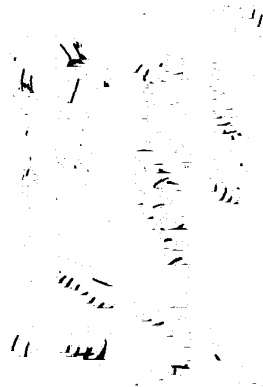
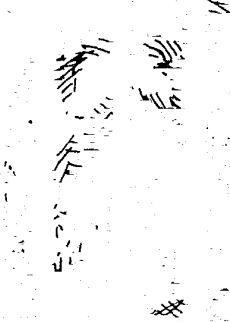


117234



117234

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

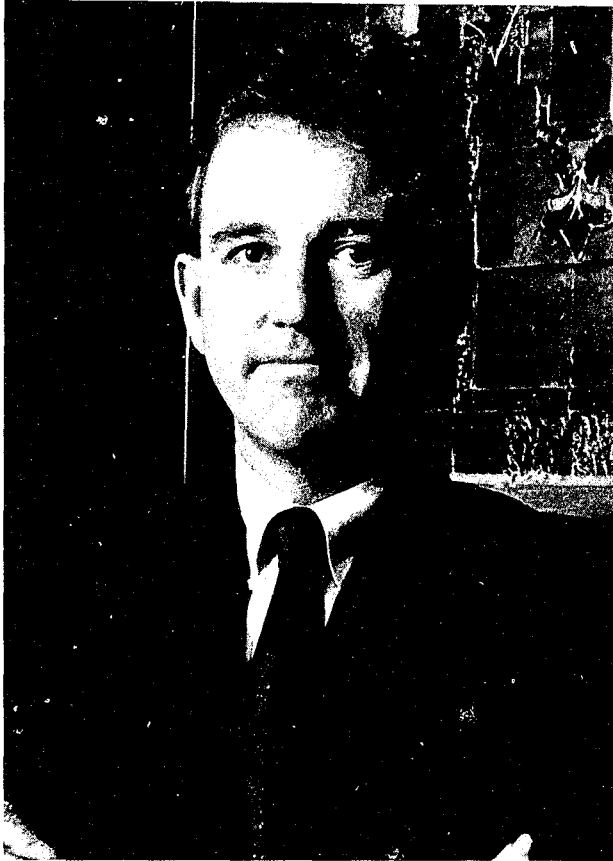
This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been

granted by
Illinois Department of
Corrections

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.



Members of the General Assembly:

When the department published the 1986 "Adult Correctional Center Capacity Survey," support for the need to construct additional prisons soon followed. Three were proposed, but only two were built.

In the three years since the first survey data was released, prison population has increased nearly exactly as predicted. The need for additional bedspace in the prison system is greater now.

The Department of Corrections incarcerated more than 21,000 adult inmates at the end of 1988. This represents an increase of about 2,500 inmates since the 1986 survey was published. Further, the type of inmate being received is increasingly violent and difficult to manage.

Crowding in the old, antiquated maximum security prisons -- and even in some new medium and minimum security facilities -- is worse now than it was three years ago.

New and stricter laws that "get tough on crime" have a significant price. Each additional inmate they send to prison costs the state more than \$16,000 in operating expenses each year. Building prisons to house these inmates reaches approximately \$50 million for each 750 bed facility.

In my letter of introduction to the 1986 survey, I stressed my commitment to move the department into a program of single-celling inmates. The added safety and security this action would bring to the Illinois prison system continues to be a focus of our efforts.

I remain absolutely committed to the single-celling policy. With overcrowding worsening, the importance of single-celling has become even more critical to the Department of Corrections.

The job of managing and controlling an increasingly violent inmate population is getting tougher. Three employees have been murdered since the last survey was published. Henry Washington, Robert Taylor and Suon Troeung were dedicated, hard working employees taken from their families and co-workers by the violence that is an inescapable facet of prison life.

Dozens of other staff have been the victims of brutal inmate attacks. Unfortunately, I must report that the prison system is losing ground in its fight against the overcrowding crisis. With the understanding and support of political leadership in Illinois during the next year, the prospects can be brighter.

One issue is clear. The time to decide is nearly past. Any decision made by default may ultimately cost more than we are willing to pay.

New and stricter laws that "get tough on crime" have a significant price. Each additional inmate they send to prison costs the state more than \$16,000 in operating expenses each year. Building prisons to house these inmates reaches approximately \$50 million for each 750 bed facility.

Sincerely,

Michael P. Lane

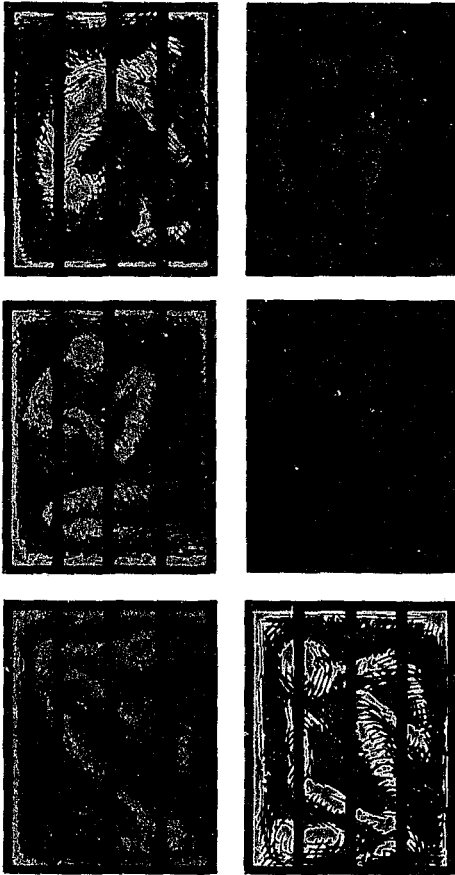
Michael P. Lane
Director
Illinois Department of Corrections

NCJRS

MAY 15 1989

RECEIVED

Executive summary



Three years ago, amid growing debate over the future needs of the state prison system, the Illinois Department of Corrections issued a report on how many inmates could be housed safely in existing prisons.

The 1986 "Adult Correctional Center Capacity Survey" presented a detailed analysis of the capacity of the Illinois prison system. The report explained the need for a realistic plan increasing the number of beds in the prison system to accommodate inmate population growth, and reduce population levels at maximum security facilities.

This update to the 1986 survey assesses the developments of the last three years, summarizes the current issues of capacity and population growth, and provides another look to the future.

Despite support of the concepts expressed at the release of the 1986 survey, ground has been lost in the last three years.

At the time the 1986 survey was published, the prison population exceeded ideal or design capacity by 3,089 inmates. By the time the new prisons under construction at Mt. Sterling and Canton are fully operational, projections indicate population will exceed ideal capacity by 3,976 inmates.

The accuracy of the FY85 population projections published by the department reinforce the credibility of this document. Based on FY85 data in the first survey, the department projected an inmate population for October, 1988, of 20,878. The actual October, 1988, population was 20,998 -- an increase of 2,646 inmates over a three year period -- predicted to within less than six-tenths of one percent of total population.

The number of beds the department claimed Illinois needed to meet the increasing inmate population in 1986 was accurate three years later. The budget proposals and capacity plan developed to meet that increasing need also were accurate.

The state's prison population now consists of more violent and difficult to manage inmates than three years ago. As the proportion of violent offenders increases, so does the need to limit capacity to smaller, more manageable levels.

This change in the population composition is readily reflected in inmate behavior. Between 1985 and 1988, the average daily population increased by 19.3%. For this same time period, assaults on staff nearly doubled, going up 91.8%.

The long-term impact of Illinois' determinate sentencing system was noted in the 1986 survey and will continue to be the major factor influencing the size and composition of the prison population. Since 1978, the prison population has increased by 9,610 inmates. During this same time, the number of murderers, Class X and Class 1 felons in the prison population increased by 9,360.

These increases were mostly the result of mandatory prison sentences for Class X and some Class 1 felonies, and laws allowing longer sentences for many crimes. The combined effect is the stockpiling of an ever increasing number of serious offenders in the correctional system.

As admissions and lengths of stay in prison grow, the recidivism rate remains sufficiently high to return large numbers of individuals back to prison shortly after their release. In recent years, nearly one-third of inmates released to parole either violated the terms of their parole or committed new offenses and were sent back to prison.

The layoff of parole agents in FY88 temporarily lowered the recidivism rate for the year and had a significant impact on slowing the growth of the prison population. However, the return of the parole agents in FY89 is expected to restore recidivism rates to historic levels and increase the upward pressure on the prison population.

In the last 10 years, Illinois has invested more than \$500 million to expand prison capacity, and keep pace with increases in the population. Today, a commitment to another long-term building program of at least that magnitude is necessary to address the issues outlined in this report.

Policy makers may wish to examine other options which would control the size of the prison population such as changing sentencing or early release policies.

Other states are facing the same issues. California, Texas and Michigan have embarked on billion dollar prison-building programs to combat crowding and increasing prison population levels.

This report provides an update on the status of conditions in the state's correctional facilities. It is hoped that this objective look at the prison system will result in the creative and bold actions needed to confront the problem of prison crowding in Illinois.

Table of Contents

Chapter 1

Three years ago
page 4

- 1986 Survey reviewed
 - Statements of support
-

Chapter 2

Definitions and
measures of
capacity
page 6

- Capacity definitions
 - Physical size/layout
 - Population mix and inmate behavior
 - Population density and double-celling
 - Program services
 - Housing unit uses
 - Support facilities
 - Ideal capacity
-

Chapter 3

Population and
capacity changes
page 14

- Population and capacity
 - Forced release
-

Chapter 4

Continued population
growth
page 18

- A view of the future
 - Capacity plans
 - Population characteristics
 - Racial composition
-

Chapter 5

Conclusions
page 24

- Key concerns
 - Alternatives
-

Appendix A

page 26

- Adult population projection model

Appendix B

page 29

- Adult capacity charts index
-

Chapter 1 - Three years ago



- 1986 Survey reviewed
- Statements of support



Overcrowding and congestion diminishes control over inmates packed into a guard post at the Menard Correctional Center. The outdated design of old maximum security prisons also contributes to the problem.

Three years ago, amid growing debate over the future needs of the state prison system, the Illinois Department of Corrections issued a definitive report on how many inmates could be housed safely in existing state facilities.

The 1986 "Adult Correctional Center Capacity Survey" presented a detailed analysis of the capacity of the Illinois prison system. The report explained the need to develop a realistic plan to increase the number of beds in the prison system to accommodate continued inmate population growth and to reduce population levels at maximum security facilities. Response to the report was immediate and supportive:

"... the only reasonable, logical way to decrease the number of violent incidents is to reduce the population at our oldest prisons." Governor James R. Thompson, "Corrections Digest," May, 1986.

"Democrats said they may propose \$100 million in new money for prison construction." "Chicago Tribune," April 3, 1986.

"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. The alternative is the loss of our control at these facilities and, possibly, the loss of lives." Michael P. Lane, Director, Illinois Department of Corrections, "Perspectives," March, 1986.

"I am in 100 percent support of reducing populations in this state's maximum security prisons . . ." Michael Mahoney, Executive Director, John Howard Association, "Corrections Digest," May 7, 1986.

"Illinois Governor James R. Thompson recently announced plans to construct three new prisons to help make the state's oldest penal institutions safer -- with construction of one new prison to begin each year for the next three years." "Corrections Digest," May 7, 1986.

To address the issues identified in the 1986 Capacity Survey, the state authorized the construction of two new prisons in Mt. Sterling and Canton. Despite this positive response, many of the same problems and demands identified in the 1986 Capacity Survey continue to face the Illinois prison system three years later.

Accordingly, the issues identified in 1986 require another look.

This report updates the 1986 "Adult Correctional Center Capacity Survey." It summarizes the issues of capacity and population growth, assesses the developments of the last three years, and provides a look to the future of the state's prison system. As with the 1986 Capacity Survey, the purpose of this report is to realistically assess how many inmates can be safely accommodated in current state facilities and to illustrate the need to address the increasing crowding of the correctional facilities.

This report provides detailed information on every facility and work camp in the Illinois adult prison system. Data -- including the age of the facilities; their design characteristics; rated and ideal capacities; 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 uses of housing space under the current rated capacity, and ideal capacity -- is provided. This comprehensive assessment maintains that current rated capacity is more than 3,600 beds above the ideal capacity.

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

This was the conclusion of the 1986 Capacity Survey. It remains particularly valid today.

At the time the 1986 Capacity Survey was published, the prison population exceeded ideal or design capacity by 3,089 inmates. By the time the new prisons under construction at Mt. Sterling and Canton are fully operational, the department's projections indicate that population will exceed ideal capacity by 3,976 inmates.

Despite the support for the concepts expressed at the release of the 1986 Capacity Survey, ground has actually been lost in the last three years. Continued failure to make meaningful improvements in the system's capacity to safely house an increasingly violent inmate population will put Illinois' prison system at high risk in the years to come.

Chapter 2 - Definitions and measures of capacity



- Capacity definitions
- Physical size/layout
- Population mix and inmate behavior
- Population density and double-celling
- Program services
- Housing unit uses
- Support facilities
- Ideal capacity

New inmates go through reception and classification at the Joliet prison. Capacity definitions take into account the profile of the 1980's inmate. In 1977, only 44% of the inmate population were in prison for the most serious crimes. In 1988, 69% were in those classes.

The recent history of Illinois' prison system has been characterized by a growing prison population and lagging attempts to provide the capacity to house these people.

Historically, this increase in prison capacity has been accomplished in two ways: 1) by construction of new cell space; and, 2) by administratively redefining the number of inmates that may be housed in a given facility. The latter practice over a period of years has caused significant confusion over what constitutes the prison system's "real" capacity.

Capacity definitions

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

Within this general concept there are a number of different types of capacity definitions, including design capacity, operational capacity, emergency capacity, and measured capacity, among others. Unfortunately, these multiple definitions of capacity have exacerbated already existing confusion over how many inmates can be safely accommodated in a specific facility.

The "Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology" (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1981) 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.*

The department has traditionally reported capacity in terms of rated capacity. Rated capacity refers to an administrative determination of the maximum number of inmates that can be housed and provided basic services.

This past practice -- of determining rated capacity without standards -- resulted in administratively increasing and decreasing capacity at some institutions. It was as if the prison walls were elastic and could be expanded or contracted at the discretion of an administrator.

While capacity is fairly well defined for most newer facilities, the issue of rated capacity is more complicated for the eight prisons built prior to 1974 (Dwight, Joliet, Menard, Menard Psychiatric, Pontiac, Stateville, Vandalia, and Vienna).

It is for these prisons that design capacity is not clear, and rated capacity has fluctuated over time. A review of professional standards and court rulings related to capacity determinations found that an accepted definition and determination of capacity did not exist.

These definitions by and large have proved inadequate as a guide to policymakers attempting to assess prison conditions. Capacity is not merely a determination of the number of beds, cells or housing units that have been constructed to incarcerate inmates. Nor is it an administrative decision based upon how many inmates the prison must hold.

The primary accomplishment of the 1986 Capacity Survey was to establish an ideal capacity for each state facility objectively based upon the following factors:

- Physical size and layout of the facility,
- Age and utilization of the physical plant,
- Security designation and composition of inmate population, and,
- Support facilities and programs available to inmates and staff.

These factors are described more fully in the following sections.

Physical size/layout

Recent designs of correctional facilities recommend a population range from 500-750 inmates. Once a facility's population exceeds 750 inmates, operational problems increase geometrically.

Since 1977, the department has followed a policy of building facilities to house 750 or fewer inmates. However, growing population pressures forced the department to arbitrarily increase rated capacity levels at the John A. Graham Correctional Center in Hillsboro and the Centralia Correctional Center in 1983, and to build additional housing units during the construction of the Shawnee and Danville Correctional Centers, and at the Henry C. Hill Correctional Center in Galesburg.

Researchers (McCain, Cox and Paulus, "The Effect of Prison Crowding on Inmate Behavior," National Institute of Justice, 1980) studying the Texas, Illinois, Oklahoma and federal prison systems reported clear evidence that prisons exceeding 500-750 inmates had proportionately higher death rates, suicides and psychiatric commitments.

The recent data for Illinois support these earlier findings. Since 1985, four male prisons experienced significant population increases without an increase in design capacity. They were Centralia, Graham, Sheridan, and Vandalia.

Sheridan, from FY85 to FY88 specifically, had a population increase of 168. At this prison there were 2,179 more adjustment reports written and three more inmate deaths than in 1985. Sheridan was the only medium security prison in 1988 at which an inmate committed suicide.

At Vandalia, the only minimum security institution on this list, population increased by 116 with a 50 bed decrease in rated capacity. The prison reported 516 more adjustment reports written in 1988 than in 1985. It was the only minimum security facility to report an increase; all other similar prisons reported a decrease in major disciplinary infractions.

Taken in aggregate, these four prisons accounted for only 18% of the population increase in medium and minimum security facilities between FY85 and FY88. The remainder of the increase was accommodated by opening new prisons. Yet these four facilities, which were crowded through double and multi-celling, accounted for 48% of the increase in attempted suicides, 23% of the increase in adjustment reports, and 31% of the increase in inmate deaths for all medium and minimum security prisons.

All such increases in negative reports are greater than what could be associated solely by increased population. It was not just the number of inmates but how these inmates were housed and the density of the population that also contributed to the increase in negative incidents.

The same researchers found that prisons with large populations yielded elevated rates of death, suicide, and psychiatric commitment compared to smaller facilities.

TABLE 2-1
Percentage of Total Suicides, Attempted Suicides and
Transfers to Menard Psych Accounted for by Large Prisons in FY88

Institution	ADP #	Percent Inst. Pop. %	Suicides		Attemp. Suicides		Transfers To Menard Psych.	
			#	%	#	%	#	%
Joliet	1,309	7	1	33	57	9	168	39
Menard	2,409	12	1	33	180	30	45	10
Pontiac	1,621	8	0	0	24	4	9	2
Stateville	1,928	10	0	0	23	4	59	14
Sub-Total	7,267	37	2	66	284	47	281	65
System Total	19,384		3		606		433	

The prisons with the largest populations are Joliet, Menard, Pontiac, and Stateville. Each has populations of more than 1,000 inmates. Table 2-1 provides data that compares average daily population, the number of suicides, attempted suicides, and transfers to Menard Psychiatric Center.

Collectively, these four prisons account for 37% of the population, yet they account for 66% of the suicides, 47% of the attempted suicides, and 65% of the transfers to Menard Psychiatric Center. The high percentage of mental health transfers could be associated with excessive crowding, the sheer number of inmates, the density of population, and stress associated with living in an old, outmoded maximum security prison.

Joliet, Menard, Pontiac and Stateville far exceed optimal population and capacity limits. 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 current levels.

