

CONDUCTING A COUNTY JAIL SURVEY

A COMMITTEE GUIDE

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

SEPTEMBER, 1983

HOW TO CONDUCT A COUNTY JAIL SURVEY

Implementing alternatives to incarceration is a top priority for the League of Women Voters of Illinois this year. Action will be at both the state and local level. At the state level, the League will be working to secure passage of legislation which will provide for state subsidies to counties to improve probation and to develop other community-based alternatives. At the local level, Leagues will be working to educate their communities regarding alternatives. Whether state funding is available or not, local Leagues can provide the impetus for counties to begin to explore the development of alternatives.

In order to provide effective leadership, Leagues will need to be familiar with the way the criminal justice system operates in their counties. An important component of the system is the county jail. It is hoped that the county jail survey will provide the tool by which Leagues will gain this familiarity. The purpose of the survey is threefold: 1) to enable Leagues to learn how their jails are operated, what kinds of facilities they have, and what programs are offered; 2) to discover what kinds of offenders are in jail in order to determine the target populations for alternatives; and 3) to provide the state League with an overview of county jails.

The questionnaire itself is the guide to the county jail. It tells what to look for and what questions to ask. However, a little preparation will help to make your visit go more smoothly. It is suggested that the following steps be taken before the visit:

1. If there is more than one League in your county, consult the September Criminal Justice Memo to find out what other Leagues should be involved. If your League is the only one in the county, you're ready to proceed.
2. Recruit a jail survey team. If the jail detains juveniles, include someone who is interested in Juvenile Justice. Depending upon the size of the facility, the team should consist of 3-5 people.
3. Obtain a copy of the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) inspection report of the county jail to be visited. It can be obtained from the county clerk or from IDOC, Detention Standards and Services Section, 1301 Concordia Court, Springfield, IL 62702. You may wish to obtain a copy of Illinois County Jail Standards from the same address.

The IDOC has statutory authority to establish minimum standards for the operation and physical condition of jails and for the health and safety of inmates. It is mandated to inspect each jail annually and to make the results available for public inspection. If any facility does not comply with the established standards within six months of notification, the Director of IDOC may petition the appropriate court for an order requiring such compliance. Included in this guide is a summary of County Jail Inspection Report Data. (See pages 4 and 5).

The Detention Standards and Services Section of the IDOC consists of a chief and five consultants each assigned to one of five regions. In the 1982 annual report, "Jail and Detention Statistics and Information," the Section reported:

- 985 noncompliances with Illinois County Jail Standards and 356 recommendations from the IDOC for the improvement of county jail operations in 98 jails. Four counties have no jail operation. Two counties provide work release housing geographically separate from the jail complex.
- During Fiscal Year 1982 staff conducted a total of 401 inspections, 66 special investigations, 112 unusual occurrence investigations, 1,332 consultation and assistance visits, 1,339 telephone consultations, and 30 on-site training workshop sessions for jail officers.
- Six-month notices were sent to three county jails. The Attorney General was requested to file petitions in the appropriate court to require one county jail and one municipal jail to comply with standards.

The Department of Children and Family Services has statutory responsibility for monitoring compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, for separation of juveniles and adults in municipal and county jails and the removal of juveniles from these facilities.

4. Meet with the survey team to discuss the state report and to become familiar with the survey questionnaire. The questions indicate the important issues to keep in mind when visiting the jail. There are two kinds of questions. Questions marked with an *asterisk are meant to be answered by the survey team based upon its own firsthand observations. The other questions are meant to be answered directly by jail personnel and/or residents. The degree to which either personnel or residents are willing to answer questions will depend to a great extent upon the team's ability to set them at their ease. It is important to ask the questions in a non-threatening manner so as not to put people on their guard. Remember that the people you meet, whether correctional officers or residents, carry their own perspectives of institutional life. In order to get an overview of the institution, try to talk to as many different people as possible.

You may wish to assign particular aspects of the survey to individual team members. All team members should have a copy of the survey and should take notes of the visit.

5. Contact the sheriff and explain that the LWVIL is conducting a statewide survey of county jails as a part of its interest in community corrections and its commitment to alternatives to incarceration. The Illinois Sheriff's Association has agreed to send a letter to its members asking for their cooperation. You may need to reassure the sheriff that this is part of a state project and that it is not directed at him (her??) personally. Ask to visit the jail and to meet with the jail administrator at the end of the visit. Indicate that you would like to eat lunch with the residents, if possible, and that you wish to be able to talk to correctional officers, staff, and residents. Be prepared to spend the whole day--or two half days. Ask for a copy of the jail's budget and annual report. BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF THE SURVEY, DO NOT OFFER TO SEND COPIES OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE JAIL BEFORE YOUR VISIT.

After your visit, be sure to thank the administrator and/or staff and to assure them that you will send them a copy of the statewide summary when it has been compiled. Complete the questionnaire and return it to the state office by December 15, 1983. The summary should be available in March, 1984.

SUMMARY 1982 COUNTY JAIL
INSPECTION REPORT DATA

Noncompliances
with Illinois
County Jail
Standards

Noncompliances
with Illinois
County Jail
Standards

County Jails Average Daily Population 5 or less	Administration	Building and Equipment	IDOC Recommendations	Jail does not provide
J Bond	3	0	2	W
Calhoun	7	9	4	
Cass	31	20	7	R
Clark	23	16	4	L
Clay	2	0	1	
J Crawford	2	6	5	
J Cumberland	5	7	6	W
J Edgar	3	3	0	
Ford	0	5	2	W R
Gallatin	9	8	5	W R L
J Hamilton	1	0	2	
J Hancock	6	3	8	W R
Hardin	1	1	1	W
J Henderson	2	3	3	R
J Jasper	1	6	1	W
J Jersey	25	21	11	C D L RL R
* Jo Daviess	0	0	2	
J Lawrence	21	2	5	W
Marshall	0	5	4	
Mason	5	11	5	
J Menard	5	17	14	
J Monroe	13	10	6	W R
Moultrie	5	9	3	R
Pope	0	2	1	W
Putnam	0	10	5	R
J Schuyler	7	10	4	
J Shelby	5	10	4	
Stark	0	8	3	
Union	2	0	0	W
Washington	5	1	0	L

County Jails Average Daily Population 6-25	Administration	Building and Equipment	IDOC Recommendations	Jail does not provide
J Alexander	5	6	2	W L
Boone	0	0	0	W
* J Bureau	0	0	1	
J Carroll	0	0	0	
J Christian	0	0	0	
J Clinton	8	5	6	
* J Coles	6	0	3	
* J DeKalb	0	0	0	
J DeWitt	3	12	3	W R
Douglas	1	7	4	
J Effingham	0	7	1	W
J Fayette	5	2	1	W R
Franklin	4	4	0	L
Fulton	6	13	2	R
J Greene	17	9	8	L
J Grundy	0	0	1	W
J Iroquois	0	2	5	W
* J Jackson	8	9	7	L
Jefferson	3	8	1	W
Kendall	0	8	1	W R
J Lee	0	0	0	
J Livingston	0	6	2	
* J Logan	1	1	1	
J Macoupin	16	15	5	R
J Marion	8	9	3	L
J Massac	4	7	2	W L
* J McDonough	6	3	8	W R
* J McHenry	1	3	2	L
J Mercer	0	5	6	R
J Montgomery	4	14	5	W

County Jails
Average Daily
Population 6-25
continued

* Morgan	4	14	7	
Perry	1	5	6	W R
Piatt	0	8	5	R
J Pike	9	12	3	R
J Pulaski	7	3	7	W L
J Randolph	5	0	2	
J Richland	2	1	1	R
J Saline	6	5	3	
J Wabash	4	0	1	
* J Warren	0	5	2	R
Wayne	6	8	8	
J White	1	3	4	

Average Daily
Population 26-50

* J Henry	1	5	2	
* H Knox	1	0	1	W R
* H LaSalle	1	3	2	W
* J Ogle	0	2	0	
* J Stephenson	0	1	0	
J Tazewell	1	5	4	W R
J Whiteside	0	0	2	R
J Williamson	6	5	2	R L

No Jail Operation

Brown, Edwards, Johnson, Scott

K E Y

W = Work Release
C = Counseling
D = Drug and/or Alcohol Abuse Programs
L = Library

County Jails
Average Daily
Population 51-100

* H Adams	6	11	10
* H Champaign	0	3	1
* H Kane	0	0	0
* J Kankakee	6	0	1
* J Macon	3	11	4
* J McLean	1	2	1
* J Rock Island	23	16	18
J Vermilion	3	0	2
* Will	0	4	1

Average Daily
Population 101-300

* H DuPage	0	5	1	
* H Lake	4	2	6	R
* H Madison	1	2	4	
* H Peoria	0	12	1	
* H St. Clair	2	2	6	W L
* H Sangamon	6	4	8	
* H Winnebago	1	4	0	

Average Daily Population over 4,000

* H Cook	24	21	26
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Average Daily Population Not Available

?J Woodford	1	5	4	W
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RL = Religious Programs
R = Recreation
J = Juveniles in County Jail
H = Juvenile Detention Home in County
* = League of Women Voters in County

RETURN TO:

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

DATE DUE--DECEMBER 15, 1983

COUNTY JAIL SURVEY

NOTE: ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK* SHOULD BE BASED ON YOUR PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Date of Visit _____ County _____

Please list League members conducting the survey and the Leagues to which they belong:

Administrator of jail _____

Date of construction _____ Date of renovation (if any) _____

Capacity: Total _____ Male _____ Female _____

A. Jail Population

1. Population on day of visit _____
 - a. Number of pretrial detainees _____
 - b. Number of sentenced inmates _____
 - c. Number awaiting transfer to the IDOC _____
 - d. Other _____
2. Are there reciprocal agreements with other counties for holding their prisoners?
3. Has this jail contracted with the IDOC to hold state prisoners?
If so, how many?

4. What special provisions are there for state prisoners?
5. Were the state prisoners sentenced from this county?
6. What is the average stay of pretrial detainees?
7. What is the average length of time spent in jail by sentenced inmates?
8. For what crimes, are pretrial detainees being held? (Indicate as precisely as possible.)
9. For what crimes are residents serving jail sentences? (Indicate as precisely as possible.)

B. Housing

1. Total number of cells _____ Single _____ Double _____ Other _____
2. What is the size of the cells? _____
- *3. What furniture is in the cells?
- *4. What is the general condition of the cells?
 - *a. Is there enough lighting to read comfortably?
 - *b. Is there adequate heating and ventilation?
 - *c. Does the plumbing work?

*5. What is the condition of the cells holding women?

Is there adequate privacy?

*6. Are residents sleeping on the floor? (Look for mattresses stacked in the corners, etc.)

*7. Describe the dayrooms

*8. Are the following areas kept clean?

Kitchen _____ Showers/toilets _____ Cells _____ Other _____

C. Personnel:

1. What kind of training does the jail administrator have?

2. How many correctional officers (guards) are on each shift?

3. Does this number vary on weekends/holidays?

*4. Is there a correctional officer on each floor of detention?

5. What percentage of correctional officers are women?

6. What kinds and how many hours of training are given to correctional officers?
By whom?

7. What is the starting salary for correctional officers?

D. Food Service:

1. What is the cost of feeding each resident per day?

2. At what times are meals served?

3. Who prepares the food?
- *4. Does the quantity of food served look sufficient and does it appear to be well-balanced and nutritious? (Ask to see a tray.)
5. Is food delivered to the residents promptly so that it arrives at the proper temperature and in palatable condition?

E. Security and Safety:

- *1. Do the correctional officers carry weapons?
- *2. Are there any residents with injuries?
3. If so, how were they injured?
4. Does the jail comply with local fire codes?
- *5. Is there a smoke detection and fire alarm system?

F. Intake and Release:

1. Who screens residents at intake? How?
2. How soon are residents screened for serious medical problems and/or serious mental health problems?

3. What measures are taken to prevent potential suicides?

4. Is there adequate space to separate various categories of residents, e.g., females from males, sentenced inmates from pretrial detainees, etc.?

5. What measures are taken to protect weaker residents from more aggressive inmates?

6. What release procedures are there?

G. Program Services:

1. How is medical care provided?

2. Who determines who will receive medical attention?

3. Are dental services available?

4. What educational programs are offered?

5. How many residents participate in educational programs?

6. Who administers the educational programs?

7. What counseling services are available?
8. What are the professional qualifications of the counselors?
9. Are there structured programs for alcohol and drug abusers?
If so, describe.
10. Do residents have access to legal materials and references?
11. Is there a volunteer program? If so, what services
do volunteers provide?
12. Are there structured recreational programs? If so, describe.
13. What kind of activities take place in the exercise area?
14. What other kinds of leisure time activities are there?
15. Are there opportunities for residents to earn money?
16. Are all the program services equally available for females?
If not, please explain.

H. Communications, Visitation, and Commissary:

1. What are the rules regarding phone calls?
2. How often can residents receive visitors?
For how long?
3. What age restrictions are there for visitors?
4. What are the visiting hours?
5. How often is commissary provided to residents?
- *6. Are the prices competitive? (Ask to see the list of items and prices.)
7. How were the profits used over the past two years?

I. Personal Hygiene:

1. How frequently are showers available to residents?
2. What items are issued to residents when they are admitted to the jail?
3. What personal items are given to residents without funds? How soon?
4. If uniforms are provided, how often are clean ones issued?
5. What provisions exist for laundering personal items?

6. How often are clean sheets issued?

J. Discipline:

*1. Are there written rules and regulations? (Ask for a copy.)

K. Work Release:

1. Is there a work-release program? How many participants?

2. Are those sentenced to work-release housed separately from the general population?

3. Are there provisions for women in work-release?

L. THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ONLY APPLY TO THOSE COUNTIES WITH JUVENILES IN THEIR JAILS:

1. Under what circumstances are juveniles accepted?

2. During 1982, how many males and how many females were under the age of 13? _____ Were 13, 14, or 15 years of age? _____
Were 16 years old? _____

3. What was the longest stay under juvenile proceedings? _____ days

4. What was the longest stay under criminal proceedings? _____ days

5. Are juveniles in single occupancy rooms?

6. Are isolation cells ever used for juveniles?

*7. How are the detention rooms and day rooms furnished?

8. Are supervisors responsible for adults and juveniles at the same time?

9. What kinds and how many hours of training are given to staff supervising juveniles? By whom?

10. Is there a full-time public school teacher in the educational program?

11. How many hours of active recreation is provided on weekdays?
Weekends?

12. Has there been any attempt to develop separate juvenile detention facilities?

13. Are there problems associated with using the jail as a juvenile detention facility?

Persons interviewed: (check)

Residents _____

Correctional Officers _____

Jail Administrator _____

Other (Specify) _____

General Comments and observations:

Name of person filling out this questionnaire _____

Mary Chubbly

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS
67 East Madison St., Chicago 60603
(312) 236-0315

September, 1983

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents
Criminal Justice Chairs

FROM: Joyce O'Keefe, State Criminal
Justice Chair
(312) 433-8136

RE: County Jail Survey

Getting a handle on county jails--who's in them, how they're run, what citizens can reasonably expect them to accomplish--is the first step in the League's long-range plan for developing alternatives to incarceration. The county jail survey is designed to give local Leagues a better idea of what kinds of alternatives would be most appropriate for their community. It is also meant to provide the state League with statewide data so that it is in a better position to evaluate proposals for state subsidies for jails and for community-based alternatives.

