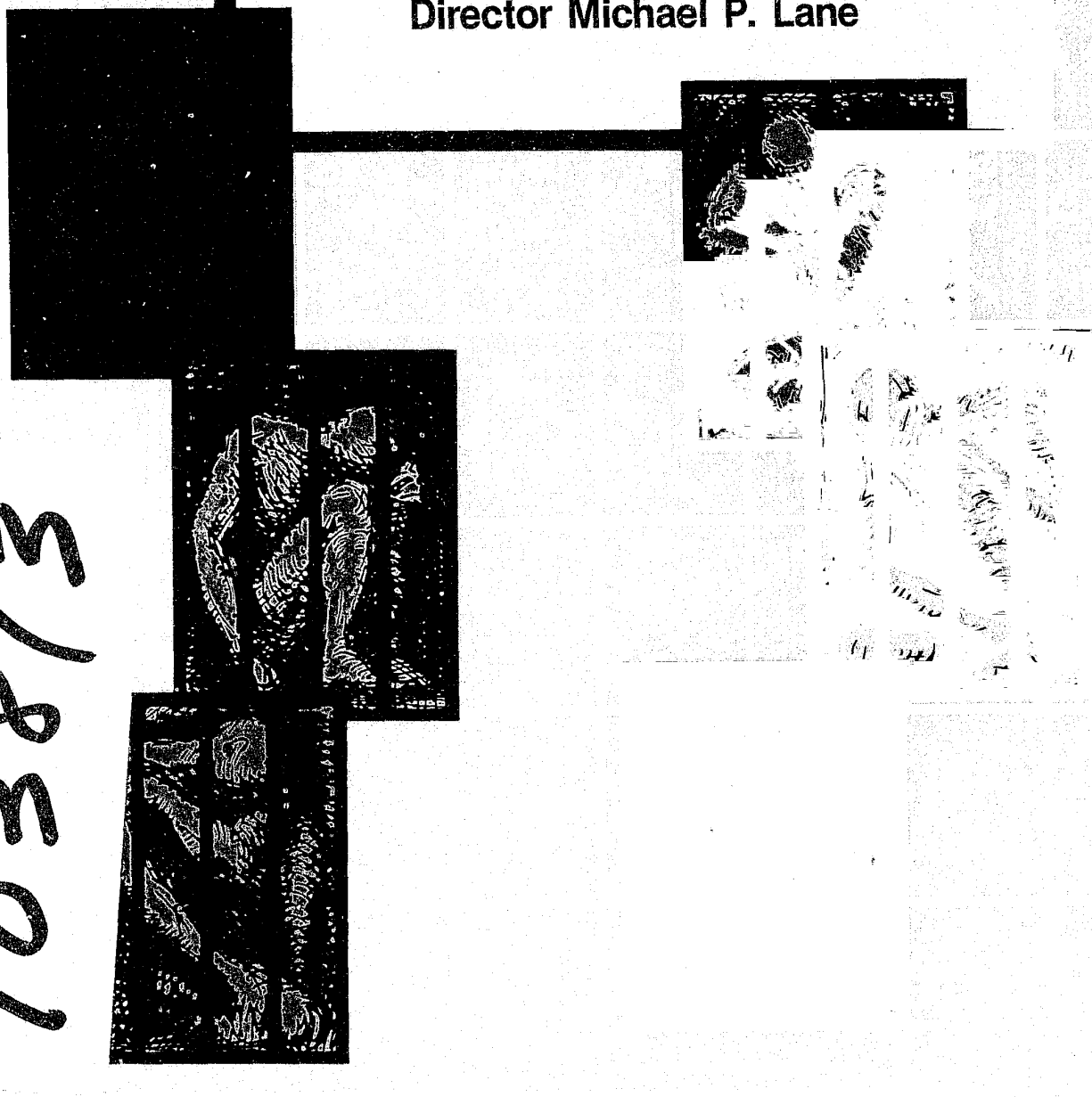
adult correctional center capacity survey

Illinois Department of Corrections
Director Michael P. Lane



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Members of the General Assembly:

The Illinois Department of Corrections prison system currently houses more than 18,500 adult felons. This represents more than a 1,700 increase in inmates from approximately the same time last year. Projections indicate a growth rate equal to 600 inmates per year in the next 10 years.

By the end of FY86, the population will exceed 19,000 inmates with no end in sight. Through an unprecedented building program under the leadership of Governor Thompson, and with the generous support of the General Assembly, the Department has kept pace with the unrelenting influx of new inmates. However, we are receiving more violent inmates, and they are sentenced to longer periods. These dangerous inmates compose almost two-thirds of our population.

Michael P. Lane
Director

Unfortunately, the ability or "capacity" of the prison system to manage this steady growth has been defined as if prisons are expandable by whatever number of inmates can be stuffed within the walls. The "rated capacity" has traditionally been nothing more than the number of inmates housed. The sad fact is the prison system is dangerously overcrowded and will remain so for the foreseeable future. There is absolutely no doubt that we need every bed that has been built by this administration in order to carry out our legal mandates.

Even with our present building program, the Department still must double or multiple-cell more than 9,000 inmates. Those who suggest — by some manipulation of population and available bed space numbers — that we have a "surplus of beds" do a disservice to the Department of Corrections and misrepresent the true conditions in our correctional facilities.

Try visiting a cellhouse in an antiquated maximum security prison on a hot afternoon in mid-July to understand the folly and danger of jamming more than one inmate into a cell originally designed for single occupancy.

As Director, I am absolutely committed to moving this Department toward single-celling for all adult inmates, coupled with a significant reduction in total inmate population at explosive maximum security prisons such as Menard, Joliet, Stateville, and Pontiac. It is only by such a rationally based definition of capacity that this Department can manage prisons safely and communicate our true population limits. The alternative is the loss of our control of these facilities and possibly the loss of lives for both inmates and staff at these prisons.

I urge you all to read this document carefully.

This report presents a detailed analysis of our institutional housing capabilities based on a systematic assessment of the types of offenders, physical aspects of the facilities, and a scientific projection of growth patterns. This report takes into account practical realities and offers a graduated plan to logically define and reduce the official rated capacity of the prison system.

Sincerely,

Michael P. Lane
Director
Illinois Department of Corrections

Executive summary

The first Illinois penitentiary was located in Alton and established in 1833. The problems of a growing prison population and crowding have been present during most of the Illinois prison system's history. However, the last 11 years represent the most rapid growth. Prison population increased by 12,096 from 6,362 in 1974 to 18,458 in 1985. During that same period, 11,915 beds were added to the prison system. Staff increased from 6,000 in 1977 to 10,148 in November 1985.

But as the population grew, 29% of the system's increased capacity was the result of doubling up existing housing space. The rated capacity for the adult-male, maximum security institutions (Joliet, Menard, Pontiac, and Stateville) increased by 2,990 through double-celling. Twelve years later, these institutions are still expected to house nearly 3,000 inmates more than ideal capacity.

The purpose of this study is to present the information necessary to redefine capacity for the adult institutions. Specifically, rated capacity should be reduced for Menard from 2,620 to 1,515; Stateville from 2,250 to 1,506; Pontiac from 2,000 to 1,299; Joliet from 1,340 to 761; Graham and Centralia from 950 to 750; and Logan from 1,105 to 1,011. This is a total reduction of 3,858 beds.

In addition, this crowded population is the most violent. Over 65% of the whole prison population were convicted on a Class X, Class I, or Murder offense. Seventy-five percent of the population at Joliet, Menard, Pontiac, and Stateville have been convicted for these crimes.

Fifty-three percent of the inmates housed in maximum security facilities are double-celled. This compares to 34% for the entire prison population. These four facilities also have the lowest staffing ratio in the Department.

Consequently, in fiscal year 1985, six of every 100 staff were assaulted by an inmate.

The most pressing concern facing the Department is simply the age of its facilities. Illinois has three prisons, Joliet, Menard, and Pontiac, housing maximum security inmates that were built before the turn of the century. Over 32% of the current capacity in the adult facilities is in these three prisons. The age of these prison facilities brings to focus the need to reconsider the number of inmates held there.

Age, size, noise levels, odors, heat, and the general bleak physical nature of these prisons places them in sharp contrast with the modern design of prisons added in the last decade.

Rated capacity decisions should be based on today's facts and future projections for inmate population growth.

Department projections based on fiscal year 1985 data indicate continuing population growth through fiscal year 1995; going from an actual population of 17,649 at the end of fiscal year 1985, to 23,605 for the end of fiscal year 1995.

From June 30, 1985, to June 30, 1987, the adult population is expected to reach 20,444, an increase of 2,795 inmates. At the same time, present rated capacity will only increase by 2,172. Planned capacity of 20,834 through fiscal year 1989 will not completely offset the projected increase in population.

Capacity increases are required to meet rising population and to redefine capacity for selected facilities.

The demands on the Department of Corrections have never been greater. Pressures from citizens to incarcerate criminals, legal mandates to provide a humane prison environment, and limited state funds all contribute to the problem of defining and maintaining rated capacity for individual facilities and the prison system as a whole.

Continued adherence to existing rated capacity is bad policy. It gives a false presumption of the number of inmates who can adequately be housed. It infers the practices of double-celling are acceptable. By maintaining this unrealistic capacity determination, it suggests to the courts, general public, legislature, and Executive staff that the Department has excess capacity. In reality, the Department is attempting to incarcerate more inmates than it can adequately supervise. To continue this policy is a great risk to the Department, to the inmates, and to staff.

This report provides specific and detailed information on every facility and work camp in the Illinois adult prison system. Data including the age of the facilities; design; rated capacity and ideal capacity; the number of housing units; population; mix of population; the level of single, double and multi-celling; a review of support services and the actual utilization of housing space under the current rated capacity, and ideal capacity is provided. This comprehensive review of data leads to the assessment that current rated capacity is nearly 4,000 beds above the ideal capacity.

In order to maintain safe operation of the prisons in Illinois, an ambitious, but realistic, capacity plan is required. Such a plan must allow reasonable reductions in the rated capacity at maximum and some medium institutions while planning to house an increasing population.

This report is divided into six chapters, followed by appendices. Chapter 1 is a problem statement summary. Chapter 2 is a discussion on the definition of capacity. Chapter 3 provides a historical population and capacity perspective on capacity decisions to date.

Chapter 4 examines factors that determine capacity. Chapter 5 reviews special populations and population projections as they relate to capacity decisions. Chapter 6 reports a summary of findings and recommendations.

Appendix A provides historical background and capacity data for each institution. Appendix B provides a discussion of the population projection methodology and its assumptions.

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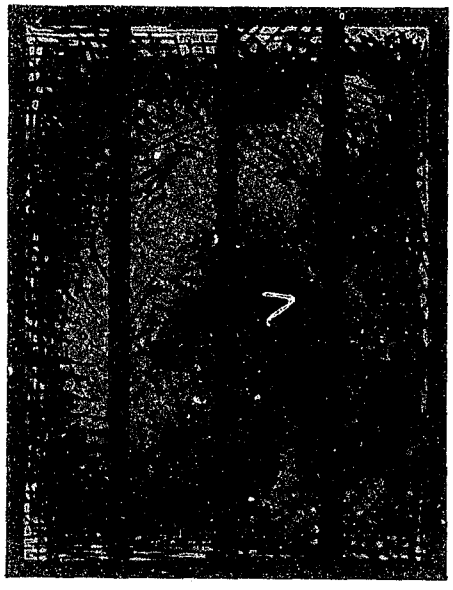
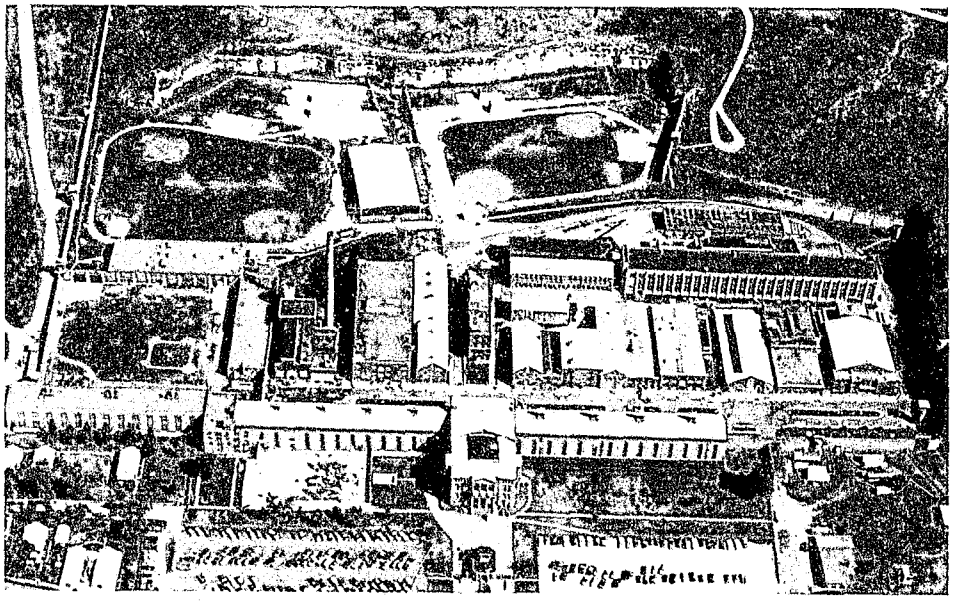
Chapter 1
Introduction





This aerial view shows the Menard Correctional Center and Menard Psychiatric Center. Current rated capacity for the facilities permits 2,935 inmates to be confined here. The total space for the facilities is 43.4 acres which includes recreational yards, housing units, dietary buidings, education, maintenance and support buildings.

- "Real" capacity
- Growth analyzed
- Minimum services required by law
- Costly consequences

The purpose of this study is to present the information necessary to redefine capacity. Rated capacity is too high for the Department's maximum security and some medium security prisons.

Current definitions of rated capacity are primarily based on past circumstances and very arbitrary decisions about how many inmates a facility should hold.

Obviously, the inmate population should not exceed the capacity of the Department's facilities. The current problem is determining what that capacity should be in light of changes in the characteristics of the inmate population and the rights of inmates.

The Department has the responsibility of confining and managing an increasingly violent and expanding adult inmate population. In addition, the rights of inmates for protection and basic services have increased.

It is essential that the Department have the necessary resources to house and control the population in order to meet the legally mandated obligations of protecting public safety and providing security and basic services to inmates.

"Real" capacity

Current rated capacity figures reflect past decisions concerning the maximum number of inmates to be housed within the prison system. No absolute standards have ever been set for determining the point at which prisons are full, and no more inmates can be incarcerated.

Originally, capacity was that number of inmates a facility was designed to house. Over time, this number has been revised upward or downward based upon a correctional philosophy, special designation of a facility, a need to incarcerate more inmates, or simply at the discretion of correctional administrators.

The revised capacity figures are commonly referred to as "rated capacity." Because definitions of rated capacity have varied over time, there are questions as to what the "real" capacity is.

The rated capacity issue is crucial and must be addressed. The most recent projections note continued growth through fiscal year 1995 to nearly 24,000 inmates. From fiscal year 1974 to June 1985, the adult inmate population increased from 6,362 to 17,649; an increase of 177.4%.

Sixty-five percent of the current population have been convicted of murder, Class X, and Class 1 offenses. The Department is housing more violent and more career criminals than at any time in the past. This trend is expected to continue into the future.

In response to this growth, Illinois will have added more than 9,000 beds between 1977 and 1986 to its adult prison system. Despite cell space additions, the prison system remains crowded. A capital program plan for

expanding the prison system has accounted for as much as 50% of all Illinois Capital Development Board bond fund appropriations in one fiscal year.

A total of $452.1 million was devoted to capital expenditures for prisons between fiscal years 1977 and 1986. This extraordinary commitment has only allowed us to maintain the crowded situations of 1977 for older institutions.

• Growth analyzed

The capacity decision is a complicated and a difficult one for policy makers. The information in this report is intended to illustrate the relationships among population, physical design, utilization and capacity. A capacity determination for an institution can only be made with an understanding of the relationship among these factors.

One goal of imprisonment is to protect the public. Locking up convicted offenders is one of the most consistent public demands Illinois state officials hear from their constituents. The following actions reflect the growing public demand for locking up criminals:

- The continued increase in the incarceration rate since the early 1970's.
- The re-enactment of the death penalty in 1977 placed additional demands on staff for special supervision and care of those inmates awaiting execution by lethal injection. The appeal process lasts more than three years. There will be increased need for more facilities for this segment of the population.
- The enactment of natural life and habitual offender legislation in 1978. These offenders have no release date and can only be released by executive clemency of the Governor. Previously, under indeterminate sentences, a person sentenced to life was still eligible for parole after serving 11 years less good time credits.
- The enactment of the guilty but mentally ill provision in 1981. Now, convicted persons with recognized mental health needs can be sentenced to prison, rather than placed in a mental health center.
- The enactment in 1982 of the residential burglary law which gives this Class 1 offense a mandatory prison sentence.

Table 1-1

Minimum Services & Commodities Required by Unified Code of Corrections

- Maintenance of inmates' master record files.
- Educational programs so that all persons have the opportunity to attain the equivalent of a 12th grade education and higher levels when possible.
- Toilet facilities.
- Barber facilities.
- Facilities to bathe at least one time per week.
- A law library.
- A general library.
- Access to a radio or television.
- One hour per day out-of-cell time absent security limitations.
- Wholesome and nutritional diets at regularly scheduled hours.
- Drinking water.
- Clothing adequate for the season.
- Bedding.
- Soap and towels.
- Medical and dental care.
- Mail privileges, including postage for three first class letters per week per inmate.
- Visiting privileges.
- Access to counsel.
- Access to religious services and/or chaplains.
- Regular cleaning and maintenance of buildings.
- Ventilation of air and heat consistent with climate.
- Rules for the protection of inmate property.
- Rules regarding the enforcement of discipline.
- A comprehensive energy conservation program at each facility.
- A social evaluation of each inmate's medical, psychological, educational and vocational history and placement consistent with the evaluation as is practicable.
- A grievance procedure.
- Employment and vocational training insofar as is possible.
- Establishment of work and day release programs to leave the facility for various purposes.

• Minimum services required by law

The difficulty of managing the inmate population is illustrated through the services required for inmates. The Unified Code of Corrections requires the provisions of the minimum services or commodities as identified in Table 1-1.

In addition to the services required by state law, the Department is restrained by orders of United States District Courts. These rulings direct the Department to limit ceiling at the Pontiac Correctional Center to two inmates per cell in the North, South, and West Cellhouses; to provide medical coverage on a 24-hour basis; to maintain areas of the facility at a level of sanitation conforming with pertinent federal, state and local laws governing public health; and to feed inmates at Pontiac outside their cells. Stateville, Menard and Sheridan Correctional Centers are all currently under court order to improve medical services, protective custody and law library services.

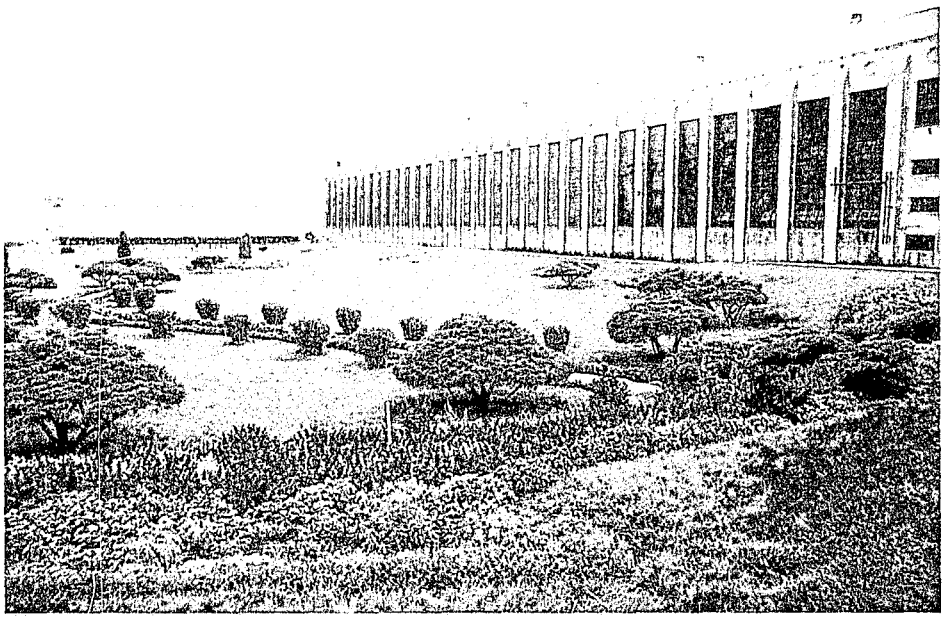
• Costly consequences

The demands on the Department have never been greater. Pressures from citizens to incarcerate criminals, legal mandates to provide a humane environment, and limited state funds all contribute to the problem of defining and maintaining rated capacity for individual institutions and the prison system as a whole.

Current rated capacity for maximum security facilities and some medium security facilities is too high. The age of the facilities and available space contrasted with the types of inmates to be managed demands a reduction in population, and consequently the rated capacity of these facilities.

Failure to address these problems could result in further legal action concerning overcrowding and the manifestations of this overcrowding in the day-to-day conflicts resulting from the situation.

Chapter 2
A definition of capacity



The formal gardens at the Stateville Correctional Center have been meticulously attended over the years. The imposing building at the right is Cellhouse B, the largest rectangular cellhouse in the world. The prison opened in 1925 and was the last significant expansion of the adult system for four decades.

- Overview of capacity definitions
- Design capacity
- Rated capacity
- Operational capacity
- Measured capacity

One of the more persistent problems in formulating correctional policy is the lack of consensus on determining capacity. All measures of capacity begin with the number of inmates a facility was designed to accommodate.

The concept of design is crucial to the understanding of capacity. Capacity is not merely a determination of the number of beds, cells, or housing units that have been constructed to incarcerate inmates.

Capacity determinations must include consideration of the physical size and designation of the facility, the classification and size of the inmate population, the support facilities necessary to maintain daily operations, the programs to meet basic needs and the security provisions for safety of staff and inmates.

Over time, capacity has been revised upward or downward based upon a correctional philosophy, special designation of a facility, a need to incarcerate more inmates, or simply at the discretion of correctional administrators. The measure of rated capacity is often compared to actual population to indicate whether a facility is operating at, over, or below capacity.

This chapter discusses the multiple definitions of capacity and provides definitions for Illinois' current capacity terms.

• Overview of capacity definitions

There are several capacity terms and definitions in the corrections field. Generally, capacity is intended to reflect the number of inmates a confinement unit, a facility, or an entire correctional system can hold.

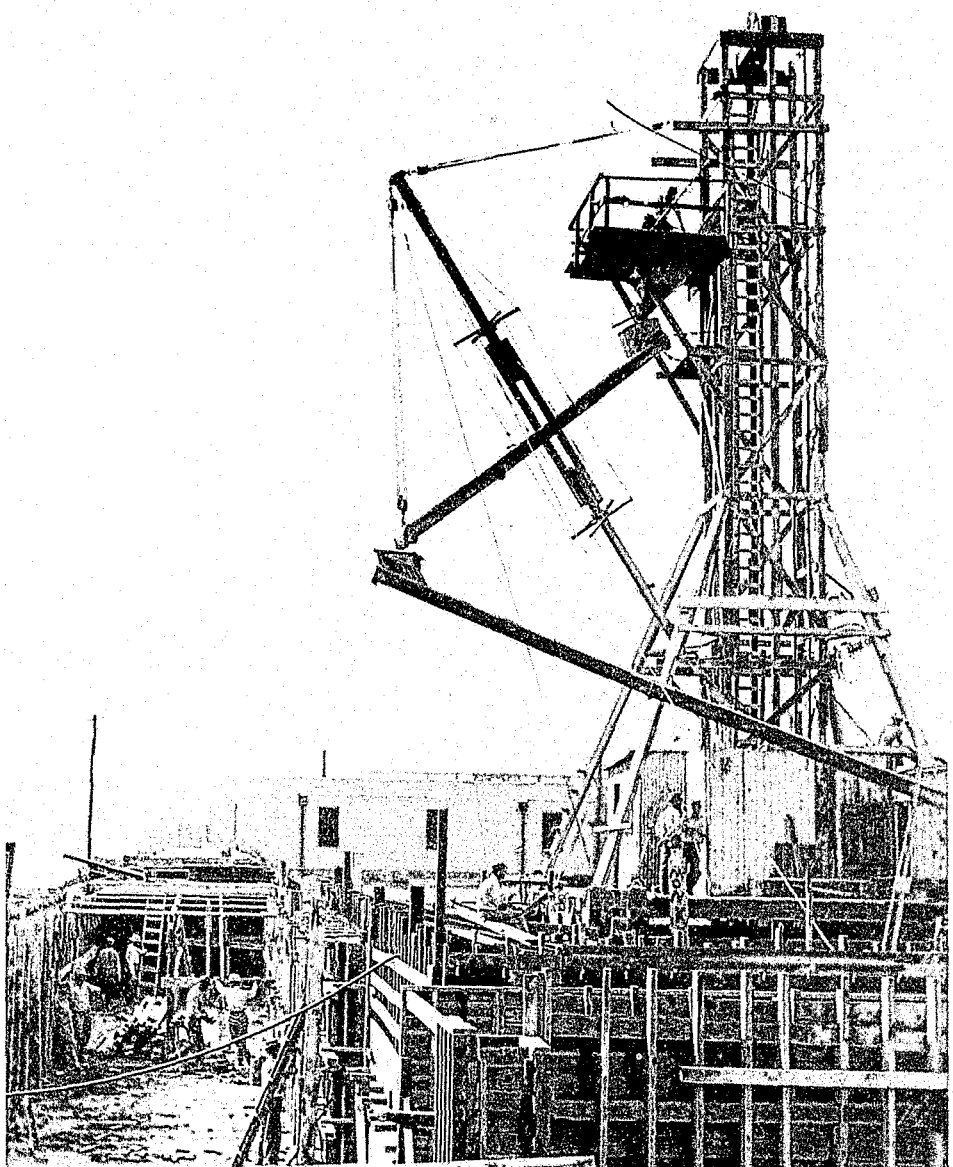
A survey of prison capacity conducted by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency notes a wide variety of capacity measures across the nation. "These measures include emergency capacity, staffed capacity, optimum capacity, functional capacity, and maximum stress capacity."

'The Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology notes four general definitions:

> *Design Capacity:* The number of inmates which a correctional facility was originally designed to house or currently has a capacity to house as a result of later, planned modifications, exclusive of extraordinary arrangements to accommodate overcrowded conditions.
>
> *Rated Capacity:* The number of inmates which a correctional facility can house without overcrowding, determined by comparison with some set of explicit standards applied to groups of facilities.

Operational Capacity: The number of inmates which a correctional facility can house while in conformity with a set of standards relating to what are considered appropriate ratios between staff and inmates and staff and bed capacity. This capacity, determined by administrative decisions relating to such factors as budgetary or personnel limits, is often less than design or rated capacity.

Measured Capacity: The number of inmates which can be housed in the facility, allowing a minimum of 60 square feet of floor space per person. The measure is based on the space available in individual housing areas rather than on total housing space for the facility. Any separate area of less than 120 square feet is considered an individual cell housing one person. For larger areas, the total square footage of each area is divided by 60 to determine the number of persons who can be housed in the space.[2]



Inmates assisted in the construction of the Stateville Correctional Center between 1919-1925. Note the poured concrete wall in the background which rises 33 feet above the ground. Although the current rated capacity for this prison is 2,250, the ideal capacity should be 1506.

Multiple definitions of capacity usually add to the confusion instead of clarifying the dimensions of capacity. For example, in 1984, the Federal Bureau of Prisons established guidelines for defining four different types of capacity: total capacity, rated capacity, operational capacity and long-range total capacity.[3]

The Illinois Department of Corrections has traditionally reported capacity in terms of rated capacity. *Rated capacity* refers to an administrative determination of the maximum number of inmates who can be housed and provided basic services. This convention, without any standard determination for rated capacity, has resulted in administratively increasing and decreasing capacity at some institutions.

Since fiscal year 1984, the Department has also used the term *planned capacity* which refers to the rated capacity plus or minus adjustments made for planned changes. This represents the Department's intentions for the future.

Finally, *design capacity*, which is the capacity that the facility was originally designed to hold, plus or minus renovation projects which adjust capacity, is a useful comparison for rated capacity. Design capacity represents the population that the physical plant and support services can adequately house. An institution with population consistently above design capacity is targeted for extensive repair and maintenance of the physical plant.

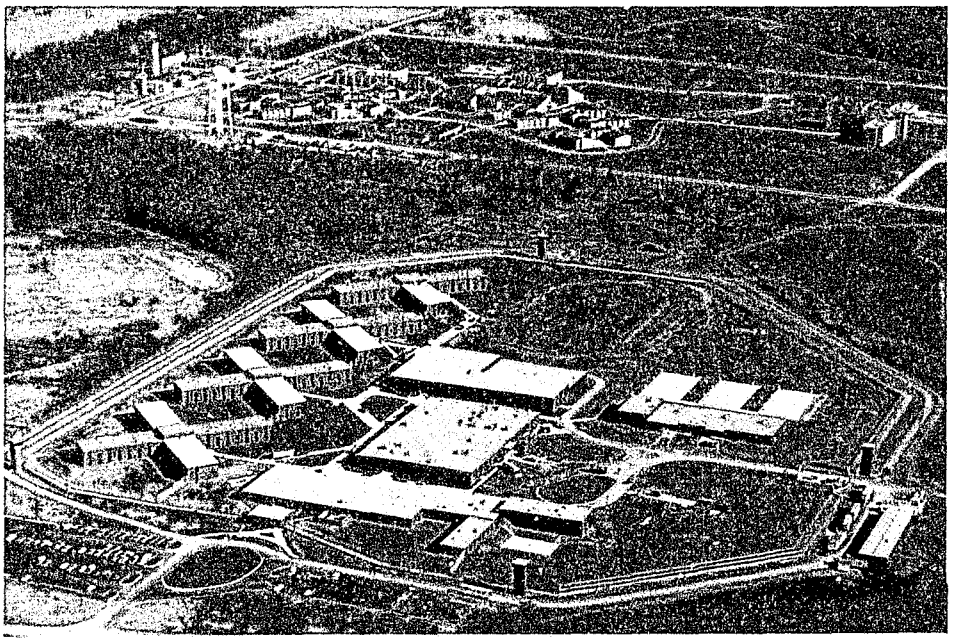
Clearly, these definitions note the wide range in capacity determinations nationwide. In part, this is the major difficulty in understanding the capacity issue. Different definitions for different jurisdictions make meaningful comparisons impossible.

The same is true within the same jurisdiction, when different criteria are used to determine capacity for different facilities. For example, in the definition of design capacity for Illinois, the total number of cells in older institutions is the basis for determining capacity. While in newer institutions, allowances are made for specialized housing areas such as hospital and segregation.

Without a standard definition applied to established criteria, capacity determination remains a maze of interpretation.

The next chapter provides a general, historical look at how system capacity has changed over time. It clearly shows the growth and progress of the Illinois prison system.

Chapter 3
Population and capacity changes



The Shawnee Correctional Center, foreground, opened in 1984, near the Vienna Correctional Center, top. The Shawnee prison is a modern facility with a rated capacity of 900 medium security inmates housed in single cells in the four cellhouses to the left. The minimum security Vienna prison is an open campus.

- The beginning: 1833 - 1860
- Population growth and elastic walled prisons: 1860 - 1973
- Early population and capacity
- The modern correctional era: 1974-1985
- Real capacity increases: 1978-1979
- Forced release and capacity: 1980-1983
- Rapid capacity growth: 1983-1985
- Summary

This chapter presents a general historical overview of population and recorded capacity changes over time.

The Illinois prison population has grown in the last 150 years from one in 1833 to 17,649 by June 30, 1985. This growth is charted in Figure 3-1.

Table 3-1 provides, by institution, the opening date, design capacity, rated capacity and population as of June 30, 1985. As noted, the oldest institutions also have a rated capacity greatly beyond their design capacity. This is especially true for the four adult male maximum institutions (Joliet, Menard, Pontiac, Stateville).

Appendix A provides fact sheets on each institution which comprises the Illinois prison system.

The beginning: 1833-1860

Public flogging, the pillory or imprisonment for a short time in county jails comprise the earliest forms of punishment for public offenders after Illinois was chartered in 1818 as the nation's 21st state. The state's few jails consisted for the most part of crude log dwellings.

