Discharge must occur, however, by the tenth working day, or at the end of 48 hours for those below age 12, of care in this program unless the end of the 48 hours, is on a weekend or holiday in which case discharge must be on the next working day.

There will be no aftercare provided by the contractor.

#### Staff Development

Staff training at Webster-Cantrell Hall is continuous and program related. Special provisions are made to allow for training through attendance at conferences and workshops offered by professional organizations, child welfare organizations, etc., for professional and non-professional staff.

#### Reporting Procedures-Payment Procedures

Any unusual incidents occurring during the placement (i.e. runaway, illness, etc.) will be reported immediately to the Department by telephone and in writing.

### Contract Monitoring

Quarterly financial reports will be submitted to the Department on form CFS 968-17 by Webster-Cantrell Hall. Admission/Discharge forms will be used in monitoring the length of placements. Dollars paid for the Emergency Shelter Care will also be monitored by the Region.

### WCH Internal Monitoring

Webster-Cantrell Hall is a voluntary not-for-profit corporation. It's policies are approved by a twenty-four member Board of Directors who commission the Administration to the Executive Director.

The overall program is monitored through a series of staff meetings, report sessions and written reports. There are regular case reviews, regular supervisory meeting for program directors and Supervisors. There is a child care log and a supervisors log. These are checked daily by administrative staff for unusual situations. Administrative staff make frequent spot checks evenings, nights and weekends.

Children's behavior is monitored and recorded regularly. Staff performance is evaluated regularly.

Individual case records are kept and regular reports are made to guardians. The corporate financial records are audited by an accredited CPA firm.



WEBSTER-CANTRELL HALL  
Annual Program Statistics

<u>All Residential Programs</u>	<u>FY-81</u>	<u>FY-82</u>	<u>FY-83</u>
In Residence Beginning of Year	30	28	25
Admissions	130	119	105
Total Youth Served	160	147	130
Discharged by Plan	92	92	84
Discharged Unplanned	40	30	18
Total Youth Discharged	132	122	102
Percent Planned Discharges	70	75	82
In Residence End of Year	28	25	28
Number Youth Served by County			
Alexander	3	7	0
Champaign	25	17	17
Clay	1	1	0
Coles	0	0	2
Cook	7	6	2
Cumberland	0	0	1
DeWitt	0	3	1
Douglas	1	0	0
Effingham	1	0	0
Ford	1	1	0
Franklin	1	1	1
Grundy	0	1	2
Hancock	1	0	0
Iroquois	0	1	2
Jackson	1	2	4
Jersey	0	2	0
Jefferson	1	1	1
Kankakee	1	0	0
LaSalle	0	1	0
Logan	1	0	0
McDonough	1	0	0
McLean	6	1	6
MACON	88	82	65
Madison	1	1	1
Marion	0	1	1
Morgan	1	0	0
Moultrie	1	1	1
Peoria	3	3	0
Pulaski	1	0	0
Rock Island	2	2	0
St. Clair	3	1	1
Sangamon	3	6	7
Shelby	0	0	6
Union	1	1	0
Vermillion	4	3	9
Wabash	1	0	0
Williamson	0	1	1
Total Counties Represented	27	25	19
Percent Youth Served from Macon County	55	56	50

Referral Source for Youth Served

	FY-81 (%)	FY-82 (%)	FY-83 (%)
Dept. of Children & Family Services	83 (64)	78 (66)	67 (64)
Macon County Probation Dept.	14 (11)	28 (24)	24 (23)
Ill. Status Offenders Services	25 (19)	9 (07)	12 (11)
Unified Delinquency Intervention Services	3 (02)	0	0
Dept. of Corrections	5 (04)	3 (02)	1 (01)
Other county	0	1 (01)	0
Governor's Youth Initiative	0	0	1 (01)

Where They Went:

Parents	41 (31)	42 (34)	29 (28)
Other relatives	11 (08)	4 (03)	7 (07)
Foster Home	15 (11)	15 (12)	15 (15)
Independent Living	1 (01)	6 (05)	4 (04)
Guardian (plans indefinite)	15 (11)	11 (09)	4 (04)
Other institution/group home	12 (09)	15 (12)	22 (21)
Mental Health Facility	1 (01)	3 (02)	3 (3)
Dept. of Corrections	0	1 (01)	0
Runaway (location unknown)	28 (21)	18 (15)	6 (06)
Detention	8 (06)	6 (05)	12 (12)
Deceased	0	1 (01)	0

Intensive Care Unit

Average length of stay for residential treatment cases in months (Planned Discharges only)

5.25	6.00	6.11
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In-Home Counseling

Cases Open 7/1	6	3	14
Total Cases opened	11	25	36
Closed by plan	14	14	42
Closed unplanned	0	0	0
Percent closed by plan	100	100	100
Cases open 6/30	3	14	8

Report prepared by: Thomas A. Ross, ACSW  
Clinical Director

Date: 7/15/83

WEBSTER-CANTRELL HALL  
FOSTER FAMILY PROGRAM  
ANNUAL PROGRAM STATISTICS - FY 1983

Intake:

Children referred	16
Children accepted	14
Children placed	9
Referrals pending	1
Referrals withdrawn	4
Referrals rejected	2
Referral Resource:	
DCFS	14
Probation	2
Total children in placement (6/30/83)	15

Foster Homes:

Foster home applications reviewed	29
Homes studied	9
Homes licensed	2
Homes in licensing process	4
Total Homes Licensed	19

Case Disposition:

Cases opened	9
Cases closed	20
Where they went:	
return to parents	4
to relatives homes	0
to adoptive homes	4
emancipated	1
self-emancipated	1
to DCFS foster homes	6
to college	1
to institutions	2
runaway	1
Discharges by plan	14
Discharges unplanned	0
Total youth served	35

# ***WEBSTER-CANTRELL HALL ANNUAL REPORT 1982***



**WEBSTER-CANTRELL HALL**

1942 E. Cantrell St.  
Decatur, Illinois 62521  
217/423-6961

*Serving youth and their families since 1921*

**PROGRAM:** Residential Treatment Center  
Boys Group Home  
Girls Group Home  
Emergency Shelter Care  
Foster Family Care  
In-Home Counseling

**PURPOSE:**

*The purpose of the Agency is to provide care and needed services to children who are homeless, neglected, abused, in need of supervision, emotionally or behaviorally disturbed. This agency also provides support services for the families of many of the children we serve. This Agency has a philosophy of working closely with other agencies in order to provide quality care. The professional services our children and/or parents receive helps facilitate family preservation and the development of useful, self-sufficient individuals.*

**SERVICES:**

*Webster-Cantrell Hall offers a continuum of services for adolescents and their families. This Agency served 147 adolescents in its residential programs (Residential Treatment Center, Boys and Girls Group Homes) last year. These adolescents received counseling, educational, recreational, medical, and sustaining care services.*

*The Webster-Cantrell Foster Family Care Program served 33 foster homes and 55 children last year. The services the foster homes, children, and natural parents received were group and individual counseling, training, supervision and support services.*

*The Webster-Cantrell In-Home Counseling Program served 28 adolescents. The In-Home Counseling Program is a diversionary service. The goal of this program is family preservation; the prevention of having to place an adolescent outside of his home.*

**FACILITIES:** 4 buildings on 8 acres  
Boys Group Home Off Campus

**MEMBER OF:** Child Care Association of Illinois  
Child Welfare League of America  
National Association of Homes for Children  
United Way of Decatur and Macon County

**LICENSED BY:** Illinois Department of Children & Family Services as a Child Welfare Agency.

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT



*This is the first annual program and financial report of this kind that has been produced by Webster-Cantrell Hall since the merger of Webster Hall and Cantrell Hall in 1974. This report is intended to provide current information on activities during the past year (July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982).*

*This has been a year of stabilizing and upgrading the quality of services. The Board of Directors has continued its active involvement in policy development.*

*The service figures show that 56% of the adolescents served in the residential programs were from Decatur and Macon County. The Foster Family and In-Home Counseling programs serve Macon County children from infants to 18 years of age. It is also interesting to note that the average length of stay in the residential treatment program is six months and that 147 youths were served last year.*

*The youth being helped by this agency are deeply indebted to the people in Decatur and Macon County who have given so much to this agency. 3% or \$33,080 was received from the United Way. These donations to Webster-Cantrell Hall through the United Way are vital to the ongoing daily expenses. Webster Hall and Cantrell Hall provided 27% (\$298,051) toward the \$1,116,868 annual operating budget. The generosity of friends who have made donations through wills and bequests has provided income from the investments to maintain quality services.*

*The agency entered into a new community based format in April, 1982. Webster-Cantrell Hall and Day Probation and Education Services have entered into a contract with the Youth Advocate Program to form a consortium. The new Comprehensive Youth Services' purpose is to help adolescents remain at home, stay out of the correctional system and improve their functioning within the family and in their community.*

*It is a pleasure to work with the dedicated professional and trained staff at Webster-Cantrell Hall and to be a part of the valued community services to children, youth and their families in the Decatur and Macon County area. We appreciate the dynamic work of the Board of Directors. We thank the generous giving by members of this community through the United Way and by way of wills and bequests on behalf of troubled children.*

*I look forward to next year, anticipating new challenges, greater needs and increased positive response by the members of this community to provide the care that is needed for their children (and their neighbors).*

*Merlin Outcalt*  
MERLIN OUTCALT  
Executive Director

## **STAFF:**

*Webster-Cantrell presently has 60 full and part-time employees. The categories of staff are Administration, Child Care, Social Services, Education, Recreation, and Auxiliary. All of the caseworkers have a Master's Degree. Many of the Child Care staff have completed a specialized in-service training program to help them more effectively deal with the young people in placement with this Agency. Most of the staff members have received specialized training through seminars and workshops conducted throughout the state.*

*The turn-over rate of staff remains low, the average length of time on the job is 3.9 years.*

*Webster-Cantrell Hall is committed to employing the best possible trained staff in order to continue to provide the highest quality care possible for the young people in placement with us.*



## **ACTIVITIES:**

*The philosophy of the recreation program at Webster-Cantrell Hall is to expose the residents to as many community and on-campus activities as possible, and to teach the residents to use their leisure time in a healthy manner.*

*Activities offered include a wide variety of arts and crafts, ceramics, photography and dark room instruction, and year-round sports.*

*Webster-Cantrell Hall is a member of the Central Illinois Inter-Agency League where they compete in sports against other Residential Child Care Agencies. Sports offered include basketball, softball, track, swimming, and soccer.*

*Activities in the community include bowling, swimming, roller skating, golfing, movies and many special community events.*

*During the summer months, WCH exposes their residents to as many outside activities as possible. Camping, hiking, fishing, horseback riding, canoeing, boating, and water skiing are a few of the activities offered.*

*Activities are offered to residents seven days a week, afternoons and evenings. Special activities, such as out of town trips, concerts, etc. are planned for residents as an incentive for positive behavior.*

## **EDUCATION:**

*The educational program at Webster-Cantrell Hall includes classes in the Decatur Public School System as well as classes conducted on grounds and a study hall/remedial reading program. Those students who would have unusual difficulty in the public schools or who are not eligible for public education benefit from the on grounds classes at Webster-Cantrell Hall.*

*The purpose of the on grounds school is to prepare the students for eventual re-entry into the public schools or directly into the community. The curriculum is prescribed by the teachers in accordance with the Decatur Public School System and accepted educational practices. The combined effort of teachers, caseworkers, and child care workers helps to make school at Webster-Cantrell Hall a successful experience for each student.*



## **SOCIAL SERVICES:**

*The Child Welfare Agency provides living experiences and a program of specialized services used selectively in accordance with an individualized plan for each child accepted for care and services. The service is provided to treat social and emotional problems, to correct or modify the effects of previous unsatisfactory experiences, to foster normal maturation, personality development and social functioning and to reintegrate the child into the family and community to the extent possible.*

*An essential person in the achievement of the goals stated above is the social service caseworker. From referral to discharge, the caseworker is responsible for assessing, planning, coordinating, and communicating the service plan developed for each child. The caseworker provides counseling services to the child and his/her family. The caseworker, drawing upon his/her professional skills, helps the child cope with the anguish and grief that accompany separation from his/her family.*

*Webster-Cantrell Hall is fortunate to have a staff of highly trained and dedicated social service caseworkers. Their association with Webster-Cantrell Hall ranges from six months to over seven years. We are proud to recognize Dale Anderson, Betty Cunningham, Dorothy Elliott, Laura Jo McLaughlin, Carol Massat, Kevin Morrison, and Celeste Taylor.*



## **FOSTER FAMILY CARE:**

*Webster-Cantrell Hall's Foster Family Care Program continued to provide important services to children and their families during this fiscal year. Services were given to a total of fifty-seven youths during the year; the average age was twelve years. Eighteen cases were opened during the year, of which fourteen were from Macon County.*

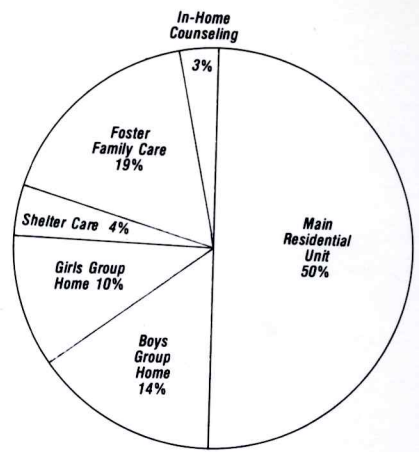
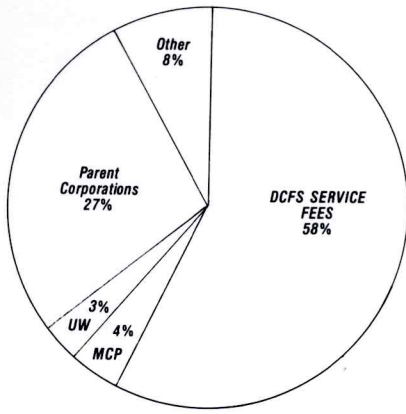
*The range of activity in the Foster Family Care Program included one-to-one counseling with children on a variety of subjects—daily living adjustments, school problems, personal feelings about separation from family, and uncertainty about the future. Program staff also consulted with foster parents about the needs and problems of the child in their care and the special effects of foster care on the foster home itself. Periodic meetings occurred with natural parents, with emphasis on restoring or maintaining their roles in the child's education, medical care, and legal status.*

*Foster home placement, being a necessary (yet reluctant) action on behalf of children, is nevertheless intended to be temporary. Considerable satisfaction comes from seeing a child exit the foster care system to begin a more normal phase in his or her life. There were twelve such instances in our program during the past year. Eight youngsters returned to an improved situation in the homes of their own parents. Two others were able to be placed with relatives on a long-term basis. One child was able to be legally adopted by her foster parents, and the twelfth individual graduated from high school and assumed responsibility for his self-support.*