The physical design or layout of a facility also has a significant impact on the number of inmates who can safely be housed in that facility. Dilulio, in "Governing Prisons: A Comparative Study of Correctional Management," 1988, states that architecture may matter enormously in controlling opportunities for prison violence. Out-of-the-way and hard to monitor places furnish ideal physical traps for stabbings, beatings and other violence.

"Physical structure of the prison may be a great ally or a great adversary in any attempt to establish and maintain orderly institutions." (Dilulio, 1988) A walk through Pontiac, Joliet, Stateville, or Menard easily illustrates the number of such places for attacks in these facilities.

Population mix and inmate behavior

Capacity definitions must reflect the changing characteristics of the prison population of the 1980's. In 1977, 44% of Illinois' prison population consisted of felons convicted of Murder, Class X or Class 1 crimes. By 1988, 69% of the prison population had been convicted of these most serious crimes.

The state's prison population today consists of more violent and difficult to manage inmates than ever before. As the proportion of violent offenders increases, so does the imperative to limit capacity to smaller, more manageable levels.

To place 2,620 inmates at Menard, 2,000 at Pontiac, 2,000 at Stateville, and 1,340 at Joliet ignores the changes in the kind of inmates housed there since rated capacity decisions were made in the mid-1970's.

This change in the population composition is readily reflected in inmate behavior. Between 1985 and 1988, the average daily population increased by 19.3%. For this same period, the percentage increase in staff assaults was 91.8%. The odds of a DOC employee being assaulted doubled during this time. Revocation of time, the most serious sanction for rule violations, increased by 41.1%. These increases far outstripped the growth in the prison population.

Population density and double-celling

Double-celling and increased population density adds another factor to the problem of violence in prison. A specific example is double-celling of the Graham and Centralia Correctional Centers. Graham and Centralia were partially double-celled during the 1983 population crisis. This double-celling provided needed beds in a short period of time. The prisons still operate at this higher level.

While the average daily population for Graham and Centralia increased by 33%, total disciplinary reports increased by 63%. In addition, revocation of good time increased by 1,552% and inmate assaults on staff increased by 120%.

The facilities with the highest population density and the largest proportion of double-celling are the four maximum security prisons.

While there have been reductions system-wide, nearly one-third of the inmates will still be double-celled in FY 89. Over 50% of the inmates in maximum security facilities will be double-celled.

These prisons also are the most violent and difficult to manage. Reducing population levels in the maximum security facilities to eliminate double-celling would be a giant step toward making these facilities safer and more manageable. Capacity definitions should recognize this objective.

Program services

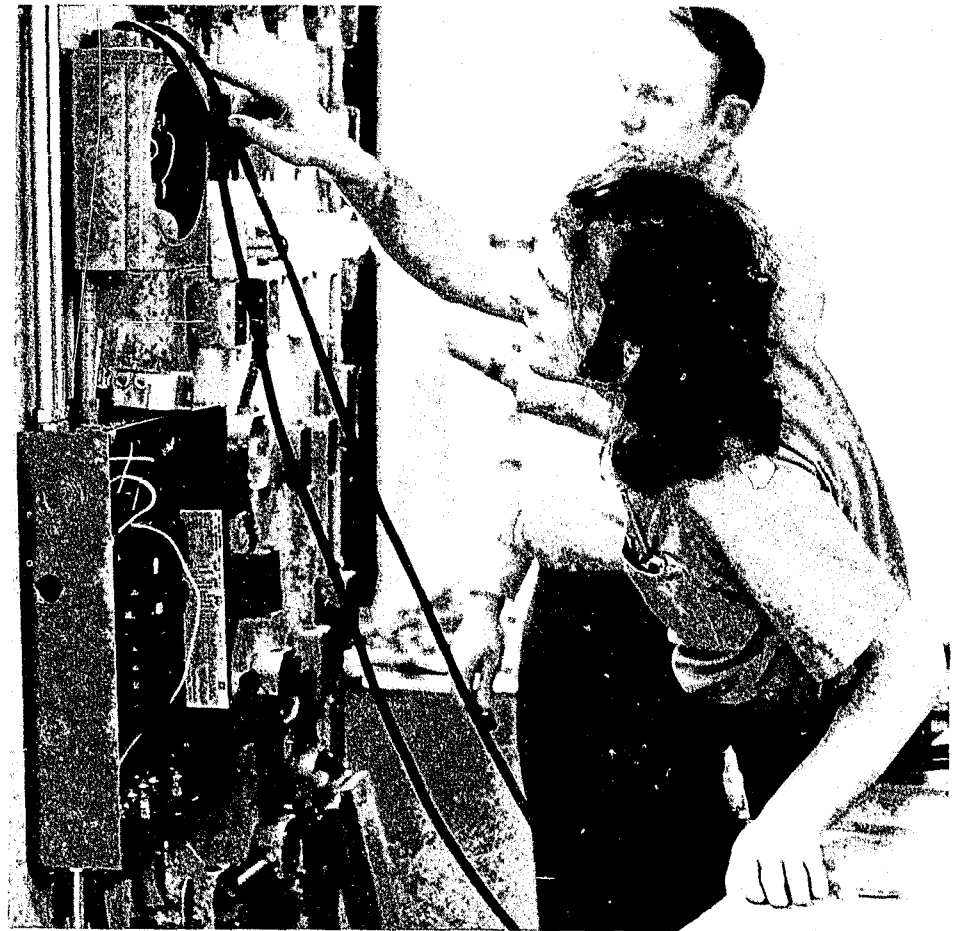
Program services include basic medical/psychiatric care; a nutritious diet; access to physical recreation, the law library, academic and vocational educational programs, work opportunities and reinforcement of family ties through adequate space for visiting.

The availability of program services not only provides inmates with the opportunity for self-improvement, but it also is the cornerstone of security.

As stated by Daniel Glaser in "Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System," page 142, 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." ("The Effect of Prison Crowding on Inmate Behavior," National Institute of Justice, 1980.)

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.

In FY88 more than 1,000 inmates in maximum security prisons did not have a work or program assignment. This idle time is a major concern. Antisocial options - including drug use, gambling, strong-arming other inmates, and gang formation -- become competitive program substitutes.



Initially, the discord is directed from one inmate toward another involving simple fights and graduating to more aggressive acts toward staff. Correspondingly, the success of programming, school, work, and treatment are diminished by crowding and violence.

An individual, whether in free society or in prison, will curtail extra activities if personal safety is unsure. Many city residents spend time locked in their homes out of fear. The same phenomena occurs in prison. "The nucleus of internal order must be present before counseling, educational and vocational programs can be developed." (Dilulio, 1988).

Capacity considerations must assess the number of available assignments to keep the inmate population engaged in constructive activities and for those activities to be effective.

Housing unit uses

Simply counting the number of cells available to house inmates gives a distorted view of capacity because it does not take into account the allocated uses of the housing units.

Those uses grouped into categories include:

- **General population:** General housing for inmates,

- **Protective custody:** Voluntary housing for inmates seeking protection from other inmates,
- **Disciplinary segregation:** Restrictive housing for inmates who violate major rules,
- **Reception centers:** Separate housing of inmates undergoing the initial classification process,
- **Orientation:** Subsequent separate housing of inmates undergoing classification and cell assignment at their "parent" facility,
- **Hospital:** Temporary or permanent housing for inmates requiring medical treatment,
- **Special evaluation:** Short-term housing of inmates under investigation status, and,
- **Condemned unit:** Specific housing for inmates under sentence of death.

Utilization of housing is a 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 disciplinary 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, special evaluation, condemned units, and protective custody.

Only the space that is available to house inmates on a daily basis should be included in a definition of capacity. Cells for medical treatment or disciplinary segregation, for example, must be reserved and be continually available. This reduces effective capacity, but does so in light of the operating needs of the facility.

Support facilities

Support facilities are those items basic to the operation of the facility, such as providing water, heat, electricity, sewage treatment, and maintenance. Without them, the facility could not operate. These are concerns surrounding the age and operating conditions of support facilities for meeting the needs of existing population levels.

The oldest prisons are: Joliet, 128 years; Pontiac, 116; and Menard, 110. Clearly, with 30% of capacity in facilities dating prior to 1900 and 55% of capacity in facilities 50 years or older, a major problem is one of old, antiquated facilities.

Over time, it becomes an issue of committing funds to keep old, crowded facilities operational, while it may be cheaper and more cost effective to simply build new prisons.

Given the age and condition of the infrastructure in these facilities, continual maintenance and repair is necessary to assure continued operations.

In other facilities, the existing infrastructure can simply not support more inmates. Support facilities can, in effect, define the upper limits of how many inmates a prison can house. A specific example is Dwight where the current sewer and water system will not support more inmates.

Ideal capacity

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

TABLE 2-2
Adult Rated Capacity and Total Number of Cells June 30, 1988

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Rated Capacity</u>	<u>*Total Number of Cells</u>	<u>Protective Custody</u>	<u>Segregation</u>	<u>Orientation Program</u>	<u>Special Evaluation</u>	<u>Hospital</u>	<u>Death Row</u>	<u>Crisis Care</u>	<u>R & C</u>	<u>Available for Gen. Pop.</u>	<u>Population 6/30/88</u>
Centralia	950	786	0	(30)	(25)	0	(6)	0	0	0	725	1,010
Danville	896	926	0	(30)	(56)	0	0	0	0	0	840	944
Dixon	567	583	0	(50)	0	0	0	0	0	0	533	589
Dixon STC	311	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4)	0	311	306
Dixon Total	878	898	0	(50)	0	0	0	0	(4)	0	844	895
Dwight	496	418	(12)	(28)	0	0	(6)	0	0	(32)	340	682
East Moline	688	472	0	(32)	0	0	(6)	0	0	0	434	744
Graham	950	786	0	(30)	(25)	0	(6)	0	0	(50)	675	1,033
Hill	896	926	0	(30)	(56)	0	0	0	0	0	840	918
Jacksonville	500	56	0	(6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	498
Joliet	1,340	733	(48)	(48)	0	0	(10)	0	0	(394)	233	1,373
Lincoln	500	56	0	(6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	500
Spgfld Work Camp	58	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	58
Lincoln Total	558	58	0	(6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	558
Logan	850	464	0	(17)	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	839
Hanna City Work Camp	200	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	199
Logan Total	1,050	488	0	(17)	0	0	0	0	0	0	471	1,038
Menard	2,252	1,330	(190)	(207)	(17)	0	(11)	0	0	(16)	889	2,066
Special Unit	300	270	0	0	0	0	0	(59)	0	0	211	255
Farm	68	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	60
Menard Total	2,620	1,610	(190)	(207)	(17)	0	(11)	(59)	0	(16)	1,110	2,381
Menard Psych	315	440	(55)	(53)	(53)	0	(5)	0	0	0	274	377
Pontiac	1,700	1,234	(133)	(250)	(38)	0	(10)	(93)	0	0	710	1,368
Med Security Unit	300	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	308
Pontiac Total	2,000	1,514	(133)	(250)	(38)	0	(10)	(93)	0	0	990	1,676
Shawnee	896	926	0	(30)	(56)	0	0	0	0	0	840	908
Dixon Springs Work Camp	150	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	150
Shawnee Total	1,046	937	0	(30)	(56)	0	0	0	0	0	851	1,058
Sheridan	750	692	0	(64)	(28)	0	(6)	0	0	0	594	919
Stateville	1,800	1,524	(300)	(250)	(25)	(31)	(8)	0	0	0	910	1,822
MSU	200	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	189
Stateville Total	2,000	1,587	(300)	(250)	(25)	(31)	(8)	0	0	0	973	2,011
Vandalia	700	237	0	(30)	(4)	0	(1)	0	0	0	202	865
Vienna	685	639	0	(9)	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	629	882
Institutions Total	19,318	14,203	(738)	(1,200)	(383)	(31)	(76)	(152)	(4)	(492)	11,127	19,862
Comm Corr Centers	670	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	670	687
Contractual	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Grand Total	19,993	14,878	(738)	(1,200)	(383)	(31)	(76)	(152)	(4)	(492)	11,802	20,554

*Note: Number of cells includes single, double, multi-cell, and dorm units.

In order to determine the ideal capacity for each prison, the department undertook a thorough survey of all existing facilities, taking into account all the factors described above. Table 2-2 shows the results of this survey.

The ideal capacity of each facility includes all permanent inmate housing with the exception of special uses (storage/office, showers, hospital, special evaluation, and disciplinary 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.

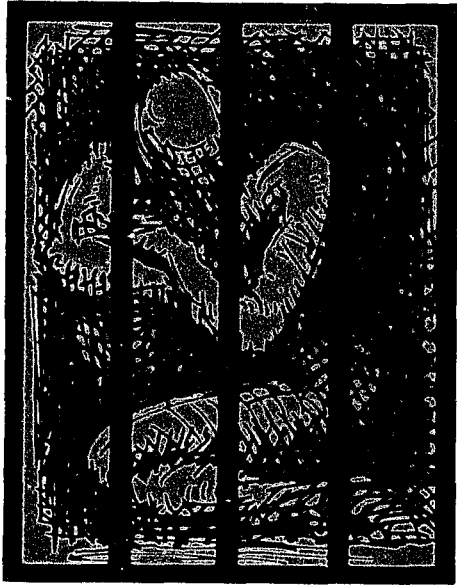
- **Multiple-occupancy housing** consists of dormitories, group cells, or rooms. The total capacity is based on 60 square feet per inmate in group cells or rooms; dormitories in excess of 50 inmates must have a minimum of 60 square feet per inmate.

As Table 2-3 shows, in order to achieve ideal conditions, rated capacity must be reduced for Menard from 2,620 to 1,460; for Stateville from 2,000 to 1,506; for Pontiac from 2,000 to 1,258; for Joliet from 1,340 to 761; for Graham and Centralia from 950 to 750; and for Logan from 1,050 to 1,024. At these ideal capacity levels, the above facilities can be safely and effectively managed.

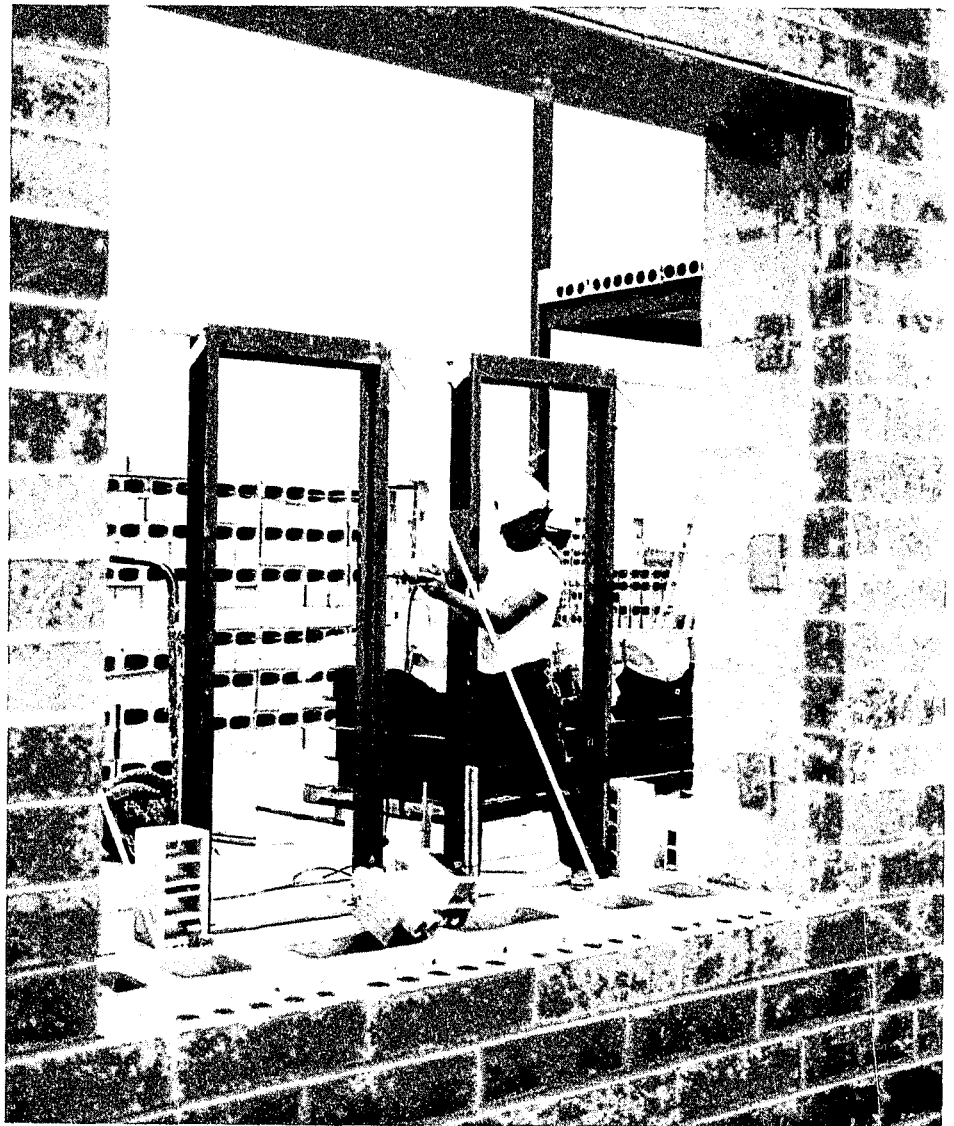
TABLE 2-3
FY88 Comparison of Actual Rated Capacity with Ideal Capacity

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Actual Rated Capacity FY 88</u>	<u>Ideal Capacity</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Maximum			
Joliet	1,340	761	(579)
Menard	2,620	1,460	(1,160)
Pontiac	2,000	1,258	(742)
Stateville	2,000	1,506	(494)
Total Maximum	<u>7,960</u>	<u>4,985</u>	<u>(2,975)</u>
Female			
Dwight	496	470	(26)
Psychiatric			
Menard Psych	315	315	0
Medium			
Centralia	950	750	(200)
Danville	896	896	0
Dixon	878	878	0
Graham	950	750	(200)
Hill	896	896	0
Logan	1,050	1,024	(26)
Shawnee	1,046	1,046	0
Sheridan	750	624	(126)
Total Medium	<u>7,416</u>	<u>6,864</u>	<u>(552)</u>
Minimum			
East Moline	688	688	0
Jacksonville	500	500	0
Lincoln	558	558	0
Vandalia	700	570	(130)
Vienna	685	685	0
Total Minimum	<u>3,131</u>	<u>3,001</u>	<u>(130)</u>
Total Institutions	<u>19,318</u>	<u>15,365</u>	<u>(3,683)</u>
Community Centers	<u>670</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>0</u>
Contractual	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
Adult Capacity	<u>19,993</u>	<u>16,310</u>	<u>(3,683)</u>

Chapter 3 - Population and capacity changes



- Population and capacity
- Forced release



A construction worker frames cell doors in a housing unit at the Canton facility. The increase of 2,905 in the inmate population since 1985 would fill four 728-bed prisons like Canton.