According to an historian of the time, "This prison was ordered to be built of hewn timber, 12-inches square and was considered, in those pioneer times, quite a terror to all who dared trample upon the majesty of the law."[1]

The author was referrring to the jail erected in 1818 in Crawford County. Illinois county records reveal that the oldest jail was built five years earlier in Gallatin County. Hans W. Mattick and Ronald P. Sweet, authors of *Illinois Jails*, describe the procedure for booking prisoners in those rustic structures:

"In those days, a typical prisoner would have entered a two-story log structure with three or four narrow, barred windows through the only door, located on the second floor. If he was considered dangerous, he would have been let down to the ground floor on a ladder placed through a hole in the ceiling and later withdrawn. He shared his quarters with the debtors, the insane, the inebriate and other 'evil doers.' Generally, no heat was provided and a bucket served his sanitary needs."[2]

It was recognized at the time that prevailing forms of punishment needed changing. But the public's opposition to any increase in taxation prevented adoption of any other policy until 1827.

During that year, the General Assembly decided that certain saline lands granted the state by the federal government for use as salt works be sold, if permission could be obtained from Congress. Permission was granted. The western portion of Illinois allotted its half of the funds to the building of a penitentiary at Alton, a town on the Mississippi River 25 miles north of St. Louis.

Table 3-1
Adult Facilities, June 30, 1985

Facility	Year Opened	Design Capacity	Rated Capacity	Population
Alton Penitentiary (1833-1860)	Closed	-	-	-
Joliet C.C.	1860	659	1,340	1,249
Menard C.C.	1878	1,612	2,620	2,498
Pontiac C.C.	1892	1,527	2,000	1,774
Stateville C.C.	1920	1,512	2,250	2,029
Vandalia C.C.	1923	600	750	749
Dwight C.C.	1930	345	496	503
Vienna C.C.	1965	616	835	833
Menard Psych. Ctr.	1970	438	315	414
Sheridan C.C.	1973	625	750	751
Logan C.C.	1978	950	1,050	1,006
Graham C.C.	1980	750	950	896
Centralia C.C.	1980	750	950	898
East Moline C.C.	1980	688	688	690
Dixon C.C.	1983	582	582	579
Lincoln C.C.	1984	558	558	558
Jacksonville C.C.	1984	500	500	500
Shawnee C.C.	1984	986	986	920
Subtotal Facilities		13,698	17,620	16,847
Contractual Facilities		50	50	50
Community Centers		748	748	752
Total		**14,496**	**18,418**	**17,649**

A citizen of Alton donated ten acres of land on the side of a bluff overlooking the river as the site for the penitentiary. The eastern half of the state took its portion and used the money for other needed public improvements. The funds allotted for construction were inadequate, however, and in 1831, the General Assembly appropriated an additional $10,000 from the state treasury.

In 1831, the state's Criminal Code was revised, making public whipping and exposure in the pillory illegal forms of punishment. Instead, public offenders were now to be confined in the Alton Penitentiary.

With the receipt of its first inmate (a 16-year-old burglar from Greene County) in 1833, the Alton Penitentiary marked the beginning of what has evolved into the Department of Corrections. The prison's 24 cells contained beds of straw with coverings of blankets and buffalo robes. Constructed of native stone from the bluffs, it represented a sort of stone stockade encompassing less than two acres of land.

When establishing the prison, the legislature had envisioned a self-supporting institution and empowered the penitentiary inspectors to lease the prison and its inmate labor to the highest bidder. For this reason, the legislature saw no reason to appropriate money to keep the prison going.

However, since the lease offered to perspective bidders was only for two years, few people were interested in contracting for the prison.

Between 1833 and 1837, about 60 men had been sentenced to serve time at Alton.

The facility was overseen by a Board of Governors appointed by the Governor operated on a "lessee basis." In 1837, John R. Woods was appointed the first prison superintendent. In his first report to the legislature, he noted:

"I found everything connected with the penitentiary in a very unfavorable state. The warden's house and yard, the prison cells, and prisoners' clothes were unfit for use. The greater part of the quarrying tools were claimed and taken away by other individuals, as were the cooper's tools. The prisoners' kitchen was almost destitute of the necessary utensils for cooking. Five of the 11 convicts were on the sick list."[3]

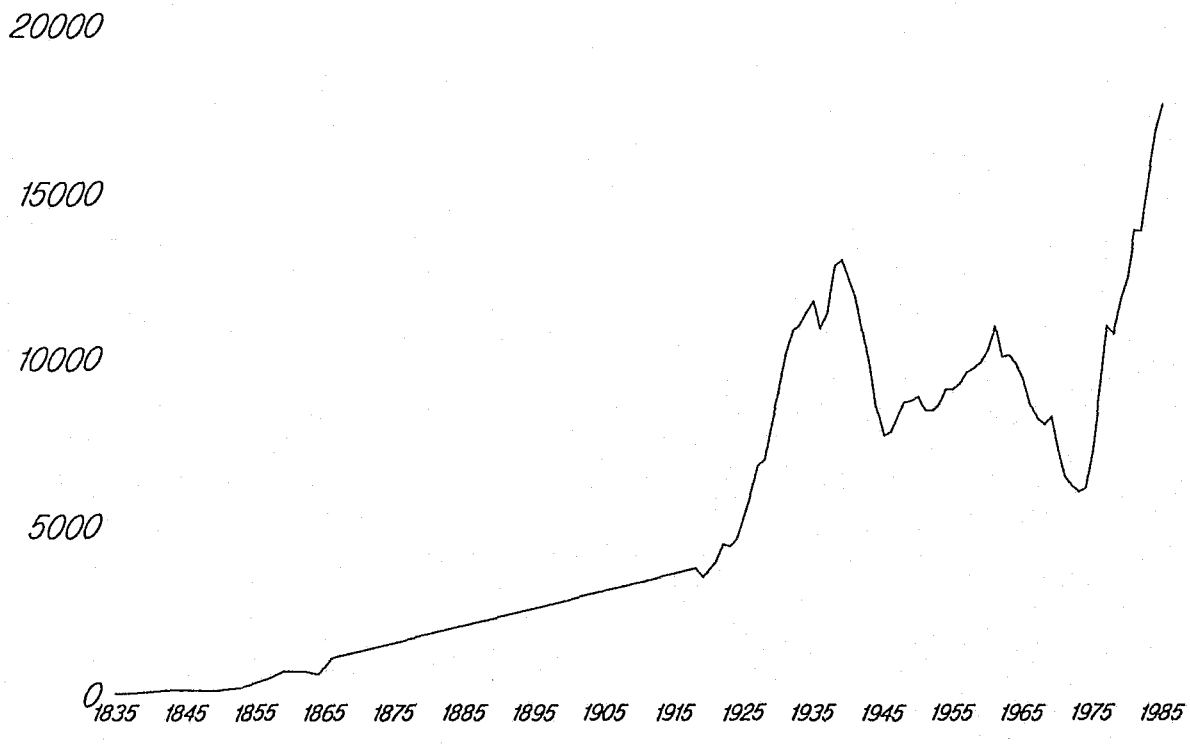
It was apparent that the site for the prison was ill chosen. The buildings had been erected on the side of a steep slope extending down to the Mississippi River and whenever it rained, deep gullies were cut through the yard, undermining the facility's walls. Constant outlays for repairs were causing a severe drain on the state treasury.

In 1839, the state leased the prison and its men for a fixed sum for the next 25 years. The lessee, in turn, furnished supplies, handled all the products of convict labor, employed guards, and exercised the general powers of a warden. During this period, inmates worked from dawn to dusk, wore an eight-foot chain shackled to waist and ankle, and had one side of the head shaved to make identification easier in the event of an escape.

A report from the early 1840's notes the incarceration of two female inmates was complicating matters at the prison. They were kept in a cook house in the daytime and in a cellar at night."[4]

Addressing the General Assembly in February, 1847, Dorothea L. Dix[5] was severely critical of Illinois' treatment of prisoners and of the Alton Penitentiary. Having made a study of the state's care, she advised the legislators to stop wasting further funds on the Alton

Figure 3-1
Prison Population: 1835-1985



institution, to abandon it and build another elsewhere.

She pointed out, among other faults, that the prison hospital was located in a damp, unventilated cellar; that there were no chapel, chaplain or moral and religious instructors; no provisions for destitute discharged convicts, whose own clothing was often lost or rotted by the end of their terms; that there were no bathing facilities; that the dining room had neither flagging nor flooring, but a dirt floor which could not be washed. It was the only prison in the United Sates at the time in which the inmates had to stand while eating their meals.

By 1853, the prison population was 475 inmates. This increase in population caused grave concern to the lessee:

"The limits of the present prison are entirely too small to allow the economical working of the present number of convicts. If the present rate of increase continues, the next report will show near 700 convicts in prison, more than double the number there is room to work."[6]

The lessee's concern revolved around the fact that the increased population made operation of his industries almost impossible, as more time was spent overseeing the population and less time to completion of a finished product. There was no room to expand the prison. While the original site was 10 acres, through the years, land outside the walls had been sold. There were less than two acres available inside the walls.

By 1857, the prison contained 256 cells with two men to a cell. During that year, the General Assembly appropriated funds for the construction of a new 1,000-cell prison. Joliet was selected as the site for the new prison because it was close to Chicago, and many of the inmates were coming from Chicago. In 1860, all prisoners were transferred from Alton to Joliet.

Twenty-seven years after its opening, the first prison in Illinois was closed. The Alton Penitentiary had been plagued with increased demands to incarcerate more and more prisoners; inadequate space, medical care, dining facilities, and bathing facilities; lack of provisions for clothing, and moral or religious instruction; and constant outlays for repairs. At a time of no court intervention concerning conditions of confinement, these issues were taken up with the legislature. The legislature provided the resources necessary to change those conditions.

• Population growth and elastic walled prisons: 1860 - 1973

From 1833 to 1867, prisons were operated on a lease basis. A lessee would pay the state a fixed sum of money to run the prison. He earned his money by contracting prisoners for work in town.

The lessee would provide food, clothing, shelter and security for the inmates, and the state paid for the maintenance of the facility. The lessee, who could be considered a warden, hired his own staff and paid their salaries from the money he earned with inmate labor.

The state did away with the lease system and assumed management of the institutions in 1867. A state employee in charge of the prison would contract with individuals and firms for specific inmate employment. As labor unions developed, the right of the state to lease out inmate labor was challenged more often and more strongly.

In 1885, a number of Joliet prison contractors were boycotted, forcing the commissioners to take lower prices for

inmate labor. In 1886, a constitutional amendment brought a categorical halt to the contract-labor system.

However, because of the increased idleness of inmates, in 1890 the administration went back to the contract method, claiming that the state account system caused more actual injury to labor than could have been done by any other plan. In 1894 legislation was passed returning the prison labor force wholly to state accounts.

Lobbyists for both sides continued to apply pressure, and in 1904, the General Assembly passed a measure limiting the sale of all prison-made goods to state institutions and subdivisions. Complaining that this left half of the inmates idle, the commissioners obtained a change in the law.

After this change, 40% of the inmate body was employed in contract labor. The commissioners claimed that using only 30% of the inmates, they had been able to return a profit of $100,000 to the state treasury.[7] The prevailing thought was inmates should not be idle and prisons should be self-supporting.

In 1917, control of the prisons was centralized with the creation of the Department of Public Welfare. The director, a member of the Governor's Cabinet, was responsible for overseeing the administration of prisons.

Contract labor continued to exist sporadically until the late 1920's when federal statutes were passed prohibiting the sale of prison-made goods in interstate commerce.

Labor and manufacturers continually attacked this system of prison industries because they believed the cheap labor provided unfair competition to private enterprise. In 1931, the General Assembly adopted a state-use only system for industries. That system is still in existence today. All products and goods produced by Illinois Correctional Industries can be sold only to other state agencies and nonprofit organizations.

In 1933, the Illinois State Penitentiary System (ISP) was created. Under this system, all state prison programs were consolidated and coordinated. Judges sentenced inmates to the ISP rather than to a specific institution.

That system lasted until 1941, at which time the Illinois Department of Public Safety was established. It included adult penal institutions, the psychiatric division, a state penal farm, the bureau of criminal identification, parolee supervision, highway maintenance police, fire prevention, and crime prevention. A division of narcotic control and state police merit board were later added to this department.

In 1970, all state correctional programs were consolidated under the Department of Corrections. The corrections functions of the former Department of Public Safety and all functions of the former Illinois Youth Commission were assigned to the new code department. In addition, the new law authorized the Department to set standards for the operation of county and municipal jails, lockups, and detention centers throughout the state.

• Early Population and Capacity

The prison population (see Figure 3-1) increased steadily from 1860 to 1939, reflective of a growing statewide population. In 1939, prison population peaked at 13,000 inmates. A period of decline began in the World War II years.

From 1945 through 1961, prison population grew steadily from 7,687 inmates to almost 11,000 inmates. In 1962, prison population began a steady decrease to just over 6,000 inmates by fiscal year 1973.

The prison capacity did not increase as population grew. It was as if prisons had elastic walls which would expand to accommodate the increased population and contract again as the population went down. As an expedient, the capacity was defined as the population at that point in time.

Figure 3-2: Adult Population and Capacity, FY1974-85

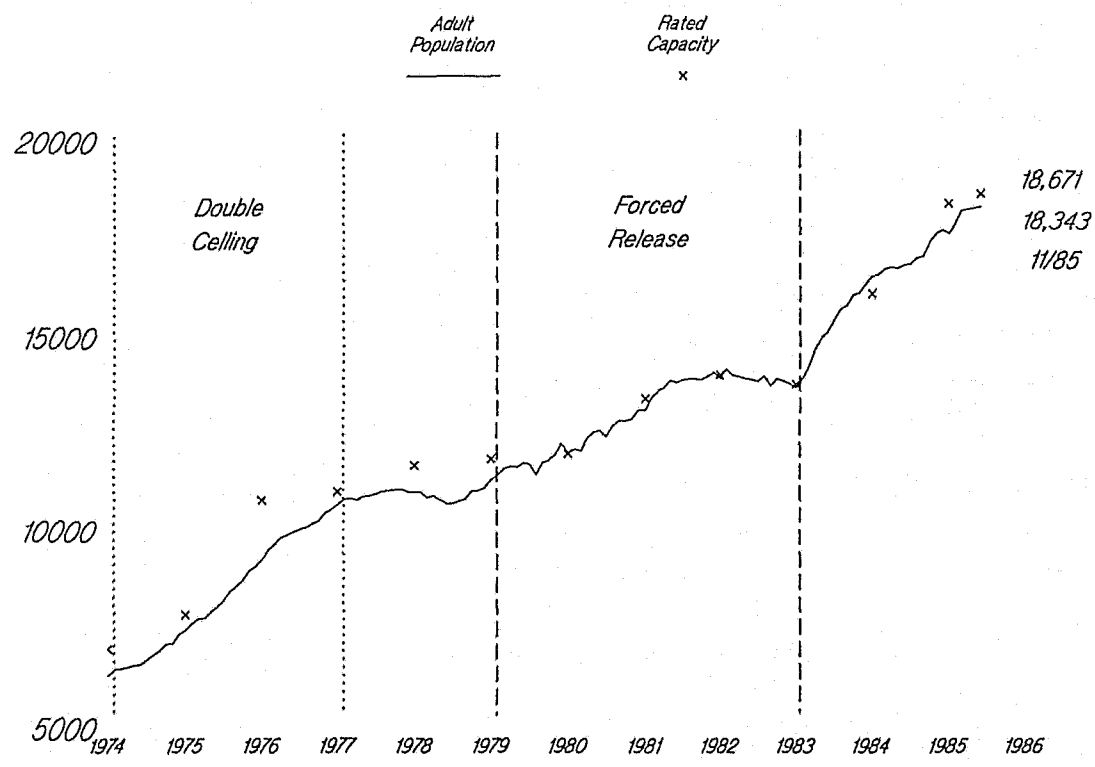


Table 3-2
Comparison of Design Capacity and Rated Capacity Determinations in 1972 and 1974

	Date of Construction	Design Capacity	1972 Rated Capacity	1974 Rated Capacity
Joliet	1860	659	1,388	800
Menard	1878	1,342	1,900	1,050
Pontiac	1892	1,277	1,200	950
Stateville	1920	1,392	4,600	1,650
Vandalia	1923	600	1,000	800
Dwight	1930	149	220	225
Menard Psych.	1930	438	500	500
Sheridan	1950	234	0	200
Vienna	1965	616	600	600
Total		6,707	11,408	6,775
Community Centers		228	228	228
Total Capacity		6,935	11,636	7,003

NOTE: Sheridan came on line in 1973 and is not reflected in the 1972 numbers

Table 3-2 illustrates the expanding and contracting walls concept. The table compares design capacity figures reported in a 1977 report entitled *Illinois Corrections Master Plan —Adult*[8] with the 1972 rated capacity figures reported in the 1973 American Correctional Association Directory[9] and 1974 rated capacity figures.

In 1972, the rated capacity was 4,701 beds over the design capacity. This increase represents double and even triple-celling of the institutions. By 1974, rated capacity was lowered by 4,633 beds through an administrative decision to single-cell. In a rather short period of time, the correctional system gained and lost more than 4,000 beds by the stroke of a pen.

• The modern correctional era: 1974-1985

During the next 11 years, Illinois' prison population nearly tripled. The population grew from 6,362 in fiscal year 1974 to 17,649 by June 30, 1985. This was an increase of 11,287 inmates or a 177% increase. Correspondingly, rated capacity increased by 11,415 beds. Thirty percent of this increase, however, was a result of double-celling.

While the Department sought to implement its single-cell policy in 1974, the prison population began to climb once again. As population increased, capacity determinations reverted to historical precedents of doubling-up available bed space. Figure 3-2 shows that capacity rises just ahead of increases in population (see page 11).

Capacity increased from 7,003 in fiscal year 1974 to 11,035 at the end of fiscal year 1977; a net increase of 4,032. Table 3-3 depicts these capacity changes noting that 89% of the increase was a result of administrative decisions to double-up the population. For example, capacity was administratively increased in January 1976 by 2,371.

In response to such practices of double and even triple-celling of the population within available housing space, litigation concerning general confinement conditions at Stateville was brought before the court in *Burbank vs. Thompson*.[10] The implication of this litigation was that correctional administrators could not follow past practices of administratively increasing capacity through doubling or tripling-up available space without threat of court intervention.

The 1977 report, *Illinois Corrections Master Plan - Adult*, developed by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, Department of Architecture, University of Illinois, under contract to the Department, more clearly delineates the space and conditions issue in the following quote:

Table 3-3
Year-to-Year Capacity Changes Fiscal Year 1974 through Fiscal Year 1977

	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977
Rated Capacity	7,003	7,877	10,812	11,035
Administrative Decisions				
Double/Multi-Cell		+1,415	+2,721	+300
Reduction		-541	0	-300
Conversion				
Renovation of Existing Facilities		0	+130	0
Mental Health Facilities		0	0	+150
Community Centers		0	+84	+73
Total Capacity Change		+874	+2,935	+223

Table 3-4
1977 Summary Evaluation, National Clearinghouse For Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture

Architectural Assessment
Adult Institutions

Satisfactorily Designed and Maintained		Not Satisfactorily Designed and Maintained	
No Significant Modifications Required	Require Some Modifications	Require Radical Modifications	Inappropriate for Continued Use
Vienna	Dwight Sheridan Vandalia	Joliet Pontiac Stateville	Menard Menard Psych.

"...Striving to meet minimum standards of living space, program availability, and other desireable objectives in these institutions while they are under intense and increasing pressure of overcrowding is an all but impossible task."

Table 3-4 summarizes the results of an architectural analysis of Illinois' correctional institutions by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture.[12] Basically, in 1977, the Clearinghouse recommended radical reconstruction or replacement of all the current adult male maximum security facilities.

The demands of the growing prison population would not allow the elimination of the obsolete facilities. In fact, the increasing population was forcing the Department to begin searching for additional bed space. Two sites were selected: the old Chester Mental Health Center, adjacent to the Menard Correctional Center, and the Lincoln Mental Health Annex located in Lincoln.

• Real capacity increases: 1978-1979

Fiscal year 1978 marks the first increase of physical space to house the increased population since the population began increasing in 1974. The first beds were added in August 1977 with the renovation and conversion of the former Chester Mental Health Center to a 300-bed, low-level security institution.

Next was the renovation and conversion in January 1978 of the Lincoln Mental Health Annex to a 750-bed, medium security facility renamed Logan Correctional Center.

On July 22, 1978, tragedy struck the prison system when rioting inmates at Pontiac prison killed three correctional officers. This riot, as never before, focused attention on the crowded conditions, inadequate equipment and programs, and shortages of staff. At the time, Pontiac had a population of 1,995, a rated capacity of 2,000, and a design capacity of 1,277.

In the aftermath of this tragedy, efforts were increased to add new bed space to house the increasing adult population. At Pontiac, in fiscal year 1979, 150 beds were added outside the maximum security walls to reduce the level of crowding within the prison. At Sheridan, 100 beds were added to increase housing space for the youthful offender population.

At Dwight, construction began on two 50-bed housing units to increase capacity for an increasing female population.

A statewide search was undertaken to identify potential sites for construction of new prisons or conversion of mental health facilities. Sites for construction of two 750-bed, medium security institutions were selected at Centralia and Hillsboro.

The East Moline Mental Health Center was designated to be converted to a 200-bed, minimum security institution.

• Forced release and capacity: 1980-1983

In 1980, the Department developed a population projection. This projection showed that even with the planned additions of 750 beds each at Centralia and Hillsboro (Graham), a 200-bed conversion of the East Moline Mental Health Center, and the addition of 100 beds at Pontiac, the Department was facing a prison population crisis by the end of fiscal year 1982.

To alleviate this problem, a supplemental appropriation of $8 million was sought in fiscal year 1980 to expand capacity by adding work camps, expanding community center beds and contracting for space in local county jails. Through the use of these funds, the Department succeeded in adding 322 community correctional center beds and 150 work camp beds over a two-year period.

In fiscal year 1980, concerned that capacity could not be expanded fast

Continued on page 16

Table 3-6
Population Increases From 1974-1985

	1974-1978	1978-1980	1980-1983	1983-1985	Total
Population Increase	4,582	1,158	1,633	3,914	11,287
Percent Increase	72	10.6	13.5	28.4	177
Percent Per Year	18	5.3	4.5	14.2	10.5

Table 3-5
Adult Capacity by Security Designation, Fiscal Years 1974 through Fiscal Year 1985

Security Designation	FY'74 Capacity	%	FY'75 Capacity	%	FY'76 Capacity	%	FY'77 Capacity	%	FY'78 Capacity	%	FY'79 Capacity	%	FY'80 Capacity	%	FY'81 Capacity	%	FY'82 Capacity	%	FY'83 Capacity	%	FY'84 Capacity	%	FY'85 Capacity	%
MAXIMUM:																								
Dwight	225		176		220		300		300		300		400		400		400		400		400		496	
Joliet	800		800		1,200		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,340		1,340	
Menard	960		1,710		2,510		2,410		2,270		2,270		2,270		2,280		2,280		2,280		2,280		2,280	
Menard Psych.	500		250		275		300		315		315		315		315		315		315		315		315	
Pontiac	950		1,200		1,705		1,750		1,950		1,800		1,800		1,700		1,700		1,700		1,700		1,700	
Stateville	1,450		1,800		2,700		2,500		2,175		2,175		2,050		2,050		2,050		2,050		2,050		2,050	
Federal	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		6		7	
Subtotal	4,885	70%	5,936	75%	8,610	80%	8,510	77%	8,260	70%	8,110	68%	8,085	67%	7,995	59%	7,995	57%	7,995	58%	8,091	50%	8,188	44%
MEDIUM:																								
Centralia	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		600		750		750		950		950	
Danville	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--	
Dixon	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		0		154		582	
Graham	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		450		750		750		950		950	
Logan	--		--		--		--		750		750		750		750		750		750		850		850	
Menard Sp Unit	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		250		250		250		250		250	
Pontiac MSU	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		300		300		300		300		300	
Shawnee	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		836	
Sheridan	200		265		285		325		325		425		425		425		425		425		625		750	
Vandalia	800		650		690		700		700		700		700		700		700		700		700		700	
Other State	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		12		0	
Subtotal	1,000	14%	915	12%	975	9%	1,025	9%	1,775	15%	1,875	16%	1,875	16%	3,475	26%	3,925	28%	3,925	28%	4,791	30%	6,168	33%
MINIMUM:																								
East Moline	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		50		200		200		568		568	
Jacksonville	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		150		500	
Lincoln	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		150		500	
Vienna	600		508		575		625		685		685		685		685		685		685		685		685	
County Jail	--		--		--		--		750		750		--		--		--		--		79		43	
Subtotal	600	9%	508	6%	575	5%	625	6%	685	6%	685	6%	685	6%	735	5%	885	6%	885	6%	1,632	10%	2,296	12%
FARM:																								
Menard	90		90		90		240		350		350		350		90		90	200	568	568				
Pontiac	--		--		50		50		50		200		200		--		--		--		--		--	
Stateville	200		200		200		200		200		200		200		200		200		200		200		200	
Subtotal	290	4%	290	4%	340	3%	490	4%	600	5%	750	6%	750	6%	290	2%	290	2%	290	2%	290	2%	290	2%
WORK CAMP:																								
Dixon Springs	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		150		150	
East Moline #1	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		20		60		60	
East Moline #2	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		60		60	
Hanna City	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		--		100		200	
Hardin County	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		50		50		50		150		150	
Springfield	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		50		50		50		58		58	
Vandalia	--		--		--		--		--		--		--		50		50		50		50		50	
Subtotal	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	150	1%	150	1%	170	1%	628	4%	728	4%
Institution Total	6,775	97%	7,649	97%	10,500	97%	10,650	97%	11,320	96%	11,420	96%	11,395	95%	12,645	94%	13,245	94%	13,265	96%	15,432	96%	17,670	96%
Community Centers	228	3%	228	3%	312	3%	385	3%	416	4%	482	4%	630	5%	802	6%	802	6%	553	4%	677	4%	748	4%
Total Adult Rated Capacity	**7,003**	**100%**	**7,877**	**100%**	**10,812**	**100%**	**11,035**	**100%**	**11,736**	**100%**	**11,902**	**100%**	**11,395**	**100%**	**13,447**	**100%**	**14,047**	**100%**	**13,818**	**100%**	**16,109**	**100%**	**18,418**	**100%**

Table 3-7
Adult Institutions Capacity Changes, 1977-1985

Year	Institution	Conversion	# Beds	Existing Institutions	# Beds	Net Beds Added
1977	Menard Special Unit	Chester Mental Health Ctr.	300	-	-	300
1977	Logan Correctional Center	Lincoln Mental Health Annex	750	-	-	750
1979	Pontiac Medium Security Unit	Reduced Double-Celling	(150)	Three 50-Bed Units	150	0
1979	Sheridan Correctional Center	-	-	Two 50-Bed Units	100	100
1979	Dwight Correctional Center	-	-	Two 50-Bed Units	100	100
1980	Springfield Work Camp	State Fair Building	50	-	-	50
1980	Vandalia Work Camp	-	-	One 50-Bed Units	50	50
1980	Hardin County Work Camp (Vienna)	-	-	One 50-Bed Units	50	50
1980-81	Graham Correctional Center	-	-	-	-	750
1980-81	Centralia Correctional Center	-	-	-	-	750
1980-81	East Moline Correctional Center	Adler Mental Health Center	200	-	-	200
1981	Pontiac Medium Security Unit	Reduced Double-Celling	(100)	Two 50-Bed Units	100	0
1981-82	Stateville Correctional Center	Reduced Double-Celling	(180)	Storage Area	180	0
1983	East Moline Work Camp #1	River Bend Community Center	60	-	-	60
1983	Dixon Springs Work Camp (Vienna)	IYC-Dixon Springs	80	-	-	80
1983	Sheridan Correctional Center	-	-	Two 50-Bed Units	100	100
1983	East Moline Correctional Center	-	-	One Housing Unit	200	200
1983	Joliet Correctional Center	Joliet Annex	90	-	-	90
1983	Contractual institution contracts					
	State of Nevada	-	18	-	-	18
	Federal Prison System	-	9	-	-	9
	Illinois County Jails	-	68	-	-	68
1983	Stateville Correctional Center	Replacement D House	(300)	One Housing Unit	300	0
1983	Dixon Correctional Center	Dixon Mental Health Center	154	-	-	154
1983	Centralia Correctional Center	Double Cell	200	-	-	200
1983	Graham Correctional Center	Double Cell	200	-	-	200
1983	Hanna City Work Camp (Logan)	IYC-Hanna City	60	-	-	60
1983	Logan Correctional Center	Storage Areas	100	-	-	100
1983	East Moline Work Camp #2	Storage Areas	25	-	-	25
1984	Jacksonville Pre-Release	Jacksonville Mental Health	150	-	-	150
1984	Lincoln Pre-Release	Lincoln Mental Health	150	-	-	150
1984	East Moline Work Camp #2	Storage Areas	35	-	-	35
1984	Hanna City Work Camp (Logan)	Expansion	140	-	-	140
1984	Springfield Work Camp (Lincoln)		8			8
1984	Dixon Springs Work Camp (Shawnee)	Expansion	70	-	-	70
1984	East Moline Correctional Center	East Moline Mental Health	368	-	-	368
1984	Sheridan Correctional Center	Dormitory Reduced	(25)	Five 50-Bed Units	250	225
1984	Dixon Correctional Center	Dixon Mental Health Center	290	-	-	290
1984	Lincoln Correctional Center	Lincoln Pre-Release	(150)	-	-	350
1984	Jacksonville Correctional Center	Jacksonville Pre-Release	(150)	-	-	350
1984	Hardin County Work Camp (Vienna)	Expansion	100	-	-	100
1984	Contractual institution contracts					
	State of Nevada	-	18	-	-	18
	Federal Prison System	-	3	-	-	3
	Illinois County Jails	-	8	-	-	8
1984-85	Shawnee Correctional Center					836
1985	Dixon Correctional Center	Dixon Mental Health Center	138	-	-	138
1985	Stateville Correctional Center	Replacement C House	(300)	One Housing Unit	300	0
1985	Contractual institution contracts					
	Federal Prison System	-	1	-	-	1
	Illinois County Jails	-	17	-	-	17
Total Beds			2,363		1,976	7,725

Table 3-8
Community Center Capacity Changes
1977-1985

Community Centers	Male	Female	Contractual	# Beds Closed	# Beds Added to Existing Centers	Location	New Centers # Beds	Net Beds Added
D.A.R.T. (Chicago)	X			-30				-30
W.I.N.D. (Chicago)		X		-25				-25
Inner City (Chicago)	X			-60		Chicago, IL	+60	0
Chicago Metro	X				+5			+5
Fox Valley (Aurora)	X				+20			+20
Joliet	X				+49			+49
Peoria	X		X	*-28		Peoria, IL	+34	+6
Southern Illinois	X				+7			+7
East St. Louis	X				+22			+22
Salvation Army (Men's-Chicago)	X		X		+66			+66
Urbana	X				+35			+35
Lake County	X		X	-10				-10
Winnebago	X				+30			+30
Salvation Army (Women's-Chicago)		X	X		+10	Chicago, IL	+20	+30
Ogle	X		X	-10		Oregon, IL	+10	0
Decatur	X				+2	Decatur, IL	+52	+54
F.R.E.E.	X		X	-39		Chicago, IL	+39	0
Sojourn House		X	X		+1	Springfield, IL	+1	+2
River Bend	X			-60		East Moline, IL	+60	0
Joe Hall	X		X	-60		Chicago, IL	+60	0
Jesse "Ma" Houston		X			+5	Chicago, IL	+30	+5
W.A.V.E.		X		-2	+1	Rockford, IL	+1	0
Chicago New Life	X		X	-35		Chicago, IL	+35	0
Crossroads	X		X		+30	Chicago, IL	+60	+90
Horizons	X		X	-60		Chicago, IL	+60	0
Bi-State		X	X			St. Louis, MO	+20	+20
Total Beds				**-419**	**+283**		**+542**	**+406**

Source: Department of Corrections, Planning and Budget, June 1985

*Beds were in a state-run facility that closed in February 1983. Center reopened as a contractual facility in November 1983. Center converted back to a state-run facility June 16, 1985.

Continued from page 13

enough to meet the population surge, the Department adopted the forced release policy. The Department was correct in its assumptions, as this program had to be used extensively from 1980 to 1983 in order to control the inmate population growth.