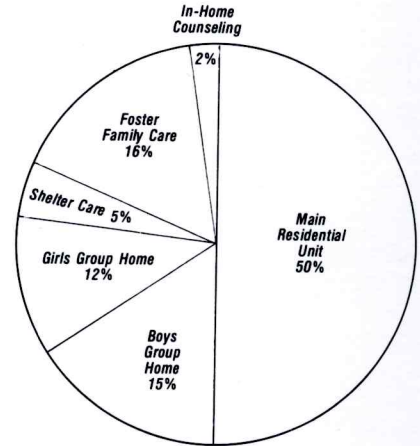
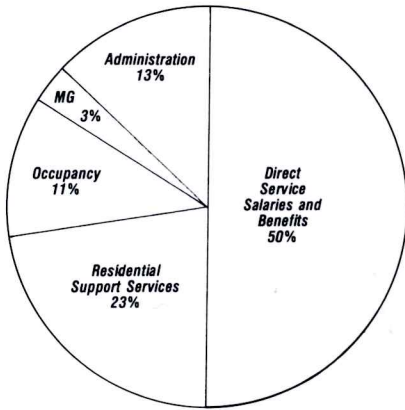




## INCOME



## EXPENSES



## INCOME AND EXPENSE SUMMARY

*Balance on hand beginning  
of year* 4 844

### INCOME:

<i>DCFS Service Fees</i>	646 958	58%
<i>Macon County Probation</i>	45 861	4%
<i>United Way</i>	33 080	3%
<i>Parent Corporations</i>	298 051	27%
<i>Other</i>	<u>92 918</u>	8%

**TOTAL INCOME** 1 116 868

### EXPENSES:

<i>Administration</i>	141 850	13%
<i>Direct Service Salaries and Benefits</i>	564 040	50%
<i>Residential Support Services</i>	256 272	23%
<i>Occupancy</i>	124 892	11%
<i>Management/General</i>	<u>34 652</u>	3%

**TOTAL EXPENSES** 1 121 706

*Balance on hand end  
of year* 6



## PROGRAM STATISTICS

### Residential Programs

<i>Total in residence in all residential programs at beginning of year</i> .....	28
<i>New Admissions</i> .....	119
<i>Total Youth Served</i> .....	147
<i>Discharged by plan</i> .....	92
<i>Percent planned discharges</i> .....	75
<i>In Residence at end of year</i> .....	24

*Macon County Youth represent 57% of total youth served from 25 different counties.*

#### *Intensive Care Unit:*

<i>Average length of stay for residential treatment cases in months (Planned discharges only)</i> .....	6.00
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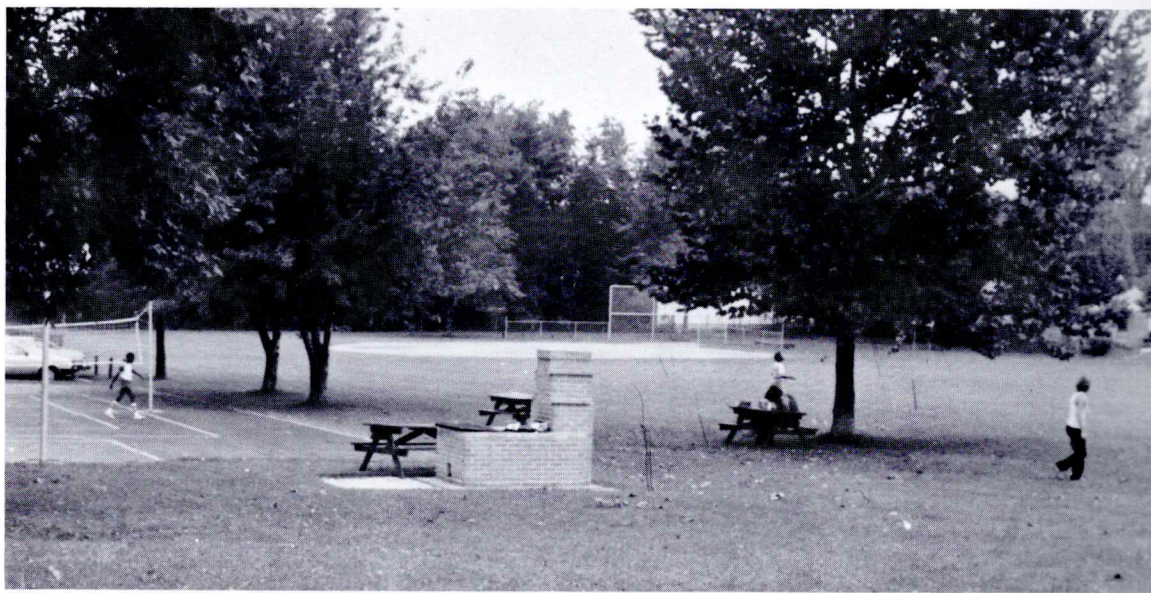
### Foster Family Program

<i>Children Accepted</i> .....	16
<i>Children Placed</i> .....	16
<i>Total homes licensed at 6/30</i> .....	29
<i>Total children in placement at 6/30</i> .....	26
<i>Total children served</i> .....	55

<i>Macon County Youths Served</i> .....	26
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### In-Home Counseling Program

<i>Total cases opened</i> .....	25
<i>Closed by plan</i> .....	14
<i>Closed unplanned</i> .....	0
<i>Percent closed by plan</i> .....	100
<i>Cases open at 6/30</i> .....	14
<i>Macon County Youth Represented</i> .....	100%



## **THE FUTURE OF WEBSTER-CANTRELL HALL**

*The future of Webster-Cantrell Hall is challenging and bright, but there are also concerns. A brief look to the past might help us predict the future. Webster Hall and Cantrell Hall started out as orphanages over 60 years ago. They met the challenge of that time. As the social system and individual problems changed, the agencies developed into custodial children's homes for long term care.*

*The merger in 1974 created a treatment facility and group homes. The trend through the years has been to provide increasingly intensive professional services to a smaller number of residents. Foster Family care and In-Home Counseling were initiated in 1977 and 1978.*

*What is called for in the 1980's? Even stronger services for a small number (in proportion to the total youth population) of adolescents who are experiencing severe emotional upheaval and are exhibiting dysfunctional and unacceptable social and community behavior are needed. A greater quantity and increased quality professional services are needed for children and youth to help them remain in their own homes, foster homes, with relatives, or in semi-independent living.*

*The additional challenge in the 1980's is the dwindling amount of money society is willing to put into human services. Public tax funds are being diverted to other purposes and private voluntary funds seem to go to other currently popular projects. It appears that private funds are going to become more important to meet the needs of children and youth.*

*At the same time, we are seeing increased family tensions, family disintegration and dissolution, increased economic deprivation, and a fluidity of moral and ethical values.*

*1982-83, and indeed the rest of the 1980's, will certainly be challenging for Webster-Cantrell Hall. Its creditable history of meeting the challenges of changing times gives one confidence that Webster-Cantrell Hall will meet the challenge of 1982-83 by continuing to fulfill its purpose of helping the needs of children and youth in new, dynamic, and innovative ways.*



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*Webster-Cantrell Hall would like to express its deepest appreciation to the volunteers, contributors, and the Board of Directors, who through their gifts of time, concern, creativity and support have touched and helped improve the lives of the children we serve.*



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LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS

67 E. Madison, Chicago, 60603

(312) 236-0315

April 1984

To: Local League and ILO  
Presidents and HR/SP Chairs

From: Phoebe Telser  
State HR/SP Chair

Re: Income Assistance Survey

An Income Assistance Survey was conducted by 44 (62 percent) local Leagues of Women Voters throughout Illinois between January and March 1984. Local Leagues contacted 21 county public aid offices; 49 General Assistance offices and 36 welfare recipients. (See Appendix for list.) The primary purpose of the survey was for members to view the public aid system first hand in order to take informed action on welfare issues. The basis for action is the income assistance position cited in the LWVUS "Impact on Issues." "Public Aid: Facts and Fallacies," a LWVIL Education Fund publication, was distributed as background information.

The secondary purpose of the survey was for local leagues to collect information to be used for lobbying at both local and state levels. The questionnaire was designed to be primarily educational rather than as a research tool. A number of questions were designed to give the interviewer information.

#### Department of Public Aid

Twenty-six local Leagues interviewed District Supervisors (or other administrators) in 21 county public aid offices including the 3 serving suburban Cook County and one of the Chicago district offices. Two Leagues were unsuccessful in arranging interviews

In general, the section on the Department of Public Aid (DPA) covered staff and caseload size; the function of caseworkers; the length of the period between application and receipt of grant and what happens to the client during that time; available community emergency services; and major problems of both clients and of the Department.

League members learned that the main functions of caseworkers are 1) to determine and verify eligibility, to monitor continued eligibility and changed circumstances. 2) to maintain and change records and 3) to give information and make referrals to other agencies when needs arise.

The size of staffs ranged from 4 in Jo Daviess County to 215 in South Suburban Cook County. District Supervisors were split as to whether there was adequate staff to do the job well. Those who said "yes" meant adequate to meet state guidelines. Those who said "no" gave a variety of reasons: caseloads are too large, education and training are inadequate, there is a need for casework, there is low morale and burnout.

Caseload sizes vary by category of need. The state guideline for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) caseloads is 250 families per

worker per month. No worker mentioned had less than 200; most reported 250. A few had very large caseloads: 300 in La Salle County, 528 in Coles County (temporarily) and 475 in Rock Island most of 1983.

Clients were seen by their caseworkers at least once a year and two to four times a year in several counties. As of February 1st redetermination of eligibility for AFDC cases will be done by mail. The recipient will be expected to fill out and return a form. This procedure is expected to greatly decrease the amount of inperson contact with recipients.

By law AFDC must be given within 45 days after application if eligibility is established. All offices needed at least 21 days and 9 reported intervals of over 45 days. Food stamps were reported to be given within the required 30 day period.

During the application period clients are given expedited food stamps and medical care, if needed. In many situations they are referred to either township general assistance programs and/or private community resources to tide them over. (Further discussion in the General Assistance section below.) In Chicago the Dept. of Human Services helps out. All communities included have food pantries and emergency shelters. A few also have resources to provide clothing, medical care, rent to avoid evictions, etc. However, only 1 person said these services were adequate. Some said they were "reasonably" or "sometimes" adequate and most said they were inadequate to meet the needs.

In addition to grants the major support services offered by the DPA are medical care through medicaid (the "green card"), the Work Incentive Program (job-training and referral for AFDC recipients who are not exempt) and information and referral. The DPA is no longer able to offer social services which are geared to helping each family progress to economic independence and self-sufficiency.

Major problems faced by recipients mentioned by the DPA staff are unemployment, lack of affordable housing, inadequate grants/inability to pay rent, teen pregnancy/single parent household and lack of medical care. Others mentioned the need for emergency services, money for transportation, comprehensive care for the elderly and isolation.

DPA Directors cited problems of the Department including staff shortage and turnover, frequent policy and procedural changes, and too much paperwork. Others mentioned large districts, many elderly people requiring home visits, lack of co-ordination between the DPA and township medical care and people falling between the cracks of the different categories of aid.

Interviewers presented a variety of impressions and comments. Although two Leagues were referred elsewhere, others found the Directors "co-operative, knowledgeable and realistic" and "friendly but guarded." One interviewer had difficulty in finding the office because there was no sign. Another said the office was "well disguised." There was concern that contact between workers and recipients was limited because of staff shortage and that this would become worse with the new mail system of eligibility re-determination. One person commented DPA staff can't possibly give much time to any one family, they "do an excellent job if they can get the paperwork done." Another commented that "workfare was considered a good concept for people with some work exper-



ience but a failure for those with no work habits, particularly teenagers." There is a need for training (such as that formerly provided by CETA) for those who have no "bridge" to the private sector.

### General Assistance

General Assistance (GA) programs in Illinois, with the exception of Chicago, are administered by the 1400 townships. The Dept. of Public Aid directly funds and administers the Chicago GA program. Forty Leagues interviewed 48 townships and Chicago GA. Only DPA-administered Chicago GA and five townships stated that they had been "receiving" units (received state money) in 1983. Forty-one were "non-receiving" townships.

The General Assistance portion of the questionnaire asked which emergency and kind grants; number of cases; common reasons for applications; length of time needed to determine eligibility; average time receiving assistance and whether or not there is a citizens advisory group.

Leaguers learned that townships are widely divergent in the emergency and other services which they pay for or provide directly. State law requires that each township provide GA at least at the state minimum. Most also give emergency help in a crisis. At one extreme, Cunningham Township provides GA but "doesn't provide any other services except referrals to food pantries or emergency shelters." This township may soon elect to become a "receiving" township. City of Champaign Township also has "no emergency services for the most part," although transients are given some help. At the other extreme some of the Lake County Townships (Freemont, Deerfield, Libertyville), which are affluent communities with a relatively small number of recipients, provide clothing, transportation, personal items and sometimes help with a mortgage payment. It should be noted that Libertyville attempts to get repayment of GA grants by placing a lien on the property. This controversial practice was recently upheld in court but is on appeal and some adjacent GA supervisors do not approve of the practice. Most townships interviewed provide emergency food, shelter and medical care for a very brief period during a crisis and refer clients to community programs. A few townships fund extensive social and medical services from revenue-sharing money. (These programs were beyond the scope of the survey.)

General Assistance is most often given as interim help while the recipient is waiting for determination of eligibility for Unemployment Compensation, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or Supplementary Security Insurance. The most common reason for application was unemployment, followed closely by separation or divorce with unpaid child support. The third reason cited was medical or mental disability.

Eligibility was determined immediately or within a day or two in an emergency and within 15 days otherwise. The most common length of time that GA was given was 2-4 months although the range was from "1 day" (Wheaton) and one 1-2 weeks (Lisle) to 6-12 months. Most townships also have a few long term, off and on cases. These people are obviously in need but fall between the different categories of federal and state aid. General Assistance is the clearly their last resort.

Slightly over half of the townships use the state guidelines in determining amounts of GA: \$144 per month for individuals; \$302 for a family of 4 plus food stamps. The others usually pay slightly higher. The highest reported amounts were in Maine Township, which gives its relatively few cases up to \$262 per month per individual and \$465 for 4 people.

There was a large range in the number of GA cases last year. At the low end were Dundee with 15 to 20; West Galena, 30; and West Deerfield, 42. At the high end were Rockford, 9000 and Chicago, 119,089. About three quarters of the townships reported an increase last year, 10 of them large. About ten percent reported a decrease, and the others remained the same. Almost all considered their staff adequate to handle to workload.

Hardly any townships have citizen advisory boards at this time; usually the township officials monitor the program. Bloom, Cunningham, New Trier and St. Clair do have sitizen advisory boards and McLean is forming one. Four of these groups include recipients.