There are 102 counties in Illinois. Although not all of them have jails, a significant number does. In order for the survey to be valid, it is important that as many of the jails be visited as possible. There are 23 counties with only one League in it. The state committee hopes that the League in each of these counties will be able to survey its county jail. The following Leagues are the only ones in their counties:

<u>League</u>	<u>County</u>
Carbondale	Jackson
Champaign County	Champaign
Coles County	Coles
Decatur	Macon
DeKalb County	DeKalb
Freeport	Stephenson
Galesburg	Knox
Jo Daviess County	Jo Daviess
Kankakee-Bradley-Bourbonnais	Kankakee
Kewanee	Henry
LaSalle-Peru	LaSalle
Lincoln	Logan
McDonough County	McDonough
McLean County	McLean
Morgan County	Morgan
Peoria	Peoria
Princeton	Bureau
Quincy	Adams
Rochelle	Ogle
Rock Island County	Rock Island
Rockford	Winnebago
Springfield	Sangamon
Warren County	Warren

Eight counties have more than one League in them. Of these, four have an ILO or a county League: Cook, DuPage, Lake, and St. Claire County. It is hoped that these Leagues will coordinate the jail survey in their counties. Leagues in the remaining four counties will need to communicate among themselves to avoid duplication. Before proceeding, the state criminal justice chair should be notified. The following is a list of counties that have more than one local League but do not have a county League.

Madison

Alton Area
Collinsville
Edwardsville

Kane

Aurora
Batavia
Elgin
Geneva-St. Charles
Carpentersville-Dundee

McHenry

Carpentersville-Dundee
Crystal Lake-Cary
Woodstock-McHenry

Will

Joliet
Park Forest-Park Forest South

The more jails that are surveyed, the more worthwhile the project. If your League would like to take responsibility for conducting a jail survey in a League-less county, it would be greatly appreciated. Please contact me if you are interested.

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

(312) 236-0315

Mary Cahoon
February, 1984

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents
Criminal Justice Chairs

FROM: Joyce O'Keefe, State Criminal
Justice Chair

RE: Criminal Justice Update

Analysis of HB 2317

HB 2317, which was passed by the General Assembly on November 4, 1983, was the compromise measure replacing HB 97, the probation subsidy bill. It was the result of negotiations between the Governor, who perceived that his veto of HB 97 might be overridden, and proponents of probation. The compromise was based on the Governor's offer to support full funding of probation if it were unified into a statewide system so that it would be more accountable.

Would we have been better off with HB 97? In terms of this year's allocation, the answer is yes. HB 97 would have provided \$22 million to probation as opposed to the \$12 million allocated under HB 2317. However, the League has supported a statewide system of probation since 1973. Because HB 2317 is the first of three stages for implementing a statewide system, it may be a significant victory. The key will be whether the Governor honors his commitment to a statewide system and what legislation is passed in the future. The most important provisions of HB 2317 are the following:

1. Adult and juvenile probation salary subsidies are increased to \$500 per month if probation officers are receiving at least \$14,000 per year.
2. Counties will be reimbursed 100 percent for salaries of "chief managing officers" of probation departments.
3. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts will set caseload standards and will reimburse counties for the salaries of all probation officers hired to meet these standards.
4. In the 18 largest counties, intensive supervision programs will be established. They will resemble the Georgia program which provides for two probation officers to supervise a caseload of no more than 25 offenders who otherwise would have gone to prison. One probation officer will act as surveillance officer and one will serve as case manager. Probationers will be required to work, to perform community service, and to get vocational training. Counties will be completely reimbursed for the cost of intensive supervision units.

Jail Survey

The response to the County Jail Survey has been terrific. The state committee is busy compiling the results, and we will have our report in the March President's Mailing.

*Mary - would you like any of this in the vater?
If so it needs to get to Kathleen Owen by this week-end.
197 N. Woodlawn 42819105.*

M. O'Keefe

Community Corrections Act

For the past year, the State League has been working with the Illinois Coalition for Prison Alternatives on legislation that would encourage counties to develop local sentencing options for non-violent felony offenders. After studying community corrections legislation in other states, the Coalition has drafted its own Community Corrections Act. It is an attempt to alleviate prison overcrowding by subsidizing counties which provide local criminal justice sanctions. The Coalition view the Act as being complementary to the provisions of HB 2317, which focuses exclusively on probation. The key elements of the bill are as follows:

- A Community Corrections Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections shall administer the Act. It will be responsible for developing a funding formula, writing rules and regulations, and determining standards.
- Any county or group of counties is eligible to participate provided that
 - a) a local advisory board is established;
 - b) a comprehensive community corrections plan is submitted;
 - c) the subsidy is used for purposes authorized by the Act; and
 - d) an effort to reduce commitments of non-violent felony offenders is demonstrated.
- Eligible counties shall be subsidized based on a formula which takes into account the non-violent felony crime rate, the population aged 18-29, per capita income, and non-violent felony commitment rates.
- To insure prison diversion, there will be a "chargeback" to counties for targeted offenders sent to state institutions. The amount of the subsidy will be reduced based on the per diem cost of incarceration in a state institution.
- Funds can be used to develop both residential and non-residential programs, including halfway houses, restitution centers, and programs for persons with drug and alcohol problems. Funds may not be used for jail construction or renovation.
- Participating counties are required to have a local advisory board of at least 12 members to perform the following functions:
 - a) assess county needs and develop annual plans;
 - b) make recommendations for contracts;
 - c) monitor and coordinate programs; and
 - d) educate the public.
- A twelve member state advisory board will advise the Illinois Department of Corrections regarding policy and shall approve administrative and operating rules and regulations. It shall be responsible for standards for the operation and evaluation of programs and services authorized by the Act. The State Board shall review grants to local units of government and private non-profit agencies.

The Coalition is meeting regularly to develop its strategy. It is planning to contact other organizations in order to broaden its membership. It hopes to conduct a media campaign and a community education program. It is meeting with legislative leaders to obtain their support. As a member of the Coalition, the League will be working actively for the passage of community corrections legislation.

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

(312) 236-0315

March, 1984

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents
Criminal Justice Chairs

FROM: Joyce O'Keefe, State Criminal
Justice Chair

RE: COUNTY JAIL SURVEY

During the fall of 1983 and early 1984, Leagues throughout Illinois participated in the LWVIL County Jail Survey. This project was designed to help League members become more familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of their own county jail as well as to give local Leagues a better idea of the kinds of alternatives that would be most appropriate for offenders in their communities. In addition, it was hoped that it would provide the state League with a picture of county jails statewide.

Leagues visited 28 out of the 98 Illinois county jails. Survey teams generally were composed of three to five League members. The survey itself consisted of approximately 105 questions. While a substantial number were to be answered by interviewing the jail administrator or other staff member, some questions required the team to make personal observations and judgments. The survey instructions encouraged teams to converse with residents, but very few actually did.

For comparison purposes, the jails have been divided into four categories depending on their given capacity. Each section of this report describes the jails within a particular size range. The section on the Cook County jail was prepared by Renee Hansen, Criminal Justice Chair, League of Women Voters of Cook County. Later this spring, the LWVIL's Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Committee will issue a separate site visitation report which will include the information they gathered relating to juveniles in jails.

KEY TO TABLES:

County Popula.: County population for 1982 as listed in Crime in Illinois: 1982, Illinois Department of Law Enforcement, Division of Support Services, Bureau of Identification.

Crime Rate: The total number of index crimes per 1,000 inhabitants based on data from Crime in Illinois: 1982. (See above.) Index crimes are crimes which appear on the Uniform Crime Reports. They include both property crimes and crimes against persons.

Jail Popula.: Jail population on the day of the visit. This number and numbers for pretrial detainees and sentenced inmates vary from day to day.

Jail capacity: Capacity as stated by the interviewee.

PT: Pretrial detainees.

Sent.: Residents serving jail sentences.

NOTE: Columns (5) and (6) may not total column (3) because of the presence of juveniles, federal and state prisoners, etc.

JAILS WITH FEWER THAN 50 BEDS

Table I

County	(1) County Popula.	(2) Crime Rate	(3) Jail Popula.	(4) Jail Capacity	(5) PT	(6) Sent.
Coles	52,992	27.87	30	40	11	8
Jefferson	36,354	57.02	17	32	14	2
Jo Daviess	23,529	16.88	15	23	1	14
Knox	61,589	50.98	30	42	17	8
Logan	31,534	41.29	19	29	12	2
McDonough	37,236	26.45	4	36	2	2
Morgan	37,502	43.17	11	29	7	3
Stephenson	49,536	46.77	36	37	24	12
Warren	22,393	41.04	8	44	3	5
Williamson	56,856	21.95	36	46	9	23

The jails in this category varied in age from 69 years (Warren) to the brand new facility in Morgan County, which hadn't yet opened. (Jail population figures for Morgan County were based on the population at the old jail on the day of the visit. Answers to most of the other questions relate to the new jail.) Jefferson County is in the process of building a new jail to replace its current one built in 1934. The remaining jails were built in the '60's and '70's. It is interesting to note that, on the average, these jails were filled to only 57.5% of capacity. Of particular interest was McDonough County Jail, which only had four inmates on the day of the visit. The population here varies considerably, according to the Sheriff. When checked two months later, the population was 17, six of whom were serving sentences.

The ratio of pretrial detainees to sentenced inmates varied considerably from county to county and probably varies within each jail from day to day. Jo Daviess County stood out with only one pretrial detainee. When the population figures were checked at a later date, there were no pretrial detainees in the jail. The Sheriff stated two reasons for this: first, cases are brought to trial as soon as possible; and second, most defendants are released on their own recognizance because they are known in the community.

The crimes with which pretrial detainees had been charged ran the gamut from possession of a controlled substance to murder. The most frequently mentioned offense, however, was burglary. Residents were serving sentences for a wide variety of crimes as well. The two crimes mentioned most often were burglarly and DUI (Driving Under the Influence).

Although several jails had only single cells, the majority had most of their beds in dormitories. Generally, the condition of the cells for both males and females was found to be "good" or "very good". All jails except McDonough had dayrooms so that prisoners were able to spend some time out of their cells. No jails in this category were faulted for a lack of cleanliness.

When asked about training, a few jail administrators cited college credentials, although two stated that they had both a bachelor's and a master's degree. Several mentioned their years of experience in law enforcement or corrections. At least half mentioned courses offered by groups like the Sheriff's Association or the Police Training Institute. Most counties require correctional officers to receive some kind of formal training as well. Based on seven replies, the range of beginning salaries for correctional officers was from \$10,000 per year (Jefferson County) to \$15,200 per year (Knox County). The average was \$11,928.

Food appeared to be sufficient and palatable. Food costs per day averaged \$4.70. The range was from \$2.21 per day to \$8.15 per day.

Suicide prevention measures left much to be desired. One jail administrator reported that inmates are asked if they have ever contemplated suicide. If the reply is affirmative, the inmate is placed in a padded cell. Half of the jails said that dangerous objects, such as belts and shoelaces, are taken away. Several reported checking "at risk" inmates at 30 minute intervals. One administrator stressed double celling and monitoring for sounds.

Seven out of nine jails reported that they have adequate space to separate categories of offenders unless they are unusually crowded. When asked how they protect the weaker residents from the stronger ones, nine out of ten counties reported that they isolate more aggressive inmates.

Arrangements for medical care varied from having a doctor visit the jail weekly to using the outpatient department of the local hospital as necessary.

Educational programs for adults in jails this size were extremely limited. Of the 10 jails, only two indicated having GED (General Education Diploma) programs. All reported having some counseling available. Most frequently mentioned sources were mental health centers, religious organizations, and substance abuse programs. Eight jails reported having some kind of alcohol or drug abuse program. Five jails hold Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) meetings.

Half of the jails in this sample reported having volunteer programs in addition to Alcoholics Anonymous. Generally they consist of counseling and worship services through the churches. No jail in this category indicated that it had any structured recreational programs or any exercise area other than the dayrooms. The only activities for inmates are watching television, reading, listening to the radio, and playing cards and board games.

Many of these jails do not conform to Illinois Department of Corrections County Jail Standards because of structural and/or programmatic shortcomings. In some cases, the remedy would virtually require a new facility. In others, a simple administrative change would be all that is needed. Visiting hours are an example of the latter. Jail standards require that no fewer than two visiting days each week be identified, one of which must be during the week-end. Two counties, McDonough and Warren, identified only one visiting day and it was a weekday during normal working hours. Standards relating to commissary are another example. Although jail standards require the establishment of a commissary and a regular schedule for providing it, Morgan County does not have a commissary, and McDonough provides it "as needed".

Jail standards require that inmates shower at least twice a week and receive clean uniforms at least once a week. All counties allow inmates to shower daily and nine out of ten counties provide clean uniforms twice a week or more.

Although the number of offenders participating is small, eight counties have a work release program. Six of them provide separate housing for persons in the program. Five counties reported that juveniles are kept in jail.

JAILS WITH 50 TO 100 BEDS

Table II

<u>County</u>	(1) <u>County Popula.</u>	(2) <u>Crime Rate</u>	(3) <u>Jail Popula.</u>	(4) <u>Jail Capacity</u>	(5) <u>PT</u>	(6) <u>Sent.</u>
Adams	71,622	34.65	41	93	22	5
Champaign	168,386	57.84	66	66	39	12
DeKalb	74,719	33.11	25	69	11	14
Henry	57,938	22.78	25	54	17	8
McHenry	147,091	34.07	46	99	13	13
McLean	119,149	46.09	83	82	47	28
Ogle	46,338	17.78	34	60	7	22
Rock Island	166,033	53.53	73	75	56	10

These jails range in age from 63 years (Rock Island) to three or four years old (Champaign and DeKalb). The Rock Island County Jail does not comply with many Illinois Department of Corrections Jail Standards. It is currently under a court order to limit its population to 75 inmates and to accept no women or juveniles. The county is building a new jail which will be completed in 1985.

As Table II indicates, three of these jails were virtually at capacity or had exceeded their given capacity. It is interesting to note that all of the others were substantially below capacity. As in the smaller jails, the ratio of pretrial detainees to sentenced inmates varies widely. Only two counties, Ogle and DeKalb, reported fewer pretrial detainees than sentenced inmates. The crimes most frequently mentioned as the reason for a person's incarceration were burglary, forgery, and theft.

Most of the jails of this size have a mixture of dormitories, single cells, and double cells. However, the two newest jails (Champaign and DeKalb) have only single cells, which allows administrators to classify and segregate various categories of offenders. The general condition of the cells in seven of the jails was at least satisfactory. They were clean and, in most cases, had adequate heating and lighting. (Survey teams reported that the lighting was inadequate in Adams and McHenry County jails.)

Although all of these jails have dayrooms, they often are simply the areas between rows of cells. They typically are furnished with a table and benches.

Administrators of these jails all reported having received some specialized training through programs offered by the National Sheriff's Association, the Police Training Academy, etc. None of these administrators mentioned academic degrees. All counties indicated that correctional officers receive some kind of training.

Except for Henry County, all of the jails have at least one female correctional officer. Surprisingly, Ogle County has more female officers than male. The average starting salary of a correctional officer in these jails (\$14,368.25) is higher than either the smaller jails or the larger ones. While the starting salary in Adams County (\$9,000) is the lowest of all the jails surveyed, Champaign County's starting salary (\$16,668) is the highest of all the jails surveyed.

The food in these jails seemed to be palatable and sufficient in quantity. The cost of feeding an inmate for one day varied from \$2.43 (McLean County) to \$4.80. McLean County's ability to keep down food costs is attributed to buying federal commodities, joint purchasing with the McLean County Nursing Home, and innovative cooks. The average cost per day to feed an inmate is \$3.48.

Measures most frequently taken to prevent suicides included identification of the "at risk" inmate and observation. McHenry County Jail has a very successful suicide prevention program. A psychologist and doctor is in the jail every day to screen inmates and to give special counseling to "at risk" detainees.

Weaker residents are protected from stronger residents by classification and segregation. Obviously, the ability to separate various categories of residents is greater when a jail is less crowded.

Medical care is provided more systematically in this group of jails than in the smaller jails. Both Champaign County and McHenry County have been accredited by the American Medical Association. Only two other Illinois jails (Kane and Cook) have achieved that status. The AMA standards contain over 70 requirements including health screening, providing daily and emergency medical care, and training correctional officers for emergency situations. All eight of these jails provide dental care, but two indicated that it was on an emergency basis only.

All of these jails reported some kind of substance abuse programs. Seven of the eight jails have Alcoholics Anonymous. In five of the seven, there are other programs as well.