The driving force behind all the capacity decisions in the history of the Illinois prison system has been the attempt to keep pace with the growing prison population. From the opening of the Illinois State Penitentiary in Alton in 1833 to the imminent opening of new facilities in Mt. Sterling and Canton, the state has repeatedly played catch-up in attempting to match capacity with growing inmate populations.

The prison population has increased steadily from 1860 to 1939, reflective of a growing state population. In 1939 prison population peaked at 13,000 inmates. Populations declined during World War II.

From 1945 through 1961, the prison population grew steadily from 7,687 to almost 11,000 inmates. During this time, however, design capacity did not increase as the population grew. As an expedient measure, capacity was defined as the population at any point in time. As a result, capacity grew and contracted in relation to the population.

Figure 3-1 charts the growth of Illinois' prison population from 1965 to 1988.

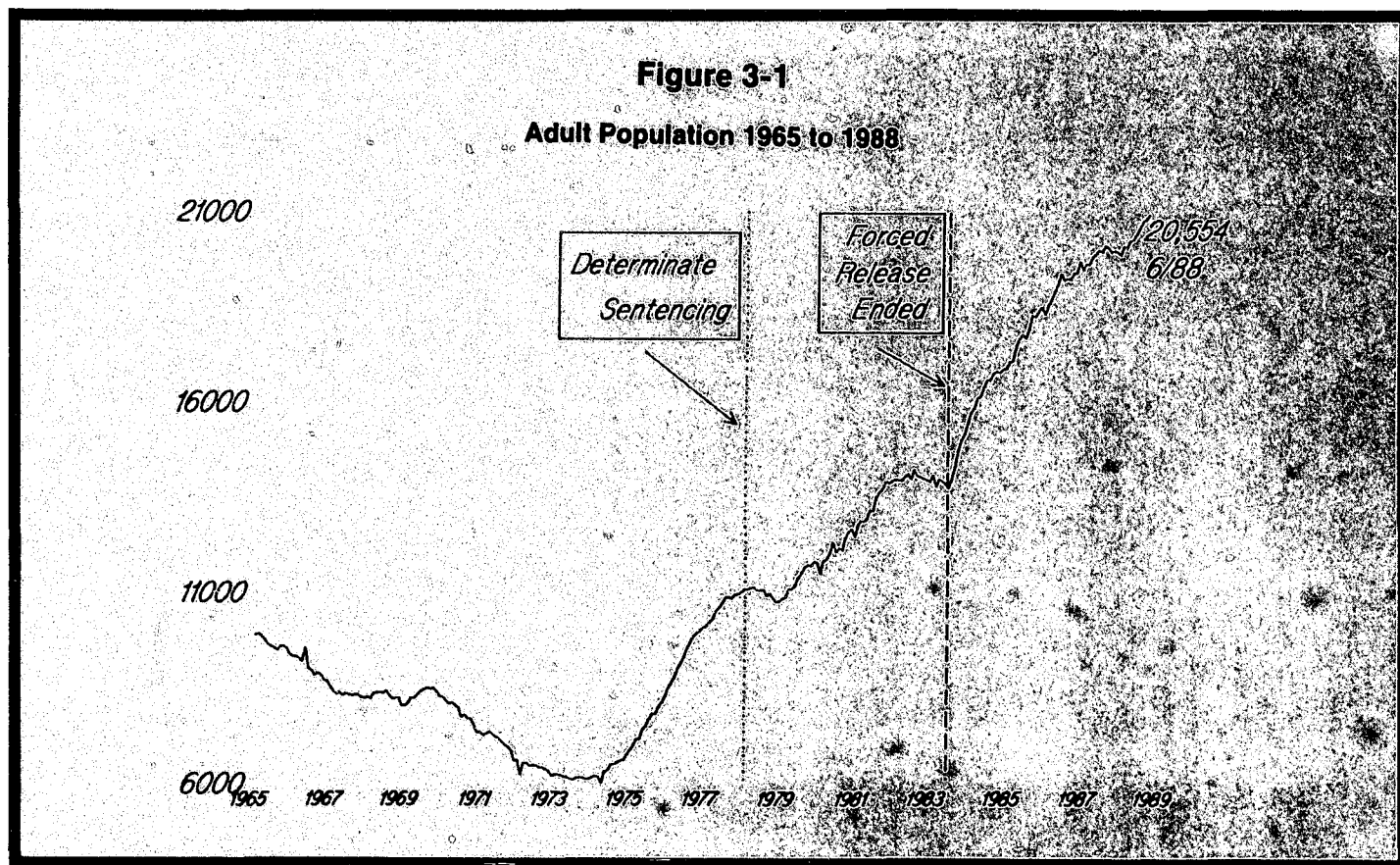
In the mid-1970's, following a period of decline, the prison population suddenly began to increase rapidly. Correspondingly, as had been the practice in the past, capacity was increased by 4,032 beds from FY74 to FY77. However, 89% of this increase merely reflected administrative decisions to double and triple-cell inmates within existing housing space.

In response to these developments, litigation concerning general confinement conditions at Stateville was brought before the court in *Burbank vs. Thompson*. The implication of the litigation was that administrators could not follow past practices to arbitrarily increase capacity by double or triple-celling available space without threat of court intervention.

With limits set by the courts to restrict further administrative increases in capacity due to continued growth in the prison population, the department in FY78 began to bring additional facilities on line. Two former mental health facilities, one in Chester and another in Lincoln, were converted to correctional facilities.

On July 22, 1978, tragedy struck when rioting inmates at the Pontiac prison killed three correctional officers. The riot, as never before, focused attention on the crowded conditions, inadequate equipment, programs and staff shortages. 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 the tragedy, efforts increased to add new facilities to accommodate the increasing population. Plans were initiated to build two 750-bed medium security facilities at Centralia and Hillsboro, and a mental health center in East Moline was designated for conversion to a prison.



As these facilities came on-line in the early 1980's, the department also successfully pursued opening new community correctional center and work camp beds. However, it soon became apparent that these measures would be insufficient to keep pace with the population growth. In FY80, the department adopted a "forced release" policy to control population growth.

Forced release

Under the forced release policy, inmates with good behavior records were awarded meritorious good time (MGT), making some immediately eligible for release. From FY80 to FY83, 10,019 inmates were released 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 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.

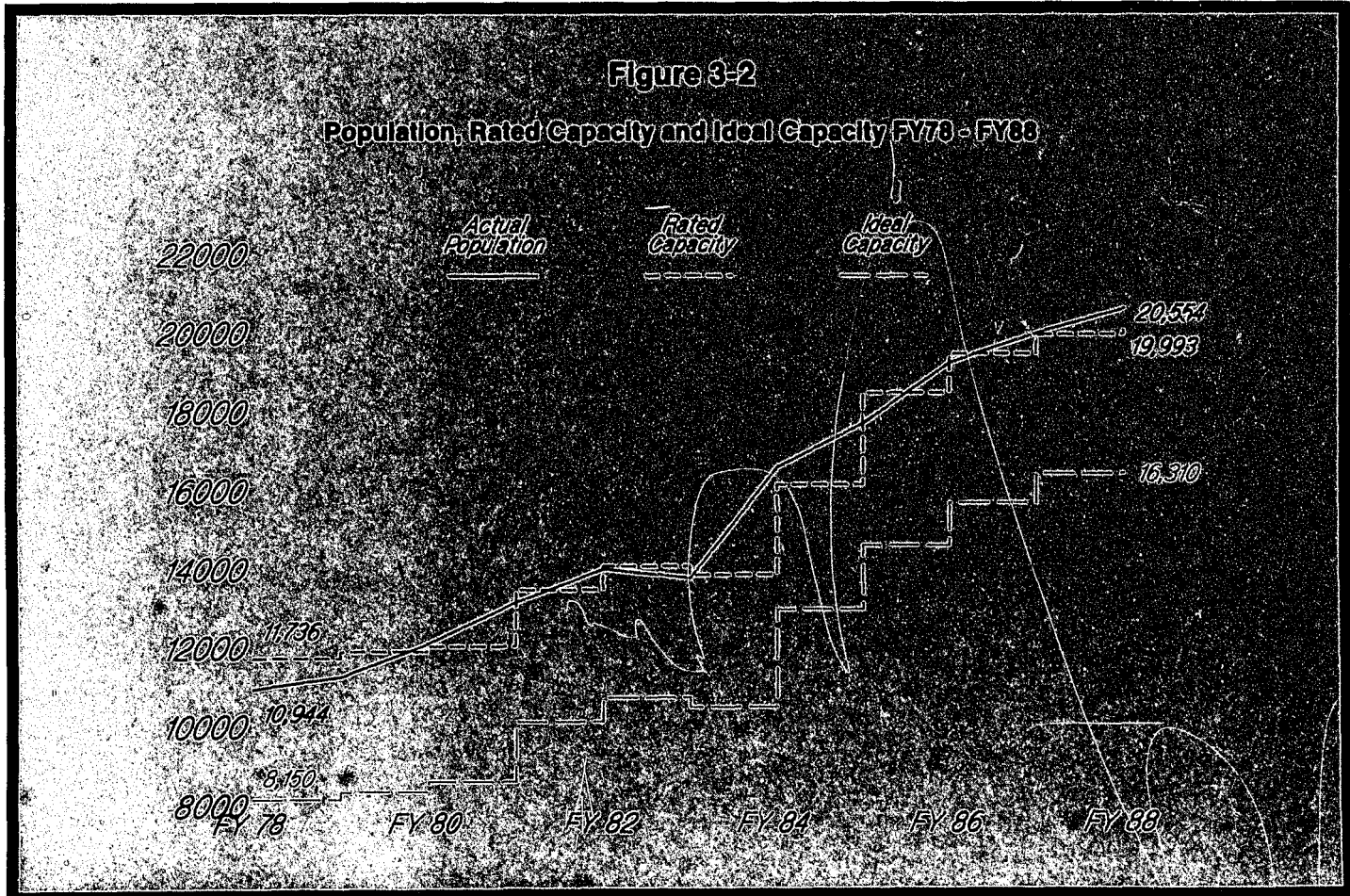
On July 12, 1983, opposition to the forced release practice resulted in an Illinois Supreme Court decision on meritorious good time which effectively stopped forced release. The court ruled an inmate could receive no more than 90 days of meritorious good time per period of incarceration.

The consequence of this ruling was an overnight population explosion. During FY84, the prison population grew by 2,814 -- an additional 234 inmates per month!

The prison system was once again in dire straits.

Since the forced release decision in FY83, nearly 6,200 new beds have been added to the prison system. However, even with this massive effort, prison population continues to significantly exceed rated capacity as shown in Figure 3-2.

In response, the department instituted double-celling at Graham and Centralia and immediately renewed pursuit of construction of new prisons. By the end of FY85 four new facilities (Jacksonville, Lincoln, Dixon and Shawnee, near Vienna) had opened. These were followed by Danville in FY86 and Hill (Galesburg) in FY87.



The female inmate population also has experienced a rapid increase during the past 12 years, growing from 130 in FY74 to 862 in FY88. The problems created by this increase are severe. The only prison for women, Dwight, can no longer be expanded to house more inmates. As a result, a female unit housing 72 women was opened at the Logan Correctional Center in FY87.

Shortly after the release of the 1986 Capacity Survey, Governor Thompson announced plans to pursue the construction of three new medium-security prisons to

address the growing prison population and to begin to make progress on achieving ideal capacity. Two of these facilities, Mt. Sterling and Canton, will be operational during FY90. The third has been indefinitely deferred. In the interim period, the imbalance between population and capacity has worsened. Since 1985, prison population has increased by 2,905, equivalent to filling four, 728 bed prisons, but only 1,575 beds, or the equivalent of two 728 bed prisons, were built. In practical terms, the state has double-celled all the added inmates since 1985.

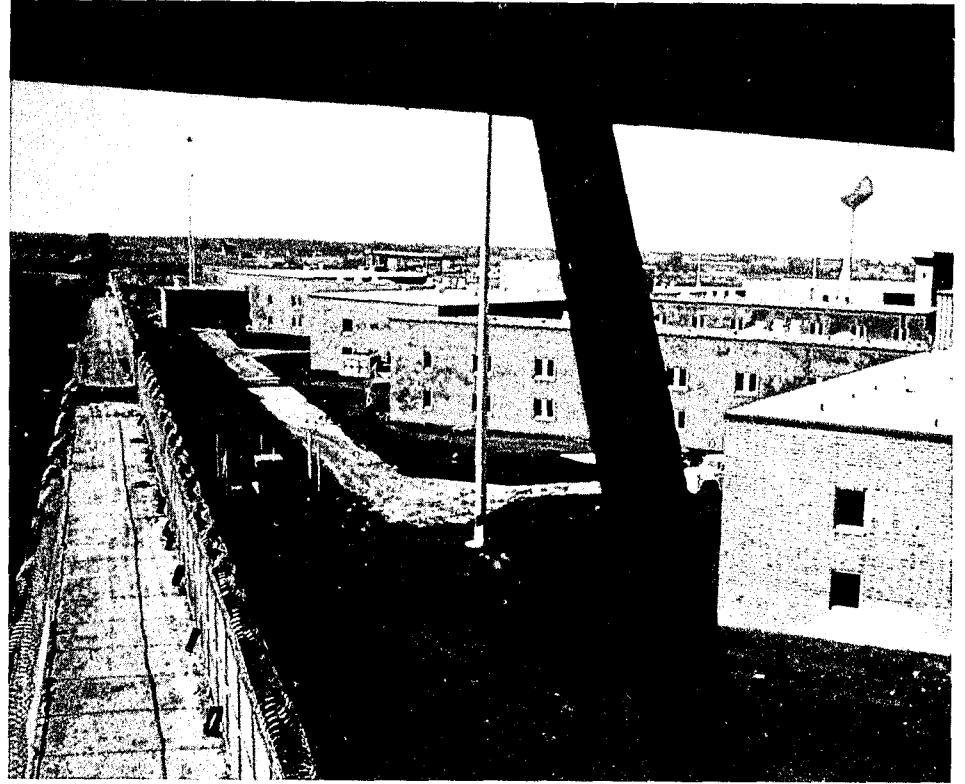
Table 3-1 gives the inmate population with ideal capacities by facility. As the table shows, crowding has become considerably worse at the medium and minimum security prisons since 1985.

The department's top priority has been to lower population levels at the maximum security prisons. Since FY77, population levels at maximum security prisons have been reduced by 785 inmates. This objective was accomplished by operating medium and minimum security facilities well above rated capacity.

TABLE 3-1
Comparison of Population and Ideal Capacity FY85 - FY88

	<u>Population</u>	<u>6/30/85 Ideal Cap.</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>6/30/88 Ideal Cap.</u>	<u>Difference</u>
JOLIET	1,249	761	488	1,373	761	612
MENARD	2,498	1,515	983	2,381	1,460	921
PONTIAC	1,774	1,299	475	1,676	1,258	418
STATEVILLE	2,029	1,506	523	2,011	1,506	505
MAXIMUM	7,550	5,081	2,469	7,441	4,985	2,456
DWIGHT (FEMALE)	503	470	33	682	470	212
MENARD PSYCH. (PSYCHIATRIC)	414	315	99	377	315	62
CENTRALIA	898	750	148	1,010	750	260
DANVILLE			0	944	896	48
DIXON	579	582	(3)	895	878	17
GRAHAM	896	750	146	1,033	750	283
HILL			0	918	896	22
LOGAN	1,006	1,011	(5)	1,038	1,024	14
SHAWNEE	920	986	(66)	1,058	1,046	12
SHERIDAN	751	624	127	919	624	295
MEDIUM	5,050	4,703	347	7,815	6,864	951
EAST MOLINE	690	688	2	744	688	56
JACKSONVILLE	500	500	0	498	500	(2)
LINCOLN	558	558	0	558	558	0
VANDALIA	749	620	129	865	570	295
VIENNA	833	827	6	882	685	197
MINIMUM	3,330	3,193	137	3,547	3,001	546
TOTAL	16,847	13,762	3,085	19,862	15,635	4,227

Chapter 4 - Continued population growth



- A view of the future
- Population growth
- Capacity plans
- Population characteristics
- Racial composition

This view from a guard tower shows construction nearly complete at the Western Illinois Correctional Center in Mt. Sterling. Prison population will continue to grow faster than the state's overall population during the next decade, according to department projections.

A view of the future

The prison population will continue to grow significantly in the foreseeable future. The department's current population projection indicates an increase of more than 5,998 inmates (29%) between 1988 and 1998. To meet this projected increase in the prison population will require the construction of eight new 728 bed prisons. To make any progress on relieving prison crowding will take a significantly larger building program.

Population growth

Illinois' prison population will continue to grow faster than the state's general population due to a combination of public policy, demographic and behavioral trends. Court admissions will continue to increase, sentence lengths grow, and recidivism rates will remain high.

Admissions to prison from the courts have grown by an average of 6% annually in the last three years and will continue to increase in the future. This growth appears to be driven largely by increasing incarcerations of individuals in the over-30 age group.