Inmates with good institutional records were awarded meritorious good time (MGT), making some immediately eligible for release. From fiscal year 1980 to 1983, 10,019 inmates were release under the program and many others were awarded MGT. A total of 2,655,464 days or 7,275 years of time was awarded to 63,616 inmates over the three years the forced release policy was in effect. Maintaining the population at current capacity allowed the Department to meet a rising prison population without losing control of the system.

With the completion of the phase-in at Centralia, Graham, and East Moline in fiscal year 1982, no further expansion in prisons was planned. Continued growth in female population, however, prompted expansion of community center beds by 52. A policy decision to maintain population at current rated capacity through the forced release program reduced concerns for the construction of additional capacity.

• Rapid capacity growth: 1983-1985

On July 12, 1983, opposition to the forced release practice resulted in an Illinois Supreme Court decision on meritorious good time which effectively stopped forced release.[13] The court ruled an inmate could receive no more than 90 days of meritorious good time per period of incarceration. This action compelled the Department to significantly alter its population projection and look for increased capacity.

When the Department began its statewide search for prison sites, local communities began to vie for selection. Bolstered by the positive experience of the Logan, Centralia and Graham Correctional Centers and the economic impact a prison has on the local economy, 22 communities openly petitioned for a prison to be located in their communities.

In the meantime, contracts were negotiated with selected Illinois county jails, the State of Nevada, and the Federal

Bureau of Prisons to provide short-term housing for inmates. Concern for a growing female population prompted construction of two additional housing units at Dwight and a renewed search for more community center beds for females.

Capacity increased by 2,291 beds in fiscal year 1984 and another 2,309 beds in 1985. This capacity increase included the expansion of existing facilities and the addition of four new facilities (Jacksonville, Lincoln, Dixon and Shawnee). Table 3-5 shows the capacity increase by facility for fiscal year 1974 through 1985.

For the future, planned capacity expansions will add 1,298 beds in fiscal year 1986 with the completed phase-in of Shawnee (+64), continued renovation at Dixon (+294), opening of the new 900-bed, medium security Danville Correctional Center, and opening of two community centers for females (+35), and options to contract for additional beds in county jails or the Federal Bureau of Prisons (+5).

An additional 874 to 1,024 beds are to be added in fiscal year 1987 with the opening of the 900-bed, medium security Henry C. Hill Correctional Center at Galesburg and continued renovation at Dixon. In fiscal year 1988, the last of current planned expansion will be added with final renovation of Dixon (+244). This will provide the Department with a rated capacity of 20,834 using current definitions.

At issue is whether the current operational definition of rated capacity is appropriate.

Table 3-9
Rated Capacity Increases From 1974-1985

	Number	Percent
Double Celling	3,365	29.5
New Construction	4,602	40.3
Conversion	2,878	25.2
Community Correctional Centers	520	4.62
Contracting Other Beds	50	.4
	11,415	100.0

• Summary

The Illinois prison population has continued to grow since the opening of the first prison in 1833. The problems of capacity and crowding have been present during most of this time. The last 11 years, however, represent the most rapid growth period. Prison population increased by 177%. (See Table 3-6, page 13).

Table 3-7 lists capacity changes at adult institutions and Table 3-8 lists capacity changes in community centers.

As shown in Table 3-9, 29.5% (3,365) of the capacity since 1974 has been the result of doubling up existing housing space. Since fiscal year 1979, all capacity increases, with the exception of double celling at Graham and Centralia in 1984, were the result of construction, conversion or contracting of new beds.

With such a substantial increase in capacity, the expectation would be that the Department has sufficient capacity to house a continuing increasing population. But Table 3-10 notes that population levels at the maximum security institutions have remained relatively constant since fiscal year

Table 3-10
Population Distribution by Selected Institutions

Facilities	Rated Capacity 6/85	POPULATION 6/78	6/83	6/84	6/85
Dwight (female)	496	315	437	471	503
Pontiac	2,000	1,995	1,800	1,930	1,774
Stateville	2,250	2,334	2,161	2,227	2,029
Menard	2,620	2,554	2,613	2,576	2,498
Joliet	1,340	1,236	1,179	1,191	1,249
Subtotal	8,706	8,434	8,190	8,395	8,053
Graham	950	--	766	967	896
Centralia	950	--	773	975	898
Logan	1,050	69	834	944	1,006
Subtotal	2,950	69	2,373	2,886	2,800
Other	6,762	2,507	3,172	5,268	6,796
Total	18,418	11,010	13,735	16,549	17,649

Table 3-11
Capacity Increases at Four Male Maximum Security Institutions FY74 through FY85

Facilities	Rated Capacity FY74	Rated Capacity FY75	Change	Double Celling	Construction
Joliet	800	1,340	540	370	170
Menard	1,050	2,620	1,570	1,270	300
Pontiac	950	2,000	1,050	750	300
Stateville	1,650	2,250	600	600	0
			3,760	2,990	770

1978, while population levels at Graham, Centralia, and Logan have increased. This occurred despite the changing characteristics of the inmate population.

The continued practice of maintaining the four adult male maximum security institutions at population levels below rated capacity reflects concerns about crowding in dangerous, potentially volatile, concentrated settings of maximum security inmates. As shown in Table 3-11, the majority of capacity increases at maximum security facilities are a result of double-celling. All together, a total of 3,760 beds were added to the maximum security institutions with 80% being added through double-celling.

One segment of the inmate population often overshadowed by the total number of inmates is the female population. While it represents only 3% of the total population, the female population has increased nearly fivefold since fiscal year 1974. The population increased 389.2% from 130 in fiscal year 1974 to 636 in fiscal year 1985.

The Dwight Correctional Center is the only adult prison for females. Since 1978, the rising female population, as evidenced in Figure 3-3, has been offset, in part, by construction of housing units adding 196 beds.

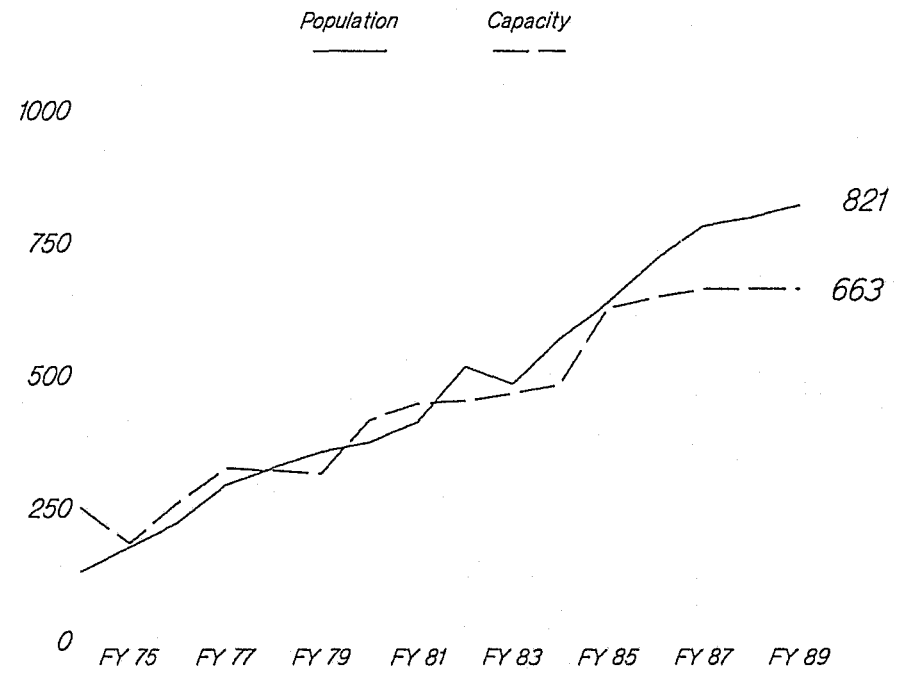
An additional 90 females are housed in community correctional centers and another 43 are contractually housed in county jails. The female inmate population represents a special capacity problem as more females are sentenced to prison.

In this period of unprecedented growth, capacity determination in new or renovated facilities is based on real growth in physical space to house inmates. However, capacity determination in facilities built prior to fiscal year 1974 suffer from practices of administratively increasing rated capacity to meet the needs to house more and more inmates.

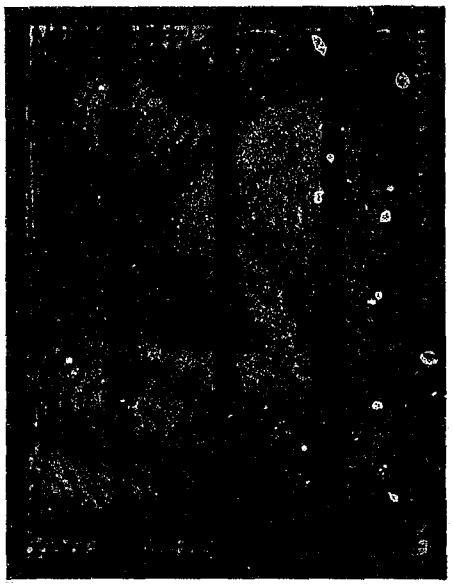
The rated capacity for the four male maximum security institutions increased by 2,990 through double-celling. Twelve years later these institutions are still expected to house nearly 3,000 inmates above the ideal. This capacity determination exceeds a manageable population level for these institutions and operation practices preclude population levels from reaching this capacity level.

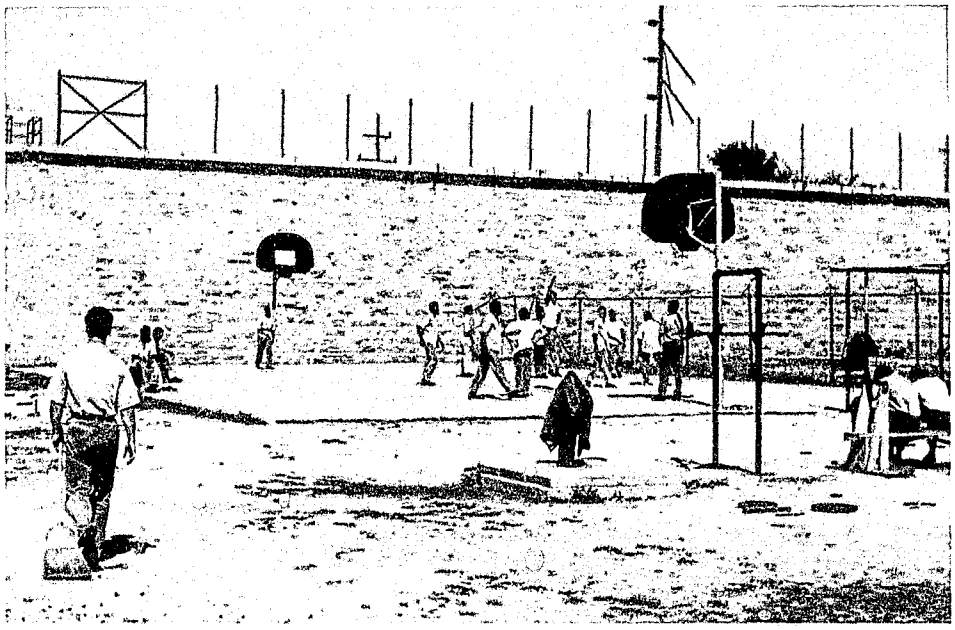
Such conditions warrant a review of capacity determination and revisions in rated capacity for these institutions. The next chapter reviews the constraints and determinations of rated capacity.

Figure 3-3: Female Population/Capacity



Chapter 4
A measure of capacity





Joliet Correctional Center inmates play basketball in one of the outdoor recreational yards. Joliet, like all Illinois prisons, offers a full range of recreational, academic, vocational education activities, Correctional Industries job opportunities, religious and counseling programs.

- **Professional standards and capacity**
- **Court rulings and capacity**
- **Determinants of capacity**
- **The optimal single prison population size**
- **Facility designation/ classification**
- **Population mix**
- **Measure of disruptive behavior and violence**
- **Social density/double-celling**
- **Program services**
- **Staffing**
- **Number of housing units**
- **Utilization**
- **Support facilities**
- **Capacity decision**

The issue of rated capacity is most complicated for the eight prisons built prior to 1974 (Dwight, Pontiac, Stateville, Menard, Joliet, Menard Psychiatric, Vandalia and Vienna). It is within these institutions that design capacity is not clear, and rated capacity has fluctuated over time.

In an attempt to identify appropriate rated capacities for these institutions, a review of the constraints and determinations of capacity is presented. These same factors should be considered in the future if rated capacity is adjusted administratively.

Constraints on establishing rated capacity for prisons are professional standards, court rulings and legal mandates. These constraints, however, are generally statements of principles which allow for wide variation in implementation of rated capacity determinations. Establishing rated capacity levels for facilities is still based on the judgement of the correctional administrator.

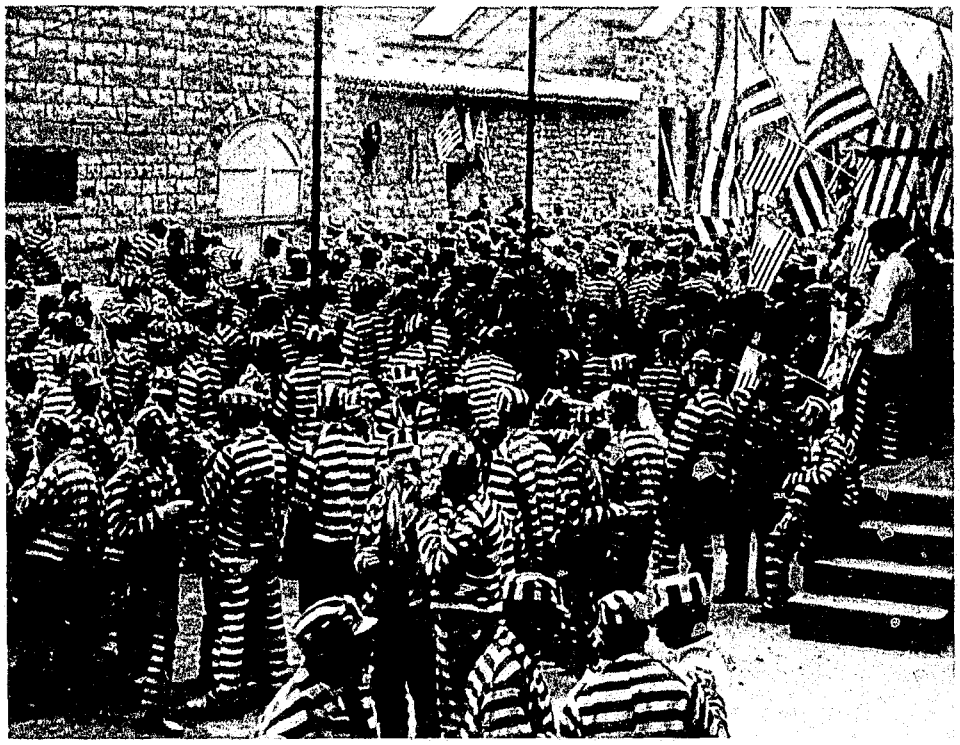
The responsibility of a correctional administrator requires that he or she consider population size and characteristics, security levels, social density, physical design and support facilities, and ultimately the safety of staff and inmates in determining rated capacity. The importance of each is reviewed in the following pages.

• Professional standards and capacity

For many years, there has been movement toward adopting standards that define minimal, acceptable quality of life in prisons. Correctional professionals generally agree a capacity determination based upon single occupancy of each housing unit is ideal. Single-celling allows for better control of the inmate population, improved sanitation, better delivery of basic services, and a sense of privacy and safety for the inmate.

Since the 1930's, several notable commissions[1] have issued substantive recommendations for upgrading prison conditions. Table 4-1 notes per-inmate standards in square feet advocated by these groups. In most cases, these standards and recommendations emerged as a statement of general intent rather than precise guidelines for daily practice on policy determination. These commissions lacked any enforcement powers, thus adoption was purely voluntary.

One of the most widely accepted sets of standards was from the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections (CAC), established by the American Correctional Association (ACA) in 1974. The CAC recommends a minimum of 60 square feet per inmate. In Illinois, up until the population crisis in



Joliet Correctional Center inmates mill about during Fourth of July ceremonies circa 1915. July 4 was one of the few times during the year that inmates were permitted to congregate en masse. The current rated capacity for Joliet is 1,340 while the ideal capacity should be 761.

July, 1983, all new, remodeled and newly designed facilities required at least 50 square feet of cell, room or dormitory floor space for each person. Because of the need to double-up inmates in selected facilities, the reference "for each person" was deleted.

The CAC goal has been the development of a uniform set of standards which would provide measurable criteria for assessing the safety and well-being of staff and inmates. In 1978, under the auspices of the ACA, the first manuals of standards for accreditation were published, including a manual for standards for adult correctional institutions.[2]

The standards encompass all aspects of the prison function, including facility and fiscal management, staff training, record keeping, physical plant, safety and emergency procedures, security and control, food services, laundry, sanitation and hygiene, medical and health care services, inmate rights, discipline, communications, mail, visiting, classification of inmates, work release programs, academic and vocational education, library services, religious services, release preparation, parole, and citizen and volunteer involvement.

Table 4-1
Comparison of Per-Inmate Space Standards in Square Feet

Organization	Per Inmate (in square feet)	Standard
The International Conference of Building Officials	90	
National Advisory Commission for Criminal Justice Standards and Goals	80	
American Correctional Association (Manual of Standards for Adults)	80	(10 hours or more in cell daily)
	60	(Less than 10 hours daily)
Department of Justice, Federal Correctional Policy Task Force	80	(10 hours or more)
	60	(Less than 10 hours)
American Correctional Association (Manual of Correctional Standards)	75	
American Institute of Architects	70	
Building Officials and Code Administrators, Inc.	70	
Building Officials Conference Code of America	70	
National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture	70	
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Law	70	
National Sheriff's Association	70	

In relation to capacity, these standards recommend the population utilizing housing or program units does not exceed the design capacity of the facility. When an institution houses more than 500 inmates, there are decentralized units of no more than 500 inmates; and in the design of new facilities, the design should accommodate no more than 500 inmates. They provide direction toward establishing a measure of capacity based on at least 70 square feet of living space for each inmate in housing units[3] (See Table 4-1).

In addition, the ACA supports policy recommending that due to the operational needs of the facility, the population should not exceed 90% of design capacity.

The major problem impeding adoption of capacity measures is the large number of existing facilities unable to comply. In order to comply, it would involve massive outlays of money for construction of new facilities. So for the present, administrators seek to achieve a standard of 70 square feet of living space per inmate in the construction of new facilities.

These standards do not advocate housing space as the sole prerequisite for a capacity determination. Rather, it is a function of the facility's ability to house inmates within the physical design while providing program and work opportunities, meeting basic needs, and ensuring the safety and security of inmates and staff. Adoption of these standards leads to a better operation of the facility which increases safety and service delivery.

• Court rulings and capacity

Court action in determining capacity guidelines in response to overcrowding issues have been mixed. While there are 34 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands operating prisons under court order, the courts have failed to establish standards for what is acceptable.[4]

The courts have repeatedly characterized crowding as a condition of confinement, exposing inmates to the most harmful physical and mental consequences. Court judgements frequently focus on the extent that conditions have impaired the overall quality of institutional conditions.

Where expanded populations have overtaxed facilities to the point that confinement poses serious hazards to the health or safety of inmates, the court agrees a reduction in population is constitutionally required. Invariably, state and local officials have protested that they lack financial resources to comply with court orders to eliminate crowding.

Though understanding these practical difficulties, the courts have repeatedly held that budgetary problems are no defense to continued existence of unconstitutional conditions. The U.S. Supreme Court stated:

"Expenditures not required by the Constitution may not be given priority over those needed to remedy a deprivation of constitutional rights... No government may be excused from according its citizens their constitutional rights because of a lack of funds."[5]

The first, and as yet, the only case in which the Supreme Court ruled on prison overcrowding as an 8th Amendment violation was *Rhodes vs. Chapman* (1980).[6] *Rhodes vs. Chapman* involved the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility (SOCF), Ohio's only maximum security prison. Shortly after building the SOCF, Ohio found itself in a space crisis, forcing the state to house more prisoners at SOCF than the facility was designed to hold. SOCF began receiving prisoners in 1972. Double-celling began at SOCF in 1975.

At the time *Rhodes vs. Chapman* was tried, SOCF housed 2,300 inmates, 38% more than design capacity. One thousand four hundred inmates were double-celled. About 75% of the double-celled inmates had the option of spending up to 15 hours daily outside of their cells in the dayrooms, school, workshops, library, visitation area, dining area, or showers. The U.S. District Court emphasized the "totality of circumstances" and concluded that double-celling at SOCF violated the 8th Amendment.

Upon review, the United States Supreme Court reversed the ruling, holding double-bunking not to be unconstitutional based upon the "totality of conditions."[7] That is, double-bunking did not lead to deprivation of essentials — food, medical care, and sanitation, nor did it increase violence or create intolerable conditions under which inmates are required to live.

"The Constitution does not mandate comfortable conditions, free of discomfort... To the extent that such conditions are restrictive and even harsh, they are part of the penalty that criminal offenders pay for their offenses against society."[8]

In an Illinois case, involving double-celling and the conditions of confinement, *Smith vs. Fairman* (1982),[9] the

Table 4-2
Indicators of Behavior

	FY'83	FY'84	FY'85
Good Time Revoked - Years	511	663	963
Assault Rate (per 100 inmates)			
Inmate on Staff	5	8	6
Inmate on Inmate	6	8	7
Homicides			
Staff Homicides	2	0	1
Inmate Homicides	2	1	4

Table 4-3
Population Double-Celled

Facilities	Number of Cells	1981	1984	1985	1986 (est.)
Total Population		51%	44%	36%	34%
Pontiac	1,596	51%	52%	39%	39%
Stateville	1,722	51%	23%	17%	22%
Menard	1,615	76%	68%	73%	73%
Joliet	847	87%	86%	89%	77%

Table 4-4
Number of Unassigned Inmates by Selected Facilities

	June, 1983	June, 1984	June, 1985
Menard	658	507	415
Pontiac	374	472	340
Stateville	408	422	372

U.S. District Court held that double-celling conditions at the Pontiac Correctional Center constituted cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the 8th Amendment. Unlike *Rhodes vs. Chapman*, this case involved a prison built in 1871 housing 1,918 inmates of which 56% were double-celled.

Contrasting the conditions at Pontiac with the conditions in the SOCF at issue in *Rhodes vs. Chapman*, Judge Harold Baker said, "The conditions of the prison described in *Rhodes* seem almost the antithesis of the conditions at Pontiac. Describing the conditions at Pontiac as overcrowded, antiquated, and inadequate, Judge Baker declared double-celling at Pontiac unconstitutional."[10]

Review by the U.S. 7th Circuit Appellate Court found that double-celling and the prevailing conditions at Pontiac Correctional Center did not violate the 8th Amendment. The 7th Circuit argued that the cramped conditions in the cells were largely the prisoners' own fault for having too many belongings in the cells. Most prisoners spent "at least a few hours" outside their cells. Food, sanitary conditions, and medical care, though "far from perfect," were still "reasonable."

"Undoubtedly, life in a two-man cell at Pontiac is unpleasant and regrettable, but to the extent that such conditions are restrictive and even harsh, they are part of the penalty the criminal offenders pay for their offenses against society."[11]

• Determinants of capacity

Despite the work of professional organizations and court rulings, a standard definition and determination of capacity is still elusive. Undoubtedly, capacity determinations are complex.

It is not simply a matter of determining how many housing units, or how many inmates can be housed, because that number is dependent upon the Department's responsibility in meeting basic needs and ensuring the safety and security of inmates and staff.

There is a dynamic relationship between population and physical design of the facility. A population which exceeds the design limits poses serious operational concerns.

Even more basic to determining capacity is an appraisal of population size and characteristics, programs of the facility, and staffing levels and physical limitations. We review each separately for this study.

• The optimal single prison population size

Recent designs of correctional facilities recommend a population range from 500, 750, and 900 inmates. Once a facility approaches more than 750, the operational problems appear to have geometric relationships with increased population. Thus, the first consideration of capacity is related to the design issue of the maximum number of inmates it was intended to house.

Based on the number to be housed, appropriate support facilities and staffing are provided to manage the facility.

In an effort to more clearly delineate this issue of population size, the Task Force on Violent Crime recommended the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) develop models for maximum, medium, and minimum security facilities of 750 and 500-beds, or fewer, from which states would choose appropriate models for construction.[12]

In 1983, as a result of this initiative, the American Correctional Association published, "Design Guide for Secure Adult Correctional Facilities."[13] In accordance with the ACA standard, design was based upon a capacity of no more than 500 inmates, primarily because programs at facilities this size or smaller can be conducted on a manageable scale.

Agreement on optimal single prison population size promotes standards for new facilities, but does little to alter constraints on prisons built years ago. Since 1977, the Department has followed a capacity policy of adding facilities of 750 inmates or less (Logan, Centralia, Graham, and East Moline). However, after the July 12, 1983, court ruling against the forced release practice, variations in this capacity policy have been permitted. Two 500-bed facilities (Jacksonville and Lincoln) were added because construction could be completed in 12 months.

Other new facilities (Shawnee and Danville) were increased to a base of 900 inmates because the additional 150 beds could be completed within the scheduled time frame for completion of a 750-bed facility. Conversion of the Dixon Developmental Center was permitted to exceed 900 when it was determined a special treatment unit would be operated separately. Logan and Shawnee Correctional Centers exceed 1,000 with the addition of work camps.

Four prisons (Joliet, Menard, Pontiac, and Stateville) exceed the capacity limit of 1,000 inmates. Based on a consideration of size, these facilities would be expected to be, and are, the most difficult to manage. However, without sufficient funds for replacement, the Department must continue to operate these maximum security facilities at this level.

• Facility designation/ classification

Another consideration is the security designation of the facility — maximum, medium, minimum or community. Not all inmates require placement in maximum security facilities. Based on the physical structure of the facility, a designation may be made. The current distribution of rated capacity by security designation is 44% maximum, 34% medium, 18% minimum and 4% community. This designation is important because it influences how inmates may be housed within the housing units.

For example, an open dormitory in a reduced security setting could house up to 10 inmates. In a maximum security facility, however, a determination

may be made only to house five inmates, or none, because dormitory housing in maximum security facilities is difficult to control and dangerous to security at the facility. In effect, this classification of facilities by security level does impact capacity determinations.

• Population mix

The composition of the prison population has changed through time due to sentencing practices which provide alternative sanctions to imprisonment. There was a move to deinstitutionalize prisons by sentencing nonviolent offenders to probation or other community sanctions in the 1960's. Prisons were for the violent offender and career criminals from whom the public should be protected.

While in the prison system, there were efforts to increase community sanctions for low risk inmates by expanding community correctional centers or work release programs. In Illinois, the law was revised in 1983 to exclude misdemeanants from being sentenced to prison. As a result of these actions, the prison population is composed of more violent and repeat offenders.

Since fiscal year 1980, the composition of the adult population has changed dramatically. In fiscal year 1980, 51.5% of the population had been convicted of Murder, Class X, or Class 1 offenses. By fiscal year 1985, this segment of the population grew to 65.3% of the population.

While the net percentage increase is only 13.8%, the aggregate number increase is 5,634, or 94.8% increase over fiscal year 1980. During this same period, the total population increased by 6,313, for an increase of 55.7%.

Clearly, the adult population has a much greater composition of violent offenders today than just a few years ago.

• Measure of disruptive behavior and violence

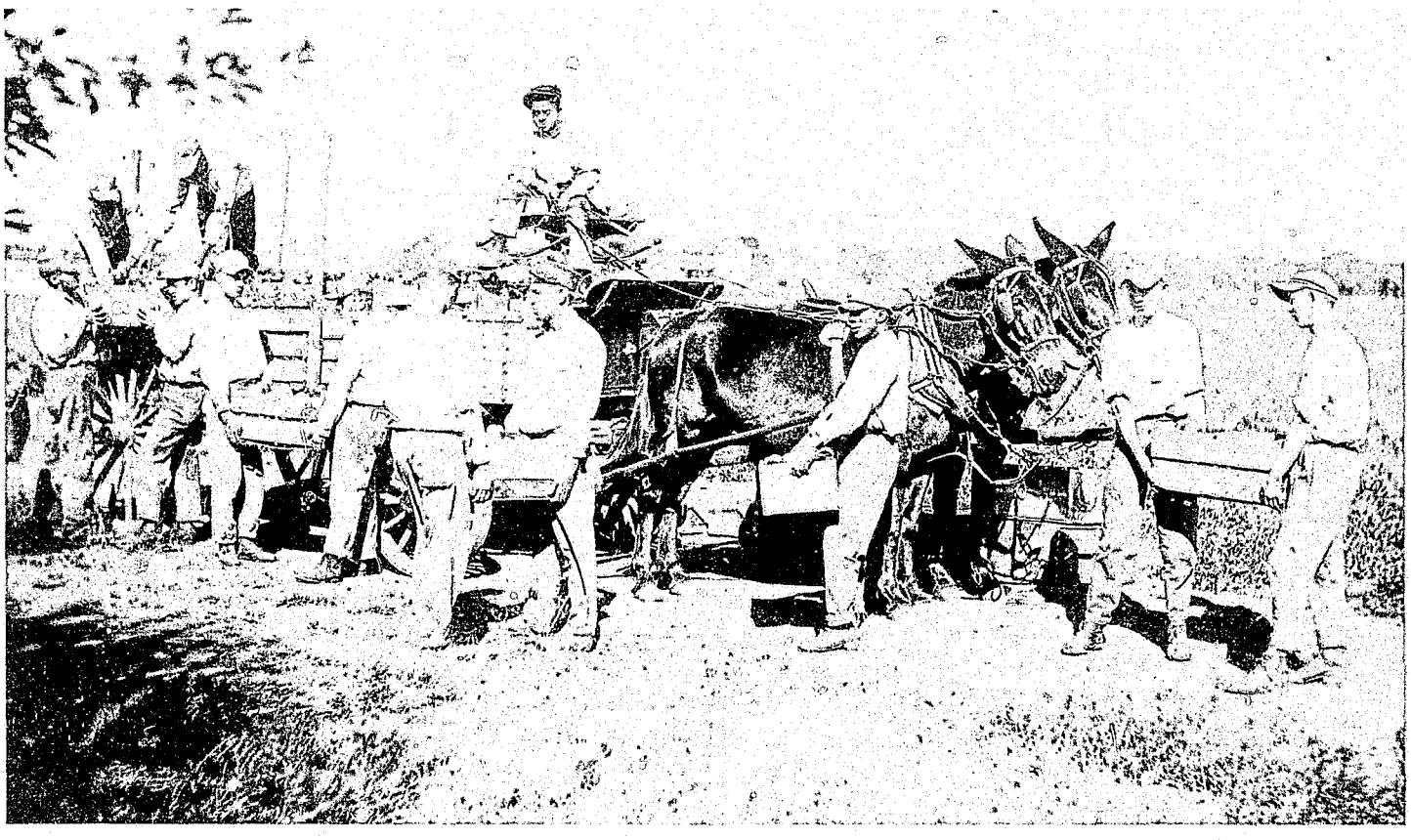
As the size and composition of the population changes to more violent inmates, the level of disruption and violence in the prisons increases. A key responsibility of correctional administrators is to ensure staff safety and security and inmate security in the facility. When population levels exceed capacity, negative reactions increase both as space is reduced and as the number of inmates in the housing unit increases. (See Table 4-2, pg. 21).

A review of the literature[14] reveals mixed results on the impact of crowding on disruptive behavior and violence. The Illinois experience tends to support the hypothesis that when population is at or exceeds rated capacity over an extended period of time, incidents of disruptive behavior increase.

A review of Illinois data shows an increase in violation reports from 7,191 in fiscal year 1983 to 10,654 in fiscal year 1985. While population increased 28% for this period, the number of violation reports increased by 48% — almost double the growth in population.

The seriousness of the increase in violation reports is reflected by the increase in good time revoked and assault rates on inmates and staff.

Good time revoked increased by more than 88.4% — more than three times the population increase. Assault rates have continued to grow with trends toward more serious injuries. As more aggressive inmates are housed in



Inmates at Pontiac pick tomatoes at the prison farm there in the 1890's in this photograph. The size of prison farming operations has fluctuated considerably during its 150-year history in Illinois. Note the age of the young boy at the reins of the wagon.

crowded institutions, the factors of double-celling and social density become important.