All of these jails except Adams County reported having volunteer programs. Types of services offered by volunteers include tutoring, counseling, religious worship and Bible study, and entertainment. Ogle County has a five member volunteer review board which makes recommendations to the sheriff. McLean County has a similar group which visits the jail regularly.

Educational programs, while still very limited, are more frequent than in the smaller jails. Six counties have GED programs. There are few structured recreational programs. Champaign and McLean Counties have exercise areas where residents can play basketball and volleyball, lift weights, etc. Other counties have more limited areas with some exercise equipment such as weight machines or a pingpong table. The only jail in this group with no exercise area is Henry County Jail.

Illinois Jail Standards require that inmates be allowed at least one phone call per week. Only McHenry and Rock Island County Jails appear not to comply with this standard. These two jails also do not comply with visiting standards. Rock Island allows only one 15-minute bi-weekly visit. McHenry County Jail permits residents to have visitors once a week, but only on Friday afternoon. The team which surveyed Adams County Jail reported that visiting occurs through the same 10"x18" slot in the door used for passing food trays to inmates. The opening is shared by several prisoners and their families.

A commissary is provided in all of these jails on a regular basis. Inmates are able to shower daily and receive clean uniforms at least once a week.

All jails except Adams County have separately housed work-release programs. Only two don't provide for women in work-release. Three jails indicated that they regularly hold juveniles.

JAILS WITH 100-400 BEDS

Table III

<u>County</u>	<u>(1) County Popula.</u>	<u>(2) Crime Rate</u>	<u>(3) Jail Popula.</u>	<u>(4) Jail Capacity</u>	<u>(5) PT</u>	<u>(6) Sent.</u>
DuPage*	643,793	37.66	187	310	72	15
Kane	290,320	56.05	113	102	86	24
Lake	427,574	49.62	105	121	74	23
Macon	131,375	60.19	80	106	65	10
Madison	249,612	53.62	155	155	101	51
Peoria	200,462	69.81	129	175-180	57	34
Sangamon	176,075	66.87	99	127	52	34
St. Clair	260,447	44.26	192	244	146	3
Winnebago	250,884	70.74	146	175	90	45

*The administrator of the DuPage County Jail was interviewed, but a survey team did not tour the facility.

The oldest of these jails is the Peoria County Jail, which is 69 years old. Peoria County is in the process of building a new facility. The newest jail is the DuPage County Jail, which opened in January, 1984. Compared to the smaller jails, these jails were much fuller. On the average, they were at 79% of capacity. The population in the Kane County Jail was 110% of capacity. Only one other jail in the entire survey was filled beyond its stated capacity.

It is notable that the number of pretrial detainees was substantially higher than the number of sentenced inmates in every case. The ratio varied from approximately 48 times as many (St. Clair County) to 1½ times as many (Sangamon County).

Kane County and Winnebago County Jail, both built in the '70's, had single cells only. Madison County Jail, built in 1980, had only double cells. The rest appear to have a mixture of dormitories and single and double cells. Survey teams generally rated the condition of cells in these jails much lower than those in smaller jails. Although both Winnebago County Jail and Madison County Jail were given high marks, ratings for the rest ranged from "adequate" to "barely humane." While cleanliness was not a problem in any of the smaller jails, it was an issue in at least half of these jails. Only one jail was found to have adequate lighting in the cells. Two jails do not have adequate ventilation. Hot water was limited in one jail. In Kane County, residents were sleeping on the floor. Conditions in the women's cells mirrored the conditions of the other cells. Half of the reports indicated a lack of privacy for women residents.

In contrast to the smaller jails, over half of the jail administrators mentioned that they held college degrees. Two reported having master's degrees. The others cited training through the Illinois Department of Corrections, the FBI Academy, etc. Seven out of the nine jails reported that correctional officers receive some formal training other than on-the-job training. Starting salaries ranged from \$9,700 to \$15,500. The average starting salary (\$13,080) was lower than in the medium-sized jails. All of these jails had female correctional officers.

As a group, food costs were lower for these jails. Costs ranged from \$2.16 per day to \$3.63 per day. The average per diem food cost for one inmate is \$3.05. Food appeared to be adequate and palatable in all the jails that were surveyed.

Measures for preventing suicide did not increase in sophistication with the size of the jail. Special cell assignments and closer observation were the most common approaches, but one county indicated that they completely strip "at risk" inmates, and another uses the padded cell. Only three of these jails reported that they have adequate space for separating various categories of offenders.

Generally, these jails have a nurse on duty for at least one shift, Monday through Friday. Several jails indicated that a doctor regularly visits the jail at least two times a week. Otherwise, doctors were "on call". All of these jails indicated that they provide dental care, although one reported that troublesome teeth are pulled unless the inmate can pay for the fillings.

Two counties reported no educational programs. Two others indicate that educational programs are offered only if the inmate is already in school. Four jails offer GED programs. Madison County's educational offerings consist of yoga and poetry.

Two of these jails offer no substance abuse programs. Five have Alcoholics Anonymous groups and, in some cases, a drug abuse program as well. TASC (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime) is mentioned by three counties. A mental health clinic provides a program at Macon County Jail. At Sangamon County Jail, the Sangamon-Menard Alcoholism and Drugs Council provides services.

Volunteer programs operate in at least eight of the nine jails. Five jails have programs run by religious organizations. Two counties have CUP (Communities Upholding Persons) groups. One county has volunteers conducting an art class, and another has a volunteer social worker.

Only three of these jails (DuPage, Kane, and Winnebago) have areas inside where active exercise can take place. Madison and St. Clair have outside basketball courts for use in good weather. As in the smaller jails, most of the inmates time is spent watching television, playing cards and games, and reading.

Three jails (Kane, Peoria, and St. Clair) allow residents to have visitors twice a week. The rest permit inmates to have visitors once a week. All of these jails have at least one visiting period during the week-end. Among larger jails, it is more common to prohibit children under a certain age from visiting.

Showers are available daily in all of these jails. Clean uniforms are issued at least once a week. Sangamon County Jail washes uniforms every two days, but inmates must wait in their underwear while they are being washed. This had been the case for women as well, but they now are given clean uniforms immediately.

Two of the nine counties do not have work-release programs. St. Clair's work-release program is probably misnamed since it consists of having sentenced inmates work without pay around the jail or other county property. Most of the work-release programs do provide separate housing for those in the program. Only two of these counties house juveniles in their jails.

COOK COUNTY JAIL

Table IV

<u>County</u>	<u>(1)</u> <u>County</u> <u>Popula.</u>	<u>(2)</u> <u>Crime</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>(3)</u> <u>Jail</u> <u>Popula.</u>	<u>(4)</u> <u>Jail</u> <u>Capacity</u>	<u>(5)</u> <u>PT</u>	<u>(6)</u> <u>Sent.</u>
Suburban Cook	2,274,024	49.00	4,509	4,608*	95%	300 (approx)
Chicago	3,005,072	61.07				

*A federal court order attempts to limit the population to 4,500.

The Cook County Jail (Cook County Department of Corrections or DOC) is primarily a temporary detention facility. While sentenced misdemeanants (those serving sentences of up to one year) are housed at the DOC, they comprise only 6% (between 250-300) of an average population of 4,500. Most of the prisoners are under 25. Over 9% of the prisoners are awaiting trial, and most are in jail because they cannot afford bail.

In 1983 more than 60,000 prisoners passed through the DOC, which is located on 52 acres at 2700 S. California in Chicago. It boasts that it is the largest single site correctional facility in the U.S. The DOC is under the jurisdiction of Cook County Sheriff Richard Elrod.

In November, 1982, the DOC, which has a capacity of 4,608, held over 5,200 prisoners. Between 400-800 inmates were sleeping on the floor, many without mattresses, blankets, or sheets. A class action suit protesting, such conditions was filed. Federal Judge Milton Shadur placed a cap of 4,500 inmates. To comply with the court order, the DOC has been forced to release 6,000 of the lowest bond prisoners on their own recognizance (without payment of money bail) since August, 1983. A five million dollar,

520 bed pre-fabricated facility designed to alleviate some of the overcrowding has run into increasing delays and is not expected to be completed until early 1985, if then. In the meantime the DOC population remains fairly constant at 4,500 with a number of prisoners being released on their own recognizance each week in order to comply with the cap order. In addition, approximately 120 sentenced felons (who serve sentences of one year or more) are shipped to the Illinois Department of Corrections prisons each Friday.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The DOC consists of six separate complexes:

Division I (completed in 1929 and renovated in 1982) and Division VI (completed in 1979) are the two maximum security buildings housing prisoners accused of the most serious crimes and who have the highest bonds.

Division II (built during the 1950's) which includes dormitory style buildings housing low bond prisoners, many of whom are imprisoned for a few days until they can raise bail money. This division also includes a psychiatric Residential Treatment Unit (RTU) and Substance Abuse Program (SAP). The RTU has 100 beds for disturbed inmates needing psychiatric care. The SAP has 100 beds for drug and alcohol abusers accepted into an intensive program administered by Gateway Houses Foundation and designed to help the inmate "kick his habit" and redirect his life.

Division III (completed in 1973) houses all females in custody. The average population is about 250. This division also includes Cermak Hospital which offers convalescent care and extra beds for acute psychiatric care. All serious medical cases are transferred to Cook County Hospital.

Division IV (completed in 1975) houses approximately 700 inmates. It also has a large gymnasium which accommodates all large scale entertainment and recreational activities.

Division V (opened in 1978) is the Reception, Classification and Diagnostic center which also houses approximately 900 inmates. Most of the basement level is devoted to the Receiving Area where all new male inmates are processed, fingerprinted, photographed and a history taken. Female inmates are processed at Division III. Prisoners are then classified, usually according to size of bond. The DOC receives approximately 150 inmates each morning.

PERIODIC IMPRISONMENT (WORK RELEASE)

There are between 1,900 and 2,000 offenders who have been sentenced to work release. They are housed in a separate section of the DOC which has a total of 450 beds available. See last year's LWVIL publication, ALTERNATIVES TO PRISON: PUNISHMENT OR PLOY? for more information.

LENGTH OF STAY

The average stay of pretrial detainees is 23 days. However, many are released on bond in a few days. A few with multiple and very serious charges are detained while awaiting trial and have been incarcerated for up to three years. The average length of stay of sentenced inmates is 30 days. None is held for more than a year.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Paramedics go to the tiers twice a day to dispense medications. Other paramedics visit the tiers once a day to screen those seeking medical treatment. A physician is at the DOC 24 hours a day, and there are additional part-time doctors and physicians' assistants on duty. One full-time dentist serves between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. during the week and a half day on the weekend. Eight others serve part time.

CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS (COs)

There are about 1,700 guards at the DOC who are divided into three eight-hour shifts. A large number are black, a few are Hispanic, and approximately 300 are women. Starting pay is \$15,864, and the four chief COs receive a \$23,232 starting salary. All new COs are required to successfully complete 10 weeks of full-time training covering all facets of jail operations.

FOOD SERVICES

Szabo Food Service is under contract to serve all meals at the DOC. While prisoners agree that the food is better than before Szabo took over, many complain that they don't get enough. Jail authorities respond that 2,900 calories a day is an ample amount. Some observers agreed with inmate complaints of being rushed through meals since when the observers were there they did not have sufficient time to eat.

EDUCATION

Approximately 300 prisoners (17, 18, 19 and some 20 year olds) attend the DOC school, a branch of the Chicago Board of Education. PACE (Programmed Activities for Correctional Education) which is a private program offers GED (high school equivalency), adult basic education and vocational training programs for up to 100 sentenced prisoners, who comprise a fraction of DOC inmates. In addition, City-wide Colleges of Chicago offers a GED program at night open to all inmates.

Each division has a complete law library where inmates can do research in criminal or civil matters.

RECREATION

Providing adequate recreation for the very large jail population is always a problem. Jail officials say they try to provide seven hours of "off the tier" recreation a week. Each division has an indoor exercise area, and some have weight lifting and Nautilus equipment. There is a large exercise yard where inmates can run, play baseball and volleyball. Division I has a large video game room which the DOC hopes to duplicate for all divisions. A large gym is used for showing movies, a few live stage shows and a few featured speakers. Prisoners complain that they don't get enough exercise, and survey team members agreed that idleness is a very real problem.

PHONES AND VISITS

There is a telephone in each dayroom where prisoners can make an unlimited number of collect calls. They can receive visitors once a week for at least ½ hour, longer if there aren't many waiting to visit.

COUNSELING SERVICES

Scattered among the divisions are 17 counselors who have an average caseload of 150. They act as a liaison between the prisoners and the court, provide help with posting bond, and try to help prisoners' families who need Public Aid. When asked what generated the most requests from inmates, the reply was help in straightening out Commissary accounts (Prisoners can go to the Commissary once a week and purchase a number of items) and fears about inmates' personal safety. The department supervisor appears to have had little professional education. While there are some dedicated counselors, survey team members felt that these services need upgrading.

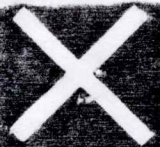
CLEANLINESS

Except in the older dormitory units at Division II where team members noted broken windows and a generally dingy atmosphere, the complex appears to be remarkably clean and in good repair, especially the newer, more modern divisions. This was not true twelve years ago.

CONCLUSIONS

DOC Director Phillip Hardiman and other jail officials were extremely cooperative and cordial to the survey teams. We took up a great deal of their time and were given unlimited access to the jails.

Considering the size of the Cook County Department of Corrections, the problems involved in transporting at least 500 prisoners a day to various courts around the county, and the very transient nature of the jail population, the DOC appears to be well run. An extensive building program in the last 11 years has provided a number of improvements. Sheriff Elrod is justifiably proud of the fact that the DOC has been accredited by the American Correctional Association, one of the few U.S. jails to receive this accreditation and the only large jail to have this.



LEAGUE of ILLINOIS
VOTERS of WOMEN

67 E. MADISON
CENTRAL 6-0315
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Time for Action

5-14-84

Does this need to go to action chair

Mary Cobley

or can you do it?

mute

May 10, 1984

TO: Local League and ILO Presidents
Criminal Justice Chairs
Action Chairs

FROM: Joyce O'Keefe, State Criminal
Justice Chair

RE: Community Corrections Act-HB 2726

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write or telephone your state representative immediately to urge him/her to vote for HB 2726.

BACKGROUND: For the past year, LWVIL has worked with the Illinois Coalition for Prison Alternatives to draft community corrections legislation for Illinois. Among others, members of the Coalition include the John Howard Association, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Illinois Consortium on Governmental Concerns. HB 2726, sponsored by Representative Lee Preston, Representative Timothy Johnson and Aaron Jaffe, is the actual draft proposed by the Coalition. It was reported out of committee by an amazing vote of 17 to 1.

WHY WE SUPPORT THE BILL: Last spring, LWVIL reached a position in support of "increased use of alternatives to incarceration." In addition, the League supported "state funding of community-based alternatives." The probation bill passed last fall is an important first step in this direction. The Community Corrections Act goes a step farther by providing funds for other kinds of alternative programs such as halfway houses, restitution centers, and alcohol and drug treatment programs.

HB 2726 provides a subsidy to counties to develop programs which will reduce commitments on non-violent felony offenders to state institutions. In order to be eligible for a subsidy, a participating county must have a local advisory board which will develop an annual plan and will make recommendations to the county board regarding contracts with community agencies to implement the plan. To insure prison diversion, there will be a chargeback to counties for targeted offenders sent to state institutions.

POINTS YOU CAN MAKE: (Choose 1 or 2)

1. Under current law, when an offender is sent to prison, the state pays for it. If the offender receives an alternative sentence, the county picks up the tab. HB 2726 provides an incentive to counties to develop alternative sanctions for non-violent offenders.
2. By removing non-violent Class III and IV offenders from prison, the state is able to reserve prison space for violent offenders who clearly are a threat to society.
3. The chargeback mechanism will assure that state funds are used for programs for offenders who otherwise would have gone to prison. If funds are used otherwise, the county's subsidy will be reduced.
4. Over the past six months, the Illinois Department of Corrections has tried in vain to locate work-release centers in Illinois cities. This bill recognizes that communities must decide for themselves what kinds of programs they would like and where they should be located.
5. The average cost of keeping an offender in prison for a year is approximately \$14,000. Experts indicate that the average cost of alternative programs is approximately \$5,500 per offender.