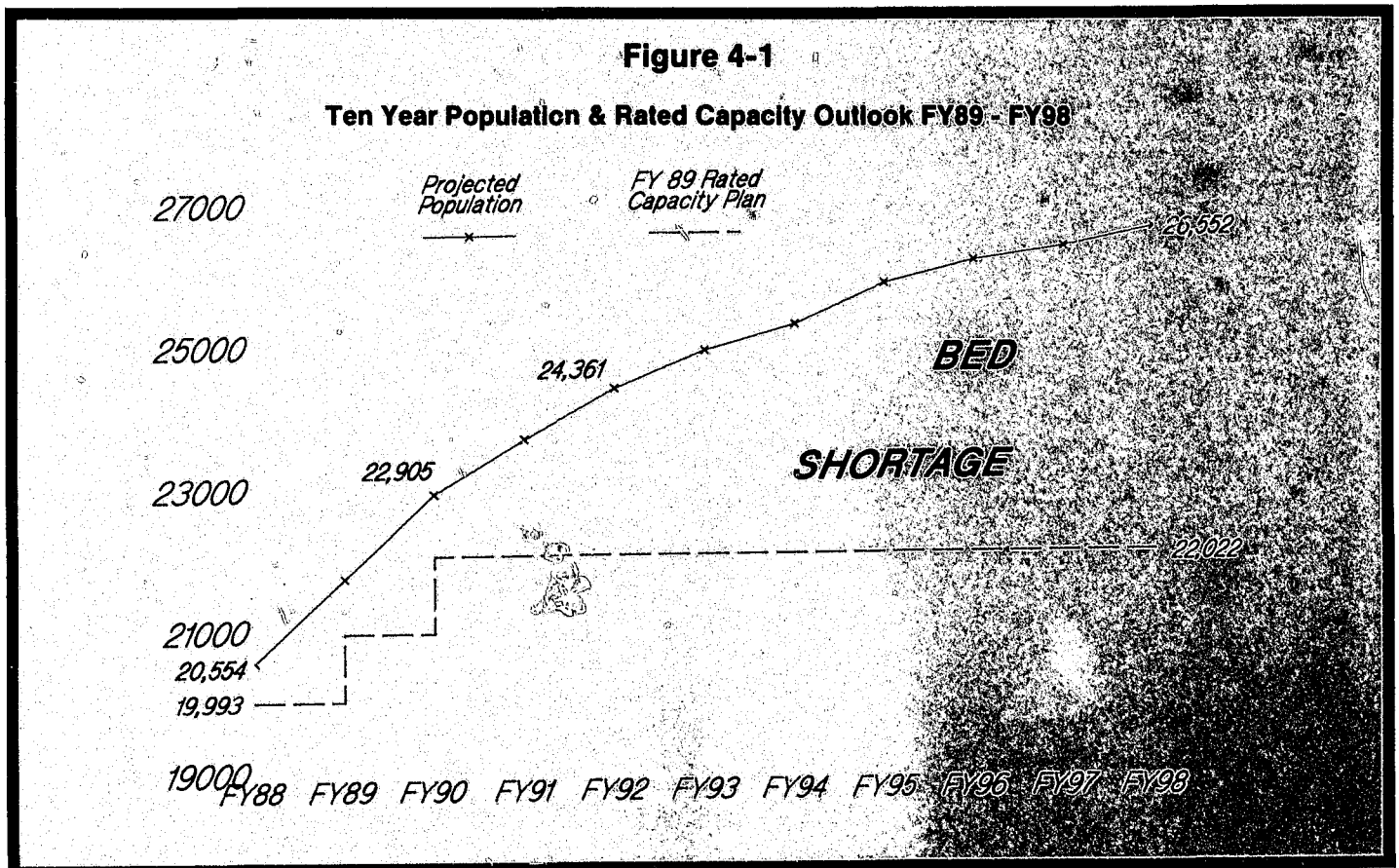
Historically, the most "crime-prone" years have appeared to be the 15-25 age group, leading some to predict a drop in the prison population as the "baby boom" generation gradually grows older.

However, the most recent data indicates that this assumption is a fallacy and that criminal activity is increasing rapidly in the over-30 demographic group. Because this is the largest age group in the general population, increases in the rate of criminal activity have a dramatic impact on the prison population.

As more inmates are sent to prison for murder, Class X, or Class 1 felonies, the average amount of time served in prison increases which also drives up the population. At the end of FY88 there were nearly 850 more inmates in these categories than there were one year previously. The increasing number of inmates serving extended sentences adds long-term pressure to the prison crowding issue.

Finally, as admissions and the length of stay in prison grow, the recidivism rate remains sufficiently high to return large numbers of individuals back to prison shortly after their release. In recent years nearly one-third of inmates released to parole either violated the terms of their parole or committed new offenses and were sent back to prison.

The layoff of parole agents in FY88 temporarily lowered the recidivism rate for the year and had a significant impact on lowering the prison population. The return of the parole agents in FY89, however, is expected to restore recidivism rates back to historical levels and increase the upward pressure on the prison population.



The combined results of these trends is a continually growing prison population that will outstrip planned capacity as fast as new beds are added. The following table and Figure 4-1 illustrate this problem.

End of Fiscal Year	Projected Population	Planned Capacity
1989	21,721	20,945
1990	22,905	22,022
1991	23,667	22,022
1992	24,361	22,022
1993	24,879	22,022
1994	25,235	22,022
1995	25,797	22,022
1996	26,113	22,022
1997	26,293	22,022
1998	26,552	22,022

These projections show a dramatic increase in the prison population, far beyond the department's current capacity plan.

It should be noted that the specific assumptions used in developing this projection are very conservative. Court admissions are assumed to increase, but at a lower rate than experienced in the past three years. Similarly, the number of individuals returned to prison for parole violations assumed in the projection is lower than actual experience in FY87.

Finally, it is assumed that no changes in criminal sentencing will occur that have an impact on the prison population. To the extent these assumptions are unrealistic, the prison population can be expected to increase significantly above the levels forecast here. Appendix A provides a detailed analysis of the methodology and assumptions underlying these population projections.

The most unrealistic assumption in the projection is that legislation enacted during the next decade will neither increase the number of mandatory prison sentences nor lengthen time served in prison.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency found that:

"The principal factor fueling prison population growth over the next five years for most states is an increasing length of stay resulting from numerous laws adopted by states to 'get tough' with criminals." "NCCD Prison Population Forecast: The Growing Imprisonment of America," (Austin & McVey, 1988)

The Illinois experience mirrors this finding. Prison population growth in the late 1970's resulted from increased admissions. This increase was tied to the "baby boom" reaching their "crime prone" years of age - 15 to 25. The growth in the 1980's is primarily associated with increasing lengths of stay under determinate sentencing from the Class X offenses and murder.

There were approximately 50 additional changes in criminal statutes since 1986. Each of the changes either created a new criminal offense or upgraded an offense in class. Examples of these legislative and policy changes that have increased prison population are listed in Table 4-1.

The drug problem has received national and local attention. This focus resulted in more prison admissions for drug offenses, an increase of 96% since 1985. The average sentence for drug-related offenses also has increased. As Table 4-2 shows, there were 899 more drug offenders in prison in 1988 than in 1985. It is likely that the prison population will continue to grow because of this new focus.

Capacity plans

Current plans to increase the department's prison capacity consists primarily of opening new prisons in Mt. Sterling and Canton, adding 1,456 beds to the system during FY90. Given the projected increase in the prison population after these facilities are opened, the department will still house nearly 900 inmates above rated capacity and 4,500 inmates above ideal capacity in FY90.

In the following years, continued population growth will dramatically exacerbate already dangerously crowded conditions in the state's prison system. More than 3,000 new prison beds will be required by FY94 just to keep pace with the increase in the prison population. Moreover, these new beds would do nothing to improve conditions at the maximum security facilities, but would merely maintain the status quo there. Table 4-3 illustrates the growing gap between the prison population and rated capacity over the next 10 years.

Population characteristics

The long-term impact of Illinois' determinate sentencing system will continue to be the major factor in future composition of the prison population. Since 1978, the prison population in total has increased by 9,610 inmates. During this same time, the number of murderers, Class X and Class 1 felons in the prison population increased by 9,360.

TABLE 4-1**Major Enhancements to Criminal Statutes Since 1986**

1. Extended maximum sentence for Murder from 40 to 60 years.
2. Changed unauthorized production or possession of cannabis plant from a Class A misdemeanor for all violations to:
 - Class A - not more than 5 plants,
 - Class 4 - more than 5 but not more than 20 plants,
 - Class 3 - more than 20 but not more than 50 plants, and
 - Class 2 - with fine not to exceed \$100,000 - more than 50 plants.
3. Changed weights for Class X felony - 15 grams of cocaine (from 30 grams).
4. Changed weights for Class 1 felony - sale of 1 to 15 grams of cocaine (from 10 to 30).
5. Changed weight for Class 1 felony - possession of 15 grams of heroin (from 30 grams), 15 grams of cocaine (from 30 grams), and 15 grams of morphine (from 30 grams).
6. Extended the sentence for a Class X drug offense under the following circumstances:
 - not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years with respect to 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams;
 - not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years with respect to 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams;
 - not less than 15 years and not more than 60 years with respect to 900 grams or more.
7. Extended the sentence for a Class 1 drug offense under the following circumstances:
 - not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years with respect to 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams;
 - not less than 8 years and not more than 40 years with respect to 400 grams or more but less than 900 grams;
 - not less than 10 years and not more than 50 years with respect to 900 grams or more.

TABLE 4-2**The Number of Drug Offenders Admitted FY85-FY88, Average Sentence and Percent of Prison Population**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Admissions*</u>	<u>Average Sentence</u>	<u>Percent of Prison Population</u>	<u>End of Fiscal Year Population</u>
1985	656	3.6	4.5%	793
1986	753	3.8	5.2%	1,009
1987	1,008	4.0	6.3%	1,267
1988	1,287	4.2	8.2%	1,692

*The largest increases are for Class X (387), Class 1 (158) and Class 2 (257), Controlled Substance MFG/DEL.

TABLE 4-3**Comparison of FY89 - FY98 Adult Projections, Planned Rated Capacity, and Bed Shortage**

<u>End of Fiscal Year</u>	<u>FY88 Projection</u>	<u>FY89 Projection</u>	<u>1989 Planned Rated Capacity</u>	<u>Projected Bed Shortage</u>
1989	21,293	21,721	20,945	776
1990	21,632	22,905	22,022	883
1991	21,898	23,667	22,022	1,645
1992	22,330	24,361	22,022	2,339
1993	22,667	24,879	22,022	2,857
1994	22,937	25,235	22,022	3,213
1995	23,457	25,797	22,022	3,775
1996	23,733	26,113	22,022	4,091
1997	23,771	26,293	22,022	4,271
1998		26,552	22,022	4,530

These increases resulted from the mandatory prison sentences for Class X and some Class 1 offenses and longer prison stays. The combined effect is the stockpiling of serious offenders in the correctional system. It is expected that the composition of the prison population in the future will continue to be predominately violent criminals.

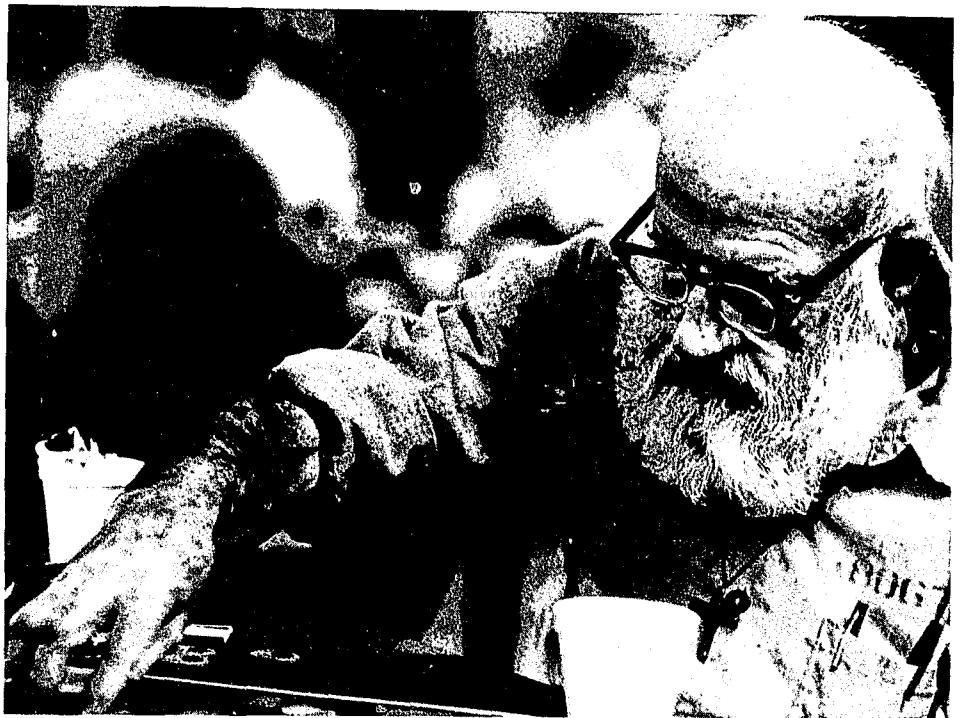
Another effect of longer sentences and natural life sentences imposed on some murderers is the aging of the prison population. Since 1978, the number of inmates over the age of 50 has doubled. Today, there are 683 inmates age 50 or older.

There are currently 348 inmates serving natural life sentences. The average age of these inmates is 31. By 1994 there could be as many as 500 inmates serving natural life sentences in Illinois prisons -- enough to fill a small prison.

These inmates pose both a management and resource challenge: How to keep the hopelessness of their situations from resulting in acts of violence and despair? What programs and assignments make sense for a person never to be free to fully use the skills learned? These are the short term problems.

The longer term problems are even more perplexing. "Also associated with the aging prisoner, one can anticipate a greater level of medical services and facilities to care for the aging inmates," stated Austin and McVey of the NCCD in 1988. Currently, more than \$20 million is spent annually for medical and hospital care for inmates. As inmates age, these expenditures will increase.

Another possible effect of long-term inmates is that they become the culture carriers of the prison. The inmates may be in the facilities longer than staff. Social and organization consequences of this possibility are not known.



By 1994 there could be as many as 500 inmates serving natural life sentences in Illinois prisons -- enough to fill an entire prison like Jacksonville or Lincoln.

Perhaps the aging population will act as a stabilizing factor for the institutional population. Or, they may become potential victims of younger, more aggressive inmates creating another group of protective custody inmates. Whatever the case, the aging of the prison population will become a significant issue in future years.

Racial composition

The racial composition of the prison population and changes in the racial demographics of the state over the next several decades will have a profound impact on the size and composition of the prison population.

The Illinois Bureau of the Budget reports that this dramatic change in racial composition of the Illinois population is unique to this and some other states in the nation. These states expect a net immigration of non-whites and net out-migration of whites in the future. ("Illinois Population Trends, 1980 to 2025," State of Illinois, June, 1987.)

The white racial group in the population is expected to decrease from 8.8 million in 1985 to less than 8 million in 2025. During the same period, the non-white population will increase from 2.7 million to 4.7 million. As a result, the population share accounted for by whites will decrease from 76% in 1985 to 62% in 2025.

The result of these changing demographics in the state population will have a significant impact on the size and composition on the prison population because of the rates of incarceration each demographic group has displayed.

Even though the non-white population accounts for only 21.6% of the state population, it represents 69% of the total prison population. These figures show that the commitment rate for blacks, Hispanics and other non-whites is 510% higher than for the white racial group.

The commitment rate for a white male is 81 per 100,000 people. For non-white males, it is nearly 520 per 100,000 people. This difference is similar for females. For white females the commitment rate is 6 per 100,000 people. For non-white females the figure jumps to 33 per 100,000.

The fact that the non-white group will rapidly grow into a larger part of the state population in the coming decades is an issue this survey must note.

It also must be noted that the crime-prone age group of the state is expected to decline through the year 2000. However, the increase in the non-white demographic group will continue to occur.

The nonproportional representation of minorities within the prison system is an issue which has generated much research and opinion. Programs and methods to reduce the incarceration rate and participation in crime by all racial groups are obviously in the interest of Illinois government. The interest of the department is particularly clear from the standpoint of dealing with an ever increasing population.

Social scientists (Joe, 1987; Duster, 1988) suggest that the reason minorities are overrepresented in the criminal justice system is the lack of prospects for future economic success. They identify minorities as a "growing underclass" in our society ("Crime and Punishment in the Year 2000: What Kind of Future?," NCCD, 1988). Members of this underclass can be expected to have high rates of arrest and imprisonment. (NCCD, 1988)

According to Professor Duster, "It used to be that inner-city youth would age out of crime. But the picture being portayed today is one of young people without career opportunities, mainly black youth, moving into career criminality. Just as city youth used to drop out of school and into the factory, now they are more likely to drop into crime." ("Crime and Punishment in the Year 2000," NCCD, 1988)

Clearly, efforts by human and social service agencies to address this problem will hold great moral and financial benefit to the state. The financial benefit may be defined as keeping a person working in free society and paying taxes, as opposed to spending several years in prison at a current annual cost of about \$16,000. This cost is paid by taxpayers in the free community.

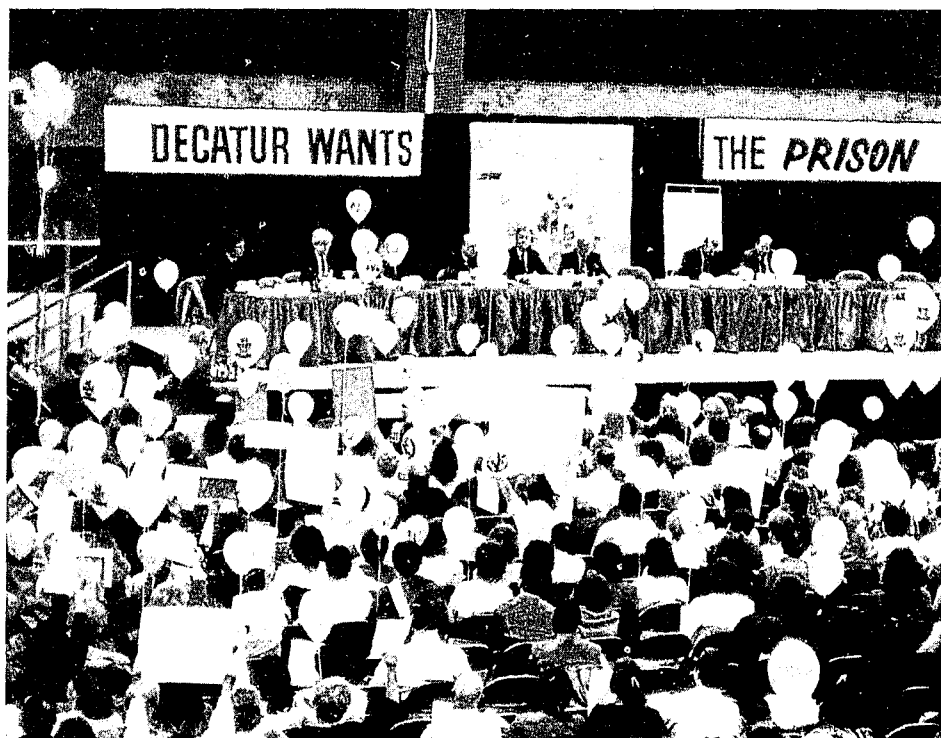
In summary, the prison population will continue to grow and change in the 1990's, and beyond, in ways that will present serious challenges to correctional administrators. While the predominance of violent offenders will at best stabilize, the demographic composition of the prison population will depend largely on the success of programs that address the root causes of crime.

Underlying all these changes is the prospect that forecasted increases in prison population will go far beyond currently planned capacity additions.

Chapter 5 - Conclusions



In the last 10 years, Illinois has invested more than \$500 million to expand prison capacity in order to keep pace with increases in the population. Today, a commitment to another long-term building program of at least that magnitude is necessary to address the issues outlined in this report.



With a projected increase of nearly 6,000 inmates in the next decade, new prison-site selection hearings -- like this one held in Decatur -- will continue to be necessary.

This survey has identified two key areas of concern - both of which must be addressed by the state's policymakers.

First, it is critical to understand that the Illinois prison system today is housing nearly 4,000 inmates more than should be accommodated in its facilities. This crowding, particularly in the state's four maximum security facilities, is making these facilities dangerous for both staff and inmates, and increasingly difficult to manage.

Staff at these facilities work in a constant atmosphere of stress, with the threat of violence always near. The recent murder of a department employee at Stateville underscores the difficulty of safely operating a system which crowds its most dangerous inmates into antiquated, poorly designed facilities lacking sufficient support services.