There were a number of comments given. Seven interviewers mentioned that the GA Supervisor showed interest and concern beyond the function of administrator and made real efforts at preventing further welfare dependency. In contrast one supervisor was described as punitive. Six GA Supervisors felt that administration of GA is better at the local level because there is more flexibility and much less paperwork. On the other hand Cunningham Township is about to turn to the state for help because of the demands on its program, and Joliet is concerned that its money may run out. There were comments about the "ruthless" federal and state cuts including the inadequacy of the minimal GA grant. Some communities are responding to increased needs such as the Elgin Township Crisis Center, which began in February 1984 to provide increased emergency services. Seven supervisors praised workfare, including Rockford which has 500 workers at 50 sites. However, Rich Township is having trouble finding placements for its workfare clients. Some interviewers expressed concerns about what happens to people denied GA because of "non-co-operation". Two spoke of the individuality and right to dignity of the poor, especially the "needy in affluent areas (who) don't want want anything public, don't want to ask -- (have) a lot of pride, but the need still exists." Other remarks included the importance of private resources, the need for day care for children and the elderly, lack of money for transportation and the need for job-training. The Macon County Rehabilitation Facility a Training Program claims 85% success. A cautionary note was sounded: the effects of the recession may still be ahead; the trend toward more two-parent unemploy- ed families continues.

### Recipient Interviews

The Department of Public Aid and the General Assistance Programs keep the names of recipients confidential. Nonetheless, 18 Leagues managed to find 36 recipients, through churches and social agencies, who were willing to talk with them.

Recipients were asked why they applied for public aid; when and how long they last worked; how long they have been receiving aid; whether their grants pay for food, housing and shelter; where they obtain medical care; whether they participate in workfare and if they feel it will lead to a job; whether they have a good relationship with the caseworker and what the

biggest problem is.

Most recipients had worked and were looking for either a job or more hours. The exceptions were mothers of small children and a physically disabled man. As might be expected, the major problem was "running out of money", not having enough to pay for utilities, clothing or a security payment on an apartment. There were also frustrations with the system: confusion, "catch 22" situations, humiliations, rudeness and language problems. The need for more education and job-training were frequently stated as the way to get off public aid. Interviewers saw the need for more support services, such as job training, day care, and more casework with individual families.

Here are three illustrations:

A Chicago woman whose husband was killed, leaving her with two small children, needs GA to supplement small social security payments. She previously worked for an advocacy coalition in Washington. She is frustrated in her attempts to get another job because she is not quite qualified and has health problems. She has lost education aid. The interviewer comments, "if the system could stretch just a little farther, this person could become self-sufficient."

A 19 year old south suburban man was hospitalized for a month following an auto accident and bills escalated to \$50,000. He remains unable to work and lives with his grandmother. He received Medical Assistance - No Grant (MANG) which only helps to pay for the medical bills.

A Lake County woman has six dependents including an ailing mother, a college student, a daughter with an infant and a sister earning \$47 a week at a part-time job. She lost a very good job after 9 1/2 years but has been refused Unemployment Compensation and General Assistance. She is currently seeking legal help but does receive occasional emergency help from the Township. This woman is "caught between the cracks."

These individuals represent only a small number of more than 1,000,000 who receive public aid in Illinois. Each has his or her own very human story. It would be difficult and unfair to generalize beyond these few recurrent themes. Please see "Public Aid: Facts and Fallacies" for factual information on characteristics of recipients and a discussion of their problems.

In conclusion, more than 60 members of the League of Women Voters have become more aware of and better informed about poverty and public assistance through conducting the Income Assistance Survey. A number of new advocates have agreed to participate in the Campaign for Family Stability, a statewide effort to increase public aid grant levels. They will try to persuade their legislators to support the first grant increase since January 1981. The Income Assistance Survey was intended to be a stimulus to action and it seems to have served that purpose.

Appendix

<u>League of Women Voters</u> (44)	<u>Dept. of Public Aid</u> <u>County/District</u> (21)	<u>General Assistance</u> <u>Township/DPA</u> (49)	<u>Recipients</u> <u>category</u> (36)
Alton Area	Madison	Alton	
Arlington Heights		Wheeling	
Barrington		Ela	
Batavia		Elgin	
Carpentersville-Dundee		Dundee	1 GA
Champaign	Champaign	Champaign Cunningham	
Chicago	Pershing District	DPA	1 GA
Coles County	Coles	Charleston	4 AFDC
Decatur	Macon	Decatur	1 AFDC 1 GA
Deerfield Area *	Lake	Deerfield Libertyville Shields Vernon West Deerfield	3 GA 1 appli- cant
Dolton-Riverdale-Harvey	Cook - So. Subn.		
Downer's Grove		Downer's Grove Lisle York	
Edwardsville		Edwardsville	
Elgin			1 AFDC
Elmhurst		Addison	
Evanston	Cook - Northern	Evanston	
Glen Ellyn		Milton	
Hazelcrest	Cook - So. Subn	Bremen	1 MANG

Highland Park	Lake	Deerfield	
Homewood-Flossmoor	Cook - So. Subn	Bloom Rich	
Jo Daviess County	Jo Daviess	W. Galena	
Joliet	Will		
Kewanee	Henry	Kewanee Withersfield	1 AFDC
LaGrange	Cook - West Subn	Lyons	1 AFDC
Lake Bluff	Lake	Shields	
Lake Forest	Lake	Shields	
LaSalle-Peru	LaSalle	Rutland	1 AABD
Libertyville-Mundelein		Freemont Libertyville	
Lincoln	Logan	W. Lincoln	1 AFDC
McDonough County	McDonough	Macomb	
McLean County	McLean	City of Bloomington	2 AFDC
Oak Park-River Forest		Leyden Oak Park	
Palatine		Palatine	
Palos-Orland		Palos	
Park Ridge		Maine	
Rochelle	Ogle	Flagg	2 AFDC
Rock Island-Moline	Rock Island	Rock Island	1 AFDC
Rockford	Winnegabo	Rockford	5 AFDC 3 GA
St. Clair County	St. Clair	Belleville	5 AFDC
Schaumburg-Hoffman Estates		Schaumburg	
Waukegan-Zion		Benton Waukegan Zion	
Wheaton		Winfield	

Wilmette

Woodstock-McHenry

McHenry

New Trier

1 AFDC

\* The League of Women Voters of the Deerfield Area recently conducted an extensive study of five townships.

1 AFDC	Lyon	Cook - West Subn	LaGrange
	Shields	Lake	Lake Bluff
	Shields	Lake	Lake Forest
1 AFDC	Rutland	Lake	Lake Park
	Freeport	Libertyville	Libertyville-Mundelein
1 AFDC	W. Lincoln	Logan	Lincoln
	Macomb	McDonough	McDonough County
2 AFDC	City of Bloomington	McLean	McLean County
	Layden	Oak Park	Oak Park-River Forest
	Palatine	Palatine	Palatine
	Palos	Palos	Palos-Oxland
	Maine	Maine	Park Ridge
2 AFDC	Flagg	Ogle	Rochelle
1 AFDC	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island-Moline
2 AFDC 3 GA	Rockford	Winnebago	Rockford
2 AFDC	Belleville	St. Clair	St. Clair County
	Schaumburg	Schaumburg	Schaumburg-Holtz
	Benton	Waukegan	Waukegan-Stion
	Winfield	Winfield	Winfield

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS  
67 East Madison St., Chicago 60603

(312) 236-0315

APRIL 1984

Local League and ILO Presidents  
Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Chairs

From: Peg Matthias, State CW/JJ Chair

UPDATE ON MAY 1983 SITE VISIT REPORT  
ON DOC FACILITIES AND FIELD SERVICES

We wanted to share with you an update of last year's findings on the Juvenile Division, Department of Corrections, without attempting to identify new issues.

**JUVENILE FIELD SERVICES.** Funds allocated for Fiscal Year 1984 avoided the drastic cuts to parole staff proposed last year. A new program in Cook County SORP (Serious Offender Research Project) funded through a grant, provides intensive parole services utilizing contracts with the private sector for youth released to the community. GYSI (Governor's Youth Service Initiative) continues to work with a few very high need youth. Who will pay remains a central issue.

**COMMITMENTS TO THE JUVENILE DIVISION.** Although totals tend to be the same as the previous year, the number of new felon commitments (tried as an adult) has increased: 12 (1981), 36 (1982) and 64 (1983). The number of recommitments has increased significantly, with some returning as delinquents but others as felons. With more coming in and with longer stays, the felon population continues to build up.

**ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER BEDSPACE.** Total capacity is somewhat less, with the loss of 78 beds at IYC-Dixon Springs and 120 at IYC-Hanna City when those two facilities were converted to adult work camps. Populations at IYC-St. Charles and IYC-Valley View, high at the time we visited, have dropped somewhat. IYC-Warrenville (formerly IYC-DuPage) has gone up from 97 to 125 beds and IYC-Kankakee and IYC-Pere Marquette have added a few beds. IYC-Joliet remains at the same level. IYC-Harrisburg (Saline County) opened, although not at capacity.

**MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH.** Medical and dental coverage has expanded. Positions for psychiatrist and psychologists, vacant when we visited, were filled. There have been changes in the TARS (Tri-Agency Residential Services) program at IYC-Warrenville. Tri-Agency in Chicago is not currently used for DOC youth.

**NEW OR EXPANDED PROGRAMS.** Industrial maintenance at several facilities; small appliance repair at IYC-Kankakee; horticulture and photography at IYC-St. Charles; and computers in the classroom at IYC-Valley View. IYC-Harrisburg offers career counseling, industrial maintenance, small engines, culinary arts and horticulture. The use of community recreation and workaway slots has resumed at IYC-Kankakee.

**PHYSICAL PLANT.** Two obsolete dorms were demolished at IYC-St. Charles; conversion continues at IYC-Harrisburg (formerly the Bowen Developmental Center); the library has moved into its new location at IYC-Joliet. Space for weight lifting, laundry and a heliport were completed at IYC-Pere Marquette with staff and student participation. A capital development proposal to respond to program and security needs of the growing maximum security population at IYC-Joliet will require legislative approval.

**YOU WILL BE HAPPY TO HEAR THAT** all Illinois Youth Centers (IYC-Harrisburg is too new) and Juvenile Field Services have been accredited by the American Correctional Association. IYC-Warrenville was a host facility to visitors attending the 1983 ACA Congress in Chicago. JMIS (Juvenile Management Information System) has made great strides and can track any youngster in the Juvenile Division.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS  
67 East Madison St., Chicago 60603

(312) 236-0315

Further information available  
from the League Office.

Mid-Year Update:

### Site Visits

We have received many site visit reports and appreciate your help. However, if you have yet to visit your "local" residential facility and/or detention facility, it is still not too late. We have extended the date to complete the visits to mid February. Also, we are planning to visit the Department of Children and Family Services shelters during January and February. Let us know if you would like to join us. We hope to complete a report of this year's site visits by April.

### Other Projects:

- 1) Juvenile Court Watching
  - a) Sue Hub has been part of a DePaul project grant to update a training manual for crisis intervention youth workers. She utilized and updated some of the materials developed for the original Illinois Juvenile Court Watching Project.
  - b) Both Lake and McHenry County have published reports from their 1983 juvenile court watching.
- 2) We are continuing to wait and watch for the formation of 1500 community youth boards on both the regional and "local" level.
- 3) We are anticipating mailing to you in the next several months a revised brochure on the "Parents Too Soon" (teen pregnancy project in Illinois) project for possible local dissemination.

### People in the News

- 1) Nancy Cone has been a member of a Kane County task force on drunk driving.
  - 2) Pam Elsner, as a result of a grant from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, has become the Executive Director of Illinois Action for Foster Children. Illinois Action is about to embark on a court watching project of foster care cases.
  - 3) Pat Lawrence was named a "volunteer of the year" for her volunteer efforts at DuPage Youth Center (now Warrensburg).
  - 4) Jan Otwell has been appointed to the task force on Community Youth Services by the Commission on Children and continues to serve as an interagency liaison for "Parents Too Soon".
  - 5) Mickie Silverstein has been named to the Commission on Children.
  - 6) Eileen Subak is a member of the Illinois Correctional Association Board.
  - 7) Jo Wicklund is working with the DCFS Child Welfare Initiative task force.
- These are a few of the "known" activities. I'm sure many of you are active in many ways, and we love to hear what you are doing! Don't forget to keep us posted.

### Coming Events

- 1) Youth Services Showcase Conference, sponsored by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, Illinois Collaboration on Youth, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, March 7-9, 1984, Americana Congress Hotel.
- 2) Illinois Correctional Association Conference, "The System: Working Toward Common Goals", September 23-26, Arlington Park Hilton.

January, 1984

TO: Local League and ILO  
Presidents  
Child Welfare/Juvenile  
Justice Chairs

FROM: Peg Matthias, Child Welfare/  
Juvenile Justice Chair  
215 Terrace Dr., Barrington 60010  
(312) 526-2140



Dec 3

December, 1983

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS  
67 East Madison St., Chicago 60603

(312) 236-0315

TO: Local League and ILO  
Presidents  
HR/SP Chairs

FROM: Phoebe Telser,  
HR/SP Chair

RE: INCOME ASSISTANCE SURVEY

I hope that your League has chosen to participate in this survey. It is not a consensus; positions were established after an LWVUS welfare study in 1969-71 and appear in "Impact on Issues."

The purpose of the survey is for you to learn about what is happening to poor people in your local area (and to share this information with the state League.) General Assistance, medical services and day care were important issues recently in the Illinois Legislature and will be again. The federal role in helping the poor and unemployed promises to be a crucial issue in presidential and congressional races in 1984. Such issues become more meaningful when you can relate them to your own local community and the LWVIL needs examples for our testimony. Be informed and ready to take action!

The background paper included with this mailing defines income assistance and gives factual information. It will tell you what income assistance and its support services are supposed to achieve and what some of the problems are. It is an Education Fund publication which does not espouse our positions. Read it, use it and buy extra copies for your community.

Here is how to proceed:

1. Find a League member who will be responsible and recruit others to work with her/him.
2. Make sure that the chairperson has the background paper, these instructions and survey questions.
3. To complete the Survey you are asked to contact the county Dept. of Public Aid Office, the township General Assistance Office and possibly a recipient. If you are not able to do all three parts, it is still useful to do one or two.
4. There should be only one team of Leaguers contacting each office. If you will conduct your interview with a Department of Public Aid office in DuPage, Lake or Cook Counties please call the following person in order to co-ordinate your work with that of other Leagues:

In Cook County call Angie Carpenter 692-3195

In Dupage County call Mary Alice Swain 654-1444

In Lake County call Joan Kaltsas 234-4737

5. If you live in Madison, Kane, Will or McHenry County where there is more than one League but no county League please communicate with the other Leagues to co-ordinate activities.