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

(312)236-0315

September, 1984 *Mary Cokerly*

FROM: Joyce O'Keefe, Chair,
State Criminal Justice Committee

RE: CORRECTIONS UPDATE

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Last year the implementation of our position on alternatives to incarceration was a top priority for the LWVIL. Our efforts were devoted primarily to the passage of legislation which would provide an additional state subsidy to probation and to the adoption of a community corrections act.

On December 9, 1983, Governor Thompson signed into law HB 2317. This bill increased state support to probation and provided a mechanism for upgrading probation services. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC), which is responsible for administering HB 2317, reports that the following steps have been taken:

- 1) All but seven counties have submitted an annual plan in order to be eligible for the increased state subsidy. Several of the counties not participating are so small that they have only part-time officers while others are larger, viz., DuPage, Woodford, and Jefferson.
- 2) A statewide Adult Probation Classification System has been implemented. All cases are now classified.
- 3) Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) units consisting of two probation officers supervising only 25 offenders have been established in the following counties:
Lake (2 units), Kane, Peoria, McLean, Macon, Champaign, Madison, and St. Clair. Two juvenile units are already taking cases in Cook County, and eleven adult units are scheduled to begin taking cases by the end of September. One rural unit composed of three officers supervising a case-load of 40 probationers has been authorized to work in Jackson, Will, and Saline Counties.

Although the number of IPS cases is still extremely small, Barry Bollensen, Supervisor of the Probation Division, AOIC, believes that in at least 85 percent of the cases the offender would have been sent to prison had this program not been in operation.

- 4) Ninety-eight new probation officers have been hired to meet state workload standards. Twenty-four of these were in Cook County; the rest downstate. Counties will be reimbursed for 100 percent of the salaries, fringe benefits, and travel expenses of the new staff. Within the past week, an additional 25 positions have been authorized for downstate departments.

The League has continued to work with the Illinois Coalition for Prison Alternatives for the passage of HB 2726, the Community Corrections Act.

Last spring, the Act received strong support in the Illinois House, but it failed to get to the floor of the Senate. The Senate Judiciary Committee referred it to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Bloom, D'Arco, and Sangmeister. The sub-committee

is expected to hold a hearing in September. If it recommends that HB 2726 should be passed, the way will be clear for Senate action in the fall session.

THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (IDOC)

In spite of the fact that Illinois has embarked upon a massive prison construction program, the Illinois prison population continues to exceed prison capacity. The prison population increased from 13,234 in June, 1983, to 15,891 in August, 1984. Meanwhile, the capacity increased to only 15,385, a shortfall of over 500 beds.

Planned expansion of community correctional centers has been thwarted by community resistance as well as other factors. Current capacity--677--is higher than a year ago but less than it was in 1980. The IDOC is continuing to search for appropriate sites and to work with community groups to develop support. The state criminal justice committee plans to visit all of the community correctional centers to monitor their expansion and to evaluate their effectiveness. Local League members will be invited to join the visits.

PRISON TOUR

A tour of the Sheridan Correctional Center has been scheduled for Tuesday, November 13, from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Sheridan is a medium security prison located about 20 miles west of Joliet. Although its rated capacity is 675, its current population is 880 men.

Reservations must be received no later than November 6. Background material and directions will be sent to those who register.

RESERVATION FORM FOR VISIT TO SHERIDAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER ON NOVEMBER 13 , 1984

MAIL TO: Mary McLaughlin
198 Kimberly Road
Barrington, Illinois 60010

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE NUMBER _____

LEAGUE _____

Marg. C.

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

(312) 236-0315

February 1985

FROM: Joyce O'Keefe, Chair
Criminal Justice Committee

RE: FEMALE COMMITMENTS TO IDOC

This update, prepared by Eileen Subak, is based on earlier League visits to the Dwight Correctional Center and our meeting with Warden Jane Huch in 1983.

The immediate crisis of prison crowding has been alleviated by an aggressive effort that expanded capacity from 6,000 in 1973 to an expected 21,000 by 1986. Growth of the female population, while not of the same magnitude, has surpassed all projections and is expected to continue. The male population, on the other hand, has stayed below projected figures.

Dwight Correctional Center	Capacity	Population
League visit 1977	300	280
League visit 1980 (after two 50-bed units added)	400	316
November 1984	400	486
January 25, 1985 (after two 50-bed units added)	500	513

No further building is planned.

Community Correctional Centers - November 1984	87	96
Contracts for jail space with De Kalb, Jo Daviess, Kankakee, Vermilion, and Whiteside Counties - February 1985	45	

Dwight population by commitment offense: Class M - 105, Class X - 112, Class 1 - 47, Class 2 - 63, Class 3 - 118, Class 4 - 41, Total 486. No misdemeanants in IDOC.

Education. Classes spilled over into the recreational area when we visited in 1977. A multi-purpose building for visiting, commissary, and recreation was added and the educational complex enlarged. Classroom space now appears to be fully utilized, with over 30% of the residents involved in educational or training programs. Expansion would likely necessitate an extension of the class day or additional classroom space.

Enrollment at the end of November 1984, with some duplicated count, since one resident may be involved in more than one program: Basic education 53, GED 20, special ed 16, chapter I - 11, college 2-year 57, college 4-year 5, Job Service 30, baker 6, building maintenance 13, commercial art/photography 11, cosmetology 14, food service 8, office occupations/machine repair 13.

Programs are administered through the IDOC School District #428, either directly or by contract, primarily with Lincoln College. A new post-secondary academic program through Northern Illinois University means that residents can choose the program as a regular assignment instead of working during the day and taking classes in the evening.

Two other programs coordinated by the School District merit special comment: 1) Unique to Dwight is an apprenticeship program which entails a working relationship with the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship and with local union representatives. A course in woodworking, plumbing, electricity, and general repair enables the resident to have employable skills upon release. 2) The Center is an Illinois Job Services

site. Residents who are within 90 days of exit and who are eligible and willing to participate are referred to a designated employment specialist serving the area to which the resident returns. This program was established by the Governor with discretionary funds under the Wagner-Peyser Act.

Correctional Industries employs 43 residents for sewing garments--the same number as in 1977--5 for draperies, and 3 clerical positions. In FY 1984 sales totaled \$869,000.

Health Care. Dwight has full-time physician coverage, OB/gyne and emergency services, 24-hour nursing care, and an in-patient infirmary. Health education includes pre- and post-natal care, hypertension clinics, and diabetic education.

Mental Health. The new 46-bed unit designed especially for mental health care has just opened and is expected to serve needs of the general population as well. Professional staff include a supervising psychologist and a psychiatrist. Warden Huch explained that volunteer residents from the honor dorm will provide extra personal attention to the patients. She has identified a need for creative leisure time activities as well. This is a major step forward from the 15-bed unit we found in 1980 and reflects contemporary professional standards of care, diminishing mental health services in the community, and changes in sentencing. The number of Guilty but Mentally Ill Inmates has increased to 9.

Social Services. Warden Huch told us that between 75-80% of the women are heads of households, averaging 2.5 children per resident and agreed that parent education is a real need. There were 22 births to residents in 1982 and 8 in 1983. A recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women was realized last November with the hiring of a Family Advocate to help maintain family ties and coordinate services upon release. A Child Abuse Unit for Studies, Education and Services (CAUSES), funded through DCFS, continues to work with certain mothers. Other services to residents are coordinated through seven casework counselor positions and a supervisor.

Last year the Office of Advocacy Services added two female conciliators to supplement other means of resolving legal and personal concerns of IDOC residents.

Legal library materials are provided through the regional library system, and a resident with professional training offers some legal assistance.

The Dwight Correctional Center was accredited by the American Correctional Association in 1981 and reaccredited in 1984.

Alternatives

The cost of female prison beds runs higher than for males. This is true in any correctional system, since the entire range of services must be provided for a smaller population. The LWVIL will continue to support alternatives. Here is an update on two programs:

- . Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC). Last year 2,593 persons were served, of which 332 were women. This program, a FY 1985 funding priority for the Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, targeted for special attention addicts convicted of crimes for which they would otherwise be committed to prison.
- . Probation Improvement. Although PA 83-982 has not been in operation for a full year, 27 women--out of a total of 177 persons--had been approved by the courts for intensive supervision by the end of 1984.

RETURN TO:

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

DATE DUE--DECEMBER 15, 1983

COUNTY JAIL SURVEY

NOTE: ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK* SHOULD BE BASED ON YOUR PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Date of Visit Nov. 10, 1983 County Macon

Please list League members conducting the survey and the Leagues to which they belong:

Barbara Ohlsen - Decatur
Millie Protzman - Decatur
Florence Cox - Decatur

Administrator of jail Lt. J.P. Wrigley

Date of construction 1940 Date of renovation (if any) -

Capacity: Total 106 Male 95 Female 11

A. Jail Population

1. Population on day of visit 80
 - a. Number of pretrial detainees 65
 - b. Number of sentenced inmates 10
 - c. Number awaiting transfer to the IDOC 5
 - d. Other _____
2. Are there reciprocal agreements with other counties for holding their prisoners? NO
3. Has this jail contracted with the IDOC to hold state prisoners?
NO
If so, how many?

4. What special provisions are there for state prisoners?
5. Were the state prisoners sentenced from this county?
6. What is the average stay of pretrial detainees?
felons - 45 days
7. What is the average length of time spent in jail by sentenced inmates?
misdeamenors - 45 days to 2 months
8. For what crimes, are pretrial detainees being held? (Indicate as precisely as possible.)

9. For what crimes are residents serving jail sentences? (Indicate as precisely as possible.)
battery, probation violation, contempt of court,
deceptive practices

B. Housing

1. Total number of cells 33 Single 7 Double 1 Other 25
2. What is the size of the cells? approx. 8' x 10'
- *3. What furniture is in the cells?
beds with mattresses
- *4. What is the general condition of the cells?
crowded, barren
- *a. Is there enough lighting to read comfortably?
no
- *b. Is there adequate heating and ventilation?
yes
- *c. Does the plumbing work?
yes

*5. What is the condition of the cells holding women?

small, barren

Is there adequate privacy?

no more than for men

*6. Are residents sleeping on the floor? (Look for mattresses stacked in the corners, etc.) no

*7. Describe the dayrooms

none - only bullpens

not very clean, crowded, poorly lighted

*8. Are the following areas kept clean?

Kitchen _____ Showers/toilets yes Cells yes Other _____

C. Personnel:

1. What kind of training does the jail administrator have?

FBI Academy, National Institute Correction school

2. How many correctional officers (guards) are on each shift?

1st shift (day) - 10

2nd " - 7

3rd shift - 4

3. Does this number vary on weekends/holidays?

1st shift - 3 2nd-3

*4. Is there a correctional officer on each floor of detention?

yes

5. What percentage of correctional officers are women?

day - 20%, 2nd - 33%, 3rd - 25%

6. What kinds and how many hours of training are given to correctional officers? correspondence By whom? National Sherrif's Asso

course

7. What is the starting salary for correctional officers?

\$9700

D. Food Service:

1. What is the cost of feeding each resident per day?

\$3.60

2. At what times are meals served?

7:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 4:30 - 5:00 p.m.

3. Who prepares the food?

contracted to private company but prepared in
the building

*4. Does the quantity of food served look sufficient and does it
appear to be well-balanced and nutritious? (Ask to see a tray.)

3 hot meals per day

5. Is food delivered to the residents promptly so that it arrives
at the proper temperature and in palatable condition?

yes

E. Security and Safety:

*1. Do the correctional officers carry weapons?

no

*2. Are there any residents with injuries?

no

3. If so, how were they injured?

4. Does the jail comply with local fire codes?

state inspectors only

*5. Is there a smoke detection and fire alarm system?

no smoke detectors - fire alarm

F. Intake and Release:

1. Who screens residents at intake? How?

booking officer - verbal & reports

2. How soon are residents screened for serious medical problems and/or
serious mental health problems?

mornings or upon request of booking officer

3. What measures are taken to prevent potential suicides?
normal $\frac{1}{2}$ hour cell checks increased to every 15 minutes
if there's suspicion of possible suicide. The local
Mental Health Clinic is on call
4. Is there adequate space to separate various categories of
residents, e.g., females from males, sentenced inmates from
pretrial detainees, etc.?
No for sentenced inmates from pretrial
detainees
Yes for females from males, juveniles
from adults
No for felons from misdemeanors
5. What measures are taken to protect weaker residents from more
aggressive inmates?
cell block separation or isolation (deadlock)
meals are eaten in cells
6. What release procedures are there?
booking officer returns personal effects, clothing

G. Program Services:

1. How is medical care provided? full time nurse - days
Dr. on call - visits twice weekly
dentist on call
2. Who determines who will receive medical attention?
nurse
3. Are dental services available?
yes
4. What educational programs are offered?
none, unless inmate is already in public school
or junior college
5. How many residents participate in educational programs?
few
6. Who administers the educational programs?

7. What counseling services are available?
Mental Health Clinic
Ministerial Association
8. What are the professional qualifications of the counselors?
9. Are there structured programs for alcohol and drug abusers?
If so, describe. through the Mental Health Clinic
10. Do residents have access to legal materials and references?
Yes - upon request
11. Is there a volunteer program? If so, what services do volunteers provide?
Ministerial Association - visits, counseling
12. Are there structured recreational programs? If so, describe.
no
13. What kind of activities take place in the exercise area?
limited physical activity - cards, books, TV newspapers
14. What other kinds of leisure time activities are there?
soft-cover library books available two times a week
15. Are there opportunities for residents to earn money?
no
16. Are all the program services equally available for females?
If not, please explain.
yes

H. Communications, Visitation, and Commissary:

1. What are the rules regarding phone calls?
phone available in each cell block
may make unlimitea collect calls
2. How often can residents receive visitors?
For how long? once a week - 12:30 - 4:30
3. What age restrictions are there for visitors?
age 17
4. What are the visiting hours?
12:30 - 4:30 once a week
5. How often is commissary provided to residents?
twice a week
- *6. Are the prices competitive? (Ask to see the list of items and prices.)
yes
7. How were the profits used over the past two years?
buy and maintain TV sets for cell blocks

I. Personal Hygiene:

1. How frequently are showers available to residents?
anytime - unless on deadlock
2. What items are issued to residents when they are admitted to the jail?
handbook, comb, uniform, towel
3. What personal items are given to residents without funds? How soon?
towels, comb,
4. If uniforms are provided, how often are clean ones issued?
once a week
5. What provisions exist for laundering personal items?
may send out

6. How often are clean sheets issued?

twice a week

J. Discipline:

*1. Are there written rules and regulations? (Ask for a copy.)