This survey clearly identifies the factors which must be taken into consideration in developing a rational assessment of how many inmates these facilities can safely and effectively accommodate. Using data on ideal capacity presented in this report, a comprehensive approach can be developed to reduce inmate population levels at the Joliet, Menard, Pontiac and Stateville Correctional Centers.

The second area of concern identified in this report is the projected increase in the state's prison population in the next few years. Using conservative assumptions, the department projects an increase in the prison population of 5,998 inmates in the next 10 years. The challenge of how to deal with this increase in the population cannot be avoided.

Today's prison system is already crowded well above even rated capacity levels. Without an aggressive prison building program or significant public policy changes, increasingly large numbers of inmates will be crowded into existing facilities, dangerously exacerbating the conditions that exist today.

These two dynamics -- currently crowded facilities and a significantly increasing prison population -- together point to an unprecedented crisis in managing the state's prison population. As Figure 5-1 shows, by FY92 the prison system will house 6,000 inmates above ideal capacity, a 42% increase in only four years. A prison system that is crowded today simply cannot absorb increased population levels of this magnitude without the potential for violence increasing exponentially.

In the last 10 years, Illinois has invested more than \$500 million to expand prison capacity in order to keep pace with increases in the population. Today, a commitment to another long-term building program of at least that magnitude is necessary to address the issues outlined in this report.

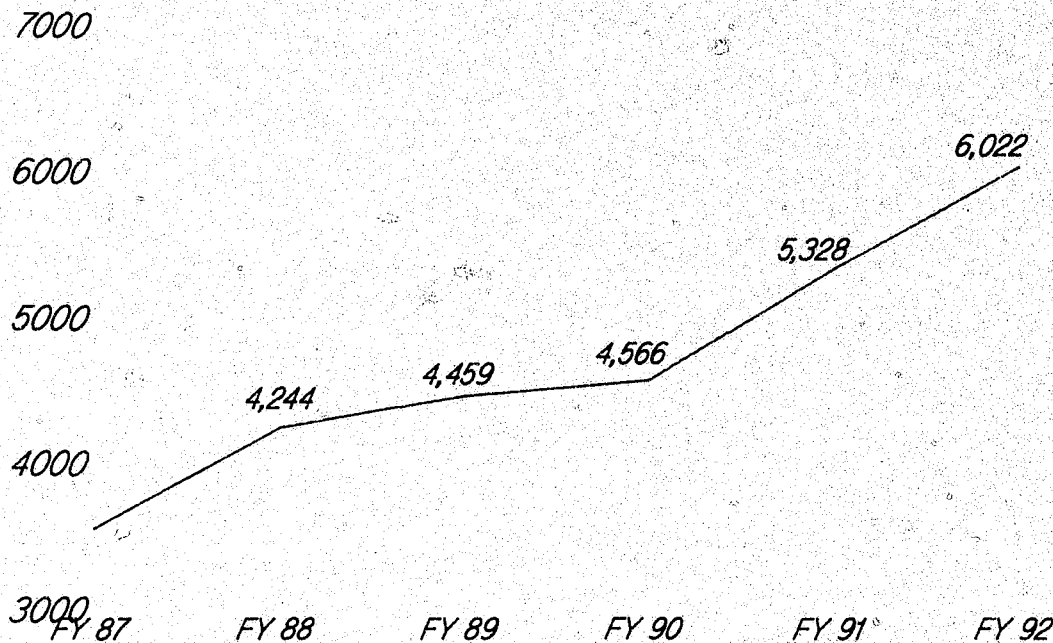
As a result, policymakers may wish to examine other options such as changing sentencing or early release policies to control the size of the prison population at a manageable level. Other states are facing the same issues. California, Texas and Michigan have embarked on billion dollar prison-building programs to combat crowding and increasing prison population levels.

This report has provided an update on the status of conditions in the state's correctional facilities. It is hoped that this objective look at the prison system will result in the creative and bold actions needed to confront the increasingly critical problem of prison crowding in Illinois. In its ruling on a suit brought in the aftermath of the 1978 Pontiac riot, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals effectively summarizes the current situation:

"The state has many choices, all costly, many bound to end in tragedy for someone. It may make these choices for itself."
(7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Walker v. Rowe, 1986)

Figure 5-1

Number of Inmates over Ideal Capacity - End of Fiscal Year



APPENDIX A

Adult Population Projection Assumptions

The FY88 projection for June 30, 1988 was within 17 of the actual population. The average yearly projection for FY88 was under actual by .5%. This excellent track record is not new with the simulation methodology as Table 1 illustrates.

Although the population projection was very close, there were variances on admissions and exits. Total admissions were under projected by only 66 in FY88. However, the composition of the admissions are different than projected, which in turn will have a significant impact on the long-term projections.

Court Admissions

The variance in 1988 court admissions is very similar to what happened in 1987. The demographic projection underestimated admissions for the age groups 25-29, 30-34, and over 40. The variances are noted in Table 2.

It is traditionally held that by these ages, offenders "age out" of crime. For the second straight year this has not happened. Note: Aging out is still occurring, but at a reduced level - also older offenders may be disproportionately incarcerated under drug crimes.

Examining the variance by class of crime, Class X (117), 1 (209) and 2 (98) were underprojected. The average sentence for these classes is 9 years, 5 years and 4 years respectively. Thus, underprojecting these admissions causes the long-term projections to be off significantly. Specific Class X offenses that had higher admissions in 1988 than 1987 were: Attempted Murder (12), Criminal Sexual Assault (40), and Controlled Substance Manufacturing and Delivery (53).

Class 1 offenses that increased were: Residential Burglary (37), Criminal Sexual Assault (64), Controlled Substance Manufacturing and Delivery (99), and Attempted Controlled Substance and Manufacturing (31). Class 2 offenses that increased were Controlled Substance (52), and Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (21).

Demographic based projections for court admissions have understated actual court admissions for the past three years. It should be noted that these projections are updated every year.

With fewer technical violators and more court admissions, the out year projections (1989-1996) are too low. Technical violators stay only 3 to 4 months while court admissions average 19.2 months in prison. Adjusting for these changes will drive the projections up.

Another phenomena is the stacking of long-term offenders in the prison population. In the June 30, 1988 prison population, there were 198 more Murderers, 361 more Class X and 234 more Class 1 inmates than just a year ago. This stacking effect also adds pressure to the increasing prison population.

The revised projections show a June 30, 1989 prison population of 21,721 --increasing to 22,905 by June 30, 1990. The two primary driving factors are increased court and defaulter admissions.

Demographics indicate that court admissions should not have increased but remained stable. In actuality court admissions increased by an average of 6% per year in the last three years.

TABLE 1
Population Projections vs. Actual Population, FY87 - FY88

Fiscal Year	Projected	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
1984	15,730	15,810	80	0.5%
Simulation Model Results				
1985	17,192	17,040	(152)	0.9%
1986	18,568	18,610	42	0.2%
1987	19,462	19,540	78	0.4%
1988	20,160	20,199	39	0.2%

TABLE 2
Court Admissions By Age Groups

Age Group	Projected	Actual	Variance	Percent Variance
15-19	1,207	1,169	(38)	(3.2)
20-24	2,929	2,351	(578)	(19.7)
25-29	1,681	1,933	252	15.0
30-34	1,255	1,378	123	9.8
35-39	776	789	13	1.7
40+	749	809	60	8.0

By 1988, these demographic projections were 1,272 below actual court admissions. Because of the consistent under projecting of court admissions, the demographic projections were increased by 3% for 1989 and 1990; 1% for 1991 and 1992; and by only .3% for the balance. Table 3 shows the comparison between the demographic and revised projected court admissions.

The fifty lifer admissions per year are in addition to the court projections. Life admissions are based on last year's actual lifer admissions.

The revised court projections show only a 6% increase over the eight year period. This compares to a 28% increase between 1980 and 1988. The revised court admissions are very conservative given the history of prison admissions in Illinois. Table 3 illustrates that the court admission projection levels off by 1991. Thus the out year projections could be understated.

Defaulter Admissions

Technical and new sentence violator admissions are based on feedback logic in the program. The number of defaulters is determined by a violation rate or the probability of not discharging from supervision.

The violation rate for FY88 dropped to 20% from a 34% rate in FY87. The drop was due to 1,339 fewer technical violators being returned because of agent layoffs.

The agents are being re-hired during FY89 with most back on board in the last quarter. The revised projection does not increase defaulters until 1990. The violation rate for 1989 is set at 20%, while for 1990, it is at 30%.

The 1989 projections increase defaulter admissions by only 154 over FY88. Not until 1990 do the admissions reach the 1987 levels. The increase in 1991 and 1992 is due to a larger supervision population. The violation rate is constant and is 4% lower than the 1987 rate. Again, this suggests that the out year projections are low.

Exits

Projected prison exits are primarily determined by the time left to serve for the current prison population and sentence length for new admissions. Some adjustments are made through awards of Meritorious Good Time (MGT), revocation and restoration of time.

The first three years of projected exits are primarily determined by the current prison population time-left-to-serve. This data parameter is obtained on a case-by-case basis from sentence calculation. This projected time already assumes day-for-day credit and reflects whatever MGT, revoked, and restored time that's been approved.

Table 5 gives the average time to serve by class of crime for the June 30, 1988 population. For this entire population, the average time left is

77 months. This does not include technicals, indeterminates, and life/death sentences.

TABLE 5

Existing Population Time to Serve in Months

Class	Population		Change
	6/30/84	6/30/88	
Murder	173	183	10
Class X	80	97	17
Class 1	33	41	8
Class 2	26	27	1
Class 3	18	23	5
Class 4	14	14	0
Total	65	77	12

The FY88 base population is staying 12 months longer than the 1984 population. The major increases were for Murder, Class X and Class 1.

TABLE 3
Projected Court Admissions FY88 - FY92

Class Year	Revised	Demographic	Difference
1988	8,694	7,457	1,237
1989	8,939	7,488	1,451
1990	9,019	7,488	1,531
1991	9,101	7,497	1,604
1992	9,124	7,498	1,626
1993	9,143	7,504	1,639
1994	9,172	7,504	1,668
1995	9,195	7,515	1,680
1996	9,218	7,528	1,690

TABLE 4
Defaulter Admissions FY84 - FY92

Year	Percent Tech. Viol.	Total Viol. Admissions	New Sent. Admissions	Total Defaulters
1984	47.4%	1,470	1,980	3,450
1985	54.1%	1,628	2,233	3,861
1986	60.4%	2,033	1,967	3,453
1987	62.9%	2,444	1,381	3,725
1988	42.2%	1,005	1,378	2,383
1989	49.8%	1,240	1,298	2,538
1990	59.0%	2,219	1,843	3,782
1991	62.7%	2,520	1,487	4,007
1992	62.0%	2,533	1,526	4,059

The sentence data is obtained on a case-by-case basis and reflects the holding sentence for the inmate. The average sentence by class for FY88 admissions is provided in Table 6.

TABLE 6
Average Sentence by Class of Crime

<u>Class</u>	<u>Months</u>
Murder	422
Class X	130
Class 1	71
Class 2	49
Class 3	34
Class 4	22

The average sentence for 1988 admissions was 71 months. The model assigns day-for-day which calculates the time to serve at half the sentence less jail, probation credit, and MGT. The credits are based on prior year's experience.

These are the driving variables which determine length of stay and prison exits. The only variables subject to any discretion are the revocation, and restoration, of time and meritorious good time.

The number of days revoked, restored, and MGT granted increased since fiscal year 1984. Part of this increase is tied to higher population. The increase in restoration and MGT is from an effort to monitor inmate time. Table 7 shows the trends.

The effect of these actions in FY88 was that a net of 376,831 days were given to inmates. Table 8 offers another look at these variables.

MGT awards have nearly doubled over the last three years. A consistent 25% of the population had time revoked. Yet, the number of inmates getting time restored has increased. Thus, the department is awarding more time than taking. The simulation model assumes that the 1988 experiences will continue into the future.

For programmatic and operational reasons, it is unlikely that average MGT awards will average higher than 70 days. Roughly, 25% of the inmate population cannot receive MGT. These include inmates with outstanding revocations or poor institutional adjustments. In September 1988, 13% of the prison exits received no MGT while 73% received 90 days. The median award was also 90 days. Even with these efforts, the mean average is at 73 days for the first three months of FY89.

Summary

The 1989 projections show higher prison populations than previous projections because of:

- Higher court admissions,

- Higher defaulter admissions,
- Lower flexibility with MGT,
- Greater proportion of prison population serving time for Murder, Class X, Class 1 and Class 2 offenses.

Although these projections are higher than previous ones, they are a conservative estimate. Court admissions and defaulters are assumed to increase less than in the past three years. Also assumed is that sentencing enhancements will not occur or affect prison population.

If a straight line regression is used to predict prison population, the 1988 prison population would be 31,120. This is 4,568 higher than the simulation projection.

TABLE 7
Total Days Given in FY84 - FY88

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Revocation	26,700	30,100	37,400	48,200	132,400
Restoration	10,200	10,100	15,200	17,100	112,400
MGT	10,100	25,100	28,200	38,200	112,400

The effect of these actions in FY88 was that a net of 376,831 days were given to inmates. Table 8 offers another look at these variables.

TABLE 8
Experience of Prison Population in FY84 - FY88

	1984	1987	1988
Average MGT	73	71	71
Percent of population with time revoked	25%	25%	25%
Percent with time restored	13%	15%	15%
Percent with all restored	20%	20%	20%

APPENDIX B

Facility	Page
Centralia CC	79
Danville CC	80
Dixon CC	81
Duquoin CC	82
East Moline CC	83
Granite CC	84
Hill CC	85
Illinois River CC	86
Jacksonville CC	87
Joliet CC	88
Lincoln CC	89
Logan CC	90
Menard CC	91
Menard Psych	92
Pontiac CC	93
Shawnee CC	94
Sheridan CC	95
Stateville CC	96
Vandalia CC	97
Vienna CC	98
Western Illinois CC	99

Centralia Correctional Center June 30, 1988

Location: Centralia (Clinton County)
Facility design: K-House
Total Acreage: 100
Inside perimeter: 52
Accredited: 1983 **Reaccredited:** 1986
Date opened: 1980
Security level: Medium

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
750	950	750	786	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
1,010	73.1%	52.0%	48.0%	0.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
2.4%	54.6%	43.1%	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:		Metal Cabinet Assembly, Tire Recapping, Dry Cleaning, Belt Manufacturing		

Key Factors Comparison Fiscal Years 1978-1988						
Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)		CDB Appropriation
1988	950	1,007	419	16,132.3		0
1987	950	993	428	15,545.0		200.0
1986	950	916	441	15,062.6		0
1985	950	939	448	14,677.7		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						29,001.8

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	17	
Vocational Class Rooms	7	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	19	
Visiting Room	88	2.6%
Assignments		
Work/Program	911	96%
Segregation	30	3%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Centralia Correctional Center Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Cell*	Total
#12	1980	D	50
#13	1980	D	50
#14	1980	D	50
#15	1980	D	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
#10	1980	S	50
#08	1980	3 S, 3 M	6
17 Units			786

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

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	City of Centralia	(gals.) Unlimited	(gals.) 117,918	1979	
Sewage	DOC	112,000	112,000	1981	
Electrical	Clinton County Electric Cooperative	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 36,483	1980	
Power Plant	(All Electric - No Power Plant)				

Centralia 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.
Bldg #10	25				25	8	71.6
Bldg #12		50			100	8	71.6
Bldg #13		50			100	8	71.6
Bldg #14		50			100	8	71.6
Bldg #15		50			100	8	71.6
Bldg #16	50				50	8	71.6
Bldg #17	50				50	8	71.6
Bldg #18	50				50	8	71.6
Bldg #19	50				50	8	71.6
Bldg #20	50				50	8	71.6
Bldg #21	50				50	8	71.6
Bldg #22	50				50	8	71.6
Bldg #23	50				50	8	71.6
Bldg #24	50				50	8	71.6
Bldg #25	50				50	8	71.6
Sub-Total A	525	200			925		
Segregation Bldg #11	30				0		80
Orientation Bldg #10	25				25	12	71.6
Hospital Bldg #8	3				0	24	116
Bldg #8			3		0	24	383
Sub-Total B	58		3		25	83	
Sub-Total A	525	200			925		
Sub-Total B	58		3		25	83	
Grand Total	583	200	3		950	83	

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
25				25
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
725				725
30				0
25				25
3				0
		3		0
58		3		25
725				725
58		3		25
783		3		750

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population				525	200			725	925
Protective Custody Segregation				30				30	0
Orientation Program				25				25	25
Special Evaluation									
Hospital				3		3		6	0
Death Row									
R & C									
Total				583	200	3		786	950

**Danville
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

Location: Danville (Vermilion County)

Facility design: X-House

Total Acreage: 84

Inside perimeter: 67

Accredited: 1986

Date opened: October, 1985

Security level: Medium

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
896	896	896	926	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single Celled	Double Celled	Multi-Celled
944	81.6%	99.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
1.3%	51.1%	47.7%	0.0%	
Programs				
Vocational/Education:	ABE, GED, Associate Degree, Special Education, Building Maintenance, Diesel Mechanics, Electronics, Culinary Arts, Drafting, Data Processing, Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning			
Correctional Industries:	Bindery and Boxes			

Danville Correctional Center Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Cell*	Total
R1	1984	S	224
R2	1984	S	224
R3	1984	S	224
Adm. Bldg.	1984	30 S*, 56 S	86
R4	1984	S	168
5 Units			926

S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple

Physical Support - Utilities

Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	Interstate Water	(gals.) 4,584,000	(gals.) 152,800	1985	
Sewage	Danville Sanitary	4,584,000	152,800	1985	
Electrical	Illinois Power	(kw) 690,300	(kw) 23,010	1985	
Power Plant	DOC	(lbs.) 537,922 Steam	(lbs.) 17,930 Steam	1985	

Rated Capacity

	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population				840				840	840
Protective Custody	30							30	0
Segregation				56				56	56
Orientation Program									
Special Evaluation									
Hospital									
Death Row									
R & C									
Total	30			896				926	896

Danville Correctional Center

General Population	Rated Capacity						
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormitory	No. Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.
Bldg R1	224				224	7	60
Bldg R2	224				224	7	60
Bldg R3	224				224	7	60
Bldg R4	168				168	7	60
Sub-Total A	840				840		
Segregation Adm Bldg	30*				0	23	80
Orientation Adm Bldg	56				56	7	60
Sub-Total B	86				56		
Sub-Total A	840				840		
Sub-Total B	86				56		
Grand Total	926				896		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
224				224
224				224
224				224
168				168
840				840
30				0
56				56
86				56
840				840
86				56
926				896