6. Make appointments for inperson interviews (or ask the questions over the telephone ). The county Department of Public Aid office is listed in Regional Telephone Directories under "Illinois, state of, Public Aid ..."

7. In Cook County outside of Chicago all suburbs north of North Avenue are served by the Northern District Office; those between North Avenue and 85th St. are served by the West Suburban Office and those south of 85th St. are served by the South Suburban Office. See the Chicago telephone book listing "Illinois, State of, Public Aid, field offices ..."

7. General Assistance offices are usually located in each township, outside of Chicago.

8. Welfare recipients may be contacted through some churches, social agencies, and township offices. The following communities have specific organizations known to me that serve recipients:

- East St. Louis and Alton: Welfare Rights Groups
- Springfield: Contact Ministries; Kumler Memorial United Methodist Church
- Peoria: The People Place
- Wheaton: Peoples' Resource Center
- Downer s Grove: Case and Counseling Center

8. RETURN SURVEY TO LWVIL BY FEBRUARY 29, 1984. (Yes there is one!)

If you have any questions or problems, please call Phoebe Telser, 312-251-0863.

December, 1983

INCOME ASSISTANCE SURVEY

RETURN TO PHOEBE TELSER, LWVIL, BY FEBRUARY 29, 1984

Please type on this form use the reverse side and other paper if needed.

Name of League:

Person completing questionnaire:

PART ONE - PUBLIC AID DEPARTMENT

These questions are to be asked of the Director of the County Public Aid Office or a staff member.

Job of the person interviewed:

1. Describe what field workers do.

2. How large is the district staff?                      Number of administrators?  
    Number of field workers?

3. Is there adequate staff to do the job well?  
    If not, how is it inadequate?

4. How large is the average caseload?

5. Typically how often is each client seen?

6. What is the average length of time between application and receipt of first grant?

7. What happens to the applicants during that period?

What emergency services are available in the community?

service:	provided by:
food pantry	
emergency shelter	
other (specify)	

Are they adequate? (If your League looked at homelessness last year, this data may be applicable.)

9. Do recipients receive any services in addition to their grants and food stamps?

service:	provider:
----------	-----------

10. What are the major problems in your district?

Please record any comments or impressions you would like to share after completing this interview.

December, 1983

-3-

PART TWO - GENERAL ASSISTANCE

These questions are to be asked of the Township General Assistance Supervisor. (In Chicago, GA is administered by the Dept. of Public Aid.)

1. Is this a receiving township? (Does it receive state money for G.A.?)
2. What emergency or other services does the township provide for the poor?

In what dollar amounts?

Is the person given a cash grant or is it sent to the landlord or other service provider?

3. Is there adequate staff?
4. How many G.A. cases were there last year?  
Has there been a significant change?
5. What were the most common reasons for application?
6. What was the average length of time needed to determine eligibility?
7. What is the average length of time on assistance?
8. Is there a citizens' advisory group?

Does it include any recipients?

Please record any additional comments or impressions you would like to share after completing the interview.

December, 1983

-4-

PART THREE - RECIPIENTS

These questions are to be asked of one or more recipients. (If more than one recipient is to be interviewed, duplicate this form.) Recipients may be contacted through some social service agencies, churches and township offices. Some specific agencies are indicated in the instructions for this survey.

1. Why did you apply for public aid?

2. How long have you been receiving it?

3. Does it pay for food, housing and clothing?

If not, what is not paid for?

4. Do you usually go to a doctor, clinic or emergency room with your medical problems?

5. Is your "green card" accepted in most places?

6. Are you working now? If so, what is your job?

If not, when did you last work? What was your job and how long did you hold it?

7. Are you or were you in a workfare program?

If so, did it or will it will lead to a paid job?

If not, what else is needed?

7. Do you have a good relationship with your caseworker?

How often do you see her/him?

8. What is your biggest problem?

Please record any other comments or impressions you would like to share after completing this interview.

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THE SURVEY!

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS  
67 East Madison St., Chicago 60603

June, 1983

*Del M. [unclear]*

(312) 236-0315

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents  
Child Welfare/Juvenile Chairs

FROM: Peg Matthias, CW/JJ Chair  
215 Terrace Drive, Barrington 60010  
(312) 526-2140

PLANNING THE LEAGUE YEAR - 1983-1984

RE: Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice

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### Background

For those of you who are new Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Chairs, welcome! And for those of you who have held the portfolio before, we are glad you are continuing with us in efforts to advocate for quality programs for children and youth in Illinois. During the past year our emphasis was on site visiting facilities utilized by the Juvenile Court for placement of young people. We visited all but one of the Juvenile Field Services (parole) districts and all of the Illinois Youth Centers, Department of Corrections. A report of these visits was sent out in the June President's mailing and is also available in the League office upon request. We did not complete all our planned visits to residential facilities or detention centers which brings us to the coming year.

### Anticipated Projects

1. We need your help in completing our visits to detention centers, Department of Children and Family Services shelters, private residential facilities, and mental health facilities. Attached is a "response sheet," indicating to us your interest in continuing with our state visiting project. The time frame for the visit is September to December.
2. A local project that will be pursued under the Criminal Justice portfolio is a visit to local jails. There will be specific questions that will relate to juveniles. You may want to be a part of these visits; and if so, indicate your interest to your President and/or local Criminal Justice Chair.
3. We are anticipating the establishment of local youth services boards (alias 1500 Boards) if dollars are maintained to fund the newly established Youth and Community Services Division within the Department of Children and Family Services (which depends on the final outcome of the Illinois budget for FY '84). We would welcome your help in monitoring the establishment of the local youth services boards and/or participating on a local 1500 Board.
4. Last but not least are your League's special projects, tailored to your own communities. We know you are all involved in "your own thing," and that is great! We hear all the time about local League efforts for quality day care, shelter care, substance abuse programs, school-related projects, juvenile court projects (many off-shoots of the original Juvenile Court Watching Project), etc. Keep up the good work and be on the alert for those special projects in your own community that help the community meet the needs of children and young people.



What We Need From You

Included with this memo is a "response sheet" for you to indicate to us:

1. your willingness to participate in our continued site visiting project,
2. interest in local 1500 Boards, and
3. your local League Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice interest.

We welcome and need your input as a Leaguer interested in issues affecting young people in Illinois. We hope you have an active Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Committee on the local level. If not, you will want to start building one. We will be forming a new state committee for 1983-1984. We meet approximately once a month in the Chicago office, and if you would like to join us, let me know immediately.

RESOURCES (These should be in your files)

Where We Stand, (LWVIL, #7, .75¢)

Legislative Directory, (LWVIL, #74, \$1.25)

Legislative Newsletter, (LWVIL, subscribe for 1984 legislative session)

DCFS Regional Report, (LWVIL, October, 1979)

Handbook of the Illinois Juvenile Justice System, (LWVIL, #70, \$1.00)

Out of the Shadows, A Citizen's View of the Juvenile Court in Illinois, (LWVIL, #71, \$3.00)

Action For Youth, (LWVIL, #69, \$1.00)

Issue Paper on the Juvenile Court Act (April 1982)

Committee Guide, (Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Project, July 1982)

Recent Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Memos and Testimony

Youth Services Directories (If done by your local League)

Do not forget to collect any other pertinent information for your files -- newspaper clippings, information from your predecessors, xeroxed copies of information from the president's files, specific information and/or clippings of local action, etc. Most important, keep us posted on the state level of your needs and concerns.

Ree



June, 1983

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents  
HR/SP Chairs

FROM: Phoebe Wanger, HR/SP Chair

RE: Federal Employment Training

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### Why Are We Sending You This Information?

Betty Cameron and I have summarized the two most recent major pieces of federal legislation relating to employment. Now is the time for local Leagues to watch local government and provide input in negotiations to provide job training in the private sector under the Jobs Training Partnership Act of 1982 (see I. below). See the March and April/May Reports from the Hill for further information and suggestions for action on the Emergency Jobs Bill of March 1983 (II. below).

#### I. Jobs Training Partnership Act of October 1982

The Jobs Training Partnership Act of 1982 (JTPA) replaces the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA) as a job training structure for the economically disadvantaged and dislocated workers. The new bill encourages business, state and local governments to cooperate in training and placing these workers in permanent private sector jobs. JTPA retains many of the job training provisions of CETA but cuts out the public service employment which enabled many women and minority people to find jobs. State rather than federal government involvement is emphasized.

#### Title I: Service Delivery System and Private Industry Councils

The Governor has appointed a State Job Training Coordinating Council and designated 26 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs). Most SDAs have appointed Private Industry Councils (PICs) which must be comprised of a majority of private sector businessmen, including the Chairperson. Other members represent education, organized labor, economic development agencies, rehabilitation agencies and the public employment service. The PICs and the chief elected officials (CEO) are now in the process of negotiating agreements on the local administration of the JTPA. They are determining who shall administer the program (one of themselves or a separate entity), who shall receive the monies (one of themselves or a separate entity), and who shall develop the plan (for nine months during this transition period, for two years thereafter beginning July 1, 1984). The PIC and the CEO share the responsibility for monitoring and evaluation. The plans must include a description of the services to be provided, the client populations to be served, procedures for selection, performance goals, provisions for cooperation, etc.

Funds are distributed by formula through the Governor to the designated grantee in each service delivery area. The formula reflects the number of disadvantaged and unemployed individuals. Seventy percent of funds must go to training costs; 15 percent is for supportive services and no more than 15 percent is allowed for administration; 40 percent must be spent on youth activities. There are no training stipends, but needs based costs may be paid out of the supportive services portion. Financial accountability rests with the administering entity.

Title II: Training Services for the Disadvantaged

Participants are considered economically disadvantaged if they receive welfare or food stamps or have an income of less than 70 percent of the lower-living standard income level or the federal poverty line. Some others (10 percent of the total number served) who do not meet the financial criteria but have significant barriers to employment (handicaps, language or educational limitations) may be served.

Services include basic and remedial education, classroom and on the job training, counseling, preparation for work, job search training, and other activities designed to prepare disadvantaged people for work and place them in unsubsidized jobs.

Title III: Employment and Training Assistance for Dislocated Workers

This is a state-run program. Eligible participants are those who have been laid-off or have received notice, are receiving unemployment insurance benefits, have been terminated because of plant closings or have been long-term unemployed. Activities include a job search, pre-layoff and relocation assistance, retraining programs and support services.

Title IV: Federally Administered Programs and Title V

Title IV continues Job Corps and Native American Program. Title V amends the Wagner-Peyser Act and Title IV of the Social Security Act.

What Are League Concerns?

A major strength of the JTPA is the development of a public/private partnership. However, there is a cut of at least 50 percent in funding. As in other areas of human services where the federal government has drastically curtailed its participation, it is very doubtful that the private sector can completely fill the gap in funding. There is also concern for the lack of public service jobs and stipends for trainees. Fiscal accountability rests with the local administering entity and the state. Also, high performance standards and incentives could lead to "creaming"; that is, involving those most likely to be hired following training, and leaving the long-term and hard-core unemployed without services.

\* \* \* \* \*

II. Emergency Jobs Bill of March 1983

This legislation appropriates \$4.65 billion for jobs and recession relief nationwide. The following chart shows total funds allocated for each category and major items within each category receiving money.

Agriculture.....	\$447,875,000
Water and waste, flood prevention, supplementary WIC, surplus food distribution.	
Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary.....	\$282,000,000
Small business loans, prisons, Economic Development Administration.	
Energy and Water Development.....	\$545,000,000
Operation, maintenance and loans for projects.	
HUD - Independent Agencies.....	\$1,175,000,000
Community Development Block Grant, Emergency food and shelter.	
Interior.....	\$538,450,000
Forest Service, National Park Service, Urban Parks and Indians.	
Labor, HHS and Education.....	\$1,056,210,000
Dislocated workers, Job Corps, Social Service Block Grant, Community Service Block Grant, Older Americans, college work-study, summer youth employment, community and home health care, maternal and child health.	
Military Construction.....	\$179,642,000
Family housing.	
Transportation.....	\$245,650,000
Amtrak, highway construction and repair, mass transportation	
Treasury and Postal Service.....	\$128,750,000
Commodity and Food Distribution.....	\$50,000,000
TOTAL	\$4,648,577,000

Nearly half of the money will go to states with high unemployment, Illinois' share includes \$90.7 million for road repair; \$10 million for mass transit; \$4.9 million for food and shelter; \$13 million for social services (Title XX) and \$60 million for the Community Development Block Grant (up to 50 percent of which can be used for public service jobs).

What is League's Role?

The League of Women Voters of the U.S. in coalition with 57 other groups played an important role in molding this legislation. They lobbied hard and won at least a partial victory in getting into the bill the CDBG money, increased money for day care, public service jobs, social services, affirmative action language for non-traditional jobs and inclusion of displaced homemakers, older Americans and minorities. Although the bulk of the money still goes to construction jobs (where women are underrepresented), the situation would have been much worse without the intense lobbying.

This legislation is only the beginning of measures necessary to address the enormous problem of unemployment. At best it will provide 400,000 jobs, while approximately 12,000,000 people are out of work, including over 700,000 in Illinois.

## JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT - THE FIRST YEAR

The Jobs Training Partnership Act (JTPA) replaced the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) in October 1983. JTPA's purpose is job training for the economically disadvantaged, people with serious barriers to employment (handicapped and displaced homemakers, etc.) and dislocated workers.

Federal money is given to states for distribution to local service delivery areas (SDA's) to provide job training services in co-operation with the private sector. The Private Industry Council (PIC) in each SDA has a two year plan regarding provision of services and co-ordination with existing agencies. Performance is measured by comparing the plan with actual results.

Although there is great variation among the 26 Illinois SDA's, certain general observations can be made from statewide statistics. 1) Many more women and minority people are needed on PIC's to fill equal representation requirements. 2) The "entered employment rate" is higher than expected, possibly because those most qualified and ready for employment were "creamed", to the detriment of other harder and more expensive to place hard-core unemployed. 3) Women, youth and welfare recipients are not being served in adequate numbers. Women were actually served 13.6% less than planned; youth 14.3% less and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients 39.8% less. This is largely due to lack of support services such as day care and transportation; and lack of co-ordination with the AFDC (mandatory) Work Incentive Program.

Thus far the JTPA has not fulfilled its promises. Many of the SDA's are not meeting either their own goals or those the the JTPA as a whole. Watch for local hearings this spring when PIC's may try to modify their plans. Your League may want to testify.

Monitoring the progress of the JTPA at the state level is important but the local level is "where it's at". Local League members can participate as observers or by serving on the local PIC. A number of Leagues and other groups are involved but many more people are needed. If anyone is interested in being nominated to a PIC or in other information, please contact Phoebe S. Telser, LWVIL Social Policy Chair, 312 251-0863.