• Social density/double-celling

Measurement of capacity based on acceptable square footage of living-space-per-inmate has long been a desired goal of correctional administrators. The Department favors moving toward single-celling as much as the budget will allow, especially in maximum security facilities where single-celling should reduce interpersonal tensions and improve security. With the addition of new facilities, efforts have been made to reduce the percentage of the population that is double-celled.

While there have been reductions system-wide, nearly one-third of the inmates will still be double-celled in fiscal year 1986. Approximately 49% of the inmates in maximum security facilities will be double-celled.

The primary methods of managing more aggressive inmates are through programming and supervision. Even with a reduction in rated capacity and population level for maximum facilities, the level of services and staffing must be maintained.

• Program services

Program services refers to those services providing basic medical/psychiatric care, a nutritious diet, access to physical recreation, law library, academic and vocational programs, work opportunities, and reinforcement of family ties through adequate facilities for visitation.

The Department has enhanced its delivery of medical/psychiatric services, adopted a master menu for the regular preparation of a nutritious diet, expanded recreational activities, ensured ready access to a law library, upgraded opportunities for work and academic/vocational assignments, and expanded visitation privileges.

One area of continued concern is idle time for large numbers of unassigned inmates in maximum security facilities. Idle time is a major concern in management of a facility. It allows situations to develop which create problems and stress on the total operation. When a large number of inmates are continually unassigned, the greater the risk for trouble. Newly admitted inmates have a greater likelihood of being placed on an unassigned status for longer periods of time. This creates unrest and delays an inmate's adjustment to prison.

As stated by Daniel Glaser, prison programs "forge respectable links between inmates and staff figures, such as civilian supervisors. Work situations can also provide places of refuge in which vulnerable inmates can temporarily escape from the hustle of the yard and cellhouse."[15] Without meaningful assignments, trouble starts brewing. All the inmate has to do is sit back and complain about the injustice of being there and not being able to work.

Efforts to reduce this idle time generally involve part-time or correspondence courses in academic or vocational programs. However, not all inmates desire to participate in such programs.

The problem magnifies over time as inmates remain unassigned for longer and longer periods. Antisocial options, including drugs, gambling, strong arming, and gang formation become competitive program substitutes. Initially, the discord is directed toward inmate-upon-inmate, involving simple fights, graduating to more aggressive acts toward inmates and staff. Capacity considerations must assess the number of available assignments to keep the inmate population engaged in constructive activities.

• Staffing

In terms of the number of employees, the Department has become the second largest state agency in Illinois. General Revenue Fund expenditures have increased from $96.3 million in fiscal year 1977, to an estimated $345.3 million in fiscal year 1985, an increase of 258.6% or $249 million.

Total staff has grown from 6,000 to 9,743. Prison employees have increased from 4,200 to 7,625. Correctional officers account for the greatest part of this increase, growing from 2,700 to 5,326. The greatest part of this increase has gone to staff new and expanding prisons.

Prison employee-to-inmate ratio is 0.449. Correctional officer-to-inmate ratio is 0.313.

Table 4-5
Security Staff to Inmate Ratio
Total Staff to Inmate Ratio

June 30, 1985

Correctional Center	Ratio: Security Staff to Inmates	Ratio: Total Staff to Inmates
Dwight	0.358 : 1	0.545 : 1
Joliet	0.279 : 1	0.425 : 1
Menard	0.204 : 1	0.305 : 1
Menard Psych.	0.215 : 1	0.401 : 1
Pontiac	0.286 : 1	0.410 : 1
Stateville	0.275 : 1	0.420 : 1
Maximum	0.259 : 1	0.391 : 1
Centralia	0.372 : 1	0.498 : 1
Dixon	0.492 : 1	0.642 : 1
Graham	0.373 : 1	0.515 : 1
Logan	0.375 : 1	0.517 : 1
Shawnee	0.327 : 1	0.413 : 1
Sheridan	0.360 : 1	0.509 : 1
Vandalia	0.290 : 1	0.459 : 1
Medium	0.365 : 1	0.501 : 1
East Moline	0.306 : 1	0.449 : 1
Jacksonville	0.424 : 1	0.592 : 1
Lincoln	0.428 : 1	0.563 : 1
Vienna	0.357 : 1	0.503 : 1
Minimum	0.372 : 1	0.519 : 1
TOTAL	0.313 : 1	0.449 : 1

Table 4-6
Adult Rated Capacity and Total Number of Cells

Facility	Rated Capacity	*Total Cells	Seg	Cont Seg	Adm Hold	Hosp	Gen Pop	Pop 06/30/85
Centralia	950	786	(30)	0	0	(6)	750	898
Danville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dixon	582	631	(50)	0	0	0	581	579
Dwight	496	418	(28)	0	0	(6)	384	503
East Moline	568	364	(38)	0	0	(6)	320	572
Work Camp	120	131	0	0	0	0	131	118
East Moline Total	688	495	(38)	0	0	(6)	451	690
Graham	950	786	(30)	0	0	(6)	750	896
Jacksonville	500	56	(6)	0	0	0	50	500
Joliet	1,340	723	(38)	(19)	0	(1)	665	1,249
Lincoln	500	56	(6)	0	0	0	50	500
Spfld Work Camp	58	2	0	0	0	0	2	58
Lincoln Total	558	58	(6)	0	0	0	52	558
Logan	850	464	(17)	0	0	0	447	806
Hanna City Work Camp	200	14	0	0	0	0	14	200
Logan Total	1,050	478	(17)	0	0	0	461	1,006
Menard	2,230	1,334	(201)	0	0	(11)	1,122	2,181
Special Unit	300	270	0	0	0	0	270	254
Farm	90	16	0	0	0	0	16	63
Menard Total	2,620	1,620	(201)	0	0	(11)	1,408	2,498
Menard Psych.	315	438	(52)	0	0	(5)	381	414
Pontiac	1,700	1,268	(245)	0	0	(8)	1,015	1,469
Med Security Unit	300	280	0	0	0	0	280	305
Pontiac Total	2,000	1,548	(245)	0	0	(8)	1,295	1,774
Shawnee	836	926	(30)	0	0	0	896	770
Dixon Springs Work Camp	150	11	0	0	0	0	11	150
Shawnee Total	986	937	(30)	0	0	0	907	920
Sheridan	750	692	(42)	0	(22)	(6)	622	751
Stateville	2,050	1,773	(250)	(31)	0	(8)	1,484	1,843
MSU	200	64	0	0	0	0	64	186
Stateville Total	2,250	1,837	(250)	(31)	0	(8)	1,548	2,029
Vandalia	700	237	(30)	0	0	(1)	206	694
Work Camp	50	29	0	0	0	0	29	55
Vandalia Total	750	266	(30)	0	0	(1)	235	749
Vienna	685	640	(9)	0	0	(2)	629	683
Hardin County Work Camp	150	15	0	0	0	0	15	150
Vienna Total	835	655	(9)	0	0	(2)	644	833
Facility Total	17,620	12,424	(1,102)	(50)	(22)	(66)	11,184	16,847
Comm. Corr. Centers	748	748	0	0	0	0	748	752
Federal	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	7
County Jails	43	43	0	0	0	0	43	43
Contractual Total	50	50	0	0	0	0	50	50
Grand Total	18,418	13,222	(1,102)	(50)	(22)	(66)	11,982	17,649

***Total Number of Cells includes cells, rooms, and dorms.**

With population projections forecasting continued increases in prison population, the Department will inevitably require increased money and staff capacity in maintaining control.

Seventy percent of the prison staff is composed of correctional officers. Total employee and security staff ratios are provided in Table 4-5.

Joliet, Menard, Pontiac, and Stateville have among the lowest security staff ratios, ranging from .204 to .286. Part of this low security staff ratio is due to the physical structure of these institutions. The majority of housing units are Auburn designs. This housing structure consists of multiple tiers of cells along a cat-walk. It represents the warehousing effect popular in the late 1800's.

Security staff are associated with the number of posts required to man the institutions. The four adult male maximum security prisons have the greatest number of posts and security staff, but the lowest security staff ratio.

This apparent paradox can be explained by design of the facilities. Because of their structure and design, these prisons require a large number of posts. Yet, because more inmates are

housed than desireable, the economy of scale reduces the staffing ratio. Consequently, even with a capacity and population reduction, the staffing levels at Pontiac, Stateville, Joliet, and Menard should remain constant. This is especially true due to the nature of inmates housed in these prisons.

The physical design of prison affects staffing requirements and capacity determination. This relationship is illustrated in the next section.

• Number of housing units

Adding up the number of housing units is one way to arrive at a determination of capacity. This indicates the number that can be "warehoused" in each facility, but it fails to address the number that can be managed, considering factors discussed in the previous sections.

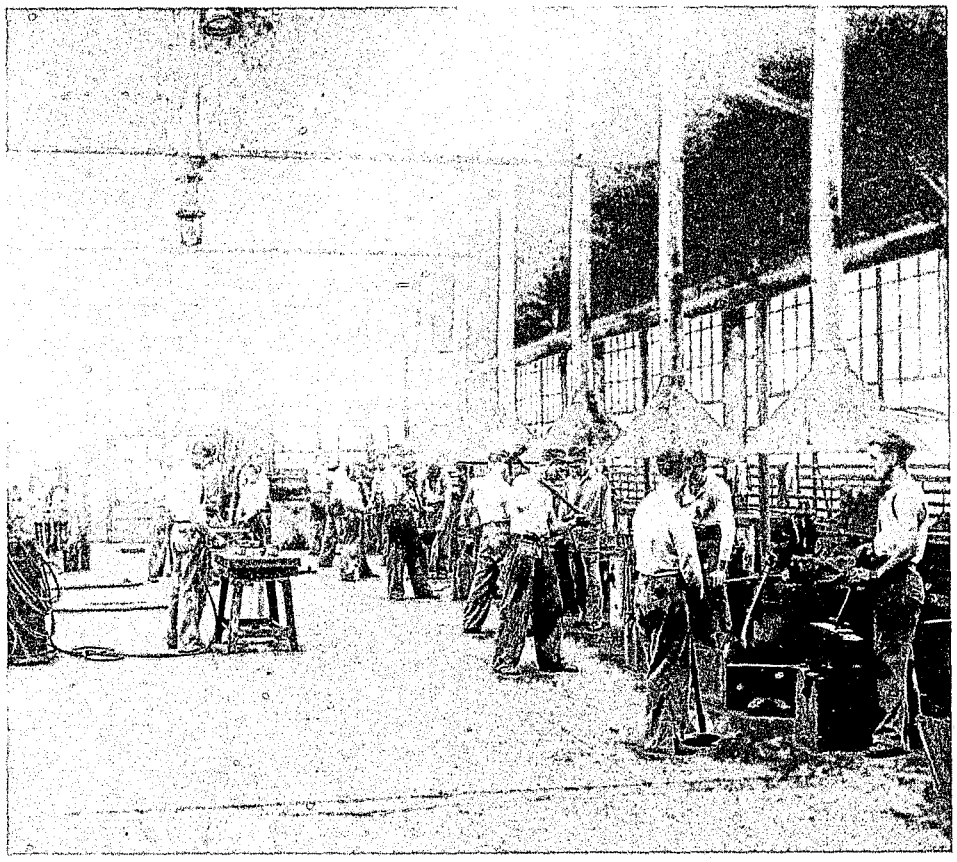
Table 4-6 shows that there are 13,222 areas (single, double, multiple cells/ rooms, and dormitories) available for inmate housing. If capacity were simply a matter of the number of cells, then rated capacity would be reduced by 37%, a net reduction of 5,012.

Thirty-two percent would have to be double-celled. However, because the number of cells includes areas of different size and utilization, the number of housing units alone is not the final consideration. It is necessary to know how the housing units are used.

• Utilization

Using the number of housing areas alone, whether single, double, multiple cells/rooms, or dormitories, as the criteria for capacity is misleading because it does not consider correctional needs or allocation decisions on space utilization. Those utilizations grouped as categories include:

- General population: General housing for inmates
- Protective custody: Voluntary housing for inmates seeking protection from other inmates
- Segregation: Restrictive housing for inmates in violation of major institutional rules
- Reception centers: Initial separate housing of inmates undergoing classification process
- Orientation: Subsequent separate housing of inmates undergoing classification process



Inmates at the Pontiac Correctional Center manufacture horseshoes and other metal products at the prison foundry circa 1925. Although the current rated capacity for Pontiac is 2,000, the ideal capacity should be 1,299.

- Controlled segregation: Short-term, special housing for overly aggressive inmates
- Hospital: Temporary or permanent housing for inmates requiring specific medically determined treatment
- Administrative hold: Short-term housing of inmates under investigation status
- Condemned unit: Specific housing for inmates under sentence of death.

Utilization of housing is the key in understanding capacity. It is not enough to know how much housing space is available. Administrators must also know where the space is available. For example, 100 cells may be designated for segregation placement. That does not imply 100 inmates will be in those cells continually, but that space has been allocated for this purpose. The same rationale applies to hospital, controlled segregation, administrative hold, condemned units, and protective custody.

Other housing areas, such as reception and classification (R & C) and orientation, are temporary holding areas for inmates being moved to facility/individual assignment. All such uses reduce the space available for general population housing. Designation of space for each use often occurs independent of current need for that space in a particular facility. Changes in mission, population levels, or characteristics of the population could effect the type and amount of space assigned to various utilization categories.

The distribution of cells by utilization is 76.3% general population, 8.7% segregation, 5.6% protective custody, 4.0% R & C, 1.9% orientation, .8% condemned, .5% hospital, .4% controlled segregation, and .2% administrative hold.

By considering utilization as a measure of capacity, special designations, such as segregation, controlled segregation, administrative hold, and hospital — necessary for maintaining day-to-day management — are excluded. Table 4-6 also notes the impact of implementing this consideration.

Only that space truly available for housing inmates on a daily basis is considered. This innovation provides needed flexibility in the daily manage-

ment of the facility. Clearly it reduces capacity, but it does so in light of the operational needs of the facility.

The number of units are reduced from 13,222 to 11,982, a net reduction of 1,424 or 10.6%. Segregation units in maximum security facilities account for 57% of the reduction.

Down cells are housing areas in need of repair. Their condition prohibits inmate placement. Down cells further reduce operating capacity on a daily basis and, thus, must be taken into consideration in assessing capacity. Clearly, those prisons with the most problems have high population concentration and generally are older facilities.

• Support facilities

Support facilities refer to those services basic to the operation of the facility in providing water, heat, electricity, sewage treatment, and maintenance. Without them, the facility could not operate. The concern centers around age and operating conditions for meeting the needs of existing population levels.

The oldest prisons are Joliet at 125 years, Pontiac 113, and Menard 107. Clearly, with 36% of capacity in facilities dating prior to the turn of the century and 71% of capacity in facilities 50 years or older, the major problem is one of old, antiquated facilities.

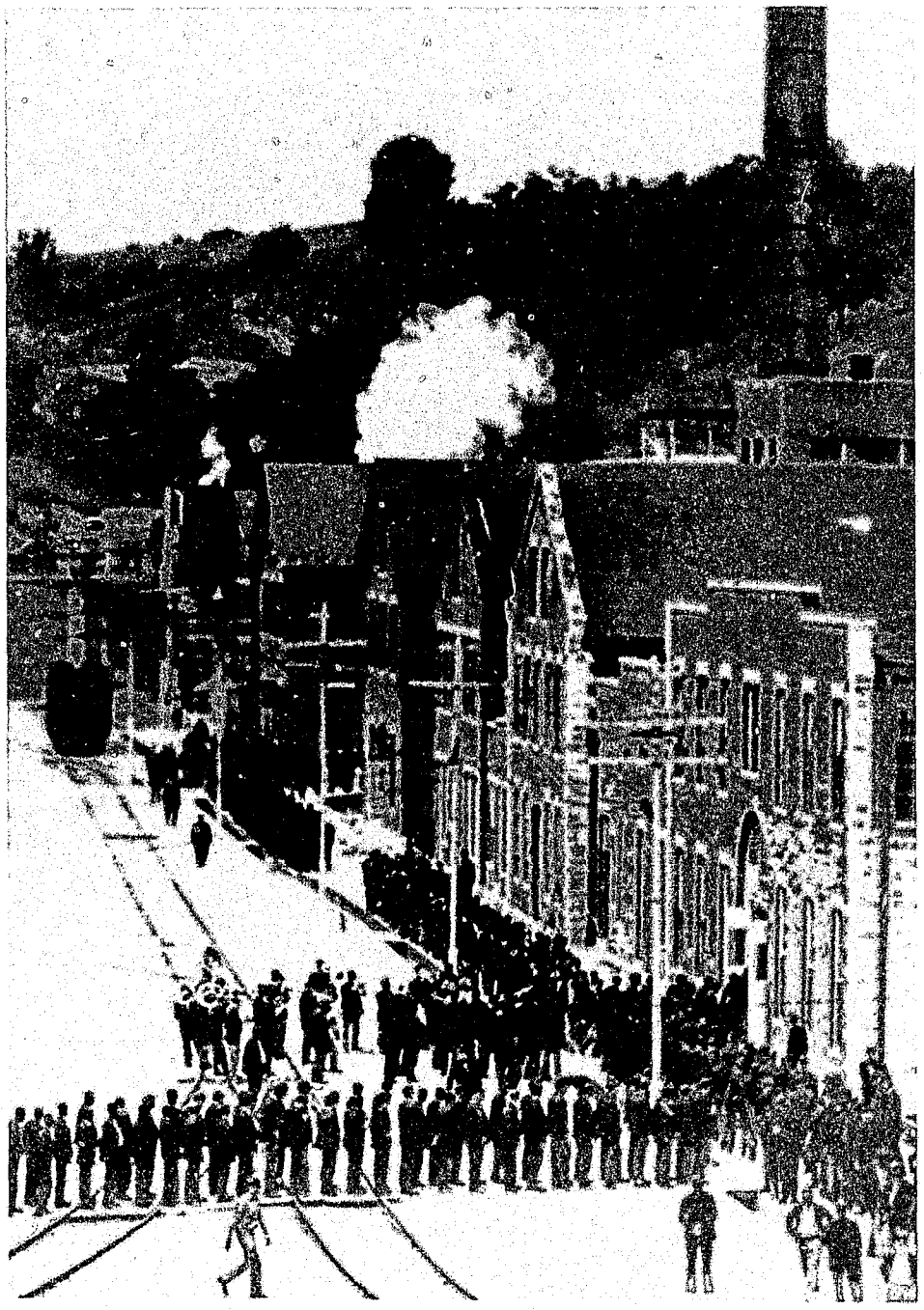
In 1980, the Capital Development Board addressed these problems in a survey of 10 existing facilities.[16] The Vienna Correctional Center, constructed in 1965, was the only prison to receive a good rating in all categories.

The cost of renovations for existing facilities was estimated at $205 million in 1980.

In today's dollars, this would likely increase to a minimum of $300 million. Due to the high priority of new construction and expanding bed space, many of these recommended renovations have been deferred.

At issue is the practice of increasing capacity at a particular facility without ensuring sufficient improvements of support facilities providing basic services.

For example, at Dwight the addition of nearly 200 beds has strained the limitations of its water and sewer system to capacity. Other examples abound.



Inmates at the Menard Correctional Center line up for a meal during the winter at the turn of the century. The stone used for construction of the prison was taken from the banks of the Mississippi River. Consequently, the 30-to-40-foot bluffs form the south and east perimeter for the 40 plus acres of the prison. The current rated capacity for Menard is 2,620 inmates, although the ideal capacity should be 1,515.

When a prison is constructed, a design capacity is determined based on a total facility approach to the number of inmates it can house and the number of basic services provided. Any revision in the design capacity must ensure adequate levels of support services to handle an increased population.

Without this consideration, there may be delayed costs when support services begin to break down due to their overutilization. By including this as a factor, decisions increasing capacity focus on the long-term impact of such activities.

Instead of renovating or adding housing units, decisions would be made to replace parts or entire facilities. At present, these decisions to increase capacity without upgrading support facilities put the Department in an untenable situation. Maximum use of these support areas speeds up deterioration.

• Capacity decision

Clearly, capacity is a multidimentional issue requiring careful review. A determination of capacity must reflect interrelationships of population, physical design, housing, provisions for basic services, and the safety of inmates and staff. This four-way interface provides the definition and criteria for capacity determination that is reasonable and operational. Illinois should form capacity determinations just as in *Rhodes vs. Chapman*, where capacity was based on the concept of a "totality of conditions."

Court focus on "totality of conditions" as a basis for capacity determinations recognizes the dynamic relationship between population and physical design of the facility. It represents a paradox of the capacity determination.

That is, it reviews those basic factors which went into the design of the facility when capacity was initially determined. Now, after capacity has increased in response to an increasing population within a limited physical space, it attempts to address the issue of how overextended a facility must be before it is in violation of the 8th Amendment provision of cruel and unusual punishment.

The issue, at its simplest level, reverts to a question of doubling-up of inmates. Few advocate double-celling. But in times of increased population levels, it is a time-honored practice of simply making due with the space available.

As a result, additional stress is placed on physical support services, program services, and staff for the orderly and secure operation of the facility.

The accurate assessment of available housing for inmates is essential to the capacity determination.

Table 4-7 compares each facility by capacity determination factors. This

Table 4-7
Comparison of Capacity Determinants
June 30, 1985

Facility	Age (Years)	Design Capacity	Rated Capacity	Ideal Capacity	Population	% M,X,1	% Double-Celled	Inmates Unassigned	Security Ratio
Dwight	55	345	496	470	503	53.9%	50.0%	0	0.358 : 1
Joliet	125	659	1,340	761	1,249	56.3%	89.0%	49	0.279 : 1
Menard	107	1,612	2,620	1,515	2,498	77.4%	73.0%	415	0.204 : 1
Menard Psych	51	438	315	381	414	68.2%	0.0%	84	0.215 : 1
Pontiac	113	1,527	2,000	1,299	1,774	82.1%	39.0%	340	0.286 : 1
Stateville	65	1,512	2,250	1,506	2,029	84.3%	17.0%	372	0.275 : 1
Maximum subtotal:	*86	6,093	9,021	5,866	8,467	74.9%	50.6%	1,260	0.259 : 1
Centralia	5	750	950	750	898	64.0%	33.0%	5	0.372 : 1
Dixon	64	582	582	582	579	70.4%	90.0%	0	0.492 : 1
Graham	5	750	950	750	896	62.9%	36.0%	10	0.373 : 1
Logan	56	950	1,050	1,011	1,006	60.7%	56.0%	74	0.375 : 1
Shawnee	1	986	986	986	920	66.5%	0.0%	68	0.327 : 1
Sheridan	35	625	750	624	751	53.7%	43.0%	5	0.36 : 1
Vandalia	64	600	750	620	749	36.0%	11.0%	58	0.29 : 1
Medium subtotal:	*33	5,243	6,018	5,323	5,799	59.4%	27.8%	220	0.365 : 1
East Moline	82	688	688	688	690	54.3%	26.0%	9	0.306 : 1
Jacksonville	1	500	500	500	500	39.6%	0.0%	73	0.424 : 1
Lincoln	1	558	558	558	558	51.6%	0.0%	1	0.428 : 1
Vienna	20	616	835	827	833	64.6%	5.0%	3	0.357 : 1
Minimum subtotal:	*26	2,362	2,581	2,573	2,581	54.3%	8.7%	86	0.372 : 1
TOTAL		13,698	17,620	13,762	16,847	66.4%	36.3%	1,566	0.313 : 1

*Average Age

Table 4-8
Comparison of Actual Rated Capacity with Ideal Capacity

Facility	Actual Rated Capacity FY'85	Ideal Capacity	Variance
Maximum			
Dwight	496	470	(26)
Joliet	1,340	761	(579)
Menard	2,620	1,515	(1,105)
Menard Psych	315	315	0
Pontiac	2,000	1,299	(701)
Stateville	2,250	1,506	(744)
Maximum subtotal:	9,021	5,866	(3,155)
Medium			
Centralia	950	750	(200)
Danville	0	0	0
Dixon	582	582	0
Graham	950	750	(200)
Logan	1,050	1,011	(39)
Shawnee	986	986	0
Sheridan	750	624	(126)
Vandalia	750	620	(130)
Medium subtotal:	6,018	5,323	(695)
Minimum			
East Moline	688	688	0
Jacksonville	500	500	0
Lincoln	558	558	0
Vienna	835	827	(8)
Minimum subtotal:	2,581	2,573	(8)
Total	17,620	13,762	(3,858)
Community Centers	748	748	0
Contractual	50	50	0
Adult Capacity	18,418	14,560	(3,858)

comparison highlights the concern with maximum security institutions. The first priority must be to reduce the population in these prisons.

The ideal capacity reflects the number of housing units designed for a distinct class of inmates and selected housing configurations of single, double, multiple, or dorm settings, with allowances for special utilization. The facility must have adequate support facilities and program services that meet basic needs and staffing to ensure the safe and orderly operation of the facility.

Rated capacity of each institution shall include all permanent inmate housing with the exception of special uses (storage/office, showers, hospital, controlled segregation, administrative hold, and segregation). Single and multiple-occupancy housing should be differentiated.

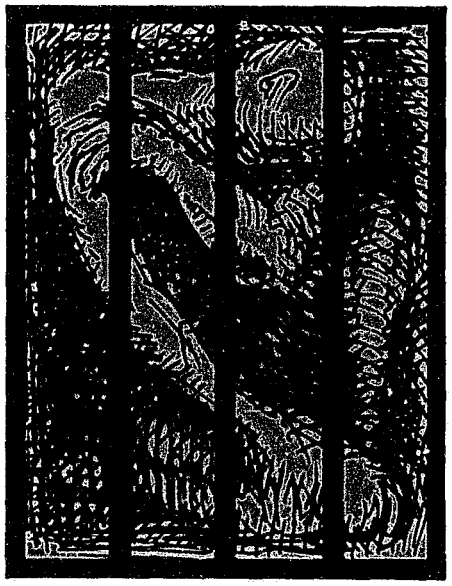
- Single-occupancy housing: Consists of cells and rooms with less than 120 square feet; except for minimum security housing in converted buildings where the housing space may be larger than the number of inmates required for a specific assignment.

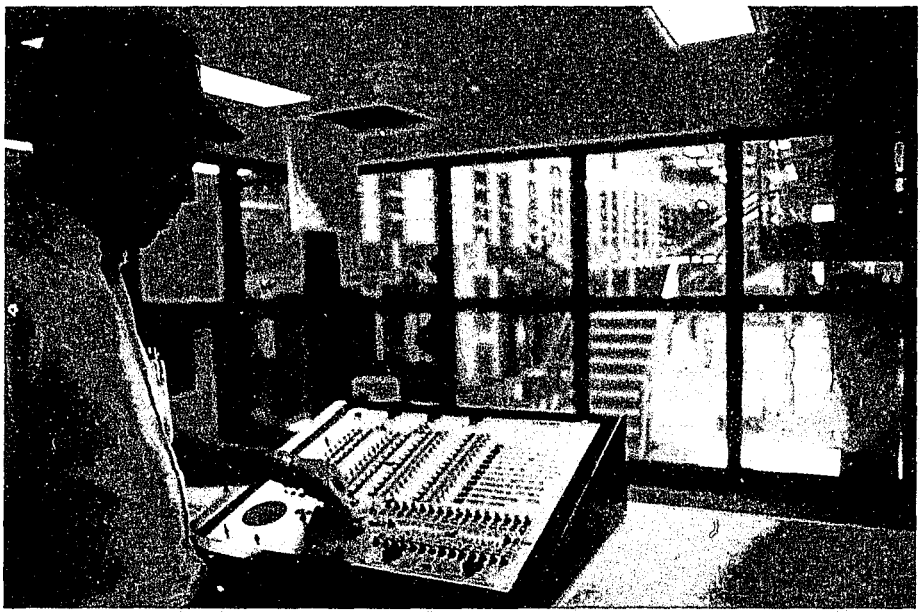
- Multiple-occupancy housing: Consists of dorms, group cells, or rooms. The total capacity is based on 60 square feet per inmate in group cells or rooms; dormitories in excess of 50 inmates must have a minimum of 60 square feet per inmate.

Table 4-8 shows the impact of applying this determination of rated capacity. Rated capacity would be reduced by 3,860 beds. Reductions at Joliet, Menard, Stateville, and Pontiac account for 3,129. Reductions at Graham, Centralia and Logan account for 439.

This ideal must be tempered by population projections and fiscal realities. The next section examines future population.

Chapter 5
Prison population outlook: Growth and composition





A construction worker inspects electronic controls for a cellhouse at the new Danville Correctional Center, opened in October 1985. The Danville prison is similar in design to the Henry C. Hill Correctional Center under construction at Galesburg and the Shawnee Correctional Center in Vienna. Cell doors are all controlled from one central room, reducing the number of security personnel necessary.

- **Historical overview**
- **Current population simulation model**
- **Continuing population growth**
- **Population and capacity**
- **Violent inmates**
- **Mentally ill inmates**
- **Classification**
- **Population, classification and capacity**

Planned capacity must take into account population forecasts and optimal capacity levels at existing facilities. In the previous section, ideal capacity levels were identified for each prison. This section will attempt a look into the future of prison population in Illinois. First, however, is a brief review of the history of population projections.

• Historical overview

Forecasting future trends is one of the most difficult, yet most necessary, tasks confronted by correctional analysts. Thirty-one state systems have some form of prison population projection models for use as management and budgetary tools.[1] Yet the accuracy of projections is sometimes questionable because of the lack of sufficient data, the lack of long-term experience with projection techniques, or a changing policy environment. As noted in the proceedings of the 1982 National Workshop on Prison Population Forecasting, it is under these adverse conditions that accuracy is demanded.

Historically, corrections doesn't invest in forecasting technology until it finds itself in a crisis. The parameters of crisis are rapid growth in the population, relative decline in the operating budget, prison overcrowding and legislative unwillingness to either divert sizable proportions of the populations or build new prisons. In recent times this scenario has been accompanied by litigation resulting in correctional administration by court order.

These conditions constitute what many forecasters call a state of policy disequilibrium. *Everything seems to be going wrong, and only a hazy image of the future is possible. Typically, it is under such undesirable conditions that administrators first seek highly accurate and disaggregated projections of the future population. Regrettably, this is the worst situation in which to attempt to build a forecasting model as evidenced by the substantial number of unsuccessful attempts that have taken place in recent years.*[2]

As early as 1972, long-term prison population projections were published for the Department. Since that time, there have been numerous published projections. Most of the early projections were done by consultants and had high and low values. For 1985, the projections ranged from a low of 7,000 to a high of 23,000. Table 5-1 compares these early projections with actual population.

In 1978, the Department began its own formal prison population modeling and projection effort. A series of regression equations was constructed to estimate future prison population based on the size of the general young adult state population, state unemployment rate,

previous prison admission rates, and previous prison release rates.

The projections' error rate was 2.5% for the population one year into the future. This level of inaccuracy was greater than desired, especially as it appeared to be an error that would increasingly underestimate the population at future points. Revisions were made, but the basic methodology remained.

In 1981, the Department obtained a grant from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission to refine its projection methodology. This culminated into a publication, *Prison Population Projection Methods*, and a simplistic simulation model written by Dan Miller, technical consultant.[3] This model was used in 1982 and 1983 to project prison population. The model itself was only partially automated, inefficient, and cumbersome. Once again, the search for a better model was undertaken.

In 1983, a very significant policy change occurred — the ending of forced release. At that point, there was no projection model that could incorporate this change in policy. The Department, in conjunction with the Bureau of the Budget, produced projections for 1983 and 1984.

During this time, in an effort to improve its projection technique, the Department used a grant from the National Institute of Corrections to contract the National Council on Crime and Delinquency to provide a state-of-the-art simulation model. The projections for fiscal year 1985 through 1995 are based on this model.

• Current population simulation model

The prison population projection model is an example of what are sometimes called stochastic entity simulation models. It is stochastic, or probabilistic, because random numbers are used in the process, and an entity simulation in the sense that the model is conceptually designed around the movement of individuals through the prison system. The model is also, more generally, an example of the Monte Carlo simulation technique, again because random numbers are used in the process of simulating the system.

In order to understand the process, it is useful to discuss the output of the model. Two types of projections are produced by a simulation: Population projections, such as prison population and supervision population, and movements between, into and out of these two populations. The computer program produces these outputs for a 10-year span by month. The model treats existing population and future populations separately.

First, the existing prison and supervision populations are subdivided. This is done for several segments and in a process that involves several steps. For example, the existing prison felony population members are each assigned to an offense group. A time remaining to be served is then determined for each member.