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1978-1988

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)	
				General Revenue Expenditures	CDB Appropriation
1988	896	926	316	12,579.1	0
1987	896	912	307	11,831.2	0
1986	896	522	240	8,866.2	0
1985				685.2	0
1984					37,500.0
1983					500.0
1982					0
1981					0
1980					0
1979					0
1978					0

**Danville
Correctional Center
Support Services**

	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	15	1.6%
Psychiatric	1	.2%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	224	25%
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	22	2.4%
Legal	15	1.6%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	9	
Vocational Class Rooms	7	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	N/A	
Visiting Room	80	2.2%
Assignments		
Work/Program	896	100%
Segregation	30	3%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

**Dixon
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

Location: Dixon (Lee County)
Facility design: Multibuilding Conversion
Total Acreage: 600
Inside perimeter: 106
Special functions: Special Treatment Center
 and Special Medical Unit
Accredited: 1986
Date opened: 1983
Security level: Medium

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
878	878	878	898	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single Celled	Double Celled	Multi-Celled
895	79.6%	93.0%	6.0%	1.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
2.1%	69.3%	28.6%	0.0%	
Programs				
Vocational/Education:	ABE, GED, Associate Degree, Job Service, Art Drawing, Business Information Systems, Horticulture, Small Engine Technology, Construction Technology, Electronic Technology, Automotive			
Correctional Industries:	Optical Lab			

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	1921	S	50
#36	1921	S	54
#42	1924	S	58
#109	1966	D	10
#112	1969	S	31
#130	1984	S*	50
11 Units			583

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

Dixon Special Treatment Center Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Cell*	Total
#33	1928	S	52
#38	1921	S	54
#41	1924	S	40
#43	1924	S	58
#44	1924	S	58
#66	1936	S	53
6 Units			315

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

Key Factors Comparison Fiscal Years 1978-1988					
Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation
1988	878	880	455	17,224.5	0
1987	858	845	467	16,864.0	0
1986	806	698	447	15,185.3	0
1985	582	416	332	11,499.1	0
1984	154	105	138	5,752.1	41,282.0
1983					2,500.0
1982					
1981					
1980					
1979					
1978					

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	4	
Vocational Class Rooms	6	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	7	
Visiting Room	200	9%
Assignments		
Work/Program	563	100%
Segregation	50	6%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Dixon Special Treatment Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	14	4.4%
Psychiatric	1	.3%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	100	32%
Recreation		
Gym	12,340 sq. ft.	
Yards		
Recreation Yard	149,000 sq. ft.	
Softball Field	33,000 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	25	7.9%
Legal	10	3.2%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	5	
Vocational Class Rooms	6	
Visitation		
Waiting Room		
Visiting Room		
Assignments		
Work/Program	311	100%
Segregation		
Protective Custody		
R & C		
Death Row		

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

Dixon 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.
Bldg #26	74				74	10	75
Bldg #27	74				74	10	75
Bldg #28	74				74	10	75
Bldg #29	74				74	10	75
Bldg #31	4				4	10	143
Bldg #31	6	16			38	10	171
Bldg #31		4			8	10	176
Bldg #31		4			8	10	209
Bldg #35	50				50	10	75
Bldg #36	48				48	10	75
Bldg #36	6				6	10	96
Bldg #42	58				58	10	75
Bldg #112	27				27	10	84
Bldg #112	4				4	10	90
Sub-Total A	499	24			547		
Segregation Bldg #130	50*				0	23	84
Special Med. Unit Bldg #109		10			20		
Sub-Total B	50*	10			20		
Sub-Total A	499	24			547		
Sub-Total B	50*	10			20		
Grand Total	549	34			567		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
74				74
74				74
74				74
74				74
4				4
6	16			38
	4			8
	4			8
50				50
48				48
6				6
58				58
27				27
4				4
499	24			547
50				0
	10			20
50	10			20
499	24			547
50	10			20
549	34			567

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population				499	34			533	567
Protective Custody Segregation Orientation Program Special Evaluation Hospital Death Row R & C	50							50	0
Total	50			499	34			583	567

Dixon Special Treatment 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.
Bldg #33	52				52	10	70
Bldg #38	50				50	10	70
Bldg #41	40				40	10	70
Bldg #43	58				58	10	70
Bldg #44	58				58	10	70
Bldg #66	53				53	10	98
Sub-Total A	311				311		
Crisis Care Bldg #38	4				0	23	70
Sub-Total B	4				0		
Sub-Total A	311				311		
Sub-Total B	4				0		
Grand Total	315				311		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
52				52
50				50
40				40
58				58
58				58
53				53
311				311
4				0
4				0
311				311
4				0
315				311

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population				311				311	311
Protective Custody									
Segregation									
Orientation Program									
Special Evaluation									
Hospital									
Death Row				4				4	0
Crisis Care Rooms									
Total				315				315	311

**Dwight
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

Location: Dwight (Livingston County)

Facility design: Cottage House

Total Acreage: 151

Inside perimeter: 73.6

Special functions: Female Reception and Classification, Mental Health Unit for mentally ill and psychologically disordered female inmates.

Accredited: 1981 **Reaccredited:** 1984, 1987

First female correctional facility in the nation to be accredited.

Date opened: 1930

Security level: Multi-Minimum, Medium, Maximum

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
345	496	470	418	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
682	54.2%	21.0%	67.0%	12.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
16.2%	29.9%	49.9%	4.0%	
Programs				
Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Special Education, Chapter 1, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Job Service, Cosmetology, Secretarial Science, Building Maintenance, Commercial Art and Photography, Restaurant Management and Apprenticeships.				
Correctional Industries: Garment				

Dwight Correctional Center Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Cell*	Total
C-1	1930	S & D	14
C-2	1930	S & D	14
C-3	1930	S, D & M	15
C-4	1930	S, D & M	15
C-5	1930	S & D	17
C-6	1930	S, D & M	14
C-7	1930	S & D	18
C-8	1930	S & D	14
C-9	1935	S & D	59
C-10	1935	S, D & M	34
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			418

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

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	DOC	(gals.) 187,200	(gals.) 137,000	1930's	Just able to meet demand Discharge from sewage plant is below flood stage of creek
Sewage	DOC	100,000	115,000	1972	
Electrical	Comm. Edison	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 7,763	1980	
Power Plant	(No Power Plant - Buildings are heated by individual heating units)				

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1978-1988

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation
1988	496	632	273	10,530.3	800.0
1987	444	569	280	10,287.0	276.0
1986	496	531	275	9,680.0	2,635.0
1985	496	499	260	8,863.1	0.0
1984	400	458	233	7,699.7	3,229.4
1983	400	439	226	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

**Dwight
Correctional Center
Support Services**

	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	28	6%
Psychiatric	50	10%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	240	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	5	
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						
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormitory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.
Bldg C-1	2				2	12	89.4
Bldg C-1	7				7	12	88
Bldg C-1		3			6	12	110
Bldg C-1		2			4	12	120
Bldg C-2	2				2	12	89.4
Bldg C-2	7				7	12	88
Bldg C-2		3			6	12	110
Bldg C-2		2			4	12	120
Bldg C-3	2				2	12	89.4
Bldg C-3	7				7	12	88
Bldg C-3		3			6	12	110
Bldg C-3		2			4	12	120
Bldg C-3			1		4	12	360
Bldg C-4	2				2	12	89.4
Bldg C-4	7				7	12	88
Bldg C-4		3			6	12	110
Bldg C-4		2			4	12	120
Bldg C-4			1		4	12	360
Bldg C-5	2				2	12	89.4
Bldg C-5	10				10	12	88
Bldg C-5		3			6	12	110
Bldg C-5		2			4	12	120
Bldg C-6	2				2	12	89.4
Bldg C-6	6				6	12	88
Bldg C-6		3			6	12	110
Bldg C-6		2			4	12	120
Bldg C-6			1		4	12	360
Bldg C-7	2				2	12	89.4
Bldg C-7	11				11	12	88
Bldg C-7		3			6	12	110
Bldg C-7		2			4	12	120
Bldg C-9	18				18	12	96

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
2				2
7				7
3				3
	2			4
2				2
7				7
3				3
	2			4
2				2
7				7
3				3
	2			4
		1		6
2				2
7				7
3				3
	2			4
		1		6
2				2
10				10
3				3
	2			4
2				2
6				6
3				3
	2			4
		1		6
2				2
11				11
3				3
	2			4
14				14

Dwight Correctional Center Cont.

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.
Bldg C-9		14			28	12	96
Bldg C-10	6				6	12	60
Bldg C-10		9			18	12	105
Bldg C-10		17			34	12	120
Bldg C-10		1			2	12	157
Bldg C-11			1		4	12	300
Bldg C-11			8		32	12	350
Bldg C-12	13*				13	12	72
Bldg C-14	50*				50	12	72
Bldg C-15	50*				50	12	63.4
Mental Health Unit	46*				46	12	86
Sub-Total A	252	76	12		452		
Protective Custody Bldg C-12	12*				12	21	72
Segregation Bldg C-12	25*				0	23	72
Bldg C-9	3*				0	23	96
Hospital Bldg C-9	6				0	24	96
R & C Bldg C-8	11				11	22	88
Bldg C-8	1				1	22	110
Bldg C-8	2				2	22	120
Bldg C-9	18				18	22	96
Sub-Total B	78				44		
Sub-Total A	252	76	12		452		
Sub-Total B	78				44		
Grand Total	330	76	12		496		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
18				18
6				6
9				9
	17			34
	1			2
		1		6
		8		40
13				13
50				50
50				50
46				46
296	32	12		424
12				12
25				0
3				0
6				0
11				11
1				1
	2			4
18				18
76	2			46
296	32	12		424
76	2			46
372	34	12		470

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population	159			93	76	12		340	452
Protective Custody	12							12	12
Segregation	28							28	0
Orientation Program									
Special Evaluation									
Hospital				6				6	0
Death Row									
R & C	32							32	32
Total	231			99	76	12		418	496

**East Moline
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

Location: East Moline (Rock Island County)
Facility design: Multibuilding Conversion
Total Acreage: 82.4
Inside perimeter: 60
Accredited: 1983
Date opened: 1980
Security level: Minimum
Reaccredited: 1986

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
688	688	688	472	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
744	78.4%	43.0%	28.0%	29.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
0.7%	0.4%	98.9%	0.0%	
Programs				
Vocational/Education:	ABE, GED, Job Service, Associate Degree, Auto Mechanics, Food Service, Building Trades, Drafting, Data Processing, Horticulture, Pre-GED, Special Needs Vocation			
Correctional Industries:	Laundry Facilities			

East Moline Correctional Center Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Cell*	Total
Admin. Bldg.	1968	8 S, 6 D, 32 M	46
#1	1903	78 D, 18 M	96
#2	1983	32 S*, 168 S	200
Dorm			
5-Honor			
Dorm	1968	10 S	10
#3	1940	60 S	60
#4	1935	60 S	60
6 Units			472

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

Key Factors Comparison

Fiscal Years 1978-1988

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation
1988	688	738	295	12,258.8	0
1987	688	736	306	12,078.9	0
1986	688	714	313	11,706.1	0
1985	688	720	305	11,249.7	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
1980					4,089.9
1979					103.7
1978					

East Moline Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmery	16	2%
Psychiatric	0	0%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	280	39%
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.	
Gym	14,602 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	50	7%
Legal	36	5%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	7	
Vocational Class Rooms	6	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	None	
Visiting Room	98	3%
Assignments		
Work/Program	688	100%
Segregation	32	5%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

East Moline 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.
Administration Bldg							
Dorm 1			7		42	10	420
Dorm 1	2				4	10	231
Dorm 2			7		42	10	420
Dorm 2		2			4	10	231
Dorm 3	3				3	10	126
Dorm 3		1	1		5	10	231
Dorm 3			6		36	10	420
Dorm 4	3				3	10	126
Dorm 4		1	1		5	10	231
Dorm 4			6		36	10	420
Honor Dorm-Dorm 5	10				10	10	143
Housing Unit #1							
Dorm 6		13			26	10	145
Dorm 6			3		9	10	223
Dorm 7		13			26	10	145
Dorm 7			3		9	10	223
Dorm 8		13			26	10	145
Dorm 8			3		9	10	223
Dorm 9		13			26	10	145
Dorm 9			3		9	10	223
Dorm 10		13			26	10	145
Dorm 10			3		9	10	223
Dorm 11		13			26	10	145
Dorm 11			3		9	10	223
Housing Unit #2	168				168	10	77
Housing Unit #3	60				60	10	63
Housing Unit #4	60				60		63
Sub-Total A	304	84	46		688		
Segregation Housing Unit #2	32*				0	23	77
Hospital Admin. Bldg.	2				0	23	150

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
		7		42
	2			4
		7		42
	2			4
3				3
	1	1		5
		6		36
3				3
	1	1		5
		6		36
10				10
	13			26
		3		9
	13			26
		3		9
	13			26
		3		9
	13			26
		3		9
	13			26
		3		9
168				168
60				60
60				60
304	84	46		688
32				0
2				0

East Moline Correctional Center Cont.

	Rated Capacity						
	Single Room or Cell*	Double Room or Cell*	Multi Room or Cell*	Dormitory	Number Inmates	Cell Time-Hrs.	Cell/Unit Sq. Ft.
Admin. Bldg.			2		0	23	252
Admin. Bldg.			2		0	23	252
Sub-Total B	34		4		0		
Sub-Total A	304	84	46		688		
Sub-Total B	34		4		0		
Grand Total	338	84	50		688		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
		2		0
		2		0
34		4		0
304	84	46		688
34		4		0
338	84	50		688

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population				304	84	46		434	688
Protective Custody Segregation	32							32	0
Orientation Program									
Special Evaluation									
Hospital				2	0	4		6	0
Death Row									
R & C									
Total	32			306	84	50		472	688

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	City of East Moline	(gals.) 300,000	(gals.) 180,000	1949	
Sewage	City of East Moline	(lbs.) N/A	(lbs.) 180,000	1940	
Electrical	Iowa/Illinois Gas & Electric	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 22,808	1972	
Power Plant	DOC	(lbs.) 1,440,000 Steam	(lbs.) 300,000 Steam	1959	

**Graham
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

Location: Hillsboro (Montgomery County)

Facility design: K- House

Total Acreage: 117.5

Inside perimeter: 80

Special functions: Reception and
Classification

Accredited: 1983 **Reaccredited:** 1986

Date opened: 1980

Security level: Medium

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
750	950	750	786	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
1,033	68.9%	51.0%	48.0%	1.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
1.3%	51.7%	43.9%	3.1%	
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			

Graham Correctional Center Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Cell*	Total
12	1980	S	50
13	1980	D	50
14	1980	D	50
15	1980	D	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
10	1980	D	50
08	1980	3 S, 3 M	6
17 Units			786
*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple			

Key Factors Comparison Fiscal Years 1978-1988					
Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation
1988	950	1,022	445	16,822.8	0
1987	950	1,008	463	15,950.1	0
1986	950	925	467	15,021.8	0
1985	950	941	460	14,564.0	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

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	City of Hillsboro	(gals.) 200,000	(gals.) 135,033	1980	
Sewage	City of Hillsboro	200,000	135,033	1980	
Electrical	IL Power	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 41,366	1980	
Power Plant	(All Electric - No Power Plant)				

Graham Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmery	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	

Graham 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.
Bldg #12	25				25	7	71.6
Bldg #13		50			100	7	71.6
Bldg #14		50			100	7	71.6
Bldg #15		50			100	7	71.6
Bldg #16	50				50	7	71.6
Bldg #17	50				50	7	71.6
Bldg #18	50				50	7	71.6
Bldg #19	50				50	7	71.6
Bldg #20	50				50	7	71.6
Bldg #21	50				50	7	71.6
Bldg #22	50				50	7	71.6
Bldg #23	50				50	7	71.6
Bldg #24	50				50	7	71.6
Bldg #25	50				50	7	71.6
Sub-Total A	525	150			825		
Segregation Bldg #11	30				0	23	80
Orientation Bldg #12	25				25	13	71.6
Hospital Bldg #8	3				0	24	129
Bldg #8			3		0	24	398
R & C Bldg #10		50			100	7	71.6
Sub-Total B	58	50	3		125		
Sub-Total A	525	150			825		
Sub-Total B	58	150	3		125		
Grand Total	583	200	3		950		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
25				25
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
50				50
675				675
30				0
25				25
	3			0
		3		0
50				50
105	3	3		75
675				675
105	3	3		75
780	3	3		750

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population				525	150			675	825
Protective Custody Segregation				30				30	0
Orientation Program				25				25	25
Special Evaluation									
Hospital				3		3		6	0
Death Row									
R & C					50			50	100
Total				583	200	3		786	950

**Hill
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

Location: Galesburg (Knox County)

Facility design: X-House

Total Acreage: 84

Inside perimeter: 63

Special functions:

Accredited: 1988

Date opened: October, 1986

Security level: Medium

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
896	896	896	926	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
918	76.7%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
2.2%	68.3%	29.5%	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:	Meat Processing and Milk Processing			

Hill Correctional Center Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Cell*	Total
R1	1984	S	224
R2	1984	S	224
R3	1984	S	224
Adm. Bldg.	1984	30 S*, 56 S	86
R4	1987	S	168
5 Units			926

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

Key Factors Comparison

Fiscal Years 1978-1988

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation
1988	896	825	285	11,088.4	0
1987	728	320	164	6,717.4	0
1986					0
1985					38,500.0
1984					2,500.0
1983					500.0
1982					
1981					
1980					
1979					
1978					

Hill Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	15	1.6%
Psychiatric	1	.2%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	224	25%
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	22	2.4%
Legal	15	1.6%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	9	
Vocational Class Rooms	7	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	N/A	
Visiting Room	80	2.2%
Assignments		
Work/Program	896	100%
Segregation	30	3%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Hill 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.
Bldg R1	224				224	7	60
Bldg R2	224				224	7	60
Bldg R3	224				224	7	60
Bldg R4	168				168	7	60
Sub-Total A	840				840		
Segregation Bldg Adm Bldg	30*				0	23	80
Orientation Bldg Adm Bldg	56				56	7	60
Sub-Total B	86				56		
Sub-Total A	840				840		
Sub-Total B	86				56		
Grand Total	926				896		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
224				224
224				224
224				224
168				168
840				840
30				0
56				56
86				56
840				840
86				56
926				896

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population				840				840	840
Protective Custody Segregation	30			0				30	0
Orientation Program				56				56	56
Special Evaluation Hospital									
Death Row									
R & C									
Total	30			896				926	896

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	Galesburg	(gals.) N/A	(gals.) 108,237	1986	
Sewage	Sanitary District	N/A	108,237	1986	
Electrical	Illinois Power	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 19,159	1986	
Power Plant	(All Electric - No Power Plant)				

**Illinois River
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

Location: Canton (Fulton County)

Facility design: X-House

Total Acreage: 100.0

Inside perimeter: 42.9

Accredited:

Date opened: Construction completed in
August 1989

Security level: Medium

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
728	728	728	758	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
Programs				
Vocational/Education:				
Correctional Industries: Bakery				

Illinois River Correctional Center Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
1	1989	S	224
2	1989	S	224
3	1989	S	224
Adm Bldg	1989	30 S*, 56 S	86
4 Units			758

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

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	224				224	7	60
Bldg #2	224				224	7	60
Bldg #3	224				224	7	60
Sub-Total A	672				672		
Segregation Bldg Adm Bldg	30*				0	23	80
Orientation Bldg Adm Bldg	56				56	7	60
Sub-Total B	86				56		
Sub-Total A	672				672		
Sub-Total B	86				56		
Grand Total	758				728		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormi- tory	Number Inmates
224				224
224				224
224				224
672				672
30				0
56				56
86				56
672				672
86				56
758				728

**Jacksonville
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

Location: Jacksonville (Morgan County)
Facility design: Dorm Setting
Total Acreage: 74.9
Inside perimeter: 21.4
Special functions:
Accredited: 1986
Date opened: 1984
Security level: Minimum

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
500	500	500	56	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
498	46.9%	1.0%	0.0%	99.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
0.0%	1.0%	99.0%	0.0%	
Programs				
Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Job Service, Building Maintenance, Drafting				
Correctional Industries:				

Jacksonville Correctional Center Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Cell*	Total
1	1984	10 M	10
2	1984	10 M	10
3	1984	10 M	10
4	1984	10 M	10
5	1984	10 M	10
Seg. Bldg. 6 Units	1984	6 S	6
			56

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

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	City of Jacksonville	(gals.) Unlimited	(gals.) 77,500	1984	
Sewage	City of Jacksonville	1,440,000	77,500	1984	
Electrical	IL Power	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 22,033	1984	
Power Plant	(All Electric - No Power Plant)				

Key Factors Comparison

Fiscal Years 1978-1988

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation
1988	500	499	269	9,486.1	0
1987	500	499	278	9,128.6	0
1986	500	496	292	8,982.8	0
1985	500	384	251	7,353.0	0
1984	150	58	49	*	15,000.0
1983					
1982					
1981					
1980					
1979					
1978					

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

Jacksonville Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmery	6	1%
Psychiatric	1	.2%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	220	44%
Recreation		
Gym	21,800 sq. ft.	
Yard	271,000 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	46	9%
Legal	8	2%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	6	
Vocational Class Rooms	5	
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	

Jacksonville 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.
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	Dormitory	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

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population							50	50	500
Protective Custody Segregation Orientation Program Special Evaluation Hospital Death Row R & C	6							6	0
Total	6						50	56	500

**Joliet
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

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, 1988

Oldest institution in the nation to be
accredited.