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### Statement of Position as Announced by National Board, March 1985

The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that the federal tax system, taken as a whole, should be progressive, not proportional.

The League:

- supports income as the major tax base for federal revenues;
- believes that the federal income tax should be broad-based with minimal tax preferences and a progressive rate structure;
- opposes a value-added tax or a national sales tax in the federal revenue system.

#### Further Guidelines:

Under this position, the League of Women Voters would support tax measures that broaden the base and improve the equity of the income tax while working to incorporate progressivity into the system taken as a whole.

In evaluating specific tax preferences, the League will use the following criteria:

- whether the tax preference promotes equity and progressivity,
- whether the tax preference effectively furthers League of Women Voters program goals,
- whether the tax preference is the most efficient means of achieving its purpose,
- whether the revenue loss from the tax preference is justifiable.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS  
67 EAST MADISON ST., CHICAGO 60603

(312) 236-0315

February, 1983

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents  
FROM: Peg Matthias, Child Welfare/  
Juvenile Justice Chair  
RE: Report of Governor's Task Force  
on Children

A draft report of the Governor's Task Force on Children, which has been working for more than a year, has been published this month and will be out for public comment during March and April.

The attached summary gives Leagues some background on the Task Force as well as an overview of the recommendations. The Task Force will make its final recommendations to the Governor in June.

Because of long-time League positions in child welfare and juvenile justice, and because many Leagues have developed contacts in their communities over the years with those who provide services to children and youth, Leagues are in a good position to assist with the public comment period if willing to do so.

The Task Force will accept written individual comment on the report, will hold two public hearings (April 14 in Springfield and April 21 in Chicago), and is attempting to stimulate a series of roundtable discussions throughout the state. For the roundtables, the Task Force is seeking help from local groups who will undertake the planning and arranging; the Task Force will supply the reports, a videotape explaining the Task Force's recommendations, a Task Force member and/or staff to listen to the local discussion, and any other technical assistance it can. Any League interested in setting up such a Roundtable in their local community should call Mickie Silverstein and Sue Hub (in some cases, we may call you first!)

Mickie Silverstein, LWVIL vice president, and Helen Weigle, past state board member and now chair of the Illinois Commission on Children, both serve on the 20-member task force. It is staffed by Jan Otwell, former state League president. All three served as child welfare chairs on the LWVIL state board.

The Task Force is eager to get its report circulated as widely as possible. Any help Leagues can give would be greatly appreciated.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS  
67 EAST MADISON ST., CHICAGO 60603

(312) 236-0315

Febraury, 1983

TO: Local League & ILO Presidents  
Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice  
Chairs

FROM: Peg Matthias, State CW/JJ Chair  
215 Terrace Dr., Barrington 60010

RE: Mid Year Update

### Site Visiting Project

We need to hear from you if you have been part of the site visiting project this year. If you have visited residential facilities for children and youth, even with a large group of other Leaguers, we need your comments, reports, etc., soon. We hope to start compiling a project report by March 1st in preparation for some kind of formal report that will be ready by mid April. We are also planning an open committee meeting sometime in May to focus on the project and its outcome. Watch for further details!

### Governor's Task Force on Children Draft Report

Enclosed with the President's mailing is a summary of the Governor's Task Force on Children Draft Report, coordinated by Jan Otwell. The cover letter explains that we need your, and others, input concerning the report's recommendations.

### Legislation

Pam Elsner, Cook County Juvenile Justice Chair, has structured a day on substantive legislation that was the focus of much of our energy during the last legislative session. Speakers will be discussing SB 623 (the new MINS-MRAI bill), SB 1231 (automatic transfer of certain serious juvenile offenders to the adult court), and SB 1500 (the transfer of many youth services to the new Youth Services Division of DCFS). The date is March 23 from 10:00 to 3:00 in the newly renovated conference room of the League office. Save the date! We are in the process of monitoring possible changes to the three pieces of legislation that may impact during the current legislative session.

### Dates to Save

1. Child Watch, a Children's Defense Fund Project training session being offered by the Junior League of Chicago on monitoring the impact of federal cutbacks to children's services in Illinois (specifically Cook County) will be held on February 23.
  2. February 28, "Anatomy of a Child Abuse Case" offered by the Chicago Bar Association, 3:00-6:00 p.m.
  3. March 9-11, Child Support Enforcement Conference.
  4. March 23, Cook County Juvenile Justice Legislation "Day" (see above).
  5. April 14 and 21, public hearings on Governor's Task Force on Children Report. (For further details on all the above, contact Peg Matthias.)
- P.S. Look for "open caucus" time at legislative seminar to deal with child welfare/Juvenile Justice issues and Legislation.

The steering committee of the Coalition has adopted a program for action which is, in brief:

1. Support of decoupling legislation
2. Support for an increase in the state income tax rate and an increase in the personal exemption
3. Support of progressive tax policies in place of regressive
4. Maintenance of responsible funding for education, transportation, health and human services and economic development

Member groups of the Fair Tax Coalition as of this writing are Illinois Legislative Project, Chicago Council of Lawyers, Illinois Public Action Council, AFSCME, Illinois Federation of Teachers, Pro-Can, Illinois Consortium of Government Concerns/Illinois Conference of Churches, International Union of Operating Engineers, League of Women Voters of Illinois and Chicago, Illinois Nurses, Association for Retarded Citizens.

Four committees were established by the steering committee and charged with 1) coalition building, 2) research, 3) lobbying, 4) community education for grass-roots action.

In addition to Chicago and Cook County, the following urban centers are targeted for concentrated action:

Waukegan	Quad Cities	Springfield
Joliet	Peoria	Carlinville
DeKalb	Danville	Metro-East
Rockford	Champaign/Urbana	Effingham
Kankakee	Decatur	Carbondale

Leagues in the targeted areas will be vital to the successful achievement of the goals of the Coalition. You will be asked to help with community education and to lobby the Legislators in your districts.

Dorothy O'Neill, president LWVIL, will be the official spokesperson for the Coalition. She made the formal announcement of the formation of the Fair Tax Coalition at a Press Conference on January 19, 1983, in Springfield.

Watch for additional information of Coalition action and for "What You Can Do" messages.





June, 1982

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents  
Local CW/JJ Chairs

FROM: Peg Matthias, CW/JJ Chair  
Sue Hub, Director  
Illinois Juvenile Court Watching  
Project

RE: Juvenile Court Watching Project

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Whatever happened to the Illinois Juvenile Court Watching Project?

After publication of Out of the Shadows and 33 individual county reports, staff of the IJCWP returned to 22 counties to discuss the reports and project recommendations with local judges and court personnel. Responses were generally non-violent; the reactions were mainly toward any critical comments made by individual monitors. If a problem had been mentioned by local observers, court personnel asserted that the problem had been taken care of - or that the problem noted had occurred elsewhere. A common refrain was, "You ladies just didn't understand what was happening, but we always explain everything (before and or after court proceedings) to the participants."

The Department of Corrections did an analysis of Out of the Shadows in November, 1981, and noted that major findings of the project correspond to the Department's juvenile statistics in regard to age, racial composition and most frequent offenses of juvenile delinquents.

Seven additional counties - DeKalb, Ogle, Morgan, McDonough, Jo Daviess, Carroll and Kendall - completed monitoring. Reports were prepared on DeKalb, Ogle, Morgan and McDonough; there were very few cases observed in the other three counties.

Regarding implementation of project recommendations the following are taking place:

- 1) Court watching continues in Stephenson and McHenry counties. In McHenry the local League has received the gift of computer time and storage for their statistics and will begin a first effort to track cases as they move through the juvenile court. In St. Clair County the League has adopted a continuing study of the juvenile court as part of their local program; they are adding an inquiry into the handling of ordinance cases to the study.
- 2) The League in Springfield and the state's attorney's office are working together to establish a Victim-Witness Assistance program modeled on the court assistance program first established in Kane County and now successfully launched in Winnebago County.
- 3) The Project and LWVIL have received funding from the Illinois Judicial Advisory Council to develop an information brochure about juvenile court written in simple language and suitable for use all over the state.

4) The draft 1982 State Health Plan prepared by the Department of Public Health contains the following recommended actions:

- a) development and implementation of a training program for prosecutors, guardians ad litem, lawyers and judges to help them understand the implications of their actions to families and society,
- b) investigation of the feasibility of mandated special training for all lawyers who wish to serve as guardians ad litem,
- c) a continuing education program dealing with juvenile justice for judges and lawyers with a concerted effort to work with Illinois law schools to include more juvenile justice courses in law school curriculum, and
- d) on-going, on-the-job training programs for DCFS workers which would include the role of the caseworker in the court system.

If there are other good things happening as a result of the Juvenile Court Watching Project that we may not be aware of, please let us know.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS  
67 East Madison St., Chicago 60603

August, 1981

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents  
Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Chairs

FROM: Peg Matthias, State CW/JJ Chair

RE: Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Update

**RESULTS AND MORE** The Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice committee has been hard at work as usual and the results will be coming your way in a rush in the next few months as you prepare for your local units in the late fall. Here is a summary with more to come. To be really informed come to:

Regionals (September - details from your local League president)  
Results of the Juvenile Court Watching Project for your county will be announced. The CW/JJ Action Guide prepared by Gay Gieseke, Millie Juskevics, Mickie Silverstein, Phoebe Wanger and Jo Wicklund will be distributed and discussed. This tool should help you address the needs outlined by the results of the Juvenile Justice Court Watching Project. Come with questions and suggestions for local action.

Public Hearing - Juvenile Court Act Revisions, August 20, 1981, Cook County Detention Center, 10:00 a.m. (Call the Center to confirm time and place.) This is the first in a series on SB 605 and SB 1231 (Sangmeister) which embody major changes in the Juvenile Justice System in Illinois. Eileen Subak has taken on the mammoth job of studying the revisions and we appreciate all she has done to keep us updated.

Child Abuse Prevention Conference, Carbondale, September 17 (contact Peg for details)

Conference on Mentally Ill Child, October 1-2, Radisson Hotel, Chicago (contact Peg for details)

#### White House Conference on Children

The Commission on Children is planning a follow-up White House Conference on Children as recommended at the 1980 Conference in November. The Conference comes as a result of the decision by the Reagan Administration to provide funds to each state to host a state-wide conference in lieu of a national conference on children. The 1981 Conference will build on the work of the 1980 Conference by using the recommendations in the 1980 State Report as the basis for the work of the Conference. The theme will be Children's Priorities for the 1980's. The delegates to the 1981 Conference will select and rank their top 16 priorities from among the priorities selected at the four Regional conferences which will be held probably the week of October 2 in Chicago (for the Chicago-Aurora regions), LaSalle-Peru (for the Peoria-Rockford regions), Decatur (for the Springfield-Champaign regions), and Carbondale (for the Marion-East St. Louis regions). If interested in being a delegate contact Donna Simonson at the Commission on Children, 3 West Old State Capitol Plaza, Room 206, Springfield, 62701. The statewide conference will probably be held in early December.

#### Foster Care Project

Gay Gieseke, Mickie Silverstein, and I are in the process of compiling the results of the Illinois Foster Care questions. Hopefully, the final report will be "published" in a month.

Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Committee Meeting, August 25, 1981, 67 East Madison St., Chicago, 10:00 a.m.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS  
67 East Madison St., Chicago 60603

June, 1981

*Dee*

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents  
Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Chairs

FROM: Peg Matthias, State CW/JJ Chair  
215 Terrace Dr., Barrington 60010  
(312) 526-2140

RE: CHILD WELFARE/JUVENILE JUSTICE

PLANNING THE LEAGUE YEAR - 1981-1982

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Last year the focus for the Leagues at the local level was local agencies dealing with children and young people, and how the shrinking dollar might be impacting those agencies. Many of you participated in a survey of your local youth-serving agencies. You may also have become involved in the Juvenile Court Watching Project and/or the Foster Care Review Project. The latter has resulted in the League's strong position in support of Citizen's Review Boards for foster children which at this writing has become embodied in legislation (SB 460). A Time for Action has already been issued concerning the legislation. We will keep you posted. The Juvenile Court Watching Project is also winding down and this will be our major focus during the early part of the new League Year.

#### Juvenile Court Watching Project - Final Stages

You will have the chance to participate in some workshops at Regionals and "local" units concerning the issues we see evolving from the Project.

Dates to keep in mind:

September 9-12, 1981, Downstate Regional Workshops

September 23-26, 1981, Chicago Regional Workshops

November/December, "Local" Units (You may want to involve other county or area Leagues in these).

As executive director of the Project, Jan Otwell will be directing the final stages. Information forthcoming from the Project is now being assembled via computer. We anticipate some special projects and informational pieces to result from the entire project, such as involvement of citizens (most likely many of our loyal Leaguers!) that were part of the Project, and publication of a handbook for court users. You will be receiving more specific information soon. Watch for it! Probably as a final result of the Project some "local" action may result addressing the special needs of the local juvenile court.

#### Reorganization of Children's Services in Illinois

Another major focus this year, specifically after January 1, 1982, will be watching the shift of most of the programs for children in the state to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). If the Governor's Executive Order is not disapproved by the Legislature this spring, the first phase of the reorganization will take effect January 1, 1982 and the second phase by July 1, 1982. Basically the only services for children and youth not to be placed under DCFS, will be programs for the mentally ill child which will continue to be housed under the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (DMHDD), and the alcohol treatment program for youth under DMHDD. If the reorganization is not disapproved, we may consider some of the issues of concern at the regional workshops.

-over-

Who Cares for Kids?, one of the basic communication tools at our disposal will be revamped again this year as a result of a grant from DCFS. And an "in-house" publication which we hope to get to you in the fall will be an Action Guide for local League child welfare/juvenile justice projects. Local Leagues are always encouraged to use state positions at the local level. Keep state (call me at 526-2140) informed, but you do not need to ask permission first as long as your local board feels your membership is informed and prepared to act. Many of you are already doing this and finding that you can accomplish great things on the local level using the state child welfare/juvenile justice position as stated in Where We Stand. In fact, the local level is where action will be necessary if we are to live with budget cuts for many local services to children and families.

Your Files Should Include: (If you can't locate some of these resources, let us know)

Where We Stand (LWVIL, 75¢)

Legislative Directory, (LWVIL, \$1.00)

Legislative Newsletter (LWVIL, \$5.00 per year)

DCFS Regional Report (LWVIL, Oct., 1979)

Legislative Interview Report (1978 memo)

Regional Packet (1977)

Evaluation of Status Offenders Project (October, 1977)

Committee Guides (1975 and 1976)

Recent Memos and Times for Action

Youth Services Directores (if done by your local League)

Juvenile Court Watching Publications:

A Citizen's Guide to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act, (CIS, 50¢)

Handbook of the Juvenile Justice System in Illinois (CIS, \$1.00)

Who Cares for Kids? (CIS, 50¢)

How to Watch a Juvenile Court (Training Manual) (CIS, \$4.50)

Collect any other information pertinent to your files -- newspaper clippings, information from your predecessors, xeroxed copies of pertinent information from the president's files, specific information and/or clippings on local action, etc. And don't forget to let us know on the state level your concerns and needs. The state committee members are all available and more than willing for you to use them as a resource, or feel free to call or write to me anytime! We want to hear from you!