Yes - handbook given to each prisoner

K. Work Release:

1. Is there a work-release program? How many participants? 8-9
yes

2. Are those sentenced to work-release housed separately from the general population? no

3. Are there provisions for women in work-release?
yes

L. THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ONLY APPLY TO THOSE COUNTIES WITH JUVENILES IN THEIR JAILS:

1. Under what circumstances are juveniles accepted?
under age 17 in separate detention

2. During 1982, how many males and how many females were under the age of 13? approx 6 Were 13, 14, or 15 years of age? _____
Were 16 years old? _____

3. What was the longest stay under juvenile proceedings? 3 months ~~days~~

4. What was the longest stay under criminal proceedings? 3 months ~~days~~
rape - age 14 - charged as adult

5. Are juveniles in single occupancy rooms?
no

6. Are isolation cells ever used for juveniles?
no - no space

*7. How are the detention rooms and day rooms furnished?
table and chairs

8. Are supervisors responsible for adults and juveniles at the same time?

no

9. What kinds and how many hours of training are given to staff supervising juveniles? By whom?

same as for staff supervising adults

10. Is there a full-time public school teacher in the educational program?

no

11. How many hours of active recreation is provided on weekdays?
Weekends?

TV

12. Has there been any attempt to develop separate juvenile detention facilities?

the judge may send juveniles to the Champaign County juvenile detention facility

13. Are there problems associated with using the jail as a juvenile detention facility?

very overcrowded

Persons interviewed: (check)

Residents X

Correctional Officers X

Jail Administrator X

Other (Specify) _____

General Comments and observations: residents had no complaints about the officers. Overcrowded and inadequate exercise space the most obvious problems. A new correction facility being considered by county board

Name of person filling out this questionnaire Barbara Ohlsen

On December 13, 1983, the Macon County Board entered into an agreement with Patrick + Associates, to do a "preliminary planning study" for the Macon County Jail, including a review and assessment of previous studies on the subject. This agreement was later amended to provide for including the City of Decatur Police Department in the jail facility, with the general goal of reducing construction, operating and payroll expenses for both

PRESENTATION OF REPORT DRAFT

Jail Planning Study
for
Macon County
and
Decatur, Illinois

The issue of a modern jail for Macon County is not new. Prior to this study, Macon County contracted to examine the adequacy of the present jail, future options and the possibility of joint law enforcement facilities in a study done during 1978-79. Approximately six years have elapsed since this prior study effort, years filled with dramatic change in the criminal justice environment. First, legislative action has increasingly burdened jail capacity. The major inmate increase has occurred because of the requirement that counties house all of the misdemeanant sentences that previously had been served in state institutions. Second, an intensive probation program in Macon County has been established which requires holding time for violators, in turn, creating additional capacity pressure. Third, there has been and is projected to be moderate population growth in the local area. Last, a 1986 deadline for compliance with Illinois state

INTRODUCTION

On December 13, 1983, the Macon County Board entered into an agreement with Patrick + Associates, to do a "Preliminary Planning Study" for the Macon County Jail, including a review and assessment of previous studies on the subject. This agreement was later amended to provide for including the City of Decatur Police Department in the jail facility, with the general goal of reducing construction, operating and payroll expenses for both Macon County and the City of Decatur. This report responds to and fulfills the requirements of the agreement, as amended.

The issue of a modern jail for Macon County is not new. Prior to this study, Macon County contracted to examine the adequacy of the present jail, future options and the possibility of joint law enforcement facilities in a study done during 1978-79. Approximately six years have elapsed since this prior study effort, years filled with dramatic change in the criminal justice environment. First, legislative action has increasingly burdened jail capacity. The major inmate increase has occurred because of the requirement that counties house all of the misdemeanor sentences that previously had been served in state institutions. Second, an intensive probation program in Macon County has been established which requires holding time for violators, in turn, creating additional capacity pressure. Third, there has been and is projected to be moderate population growth in the local area. Last, a 1986 deadline for compliance with Illinois state

detention standards looms on the horizon. This present study addresses both basic facility needs, mandated requirements and recent patterns of change in the criminal justice environment.

This study is comprehensive in character, a foundation for the design, construction and staffing of a modern jail facility serving Macon County and the City of Decatur. The study examines present and future jail populations, both adult and juvenile, and sets forth the space needs required to hold and serve them. Functional relationships within the joint-use facility are defined, based upon standards and design experience. Operations and staffing are also considered, as are site use and parking requirements. Of special interest are cost estimates which highlight the cost advantages of joint-facility use by Macon County and the City of Decatur. All of these study elements are examined in detail in the body of this report and recapped in the accompanying Executive Summary. Firm recommendations are provided so that officials of Macon County and the City of Decatur may have a sound basis upon which to make decisions on the development of a new, joint-use facility.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (IN PART)

The goal of this study is to outline the scope of endeavor required to create a jail that fulfills the philosophies and needs of Macon County. The philosophies of Macon County, as they have been expressed to date, are summarized in the following Mission Statement:

MISSION STATEMENT

It is the goal of Macon County's governing bodies to fulfill the public's expectations that those individuals who have been accused of an offense, and are perceived as a potential threat to public safety, be securely detained until their guilt or innocence can be determined. It is further desired that those who are found to be guilty be reformed or punished in accordance with the statutes of the State of Illinois.

Within this framework the role of the jail will be to provide a safe, sanitary, secure, legal, and psychologically healthy environment for both jail inmates and staff. The jail shall offer a physical and operational atmosphere that allows a flexible approach to the management of inmate behavior. The jail structure and the procedures within it are to facilitate the orderly processing of inmates through their daily activities. Macon County's aim is to serve the present and

future needs of the community in accordance with generally accepted jail and correctional standards.

To protect the interest of their constituency, the policy makers of Macon County will establish and maintain a permanent forum to coordinate the activities of the Criminal Justice system. The goal of the forum shall be to maintain the communication necessary to eliminate waste, and to promote efficiency by coordinating changes within the criminal justice community.

The major influence on the size of the facility is the number of cells required to house the inmate populations of the future. Adult detention will require 161 permanent holding cells plus five for short-term holding. This estimate is intended to represent the point at which the cost of paying someone else to house the county's inmates, added to the cost of transporting prisoners to remote locations, balances the cost of constructing the cell that is rarely used (assuming that the jail will last and continue to be used for at least a 40-year period).

Juvenile detention needs are estimated at 12 beds. This amount includes spaces for inmates coming from the southern collar counties surrounding Macon County. The number of cells recommended for juveniles is a reasonable educated estimate based upon the limited information available. The existing facility is so inadequate that it radically distorts the sentencing practices

sentencing practices of the juvenile judges. Hence, the available historical data is not a reliable indicator of what future populations will be with an adequate facility.

There are currently two sets of standards in the State of Illinois that apply to juvenile detention security. One set of standards is contained in the County Jail Standards which describes the facilities necessary to house juveniles as part of an adult jail operation. The second set of standards is called County Juvenile Detention Standards. These standards outline the requirements for a juvenile detention facility that is independent from the adult jail. The recommendations being made in this report are intended to conform with, or exceed, the requirements in the second set of standards. This approach has two advantages: 1) the County Juvenile Detention Center is more appropriate for current trends than juvenile justice, and 2) there is a possibility that legislation will pass in the State of Illinois that will make it illegal to house juveniles in the adult jail. These standards require a larger physical facility. They also require a slightly larger staff.

Regardless of what size is projected for adults or juveniles, the facility will fill beyond its capacity at an early date if a committee is not established for monthly communication, between criminal justice agencies. Without such dialogue, arresting agencies will increase the flow of prisoners into the jails, while the court system inadvertently slows their departure. The

following agencies should be represented for effective results:

- o The County Board
- o The Courts System
- o The County Jail
- o Juvenile Detention
- o The Probation Department
- o The Prosecuting Attorney
- o The Decatur Police
- o The Sheriff's Department

The representatives of these agencies should be the highest or second in command in order to implement the policy established in these meetings.

Although this committee is outside the realm of normal practice for Macon County, many counties in America are setting up similar forums. Some larger counties are hiring full-time personnel to act as a liaison between the complex parts of a metropolitan criminal justice system. The extra effort required is a small consideration compared with the expense of continual additions to the jail facility and staffing.

Total area of the facility will amount to approximately 133,486 square feet. 26,230 square feet of this will provide law enforcement facilities for the City of Decatur and 107,256 square feet will comprise the County Criminal Justice complex.

Approximately 42,160 square feet of parking is recommended for this facility (110 spaces).

The taxpayers of Macon County and the City of Decatur have benefited from a special effort observed by both governmental units to conserve tax dollars wherever possible by combining redundant facilities. It is estimated that this effort has saved a total of approximately \$784,000. These savings result both from the fact that the total amount of construction is reduced and the fact that larger projects cost less to build per square foot (economy of scale). The amount of construction which is eliminated would be worth approximately \$424,000. The economy of scale results in an additional savings of about \$257,000. Adding in the inflation and contingency factors that would be applied to this cost, the total savings amounts to more than three quarters of a million dollars.

Although this committee is out of Macon County, many counties in America are setting up similar forms. Some larger counties are hiring full-time personnel to act as a liaison between the complex parts of a metropolitan criminal justice system. The extra effort required is a small consideration compared with the expense of continual additions to the jail facility and staffing.

Total area of the facility will amount to approximately 133,486 square feet. 28,330 square feet of this will provide law enforcement facilities for the City of Decatur and 107,325 square feet will comprise the County Criminal Justice complex.

HIGHLIGHTS

1. 1986 deadline for compliance with Illinois State detention standards.
2. Macon County Jail Facility
Holding for 161 adults plus 12 juveniles
Space Needs = 107,256 gross square feet.
Approximate costs:

Building	10,283,041
Furnishings & Equipment	474,800
Rooftop Exercise	240,000
Vehicular Ramp & Over Hangs	321,000
Parking	126,625
Site & Landscaping	67,200
Subtotal	11,512,666
Inflation @ 4% annually	892,232
Contingencies @ 7%	868,343
Grand Total	13,300,000

Note: Includes approximate costs for areas jointly shared and operated with City of Decatur.

3. Decatur Police Facility
Preliminary Space Needs 26,230 square feet.
Preliminary Approximate costs:

Building	1,700,000
Parking	136,900
Site & Landscaping	12,800
Total	1,849,700

Note 1: Includes approximate costs for areas jointly shared and operated with Macon County.

Note 2: Decatur Police Facility Costs are based upon a preliminary space needs assessment which is presently being refined. It is anticipated that the space needs refinement will provide completely finished space to meet short term needs and unfinished "shell" space for growth over the longer term.

Note 3: Since space needs are not yet finalized, factors for inflation (4% annually) or contingency (7%) have not been added.

4. Land Cost Sharing
The actual land costs incurred by each governmental agency is contingent on the current price agreed to between the purchasing (Macon and City of Decatur) and selling (City of Decatur) parties. The calculations below are based on values that have been suggested by elected officials involved in this project.

LAND VALUE ASSUMPTIONS:

Site	675,000
Wood Street	50,000
Total	725,000

COST SHARING:

Macon County @ 72.60%	526,350
City of Decatur @ 27.40%	198,650

Final land values would depend on the negotiation of a formalized agreement between Macon County and the City of Decatur.

5. Other Costs

Fees for professional services such as legal counsel, architects, engineering, soils engineering, surveying financial council etc. are not included in these cost approximations.

6. Total Building Construction and Land Costs for Macon County Jail Facility.

Building Construction	13,300,000
Land	526,350
Total	13,826,350

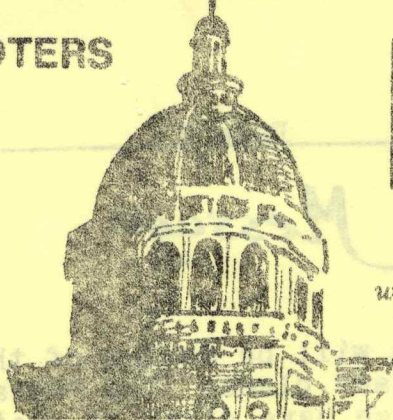
(plus fees for professional services)

7. Building Commission

A building commission has the authority to issue bonds and levy taxes for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining facilities for public use. A building constructed by such a commission is owned by the commission and leased to the user public body or bodies until such time that all bonds are retired. Upon retirement of the bonds, the ownership of the building reverts to the user body or bodies.

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE
SPRINGFIELD AREA**

Springfield, Illinois



bulletin


*"The League of Women Voters
is a non-partisan organization
whose purpose is to encourage the active
and informed participation of citizens
in government."*

Consensus discussions provide an excellent opportunity for member growth since substantial information is presented prior to the discussion part of the meeting. Ideas and opinions of members are tested through discussion yet each League member votes on consensus questions according to his/her conviction.

CO-PRESIDENTS: Linda Bollensten
Maurine Brennan
Marie Childers
EDITOR: Charlotte Dey

February 1984

February Unit Meetings
NATIONAL SECURITY CONSENSUS
Tuesday, February 14
9:30 a.m. 1st Presbyterian Church,
Room 210.
7:30 p.m. Home of Martha Webb
212 Kenyon

 **Women: Make Policy
NOT Coffee**

VOTE
★★★★★★★★

PRIMARY ELECTION
March 20

NEW MEMBERS
Barbara Heidwood
1904 South College (04)
789-0418
TELEPHONE CORRECTIONS:
Laura Weter (h) 787-3508
Gayle Moray (o) 782-6232

Presidencys' Message

February and March will be months of the League year when consensus discussions take place. The research and thought that members of each committee have given to their respective topics is outstanding. Consensus discussion provides excellent opportunity for member growth since substantial information is presented prior to the discussion part of the meeting. Ideas and opinions of members are tested through discussion yet each League member votes on consensus questions according to his/her convictions.

For the busy League member there are very few opportunities which equal the high-powered, concentrated briefing on governmental and policy issues that these consensus sessions provide. Books, articles, and data are organized to focus on some of the most relevant issues of each topic. These facts and perspectives can be brought to bear on many facets of political and governmental positions which occupy our time and attention as citizens. For the League member with limited time and multiple commitments, these sessions are time well spent.

We hope many of you will be able to take advantage of these sessions. Those of us who participated in January were reminded in a marvelous way that our association with the League was providing us with enrichment that makes League participation truly distinctive.

Linda, Maurine, Marie

Membership Corner

NEW MEMBERS:

Aruna Weberg
48 Emporia (02)
787-7209

Barbara Braidwood
1904 South College (04)
789-0449

TELEPHONE CORRECTIONS:

Laura Utter (h) 787-3508
Gayle Momeny (0) 782-6235

DROPS:

Linda Selsor Watt (moved)
Alice Kirby
Cecilia Hawsis
Charlotte Ralls
Mary Jones
Rosalind Keller
Shelly Lynn Perry
Kathryn Gesterfield
Lois Bass

think about it

SCENES FROM A MARRIAGE, ILLINOIS STYLE

The state Marital Rights Committee prepared these examples.

1) Jim and Martha have been married for 9 years. Jim works in the service department of a large office machine company and Martha cares for the couple's 3 young children. Jim is gregarious and fun-loving, a devoted husband and father, and they have a generally happy family life except for arguments over money. Jim cashes his monthly paycheck on the way home from work and likes to give Martha a generous amount from which she is to buy the family groceries and clothe herself and the children. Unfortunately, Jim is rather impulsive and has a particular fondness for the latest in electronic gadgets. Much of the monthly paycheck often goes towards extravagant electronic purchases, forcing Martha to make do on a very tight budget, postponing some purchases and doing without many things she would like altogether. When Martha complains, Jim tells her that she has everything she really needs - a roof over her head, food on the table, and clothes to wear - and, besides, it is his money and he has a right to do whatever he wants to with it.

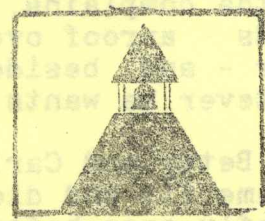
2) Betty and Carl Wagner had been married for 33 years when Carl became ill and died a short time later. Carl had been married briefly once before and had a son by that marriage but he and Betty had no children. During their marriage, the Wagners had both worked long hours in Carl's grocery store which he had inherited from his parents, reinvesting their profits in improvements to the store. Through their efforts, the store grew. When Carl died, Betty (age 58) felt that she wasn't up to running the store on her own. She decided to sell it, invest the proceeds, and live quietly on the income from the investment. She discovered, however, that Carl had placed the store in joint tenancy with his son who now became the sole owner of the whole property. Betty has nothing to show for her investment of 30 years in building up her husband's business and has no retirement income to draw on as she approaches old age.

3) Paul has worked for a large pharmaceutical company for 38 years, putting in long hours and many weekends, and is now a company Vice-President. His wife Jackie has juggled caring for their 3 children and working as a receptionist in a small dental office. Paul is beginning to look forward to his retirement and reaping the rewards of his long years of service. He has decided to waive survivor benefits on his pension plan, feeling that he deserves the full amount of the benefits as compensation for his hard work. Also, as Jackie is 10 years younger than he is and has good job security at her dental office, he feels that she will be able to provide for herself in the event that she should outlive him. Paul

retires at age 65 and enjoys his pension benefits until his death 3 years later. Jackie is now 58 and living entirely on her modest receptionist salary, struggling to meet the day-to-day demands of bills. She has no claim to Paul's pension, she will not be eligible for Social Security for another 2 years (and then only at a reduced benefit level), and has no pension of her own to look forward to as her job at the dental office was not covered by a pension plan.