Next, good time credit is determined, and finally, credit restored is determined. A time in prison is calculated for each existing felon through this process. The presence of each felon is

Table 5-1
Comparison of Population Projections
Calendar Years 1973 - 1985

	A.M.S.[1]	Flanagan[2]			Clearinghouse[3] 1976		Clearinghouse[4] 1977		ABT Associates[5] Method 1		ABT Associates[5] Method 2		Blum-stein[6]	DOC[7] 1978	Actual
Year		Low	Med	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High			
1973	5,715														6,100
1974	5,745														6,707
1975	5,854														8,110
1976	5,965														10,026
1977	6,079	8,255	12,375	15,125	8,856	9,453			10,511	11,027	10,902	11,418	10,713		10,915
1978	6,194	8,450	12,450	15,375	10,228	11,145	10,118	11,007	11,762	12,492	11,124	11,854	10,771		10,654
1979	6,312	9,675	12,875	15,750	11,599	12,836	10,530	11,863	13,038	13,934	11,041	11,937	10,835	10,800	11,683
1980	6,432	9,875	13,000	15,875	12,971	14,528	10,942	12,719	14,329	15,361	10,973	12,005	10,904	11,100	12,500
1981	6,554	10,000	13,250	16,125	14,343	16,220	11,353	13,576	15,626	16,780	10,912	12,066	10,996	11,400	13,994
1982	6,679	10,125	13,450	16,300	15,714	17,911	11,765	14,432	16,929	18,195	10,856	12,122	11,088	12,300	13,895
1983	6,805	10,250	13,500	16,450	17,086	19,603	12,177	15,288	18,238	19,604	10,806	12,172	11,180	13,500	15,432
1984	6,935	10,250	13,625	16,500	18,457	21,294	12,588	16,144	19,551	21,009	10,760	12,218	11,272	14,500	16,854
1985	7,067	10,250	13,625	16,500	19,829	22,986	13,000	17,000	20,867	22,411	10,717	12,261	11,364	15,500	

Notes:

[1]American Management Systems, Inc. (sponsored by Illinois Bureau of the Budget)November 1972
[2]John Flanagan, Ph.D. (consultant to Illinois Department of Corrections) August 1976
[3]National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning & Architecture (sponsored by LEAA) 1976
[4]National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning & Architecture (sponsored by ILEC through a grant to IDOC) 1977
[5]Abt Associates, Inc. (sponsored by National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, LEAA) September 1977
[6]Alfred Blumstein, Ph.D. (sponsored by the Center for the Studies of Crime & Delinquency, National Institute of Mental Health) October 1977
[7]Illinois Department of Corrections (Annual Report) September 1978

then marked on the prison trace vector. Additionally, when a person exits prison to supervision, a mark is made on the prison-supervised release movement vector. The offenders may cycle back through prison again, eventually exiting the system or exceeding the maximum length of projection. At each stage of progress and at each movement, appropriate trace vectors are updated.

The same process is used for the existing supervision population and for the new intake populations. The result is a set of fully updated trace vectors which comprise the population and movement projections.

(See Appendix B for a detailed discussion on the simulation model and current projections.)

• Continuing population growth

The risk associated with making projections is that assumptions made in the model may change. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor such projections over time. Table 5-2 notes the experience over fiscal year 1985. At the end of fiscal year 1985, the actual population was 17,649; 23 less than the projected population or in error by 0.1%.

Through October 1985, the adult population was 18,352. This was 316 more than projected. The October population was already four months ahead of the projection. The under-projection of the fiscal year 1986 population was the result of key date parameters changing. These changes are identified in Table 5-3. As a result, revised projections for 1986 were produced. A comparison of the revised projection with previous projections also is provided in Table 5-2.

Department projections, based on fiscal year 1985 data, note a continuing population growth through fiscal year 1995; growing from an actual population of 17,649 at the end of fiscal year 1985 to 23,605 for fiscal year 1995.

• Population and capacity

From June 30, 1985, to June 30, 1987, the adult population is expected to reach 20,444, an increase of 2,795 inmates. Capacity will only increase by 2,172. Planned capacity of 20,834 through fiscal year 1989 will not completely offset the projected increase in population shown in Figure 5-2, (pg.36). Capacity increases are required to meet rising population and to redefine capacity for selected facilities.

• Violent inmates

The single most pressing issue facing the Department continues to be the necessity to have physical space to house inmates in a safe and humane manner. The changing characteristics of inmates pose special problems as well. The longer sentences and lengths-of-stay mandated by determinate sentencing have resulted in a larger proportion of our inmates having convictions for Murder, Class X and Class 1 offenses (See Table 5-4).

A large portion of the more violent prison inmate population is housed in double cells at maximum security prisons. These maximum security facilities range in age from 60 to 125 years and were designed for single-celling during a period of history when correctional standards were not as stringent as today.

Some of these more violent inmates are also housed in high medium security facilities which were constructed during the early 1980's. These facilities were also designed for single-celling. The population crisis forced the Department to double-cell these facilities as well.

In addition to determinate sentencing, the new law also provided for a sentence of natural life in prison. There are currently 200 inmates serving natural life sentences. Their average age is 33 and average time served is four years. In the last two years, the Department has received 57 inmates each year with a natural life sentence. The expectation is that this group of inmates will continue to increase.

The result of crowding violent inmates into facilities designed to house half of the existing population has been an increased incidence of violence. In fiscal year 1983, five of 100 staff were assaulted by an inmate. In fiscal year 1984, eight of 100 staff were assaulted by an inmate. By fiscal year 1985 this figure was six of 100. The situation of Department staff being sentenced to a life of violence behind prison walls, one day at a time, is reflected in the statistics of Table 5-5, page 34.

Fiscal year 1984 was the peak of the overcrowding crisis. During that year, the Department experienced an increase in both staff turnover and overtime. In fiscal year 1985, the Department was able to relieve the pressure by reducing populations at the crowded maximum and high medium prisons. As this was done, the

Table 5-3
Key Exit Parameters

	FY'84 (Actual)	FY'85 (Model)	FY'85 (Actual)	FY'86 (Model)	FY'86 (To Date)
Meritorious Good Time (Mean)	45	50 Current 75 Admissions	46	50	37
Percent of Population With Some Time Revoked	8%	8%	20%	20%	25%
Percent of Population With Some Time Restored	51%	51%	47%	47%	43%
Percent of Population With All Time Restored	31%	31%	26%	26%	26%

NOTE:

Both the granting of MGT and revocation of time have become one of the few sanctions available to correctional staff. However, segregation cells are full, and large amounts of MGT can no longer be used to help promote good behavior.

Table 5-2
Adult Population Projections Comparison

Month/FY	Current Projection	Revised Projection	Current Population
FY86			
July	17,770	17,906	17,880
Aug	17,894	18,010	18,244
Sept	18,000	18,071	18,202
Oct	18,036	18,253	18,352
Nov	18,189	18,410	
Dec	18,299	18,475	
Jan	18,310	18,653	
Feb	18,356	18,728	
Mar	18,500	18,857	
Apr	18,549	19,089	
May	18,579	19,252	
Jun	18,704	19,359	
Average	18,266	18,589	18,170
FY87			
July	18,696	19,552	
Aug	18,724	19,677	
Sept	18,798	19,723	
Oct	18,834	19,768	
Nov	18,940	19,895	
Dec	18,965	19,966	
Jan	18,874	20,108	
Feb	18,872	20,157	
Mar	19,019	20,244	
Apr	18,989	20,342	
May	18,974	20,374	
Jun	19,105	20,444	
Average	18,899	20,021	
FY88	19,570	20,886	
FY89	20,040	21,351	
FY90	20,277	21,855	
FY91	20,828	22,283	
FY92	21,306	22,691	
FY93	21,607	23,133	
FY94	21,583	23,437	
FY95		23,605	

Table 5-4
Percent of Population Committed on Murder, Class X and 1

	FY'82	FY'83	FY'84	FY'85
Percent M, X, 1 Total	56.7%	66.2%	64.6%	65.3%
Percent M, X, 1 in Maximum	70.0%	73.2%	73.4%	74.9%
Percent M, X, 1 in Medium	41.9%	49.2%	53.1%	59.3%

turnover rate and overtime dropped. For fiscal year 1986 and beyond, however, the overcrowding in prisons will be more similar to that of fiscal year 1984.

• Mentally ill inmates

It is estimated that 20% of the inmates have retardation or mental health needs.

- Severely retarded 2%
- Functionally retarded 3%
- Severe mental illness 5%
- Emotionally/mentally disturbed 10%

In addition, the enactment of the Guilty But Mentally Ill (GBMI) finding allows the sentencing of a mentally ill individual to the Department for the commission of a crime. This law was enacted in September 1981. By March 1983, 62 inmates were sentenced under this provision. As of August 1985, there were 125 GBMI inmates in prison. Admissions of GBMI have averaged four each month.

Eighty-two percent of the GBMI inmates were committed for Murder or Class X or Class 1 offenses. According to a national survey in which Illinois participated, there is an 80% chance that the GBMI inmate was diagnosed as having a serious mental disorder.[4] This increasing proportion of inmates with violent tendencies and mental health needs requires increased programming, staffing, and beds.

• Classification

Creating available bed space to accommodate the growing population has been a major focus of the Department for the past several years. To effectively utilize the space, the Department has created the Illinois Classification System, a three-component system designed to match the characteristics and needs of individual offenders with the appropriate physical security, level of supervision, and program services which are available. Classification is useful in balancing prisoners' basic needs with public protection and safety. It becomes the basis for decisions concerning facility planning, program development, and prison management.

The Illinois Classification System is nationally recognized as one of the most effective systems currently in use and has realized the intended effect of committing only those resources necessary to each individual inmate.

A Joliet Correctional Center employee measures an inmate's ear. The Bertillion System of Identification was used to assess criminal potential between 1882-1918. Current classification considers the inmate's crime, age, education, and other items at initial classification in four reception and classification centers.

The Department's Classification System is comprised of separate subsystems consisting of objective scoring and management procedures. They identify the security risk and needs of inmates and designate management requirements through all phases of custody. The instruments were designed mainly through regression method, reviewed and approved by operations staff, and validated.

Initial classification occurs at reception and determines the initial security level and placement. It is designed to determine the probability of successful placement at different security levels. The Initial Classification System consists of a scoring instrument to determine the objective security score and procedures to adjust the security level based on appropriate concerns.

The scoring instrument derives both adjustment and dangerous scores. These scores are associated with the likelihood that an inmate will violate minor rules (adjustment) or major rules (dangerous) during his stay. Because of limited information on institutional behavior at reception, prior criminal history, street behavior, and age are the primary factors considered.

Each inmate receives an annual security level reclassification. The Reclassification System follows the logic and procedure of initial classification, but substitutes actual institutional behavior in the objective scoring process. Reclassification evaluates factors such as segregation time, gang association, primary assignments and escape risk. As with initial classification, the purpose is to assist in identifying which inmates would be successful at what security level.

Table 5-5
Turnover and Overtime

	FY'83	FY'84	FY'85
Staff Turnover	12.1%	15.2%	10.7%
Overtime	$1,375,600	$2,365,200	$2,048,828

Recommended Capacity Levels

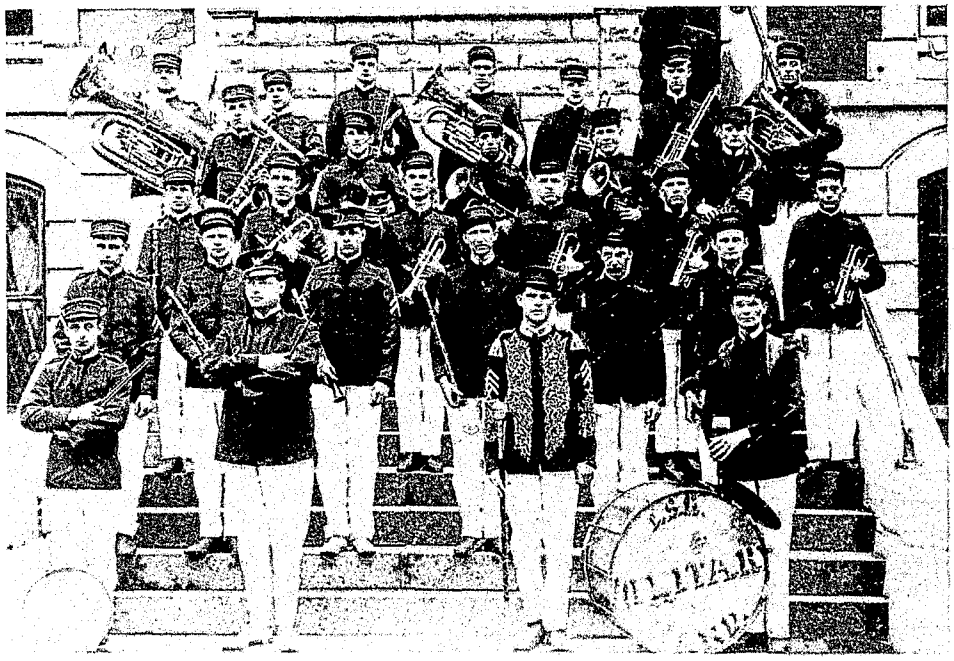
Facility	FY'85	FY'86	FY'87	FY'88	FY'89	Ideal
Menard	2,620	2,580	2,465	2,055	2,055	1,515
Stateville	2,250	2,200	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,506
Pontiac	2,000	1,950	1,900	1,700	1,700	1,299
Joliet	1,340	1,180	1,180	1,240	1,187	761
Graham	950	950	950	950	850	750
Centralia	950	950	950	950	850	750
Logan	1,105	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,011
Total	**11,160**	**10,860**	**10,345**	**9,795**	**9,542**	**7,592**

NOTE: Even with an additional 2,150 beds (two 750-bed prisons and 650 other capacity) over the next four years, Menard, Stateville, Pontiac, Joliet, Centralia, Graham, and Logan will still be 1,950 above their ideal capacity levels. To maintain these reductions requires the addition of 500 beds each year after 1989. Ideal capacity for Stateville includes the demolition of a round cellhouse.

Of the newly admitted inmates classified in 1984, 26% were classified maximum, 67% medium, and 7% minimum. The basic result of classification is a greater proportion of inmates can be placed at lower security facilities. At the same time, however, those inmates remaining in maximum security have a higher probability of causing disciplinary problems.

A recent review of those being reclassified found 81% of the inmates classified maximum security will have a major rule violation within six months. This compares to 19% for medium security and 5% for minimum security inmates. A consequence of classification is that over time, the composition of maximum security facilities will be maximum security inmates.

Currently, 74.9% of inmates in maximum security institutions have convictions for serious crimes. Seventy-nine percent of inmates housed in maximum security sections of the facility are classified maximum security: Joliet 60%, Menard 82%, Pontiac 91%, and



Youthful members of the Illinois State Reformatory Marching Band pose on the steps of the former administration building at Pontiac. The reformatory, opened in 1871, was converted into an adult prison in 1933.

Figure 5-1
Rated Capacity by Security Level: FY1974-86

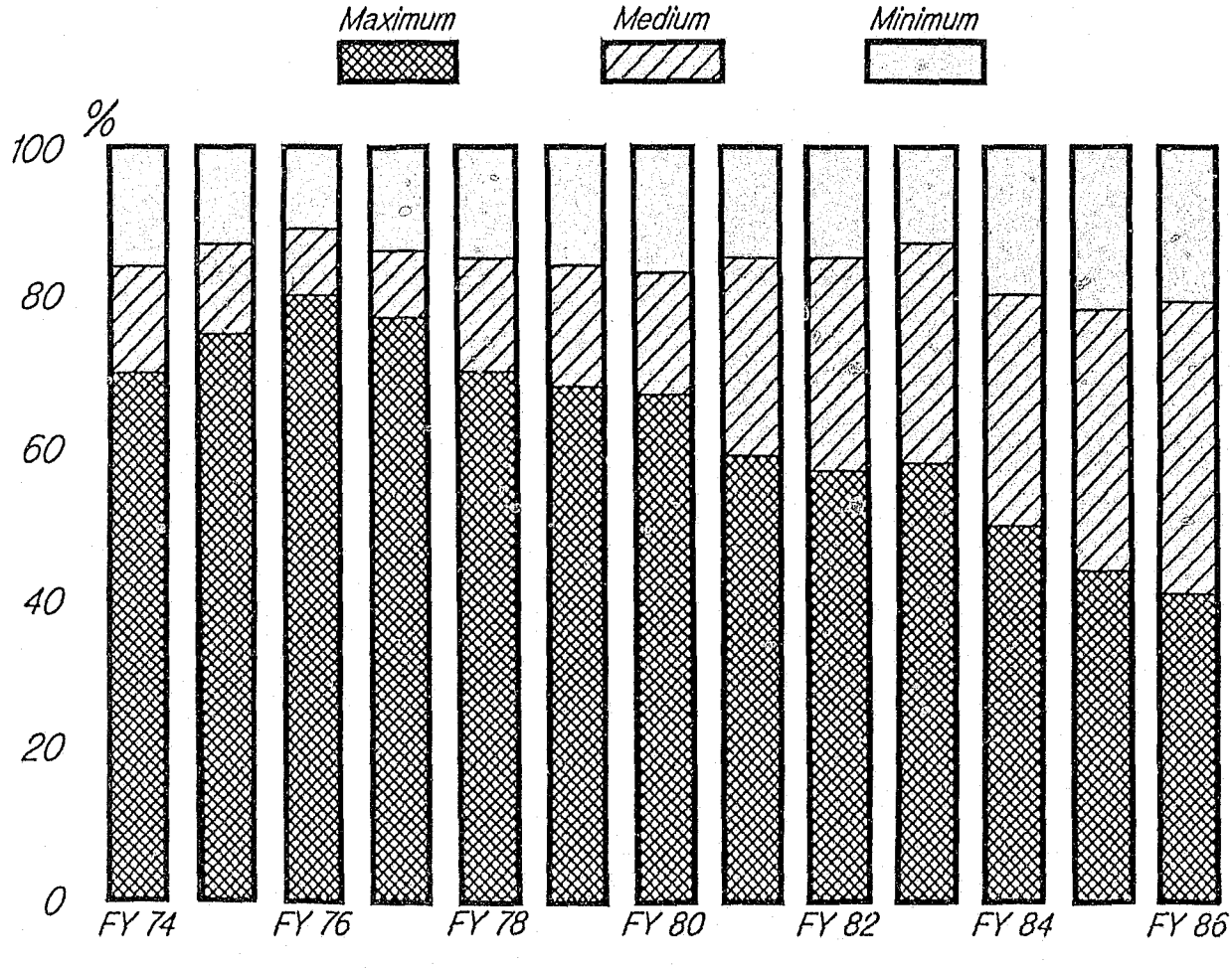
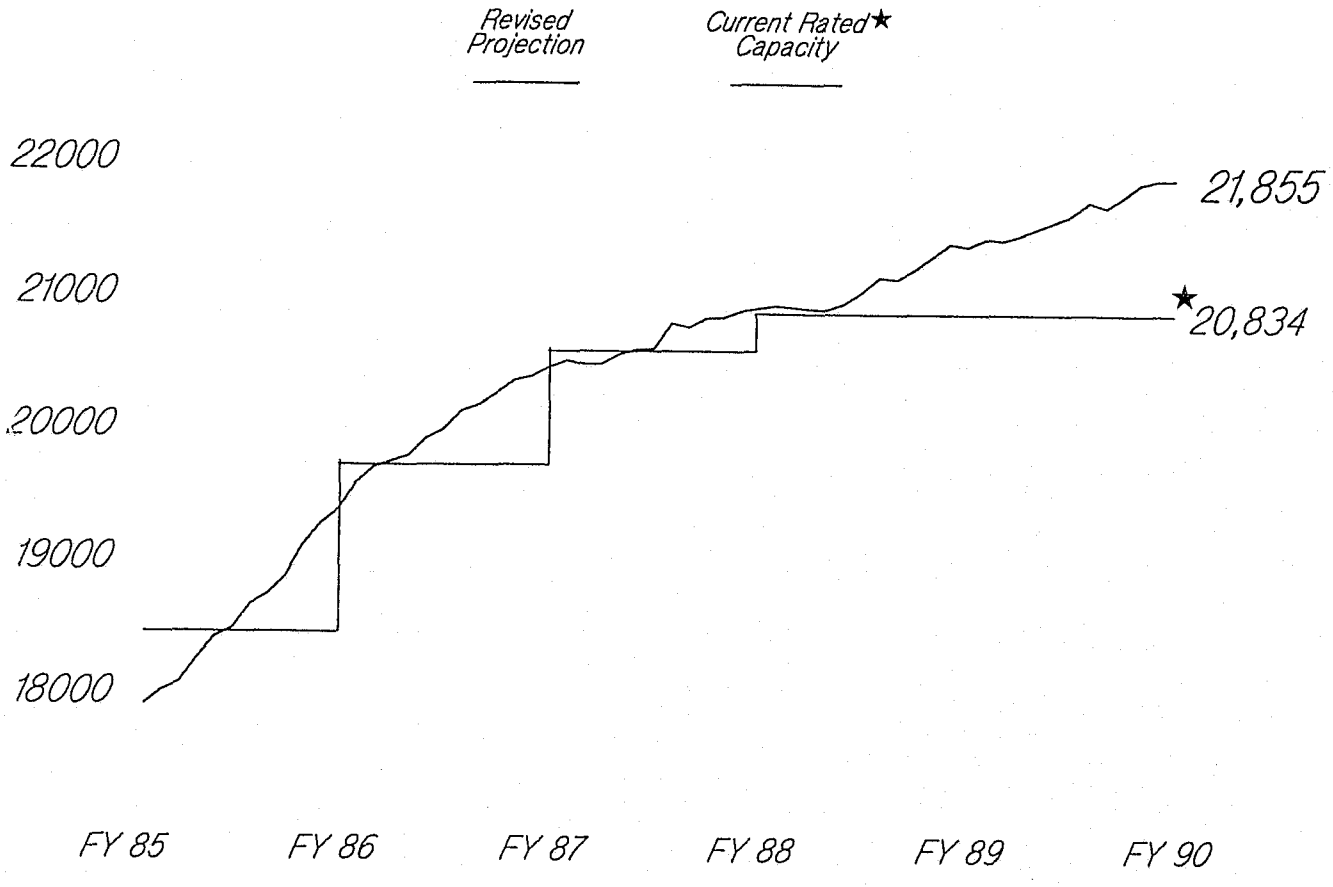


Figure 5-2
Revised Projections and Current Capacity



Stateville 84%. This concentration of maximum security inmates places additional burdens on the need for adequate supervision to ensure the safety and security of inmates and staff.

- **Population, Classification and Capacity**

The interaction of three factors determines the prison environment. They are population, classification and capacity. The forecasting and management of these factors are essential in today's correctional environment.

The Department has developed a state-of-the-art projection method and classification system. As a result, the Department has been able to build lower security facilities and place appropriate inmates without jeopardizing the public safety. This, in turn, has provided incentives for inmates for reduced security level placement.

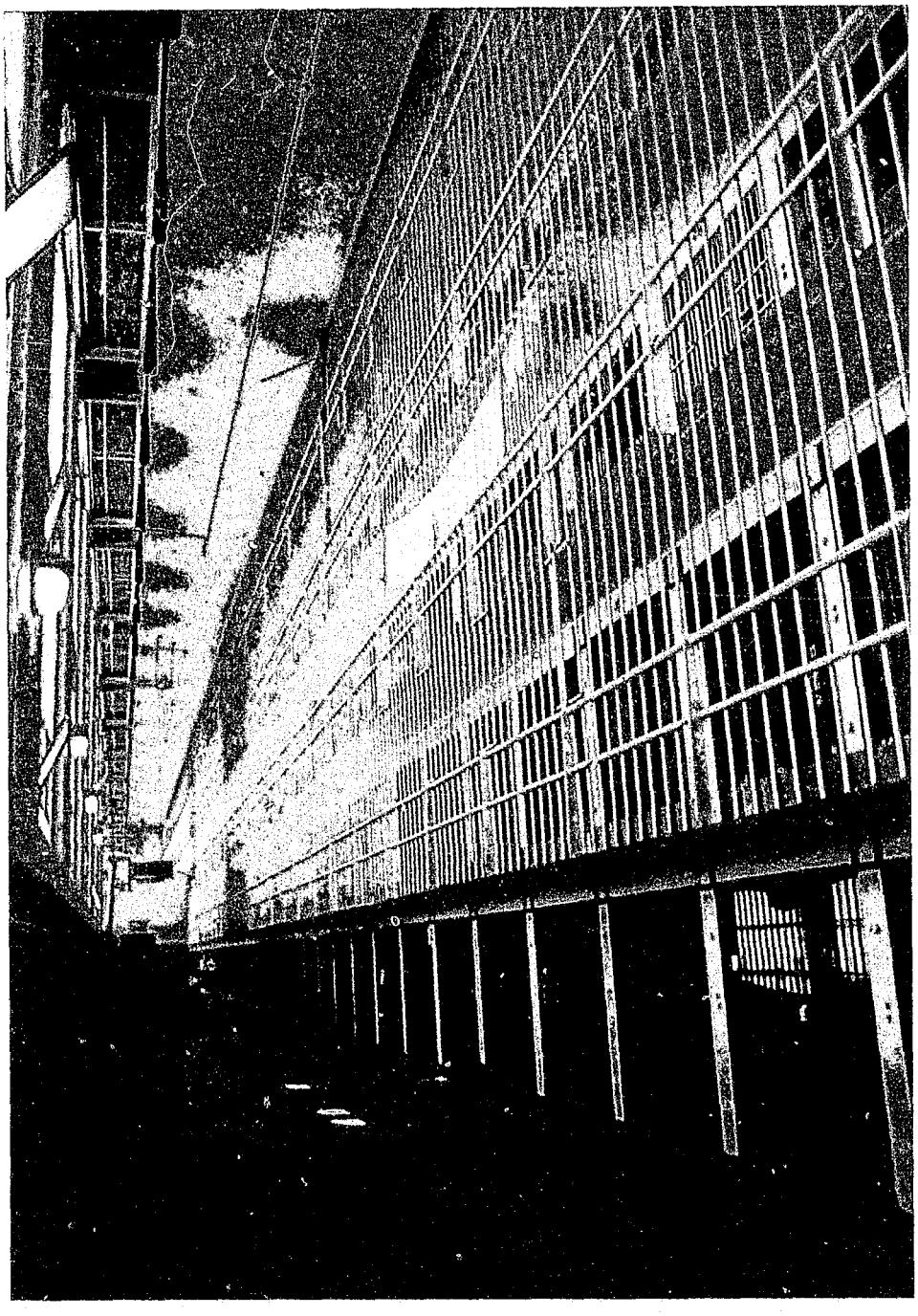
Figure 5-1 shows the change in the distribution of beds by security level on the previous page. (Table 3-5 provides the aggregate data.)

One side effect of this action is that most of those inmates currently housed in maximum security are maximum security inmates. They are violent, long-term offenders who are assaultive to other inmates and staff.

Current and future capacity plans are based on the forecast of population growth, distribution of that population by security level and conditions of capacity at existing institutions. The Department has made a concerted effort to define and forecast these factors.

Chapter 6
Summary

- Final Summary
- Footnotes



More than 625 inmates are housed at the West Cellhouse of the Pontiac Correctional Center. Under ideal circumstances, only 412 inmates would be housed in this cellhouse. Present day prison management practices and court mandates require inmates be let out of cells for most of each day, making movement to and from cells in older cellhouses like this one difficult and dangerous.

Currently the Illinois prison system is operating 27% above design capacity. This over-utilization of resources has serious consequences for the physical plant and safety of the staff and inmates who work and live in these facilities. Most of the variance between design and rated capacity are in the prisons listed in Table 6-1.

The Department realizes that it is not feasible to reduce and operate these prisons at design capacity. The ideal level represents single-celling and subtracting special utilization cells.

Still, these prisons cannot continue their current levels of operation indefinitely. This is especially true of the four maximum security institutions. Combined, these institutions represent 40% of the adult inmate capacity. Seventy-five percent of the inmates confined to these prisons have been convicted of Murder, Class X or Class 1 crimes,

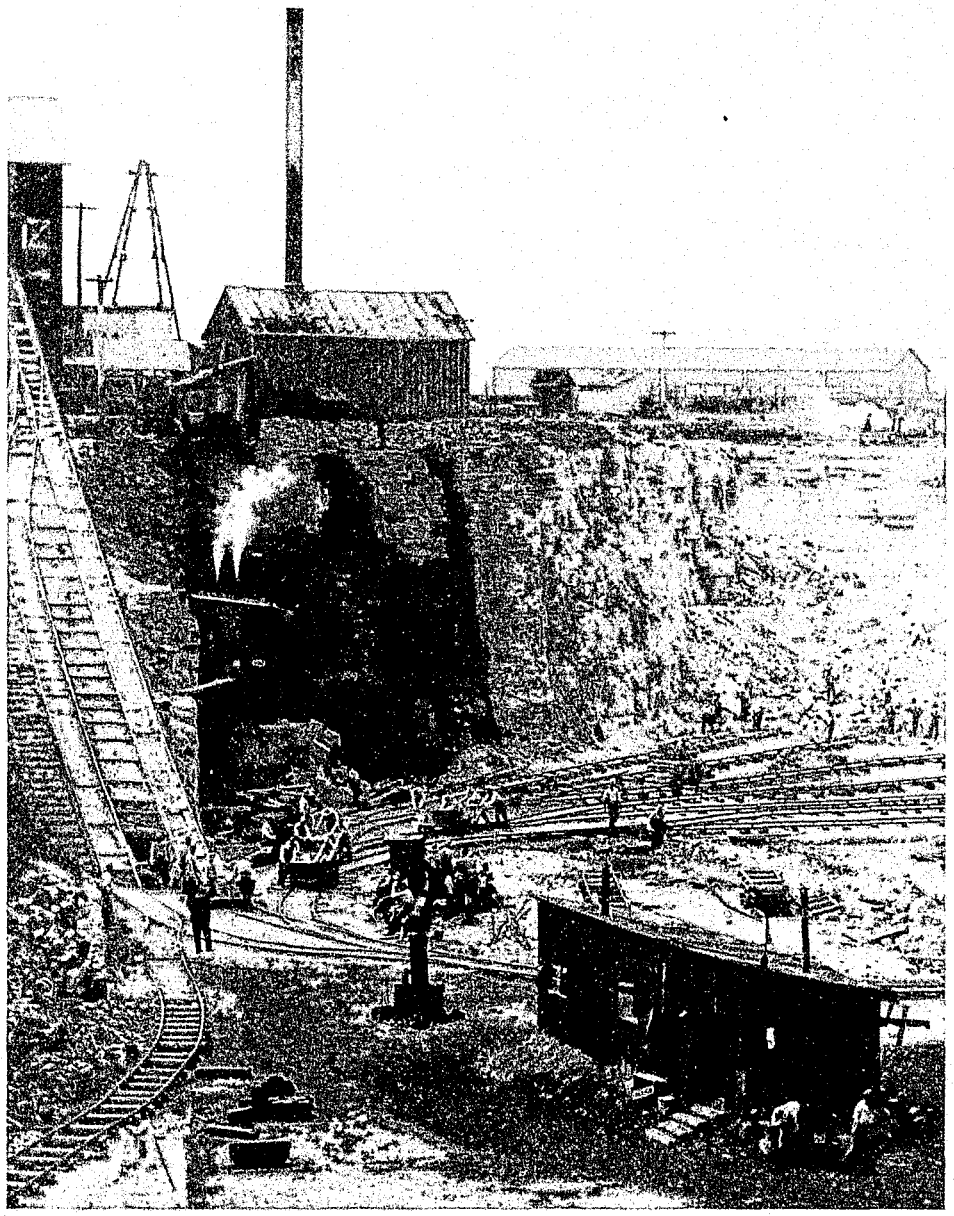
and 69% are classified as maximum security inmates.

These aggressive and violent inmates are housed in 60 to 125-year-old facilities. Consequently, 53% of the inmates in these prisons are double-celled, and 1,127 are without work or program assignments. These facilities have the lowest security staffing ratio in the Department. This scenario of aggressive inmates housed in cramped space with idle time and minimum supervision must be corrected.

The ideal capacity for each of the adult facilities has been identified. The Department is prepared to work with the Governor's staff and legislative staff to design a plan that will allow movement toward these capacity levels. The sooner this work begins, the safer the Illinois prison system will become.