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS  
67 EAST MADISON ST., CHICAGO 60603

March, 1981

TO: Local League & ILO Presidents  
Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice  
Chairs

FROM: Mickie Silverstein,  
State CW/JJ Chair

RE: Child Welfare update

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Day Care Update - by Phoebe Wanger, State Committee member

The biggest concern, as in other areas of child welfare, is the impending funding crisis, including cuts in or elimination of Title XX (federal funds to users of day care with limited incomes). Even at current funding levels, it has been estimated that day care slots are not available for 60 percent of Chicago's poverty level 3-5 year olds. Federal regulations which were to be in effect last fall have been suspended and funding has been prohibited until at least July. At the state level, attempts to raise the rate of reimbursement to providers (even to keep up with inflation) look very dim.

The legislature is considering delicensing day care homes with 3 or fewer children or any number of related children. Drop-in centers may be delicensed. Changes in standards are also being considered for day care centers. These legislative changes in the Child Care Act are being proposed by Representative Pete Peters of Chicago, Senator Prescott Bloom of Peoria, and the Department of Children and Family Services. The bill should have been introduced by the time you receive this.

Betty Willhoite has been the League's observer-liaison to the Day Care Action Council, and Dorothy Scheff will soon go on their board. League activity has been somewhat piecemeal since the loss of Olive Greensfelder's enormous efforts. The Council has recognized her dedication by setting up the Greensfelder Memorial Award for contributions to Children's Issues which will be presented annually to a professional or volunteer.

The Day Care Action Council will present a Forum on Legislative Issues at all levels of government on April 4. (312) 348-7972.

Foster Care

Gay Gieseke, Pam Elsner, Peg Matthias and Bonnie Lincoln, participants in our "out of state" foster care study, were a media event Friday, February 27. They, along with representatives from other groups interested in Foster Care Review Boards, such as the Illinois Action for Foster Children, held a press conference with Rep. Eugenia Chapman, who is introducing legislation in support of citizen Foster Care Review Boards, and appeared on television the same day.

The Illinois part of our information gathering is well underway and we are preparing to discover how foster care needs are currently being met in Illinois through interviews held in the eight Department of Children and Family Services regions with agency and court personnel, advocates and foster parents.

League's Toll-Free Legislative Hotline --- 800-252-8959

Don't forget to use the League's toll-free legislative hotline into our Springfield office. Tell your friends about it. It is open 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays for answers to your questions on legislation.

OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS  
t Madison St., Chicago 60603

February, 1981

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents  
Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Chairs

FROM: Mickie Silverstein, State CW/JJ Chair

RE: Recent Action or A Creative Mess  
is better than Tidy Idleness

Juvenile Court Watching Project is under the able direction of Evelyn Kleber. Her printouts are becoming commonplace; long forms are becoming "data"; questions being developed and trends are being discovered. As an outgrowth of the project because the Illinois State Bar Association has proposed legislation which changes the Juvenile Court Act, the League is sponsoring conferences on minors in need of attention (MINS). Jo Wicklund of our state committee is organizing the conferences which will be:

11 - Chicago  
Opera House, 20 N. Wacker  
Room, 6th Floor  
1:00 p.m.

March 19 - Springfield  
Presbyterian Church  
10:30 - 1:00 p.m.  
(following Legislative Seminar Breakfast)

Elsner heads the League committee to review the proposed issues brought forth by the Bar Association and to make recommendations on behalf of the League. Evelyn, Sue and Meredith Schroer will present a workshop on Juvenile Court for the Child Care Association, April 23.

Foster Care Review Board Project recommendations are ready and Gay Gieseke, tire-director, has included them in this mailing. Gay and Pam will participate in a workshop explaining our part in the project at the Child Care Association Conference, April 24. The Illinois part of the Foster Care Review Board study is currently being coordinated by the state committee.

Regs and Reports:

Child Welfare Act of 1980 or HR 3434 or P.L. 96-272.

Proposed rules for implementation of P.L. 96-272 are contained in the December 31, 1980 issue of the Federal Register. Comments are due March 16, 1981. Hearings have already been held in our area. Copies may be obtained by contacting the Office of Human Development Services, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, Washington, DC 20201. Pam Elsner, Peg Matthias and Millie Juskevics of the CW/JJ committee are soliciting the proposed rules for comment.

HR 3434 - The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 - is the result of legislation which have been underway in Congress to amend the Social Security Act with respect to foster care and adoption since 1977. (HR 3434's predecessor was HR 7200.) In August 1980, Congress approved HR 3434 and President Carter signed it into law making Public Law 96-272.

The Act is designed to prevent unnecessary removal of children from their families and to return those children already caught up in the foster care system by reuniting them with their families or by placing them for adoption when it is in the child's best interest.

Some of the key provisions of the law include:

- \* Federal fiscal incentives will be directed toward services which prevent unnecessary placements, bring about reunification of families, or adoption instead of being directed at costly out of home substitute care.
- \* Federal reimbursement will provide for adoption subsidies which assist with the adoption of foster children with mental, physical or emotional handicaps. Medicaid eligibility is continued after adoption in order to open adoptive options for handicapped children.
- \* It encourages states to implement an inventory of children in their care over six months, a data tracking system, a case review system, and preventive and reunification services programs.
- \* It requires states to provide both foster care and adoption assistance programs and provides federal matching on a permanent basis for both programs.

The Illinois Commission on Children has completed its report on Emotionally Disturbed Children. Sheila Kalish, who served on the Commission's Committee and Peg Matthias are reviewing it for our group. Copies are available by writing to the Illinois Commission on Children, 3 West Old State Capitol Plaza, Room 206, Springfield, Illinois 62701, (217) 782-7833.

Also available from the Commission on Children are the regional reports from the Illinois White House Conference on Children. The state report has not yet become available, but is at the printers.

\*Note, Peg Matthias is the staff person from the Aurora region!!

Shelter Care Standards for the state of Illinois have been published. They are available by writing to The Bureau of Detention Standards and Services, Conkle Hall, 2nd Floor, 1301 Concordia Court, Springfield, Illinois 62702. Also available from the Bureau are the updated copies of the Illinois County Juvenile Detention Standards and the Illinois County Jail Standards (which include a section on juveniles in county jails).

#### Department of Children and Family Services:

Millie Juskevics, recently returned to Illinois from four years in Michigan, has helped the League review the 1981 Plan of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. Comments have been sent to the department. She has also reviewed for comment the proposed rules for Service Delivery for the Department which appeared in the Illinois Register. Other rules and regulations are being reviewed as they appear in the Register.

H.B. 3629 passed the General Assembly as originally intended - without the Senate amendment deleting \$327,000 from the DCFS budget. A thank you for our efforts was received from Director Gregory Coler.

The Adoption Information Center of Illinois has opened. See President's Mailing (not DDPM) for Newsletter.

In addition, the University of Chicago has completed its State of the Child Report, and the Governor's Task Force on Troubled Adolescents has met and completed its recommendations. Hear about these and more at the MINS conferences. See you there.



## VOLUNTEER SERVICES - ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - JUVENILE DIVISION

Included in this mailing is a packet of information prepared by Eileen Subak, for those Leaguers or non Leaguers interested in working directly with juveniles as volunteers in juvenile corrections institutions. These are different than those corrections institutions sent out in January to Criminal Justice chairs. Those were adult facilities...these are for juveniles.

Institutions are in need of a wide variety of services. If your League is in the vicinity of a youth center, you might consider advertising the needs of a particular institution. You may know of individuals or groups that would be willing to volunteer their time and talent, but are not aware of the need. On the other hand, there may be some League members interested in serving themselves. Some of the facilities are quite small and they may not be able to respond to many volunteers, but do have long-range around the clock needs. Volunteers should be aware that there are applications to fill out, background checks and screening formalities as well as rules to be followed. Citizen involvement is encouraged in the American Correctional Association standards and the Juvenile Division is now working toward accreditation under those standards. Leagues are encouraged to contact the facility directly, according to Ms. Runyen. She is available for additional information and can be reached at:

Ms. Muriel M. Runyen, Chief of Volunteer Services  
Illinois Department of Corrections  
1301 Concordia Court  
Springfield, Illinois 62702

## JUVENILE DIVISION FACILITIES:

Illinois Youth Center-Dixon Springs - Located in sparsely populated Pope County in Southern Illinois, this facility desperately needs volunteers to supplement its existing program. Presently, most volunteers serving the facility are church-related. The institution's recreational facilities are extremely limited, and it could benefit from volunteers teaching arts and crafts, music, playing chess and more active games with the boys, etc.

Illinois Youth Center-DuPage - This co-ed facility--the only juvenile center which houses delinquent girls--would like a volunteer to teach sewing to the girls. (It has sewing machines available.) It could also use a choir director, to organize and direct a choral group, and a dramatic coach--preferably one who is "street smart."

Illinois Youth Center-Hanna City - Although this facility is located within easy commuting distance from Peoria, its only volunteers to date are religious-oriented. It would like to augment the academic program by providing volunteer tutors, arts and crafts instructors, a photography instructor, etc. They are suggesting that they would like senior citizen volunteers to visit with the youth, shoot pool, play table games, etc. The institution has a new chapel completely built of volunteer help, and now has adequate space for entertainment and special programs for the first time. They could use a volunteer to direct their citizen involvement activities.

Illinois Youth Center-Joliet - The volunteer activities here are somewhat limited, since the facility is maximum security and deals with the more difficult juvenile offenders. It sees a need for volunteers to visit youth who do not normally receive visits from family members. A current unmet need is for a volunteer tutor to work with a youth confined to the hospital unit for the duration of his stay because of physical limitations. The institution is always seeking volunteer entertainment and particularly welcomes appearances by athletes who can serve as positive role models for the youth.

Illinois Youth Center-Kankakee - The principal volunteer component at this minimum security facility consists of the Foster Grandparents, a Federally-funded program providing senior citizen volunteers who spend half a day with the youth, playing games, hiking, assisting as teacher aides, etc. The greatest need is for younger volunteers who will provide a more active program--competing in team sports, etc. The institution would appreciate volunteer musical or dramatic presentations, etc.

Illinois Youth Center-St. Charles - Largest of the juvenile institutions, St. Charles has a well-organized, well-rounded volunteer program ranging from horticulture to horseback riding. They presently are trying to establish an Explorer Post and need outside advisors to assist. They have a limited Bible study program taught by volunteers, and would like to expand it to all cottages. They could use a guitar instructor or any kind of musical consultant. They have student tutors through the academic year, but could use more.

Illinois Youth Center-Valley View - Another of the larger facilities, Valley View also has a well-structured volunteer program. They would like more volunteer tutors, would like volunteer instructors in piano and guitar, and would like someone to organize and direct an institution choir.

JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL CENTERS:

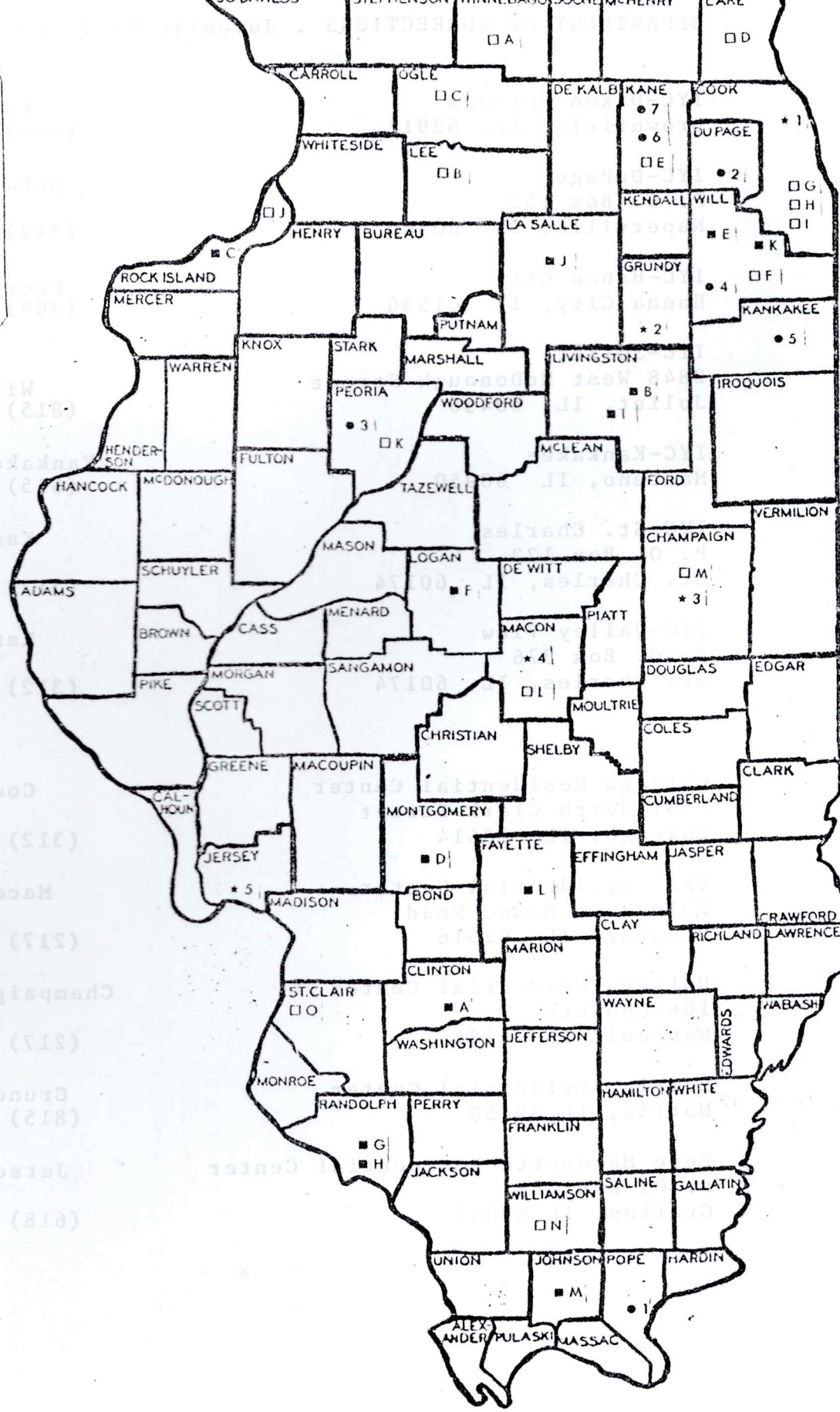
Chicago (2551 North Clark Street), Huling (Rantoul), Morris, Pere Marquette, and VAST (Decatur). These small community-based facilities have smaller staffs than the youth centers, smaller budgets, and hence, more limited program resources. Volunteers are essential to supply many of the programs and services which are routinely offered in the larger facilities: Religious counseling, recreation, etc. Of the five, Morris probably has the best volunteer program, but is seeking to expand it through development of a program utilizing senior citizens. They are looking for a volunteer to help them coordinate such a program through existing retirees' organizations.

- COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS**
- A = Centralia
  - B = Dwight
  - C = East Moline
  - D = Hillsboro
  - E = Joliet
  - F = Logan
  - G = Menard
  - H = Menard Psychiatric
  - I = Pontiac
  - J = Sheridan
  - K = Stateville
  - L = Vandalia
  - M = Vienna

- COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS**
- A = Rockford
  - B = Dixon
  - C = Oregon
  - D = Waukegan
  - E = Aurora
  - F = Joliet
  - G = Chicago
  - H = Chicago
  - I = Chicago
  - J = River Bend
  - K = Peoria
  - L = Decatur
  - M = Urbana
  - N = Carbondale
  - O = East St. Louis

- ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTERS**
- 1 = Dixon Springs
  - 2 = DuPage
  - 3 = Hanna City
  - 4 = Joliet
  - 5 = Kankakee
  - 6 = St. Charles
  - 7 = Valley View

- RESIDENTIAL CENTERS**
- 1 = Chicago
  - 2 = Morris
  - 3 = Huling (Rantoul)
  - 4 = VAST (Decatur)
  - 5 = Pere Marquette



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS . Juvenile Division

IYC-Dixon Springs Brownfield, IL 62911	Pope County (618) 949-3311
IYC-DuPage P. O. Box 152 Naperville, IL 60540	DuPage County (312) 355-6231
IYC-Hanna City Hanna City, IL 61536	Peoria County (309) 565-4279
IYC-Joliet 2848 West McDonough Street Joliet, IL 60436	Will County (815) 725-1206
IYC-Kankakee Manteno, IL 60950	Kankakee County (815) 476-6680
IYC-St. Charles P. O. Box 122 St. Charles, IL 60174	Kane County (312) 584-0506
IYC-Valley View P. O. Box 376 St. Charles, IL 60174	Kane County (312) 695-6080
Chicago Residential Center 2551 North Clark Street Chicago, IL 60614	Cook County (312) 549-3014
VAST Residential Center 2310 East Mound Road Decatur, IL 62516	Macon County (217) 877-0151
Huling Residential Center 106 Chanute Rantoul, IL 61866	Champaign County (217) 893-8015
Morris Residential Center Morris, IL 60450	Grundy County (815) 942-0523
Pere Marquette Residential Center P. O. Box 248 Grafton, IL 62037	Jersey County (618) 786-3396

ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTERS

A - Carlinville  
B - Dwight  
C - East Moline  
D - Havana  
E - Joliet  
F - Joplin  
G - Mazon  
H - Mendota  
I - Pontiac  
J - Springfield  
K - St. Louis  
L - Vanalstyne  
M - Vandalia

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS

A - Rockford  
B - Dixon  
C - Oregon  
D - Watsega  
E - Adam  
F - Joliet  
G - Chicago  
H - Chicago  
I - Chicago  
J - Peoria  
K - Peoria  
L - Peoria  
M - Peoria  
N - Peoria  
O - Peoria

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTERS

1 - Dixon Springs  
2 - Dwight  
3 - Havana  
4 - Joliet  
5 - Joplin  
6 - Mazon  
7 - Mendota  
8 - Peoria  
9 - Peoria

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS  
67 East Madison St., Chicago 60603

February, 1981

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents  
Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Chairs

FROM: Gay Gieseke, Project Director  
Foster Care Review Boards Grant

RE: Citizen Foster Care Review Boards  
Project

The League of Women Voters of Illinois and the Jane Addams Center for Social Policy and Research, University of Illinois have just submitted a report to Gregory Coler, Director of Children and Family Services on our study of citizen review boards for foster care. The purpose of this study was to conduct research into the benefits and feasibility of the implementation of these boards as external case review mechanisms in Illinois. We focused upon the experiences of four states which already have citizen review board systems: Arizona, South Carolina, New Jersey and Maryland. Two League members spent a week in each state interviewing people with knowledge of the system operating in that state. We focused on the organization, administration and operation of these boards in order to learn as much as we could from their experiences. The study attempts to identify the key variables that need to be considered in a review system and which are key for effective functioning.

WHAT ARE CITIZEN REVIEW BOARDS? These local boards are made up of five volunteer citizens who meet on a regular basis for the purpose of reviewing the individual cases of children in foster care. The reviews may be in the form of discussing written information submitted to the board or in the form of a full review which includes hearing everyone involved in a case who wishes to attend. The review process is informal and advisory recommendations are made to the agency responsible for the child's foster care and/or the juvenile court judge who will review the case. Integral to the concept is the process of involving citizens with knowledge and interest in child welfare services on a local level in an external review which looks at whether the child has a permanent written plan, what that plan is, and is progress being made towards reaching the goal of permanent placement.

In addition to local review boards, there is a state review board that is responsible for overseeing the system and making annual reports to the legislature, governor and court on the foster care system and areas of concern with the goal of improving foster care statutes, policies and procedures.

WHY DO WE NEED CITIZEN REVIEW BOARDS? Our experience in this study has shown that this system has important advantages for the child in foster care. The most important goal for any child in foster care is obtaining a permanent home where they can resume their growing up with the sense of having a permanent family. If the child cannot be returned to their natural family or adopted, a permanent foster home is the next goal. We have found citizen review boards to be an important force working to see that children actually receive a permanent plan as soon as possible after entering foster care. The review boards insure that caseworkers prepare a written plan and this plan is subject to periodic review. The caseworker's knowledge that they will have to prepare the case for external review insures that attention will be focused on the needs of this child.

By serving on a review board and actively participating in the review of cases in foster care, a group of informed citizens are created that are intimately aware of the problems (e.g., lack of resources) facing the state child welfare system and child welfare issues in general. These informed citizens may advocate on behalf of the agency with the

legislature. During the review process, review board members are able to aid the case-worker in discovering possible approaches that may provide beneficial progress for the child.

Training associated with the implementation of review procedures can be an important influence in changing caseworkers' attitudes toward permanent planning. Such training should include: permanent planning resources, limitations on departmental resources, criteria for appropriate removal of parent contracts, and pre-planning procedures for adoption.

A full review provides interested parties who are concerned about the child a place to be heard and to feel that they have input into case planning. This appears especially valuable for the foster parent. Some caseworkers reported that they feel supported by review board members when they are recognized for a job well done.

The review process may tend to keep some children from entering the foster care system, with improved efforts on services in the home, since every caseworker knows that bringing a child into service will necessitate preparing a case for review and presenting the case plan to the board.

In addition to whatever may take place as a result of an actual hearing, interested party reviews serve an important case planning function. By bringing all interested parties together new plans are frequently developed and participants leave the meeting with a renewed sense of what needs to be accomplished with a case.

The existence of review boards help raise important issues for discussion throughout the state around very difficult questions. Such issues include termination of parent rights, custody, and the need for foster home placements for older children, including preparation for independent living.

The study also focuses upon areas where experience in these states indicate potential concerns in setting up a review board system. The study articulates these components and gives us the opportunity to learn from their systems and how we might improve the implementation process. Factors such as under whose auspices the review boards are placed, staffing, funding, review procedures, minimizing additional paperwork, confidentiality, and the interfacing with the state agency and the juvenile court are discussed in detail.

The attached page gives the recommendations contained in the report and approved by the state League board at its January meeting. It is anticipated that legislation will be introduced in the present legislative session to implement citizen review. This study will be valuable in giving background material, indicating the results of the various possibilities in establishing a review system, and focusing discussion on how such a system can benefit children in foster care.

## IX Recommendations\*

The recommendations which follow are made with the following major findings as a base:

\* In all states and across all respondents groups (with the exception of some caseworkers), individuals in a position to know about citizens review procedures are overwhelmingly positive about the process of review and the effects of such systems.

\* Based upon limited data, the costs of review procedures, in the opinions of people in each state, do not appear to be excessive.

\* It appears that the number of children in Illinois in foster care do not exceed the number which feasibly can be reviewed. In addition, the manipulation of variables (e.g., time between reviews or the types of children to be reviewed) make it possible to make the review process manageable.

The project staff make the following recommendations to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services:

1. The Department should work cooperatively for the creation of citizen review boards.

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\* It is important to note that these recommendations are made solely upon the data generated from this study of the desirability or feasibility of creating a review board system in Illinois.



The Department's involvement and cooperation in the development of legislation creating such reviews is most important. Such involvement is vital in insuring that agency and caseworker needs are reflected in any legislation. It is important that the agency be involved in planning and implementing the review process, particularly in the areas of required forms and the role of policies and procedures relating to the interface between review boards and the agency.

2. The citizens review board should be centrally administered.

This is important for the development of standardized state-wide procedures and for the development of clearly identifiable lines of accountability.

3. The citizens review board system should be advisory to the Juvenile Court and under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

To the extent that the courts have a well-defined and final authority for children in foster care, review boards integrated into this process appear to have greater impact.

4. In order to insure the effective functioning of citizens review, the following components are essential:

- a) Review of children in private as well as public placements for whom the state assumes fiscal responsibility;
- b) The concept of priority reviews of certain types of cases should be considered;
- c) Maximum utilization of interested party attendance at reviews should be stressed;
- d) Utilization of a combination of full reviews and paper reviews are recommended to increase the manageability of the review task; and
- e) Training of agency supervisors and caseworkers and review board members is critical both in initial implementation efforts and on an on-going basis.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS  
67 East Madison St., Chicago 60603

October, 1980

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents  
Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Chairs

FROM: Mickie Silverstein, State Child  
Welfare/Juvenile Justice Chair

RE: Permanency Planning in DCFS

At a training session for League participants of the foster care review board grant with the Department of Children and Family Services and the University of Illinois, Tony Veronico and John O'Donnell of the Department explained permanency planning in Illinois so that we could better understand Illinois' system before visiting other states. We would like to share their comments with you.

Permanency Planning according to Mr. Veronico is within the Policy and Plans division of the Department. There are now 7 people in Springfield in two units: 1) in home and protective services, and 2) adoption and substitute care. He noted that a training director has been hired for the state.

There has been a change in the direction of the office of guardianship. There are, as there have been, 14 assistant guardians in the state. However, there is discussion related to who will be the legal guardian in the future.

A case review program for the state is being developed with a 12 day training program. The goal is 15-20 case reviews per week by March, 1981.

John O'Donnell explained that there are 4 ways for children to come into the Department. Through the courts the Department may get legal custody temporary custody for when a child may need protection from his family. Voluntary surrender on the part of the parents is another way. The law allows parents to surrender to an individual, private agency or the Department. There is a combination which would be voluntary surrender through the court. A fourth is voluntary placement agreements where parents agree that for a short time period the parent is in need of respite and the child will be dependent or neglected. A classic example of this is a parent going through a medical problem who must be in a hospital for a short period of time. Mr. O'Donnell maintains that past history indicates that if the Department is not highly selective, sometimes these cases should go to court instead of just drifting along. Because of this, voluntary placement agreements are rarely used.

Accordingly, Mr. O'Donnell said there is a theoretical and practical role of the court. In 102 counties with 21 circuits the court is a forum where allegations are heard. It is used when removal from home is necessary to insure the safety of the child. There is a presiding judge, a guardian ad litem (who represents the child) and a public defender or private attorney. Rules of evidence are respected. The court can send the child home or decide to have hearings in the future. The court also acts as a monitoring agency. The Juvenile Court Act asks the agency to give reports on a periodic basis. It mandates that an annual court report be made on a case. Every two years a supplemental petition (reaffirmation of guardianship) is filed.

Court services vary across the state. Downstate there are courts with rotating circuits which means that the juvenile judge changes from time to time. Cook County is different. A guardian ad litem is easy to find (a core of lawyers is available) and there is greater stability in the State's Attorney's office with people remaining

in their jobs longer. The role of the court in placement has traditionally been to order placement but to leave it up to the agency as to the discretion of kind and place. The court is involved usually only in sending kids home. A current problem is that in some cases the courts have taken responsibility and ordered placement in a particular home or specific agency. There is danger that the agency will not be able or not want to take the child. The Department wants to continue to receive the right to determine specific placement.

The philosophy of the Department basically is to keep the family together. The emphasis is on prevention and removal should only occur in two circumstances: when there is clear danger to the child; and when parents refuse to keep the child at home. Toward this end there are in-home services, homemaker services and advocate programs (people hired by the Department to take kids for physicals, etc., and to assist parents with finding their way through Public Aid). Biological parents are seen as the best place for a child.

If a child is under legal guardianship of the Department, parents still retain residual rights of visitation, determining religion and name. Payment is not defined by law. After adoption all residual rights are over. A new thought is open adoption. This means biological parents would be able to see the child once in a while.

Foster parents provide basic care such as food, education and clothing. They have the right to be notified of court hearings involving the child and can appear in court.

The idea of a permanent plan is to have a written plan for a child. The permanent plan can change as people change, but it is important to move toward permanent placement. The following information according to Mr. Veronico comes from a booklet called Permanent Planning Guide, Martha Jones. Cost is \$3.50. Address: Millersville State College, Millersville, Pennsylvania.

There is first an assessment of the problem which follows this check list: 1) parental absence, child absence; 2) conditions (qualities); 3) conduct (detrimental behavior). Once the problem is defined, services that are available are investigated. These may be day care, respite care or a look at the extended family. It is best to keep the child with a family member and is the least disruptive of the alternatives. The child may stay with neighbors for a short time, have a homemaker, etc. If separation is indicated, considerations are what type of placement or plan, reasons, age, readiness for placement and the preparation of the child and family for the separation.

Types of permanent plans are:

1. Family preservation
2. Relative placement
3. Adoption
4. Independent living - job training - education
5. Long term foster care (usually an older child who has already been in placement for several years with the same family)

With adoption comes the issues of money. There are subsidies for children who are eligible, that is if they have a physical handicap and/or have been in placement a long time. The model adoption act and HR 3434 indicate that if there is a means test (financial investigation of the adoptive family) there will be no federal reimbursement.

Case review is an ongoing process within the Department. There is a form 497 which is reviewed every six months between caseworker and supervisor (hopefully). All kids in substitute care are subject to review. Currently, Mr. Veronico is setting up new review systems beginning with those in placement 3 months to one year. He will then be looking at those in placement 12 years of age or less and finally 12 years and older. He has been instructed by the Bureau of the Budget to review cases of children between 18-20 years of age. He is therefore also evaluating the appropriateness of placements for older adolescents.