These examples reflect the current state of Illinois law. Are you satisfied? Do you want to learn more? Plan to attend the Marital Rights Unit on Tuesday evening, 20, or Wednesday Morning, March 31.

ANNOUNCING



EDUCATION COMMITTEE MEETING

For all members of the education committee and League members who are interested in educational issues, there will be a meeting on February 21 to discuss the League's present position on local issues in education. Should our present position be clarified or changed? Should we take a stand on some new issues? Please share your ideas with us on Tuesday, February 21 at 7:30 p.m. at the home of Nancy Costello, 19501 South Douglas.

REMEMBER! the date for...

ANNUAL GOURMET DINNER

April 14

Mark your calendars Now!

Yvonne Singley, Carmen Chapman
Co-Chairs



MAKE THE DIFFERENCE!

We congratulate our new deputy registrars, For the city of Springfield -- Jane Chapin

REGISTER AND VOTE

Barbara Olson
Carol Lingenfelter
Diane Greenholdt

Anne Morgan
For Sangamon County
Sonia Siebert

If you know anyone who would like to register to vote, call the League office, 522-3921, to set a time.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

WANTED: VOLUNTEERS

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION BOOTH IN STATE HOUSE

Members of the League of Women Voters and retirees from the State of Illinois have served as volunteers during the regular sessions of the General Assembly in the Legislative information booth on the third floor rotunda of the State House. This project, initiated under the sponsorship of the Legislative Council in the 1967 session, has brought dozens of interested people into what has proved to be a popular and valuable civic contribution to the legislative process in Illinois.

Legislators and citizens alike have found that their customary courtesy and eagerness to answer visitors' questions about the daily business of the legislature (even when they have to dig for the answers) have been of great help in the Capitol. Mrs. Anna Mae Goss of the Council staff is the legislative staff liaison.

In 1983 the League began again to actively sponsor staff with great success. League members are legislation orientated and find this activity interesting and informative. It is a good opportunity for new members to sample League activities. This is also a great way to keep the League name before the public.

If you are interested in a half or a full day on Wednesdays and want to learn more about the legislative process, please call Ruth Raich, 547-4639.

A private elevator lifts you directly to the top floor of the building. It is wise to call in advance and make an appointment. The personnel will refuse to admit you unless you are expected or can justify your presence. Although most of the residents might be considered transients, they are an exclusive group. Their meals are prepared on the premises by a local restaurant and served to them in their living quarters. Laundry and cleaning services, of course, are provided and there is plenty of leisure time.

Sound like a pampered, protected existence? You might find the price more than you would care to pay. There are steel bars in front of the elevator and bars surrounding all the "suites" and most of the "rooms." Residents have no choice of flat mates and all of the dayrooms are monitored by closed-circuit TV. Each "room" has a badly stained sink and toilet and there are not-too-appetizing showers in each "suite." There is no place to go and, aside from some books, board games, and TV, nothing to do. There is no exercise space either inside or outside. This place of exile is the Sangamon County Jail: not a nice place to live nor to visit, but visit it, the Criminal Justice Committee of the LWVSA did in December. All of the Leagues in the state were requested to visit their county jails armed with a questionnaire prepared by the State Criminal Justice Committee.

Our county jail has problems and deficiencies that go beyond the fact that it is a jail. In some areas it does not comply with the Il. Dept. of Corrections Jail Standards and to quote the IDOC Deputy Director, Bureau of Inspection & Audits: "Noncompliances. . . will require expenditures of funds to correct." I would not like to make book on the chances of these "non-compliances" being corrected in the foreseeable future because of county finances and the fact that, in some cases, it would require a new jail. A jail located on the top floor of a building cannot be enlarged. The jail does not provide anything near the 50 sq. ft. per inmate cell space nor dayrooms with 35 sq. ft. per person required by the IDOC. Only by ignoring these standards can our jail claim to accommodate 127 detainees (117 male, and 10 female) and during the months of April, May and June of 1983, the daily population was 136.2 and inmates slept on mattresses on the floor. Precious dayroom space is taken up with bunk beds and entire cell blocks turned into peculiar dormitories.

Sangamon County does not comply with the regulation that inmates be segregated according to category (sentenced from pre-sentenced and non-criminal from criminal). They are segregated by sex. Lack of space is again the culprit. Jail personnel tries to protect vulnerable inmates by housing them with the trustees or those on work-release.

Space for what might be termed service or administrative functions is also in short supply. It felt at least as crowded outside the cell blocks as inside. If the powers-that-be could be induced to introduce programs (education, counseling, recreational, etc.) or encourage a broad spectrum of volunteer programs, there would be no place to operate them and not enough jail personnel to guarantee security. The recent crunch in the County's budget has forced a reduction in jail personnel.

The position of the jail and lack of funds cause other problems and concerns. There are no smoke alarms in the entire County Building and if a fire should start on a lower floor during weekends or holidays, it might very well be out of control before the jail personnel are even aware of it. The weight of the steel necessary for a jail has added stress to the building and exacerbated the building's natural tendency to settle. We saw stress cracks in the wall: some at least $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide.

There are people serving up to six-month sentences in the jail. (Legally, they may be sentenced to up to a year.) They are not felons. Unless on work-release, they are restricted to the 5th floor for the entire time. Some of them

Continued

occupy 8' x 8' cells that sleep from two to four people and spend their waking hours in dingy, crowded dayrooms. If they are not trustees or on work-release, they may have to share cells and cell blocks with people accused of serious crimes. There are no structured recreational or educational programs. The only professionally-run programs are for substance-abusers. They may see visitors once a week for 20 minutes. Other people may sit in the jail for over a year awaiting trial, although pre-trial detention of that length is unusual.

Bad as it is, there are jails in the state that are worse than ours. We await a report from the State Criminal Justice Committee on the general "State of the Jail" in Illinois and hope that it will also be able to give the local committees some advice and direction. The cost of the exclusive exile in the Sangamon County Jail is too high for taxpayers and detainees alike. No one is getting an adequate return for an investment in wasted time served in inadequate quarters.

I would like to thank Barry Bollenson, Mary Tobermann and Kathy Wagner for going to jail with me.

Sonia V. Siebert,
Criminal Justice Chair

CALENDAR.

February 9 - Absentee ballots become available
for March Primary

February 14 - 9:30 a.m. National Security Consensus
7:30 p.m. National Security Consensus

February 21 - Last day for registering for March 20 primary

March 20 - PRIMARY ELECTION

March 20 - 7:30 p.m. Marital Rights Consensus
21 - 9:30 a.m. Marital Rights Consensus

April 3rd and 4th - Legislative Seminar

GOURMET DINNER: April 14

ACTION NEEDED FOR CLEAN AIR

The next few weeks are a critical period for the future of the air that we breathe. Unless Congress gets the message that the public wants action, and takes up clean air legislation this year, consideration of the Clean Air Act could be deferred to 1985 or later. The LWVUS has been working with members of Congress to draft and support effective measures to control acid rain and toxic air pollutants. This is the fourth consecutive year that Congress has been considering whether to renew the Clean Air Act.

The leading acid rain control Bill in the House is H.R. 3400, introduced by Reps. Sikorski (D MN), Waxman (D CA), and Gregg (R NH) with a 48 state approach. It includes mandatory pollution control technology such as scrubbers to reduce the annual sulfur dioxide emissions by 10 million tons. To finance these controls, a fee of one mill is levied on the non-nuclear generation of each kilowatt hour of electricity. For the average consumer who uses 750 kilowatt hours per month, this would increase your bill by 75¢, a small price to pay for protecting our environment. Representative Wirth (D CO) plans to introduce an amendment that would accelerate the identification, listing and regulation of additional hazardous air pollutants. The bill will set a deadline for EPA to make decisions on potentially hazardous chemicals that have been under study for over five years. To encourage EPA to meet the deadline, the bill will provide for automatic listing of the chemicals if EPA fails to act. Corresponding bills in the Senate are S. 768 for control of acid rain, sponsored by Sen. Stafford (R VT) and S. 2159 for decisions on toxic air pollutants, sponsored by Sens. Baucus (D MT), Derenberger (R MN), and Hart (D CO).

The League at all levels has had a commitment to improve the quality of the air we breathe and to decrease the threat to our environment posed by acid rain. Although research is important, we are supporting measures that implement the research that has been done. Meetings have been held with members of Congress in Illinois during the month of January. On January 12, we interviewed Congressman Durbin, urging him to support H.B. 1400.

Letters to Congress regarding the above bills are needed to demonstrate our support and concern. ACTION IS NEEDED NOW!!! If you need further details on the pending legislation, contact Linda Bollensen.

NATIONAL SECURITY



Two well attended Unit Meetings on January 10 started our New Year right. Yet, you should ask yourselves these questions:
 Is the world safer today than it was in January 1983?
 What is being done to prevent a nuclear war?
 Why was 1983 a disasterous year for arms control?
 The most important question of all ---
 What can I do as a Springfield League Member to make 1984 a safer year?

Start by joining the National Security Committee at our February 14 Consensus Meeting. Bring your new ideas and feelings along. To help you prepare yourselves for the meeting, here are the five Consensus Questions.

STUDY THEM FOR DISCUSSION.
 THEN COME AND BE HEARD!!!

I. Listed below are a number of possible military missions that might be fulfilled by nuclear and/or conventional military forces. Which of these do you consider to be appropriate US military missions and which forces would be appropriate to fulfill these missions?

For each mission listed, check "nuclear role" if you believe that nuclear weapons are appropriate in fulfilling that mission and check "conventional role" if you believe that conventional forces are appropriate. You may check both "nuclear role" and "conventional role" if you wish. Check "should not be a mission" if you believe that the US should not adopt or retain the mission at all.

	Nuclear Role	Conventional Role	Should Not Be A Mission
A. Defend homeland	_____	_____	_____
B. Defend allies	_____	_____	_____
1. North Atlantic Treaty Organization	_____	_____	_____
2. Japan	_____	_____	_____
3. Other allies/friends	_____	_____	_____
C. Defend access to vital resources (e.g., oil)	_____	_____	_____
D. Maintain capability to respond to conflicts around the world	_____	_____	_____
E. Other	_____	_____	_____
Comments	_____	_____	_____

II. In order to have a nuclear deterrent, the US has developed a triad of strategic nuclear weapons composed of intercontinental bombers, land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs). Each leg has differing capabilities and somewhat overlapping purposes. What the US (and the USSR) does about such weapons affects its deterrence, first-strike and counterforce capabilities.

What should the US do regarding each leg of its strategic nuclear triad? (Check one box for each leg of the triad.)

	Eliminate	Reduce	Retain As Is	Modernize	No Opinion/ No Agreement
Air Leg	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Land Leg	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sea Leg	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Comments	_____				

III. The current US role in NATO is two-fold; to provide a nuclear "shield" over NATO (with nuclear weapons stationed in Europe and with US strategic nuclear weapons) and to deploy conventional weapons and troops to defend Western Europe.

A. Should the US have the policy of "first use" of nuclear weapons in Europe? Yes _____ No _____

B. Should the US maintain as is, increase or decrease its reliance on conventional forces in Europe? Maintain As Is _____ Increase _____ Decrease _____

Comments _____

IV. The US defense budget can be divided into two broad categories: investment (procurement of new nuclear and conventional weapons systems, research and development, and military construction) and readiness (operations and maintenance, personnel and retirement pay). In preparing and adopting the defense budget, the President and Congress must make choices between these two categories. (The President's proposed Fiscal Year 1984 defense budget allocates 51 percent of its funds to investment and 49 percent to readiness.)

Within any given level of defense funding, should the US place more/less emphasis on investment, which affects long-term defense capabilities; or readiness, which affects near-term combat capabilities?

	More Emphasis	Less Emphasis	Equal Emphasis on Both
Investment	_____	_____	_____
Readiness	_____	_____	_____
Comments	_____		

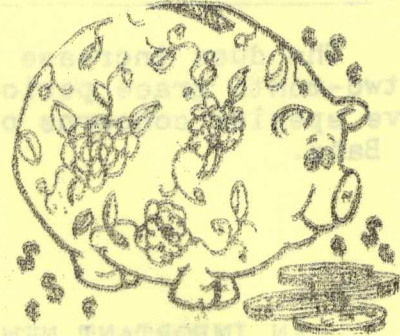
V. National security has many dimensions and cannot be limited to military policy alone. It can be defined as ensuring domestic tranquility, providing for the common defense and promoting the general welfare. Key elements include the country's ability to implement social and environmental programs and to maintain cooperative relationships with other nations. Other important components are effective political leadership and a strong economy. Therefore, in decisions about the federal budget, political leaders should assess the impact of US military spending on the nation's economy and on the government's ability to meet social and environmental needs.

Do you agree _____ disagree _____

Comments _____

MONEY MATTERS

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE REPORT



Money provides the ability to do every kind of League activity; informing members of the community, supporting legislation, purchasing paper and printing, and paying for rent, telephone bills, and travel. Success in raising money can provide the real key to the effectiveness of the League. We asked Babs Dickerman to chair a Development and Finance Committee, to examine our fund raising activities and to provide some guidelines. Once again, Babs has done an outstanding job for us with the assistance of her committee: Catherine Huther, Joan Nudo, Mary Jo Potter, Ruth Raich, and Marie Childers. The Board has approved the following guidelines as suggested by the committee:

A Development Chair should be appointed immediately after the annual meeting to plan the fund raising calendar, to assist the President in finding chairs for the events, and to act as a co-ordinator.

The Finance Drive should remain the key fund raising event of the year, since our public interest and community service orientation warrants public support. The use of ads in the Bulletin and Yearbook should be continued due to its success with limited use of membership time.

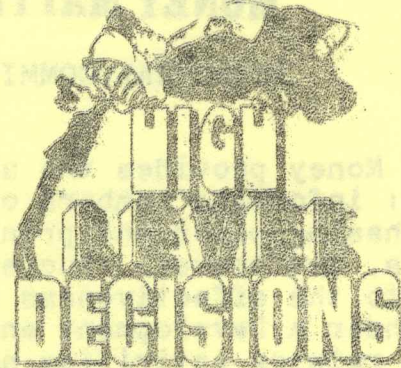
Other fund raisers should be planned as needed to supplement the Finance Drive and ad campaign. The annual Gourmet Dinner has become a League trademark, and its continuation is recommended.

The collection of dues is a less visible but primary fund-raising activity during the year. The current dues cover only "Per Member Payment" to the LWVIL and LWVUS with no portion available to the local League. The committee recommended a formula that provides that some portion of the total dues always be available to the local League, without jeopardizing "League scholarships" for those members who are unable to pay the full amount.

After several months of discussion, the Board approved an increase in dues to \$ 30 annually. The LWVUS is requesting a \$1 increase at the May convention. We have agreed to share the cost of the Springfield office with the LWVIL which may affect our expenses. Also the cost of paper, supplies, and postage continues to increase. Using one reliable method to determine the impact of inflation, the budget of \$9,814 for 1978 would require \$14,117 in 1984 to equal the buying power, considerably more than is available.

The dues increase will be effective April 1, 1984, providing a two-month grace period for new members and renewals. If you have special concerns or questions, contact one of the Presidency or Babs.

AN IMPORTANT NEW LAW TO COLLECT CHILD SUPPORT



In the last legislative session, Illinois passed a new law on child support which sets up a unique method for collecting child and family support without coming back to court repeatedly. Public Act 83-658 (Senate Bill 1333), effective January 1, 1984, streamlines the system of collection by providing for income withholding in cases when a parent has become delinquent in making payments.

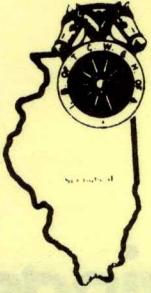
If child support is unpaid for one month or more, the parent entitled to the money can use a set of procedures outlined in the law to demand payment. If the support then remains unpaid for 20 days (or if the payee has not requested a court hearing), the delinquent parent's employer may be notified to begin withholding immediately in the amount of delinquency, plus all current child support for the next 3 years. After that time, the parent who pays support may petition the court to stop income withholding if all delinquencies have been paid.