Table 6-1
Comparison of Design and Rated Capacities for Selected Institutions

Facility	Ideal	Design	Rated
Joliet	761	659	1,340
Menard	1,515	1,342	2,620
Pontiac	1,299	1,277	2,000
Stateville	1,506	1,392	2,250
Graham	750	750	950
Centralia	750	750	950
Subtotal	6,581	6,170	10,110
Others	7,202	8,326	8,308
Total	**13,783**	**14,496**	**18,418**



The quarry at the Joliet Correctional Center was a beehive of inmate activity in the 1930's. Stone mined from the quarry was used to construct the prison, which opened in 1860 to replace the Alton prison, the first Illinois prison and the only one to be closed in more than 150 years of correctional operations. The prison quarry was closed down in 1961.

Notes

Chapter 2

[1]National Council on Crime and Delinquency, *Survey of Prison Capacity*, December 1982.

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[3]U.S. Department of Justice — *Federal Bureau of Prisons Capacities of Bureau Facilities Program Statement*, August 17, 1984

Chapter 3

[1]Hans W. Mattick and Ronald P. Sweet, *Illinois Jails: Challenge and Opportunities for the 1970's* (Center for Studies in Criminal Justice, University of Chicago, 1969).

[2]Ibid.

[3]Gladys A. Erickson, *Warden Ragen of Joliet* (New York: E.P. Dutton and Company, Inc., 1957), p. 90.

[4]Ibid., p. 92

[5]Dorothy L. Dix

[6]Gladys A. Erickson, *Warden Ragen of Joliet* (New York: E.P. Dutton and Company, Inc., 1957), p. 92.

[7]Ibid., p. 95

[8]National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, *Illinois Corrections Master Plan: Adult Division* (University of Illinois 1977), p. 169.

[9]*Directory 1973: Juvenile and Adult Correctional Institutions and Agencies* (Maryland, The American Correctional Association, 1973), p. 34-35.

[10]Burbank vs. Thompson No. 76 C2751 Consolidated with No. 76 C4471

[11]National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, *Illinois Corrections Master Plan: Adult Division* (University of Illinois 1977), p.

[12]Ibid.

[13]Lane vs. Sklodowski, Cook County 79I7031 ACC8330, Peoria County 83MR1702 through 1724, Sangamon County 83MR61, Will County 83CH294 through 296, Winnebago County 83MR34.

Chapter 4

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[2]Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, *Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions* (American Correctional Association, 1977).

[3]Ibid., p. 27-29

[4]"New ACLU Report on Prison Conditions Shows Possibilities of More Tragedies," Corrections Digest, Vol. 16 No. 4, February 13, 1985, pp. 1-2.

[5]Goldberg vs. Kelly, 397 U.S. 254, 266 (1969).

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[8]Ibid., p. 349

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[10]Ibid., p. 122

[11]Ibid., p. 126

[12]National Institute of Corrections, "Prison Construction Initiatives," February 21, 1982.

[13]American Correctional Association, *Design Guide For Secure Facilities*, 1983.

[14]E.I. Megaree, *Population density and disruptive behavior in a prison setting*. In A.K. Cohen, A.F. Cole and R.G. Baily (eds.), Prison Violence. Lexington, MA: D.C. Health, 1976.

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[16]Capital Development Board, *Capital Planning Recommendations State Correctional Facilities Survey Adult Division*, July 1890.

Chapter 5

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[3]*Prison Population Projections Methods*, Dan Miller, Illinois Department of Corrections, October 1981.

[4]"The Guilty But Mentally Ill Plea and Verdict: Current State of the Knowledge," Bradley D. McGraw, Diana Farthing-Capowich, and Ingo Keilitz Villanova Law Review, Vol. 30, No. 1, 1985.

Appendix

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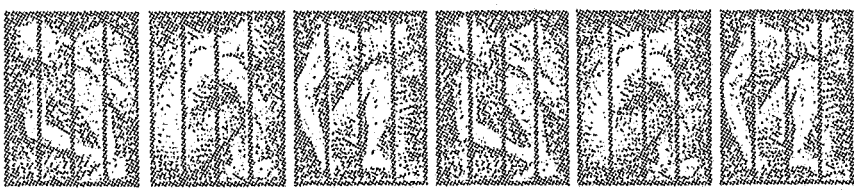
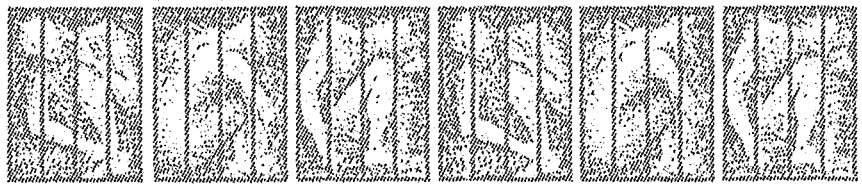


Centralia Correctional Center June 30, 1985



Location: Centralia (Clinton County)
Facility design: K-House
Total Acreage: 100
Inside perimeter: 52
Special functions:
Accredited: 1983
Date opened: 1980
Security level: Medium

Centralia Correctional Center
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
#12	1980-81	D	50
#13	1980-81	D	50
#14	1980-81	D	50
#15	1980-81	D	50
#16	1980-81	S	50
#17	1980-81	S	50
#18	1980-81	S	50
#19	1980-81	S	50
#20	1980-81	S	50
#21	1980-81	S	50
#22	1980-81	S	50
#23	1980-81	S	50
#24	1980-81	S	50
#25	1980-81	S	50
#11	1980-81	S	30
#10	1980-81	S	50
#08	1980-81	3 S, 3 M	6
17 Units			786

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Capacity

Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
750	950	750	786

Population

Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
898	64.0%	67.0%	33.0%	0.0%

Security Level

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
1.6%	64.6%	33.9%	0.0%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Special Education ESL, Job Service, Auto Body, Auto Mechanics, Commercial Cooking, Drafting, Electronics, Horticulture, Technical Math, Welding

Correctional Industries: Vehicle Maintenance, Tire Recapping, Dry Cleaning, Belt Manufacturing

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures ($ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation ($ in thousands)
1985	950	939	448	14,677.7(est.)	0
1984	950	918	426	13,437.0	0
1983	750	761	391	11,574.7	0
1982	750	747	394	10,961.5	0
1981	600	195	224	7,349.8	0
1980			1	224.8	2,325.0
1979					0
1978					29,000.8
1977					
1976					
1975					

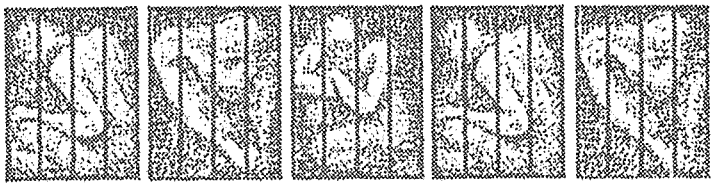
Centralia Correctional Center

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
Bldg #10	25				25	8		25				25
Bldg #12		50			100	8	71.6	50				50
Bldg #13		50			100	8	71.6	50				50
Bldg #14		50			100	8	71.6	50				50
Bldg #15		50			100	8	71.6	50				50
Bldg #16	50				50	8	71.6	50				50
Bldg #17	50				50	8	71.6	50				50
Bldg #18	50				50	8	71.6	50				50
Bldg #19	50				50	8	71.6	50				50
Bldg #20	50				50	8	71.6	50				50
Bldg #21	50				50	8	71.6	50				50
Bldg #22	50				50	8	71.6	50				50
Bldg #23	50				50	8	71.6	50				50
Bldg #24	50				50	8	71.6	50				50
Bldg #25	50				50	8	71.6	50				50
Sub-Total A	525	200			925			725				725
Segregation Bldg #11	30				0		80	30				0
Orientation Bldg #10	25				25	12	71.6	25				25
Hospital Bldg #8	3				0	24	116	3				0
Bldg #8			3		0	24	383			3		0
Sub-Total B	58		3		25	83		58		3		25
Sub-Total A	525	200			925			725				725
Sub-Total B	58		3		25	83		58		3		25
Grand Total	**583**	**200**	**3**		**950**	**83**		**783**		**3**		**750**

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
		(gals.)	(gals.)		
Water	Public Utility	Unlimited	112,363	1979	
Sewage	DOC	112,000	112,000	1981	CDB Project is upgrading sewer system to handle capacity increase of 200.
		(kw)	(kw)		
Electrical	Public Utility	Unlimited	38,162	1980	
Power Plant	(All Electric - No Power Plant)				

Centralia Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	12	1%
Psychiatric	3	.3%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	336	35%
Recreation		
Gym	8,900 sq. ft.	
Yards		
North Yard	281,250 sq. ft.	
South Yard	281,250 sq. ft.	
Track Yard	180,000 sq. ft.	
Seg. Yard	2,958 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	54	6%
Legal	20	2%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	16	
Vocational Class Rooms	8	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	19	
Visiting Room	88	2.6%
Assignments		
Work/Program	850	100%
Segregation	30	3%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Danville Correctional Center June 30, 1985



Location: Danville (Vermilion County)
Facility design: X-House
New Facility: Received first inmates October 10, 1985
Security level: Medium

Danville Correctional Center

General Population	Rated Capacity						
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	No. Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.
Bldg #1	224				224	7	60
Bldg #2	224				224	7	60
Bldg #3	224				224	7	60
Bldg #4	168				168	7	60
Sub-Total A	840				840		
Segregation Bldg #4	30				4	23	80
Orientation Bldg #4	56				56	7	60
Sub-Total B	86				60		
Sub-Total A	840				840		
Sub-Total B	86				60		
Grand Total	**926**				**900**		

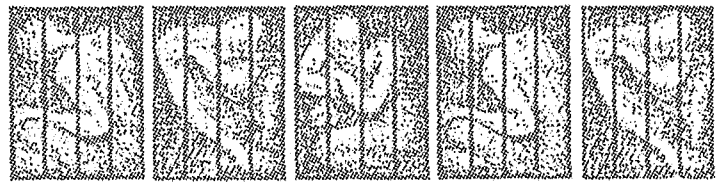
Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
224				224
224				224
224				224
168				168
840				840
30				4
56				56
86				60
840				840
86				60
926				**900**

Danville Correctional Center
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
#1	1984-85	S	224
#2	1984-85	S	224
#3	1984-85	S	224
#4	1984-85	254 S	254
4 Units			926

S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Dixon Correctional Center June 30, 1985



Location: Dixon (Lee County)
Facility design: Multibuilding Conversion
Total Acreage: 600
Inside perimeter: 106
Special functions: Special Treatment Center
Accredited: 1985 (Pending)
Date opened: 1983
Security level: Medium

Dixon Correctional Center
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
#26	1937	S	74
#27	1937	S	74
#28	1937	S	74
#29	1937	S	74
#31	1928	D	34
#35	unknown	S	50
#36	1921	S	54
#42	unknown	S	58
#43	1924	S	58
#112	1969	S	31
#130	1984	S	50
11 Units			631

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Capacity

Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
582	582	619	631

Population

Population	Class M, X, I	Single Celled	Double Celled	Multi-Celled
579	70.4%	91.0%	9.0%	0.0%

Security Level

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
2.4%	52.4%	45.2%	0.0%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Associate Degree, Job Service, Art Drawing, Business Information Systems, Horticulture, Small Engine Technology

Correctional Industries: Not initiated yet

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures ($ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation ($ in thousands)
1985	582	416	332	11,497.2(est.)	0
1984	154	105	137	5,752.1	0
1983					30,000.0
1982					
1981					
1980					
1979					
1978					
1977					
1976					
1975					

Dixon Correctional Center

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
Bldg #26	74				74	10	75	74				74
Bldg #27	74				74	10	75	74				74
Bldg #28	74				74	10	75	74				74
Bldg #29	74				74	10	75	74				74
Bldg #31	4				4	10	143	2				4
Bldg #31	22				22	10	171	22				22
Bldg #31	4				4	10	176	4				4
Bldg #31	3	1			5	10	209	3	1			5
Bldg #35	50				50	10	75	50				50
Bldg #36	48				48	10	75	48				48
Bldg #36	6				6	10	96	6				6
Bldg #42	58				58	10	75	58				58
Bldg #43	58				58	10	90	58				58
Bldg #112	27				27	10	84	27				27
Bldg #112	4				4	10	90	4				4
Sub-Total A	580	1			582			580	1			582
Segregation Bldg #130	50*				0	23	84	50				0
Sub-Total B	50*				0	23	84	50				0
Sub-Total A	580	1			582			580	1			582
Sub-Total B	50*				0	23	84	50				0
Grand Total	**630**	**1**			**582**	**23**	**84**	**630**	**1**			**582**

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
		(gals.)	(gals.)		
Water	DOC	1,800,000	250,000	1915/1968	
Sewage	DOC	400,000	172,000	1938	
		(kw)	(kw)		
Electrical	Comm. Edison	Unlimited	18-19	1970	
Power Plant	Steam	5,040,000 Steam	260,000 Steam	1972	Steam lines in tunnels are old

Dixon Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	0	0%
Psychiatric	1	.2%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	448	77%
Recreation		
Gym	8,422 sq. ft.	
Yards		
Recreation Yard	52,800 sq. ft.	
Softball Field	30,000 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	25	4%
Legal	2	.3%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	6	
Vocational Class Rooms	under construction	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	7	
Visiting Room	200	9%
Assignments		
Work/Program	582	100%
Segregation	34	6%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Dwight Correctional Center June 30, 1985

Location: Dwight (Livingston County)
Facility design: Cottage House
Total Acreage: 151
Inside perimeter: 73.6
Special functions: Reception and Classification, only prison for women, new housing units for mentally ill and psychologically disordered inmates.
Accredited: 1981 **Reaccredited:** 1984
First female correctional facility in the nation to be accredited.
Date opened: 1930
Security level: Maximum

Dwight Correctional Center
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
C-1	1930	S & D	14
C-2	1930	S, D & M	15
C-3	1030	S, D & M	15
C-4	1930	S, D & M	15
C-5	1930	S & D	17
C-6	1930	S & D	14
C-7	1930	S & D	18
C-8	1930	S & D	18
C-9	1935	S & D	61
C-10	1935	S & D	36
C-11	1965	M	8
C-12	1979	S	50
C-14	1979	S	50
C-15	1984	S	50
Mental Health Unit	1984	S	46
15 Units			427

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Capacity

Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
345	496	470	418

Population

Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
503	53.9%	40.0%	50.0%	10.0%

Security Level

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
21.3%	31.5%	45.1%	2.2%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Special Education, Chapter 1, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Job Service, Cosmetology, Career Orientation, Building Maintenance, Commercial Art and Photography, Food and Baking Service, Machine Repair

Correctional Industries: Drapery, Garment

Physical Support - Utilities

Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
		(gals.)	(gals.)		
Water	DOC	187,200	100,919	1930's	Just able to meet demand
Sewage	DOC	100,000	80,000	1972	Dischage from sewage plant is below flood stage of creek
		(kw)	(kw)		
Electrical	Comm. Edison	Unlimited	7,362	1980	
Power Plant	(No Power Plant - Buildings are heated by individual heating units)				

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures ($ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation ($ in thousands)
1985	496	499	260	8,863.0(est.)	0.0
1984	400	458	233	7,699.7	3,229.4
1983	400	439	227	7,181.1	0.0
1982	400	407	234	6,913.8	456.0
1981	400	341	231	6,465.6	985.0
1980	400	357	205	5,061.6	495.5
1979	300	323	177	3,973.7	821.5
1978	300	289	N/A	3,325.5	2,071.2
1977	300	232	N/A	2,552.7	0.0
1976	175	166	N/A	2,210.6	241.5
1975	100	131	N/A	1,883.7	0.0

Dwight Correctional Center
Support Services

	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	28	6%
Psychiatric	4	.8%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	192	39%
Recreation		
Gym	4,082 sq. ft.	
Yards		
Outside Yard	135,000 sq. ft.	
Mental Health Yard	1,905 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	45	9%
Legal	5	1%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	6	
Vocational Class Rooms	4	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	None	
Visiting Room	77	4%
Assignments		
Work/Program	496	100%
Segregation	28	6%
Protective Custody	12	2%
R & C	32	6%
Death Row	0	

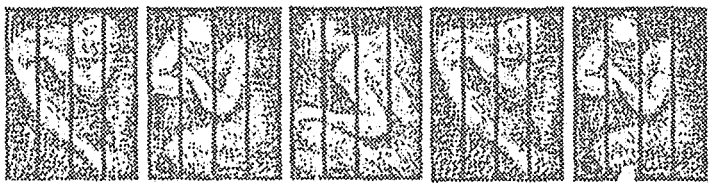
Dwight Correctional Center

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
Bldg C-1	2				2	12	89.4	2				2
Bldg C-1	7				7	12	88	7				7
Bldg C-1		3			6	12	110	3				3
Bldg C-1		2			4	12	120		2			4
Bldg C-2	2				2	12	89.4	2				2
Bldg C-2	7				7	12	88	7				7
Bldg C-2		3			6	12	110	3				3
Bldg C-2		2			4	12	120		2			4
Bldg C-2			1		4	12	360			1		6
Bldg C-3	2				2	12	89.4	2				2
Bldg C-3	7				7	12	88	7				7
Bldg C-3		3			6	12	110	3				3
Bldg C-3		2			4	12	120		2			4
Bldg C-3			1		4	12	360			1		6
Bldg C-4	2				2	12	89.4	2				2
Bldg C-4	7				7	12	88	7				7
Bldg C-4		3			6	12	110	3				3
Bldg C-4		2			4	12	120		2			4
Bldg C-4			1		4	12	360			1		6
Bldg C-5	2				2	12	89.4	2				2
Bldg C-5	10				10	12	88	10				10
Bldg C-5		3			6	12	110	3				3
Bldg C-5		2			4	12	120		2			4
Bldg C-6	2				2	12	89.4	2				2
Bldg C-6	6				6	12	88	6				6
Bldg C-6		3			6	12	110	3				3
Bldg C-6		2			4	12	120		2			4
Bldg C-6			1		4	12	360			1		6
Bldg C-7	2				2	12	89.4	2				2
Bldg C-7	11				11	12	88	11				11
Bldg C-7		3			6	12	110	3				3
Bldg C-7		2			4	12	120		2			4

Dwight Correctional Center Cont.

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
Bldg C-9	18				18	12	96	14				14
Bldg C-9		14			28	12	96	18				18
Bldg C-10	6				6	12	60	6				6
Bldg C-10		9			18	12	105	9				9
Bldg C-10		17			34	12	120		17			34
Bldg C-10		1			2	12	157		1			2
Bldg C-11			8		32	12	350			8		40
Bldg C-12	15*				13	13	72	13				13
Bldg C-14	50*				50	9.5	72	50				50
Bldg C-15	50*				50	9.5	63.4	50				50
Mental Health Unit	46*				46	11	86	46				46
Sub-Total A	252	76	12		452			296	32	12		424
Protective Custody Bldg C-12	12*				12	21	72	12				12
Segregation Bldg C-12	25*				0	23	72	25				0
Bldg C-9	3*				0	23	96	3				0
Hospital Bldg C-9	6				0	24	96	6				0
R & C Bldg C-8	11				11	22	88	11				11
Bldg C-8	1				1	22	110	1				1
Bldg C-8	2				2	22	120		2			4
Bldg C-9	18				18	22	96	18				18
Sub-Total B	78				44			76				46
Sub-Total A	252	76	12		452			296	32	12		424
Sub-Total B	78				44			76	2			46
Grand Total	**330**	**76**	**12**		**496**			**372**	**34**	**12**		**470**

East Moline Correctional Center June 30, 1985



Location: East Moline (Rock Island County)
Facility design: Multibuilding Conversion
Total Acreage: 82.4
Inside perimeter: 60
Special functions: Two work camps
Accredited: 1983
Date opened: 1980
Security level: Minimum

East Moline Correctional Center
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
Admin. Bldg.	1968	18 S, 18 D, 32 M	68
#1	1903	78 D, 18 M	96
#2	1983	200 S	200
3 Units			364

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

East Moline Correctional Center Work Camp #1 and #2
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
Work Camp 1	1940	60 S, 5 D	65
Work Camp 2	1935	62 S, 4 D	66

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Capacity

Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
688	688	761	495

Population

Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
690	54.3%	44.0%	26.0%	30.0%

Security Level

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
0.4%	26.9%	72.6%	0.0%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Job Service, Associate Degree, Auto Mechanics, Food Service, Building Maintenance,Drafting, Data Processing, Horticulture

Correctional Industries: Laundry Facilities

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures *($ in thousands)*	CDB Appropriation *($ in thousands)*
1985	688	720	305	11,249.7(est.)	0.0
1984	688	524	253	9,156.1	200.0
1983	220	207	178	6,021.1	6,500.0
1982	200	184	171	5,566.1	4,950.0
1981	50	15	70	3,300.6	0.0
1980					4,089.9
1979					103.7
1978					
1977					
1976					
1975					

East Moline Correctional Center

General Population	Rated Capacity						
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.
Administration Bldg	2				2	10	112.8
Administration Bldg	6				6	10	120.8
Administration Bldg	4				4	10	141.2
Administration Bldg		10			20	10	143.0
Administration Bldg		2			4	10	233.6
Administration Bldg		2			4	10	212.6
Administration Bldg		2			4	10	241.1
Administration Bldg			2		6	10	241.8
Administration Bldg			26		140	10	456.1
Housing Unit #1		78			156	10	144.8
Housing Unit #1			18		54	10	210.3
Housing Unit #2	168				168	10	70.0
Sub-Total A	180	94	46		568		
Segregation Administration Bldg	6*				0	23	75.9
Housing Unit #2	32*				0	23	70.0
Hospital Administration		2			0	24	150.0
Administration			4		0	24	252.1
Sub-Total B	38	2	4		0		
Sub-Total A	180	94	46		568		
Sub-Total B	38	2	4		0		
Grand Total	**218**	**96**	**50**		**568**		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
2				2
	6			12
	4			8
	10			20
		2		6
		2		6
		2		8
		2		8
		26		138
	78			156
	18			36
168				168
170	116	34		568
6				0
32				0
	2			0
		4		0
38	2	4		0
170	116	34		568
38	2	4		0
208	**118**	**38**		**568**

Physical Support - Utilities

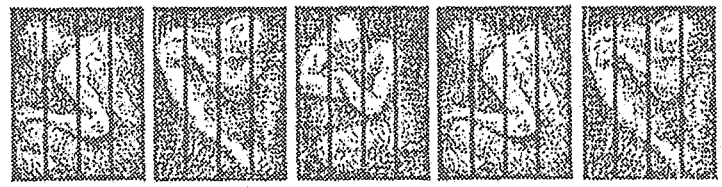
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
		(gals.)	(gals.)		
Water	City of East Moline	763,200	472,737	1949	
Sewage	City of East Moline	N/A	200,484	1940	
		(kw)	(kw)		
Electrical	Iowa/Illinois Gas & Electric	Unlimited	20,032	1972	
Power Plant	Steam	60,000 Steam	20,000 Steam	1959	

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
Work Camp #1	2				2	10	85.8	2				2
Work Camp #1	58				58	10	67.3	58				58
Work Camp #1	1				0	10	123.0	1				0
Work Camp #1	2				0	10	131.3	2				0
Work Camp #1	2				0	10	144.0	2				0
Work Camp #2	2				0	10	85.8	2				0
Work Camp #2	60				60	10	67.3	60				60
Work Camp #2	2				0	10	131.3	2				0
Work Camp #2	2				0	10	144.0	2				0
Sub-Total A	131				120			131				120
Grand Total	**131**				**120**			**131**				**120**

East Moline Correctional Center
Support Services

	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	16	2%
Psychiatric	0	0%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	260	38%
Recreation		
Gym	3,404 sq. ft.	
Yards		
Baseball Field	80,000 sq. ft.	
Running Track	30,000 sq. ft.	
Handball/ Basketball Area	15,000 sq. ft.	
Seg. Yard	4,000 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	50	7%
Legal	36	5%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	5	
Vocational Class Rooms	7	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	None	
Visiting Room	102	3%
Assignments		
Work/Program	688	100%
Segregation	50	7%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Graham Correctional Center June 30, 1985



Location: Hillsboro (Montgomery County)
Facility design: K- House
Total Acreage: 111
Inside perimeter: 80
Special functions: Reception and Classification
Accredited: 1983
Date opened: 1980
Security level: Medium

Graham Correctional Center
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
12	1980	S	50
13	1980	S	50
14	1980	S	50
15	1980	S	50
16	1980	S	50
17	1980	S	50
18	1980	S	50
19	1980	S	50
20	1980	S	50
21	1980	S	50
22	1980	S	50
23	1980	S	50
24	1980	S	50
25	1980	S	50
11	1980	S	30
11	1980	D	50
08	1980	3 S, 3 M	6
17 Units			786

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Capacity

Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
750	950	750	786

Population

Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
896	62.9%	64.0%	36.0%	0.0%

Security Level

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
2.6%	62.9%	32.3%	2.6%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Job Service, Auto Body, Auto Mechanics, Welding, HAC, Small Engines, Electrical Repair, Microcomputer Systems

Correctional Industries: Furniture, Vehicle Maintenance

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures ($ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation ($ in thousands)
1985	950	941	460	14,563.9(est.)	0
1984	950	909	439	13,164.8	0
1983	750	760	400	11,335.5	0
1982	750	727	400	10,819.2	0
1981	450	188	212	6,836.7	0
1980			6	346.2	2,325.0
1979					0
1978					28,987.0
1977					
1976					
1975					

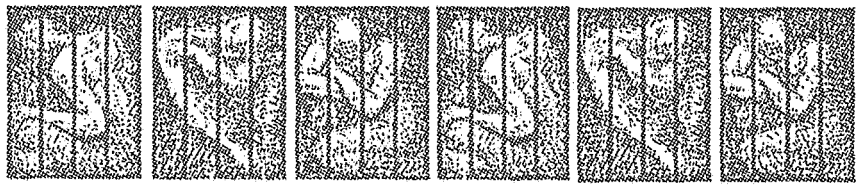
Graham Correctional Center

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
Bldg #12		37			74	7	71.6	37				37
Bldg #13	50				50	7	71.6	50				50
Bldg #14		50			100	7	71.6	50				50
Bldg #15		50			100	7	71.6	50				50
Bldg #16	50				50	7	71.6	50				50
Bldg #17	50				50	7	71.6	50				50
Bldg #18	50				50	7	71.6	50				50
Bldg #19	50				50	7	71.6	50				50
Bldg #20	50				50	7	71.6	50				50
Bldg #21	50				50	7	71.6	50				50
Bldg #22	50				50	7	71.6	50				50
Bldg #23	50				50	7	71.6	50				50
Bldg #24	50				50	7	71.6	50				50
Bldg #25	50				50	7	71.6	50				50
Sub-Total A	550	137			824			687				687
Segregation Bldg #11	30				0	23	80	30				0
Hospital Bldg #8	3		3		0	24	527		3			0
R & C Bldg #10		50			100	7	71.6			3		0
Bldg #12		13			26	7	71.6	50				50
Sub-Total B	33	63	3		126			13				13
Sub-Total A	550	137			824			93	3	3		93
Sub-Total B	33	63	3		126			687				687
Grand Total	**583**	**200**	**3**		**950**			93	3	3		93
								780	**3**	**3**		**750**

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	City of Hillsboro	(gals.) 200,000	(gals.) 115,000	1980	
Sewage	City of Hillsboro	200,000	115,000	1980	
Electrical	IL Power	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 39,353	1980	
Power Plant	(All Electric - No Power Plant				

Graham Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	12	1%
Psychiatric	3	.3%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	328	35%
Recreation		
Gym	8,900 sq. ft.	
Yards		
North Yard	281,250 sq. ft.	
South Yard	281,250 sq. ft.	
Track Yard	180,000 sq. ft.	
Seg. Yard	2,958 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	54	6%
Legal	25	3%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	12	
Vocational Class Rooms	15	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	19	
Visiting Room	88	3%
Assignments		
Work/Program	950	100%
Segregation	30	3%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Jacksonville Correctional Center June 30, 1985



Location: Jacksonville (Morgan County)
Facility design: Dorm Setting
Total Acreage: 74.9
Inside perimeter: 21.4
Special functions:
Accredited: 1985 (Correspondent)
Date opened: 1984
Security level: Minimum

Jacksonville Correctional Center
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
1	1984	10 M	100
2	1984	10 M	100
3	1984	10 M	100
4	1984	10 M	100
5	1984	10 M	100
Seg. Bldg.	1984	6 S	6
6 Units			506

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Capacity

Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
500	500	500	56

Population

Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
500	39.6%	1.0%	0.0%	99.0%

Security Level

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
0.0%	0.2%	99.8%	0.0%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Job Service, Building Maintenance, Drafting

Correctional Industries:

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures ($ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation ($ in thousands)
1985	500	384	251	7,353.0(est.)	0.0
1984	150	58	49	*	15,000.0
1983					
1982					
1981					
1980					
1979					
1978					
1977					
1976					
1975					

*1984 General Revenue Expenditures were covered under General Office lump sum.

Jacksonville Correctional Center

General Population	Rated Capacity						
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.
Bldg #1				10	100	8	540
Bldg #2				10	100	8	540
Bldg #3				10	100	8	540
Bldg #4				10	100	8	540
Bldg #5				10	100	8	540
Sub-Total A				50	500		
Segregation Seg. Bldg	6*				0	23	84
Sub-Total B	6				0		
Sub-Total A				50	500		
Sub-Total B	6				0		
Grand Total	**6**			**50**	**500**		

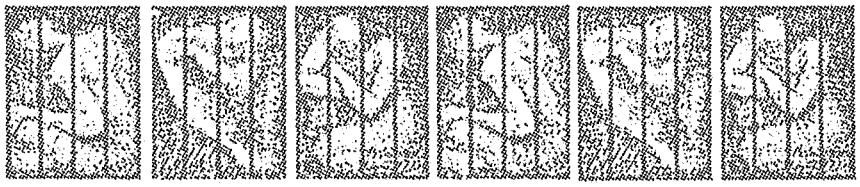
Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
			10	100
			10	100
			10	100
			10	100
			10	100
			50	500
6				0
6				0
			50	500
6				0
6			**50**	**500**

Jacksonville Correctional Center
Support Services

	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	6	1%
Psychiatric	1	.2%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	220	44%
Recreation		
Gym	6,577 sq. ft.	
Yard	271,000 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	30	6%
Legal	18	4%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	4	
Vocational Class Rooms	7	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	7	
Visiting Room	100	4%
Assignments		
Work/Program	500	100%
Segregation	6	1%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	City of Jacksonville	(gals.) Unlimited	(gals.) 76,000	1984	
Sewage	City of Jacksonville	1,440,000	76,000	1984	
Electrical	IL Power	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 22,055	1984	
Power Plant	(All Electric - No Power Plant)				

Joliet Correctional Center June 30, 1985



Location: Joliet (Will County)
Facility design: Auburn
Total Acreage: 152.7
Inside perimeter: 20.0
Special functions: Reception and Classification, Youthful Offender Program
Accredited: 1982 **Reaccredited:** 1985
Oldest institution in the nation to be accredited.
Date opened: 1860
Security level: Maximum

Capacity			
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
659	1,340	1,076	736

Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
1,249	56.3%	5.0%	89.0%	6.0%

Security Level			
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
50.6%	23.8%	5.9%	19.7%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Special Education, Chapter 1, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree

Correctional Industries: Data Entry, Mechanical Repair, Bedding

Joliet Correctional Center
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
North	1858	S	21
East	1865	S 320	320
West	1865	320	320
Honor	1895	M	2
Hosp.	1865	9 M, 5 S	14
R&C	1896	92 D, 4 M	96
Total			773

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures ($ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation ($ in thousands)
1985	1,340	1,233	522	19,619.5(est.)	0.0
1984	1,340	1,232	524	18,132.0	0.0
1983	1,250	1,104	499	16,559.5	3,870.0
1982	1,250	1,159	502	15,469.8	6,155.0
1981	1,250	1,337	472	14,128.1	3,101.0
1980	1,250	1,259	493	12,435.6	3,355.5
1979	1,250	1,188	475	10,986.0	1,113.3
1978	1,250	1,187	N/A	8,784.6	3,979.7
1977	1,250	1,014	N/A	7,002.9	204.8
1976	1,200	823	N/A	5,809.7	129.3
1975	800	728	N/A	4,770.6	225.0

Joliet Correctional Center

General Population	Rated Capacity: Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormitory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Ideal Capacity: Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
West Cell House		227*			454	12	56	227				227
Honor Dorm 1				1	40	12	3,051				1	40
Honor Dorm 2				1	50	12	3,537				1	50
Annex			4		16	12	217			4		12
Sub-Total A		227	4	2	560			227		4	2	329
Protective Custody West Cell House	16*	22*			60	12	56	38				38
Segregation West Cell House	38*				38	23	56	38				0
Controlled Seg. North Cell House	19*				19	23	119	19				0
Hospital Hospital Bldg	5*	9*			23	24	—	14				0
R & C East Cell House	127*	176*			479	18	56	303				303
Annex	21*	70*			161	18	70	91				161
Sub-Total B	148	246			640			394				394
Sub-Total A		227	4	2	560			227		4	2	329
Sub-Total B	148	246			640			503		0		432
Grand Total	**148**	**473**	**4**	**2**	**1,200**			**730**		**4**	**2**	**761**

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	DOC	(gals.) 612,000	(gals.) 250,000	1928	
Sewage	City of Joliet	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sewer lines do not separate sewage from storm water
Electrical	Comm. Edison	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 14,122	1948	
Power Plant	Steam	(lbs.) 30,000 Steam	(lbs.) 7,131 Steam	1972	Staff shortage

Joliet Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	18	1%
Psychiatric	5	.4%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	394	29%
Recreation		
Gym	6,725 sq. ft.	
Yards		
West Yard	97,900 sq. ft.	
East Yard	69,300 sq. ft.	
Seg. Yard	2,200 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	45	3%
Legal	16	1%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	9	
Vocational Class Rooms	2	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	37	
Visiting Room	60	1%
Assignments		
Work/Program	453	34%
Segregation	57	4%
Protective Custody	38	3%
R & C	640	48%
Death Row	0	

Lincoln Correctional Center June 30, 1985

Location: Lincoln (Logan County)
Facility design: Dorm Setting
Total Acreage: 34.0
Inside perimeter: 20.0
Special functions: Springfield Work Camp
Accredited: 1985 (Correspondent)
Date opened: 1984
Security level: Minimum

Lincoln Correctional Center
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
1	1984	10 M	100
2	1984	10 M	100
3	1984	10 M	100
4	1984	10 M	100
5	1984	10 M	100
Seg. Bldg. 6 Units	1984	6 S	6 506

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Lincoln Correctional Center Springfield Work Camp
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
Work Camp Bldg 1 Unit	1938	2 M	2 2

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Capacity

Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
558	558	558	58

Population

Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
558	51.6%	1.0%	0.0%	99.0%

Security Level

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
0.0%	0.2%	98.8%	0.0%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Job Service, Building Maintenance, Computer Programming, Mechanical Drafting, Office Careers

Correctional Industries:

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures ($ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation ($ in thousands)
1985	558	457	272	9,613.2(est.)	0.0
1984	208	81	49	*	15,000.0
1983					
1982					
1981					
1980					
1979					
1978					
1977					
1976					
1975					

*1984 General Revenue Expenditures were covered under General Office lump sum.