Date opened: 1860

Security level: Maximum

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
659	1,340	761	733	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
1,373	55.6%	8.0%	84.0%	8.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
26.3%	44.3%	21.2%	8.1%	
Programs				
Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Special Education, Chapter 1, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Auto Technology, Drafting, Graphic Arts, and Welding				
Correctional Industries: Data Entry, Dry Cleaning Plant, Mattress Factory				

Joliet Correctional Center Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/ Cell*	Total
North	1858	S*	21
East	1865	S*	320
West	1865	S*	320
Honor	1895	2 M	2
Hosp.	1865	4 M*, 6 S*	10
R&C	1896	92 D*, 4 M*	96
Total			769
Less converted for other uses			
Storage/Office			— 3
Shower			—33
Total Housing			733

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

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	DOC	(gals.) 612,000	(gals.) 275,000	1928	Sewer lines do not separate sewage from storm water. Utility upgrade to correct problem scheduled for 1989.
Sewage	City of Joliet	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Electrical	Comm. Edison	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 14,629	1948	
Power Plant	DOC	(lbs.) 30,000 Steam	(lbs.) 7,131 Steam	1972	

Key Factors Comparison

Fiscal Years 1978-1988

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)		CDB Appropriation
1988	1,340	1,309	493	21,896.8		60.0
1987	1,180	1,201	507	20,719.5		2,980.0
1986	1,180	1,126	525	19,961.1		2,735.0
1985	1,340	1,233	522	19,620.5		0
1984	1,340	1,232	524	18,132.0		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

Joliet Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	17	1%
Psychiatric	5	.4%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	496	37%
Recreation		
Gym	14,117 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	4	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	37	
Visiting Room	60	1%
Assignments		
Work/Program	512	38%
Segregation	48	4%
Protective Custody	70	5%
R & C	700	53%
Death Row	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.
West Cell House		227*			454	12	56
Honor Dorm 1				1	40	12	3,051
Honor Dorm 2				1	50	12	3,537
Annex			4*		16	12	217
Sub-Total A		227	4	2	560		
Protective Custody West Cell House	16*	22*			60	12	56
North Cell House	10*				10	23	119
Segregation West Cell House	38*				0	23	56
North Cell House	10*				10	23	119
Hospital Hospital Bldg	6*		4*		0	24	68
R & C East Cell House	67*	236*			539	18	56
Annex	21*	70*			161	18	70
Sub-Total B	168	328			780		
Sub-Total A		227	4	2	560		
Sub-Total B	168	328			780		
Grand Total	168	555			1,340		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
227				227
			1	40
			1	50
		4		12
227		4	2	329
38				38
10				0
38				0
10				0
6		4		0
303				303
91				91
496		4		496
227		4	2	329
496		4		496
723		8	2	761

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population		227	4				2	233	560
Protective Custody	26	22						48	70
Segregation	48							48	10
Orientation Program									
Special Evaluation									
Hospital	6		4					10	0
Death Row									
R & C	88	306						394	700
Total	168	555	8				2	733	1,340

**Lincoln
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

Location: Lincoln (Logan County)
 Facility design: Dorm Setting
 Total Acreage: 34.0
 Inside perimeter: 20.0
 Special functions: Springfield Work Camp
 Accredited: 1986
 Date opened: 1984
 Security level: Minimum

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
558	558	558	58	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
558	46.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
0.2%	0.7%	99.1%	0.0%	
Programs				
Vocational/Education:	ABE, GED, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Job Service, Building Maintenance, Computer Programming, Mechanical Drafting, Office Careers			
Correctional Industries:				

Lincoln Correctional Center Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Cell*	Total
1	1984	10 M	10
2	1984	10 M	10
3	1984	10 M	10
4	1984	10 M	10
5	1984	10 M	10
Seg. Bldg. 6 Units	1984	6 S*	6
			56

*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

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

Key Factors Comparison Fiscal Years 1978-1988					
Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation
1988	558	556	291	12,047.8	0.0
1987	558	549	300	11,431.4	0.0
1986	558	549	315	11,575.1	0.0
1985	558	457	272	9,615.0	0.0
1984	208	81	49	*	15,000.0
1983					
1982					
1981					
1980					
1979					
1978					

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

Lincoln 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.
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	Dormitory	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

Rated Capacity										
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates	
General Population							50	50	500	
Protective Custody Segregation Orientation Program Special Evaluation Hospital Death Row R & C	6							6	0	
Total	6						50	56	500	

Springfield Work Camp

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.
Work Camp Bldg				1	28	12	2,274.8
Work Camp Bldg				1	30	12	2,274.8
Grand Total				2	58		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
			1	28
			1	30
			2	58

Physical Support - Utilities

Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	Lincoln Water Corp.	(gals.) 4,500,000	(gals.) 11,369	1984	
Sewage	City of Lincoln	7,500,000	11,369	1984	
Electrical	CILCO	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 23,238	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, 1988**

Location: Lincoln (Logan County)
Facility design: Multibuilding Conversion
Total Acreage: 138.9
Inside perimeter: 57.6
Special functions: Co-educational Medium Security Facility, Hanna City Work Camp
Accredited: 1980 **Reaccredited:** 1983, 1986
Date opened: 1978
Security level: Medium

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
950	1,050	1,024	488	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
1,038 72 female	59.1%	15.0%	54.0%	31.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
0.7%	48.3%	51.0%	0.0%	
Programs				
Vocational/Education:	ABE, GED, Associate Degree, Commercial Art, Photography, Food Service, Welding, Auto Body, Auto Mechanics, Building Maintenance, Horticulture, Energy Technology			
Correctional Industries:	Furniture Refinishing			

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	50 S, 18 D	68
12 Units			464

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

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
6	1951	2 S, 1 D	3
7	1951	2 D	2
8	1951	2 D	2
9	1951	2 S, 1 D	3
7 Units			24

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

Key Factors Comparison Fiscal Years 1978-1988					
Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation
1988	1,050	1,029	502	17,424.9	30.0
1987	1,050	1,037	504	16,592.0	150.0
1986	1,050	1,016	518	16,381.1	790.0
1985	1,050	992	527	16,330.4	0
1984	950	903	455	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

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	Lincoln Water Corp.	(gals.) 500,000	(gals.) 248,669	1930	
Sewage	City of Lincoln	300,000	226,711	1930	
Electrical	CILCO	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 12,989	1963	
Power Plant	DOC	(lbs.) 30,000 Steam	(lbs.) 17,000 Steam	1930	

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	26	3%
Legal	12	2%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	15	
Vocational Class Rooms	7	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	None	
Visiting Room	120	3%
Assignments		
Work/Program	1,048	96%
Segregation	17	2%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Logan 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/Cell Sq. Ft.
Bldg #1	4				4	7	73
Bldg #1	12				12	7	86
Bldg #1		28			56	7	146
Bldg #1			2		6	7	198
Bldg #2	4				4	7	73
Bldg #2		28			56	7	146
Bldg #2			2		6	7	198
Bldg #3	4				4	7	73
Bldg #3	12				12	7	86
Bldg #3		28			56	7	146
Bldg #3			2		6	7	198
Bldg #4	2				2	7	73
Bldg #4		14			28	7	86
Bldg #4			1		3	7	198
Bldg #5				1	67	7	3,550
Bldg #6	4				4	7	73
Bldg #6		28			56	7	86
Bldg #6			2		6	7	198
Bldg #7	4				4	7	73
Bldg #7		28			56	7	86
Bldg #7			2		6	7	198
Bldg #8	4				4	7	73
Bldg #8	12				12	7	86
Bldg #8		28			56	7	146
Bldg #8			2		6	7	198
Bldg #9	4				4	7	73
Bldg #9	12				12	7	86
Bldg #9		28			56	7	146
Bldg #9			2		6	7	198
Bldg #10	4				4	7	73
Bldg #10	12				12	7	86
Bldg #10		28			56	7	146

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
4				4
12				12
	28			56
		2		6
4				4
	28			56
		2		6
4				4
12				12
	28			56
		2		6
2				2
	14			28
		1		3
			1	60
4				4
	28			56
		2		6
4				4
	28			56
		2		6
4				4
12				12
	28			56
		2		6
4				4
12				12
	28			56
		2		6
4				4
12				12
	28			56

Logan Correctional Center Cont.

General 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 #10			2		6	7	198
Bldg #11 (f)	4				4	7	73
Bldg #11 (f)	12				12	7	86
Bldg #11 (f)		28			56	7	146
Bldg #11 (f)		2		4	7	198	
Bldg #14	6*	2*			10	7	115
Bldg #14	9*				9	7	61
Bldg #14	18				18	7	67
Bldg #14		16			32	7	121
Sub-Total A	143	286	17	1	833		
Segregation Bldg #14	8*				8	23	115
Bldg #14	9*				9	23	61
Sub-Total B	17				17		
Gen. Pop	143	286	17	1	833		
Spec. Pop	17				17		
Grand Total	160	286	17	1	850		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
		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

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population	17			128	282	19	1	447	850
Protective Custody Segregation Orientation Program Special Evaluation Hospital Death Row R & C	17							17	0
Total	34			128	282	19	1	464	850

Hanna City Work Camp

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.
Bldg #1				1	18	8	902
Bldg #1				1	24	8	1,878
Bldg #2				1	20	8	902
Bldg #2				1	22	8	1,878
Bldg #3				10	100	8	540
Bldg #6	1				1	8	108
Bldg #6	1				1	8	110
Bldg #6		1			2	8	165
Bldg #7		1			2	8	120
Bldg #7		1			2	8	117
Bldg #8		1			2	8	120
Bldg #8		1			2	8	117
Bldg #9	1				1	8	108
Bldg #9	1				1	8	110
Bldg #9		1			2	8	165
Sub-Total	4	6		14	200		
Grand Total	4	6		14	200		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
			1	15
			1	31
			1	15
			1	31
			10	90
1				1
1				1
	1			2
	1			2
	1			2
	1			2
1				1
1				1
	1			2
4	6		14	198
4	6		14	198

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population Protective Custody Segregation Orientation Program Special Evaluation Hospital Death Row R & C				4	6		14	24	200
Total				4	6		14	24	200

**Menard
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

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, 1986

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

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
1,612	2,620	1,460	1,610	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
2,381	75.9%	31.0%	65.0%	5.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
55.3%	31.0%	12.2%	1.4%	
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: Maximum Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
So. Cell	1888	S*	384
No. Cell	1892	S*	420
I. P.O.	1908	S*	25
E. Cell	1930	S*	250
W. Cell	1930	S*	250
Hosp. & R & C	1933	S, M	27
24 Hr. Dorm (Ice House)	1937	S	4
Total			1,360
Less Converted for Other Use			
			Storage/Office - 13
			Showers - 17
Total Available Cells for Housing			1,330
*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple			

Menard Correctional Center Menard Farm Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
Farm Dorm	1932	3 M	3
Live on Jobs:			
24 Hr. Farm Dorm	1932	1 D	1
Cleaning Plant	1937	1 S	1
Filter Plant	1940	1 S	1
Dairy	1951	1 D	1
Pautler House	1976	1 S	1
Oil House	1981	1 S	1
Warden's Cottage	1981	1 S	1
8 Units			10
*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			

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1978-1988

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation
1988	2,620	2,409	773	31,052.9	3,389.0
1987	2,620	2,411	778	29,743.3	547.0
1986	2,620	2,503	773	28,742.6	2,315.0
1985	2,620	2,467	769	28,100.0	0
1984	2,620	2,587	746	26,277.5	0
1983	2,620	2,604	733	24,308.9	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

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.	
PC.	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	2,042	78%
Segregation	207	8%
Protective Custody	231	9%
R & C	65	2%
Death Row	59	2%

Menard 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/Cell Sq. Ft.
East Cell House		248*			496	16	68
West Cell House		248*			496	16	68
South Cell House		364*			728	16	56
IPO Dorm	13*				13	16	60
IPO Dorm	12*				12	16	40
24 Hr. Dorm	1*				1	8	84
24 Hr. Dorm	1*				1	8	76
24 Hr. Dorm	1*				1	8	59
24 Hr. Dorm	1*				1	8	280
Sub-Total A	29	860			1,749		
Protective Custody							
North Cell House	149*	33*			215	21	47
North Cell House		8*			16	21	94.5
Segregation							
North Cell House	207*				207	23	47
Orientation							
South Cell House		17*			34	21	56
Hospital							
Hospital/R & C Bldg		9*			0	24	169
Hospital/R & C Bldg			2*		0	24	238
R & C							
Hospital/R & C Bldg	1*				1	18	40
Hospital/R & C Bldg		15*			30	18	76
Sub-Total B	357	82	2		503		
Sub-Total A	29	860			1,749		
Sub-Total B	357	82	2		503		
Grand Total	386	942	2		2,252		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
248				248
248				248
364				364
13				13
12				12
1				1
1				1
1				1
		1		4
888		1		892
182				182
8				8
207				0
17				17
	9			0
		2		0
1				1
15				15
430	9	2		223
888		1		892
430	9	2		223
1,318	9	3		1,115

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population	29	860						889	1,749
Protective Custody	149	41						190	231
Segregation	207							207	207
Orientation Program		17						17	34
Special Evaluation									
Hospital					9	2		11	0
Death Row									
R & C	1	15			9	2		16	31
Total	386	933			9	2		1,330	2,252

Menard Special Unit

General 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.
C Bldg	184*				184	8	39
C Bldg			3		9	8	448
South Cell House	1				1	8	54
South Cell House	10*				10	8	46.5
South Cell House	1				1	8	60
South Cell House	1				1	8	64
South Cell House	1				1	8	70
South Cell House	1				1	8	55
South Cell House	1				1	8	85
South Cell House	1				1	8	72
South Cell House	1				1	8	80
South Cell House	1				1	8	62
South Cell House	1				1	8	67
South Cell House		1			2	8	282
South Cell House		1			2	8	239
South Cell House			1		3	8	290
South Cell House				1	21	8	1268
Sub-Total A	204	2	4	1	241		
Death Row North Cell House	28*				28	20	46
North Cell House	21*				21	20	60
North Cell House	10*				10	20	60
Sub-Total B	59				59		
Sub-Total A	204	2	4	1	241		
Sub-Total B	59				59		
Grand Total	263	2	4	1	300		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
184				184
		3		9
1				1
10				10
1				1
1				1
1				1
1				1
1				1
1				1
	1			2
	1			2
		1		3
			1	21
204	2	4	1	241
28				28
21				21
10				10
59				59
204	2	4	1	241
59				59
263	2	4	1	300

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population	194			10	2	4	1	211	241
Protective Custody Segregation Orientation Program Special Evaluation Hospital Death Row R & C	59							59	59
Total	253			10	2	4	1	270	300

Menard Farm

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.
Farm Dorm				1	24	8	945
Farm Dorm				1	12	8	414
Farm Dorm				1	22	8	740
24 Hr. Farm Dorm		1			2	8	262
Cleaning Plant	1				1	8	96
Filter Plant			1		3	8	130
Dairy		1			1	8	484
Paulter House	1				1	8	241
Oil House	1				1	8	222
Warden's Cottage	1				1	8	292
Grand Total	4	2	1	3	68		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
			1	16
			1	7
			1	13
	1			2
1				1
	1			2
1				1
1				1
1				1
5	2		3	45

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	DOC	(lbs.) 132,000 Steam	(lbs.) 60,000 Steam	1919	

**Menard
Psychiatric Center
June 30, 1988**

Location: Chester (Randolph County)
Facility design: Auburn
Inside perimeter: 2.4
Special functions: Psychiatric Center, Houses sexually dangerous persons (SDP's)
Accredited: 1980 **Reaccredited:** 1983, 1986
 First facility of its kind to be accredited.
Date opened: 1970
Security level: Maximum

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
438	315	315	440	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
377	71.6%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
59.9%	30.0%	5.8%	4.2%	
Programs				
Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Special Education, Chapter 1, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Bilingual, Food Service, Horticulture				
Correctional Industries: None				

Menard Psychiatric Center Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Cells*	Total
North II Bldg.	1934	S*,1 M	445
Total			445
Less Converted for Other Use			
Storage/Office			-4
Showers			-1
Total Available for Housing			440
*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple			

Key Factors Comparison Fiscal Years 1978-1988					
Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation
1988	315	358	161	6,186.5	0
1987	315	365	162	5,972.4	0
1986	315	383	167	5,907.5	0
1985	315	418	158	5,433.3	0
1984	315	412	150	4,888.7	0
1983	315	386	147	4,614.4	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

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	Menard C.C. (Usage included in Menard C.C. Response)	(gals.)	(gals.)		
Sewage	City of Chester				
Electrical	Menard C.C.				
Power Plant	Menard C.C.				