For child support orders entered before January 1, 1984, the custodial parent will have to petition the court to have an Order for Withholding entered in the court file. The new law requires careful use of new forms and procedures which have been established. The forms, handbooks, and information brochures are available from the Illinois Task Force on Child Support, 343 S. Dearborn, Room 804, Chicago 60604. Information is also available at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the Department of Public Aid, local family service agencies or from your attorney.

Be An Informed Voter!

The new updated Sangamon County Voters Guide for 1984 is now available at the League office or the Marine Bank. Thanks again to the Marine Bank for printing.

THANKS TO THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISERS FOR THEIR FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE LEAGUE.....



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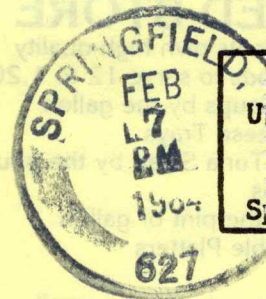
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League of Women Voters
of the Springfield Area

The Bowens
555 Fawn Ct.
Mt. Zion IL 62549

RETURN ADDRESS
REQUESTED



Mary Coberly
445 North 35th St.
Decatur, Ill. 62521

MACON COUNTY JAIL REVIEW COMMITTEE

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I, NAME

This organization shall be known as the Macon County Jail Review Committee.

ARTICLE II, PURPOSE

The purpose of this organization shall be:

- 1) Identify areas of concern which may exist in relation to the conditions within the Macon County Jail, and the general administration of that facility.
- 2) Bring these areas of concern to the attention of the jail administration and other public officials who are in a position to resolve them.
- 3) Recommend solutions to the problems that have been identified.
- 4) Seek the support of other organizations and the public at large in addressing these areas of concern.

ARTICLE III, MEMBERSHIP

The Committee shall consist of ten members. Two shall be appointed by the Macon-Shelby Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union; two by the Macon County Chapter of the League of Women Voters; two by the Macon County Ministerial Alliance; two by the Macon County Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and two by the Macon County Chapter of the National Organization for Women.

In selecting their initial representatives, each of the above organizations shall designate one person to serve a two year term, and one to serve a one year term. All subsequent appointments shall

either be for a full one year term or to fill the unexpired time left in someone else's term.

Once appointed, these members shall serve as independent decision makers, rather than as representatives of the organization which appointed them.

Unexcused absence from two consecutive meetings shall be grounds for automatic removal. The committee, at its discretion, may vote to retain the individual for good cause. Whenever a vacancy occurs (either by resignation or removal) the organization which had originally appointed that person shall be notified and requested to make an appointment for the remainder of the unexpired term.

There shall be no limitation on the number of terms an individual can serve.

The terms of office shall begin on January 1 and run until December 31.

ARTICLE IV, OFFICERS

The officers of the Committee shall be a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, and Secretary.

The Chairperson should conduct the meetings of the organization; appoint subcommittees as the need for such committees arises; call special meetings, either at his/her own discretion or at the request of three committee members; act as spokesperson for the organization; and other duties that may be assigned by the Committee. All other members except for the other two officers shall be required to serve in this position for a four month term.

The Vice Chairperson shall fulfill the duties of the Chairperson when he/she is unable to do so; and shall serve other functions as the Committee designates.

The Secretary shall be responsible for recording of the minutes, distribution of the minutes, and notification of meetings.

The officers shall be elected annually in the first meeting of the calendar year. Each officer shall hold office until his/her successor has been duly elected and has agreed to accept the position.

An officer can be removed by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a meeting for which a written agenda notice was given at

least ten days in advance.

A vacancy in any office for any reason may be filled by a majority vote of the members present at a duly convened meeting.

ARTICLE V, MEETINGS AND PROCEDURES

Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held monthly.

Additional meetings shall be held at the direction of the Committee, the discretion of the Chairperson, or the request of any three committee members.

At least three days' notice (verbal or written) should be given prior to any meeting.

In attempting to fulfill its stated purposes, the Committee shall:

- 1) Meet periodically with the Sheriff and the Jail Administrator;
- 2) Meet periodically with selected corrections officers;
- 3) Meet periodically with selected inmates or former inmates of the jail;
- 4) When deemed appropriate to meet with judges, State's Attorney, Public Defender and other related court personnel;
- 5) to issue public statements which reflect positions the Committee has taken.

ARTICLE VI, RELATIONSHIP TO SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

While the Macon County Jail Review Committee shall be independent of the Sheriff's Department in policy and action, it seeks to have open lines of communication with that department. It shall invite representatives of the department to attend its meetings and keep the department informed of its activities. They shall receive notification of all meetings and minutes of those meetings.

ARTICLE VII, AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

These by-laws may be amended, altered or repealed, by affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Committee present at a meeting of the Committee held at least ten days after notice of such meeting, together with a copy of the language of the By-laws change to be proposed at such meeting, has been delivered to each Committee member. Such proposals may be initiated by any Committee member

MCLEAN COUNTY JAIL REVIEW COMMITTEE

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I, NAME

This organization shall be known as the McLean County Jail Review Committee.

ARTICLE II, PURPOSE

The purposes of this organization shall be:

- 1) Identify areas of concern which may exist in relation to the conditions within the McLean County Jail, and the general administration of that facility.
- 2) Bring these areas of concern to the attention of the jail administration and other public officials who are in a position to resolve them.
- 3) Recommend solutions to the problems that have been identified.
- 4) Seek the support of other organizations and the public at large in addressing these areas of concern.

ARTICLE III, MEMBERSHIP

The Committee shall consist of twelve members. Three shall be appointed by the Central Illinois Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union; three by the McLean County Chapter of the League of Women Voters; three by the McLean County Ministerial Association; and three by the McLean County Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. *N.A.A.P.*

In selecting their initial representatives, each of the above named organizations shall designate one person to serve a three year term, one to serve a two year term, and one to serve a one year term. All subsequent appointments shall either be for a full three year term or to fill the unexpired time left in someone else's term.

Once appointed, these members shall serve as independent decision makers, rather than as representatives of the organization which appointed them.

Absence from two consecutive meetings shall be grounds for automatic removal. The committee, at its discretion, may vote to retain the individual for good cause. Whenever a vacancy occurs (either by resignation or removal) the organization which had originally appointed that person shall be notified and requested to make an appointment for the remainder of the unexpired term.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP (cont'd)

There shall be no limitation on the number of terms an individual can serve.

The terms of office shall begin on January 1 and run until December 31.

ARTICLE IV, OFFICERS

The officers of the Committee shall be a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, and Secretary.

The Chairperson should conduct the meetings of the organization; appoint subcommittees as the need for such committees arises; call special meetings, either at his/her own discretion or at the request of three committee members; act as a spokesperson for the organization; and other duties that may be assigned by the Committee.

The Vice Chairperson shall fulfill the duties of the Chairperson when he/she is unable to do so; and shall serve such other functions as the Committee designates.

The Secretary shall be responsible for recording of the minutes, distribution of the minutes, and notification of meetings.

The officers shall be elected annually in the first meeting of the calendar year. Each officer shall hold office until his/her successor has been duly elected and has agreed to accept the position.

An officer can be removed by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a meeting for which a written agenda notice was given at least ten days in advance.

A vacancy in any office for any reason may be filled by a majority vote of the members present at a duly convened meeting.

ARTICLE V, MEETINGS AND PROCEDURES

Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held quarterly.

Additional meetings shall be held at the direction of the Committee, the discretion of the Chairperson, or the request of any three committee members.

At least three days' notice (verbal or written) should be given prior to any meeting.

Conduct of the meetings and procedures of the Committee shall be governed by the most recent edition of Robert's Rules of Order. A quorum shall consist of a minimum of four committee members.

In attempting to fulfill its stated purposes, the Committee shall:

ARTICLE V, MEETINGS AND PROCEDURES (cont'd)

- 1) Meet periodically with the Sheriff and the Jail Administrator;
- 2) Meet periodically with selected corrections officers;
- 3) Meet periodically with selected inmates or former inmates of the jail;
- 4) Periodically review grievance procedure files and disciplinary proceeding records;
- 5) When deemed appropriate to meet with judges, State's Attorney, Public Defender and other related court personnel;
- 6) To issue public statements which reflect positions the Committee has taken.

ARTICLE VI, RELATIONSHIP TO SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

While the McLean County Jail Review Committee shall be independent of the Sheriff's Department in policy and action, it seeks to have open lines of communication with that department. It shall invite representatives of the department to attend its quarterly meetings and keep the department informed of its activities. They shall receive notification of all meetings and minutes of those meetings.

ARTICLE VII, AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

These By-Laws may be amended, altered or repealed, by affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Committee present at a meeting of the Committee held at least ten days after notice of such meeting, together with a copy of the language of the By-Laws change to be proposed at such meeting, has been duly delivered to each member of the Committee. Proposals to amend these By-Laws may be initiated by any member of the Committee.

MCLEAN COUNTY JAIL WATCH COMMITTEE

Organizations: ACLU, NOW, NAACP, Ministerial Alliance, League of Women Voters.

The JW Committee is a self-governing body composed of two members from each of the organizations listed above. Term of membership is one year. It has own by-laws and publicity responsibility. McLean County Sheriff does not attend monthly meetings unless specifically invited by Committee. However, either the jailer or member of McLean County Sheriff's Department is always in attendance

This group has been in existence for several years with the cooperation of Sheriff's Department. They have dealt with the Sheriff's Department concerning issues of visitation and newspaper delivery; the Public Defender Office and its performance; and they are currently involved with the County Board and its policies of medical services for inmates.

Twice a year the group meets in the jail area with two groups of four inmates for an hour per group without any member of Sheriff's Department taking part in the discussion. Complaints arising from those sessions usually form a large part of the JW Committee's agenda for the year. Also, some complaints are referred to them from ACLU.

It must be stressed that the operation of JW Committee is definitely a two-way street. Group must be equally as quick to praise Sheriff's Department for improvements as it is to criticize faults. Jail's space must also be taken into consideration.

UPDATE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Marg Coberly and Barb Ohlsen are representing League on the Macon County Jail Review Committee. Besides LWV, the Committee is made up of representatives of ACLU, NOW, Ministerial Alliance, and NAACP. The purpose of the Committee is to identify areas of concern existing in relation to conditions within the Macon County Jail. Solutions to problems will be recommended to jail administrators and public officials who are in a position to resolve them.

The Jail administration has been extremely cooperative, appointing Sgt. Terry York, the second shift jail command officer, to attend the committee meetings. Three members of the committee spent an evening in January interviewing representative prisoners to get a list of concerns. Problem areas were identified, and some of them have been resolved satisfactorily by the jail administration. It is the committee's decision that at this time specific problems and solutions will not be made public.

The major problem with the Macon County Jail, of course, is one that can only be solved by replacement with a new jail. The jail was built in 1940 with no significant changes being made since. The capacity of the jail is 106. Population the day of the Jail Review Committee tour in November was 80. There have been times in the recent past when the jail has been filled to capacity.

Department of corrections regulations require separation of felony, misdemeanor, sentenced and pretrial prisoners. This is only one of the Department regulations that the Macon County Jail is not in compliance with. The jail administration does the best it can by the physical structure of the cellblocks to separate prisoners, but specifics of numbers of prisoners, their ages, offenses and trial status effects this effort. Women are separated from men and have the same sparse 8' by 10' cell. Since the area for women is so small, there are times when mattresses have to be added on the floor for space.

There is no space for any physical activity in the jail. A small bullpen area in the center of each cell block is furnished with a table and a TV is mounted on the wall. Books and magazines are available for library twice a week, but if a prisoner is in jail for very long, he can read the entire stock fairly quickly. Average stay for a pretrial felon is 45 days. Average stay for sentenced misdemeanants is 45 days to 2 months.

A full time nurse staffs the jail to attend to prisoners medical needs and she consults a doctor who is on call around the clock as needed. Jail staff may send a prisoner to the hospital in an emergency. Services are provided by Macon County Mental Health Clinic as needed. A ministerial association visits and counsels regularly with prisoners who want to see them.

There is no private place for any of the above services to take place. The nurse shares an office with the jail administrator. Lawyers meet with clients outside the cell area in a hallway by the entry elevator to the facility. No Space is the key to the problem of the present jail facility.

Macon County is not the only county under notice to replace or radically change its facilities to meet Department of Corrections standards. As part of the LWV ILL interest in county jails throughout the state, a survey was completed covering information given above and other facts about the jail and submitted in December, 1983. A compilation of statistics comparing jails is being drawn up, and should be sent to our League sometime in March. Watch for more on this in a later Voter!!

FURTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE NEWS

Governor Thompson was not in favor of the Probation Subsidy Bill, HB97 which we supported in the General Assembly. Instead a new bill, HB2317 was passed in November which is the first of three stages for implementing a statewide system of probation.

League is unsure whether this bill is a victory or not. In terms of appropriations, it is not since HB 97 would have provided more funds, but in terms of our goal of a statewide system of probation, it's a good beginning. We'll need to monitor the Governor's commitment to a statewide system by watching provisions of future legislation. Some benefits of HB2317:

1. Adult & juvenile subsidies of \$500 per month for each probation officer who is making \$14,000 per year.
2. 100% salary reimbursement to counties for their chief probation officer.
3. Caseload standards will be set by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and reimbursement will be made for salaries of probation officers hired to meet these standards.

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES
MCLEAN COUNTY JAIL CORRECTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

McLean County Health Department

Administrative Staff

1. Maintenance of Contractural relationships with McLean County Sheriff's Office, Center for Human Services, and other health care providers as needed.
2. Planning/evaluation/accountability both fiscal and operational to Board of Health/County Board involving relevant parties as necessary
3. Maintenance of standards of practice
4. Personnel policy administration
5. Payment for inmate health care

Correctional Health Service Staff - MD/RN'S

1. Provision of patient care services via protocol/contact
2. Day to day operational decisions
3. Report of activities as required
4. Input into planning/evaluating correctional health service

Sheriff's Department

1. Maintenance of contractural relationship with Health Department
2. Provision of space to operate correctional health service.
3. Transportation of inmates to health care providers as needed.
4. Security for staff/inmates
5. Input into planning/evaluating correctional health service

MEETING REGARDING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR INMATES OF MC LEAN COUNTY JAIL

January 31, 1985

Present: Dave Goldberg, Paul Purnell - McLean County Jail
Alan Spear, Cheryl Gaines, Joanne Koerner - Center for Human Services
Robert Keller, Cappie Stanley - McLean County Health Department

1. Communication Flow

CHS will revise the Crisis Team form to meet needs of jail staff for information re: housing of inmates/special precautions to be used with inmates.

CHS will provide copies of typed notes from visits to inmates at jail to the Medical Department at jail.

CHS will continue to provide immediate feedback re: inmates seen by psychiatrists at CHS via physician treatment-summary given to deputy ~~X~~ who escorts inmate. Medications ordered and essential information re: handling of inmate (for example; Suicide Precautions) will be contained on this form.

CHS will mail psychiatrists' reports to the Medical Department at the McLean County Jail rather than to Dr. Cunningham's office.

McLean County States Attorneys Office (specifically Eric Ruud) will develop release form to be used by all parties involved in examination/treatment of inmates for physical and mental health problems.

The issue of records obtained via release from one agency to another was discussed. Alan Spear stated that CHS records obtained by the jail cannot be released to the courts by the jail. The inmate must sign a release for CHS to provide the records directly to the court.

2. Training *To be aware of side effects, etc.*

Apparent needs:

Medications - Jail R.N.'s and Correctional officers
Handling inmates - Jail R.N.'s and Correctional officers
Stress Reduction - Jail R.N.'s and Correctional officers

Cappie will assess needs of nursing staff re: medication inservice and work with Joanne to plan appropriate training.

Dave will define correctional officer needs for inservice on medications and approaches to inmate behaviors and work with Cheryl to plan appropriate training.