Lincoln Correctional Center

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
Bldg #1				10	100	8	540				10	100
Bldg #2				10	100	8	540				10	100
Bldg #3				10	100	8	540				10	100
Bldg #4				10	100	8	540				10	100
Bldg #5				10	100	8	540				10	100
Sub-Total A				50	500						50	500
Segregation Seg. Bldg	6*				0	23	84	6				0
Sub-Total B	6				0			6				0
Sub-Total A				50	500						50	500
Sub-Total B	6				0			6				0
Grand Total	**6**			**50**	**500**			**6**			**50**	**500**

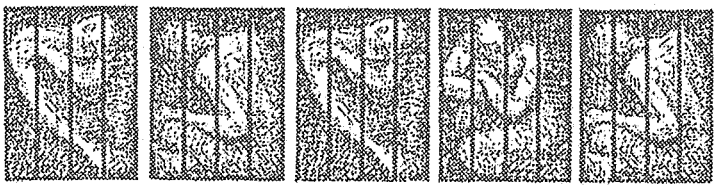
Springfield Work Camp

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
Work Camp Bldg				1	28	12	2,274.8				1	28
Work Camp Bldg				1	30	12	2,274.8				1	30
Grand Total				**2**	**58**						**2**	**58**

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
		(gals.)	(gals.)		
Water	Lincoln Water Corp.	4,500,000	82,150	1984	
Sewage	City of Lincoln	7,500,000	2,457,928	1984	
		(kw)	(kw)		
Electrical	CILCO	Unlimited	1,704	1984	
Power Plant	(All Electric - No Power Plant)				

Lincoln Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	6	1%
Psychiatric	1	.2%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	220	44%
Recreation		
Gym	6,577 sq. ft.	
Yard	271,000 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	30	5%
Legal	18	3%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	4	
Vocational Class Rooms	7	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	7	
Visiting Room	100	4%
Assignments		
Work/Program	558	100%
Segregation	6	1%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Logan Correctional Center June 30, 1985



Location: Lincoln (Logan County)
Facility design: Multibuilding Conversion
Total Acreage: 138.9 (Hanna City 38.5)
Inside perimeter: 57.6 (Hanna City 38.8)
Special functions: Hanna City Work Camp
Accredited: 1980 **Reaccredited:** 1983
Date opened: 1978
Security level: Medium

Logan Correctional Center
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
1	1929	16 S, 30 D	46
2	1929	4 S, 30 D	34
3	1929	16 S, 30 D	46
4	1929	2 S, 15 D	17
6	1929	4 S, 30 D	34
7	1929	4 S, 30 D	34
8	1929	16 S, 30 D	46
9	1929	16 S, 30 D	46
10	1929	16 S, 30 D	46
11	1929	16 S, 30 D	46
5	1954	1 M	1
14	1966	S, D	68
12 Units			464

Logan Correctional Center
Hanna City Work Camp
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
1	1951	2 M	2
2	1951	2 M	2
3	1984	10 M	10
3 Units			14

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Capacity

Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
950	1,050	1,011	478

Population

Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
1,006	60.7%	15.0%	56.0%	28.0%

Security Level

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
1.5%	60.7%	46.3%	0.0%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Associate Degree, Commercial Art, Food Service, Welding, Auto Body, Auto Mechanics, Building Maintenance, Horticulture

Correctional Industries: Furniture Refinishing

Physical Support - Utilities

Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	Lincoln Water Corp.	(gals.) 500,000	(gals.) 163,000	1930	
Sewage	City of Lincoln	300,000	243,000	1930	
Electrical	CILCO	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 12,000	1963	
Power Plant	Steam	(lbs.) 30,000 Steam	(lbs.) 17,000 Steam	1930	

Logan Correctional Center

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Cell Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
Bldg #1	4				4	7	73	4				4
Bldg #1	12				12	7	86	12				12
Bldg #1		28			56	7	146		28			56
Bldg #1			2		6	7	198			2		6
Bldg #2	4				4	7	73	4				4
Bldg #2		28			56	7	146		28			56
Bldg #2			2		6	7	198			2		6
Bldg #3	4				4	7	73	4				4
Bldg #3	12				12	7	86	12				12
Bldg #3		28			56	7	146		28			56
Bldg #3			2		6	7	198			2		6
Bldg #4	2				2	7	73	2				2
Bldg #4		14			28	7	86		14			28
Bldg #4			1		3	7	198			1		3
Bldg #5				1	67	7	3,550				1	60
Bldg #6	4				4	7	73	4				4
Bldg #6		28			56	7	86		28			56
Bldg #6			2		6	7	198			2		6
Bldg #7	4				4	7	73	4				4
Bldg #7		28			56	7	86		28			56
Bldg #7			2		6	7	198			2		6
Bldg #8	4				4	7	73	4				4
Bldg #8	12				12	7	86	12				12
Bldg #8		28			56	7	146		28			56
Bldg #8			2		6	7	198			2		6
Bldg #9	4				4	7	73	4				4
Bldg #9	12				12	7	86	12				12
Bldg #9		28			56	7	146		28			56
Bldg #9			2		6	7	198			2		6
Bldg #10	4				4	7	73	4				4
Bldg #10	12				12	7	86	12				12

Bldg #		28			56	7	146
Bldg #10			2		6	7	198
Bldg #11	4				4	7	73
Bldg #11	12				12	7	86
Bldg #11		28			56	7	146
Bldg #11			2		6	7	198
Bldg #14	8*				8	7	115
Bldg #14	9*				9	7	61
Bldg #14	18				18	7	67
Bldg #14		16			32	7	121
Sub-Total A	145	282	19	1	833		
Segregation Bldg #14	8*				8	23	115
Bldg #14	9*				9	23	61
Sub-Total B	17				17		
Gen. Pop	145	282	19	1	833		
Spec. Pop	17				17		
Grand Total	**162**	**282**	**19**	**1**	**850**		

	28			56
		2		6
4				4
12				12
	28			56
		2		6
8				8
9				9
18				18
	16			32
145	282	19	1	826
8				0
9				0
17				0
145	282	19	1	826
17				0
162	**282**	**19**	**1**	**826**

Hanna City Work Camp

General Population	Rated Capacity						
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.
Bldg #1				1	19	8	902
Bldg #1				1	32	8	1,878
Bldg #2				1	20	8	902
Bldg #2				1	29	8	1,878
Bldg #3				3	30	8	610
Bldg #3				7	70	8	596
				14	**200**		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
			1	15
			1	31
			1	15
			1	31
			3	30
			7	63
			14	**185**

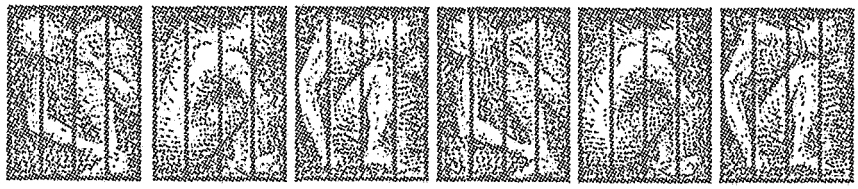
Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures ($ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation ($ in thousands)
1985	1,050	992	527	16,328.2(est.)	0
1984	950	903	454	14,005.0	0
1983	800	826	441	13,279.0	0
1982	800	808	453	12,847.9	1,377.0
1981	800	796	454	12,354.6	0
1980	750	744	420	10,157.7	892.5
1979	750	514	406	8,970.8	1,338.5
1978	750	69		3,475.3	4,572.0
1977					
1976					
1975					

Logan Correctional Center
Support Services

	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	0	
Psychiatric	0	
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	350	41%
Recreation		
Gym - Main	5,027 sq. ft.	
Small	3,036 sq. ft.	
Yard	261,360 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	32	3%
Legal	24	2%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	13	
Vocational Class Rooms	9	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	None	
Visiting Room	120	3%
Assignments		
Work/Program	1,012	96%
Segregation	17	2%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Menard Correctional Center June 30, 1985



Location: Chester (Randolph County)
Facility design: Auburn
Total Acreage: 2,600
Inside perimeter: 41
Special functions: Reception and Classification, Medium Security Unit (MSU), Condemned Unit, Honor Farm
Accredited: 1980 **Reaccredited:** 1983
First state-operated maximum security facility in the nation to be accredited and also first of its kind to be reaccredited.
Date opened: 1878
Security level: Maximum

Menard Correctional Center: Maximum
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
So. Cell	1888	S	384
No. Cell	1892	54 S	420
I.P.O.	1908	S	25
E. Cell	1930	S	500
Hosp. & R & C 24 Hr. Dorm (Milk House)	1933	S, M	27
	1937	S	4
Total			1,360
Less Converted for Other Use			
Storage/Office			– 9
Showers			–17
Total Available Cells for Housing			1,334

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Menard Correctional Center Menard Special Unit
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
No. Cell	1891	S	59
So. Cell	1929	S, M	24
C Cell	1929	S, M	187
4 Units			270

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Capacity

Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
1,612	2,620	1,515	1,620

Population

Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
2,498	77.4%	23.0%	73.0%	4.0%

Security Level

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
70.2%	25.1%	3.5%	1.2%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Special Education, Chapter 1, Job Service, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Bilingual, Appliance Repair, Career Counseling, Consumer Education, Heating, Air-conditioning, Refrigeration, Coop Work Training, Drafting, Electronics/Electricity, Graphic Arts, Journalism, Office Machine Repair, Welding

Correctional Industries: Garment, Furniture Refinishing, Broom and Wax, Tobacco, Timber, Crops, Dairy, Livestock, Coal

Menard Correctional Center
Menard Farm
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
Farm Dorm	1932	4 M	4
Live on Jobs:			
24 Hr. Tractor Driver	1930	2 S	2
24 Hr. Farm Dorm	1932	1 D	1
Cleaning Plant	1937	1 S	1
Hog House	1939	1 S	1
Filter Plant	1940	1 S	1
Hog House Annex	1951	1 D	1
Pautler House	1976	1 S	1
24 Hr. Main.	1979	1 S	1
Oil House	1981	1 S	1
Warden's Cottage	1981	1 S	1
Yount House	1984	1 S	1
12 Units			16

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Menard Correctional Center
Support Services

	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	25	1%
Psychiatric	5	.2%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	576	25.8%
Recreation		
Gym - Main	15,435 sq. ft.	
Yards		
North	196,875 sq. ft.	
South	140,000 sq. ft.	
P.C.	20,295 sq. ft.	
Seg.	8,502 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	20	.8%
Legal	10	.4%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	19	
Vocational Class Rooms	10	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	37	
Visiting Room	160	1%
Assignments		
Work/Program	1,752	67%
Segregation	201	8%
Protective Custody	382	15%
R & C	31	1%
Death Row	59	2%

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures *($ in thousands)*	CDB Appropriation *($ in thousands)*
1985	2,620	2,467	769	28,100.0(est.)	0.0
1984	2,620	2,587	746	26,277.5	0.0
1983	2,620	2,604	733	24,308.9	0.0
1982	2,620	2,568	742	23,058.4	1,702.0
1981	2,620	2,585	720	21,348.6	4,185.0
1980	2,620	2,590	700	18,212.6	42.0
1979	2,620	2,599	663	15,932.2	671.0
1978	2,620	2,589	N/A	13,535.4	2,579.6
1977	2,650	2,296	N/A	11,087.7	263.2
1976	2,600	1,895	N/A	9,653.2	440.2
1975	1,800	1,455	N/A	7,421.7	453.0

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	DOC	(gals.) 1,200,000	(gals.) 1,100,000	1958	
Sewage	City of Chester	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Electrical	Public Utility & DOC	(kw) 2,300	(kw) 1,800	1919	
Power Plant	Steam	(lbs.) 132,000 Steam	(lbs.) 60,000 Steam	1919	

Menard Farm

General Population	Rated Capacity						
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.
Farm Dorm				1	18	8	945
Farm Dorm				1	10	8	414
Farm Dorm				1	14	8	740
Farm Dorm				1	34	8	2,285
24 Hr. Tractor Driver	2				2	8	222
24 Hr. Farm Dorm		1			2	8	262
Cleaning Plant	1				1	8	96
Hog House	1				1	8	372
Filter Plant	1				1	8	130
Hog House Annex		1			2	8	484
Paulter House	1				1	8	241
24 Hr. Maintenance	1				1	8	49
Oil House	1				1	8	222
Warden's Cottage	1				1	8	292
Yount House	1				1	8	336
Grand Total	**10**	**2**		**4**	**90**		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
			1	16
			1	8
			1	13
			1	39
2				2
	1	1		2
1				1
1				1
1				1
	1			2
1				1
1				1
1				1
1				1
		1		1
9	**2**	**2**	**4**	**90**

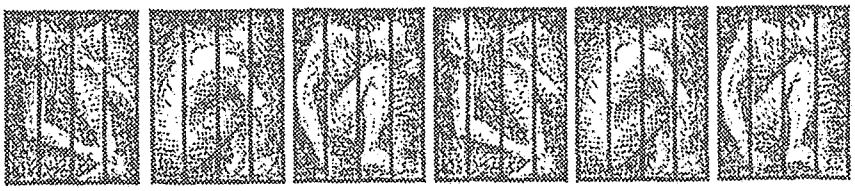
Menard Correctional Center

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Cell Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
East Cell House		496*			992	16	68	496				496
South Cell House		342*			684	16	56	342				342
IPO Dorm	13*				13	16	60	13				13
IPO Dorm	12*				12	16	40	12				12
24 Hr. Dorm	1*				1	8	84	1				1
24 Hr. Dorm	1*				1	8	76	1				1
24 Hr. Dorm	1*				1	8	59	1				1
24 Hr. Dorm	1*				1	8	280			1		4
North Cell House		7*			14		47	7				7
Sub-Total A	29	845			1,719			873		1		877
Protective Custody North Cell House	59*				59	21	47	59				59
North Cell House	124*				124	21	47	124				124
North Cell House	4*	6*			16	21	94.5	10				10
South Cell House	24*				24	21	56	24				24
Segregation North Cell House	201*				201	23	47	201				0
Orientation South Cell House		15*			30	21	56	15				15
Hospital Hospital/R & C Bldg		9*			18	24	169		9			0
Hospital/R & C Bldg		2*			8	24	238			2		0
R & C Hospital/R & C Bldg	1*				1	18	40	1				1
Hospital/R & C Bldg		15*			30	18	76	15				15
Sub-Total B	413	45	2		511			449				248
Sub-Total A	29	845			1,719			873		1		877
Sub-Total B	413	45	2		511			449	9	2		248
Grand Total	**442**	**890**	**2**		**2,230**			**1,322**	**9**	**3**		**1,125**

Menard Special Unit

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Cell Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
C Bldg	184*				184	8	39	184				184
C Bldg			3*		9	8	448			3		9
South Cell House	1				1	8	54	1				1
South Cell House	10*				10	8	46.5	10				10
South Cell House	1				1	8	60	1				1
South Cell House	1				1	8	64	1				1
South Cell House	1				1	8	70	1				1
South Cell House	1				1	8	55	1				1
South Cell House	1				1	8	85	1				1
South Cell House	1				1	7	72	1				1
South Cell House	1				1	8	80	1				1
South Cell House	1				1	8	62	1				1
South Cell House	1				1	8	67	1				1
South Cell House		1			2	8	282		1			2
South Cell House		1			2	8	239		1			2
South Cell House			1		3	8	290			1		3
South Cell House				1	21	8	1268				1	21
Sub-Total A	204	2	4	1	241			204	2	4	1	241
Death Row North Cell House	28*				28	20	46	28				28
North Cell House	21*				21	20	60	21				21
North Cell House	10*				10	20	60	10				10
Sub-Total B	59				59			59				59
Sub-Total A	204	2	4	1	241			204	2	4	1	241
Sub-Total B	59				59			59				59
Grand Total	**263**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**300**			**263**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**300**

Menard Psychiatric Center June 30, 1985



Location: Chester (Randolph County)
Facility design: Auburn
Inside perimeter: 2.4
Special functions: Psychiatric Center, Houses sexually dangerous person (SDP's)
Accredited: 1980 **Reaccredited:** 1983
First facility of its kind to be accredited.
Date opened: 1970
Security level: Maximum

Menard Psychiatric Center
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
North II Bldg.	1934	S, 1 M	443
Total			**443**
Less Converted for Other Use			
Storage/ Office			−4
Showers			−1
Total Available for Housing			438

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Capacity

Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
438	315	381	438

Population

Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
414	68.2%	100%	0.0%	0.0%

Security Level

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
71.8%	21.3%	1.2%	5.7%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Special Education, Chapter 1, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Bilingual, Food Service, Horticulture

Correctional Industries: None

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures *($ in thousands)*	CDB Appropriation *($ in thousands)*
1985	315	418	158	5,433.3(est.)	0.0
1984	315	412	150	4,888.7	0.0
1983	315	386	147	4,614.4	0.0
1982	315	383	152	4,445.1	2,000.0
1981	315	356	153	4,218.0	620.0
1980	315	343	150	3,734.7	425.0
1979	315	324	146	3,380.2	75.0
1978	315	285	N/A	2,765.5	0.0
1977	300	252	N/A	2,342.1	0.0
1976	275	234	N/A	1,969.2	0.0
1975	250	228	N/A	1,691.1	0.0

Menard Psychiatric Center

Special Population	Rated Capacity						
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.
North II	273*				273	14	47.9
Protective Custody North II	55*				0	23	47.9
Segregation North II	52*				0	23	47.9
Orientation North II	53*				42	20	47.9
Hospital North II	1				0	24	60
North II	2				0	24	63.6
North II	1				0	24	168.9
North II			1		0	24	431
Grand Total	**437**		**1**		**315**		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
273				273
55				0
52				0
53				42
1				0
2				0
	1			0
		1		0
436	**1**	**1**		**315**

Menard Psychiatric Center
Support Services

	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	6	2%
Psychiatric	*	
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	216	69%
Recreation		
Gym	9,628 sq. ft.	
Yards		
General	28,866 sq. ft.	
Seg.	2,610 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	22	7%
Legal	4	1%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	3	
Vocational Class Rooms	4	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	0	
Visiting Room	0	
Assignments		
Work/Program	229	73%
Segregation	52	17%
Protective Custody	55	17%
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Pontiac Correctional Center June 30, 1985

Location: Pontiac (Livingston County)
Facility design: Auburn
Total Acreage: 434
Inside perimeter: 34
Special functions: Medium Security Unit (MSU), Condemned Unit
Accredited: 1985 (Pending)
Date opened: 1892
Security level: Maximum

Pontiac Correctional Center:
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
No. Cell	1892	S	416
So. Cell	1892	S	416
Orientation	1928	S	34
West Cell	1930	S	440
Hospital Bldg.	1937	4S,4D	8
Total Cells			1,314
Less Converted for Other Use			
Storage/Office			– 19
Showers			– 27
Total Available Cells for Housing			1,268

Pontiac Correctional Center Medium Security Unit
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
Dorm A	1979	S	50
Dorm B	1979	S	50
Dorm C	1979	S	50
Dorm D	1979	24 S, 6 M	30
Dorm E	1979	S	50
Dorm F	1979	S	50
6 Units			280

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Capacity

Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
1,527	2,000	1,299	1,548

Population

Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
1,774	82.1%	58.0%	39.0%	3.0%

Security Level

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
73.8%	22.7%	3.5%	0.0%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Special Education, Chapter 1, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Job Service, Bilingual, Mechanics, Welding, Graphic Arts, Commercial Art and Photography, Barbering, Building Maintenance, Career Counseling, Computer Programming, Construction, Coop Work Training, Electronics/ Electricity, Emergency Medical Technicians, Typing, Woodworking

Correctional Industries: Data Entry, Signs (Sheet Metal), Cell Furniture, Medical Claims paperwork for Department of Public Aid.

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures ($ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation ($ in thousands)
1985	2,000	1,824	716	26,160.3(est.)	2,610.5
1984	2,000	1,864	694	24,479.6	0.0
1983	2,000	1,908	660	22,422.9	0.0
1982	2,000	1,901	621	19,583.4	2,170.0
1981	2,000	1,894	621	18,891.9	2,958.0
1980	2,000	1,786	622	16,248.1	3,774.0
1979	2,000	1,677	535	14,291.4	10,065.3
1978	2,000	1,954	N/A	10,918.1	0.0
1977	1,800	1,638	N/A	8,323.2	249.9
1976	1,755	1,312	N/A	7,532.9	187.7
1975	1,200	972	N/A	6,438.4	540.0

Pontiac Correctional Center
Support Services

	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	12	.6%
Psychiatric	8	.4%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room		
Max	576	34%
Med.	160	53%
Recreation		
Gym		
Maximum	14,524 sq. ft.	
Medium	6,222 sq. ft.	
Yards		
West	10,200 sq. ft.	
West P.C.	14,218 sq. ft.	
Yard 2	2,160 sq. ft.	
East	93,730 sq. ft.	
North P.C.	9,750 sq. ft.	
Condemned Unit	1,891 sq. ft.	
Seg.	3,900 sq. ft.	
Medium Sec.	221,850 sq. ft	
Library Services		
General	76	4%
Legal	54	3%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	16	
Vocational Class Rooms	10	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	40	
Visiting Room	184	2%
Assignments		
Work/Program	1,500	75%
Segregation	245	12%
Protective Custody	280	14%
R & C	45	2%
Death Row	0	

Pontiac Correctional Center

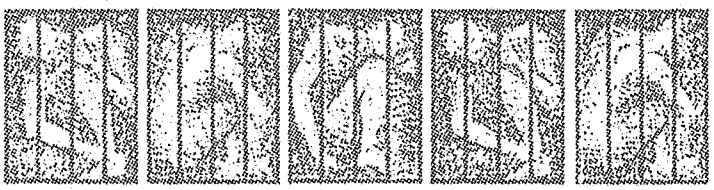
General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
South Cell House	226*	186*			598	11	58	412				412
West Cell House	213*	171*			555	11	63	384				384
Sub-Total A	439	357			1,153			796				796
Protective Custody West Cell House		37*			74	11	63	37				37
North Cell House	69*	34*			137	11	58	103				103
Segregation North Cell House	245*				245	24	58	245				0
Orientation Orientation Bldg.	33*				33	12	58	33				33
Death Row North Cell House	46*				46	22	58	46				46
Hospital Hospital Bldg.	4				4	24	104	4				0
Hospital Bldg.		4			8	24	180			4		0
Sub-Total B	397	75			547			468		4		219
Sub-Total A	439	357			1,153			796				796
Sub-Total B	397	75			547			468		4		219
Grand Total	**836**	**432**			**1,700**			**1,264**		**4**		**1,015**

Pontiac Medium Security Unit

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
Dorm A	50				50	11	74	50				50
Dorm B	50				50	11	74	50				50
Dorm C	50				50	11	74	50				50
Dorm D	24				24	11	74	24				24
Dorm D			4		16	11	90	4				4
Dorm D			2		10	11	190			2		6
Dorm E	50				50	11	74	50				50
Dorm F	50				50	11	74	50				50
Grand Total	**274**		**6**		**300**			**278**		**2**		**284**

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
		(gals.)	(gals.)		
Water	City of Pontiac	1,400,000	566,000	1871	
Sewage	City of Pontiac	1,500,000	500,000	1900	
		(kw)	(kw)		
Electrical	Comm. Edison	48,000	24,000	1950	Electrical system needs to be updated
		(lbs.)	(lbs.)		
Power Plant	Steam	50,000 Steam	33,600 Steam	1950	Boilers are out of date and in need of repair

Shawnee Correctional Center June 30, 1985



Location: Vienna (Johnson County)
Facility design: X-House
Total Acreage: 60
Inside perimeter: 40
Special functions: Dixon Springs Work Camp
Accredited: New Facility
Date opened: 1984
Security level: Medium

Shawnee Correctional Center Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
1	1983-84	S	224
2	1983-84	S	224
3	1983-84	S	224
4	1983-84	254 S	254
4 Units			926
*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple			

Shawnee Correctional Center Dixon Springs Work Camp Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
Dorm I	1969-70	M	1
Dorm II	1983-84	M	10
2 Units			11
*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple			

Capacity			
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
986	986	1,046	937

Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
920	66.5%	85.0%	0.0%	15.0%

Security Level			
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
3.4%	73.4%	23.0%	0.0%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Job Service, Diesel Mechanics, Drafting, EDP, Electronics, Graphic Arts, Sheet Metal Welding

Correctional Industries:

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures ($ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation ($ in thousands)
1985	986	415	212	7,288.2(est.)	0
1984	150			*	6,000.0
1983					33,000.0
1982					2,500.0
1981					
1980					
1979					
1978					
1977					
1976					
1975					

*Carried in Vienna expenditures

Shawnee Correctional Center
Support Services

	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	14	1%
Psychiatric	1	.1%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	300	
Recreation		
Gym	12,500 sq. ft.	
Yard	392,040 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	50	5%
Legal	24	2%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	13	
Vocational Class Rooms	7	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	8	
Visiting Room	100	2%
Assignments		
Work/Program	772	78%
Segregation	30	3%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	Vienna C.C. (Usage included in Vienna C.C. Response)	(gals.)	(gals.)		
Sewage	Vienna C.C.	310,000	65,000	1985	
Electrical	CIPS/Vienna	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 34,000	1965	
Power Plant	Steam/Vienna C.C.	(lbs.) 50,000 Steam	(lbs.) 30,000 Steam	1965	

Shawnee Correctional Center

Special Population	Rated Capacity						
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormitory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Cell Sq. Ft.
Bldg #1	224				224	7	60
Bldg #2	224				224	7	60
Bldg #3	224				224	7	60
Bldg #4	168				168	7	60
Sub-Total A	840				840		
Segregation	30*				4	23	80
Orientation Bldg #4	56				56	7	60
Sub-Total B	86				60		
Sub-Total A	840				840		
Sub-Total B	86				60		
Grand Total	**926**				**900**		

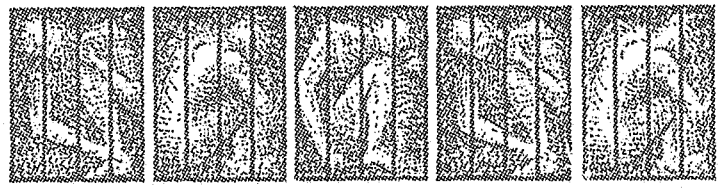
Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
224				224
224				224
224				224
168				168
840				840
30				4
56				56
86				60
840				840
86				60
926				**900**

Dixon Springs Work Camp

Special Population	Rated Capacity						
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormitory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Cell Sq. Ft.
Dorm I				1	50	8	6,000
Dorm II				10	100	8	546
Grand Total				**11**	**150**		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
			1	50
			10	100
			11	**150**

Sheridan Correctional Center June 30, 1985



Location: Sheridan (LaSalle County)
Facility design: Multibuilding Conversion
Total Acreage: 297
Inside perimeter: 77
Special functions:
Accredited: 1981 **Reaccredited:** 1985
Date opened: 1973
Security level: Medium

Sheridan Correctional Center:
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
C-1	1951	S/D/M	64
C-7	1951	41 S, 27 D	68
C-3	1952	S	6
C-8	1955	S/D/M	80
C-4	1966	S	24
C-2	1979	S/D/M	50
C-6	1979	18 S, 32 D	50
C-11	1983	S	50
C-13	1983	S	50
C-15	1984	S	50
C-17	1984	S	50
C-19	1984	49 S, 1 D	50
C-21	1984	S	50
C-23	1984	S	50
14 Units			692

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Capacity

Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
625	750	622	692

Population

Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
751	53.7%	57.0%	43.0%	0.0%

Security Level

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
1.1%	71.3%	27.7%	0.0%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Job Service, Associate Degree, Special Education, Auto Mechanics, Small Engines, Welding, Auto Suspension, Basic Auto, Food Service, Horticulture, Building Maintenance, Auto Body, Barbering, Meat Cutting

Correctional Industries: Furniture Finishing

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures *($ in thousands)*	CDB Appropriation *($ in thousands)*
1985	750	792	367	11,464.8(est.)	0.0
1984	625	589	291	9,271.1	0.0
1983	425	495	228	6,969.9	17,000.0
1982	425	496	231	7,021.4	7,738.0
1981	425	492	234	6,608.5	467.0
1980	425	449	228	5,759.7	0.0
1979	425	332	207	4,673.9	27.4
1978	325	323	N/A	3,676.9	36.3
1977	325	295	N/A	3,353.9	39.0
1976	285	263	N/A	3,193.3	253.0
1975	265	224	N/A	3,167.2	165.0

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
		(gals.)	(gals.)		
Water	DOC	115,200	100,000	1940/1983	Staff shortage
Sewage	Sheridan Sanitary District	120,000	80,000	1940/52/83	
		(kw)	(kw)		
Electrical	IL Power	897	768	N/A	No emergency backup
Power Plant	(All Electric - No Power Plant)				

Sheridan Correctional Center

	Rated Capacity						
General Population	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.
C-1	32				32	8	60
C-1		28			56	8	60
C-1		1			2	8	140.3
C-1		2			4	8	112.5
C-1		1			2	8	140.3
C-2	18				18	8	73.2
C-2		32			64	8	73.2
C-6	18				18	8	73.2
C-6		32			64	8	73.2
C-7	6				6	8	49.5
C-8	64*				64	8	49.5
C-8			10*		30	8	109.2
C-11	50				50	8	70.0
C-13	50				50	8	70.0
C-15	50				50	8	70.0
C-17	50				50	8	70.0
C-19	50				50	8	70.0
Cp21	50				50	8	70.0
C-23	50				50	8	70.0
Sub-Total A	498	96	10*		710		
Segregation C-4	24*				0	23.9	66.5
C-7	11				0	23.9	49.5