Mention was made of the EDP, the computer tracking and monitoring system. There is inaccurate data on the computer.

The issue of state uniformity is being dealt with because as of July 1, 1980 rules (policies) are to be written down. There are now 61 new rules and procedures which will need to be followed up through management. This is a result of the Administrative Procedures Act.

Also for the first time the Department is developing training manuals. Two new training centers will be set up - one in Springfield and one in Chicago. These will provide the basics for incoming workers as well as more advanced programs.

Mr. Veronico states that there are serious adoption staffing shortages in several regions where there are identifiable adoption units. There are also legal problems with trying to obtain termination of parental rights. They have decided to hire attorneys to talk to the attorneys in court. There are state adoption supervisors and the adoption listing service is used, but there is no mechanism for interregional cooperation. Mr. Veronico is disappointed at the lack of media involvement in assisting the Department in adoption.

John Conti, professor at the University of Illinois, is developing questionnaires in order that we may evaluate the citizen foster care review board system in the four states that we will visit this fall. He is developing a set of questions for several different agency levels. Interview will be, DCFS counterparts, state review boards, local review boards, juvenile court personnel, League counterparts, child advocates, private agencies, and legislators.

We will continue to keep you informed as the process of evaluation continues.

August, 1980

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents  
Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Chairs

FROM: Mickie Silverstein, State CW/JJ Chair

RE: SUGGESTED QUESTIONNAIRE ON COMMUNITY  
YOUTH SERVICES

Youth services has been a continuing interest of the League of Women Voters of Illinois for decades. The suggested project in these pages is designed to take anywhere from eight hours to eight months of a Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice person's time --- it's up to you and your League.

Those of you who have delved into your community youth services at great length in the past may have a great curiosity about the financial ability of those services and what might happen if certain funding sources are eliminated or reduced. If so, you might want to use your committee, or develop a committee, to seek the answers to the questions proposed by the state child welfare/juvenile justice committee.

If your League has not participated actively in the past, this is a good way to get started and take a hard look at the financial picture of youth services in your community and learn about them at the same time.

#### How to Participate in the Survey

The state committee has identified 16 categories of youth services available in local communities. Obviously some communities have more than others. To help you gather information from those in your community, the following forms are in this packet:

- A listing of the 16 categories of youth services which are available in local communities.
- A suggested form for collecting data. This is for your use, and will help in the interviews that you do, either in person or by phone.
- A summary of community youth resources available in local communities. This should be filled out by your local League, if you decide to participate in the survey, and returned to the state office by January 31, 1981. You should keep a carbon in your League files.
- A sample of the form being used for collecting information by the Illinois Juvenile Court Watching Project. This is for your information only, so that you can tie in with that effort if your League is participating in the Juvenile Court Watching Project.

#### Cooperation with the Illinois Juvenile Court Watching Project

If your League is participating in the Illinois Juvenile Court Watching Project, the area coordinator of the Project will be collecting some data on a form, a copy of which is attached. It is for your information only. Do not use. The information collected on that form will be shared with you, so you will not need to duplicate. (Leagues in Cook: the Cook County Coordinator, Nettie Schmuckal is collecting data on the court watching form.)

The list of area coordinators currently involved in the Project, as well as a list of the counties where monitoring is expected to begin in the fall, is on the back of the Juvenile Court Watching Form.

If you have any questions about this Project, contact the Project Director, Evelyn Kleber, in the Illinois Juvenile Court Watching Project, 67 E. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, 312-236-0315.

Background Material You Will Need

See Planning the League Year 1980-81 for the Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Memo, which explains where this Project fits in for the year. That memo gives a listing of back material you should have in your files. You should also have the material that was sent to CW/JJ Chairs in the May 1980 President's Mailing.

Workshops

Planning the League Year memo lists two workshops, one upstate and one downstate. The dates on these have been changed and now are scheduled for:

Monday, November 24, state League office, Chicago

Tuesday, December 2, Springfield office

More information will follow as the time gets closer. Circle the dates on your calendar.

Good luck. Call me at 312-433-5680, or drop me a note at 80 Laurel, Highland Park, Ill. 60035, if you need any help. Or call on any member of the state child welfare/juvenile justice committee, whose names are listed on the Planning the League Year memo. We'll look forward to sharing information both through the President's Mailing and the workshops.

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LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS  
67 East Madison St., Chicago 60603

June, 1980

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents  
Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Chairs

FROM: Mickie Silverstein, State CW/JJ Chair  
80 Laurel, Highland Park 60035  
312-433-5680

RE: CHILD WELFARE/JUVENILE JUSTICE

PLANNING THE LEAGUE YEAR - 1980 - 1981

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The shrinking economy, the daily elimination of vital programs for young people, the continuing concern for children amidst changing life styles, new concerns highlighted by the introduction of PL 94-142 (mainstreaming handicapped) and its impact on services, has led the CW/JJ committee to think seriously of how we can help local Leagues assess the profile of children's services in individual communities. With cutbacks in federal funding and possible elimination of general revenue sharing funds, more than ever services to children must be maintained by local communities.

Focus This Year on Services at the Local Level. This year we will focus on assessment of services at the local level. We will ask such questions in the communities as: who is providing services in the areas of youth employment, outreach for adolescents, day care, after school care, mental health, special education, crisis intervention, shelter care, foster care, unwed parents and recreation; what are the sources of funding; is there a coalition of interagency groups; do agencies and schools, etc., have a reciprocal relationship; do they share in-kind facilities, staff, programming, etc.; what services in your community are most vulnerable; what kids will be most affected by cutbacks in services; who in your community might feel the responsibility for future planning?

We will provide CW/JJ chairs with information on how to do this in the form of a profile sheet in the September mailing, so our statewide picture will be uniform in the kind of information we seek. We will then provide informational workshops both upstate and downstate in November for child welfare chairs and any other interested Leaguers.

Dates are: Thursday, November 6, state office, Chicago  
Wednesday, November 12, place to be announced, Springfield.

You should try to plan some means of getting the information that you gather to your local League in the spring. You could do this at a unit meeting, should your League have time to schedule it in. (With state consensus meetings and your own local program, it looks like a tight fit this year and you will have to work around those dates.) You may wish to have a community meeting at which you present information, you may wish to use your bulletin, do a small informational publication or an article for your local newspaper, involve your senator and representatives --- any number of means of getting the information out. The focus should be on the existing or foreseeable problems based on your investigations, and how to plan ahead for the best possible use of the shrinking dollar.

Use State Positions Locally. If you are a new CW/JJ chair, get the files from your predecessor. Find a copy of Where We Stand. Read and understand the CW/JJ position. It was thoroughly studied and updated in 1977 as part of our ongoing concern in this area. Local Leagues are always encouraged to use state positions at the local level. Keep state informed, but you do not need to ask permission first as long as your local board feels your membership is informed and prepared to act. Many of you are already doing this and have discovered that you can accomplish great things locally using state child welfare/juvenile justice positions.

The state committee, enthusiastic and knee-deep in their present advocacy roles, are available and anxious for you to draw on them as a resource. Call the committee member closest to you geographically, or call or write to me anytime. We will continue to send the kind of information that you receive in the May 1980 memo.

Juvenile Court Watching Project. You may wish to use the materials, such as the slide show and publications, available from the Juvenile Court Watching Project. The slide show was developed especially to inform local communities about the how the court works, and is a super program for a local meeting of the League or any other organization in your community. It comes in its own carrying case, has an audio tape, and is very simple to set up and use with the push of two or three buttons. It lasts less than 15 minutes. Contact Evelyn Kleber, Project Director, at the state office to reserve the slide show. You may want to have a discussion following the presentation of the show, and in that case might want to have some of the Juvenile Court Watching publications available. (See list at the end of this memo.) One of the basic tools is the new publication Who Cares for Kids?

The Court Watching Project is now supplying monitors in 11 counties, with a League member as a coordinator of each one. We plan to monitor in an additional 15 counties in the fall, and have contacted most Leagues in those designated areas. If you are interested in monitoring or want more information about getting involved, contact Evelyn Kleber or me.

And a Word About Day Care. Recently at a DCFS budget briefing, Leaguers asked about the day care line item in the budget. Several of us heard the advice: if the day care people want to effect change, they had better get their act together on the issue. If we want to protect the local services we have for young people, someone has to take the lead. It would be a great mistake to leave all the services out there uncoordinated, uncooperative, and fighting for what is left of the shrinking dollar!

#### What You Should Have in Your Files:

Where We Stand (LWVIL, 75¢)

Legislative Directory (LWVIL, 95¢)

DCFS Regional Report (LWVIL, Oct., 1979)

Legislative Interview Report (1978 memo)

Regional Packet (1977)

Evaluation of Status Offenders Project (October, 1977)

Committee Guides (1975 and 1976)

Recent memos and Times for Action

#### Juvenile Justice Court Watching Publications:

A Citizen's Guide to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act (CIS, 50¢)

Handbook of the Juvenile Justice System in Illinois (CIS, \$1.00)

Who Cares for Kids? (CIS, 50¢)

How to Watch a Juvenile Court (training manual) (CIS, \$4.50)

Flyers about the court watching project -- limited quantities free.



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67 East Madison St., Chicago 60603

Program File

May, 1980

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Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Chairs

FROM: Mickie Silverstein, State CW/JJ Chair

RE: Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice

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Emotionally Disturbed Children

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*Program File*

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Day Care

The Day Care Action Council has issued an Emergency Alert stating that the Department of Children and Family Services has increased parent fees drastically! The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services in conjunction with the Illinois Department of Public Aid has recently published in their Comprehensive Services Plan a revised Title XX parent fee schedule for day care for the 1980-81 year. These new fees reflect increases of alarming proportions. The fees have increased from 52% to more than 275%. For example:

- \* a family of 2 earning \$6000 will face an increase of 275%.
- \* a family of 5 making \$18,400 now pays \$48.00 a month. Their fee will go up to \$128.00.
- \* in almost all cases, Title XX parents will face a minimum fee increase of 100%!

In these days of spiraling inflation, as parents receiving Title XX services struggle to pay basic food, shelter and clothing bills for their families, increased fees become impossible. We are contacting the Department of Public Aid, 316 S. Second St., Springfield 62763 to request an open hearing on the fee schedule.

Emotionally Disturbed Children

The Illinois Commission on Children's Committee on Emotionally Disturbed Children is culminating its activities after more than a year and a half. The committee is currently working on a report and recommendations for legislative activity in the fall to improve services to this population. Concurrently, another group, the Commission on Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Committee on Emotionally Disturbed Children has also been working on a series of recommendations. Sheila and Peg are working actively with these two groups as liasons with an eye toward future cooperation in mutual areas of concern based on our Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice position.

We have just begun to take positions on the multitude of bills coming through the legislature. Will keep you posted.

Please remember to let us know if you are planning to take action on local issues based on the State Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice position. That is what it is there for!!

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS  
67 East Madison St., Chicago 60603

312 - 236-0315

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents  
Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice  
Chairpersons

FROM: Mickie Silverstein, State Child  
Welfare/Juvenile Justice Chairperson  
80 Laurel, Highland Park 60035  
312 - 433-5680

RE: CHILD WELFARE/JUVENILE JUSTICE

PLANNING THE LEAGUE YEAR - 1978 - 1979

*Dee Meyerson*

WHAT WE DID THIS PAST YEAR

For 1977-78, the state League board selected Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice as one of the action biennium priority items. A new consensus had just been reached and it was a natural for action. We scheduled REGIONALS, UNITS, LEGISLATIVE VISITS and a DIRECTORY OF YOUTH SERVICES for each League. In addition, we continued to attend and participate in conferences and stayed involved with boards and commissions such as the ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON CHILDREN, ILLINOIS 2000, THE PLANNING CONSORTIUM, THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL and DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS JUVENILE ADVISORY BOARD. The MENTAL HEALTH visits summary was completed and a workshop held.

The child welfare committee kept active in the legislative process. We lobbied in favor of funding for a statewide program for status offenders and 2% transferability along grant lines for DCFS. We opposed legislation to send young people to adult court for certain offenses.

It was a job well done. It's time to catch our breath, get the files in order and plan for 1978-79!

WHAT YOU SHOULD HAVE IN YOUR FILES:

1. LWVILL STUDY GUIDES (green for 1975 and red for 1976) Should be in your files.  
No more available.
2. WHERE WE STAND (with CW/JJ consensus included) LWVILL #77-9, 75¢.

The following were sent to you during the past year.

- ✓ 1. PLANNING THE LEAGUE YEAR MEMO 1977 (blue)
2. ACTION BIENNIUM PLAN (goldenrod)
3. REGIONAL PACKET (for original information on ISOS, Title XX and mental health)
4. LEGISLATIVE VISIT PACKET 1977 (includes pertinent questions, names of neighboring CW/JJ chairpersons), and background on current issues.
5. LEGISLATIVE VISIT REPORT 1978
6. MEMOS and copies of TESTIMONY given by state and local League.
7. Publications sent to CW/JJ chairpersons last year:  
Youth and Society...Rights and Responsibilities (black and white)  
PL Act 94-142 (yellow)

As you will note CW/JJ does not appear on the State Calendar for 1978-79. This means we are not suggesting regionals, units or reports at the state level. This second year of our CW/JJ action biennium has been planned to vary greatly from League to League according to your preferences.

Our overall state plan for this coming year includes a one-sheet publication on Detention; continued legislative lobbying; a look at juvenile standards; visits to the new DCFS regional offices and completion of the youth services directory project state-wide. The committee will continue to serve on boards, committees and commissions involving the needs of children statewide and hope that you will take the opportunity to do so locally. We will continue to serve as a resource and help in any way we can. Just call anytime.

We now have 25 completed directories. They are:

Barrington Area	Kewanee
Charleston	LaGrange-Western Springs Area
Deerfield Area	LaSalle-Peru
Des Plaines	Lake Bluff
Downers Grove-Woodridge	Lake Forest
Edwardsville Area	Lincoln
Glen Ellyn	McHenry County
Hazel Crest	Northbrook
Highland Park	Oak Park
Hinsdale-Clarendon Hills	Princeton
Oak Brook	Rockford Area
Kankakee	Springfield Area
Kewanee	Wheaton

It is never too late to begin. We will continue to provide any assistance necessary to help you complete this project which has been very well received by every community that has done it, and has made many friends for the League!

We know from your bulletins that many of you are doing local studies. Remember, even if you did not adopt a local study item, action on the local level on a state position is encouraged. This may take the form of a study committee or implementation of a need discovered which fits the state position. No local study item is necessary for testifying and lobbying at the local level, based on a state position. Local board approval and the courtesy of letting us know is all that is required.



Let us hear from you!