Sheriff's Dept. and CHS will negotiate re: stress management inservice needs. It was noted that such training is not currently part of the CHS/Health Dept. contract, therefore, funding would have to be secured from another source.

JAIL REVIEW COMMITTEE
'OF
'McLEAN COUNTY

The meeting of the Jail Review Committee was held on January 21, 1985 at the jail.

Members present: Bob Sutherland, Kathy Gorr - A.C.L.U.
Karen McKinney, Sandy Parker, Sue Kroll - League of Women Voters
Sandy Strawser, Jacqui White, Chris Maier - N.O.W.
Paul Purnell - Classification Officer at the Jail

Guests: Gary Ploense - Jail Superintendent
Mary Jo Copenhaver - Jail Nurse
~~Wendy [unclear]~~

Sandy Strawser opened the meeting by introducing the guests. Gary Ploense asked that his minutes be given directly to his secretary Connie and Sheriff Brienens to his secretary.

It was brought to the committee's attention about how inmates with mental health problems were being handled. The jail personnel have a meeting scheduled with the health department to discuss this problem and possible solutions and will get us information after that meeting. After seeing what comes from that meeting, the committee might want to schedule a meeting with Alan Spear.

Other items discussed from our prior meeting with the inmates were:

- Lack of time on the part of the public defender. It was suggested that we invite Steve Skelton or one of his assistants to our next meeting.
- The visitor room phones not working. Gary Ploense told the committee of a new system that will be installed that will help take care of the problem. The work is probably six months away.
- Pork sausage not cooked. Gary Ploense said he had never received any complaints about the sausage.
- Woman's cell blocks are checked every ½ hour.
- No restrictions in programs being co-ed.
- The inmates are given the proper equipment to clean their cells but if they don't use in the allotted time they may have to use their own towels, etc.
- The shower stalls have a rubber mat. It's up to the inmate if he/she wishes to use them.
- Dr. Cunningham employed by the health department as of January 1, 1985. It was felt by the jail staff present that the doctor was doing a better job.

It was decided by the committee that after the jail has their meeting on the mental health problem, the Jail Review Committee may call a special meeting after looking at their synopsis.

The next regular meeting will be March 8, 1985 at the jail. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (7:30 p.m.)

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p.m.

Karen McKinney
KAREN MCKINNEY - SECRETARY

JAIL REVIEW COMMITTEE
OF
McLEAN COUNTY.

The meeting of the Jail Review Committee was held on October 17, 1984 at the Jail.

Members present: Mike Brunt, Bob Sutherland, Kathy Gorr -A.C.L.U.
Rev. Zumwalt - Ministerial Association
Karen McKinney - League of Women Voters
Sandy Strawser, Jacqui White, Chris Maier - N.O.W.
Paul Purnell - Classification Officer at Jail

Chairperson Sandy Strawser opened the meeting. She announced that she had received the resignation of Carolyn Briggs. Two new members -Kathy Gorr and Chris Maier.

Paul Purnell told the group that there were 5 inmates for us to talk with. They were picked by his asking for volunteers and just choosing from a show of hands. The following categories were represented: non-criminal, sentenced, prior penitentiary time, female and administrative segregation.

Information compiled from our interviews:

FOOD

Fair

Not being delivered fast enough, fault of administration and cart workers

Meat, especially pork sausage, not cooked enough

Preparation could be improved

Sugar for coffee and tea should be included with meal (inmates said they had to buy their own)

MEDICAL

Dr. Cunningham treats patients impersonally

Trouble getting in touch with the doctor

Can't get glasses for reading (lost at time of arrest)

Hard to get aspirin when an inmate has a headache (inmate was told to quit reading if it caused headaches)

Nurses okay

Women claim their medical needs are not taken seriously

Inmate fell in shower, pain in back for 3 weeks before getting x-ray, no medication given for pain in those 3 weeks

LEGAL COUNSEL

Public Defender not prepared for Court, postponed continuance of trial violated the 120 day rule

Public Defender not visiting enough (mentioned by all)

Don't get to see or talk with Public Defender until right before Court

Public Defender's office will not accept collect calls nor will they return calls

PHONE

Calls by inmates should be limited in time and limitation enforced by staff, so more of them get a chance to make calls

- (16) Possession of a weapon or chemical agent or any object which has been modified so that it may be used as a weapon.
- (17) Creating or inciting to riot.
- (18) Malicious destruction, alteration or misuse of property:

Any major violation will result in a hearing for the major violation. The following will be rules governing this hearing.

Prehearing Rules:

- A. Someone other than the reporting officer shall conduct an investigation into the facts of the alleged misconduct to determine if a violation occurred and if there is probable cause to believe the alleged offender committed the violation. If probable cause exist, a hearing date shall be set no later than 48 hours after occurrence of the alleged misconduct.
- B. The accused, if he wishes, shall be offered assistance from a member of the jail staff, another detainee, or other authorized person to prepare for the hearing.
- C. No penalty shall be imposed until after the hearing except that the accused may be segregated from the rest of the population or transferred to a different cellblock if jail authorities feel that he/she constitutes a threat to other detainees, staff members or to themselves.

Hearing Rules:

- A. The hearing shall be held as quickly as possible, but not more than 48 hours after the charges are made.
- B. The hearing shall be before an impartial officer or which may include a public member.
- C. The accused shall be allowed to present evidence or witnesses in his/her behalf.
- D. The accused shall be allowed to pose questions to the hearing officer/committee to be asked of witnesses against him.
- E. Where the accused is illiterate, the issues are complex, and it is unlikely the offender will be able to collect and present the necessary evidence, the aid of a fellow detainee or member of the staff shall be made available to him.
- F. The hearing officer or committee shall render the decision in writing setting forth the findings, the conclusion(s), and any penalty imposed.
 - 1. If the decision finds the offender did not commit the alleged violation, all reference to the charges shall be removed from his file.
- G. Findings of the hearing officer or committee shall be reviewed by the Sheriff/Warden, who may accept the decision or reduce the penalty imposed.

PUBLIC DEFENDER REPORT FOR MCLEAN COUNTY

Public Defender: Steve Skelton Annual Salary: \$26,000
Average monthly case load: 12-15 Felony

Assistant:	Scott Prazewski	\$13,000
	case load: 12-15	Felony
	Mike O'Rourke, Jr	\$16,500
	case load: 12-15	Felony
	David Butler	\$9,800
	case load: 40-45	Traffic & Misdemeanors
	Steve Larkin	\$9,800
	case load:	Traffic & Misdemeanors
	Elizabeth Robb	\$9,800
	case load: 20	Juvenile
	Georgia Heth	\$9,800
	Case load:	Juvenile
	Elan Novick	\$9,800
	Juvenile	

The number of Public Defenders is determined by the 9 circuit judges of McLean County. They have authorized, determined by the number of court cases, Mr. Skelton to have eight assistants. However, the county board will pay only seven assistants. There does not appear to be any animosity between the circuit judges and the county board because of this difference. Mr. Skelton would like to see another public defender.

All eight public defenders are part-time and all have private practices. Mr. Skelton says that he spends close to forty hours per week on his public defender work and he is sure that the others spend well over half of their time on public defender cases.

The three felony public defenders handle 75% to 80% of all McLean County felony cases and that figure is steadily on the rise.

All of Mr. Skelton's assistants are appointed by him. He assigns them their cases and they go each week to his office for their assignments. Any conflicts arising anytime during these cases are taken to Mr. Skelton and he has the final say.

Mr. Skelton believes that his assistants are very competent lawyers and give each of their clients the best job as they can. He says that in many cases the clients are getting a more professional lawyer and one with more experience than if they were to hire a private attorney.

George Taseff called Mr. Skelton one of the best attorneys in McLean County and said that if he had the funds to hire an investigator he would probably never lose a case.

As a public defender Mr. Skelton has a good record of wins but he says that due to the disadvantages, such as no funds for professional testimony of investigators, that one out of three wins is an excellent record. A small fund is provided for medical evaluations but the fund is usually depleted before half the year is gone. One evaluation could easily cost between \$500 & \$1000.

he also said that the prosecutor can have the court pay for these evaluations. Plus they have the entire police force as investigators.

Mr. Skelton explained that having a decentralized public defender staff is an advantage to the county because every day line expenses comes out of the attorney's pockets. These line expenses include items such as secretary, vacation, office, office supplies. A centralized office would require the county to provide these expenses. (There was nothing very fancy about Mr. Skelton's office.)

Mr. Skelton said that if Macon County is the same size as McLean County, he does not see how they make it with four public defenders. He said that McLean County would need at least five if they all worked full time.

All public defenders are paid on a straight salary no matter how many cases they must take. Mr. Skelton said that he is worried about keeping these assistants if their case load continues to go up.

The county also retrieves some money by keeping the bail bond money posted by those clients using public defenders.

INMATE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

Any inmate shall be allowed to file a grievance at such time as the inmate believes he or she has been subject to abuse, harrassment, abridgement of civil rights, or denied privileges. Grievances must be restricted to incidents which occur while a prisoner in the Macon County Jail. If you wish to file any type of a grievance the following steps must be followed for it to be considered valid.

1. Transmittal: A grievance shall be made in the form of a written statement by the prisoner promptly following the incident, sealed in an unstamped envelope and addressed to the Jail Administrator. Such a letter will be transmitted promptly and without interference to the Jail Administrator by any jailer or staff member to whom the grievance is given.
2. Contents: The grievance shall state fully the time, date, names of those jailers involved, and pertinent details of the incident including the names of any witnesses.
3. Review: Upon receipt of the grievance by the Jail Administrator, the Administrator shall review the grievance, and determine:
 - a. if the grievance constitutes a proscribed act by a jailer or staff member.
 - b. violation of the prisoner's civil rights,

- c. a criminal act, or
 - d. an abridgement of prisoner privilege as cited in the Prisoner Handbook.
4. Sheriffs Review: If the grievance constitutes a proscribed act by a jailer or staff member, a criminal act, or a violation of the prisoner's civil rights, the Jail Administrator may forward the grievance to the Sheriff for prompt investigation.
5. You may also file complaints with the judiciary and the Illinois Dept. of Corrections in Springfield, Ill. by sending a letter to them. Address letters to Illinois Department of Corrections Springfield, Illinois. If you want to write to the judiciary address your letter to whom ever you want to receive it.

MACON COUNTY JAIL REVIEW COMMITTEE

~~Fred Brewer (ACLU)
4925 W. Main
Decatur 62522
963-2912 *Chair.*~~

~~Shirley Freshman (ACLU)
701 W. Prairie #5
Decatur 62522
422-2045 *Vice Chair.*~~

Barbara Ohlsen (LWV)
111 Westdale
Decatur 62522
429-1179

Margaret Coberly (LWV)
445 N. 35th St.
Decatur 62521
423-2012

Eileen Ruski (NOW)
2431 W. Forest
Decatur 62522
428-4204 *Sec.*

Sandy Strawser (NOW)
2229 N. Samuels
Decatur 62526
422-1439 -- weekday messages
429-0930 -- weekend job

Tyrone Cooper (MA)
621 S. Wise
Decatur 62522
423-8115

~~Thomas Cooper (MA)
1052 Tuttle
Decatur 62522
428-2659~~

Bessie Lewis (NAACP)
1034 W. Macon #2
Decatur 62522
429-5354

~~William Carter (NAACP)
755 N. Mercer #2
Decatur 62522
429-0380~~

S. Terry York
424-1342

Terry Garver (ACLU)
1135 E. Clay
Decatur 62521
422-9349

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Eileen Ruski(NOW)
1566 Winnetka **2431 w. Forrest**
Decatur 62526
877-4510 **428-4204**

Sandy Strawser(NOW)
2226 N. Samuels **422-1439 - evenings in court**
Decatur 62526 **429-0930 weekends (bus station)**

Tyrone Cooper(MA) **NAACP**
621 S. Wise
Decatur 62522
423-8115

1. pretrial - length of stay
2. physical facility - opinion?
prison
exercise
reading materials
- ✓ cleanliness
- ✓ 3. food
service
quality
- ✓ 4. health care
5. security & safety
- ✓ 6. inmate handbooks
- ✓ 7. grievance procedure
- ✓ 8. visitation^① & commissary^②
9. staff

misdeemeanor - Presser, Matthews

Restrooms -

1. toilets = seats are bad condition
bowl brush + disinfectant ~~to~~ clean bowl
no toilet cleanser
1 bucket water for all stools.

2. Showers -

- soap left around - slipping point
soap tray in bad place
3. food - portions too small
soup - watery
koolaid for breakfast (1-10)

4. coffee (hot water pot)

instant coffee on commissary list

5. lights out too early

weekend - 1:30 A.M.

week - 10:00

6. public defender

Coyell -

Brinkwater

Finney

> courtroom

7. medical -

dr. instead of nurse

Betty Dawson

1. shower - new curtain
clean
automatic faucet
cold water in sinks

2. medical - nurse

3. public Defender
saw preliminary hearing only
Finney

4. visitation - more times a week

women uniforms - twice a week
towel once a week

commissary - koolaid
soda

~~felony~~

Anthony Salmons

1. cleanliness —
showers
toilets — working?
2. grievance — outside handling
3. medical — nurse puts off patients
4. homosexuals in cells with regular prisoners
5. visitation — more often
better conditions
6. food
salt + pepper
koolaid for breakfast
cold food
portions too small
7. safety —
fire safety — plans not posted

Dominic Palumbo

1. public defender —
Conzelli

2. ~~food~~ not enough food
Thanksgiving — } good
Christmas — }
following holidays — less food
food & cigarette trading

3. cleanliness

shower — on felony side
only cold water in cells

4. medical treatment

2-3 days to see nurse

serious medical cases handled quickly

5. safety — O.K.
fire

6. staff — O.K.

7. handbook —

grievance procedure — not worth it

library — more selection

compared to other county lockups in the
country, — better than L.A. & Cook Co.

1-12-84

Dezobon jail interviews

1. public defender - research needed on the p.d. office.
2. grievance procedure
add procedure for response to inmates
3. staff & safety
1 officer prejudice - Terry talks to Lt. Wright
fire safety - post evac. procedure
4. food -
coffee - check into for daily
commissary - different kinds of candy + cig
5. medical -

2-9-84

Mr. Finney

asked for and cannot afford

public defenders staff

prosecutorial experience unique in the state

all \uparrow 5 (half time)

2 felony defenders

investigator

cannot accept collect calls from prisoners

60 days absolute soonest case goes to trial (jury)
see client average of 4-5 times before trial

consider
↓

print out of instructions to be handed out at arraignment when pub. def. appointed which notifies client of procedure — when the pub. defender will see the client 1st time — at preliminary hearing.

Must be very careful of what is said not to make promises that cannot be followed through on.

Sgt. York — new evacuation procedure posted

Nurse — Donna Franklin

interviewed her concerning delay of seeing prisoners. Pr. twice a week and on call. She's 10 yrs. of experience. Good diagnostician and interested in prisoners. Satisfied with her performance and ability.

4-12

newspapers - solicit churches to pay for subscriptions
H & R - no fee

4 issues now come from commissary profits
see about The Voice + Decatur Tribune

Public Defenders Office
Macon County - 5 part-time
Champaign - 7 full time
McLean - 8 part-time
Coryell - 18-80 caseload per mo.
Sangamon - 6 part-time

Judge Scott - appoints
chief is Mr. Finney. He chooses
not to be directive.

Mr. Finney - wants an investigator rather
than another assistant.

George Tarraf - jail review comm. in McLean Co.

Otis Livingston - ^{REACH} Jail Ministry
Discusses with him since he has
access to the jail.

Terry was asked to enlarge the fire safety
directions for the inmates
Nurses on duty, every day - at least 1 shift

5-10

no July & August meeting

Budgets for Public Defenders offices - other
countries.
(County Board.)

Public defenders - office organization
salaries

{ Sangamon
McLean
Champaign

Brinksetter - misdemeanors
Fennay
Coyell - felons
Baxter
See > juvenile

Policy statement in @ public statements