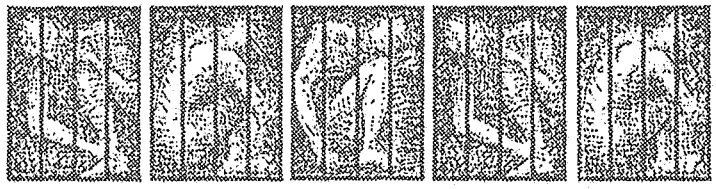
Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
31				31
29				29
	1			2
2				2
	1			2
18				18
32				32
18				18
32				32
6				6
64				64
10				10
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
592	2			596
24				0
11				0

C-7		1			0	23.9	77
C-8	6*				0	23.9	49.5
Orientation C-7	34*				3	8	49.5
C-7		2*			4	8	49.5
C-7	13				13	8	49.5
C-7		7			14	8	49.5
C-7		3			6	8	77
Hospital C-3	5				0	24	163
C-3	1				0	24	117
Administrative Hold C-7		1*			0	23.9	77
C-7	11				0	23.9	49.5
C-7		10			0	23.9	49.5
Sub-Total B	74	24			40		
Sub-Total A	498	96	10		710		
Sub-Total B	74	24			40		
Grand Total	**562**	**120**	**10**		**750**		

1				0
6				0
3				3
2				2
13				13
7				7
3				3
	5			0
1				0
1				0
11				0
10				0
93	5			28
592	2			596
93	5			28
685	**7**			**624**

Sheridan Correctional Center Support Services	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	3	.4%
Psychiatric	1	.1%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	192	26%
Recreation		
Gym		
Main	10,000 sq. ft.	
Old	2,500 sq. ft.	
Yard	1,190,000 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	12	
Legal	--	2%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	13	
Vocational Class Rooms	13	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	47	
Visiting Room	138	4%
Assignments		
Work/Program	750	100%
Segregation	58	8%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Stateville Correctional Center June 30, 1985



Location: Joliet (Will County)
Facility design: Auburn, Panopticon, X-House
Total Acreage: 2,264
Inside perimeter: 64
Special functions: Minimum Security Unit (MSU)
Accredited: 1985
Date opened: 1920
Security level: Maximum

Stateville Correctional Center
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
E Cell House	1922	S	248
F Cell House	1922	S	248
Orientation	1914	S/D/M	56
Power House	1921	D	1
Refrigeration	1930	S	1
Admin. Bldg. Hospital	1933	8 M	8
Spec. Eval. Unit	1927	S	32
B East Cell	1932	S	290
B West Cell	1932	S	290
G Honor Dorm	1937	M	55
Unit H	1983	S	300
Unit I	1984-85	S	300
Total Cells			**1,829**
Conversions:			
Storage/Office			– 52
Showers			– 4
Total			**1,773**

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Capacity

Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
1,512	2,250	1,506	1,894

Population

Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
2,029	84.3%	66.0%	17.0%	16.0%

Security Level

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
75.3%	13.8%	10.8%	0%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Special Education, Chapter 1, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Bilingual, Auto Body, Barbering, Career Orientation, Coop Work Training, Graphic Arts

Correctional Industries: Garment, Furniture, Soap, Crops (Vegetable Farm)

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures ($ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation ($ in thousands)
1985	2,250	2,096	861	32,281.4(est.)	0.0
1984	2,250	2,230	847	30,353.3	0.0
1983	2,250	2,205	836	29,193.4	0.0
1982	2,250	2,199	827	26,781.4	5,700.0
1981	2,250	2,181	855	25,302.2	14,520.0
1980	2,250	2,186	863	22,904.5	11,956.0
1979	2,375	2,162	766	19,836.2	7,756.0
1978	2,375	2,598	N/A	15,807.0	2,967.7
1977	2,700	2,769	N/A	13,691.4	0.0
1976	2,900	2,202	N/A	12,280.9	2,628.0
1975	2,000	1,756	N/A	10,971.8	1,055.0

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
		(gals.)	(gals.)		
Water	DOC	2,520,000	600,000	1965	
Sewage	Public Utility	1,000,000	550,000	1930	Sewer lines operating at capacity
		(kw)	(kw)		
Electrical	Public Utility	Unlimited	66,285.43	1984	
		(lbs.)	(lbs.)		
Power Plant	Steam	160,000 Steam	24,500 Steam	1971	

Stateville Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	16	.7%
Psychiatric	15	.7%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	612	30%
Recreation		
Gym	15,820 sq. ft.	
Yards		
B East	33,048 sq. ft.	
B West	23,000 sq. ft.	
E House	101,088 sq. ft.	
F House	82,134 sq. ft.	
H House Yard-E	3,768 sq. ft.	
H House Yard-W	3,768 sq. ft.	
I House Yard-E	3,768 sq. ft.	
I House Yard-W	3,768 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	54	2%
Legal	44	2%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	16	
Vocational Class Rooms	8	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	48	
Visiting Room	136	2%
Assignments		
Work/Program	1,850	82%
Segregation	250	11%
Protective Custody	250	11%
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Stateville Correctional Center

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
B-East Cell House	250*	25*			300	10	60	275				275
B-West Cell House	248*	29*			306	10	60	277				277
E Cell House	203*	33*			269	10	50	0				0
F Cell House	238*				238	10	60	238				238
G Honor Dorm		4			8	10	98	4				4
G Honor Dorm	4				8	10	200			4		12
G Honor Dorm			3		9	10	98	3				3
G Honor Dorm			1		3	10	270			1		4
G Honor Dorm			13		39	10	200			13		39
G Honor Dorm			1		4	10	98	1				1
G Honor Dorm			7		28	10	270			7		28
G Honor Dorm			22		88	10	200			22		66
H Unit	50*				50	10	67.7	50				50
I Unit	25*				25	10	67.7	25				25
Orientation Bldg.	14*				14	10	96	14				0
Orientation Bldg.	5*				15	10	46	5				5
Orientation Bldg.	1*				1	10	66	1				1
Orientation Bldg.		31*			62	10	66	31				0
Refrigeration Bldg.	1				1	10	60	1				1
Power House		1			2	10	144		1			2
Sub-Total A	1,035	127	47		1,470			925	1	47		1,031
Protective Custody Unit H	250*				250	22.5	67.7	250				250
Segregation Unit I	250*				250	22.5	67.7	250				0
Orientation Unit I	25*				25	22.5	67.7	25				25
Controlled Seg. Special Evaluation	31*				31	22.5	60	31				0
Hospital Hospital Bldg.			8		24	24	206.8			8		0
Sub-Total B	556		8		580			556		8		275
Sub-Total A	1,035	127	47		1,470			925	1	47		1,031
Sub-Total B	556		8		580			556		8		275
Grand Total	**1,591**	**127**	**55**		**2,050**			**1,481**	**1**	**55**		**1,306**

Stateville Minimum Security Unit

General Population	Rated Capacity						
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.
MSU Dorm	2				2	10	112
MSU Dorm			29		87	10	247
MSU Dorm			26		104	10	247
Deep Well #4					1	22.5	165.4
Deep Well #5	1				1	22.5	518.4
Deep Well #6	1				1	22.5	396.8
MSU Power House	1				1	22.5	288
Horse Barn	1				1	22.5	272
Motor Pool	1				1	22.5	408.9
Officers Dorm	1				1	22.5	224.2
Grand Total	**9**		**55**		**200**		

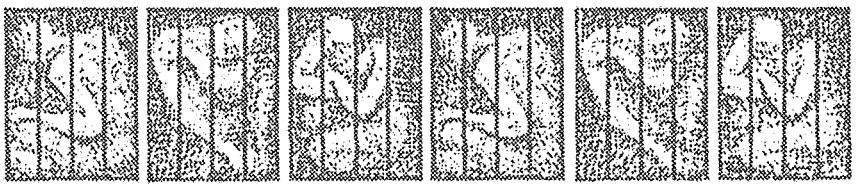
Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
2				2
		29		87
		26		104
1				1
1				1
1				1
1				1
1				1
1				1
1				1
9		**55**		**200**

Stateville Correctional Center Minimum Security Unit
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
MSU Dorm	1932	S	62
Live on Jobs:			
Deep Well #4	1944	S	1
Deep Well #5	1952	S	1
Deep Well #6	1966	S	1
MSU Power House	Unknown	S	1
House Barn	1947	S	1
Made Pool	Unknown	S	1
Officer Dorm	1969	S	1
Total Cells			69
Less Converted for Other Use			
Storage/Office			−1
Showers			−4
10 Units			64

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Vandalia Correctional Center June 30, 1985



Location: Vandalia (Fayette County)
Facility design: Dorm Setting
Total Acreage: 1,520
Inside perimeter 8
Special functions: Vandalia Work Camp
Accredited: 1980 **Reaccredited:** 1983
Date opened: 1921
Security level: Medium

Vandalia Correctional Center
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
D Dorm	1932	M	1
E Dorm	1932	M	1
F Dorm	1932	M	1
G Dorm	1932	M	1
H Dorm	1932	M	1
I Dorm	1932	M	1
A Dorm	1936	M	1
B Dorm	1936	4 M	4
J Dorm	1936	S	59
K Dorm	1936	S	57
L Dorm	1936	S	59
Hospital	1936	1 M	1
M Dorm	1965	D	50
13 Units			237

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Vandalia Correctional Center
Vandalia Work Camp
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
Work Camp	1980	S, D	29
1 Unit			29

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Capacity

Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
600	750	620	237

Population

Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
749	36.0%	23.0%	11.0%	66.0%

Security Level

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
0.4%	28.4%	71.2%	0.0%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Associate Degree, ESL, Job Service, Auto Body, Auto Services, Building Maintenance, HAC, Small Engines, Welding

Correctional Industries: Livestock, Dairy, Crops, Meat Processing, Milk Processing

Physical Support - Utilities

Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
		(gals.)	(gals.)		
Water	DOC	504,000	250,000	1938	No floridation process
Sewage	DOC	250,000	135,000	1951	
		(kw)	(kw)		
Electrical	IL Power	Unlimited	8,071	1932/1962	
		(lbs.)	(lbs.)		
Power Plant	Steam	20,000 Steam	10,000 Steam	1962	Staff shortage

Key Factors Comparison Fiscal Years 1975-1985					
Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures *($ in thousands)*	CDB Appropriation *($ in thousands)*
1985	750	788	341	12,011.3(est.)	0.0
1984	750	790	333	11,843.5	0.0
1983	750	835	323	11,033.0	0.0
1982	750	826	337	10,564.8	952.0
1981	750	816	340	9,922.2	1,580.0
1980	700	738	301	8,254.2	2,549.8
1979	700	725	288	6,962.6	278.5
1978	700	677	N/A	6,025.5	239.3
1977	700	682	N/A	4,975.1	28.9
1976	690	653	N/A	4,459.9	1,134.8
1975	650	674	N/A	3,993.2	280.0

Vandalia Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	9	1%
Psychiatric	1	.1%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	336	45%
Recreation		
Gym	1,200 sq. ft.	
Yard	343,650 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	30	4%
Legal	6	.8%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	9	
Vocational Class Rooms	6	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	None	
Visiting Room	100	3%
Assignments		
Work/Program	750	100%
Segregation	30	4%
Protective Custody	5	.6
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

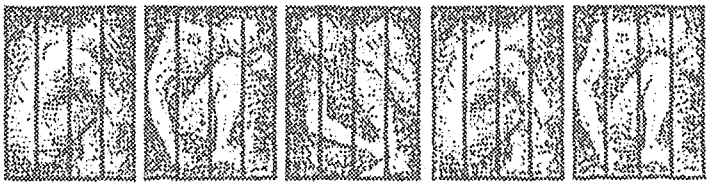
Vandalia Correctional Center

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
A Dorm				1	60	12	2,888				1	48
D Dorm				1	60	12	2,888				1	48
E Dorm				1	60	12	2,888				1	48
F Dorm				1	60	12	2,888				1	48
G Dorm				1	60	12	2,888				1	48
H Dorm				1	60	12	2,888				1	48
I Dorm				1	60	12	2,888				1	48
J Dorm	59				59	12	56	59				59
K Dorm	57				57	12	56	57				57
L Dorm	59				59		54	59				59
M Dorm		20			40		98	20				20
Sub-Total A	175	20		7	635			195			7	531
Segregation M Dorm	30*				0	24	45	30				0
Orientation B Dorm				4	65	12	968				4	60
Hospital Hospital Bldg.				1	0	20	936				1	0
Sub-Total B	30			5	65			30			5	60
Sub-Total A	175	20		7	635			195			7	531
Sub-Total B	30*			5	65			30			5	60
Grand Total	**205**	**20**		**12**	**700**			**225**			**12**	**591**

Vandalia Work Camp

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
Work Camp Dorm	8	21			50	10	85.5	29				29
Grand Total	**8**	**21**			**50**			**29**				**29**

Vienna Correctional Center June 30, 1985



Location: Vienna (Johnson County)
Facility design: Open Campus
Total Acreage: 3,500
Inside perimeter: 80
Special functions: Hardin County Work Camp
Accredited: 1979 **Reaccredited:** 1982, 1985
First prison in the United States to be accredited.
Date opened: 1965
Security level: Minimum

Vienna Correctional Center:
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
C1116	1965	S/D/M	69
C1101	1971	S	96
C1102	1971	S	96
C1103	1971	S	96
C1112	1971	S	96
C1113	1971	S	96
C1114	1971	S	91
7 Units			640

*S = Single; D = Double, M = Multiple

Vienna Correctional Center
Hardin County Work Camp
Housing Units

Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
Work Camp	1959	5 M	5
	1984	10 M	10
1 Unit			15

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Capacity

Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units
616	835	827	640

Population

Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
833	64.6%	67%	5%	28%

Security Level

Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)
0.0%	0.1%	99.9%	0.0%

Programs

Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Special Education, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Bilingual, Driver's Education, Music, Orientation, Job Service, Alcohol Fuels Prod., Auto Body, Auto Mechanics, Barbering, Cons. Game Mgmt., Cosmetology, Drafting, Electronics/Electricity, Emergency Medical Technician, Fire Science, Food Service, Horticulture, Journalism, Machinist, Masonry, Special Education, In-Service, Water/Wastewater, Welding

Correctional Industries: Timber, Crops, Livestock, Alcohol Fuels Production.

Physical Support - Utilities

Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
		(gals.)	(gals.)		
Water	DOC	1,368,000	300,000	1964	Staff shortage
Sewage	DOC	400,000	200,000	1984/1985	Staff shortage
		(kw)	(kw)		
Electrical	Public Utility	Unlimited	31,398	1965	
		(lbs.)	(lbs.)		
Power Plant	Steam	120,000 Steam	20,000 Steam	1971	

Vienna Correctional Center

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
C-1101	96				96	14	61.4	96				96
C-1102	96				96	14	61.4	96				96
C-1103	96				96	14	61.4	96				96
C-1112	96				96	14	61.4	96				96
C-1113	96				96	14	61.4	96				96
C-1114	91				91	14	61.4	91				91
C-1116	2				2	14	190		2			4
C-1116		6			12	14	216		6			12
C-1116		50			100	14	186.7		50			100
Sub-Total A	**573**	**56**			**685**			**571**	**58**			**687**
Segregation C-1116	9*				0	23	80	9				0
Hospital C-1116			1		0	24	802				1	0
C-1116			1		0	24	861				1	0
Sub-Total B	**9***		**2**		**0**			**9**			**2**	**0**
Sub-Total A	**573**	**56**			**685**			**571**	**58**			**0**
Sub-Total B	**9***		**2**		**0**			**9**			**2**	**0**
Grand Total	**582**	**56**	**2**		**685**			**580**	**58**		**2**	**687**

Hardin County Work Camp

General Population	Rated Capacity							Ideal Capacity				
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi-tory	Number Inmates
Work Camp				5	50	14	640				5	50
Work Camp				6	60	14	525				6	54
Work Camp				4	40	14	507				4	36
Grand Total				**15**	**150**						**15**	**140**

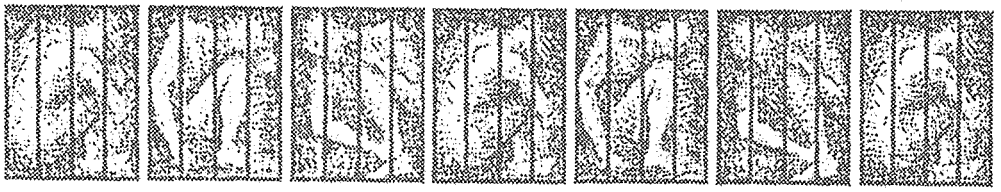
Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures ($ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation ($ in thousands)
1985	835	861	416	13,872.6(est.)	0.0
1984	835	902	410	13,050.1	125.0
1983	735	724	360	11,150.0	0.0
1982	735	722	374	10,846.6	200.0
1981	735	733	378	10,115.3	360.0
1980	685	668	342	8,241.2	0.0
1979	685	642	323	7,320.4	0.0
1978	685	584	N/A	6,318.7	1,483.0
1977	625	530	N/A	5,394.5	0.0
1976	575	488	N/A	5,209.1	1,736.5
1975	508	437	N/A	4,366.2	0.0

Vienna Correctional Center
Support Services

	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	20	0%
Psychiatric	0	
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	472	56%
Recreation		
Gym		
Regular	8,400 sq. ft.	
Old	3,468 sq. ft.	
Rec. Ctr.	8,792 sq. ft.	
Yards		
Tennis Court	11,600 sq. ft.	
Track Area	24,000 sq. ft.	
Activity Area	7,000 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	43	5%
Legal	5	.6%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	14	
Vocational Class Rooms	41	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	30	
Visiting Room	96	3%
Assignments		
Work/Program	835	100%
Segregation	6	.7%
Protective Custody	3	.4%
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

APPENDIX B



Assumptions for adult population projections in fiscal year 1986

The adult population is projected by a simulation model. The model is a representation of the incarceration and supervision processes. All data parameters are based on fiscal year 1985 experiences.

Assumptions for the population simulation model are based on the most recent history and current policies. For most parameters, it is assumed that fiscal year 1985 experiences are indicative of future practices. Detailed below are the key assumptions, plus how and why they have changed from previous simulation runs based on fiscal year 1984. This model begins June 30, 1985, and projects to June 30, 1995.

Admissions parameters

Court admissions

Admissions are projected separately. A demographic-based admission projection was calculated. By taking the number of felony admissions in fiscal year 1985 by a specific sex, race, and age grouping, and dividing by the state population for that group, an incarceration rate is computed.

Multiplying the incarceration rate by the projected 1986 census estimate of that group determines the projected admission for that group in 1986. This is done separately for each group and then totaled to arrive at projected felony admissions.

This process produced the projected felony court admission table in this section:

Projected Felony Admissions

Fiscal year	Male	Female	Total
1986	6,665	411	7,076
1987	6,727	416	7,143
1988	6,789	419	7,208
1989	6,852	426	7,278
1990	6,915	431	7,346
1991	6,954	433	7,387
1992	6,994	434	7,428
1993	7,034	439	7,473
1994	7,074	439	7,513
1995	7,113	442	7,555

Court admissions in fiscal year 1984 totaled 7,005 and in fiscal year 1985 totaled 7,047. The demographic projections show a slight, continued increase in male admissions from 1986 through 1995.

An analysis using arrests, convictions and unemployment rates to project admissions was performed. It was found that the best single predictor was the state population with a correlation coefficient of .933, followed by convictions (.886) and filings (.884). By lagging convictions and filings by two years, the correlations increased respectively to .957 and .913.

A multiple regression equation using state population and convictions lagged by two years yields r^2 of .932.

The difficulties with these methods are: projecting the lead indicator (convictions) 10 years into the future, before projecting admissions — even a two-year lag provides little help. Straight-line projections will not allow the identification of turning points. Each of the regression methods resulted in an over-projection of fiscal year 1985 court admissions by 1,000.

There are obvious dangers in neglecting the trends in arrests and convictions to project admission. A sensitivity analysis on the impact of arrests and convictions on admissions shows that a variance in the arrest rate of .0002 would create a 1.5% variance in admissions. A conviction rate increase of .0178 resulted in a 6.1% increase in admissions.

Demographic projections assume that the arrest and conviction probabilities remain constant over time. As noted, even small changes to these probabilities result in significant changes to the admission projections. A 6.1% variance in fiscal year 1985 admissions equals 432 inmates.

The demographic-based admission projections are used in the current model which has an increase of 29 in fiscal year 1986 and an increase of 96 in fiscal year 1987 over actual court admissions in fiscal year 1985.

Lifer admissions

Lifer admissions, which include natural life, death and sexually dangerous sentences, are projected separately. Such admissions are assumed to remain in prison for the entire 10-year projection period. In fiscal year 1984, there were 59 lifer admissions and 58 in fiscal year 1985. There were no female lifer admissions in fiscal year 1985.

The model will assume no growth in lifer admissions for the next 10 years. Thus a total of 59 admissions per year will be entered as the projected lifer admissions for males and one admission per year for females.

Admission distribution

Fiscal year 1985 saw an increase in the percentage of murder and Class X offenses for males, while a decrease occurred for female court admissions for these classes. The class of crimes distribution for Maximum Supervised Releasee violators with new sentences increased in proportion for murder and Class 3. Class 4 increased for females as shown in Table B-2. Additional tables in this section outline recent population breakdowns on new admissions and violators with new sentences.

Defaulter admissions

Technical and new sentence violator admissions are based upon feedback logic in the program. The number of admissions is determined by a violation rate and the type of violation. In fiscal year 1985, defaulter admissions were underestimated by 313.

Returns from the AWOL/Apprehension caseload were not counted in computation of the violation rate which resulted in the underestimation. This is corrected by adjusting the data parameters to account for this factor. In the 1986 model, the violation rate represents the probability that a releasee will violate his supervision. Recent recidivism data indicate that a releasee has a 31.7% chance of violat-

ing. Also, in the 1986 model DT-Lost parameter is set so that all violators from supervision will enter the institution in the same month.

The following table compares actual defaulter admissions for fiscal years 1983 to 1985 with projected for fiscal years 1986 to 1988.

Parole and Technical Violators

Fiscal Year	Defaulters	% Technical
1981	1,729	30.7
1982	2,413	50.1
1983	3,220	44.7
1984	3,120	52.9
1985	3,011	54.1
1986	3,197	54.1
1987	3,282	54.1
1988	2,907	54.1

A comparison of the total actual admissions from fiscal years 1983 to 1985 with projected admissions for fiscal years 1987 to 1990 is also provided in Table B-1.

The total increase in admissions can be attributed to the demographic assumption in the court admissions and a stable defaulter admissions of around 3,000.

Comparison of sentences for court admissions by class of crime for fiscal years 1984 to 1985 is provided in Table B-3. For both males and females, there has been a shift to a greater proportion of shorter sentences. As in 1984, violators with new sentences have longer sentences than court admissions for each class of crime. The female population has a greater proportion of shorter sentences for each class than the male population.

Meritorious good time

Fiscal year 1985 exits had a mean of 46 days meritorious good time (MGT) awarded them. The median was 50 days. This data was obtained from selecting only those cases who received 90 days or less. The reason for these selection criteria was not to bias the assumption on the basis of previous time awarded prior to the Illinois Supreme Court ruling.

The average amount of MGT awarded to exits in fiscal year 1984 was 45 days. The assumption in the 1985 model was an average of 50 days for current population and 75 days for new admissions (admitted after June 30, 1984). The actual amount awarded was 46 days. The assumption in the fiscal year 1986 model is an average of 50 days for both the current population and new admissions. The MGT assumption is down by class of crime based on actual awards. The distribution of MGT awarded by class committed is:

Class	MGT Days
Murder	27
X	50
1	60
2	50
3	42
4	32

Time revoked

The fiscal year 1985 model assumed that only 8% of exits will have time revoked. Over the course of fiscal year 1985, there has been a trend of increasing revocation of time. The fiscal year 1984 monthly average for revoked time was 20,182 days. By the end of 1985, the monthly average rose to 29,298 days. The probability of an inmate getting time revoked increased to 20% in fiscal year 1985. The model contains a probability that 20% of the population will have some time revoked. The amount revoked is based on the 1985 distribution ranging from one day to 365 days.

Time restored

In fiscal year 1984, 51% of those with time revoked had some time restored, with a third having all their time restored. This dropped in 1985 to 47% of those exiting with revoked time restored. Twenty-six percent of those had all their time restored.

The model will now assume that 47% of those with time revoked will have time

Table B-1

Fiscal Year	Court	Defaulter	Lifer	Total
1981	7,261	1,729		8,990
1982	7,519	2,413		9,932
1983	7,340	3,220		10,562
1984	7,005	3,120	59	10,125
1985	7,047	3,011	58	10,058
1986	7.076	3,197	59	10,332
1987	7,143	3,282	59	10,484
1988	7,208	2,907	59	10,174
1989	7,278	3,053	59	10,390
1990	7,346	2,976	59	10,382

NOTE: Fiscal year 1981 and 1982 court admissions include misdemeanors. These totalled 698 in 1981 and 856 in 1982. Lifer admissions prior to 1984 are counted in the court admissions.

Table B-2
Court Admissions

	Males		Females	
	FY84	FY85	FY84	FY85
Murder	3.9%	4.3%	4.4%	2.2%
Class X	16.8%	17.1%	10.1%	8.4%
Class 1	15.1%	15.4%	7.9%	9.7%
Class 2	28.1%	26.1%	13.9%	12.6%
Class 3	26.1%	26.2%	39.5%	36.9%
Class 4	10.0%	10.8%	24.3%	30.2%

Violators with New Sentence

	Males		Females	
	FY84	FY85	FY84	FY85
Murder	1.5%	2.8%	0	0
Class X	16.1%	15.2%	6.9%	5.6%
Class 1	13.5%	14.6%	3.4%	1.9%
Class 2	32.3%	29.5%	10.3%	7.4%
Class 3	23.5%	27.5%	51.7%	37.0%
Class 4	11.6%	10.7%	27.6%	48.1%

restored, with only 26% having all their time restored.

Determinate sentences

The projected exit date for mandatory supervised release from the information system is used as the base to determine exits. Additional MGT awards up to 50 days are subtracted, along with revocation and restoration of time, to produce the month that an inmate will exit.

Indeterminate sentence

The model assumes that if an inmate with an indeterminate sentence date has not reached his minimum date, he will be exited at that time. Otherwise, he will exit at his discharge date.

There are 427 indeterminates working against their minimum date; 129 will see the Prisoner Review Board for the first time in fiscal year 1986 and 114 in fiscal year 1987.

The model will predict release of these 243 indeterminates at their minimum date in fiscal years 1986 and 1987. A total of 605 indeterminates are past their minimum date. The model assumes that these inmates will not be released until their discharge date. Eleven will be discharged in fiscal year 1986 and 234 discharged in fiscal year 1987.

This compares to 168 indeterminates exiting in fiscal year 1985; of this number 138 were paroled and 30 discharged.

Technical violators

Based upon actual length of stay for violators in fiscal year 1985, 48% of the technicals stayed two months or less in the prison. However, a male technical violator has a 47% chance of remaining in the facility until his discharge date. A female violator has a 60% probability for discharge.

The exit parameters produce total projected exits, listed in Table B-4, compared to actuals for fiscal years 1981 to 1990.

Table B-4

Exits

Fiscal Year	Exit to MSR	Total Exits
1981	7,047	8,372
1982	7,566	9,169
1983	11,191	11,713
1984	7,230	7,270
1985	8,030	8,828
1986	7,935	8,584
1987	8,641	9,399
1988	8,855	9,732
1989	9,041	9,925
1990	8,893	9,877

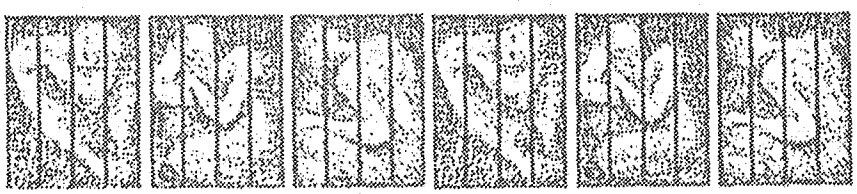
Table B-3
Sentence Distribution Comparison
FY84 to FY85

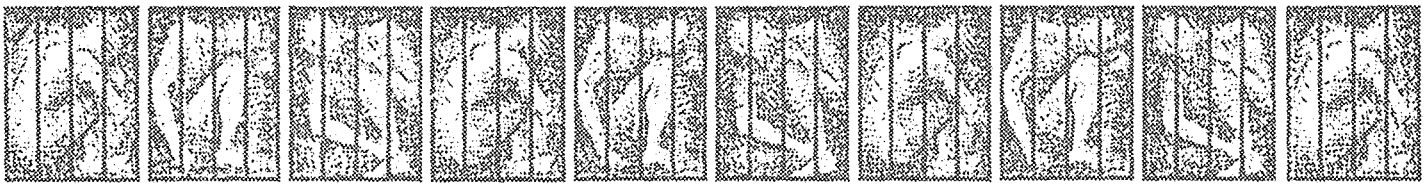
	Court Admissions				Violators with New Sentences			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	FY84	FY85	FY84	FY85	FY84	FY85	FY84	FY85
Class X								
36 mo.-72 mo.	33.9%	37.6%	54.1%	73.5%	16.4%	18.6%	25%	33.3
73 mo.-84 mo.	10.5%	9.8%	10.8%	8.8%	7.0%	6.1%	25%	0
85 mo.-96 mo.	12.1%	13.9%	10.8%	14.7%	13.9%	17.1%		
97 mo.-120 mo.	14.0%	14.5%	8.1%	0	20.5%	18.0%	25%	66.70
121+	29.5%	24.2%	16.2%	2.9%	42.2%	40.2%	25%	0
Class 1								
12 mo.-48 mo.	49.3%	56.2%	41.4%	48.7%	21.6%	27.4%	100%	
49 mo.-60 mo.	20.1%	11.2%	13.8%	23.1%	18.1%	20.5%		
61 mo.-72 mo.	10.6%	12.3%	17.2%	7.7%	21.1%	17.4%		
73+	20.0%	20.3%	27.6%	20.5%	38.2%	34.7%		100%
Class 2								
12 mo.-36 mo.	55.4%	56.3%	54.9%	54.9%	29.1%	31.3%	33.3%	50%
37 mo.-48 mo.	26.2%	24.7%	29.4%	19.6%	23.2%	24.3%	50.0%	0
49+	18.4%	19.0%	15.7%	25.5%	47.7%	44.4%	16.7%	50%
Class 3								
12 mo.	2.9%	3.8%	8.3%	2.7%	2.5%	3.4%	10.0%	15%
13 mo.-24 mo.	51.1%	48.4%	53.1%	50.3%	34.1%	38.2%	23.3%	25%
25 mo.-36 mo.	27.4%	27.0%	27.6%	27.5%	34.4%	29.6%	36.7%	35%
37 mo.-48 mo.	9.9%	12.2%	4.8%	12.8%	18.9%	19.9%	20.0%	20%
49+	8.7%	8.6%	6.2%	6.7%	10.1%	8.9%	10.0%	5%
Class 4								
12 mo.	34.6%	28.1%	41.6%	25.4%	14.8%	17.3%	6.3%	19.2%
13 mo.-18 mo.	13.5%	9.9%	11.2%	10.7%	10.8%	7.9%	12.5%	11.6%
19 mo.-24 mo.	39.8%	33.3%	30.3%	48.3%	26.1%	30.2%	25.0%	11.5%
25 mo.-36 mo.	19.7%	22.9%	13.5%	13.1%	14.2%	14.4%	6.3%	7.7%
37+	3.7%	5.8%	3.4%	2.5%				

Time left on supervision for the current population was adjusted to allow for early discharge. In fiscal year 1985, 34% of the discharges received an early discharge for an average time reduction of five months. Class 2 releasees received a three-month reduction, Class 3 - one month, Class X - five months, and murders - two months. Any releasee with a supervision term greater than five years was exited at five years.

Supervision exit probabilities, along with a violation rate of .317, are the major parameters which determine the community supervision population projection. The data below are a comparison of the actual end-of-year supervision population from fiscal years 1982 to 1985 with fiscal years 1986 to 1990 projections.

Fiscal Year	Population
1982	8,817
1983	10,038
1984	8,557
1985	9,357
1986	9,727
1987	10,233
1988	10,648
1989	10,967
1990	11,097





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