Menard Psychiatric Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical Infirmery Psychiatric	7 *	2%
Dietary Inmate Dining Room	228	72%
Recreation Gym Yards General Seg.	9,628 sq. ft. 28,866 sq. ft. 2,610 sq. ft.	
Library Services General Legal	22 4	7% 1%
Academic/Vocation Academic Class Rooms Vocational Class Rooms	3 4	
Visitation Waiting Room Visiting Room	0 0	
Assignments Work/Program Segregation Protective Custody R & C Death Row	246 52 55 0 0	78% 17% 17%

Menard Psychiatric Center

Special 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.
North II	274*				274	14	47.9
Protective Custody North II	55*				0	23	47.9
Segregation North II	53*				0	23	47.9
Orientation North II	53*				41	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	435		1		315		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
274				274
55				0
53				0
53				41
1				0
2				0
	1			0
		1		0
438	1	1		315

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population	274							274	274
Protective Custody	55							55	0
Segregation	53							53	0
Orientation Program	53							53	41
Special Evaluation									
Hospital				4		1		5	0
Death Row									
R & C									
Total	435			4		1		440	315

**Pontiac
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

Location: Pontiac (Livingston County)
Facility design: Auburn
Total Acreage: 434
Inside perimeter: 34
Special functions: Medium Security Unit
 (MSU), Condemned Unit
Accredited: 1986
Date opened: 1892
Security level: Maximum

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
1,493	2,000	1,258	1,514	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
1,676	82.9%	68.0%	29.0%	3.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
44.6%	46.8%	8.7%	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, Electron/Electricity, Emergency Medical Technicians, Typing, Woodworking			
Correctional Industries:	Data Entry, Cell Furniture, Medical Claims paperwork for Department of Public Aid.			

Pontiac Correctional Center: Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Celis*	Total
No. Cell	1892	S*	416
So. Cell	1892	S*	416
East Cell	1930	S*	220
West Cell	1930	S*	220
Hospital Bldg.	1937	10 S, 2 D	12
Total Cells			1,284
Less Converted for Other Use			
Storage/Office			- 18
Showers			- 32
Total Available Cells for Housing			1,234

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

Pontiac Correctional Center Medium Security Unit Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Celis*	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 F	1979	S	50
Dorm G	1979	S	50
6 Units			280

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

Key Factors Comparison

Fiscal Years 1978-1988

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)		CDB Appropriation
1988	2,000	1,621	754	28,844.0		1,450.0
1987	2,000	1,722	734	28,024.7		6,109.0
1986	2,000	1,811	719	26,854.0		1,525.0
1985	2,000	1,824	716	26,160.3		2,610.5
1984	2,000	1,864	694	24,479.6		0
1983	2,000	1,908	660	22,422.9		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

Pontiac Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmery	12	.6%
Psychiatric	8	.4%
Dietary		
inmate Dining Room		
Max	616	34%
Med.	160	53%
Recreation		
Gym		
Maximum	14,524 sq. ft.	
Medium	6,222 sq. ft.	
Yards		
West	189,000 sq. ft.	
West PC.	14,218 sq. ft.	
East	93,730 sq. ft.	
North PC.	9,750 sq. ft.	
Condemned Unit Yard 1	1,891 sq. ft.	
Condemned Unit Yard 2	2,160 sq. ft.	
Seg. Yard 1	3,900 sq. ft.	
Seg. Yard 2	4,500 sq. ft.	
Medium Sec.	221,850 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	76	4%
Legal	54	3%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	17	
Vocational Class Rooms	12	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	40	
Visiting Room	184	2%
Assignments		
Work/Program	1,500	75%
Segregation	250	12%
Protective Custody	246	12%
R & C		
Death Row	93	5%

Pontiac 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.
South Cell House	226*	186*			598	11	58
East Cell House	82*	87*			256	11	63
West Cell House	69*	60*			189	11	63
Sub-Total A	377	333			1,043		
Protective Custody West Cell House	8*	76*			160	11	63
North Cell House	12*	37*			86	11	58
Segregation North Cell House	250*				250	24	58
Orientation East Cell House	8*	30*			68	12	63
Death Row North Cell House	93*				93	22	58
Hospital Hospital Bldg.	8				0	24	104
Hospital Bldg.		2			0	24	180
Sub-Total B	379	145			657		
Sub-Total A	377	333			1,043		
Sub-Total B	379	145			657		
Grand Total	756	478			1,700		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
412				412
169				169
129				129
710				710
84				84
49				49
250				0
38				38
93				93
8				0
		2		0
522		2		264
710				710
522		2		264
1,232		2		974

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population	377	333						710	1,043
Protective Custody	20	113						133	246
Segregation	250							250	250
Orientation Program	8	30						38	68
Special Evaluation									
Hospital				8	2			10	0
Death Row	93							93	93
R & C									
Total	748	476		8	2			1,234	1,700

Physical Support - Utilities

Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	City of Pontiac	(gals.) 1,550,000	(gals.) 568,000	1871	Both are original systems and need complete updating
Sewage	City of Pontiac	1,600,000	575,000	1900	
Electrical	Comm. Edison	(kw) 750,000	(kw) 250,000	1950	Electrical system needs to be updated. New switch gear ordered.
Power Plant	DOC	(lbs.) 50,000 Steam	(lbs.) 33,600 Steam	1950	Boilers are out of date and in need of repair

Pontiac Medium Security Unit

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.
Dorm A	50				50	11	74
Dorm B	50				50	11	74
Dorm C	50				50	11	74
Dorm D	24				24	11	74
Dorm D			4		16	11	90
Dorm D			2		10	11	190
Dorm F	50				50	11	74
Dorm G	50				50	11	74
Grand Total	274		6		300		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
50				50
50				50
50				50
24				24
4				4
		2		6
50				50
50				50
278		2		284

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population Protective Custody Segregation Orientation Program Special Evaluation Hospital Death Row R & C				274		6		280	300
Total				274		6		280	300

**Shawnee
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

Location: Vienna (Johnson County)
Facility design: X-House
Total Acreage: 60
Inside perimeter: 40
Special functions: Dixon Springs Work Camp
Accredited: 1986
Date opened: 1984
Security level: Medium

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
1,046	1,046	1,046	937	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
1,058	64.2%	86.0%	0.0%	14.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
0.8%	50.9%	48.3%	0.0%	
Programs				
Vocational/Education:	ABE, GED, Job Service, Diesel Mechanics, Drafting, EDP, Electronics, Graphic Arts, Sheet Metal Welding, Industrial Plant Maintenance			
Correctional Industries:	Metal Office Furniture Manufacturing			

Shawnee Correctional Center Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Cells*	Total
R1	1983-84	S	224
R2	1983-84	S	224
R3	1983-84	S	224
Adm. Bldg.	1983-84	30 S*, 56 S	86
R4	1983-84	S	168
5 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	10 M	10
2 Units			11

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

Key Factors Comparison Fiscal Years 1978-1988					
Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures	CDB Appropriation
				(\$ in thousands)	
1988	1,046	1,054	430	15,874.0	0
1987	1,046	1,050	435	14,998.4	0
1986	1,046	1,018	423	14,454.7	0
1985	986	415	212	7,288.0	0
1984	150			*	6,000.0
1983					33,000.0
1982					2,500.0
1981					
1980					
1979					
1978					

*Carried in Vienna expenditures

Physical Support - Utilities

Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	Vienna C.C.	(gals.) 300,000	(gals.) 275,000		
Sewage	Vienna C.C.	310,000	272,250	1985	
Electrical	CIPS	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 16,500	1965	
Power Plant	Vienna C.C.	(lbs.) 276,000 Steam	(lbs.) 112,000 Steam	1965	

Shawnee Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmery	14	1%
Psychiatric	1	.1%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	224	25%
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	896	100%
Segregation	30	3%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

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 R1	224				224	7	60
Bldg R2	224				224	7	60
Bldg R3	224				224	7	60
Bldg R4	168				168	7	60
Sub-Total A	840				840		
Segregation Bldg Adm Bldg	30*				0	23	80
Orientation Bldg Adm Bldg	56				56	7	60
Sub-Total B	86				56		
Sub-Total A	840				840		
Sub-Total B	86				56		
Grand Total	926				896		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
224				224
224				224
224				224
168				168
840				840
30				0
56				56
86				56
840				840
86				56
926				896

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population				840				840	840
Protective Custody Segregation	30							30	0
Orientation Program				56				56	56
Special Evaluation									
Hospital									
Death Row									
R & C									
Total	30			896				926	896

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, 1988**

Location: Sheridan (LaSalle County)
Facility design: Multibuilding Conversion
Total Acreage: 297
Inside perimeter: 77
Special functions: Youthful Offenders
Accredited: 1981 **Reaccredited:** 1985, 1988
Date opened: 1973
Security level: Medium

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
625	750	624	692	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
919	53.6%	55.0%	45.0%	0.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
0.5%	74.1%	25.4%	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, Commercial Janitorial			
Correctional Industries:	Furniture Finishing			

Sheridan Correctional Center: Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/ Cells*	Total
C-1	1951	S, D	64
C-7	1951	41 S, 27 D	68
C-3	1952	S	6
C-8	1955	S, D	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	S, D	50
C-21	1984	S	50
C-23	1984	S	50
14 Units			692

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

Key Factors Comparison Fiscal Years 1978-1988					
Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation
1988	750	921	370	13,131.9	0
1987	750	904	378	12,819.6	0
1986	750	826	385	12,311.0	0
1985	750	792	367	11,464.4	0
1984	625	589	291	9,271.1	0
1983	425	495	228	6,969.9	17,000.0
1982	425	496	231	7,021.4	6,738.0
1981	425	492	234	6,608.5	467.0
1980	425	449	228	5,759.7	0
1979	425	332	207	4,673.9	27.4
1978	325	323	N/A	3,676.9	36.3

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	DOC	(gals.) 115,200	(gals.) 115,200	1940/1983	Limited emergency backup
Sewage	Sheridan Sanitary District	120,000	80,000	1940/52/83	
Electrical	IL Power	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 15,500	N/A	
Power Plant	(All Electric - No Power Plant)				

Sheridan Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmery	5	.6%
Psychiatric	1	.1%
Dietary		
Inmate Dining Room	260	35%
Recreation		
Gym		
Main	10,000 sq. ft.	
Old	8,500 sq. ft.	
Yard	1,190,000 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	30	4%
Legal	—	
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	13	
Vocational Class Rooms	13	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	47	
Visiting Room	138	4%
Assignments		
Work/Program	750	100%
Segregation	64	8.5%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Sheridan 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.
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	60
C-8	64*				64	8	49.5
C-8		10*			20	8	109.2
C-11	50				50	8	70
C-13	28	22			72	8	70
C-15	50				50	8	70
C-17	50				50	8	70
C-19	50				50	8	70
C-21	50				50	8	70
C-23	50				50	8	70
Sub-Total A	466	128			722		
Segregation							
C-4	24*				0	23	66.5
C-7	31*				0	23	60
C-7	3*				0	23	77
C-8	6*				0	23	49.5
Orientation							
C-7	25*				25	8	60
C-7	3*				3	8	77
Hospital							
C-3	5				0	24	163
C-3	1				0	24	117
Sub-Total B	98				28		
Sub-Total A	466	128			722		
Sub-Total B	98				28		
Grand Total	564	128			750		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	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
50				50
50				50
592	2			596
24				0
31				0
3				0
6				0
25				25
3				3
	5			0
1				0
93	5			28
592	2			596
93	5			28
685	7			624

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population	64	10		402	118			594	722
Protective Custody Segregation	64							64	0
Orientation Program	28							28	28
Special Evaluation Hospital				6				6	0
Death Row R & C									
Total	156	10		408				692	750

**Stateville Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

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 **Reaccredited:** 1988
Date opened: 1920
Security level: Maximum

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
1,512	2,000	1,506	1,587	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
2,011	85.2%	57.0%	26.0%	17.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
55.4%	30.0%	14.6%	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)			

Stateville Correctional Center Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Cells*	Total
F Cell House	1922	S*	248
Unit X	1914	S*, D*	37
Power House	1921	D	1
Refrigeration	1930	S	2
Admin. Bldg.			
Hospital	1933	9 M	9
Spec. Eval. Unit	1927	S*	32
B East Cell	1932	S*	290
B West Cell	1932	S*	290
G Honor Dorm	1937	M	56
Unit H ₁	1983	S*	300
Unit I ₂	1984	S*	300
11 Units			1,565
Conversions:			
Storage/Office/Showers			- 41
Total			1,524

*S = Single; D = Double; M = Multiple
 1 Replace D House constructed in 1920
 2 Replace C House constructed in 1920

Stateville Correctional Center Minimum Security Unit Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Cells*	Total
MSU Dorm	1932	M	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
Horse Barn	1947	S	1
Officer Dorm	1969	S	1
Total Cells			68
Less Converted for Other Use			
Storage/Office			- 1
Showers			- 4
10 Units			63

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

Key Factors Comparison

Fiscal Years 1978-1988

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation
1988	2,000	1,928	801	33,239.2	0
1987	2,000	1,920	820	32,844.0	0
1986	2,250	1,996	839	32,204.9	4,665.0
1985	2,250	2,096	861	32,280.4	0
1984	2,250	2,230	847	30,353.3	0
1983	2,250	2,205	836	29,193.4	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

Stateville Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Infirmary	16	.8%
Psychiatric	15	.8%
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.	
Activity Yard	220,000 sq. ft.	
X Unit Yard	2,226 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	54	3%
Legal	44	2%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	16	
Vocational Class Rooms	8	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	48	
Visiting Room	200	10%
Assignments		
Work/Program	1,700	85%
Segregation	250	13%
Protective Custody	300	15%
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Stateville 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.
B-East Cell House	218*	57*			332	10	60
B-West Cell House	248*	29*			306	10	60
F Cell House	238*				238	10	60
G Honor Dorm		4			8	10	98
G Honor Dorm		4			8	10	200
G Honor Dorm			3		9	10	98
G Honor Dorm			1		3	10	270
G Honor Dorm			13		39	10	200
G Honor Dorm			1		4	10	98
G Honor Dorm			7		28	10	270
G Honor Dorm			22		88	10	200
I Unit	25*				25	10	67.7
X Unit	5*				15	10	46
X Unit	1*				1	10	66
X Unit		31*			62	10	66
Refrigeration Bldg.	2				2	10	60
Power House		1			2	10	144
Sub-Total A	737	126	47		1,170		
Protective Custody Unit H	300*				300	22.5	67.7
Segregation Unit I	250*				250	22.5	67.7
Orientation Unit I	25*				25	22.5	67.7
Special Evaluation	31*				31	22.5	60
Hospital Hospital Bldg.			8		24	24	206.8
Sub-Total B	606		8		630		
Sub-Total A	737	126	47		1,170		
Sub-Total B	606		8		630		
Grand Total	1,343	126	55		1,800		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
275				275
277				277
238				238
4				4
		4		12
3				3
		1		4
		13		39
1				1
		7		28
		22		66
25				25
5				5
1				1
31				0
2				1
	1			2
862	1	47		981
300				300
250				0
25				25
31				0
		8		0
606		8		325
862	1	47		981
606		8		325
1,468	1	55		1,306

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population	735	117		2	9	47		910	1,170
Protective Custody	300							300	300
Segregation	250							250	250
Orientation Program	25							25	25
Special Evaluation	31							31	31
Hospital						8		8	24
Death Row									
R & C									
Total	1,341	117		2	9	55		1,524	1,800

Stateville Minimum Security Unit

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.
MSU Dorm	2				2	10	112
MSU Dorm			28		84	10	247
MSU Dorm			27		108	10	247
Deep Well #4	1				1	22.5	165.4
Deep Well #5	1				1	22.5	518.4
Deep Well #6	1				1	22.5	396.8
MSU Powerhouse	1				1	22.5	288
Horse Barn	1				1	22.5	272
Officers Dorm	1				1	22.5	224.2
Grand Total	8		55		200		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
2				2
		28		84
		27		108
1				1
1				1
1				1
1				1
1				1
1				1
8		55		200

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

**Vandalia
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

Location: Vandalia (Fayette County)
Facility design: Dorm Setting
Total Acreage: 1,520
Inside perimeter: 8
Special functions:
Accredited: 1980 **Reaccredited:** 1983, 1987
Date opened: 1921
Security level: Minimum

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
600	700	570	237	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
865	36.8%	22.0%	5.0%	73.0%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
0.3%	0.4%	99.4%	0.0%	
Programs				
Vocational/Education: ABE, GED, Associate Degree, Job Service, Auto Body, Auto Services, Building Maintenance, HAC, Small Engines, Welding				
Correctional Industries: Livestock, Dairy, Crops, Meat Processing, Milk Processing				

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

Key Factors Comparison Fiscal Years 1978-1988						
Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)	CDB Appropriation	
1988	700	860	318	12,709.7	0	
1987	750	858	341	12,685.9	0	
1986	750	819	340	12,301.1	0	
1985	750	788	341	12,011.3	0	
1984	750	790	334	11,843.5	0	
1983	750	835	323	11,033.0	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	

Physical Support - Utilities

Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	City of Vandalia	(gals.) 504,000	(gals.) 200,000	1987	Hooked up to city water April 1987
Sewage	City of Vandalia	250,000	100,000	1987	Hooked up to city sewer April 1987
Electrical	IL Power	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 8,071	1932/1962	
Power Plant	DOC	(lbs.) 20,000 Steam	(lbs.) 10,000 Steam	1962	Staff shortage

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	48%
Recreation		
Gym	1,200 sq. ft.	
Yard	343,650 sq. ft.	
Library Services		
General	30	4%
Legal	6	.9%
Academic/Vocation		
Academic Class Rooms	9	
Vocational Class Rooms	6	
Visitation		
Waiting Room	None	
Visiting Room	100	3%
Assignments		
Work/Program	700	100%
Segregation	30	4%
Protective Custody	0	
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Vandalia 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.
A Dorm				1	60	12	2,888
D Dorm				1	60	12	2,888
E Dorm				1	60	12	2,888
F Dorm				1	60	12	2,888
G Dorm				1	60	12	2,888
H Dorm				1	60	12	2,888
I Dorm				1	60	12	2,888
J Dorm	59				59	12	56
K Dorm	57				57	12	56
L Dorm	59				59		54
M Dorm		20			40		98
Sub-Total A	175	20		7	635		
Segregation M Dorm	30*				0	24	45
Orientation B Dorm				4	65	12	968
Hospital Hospital Bldg.				1	0	20	936
Sub-Total B	30			5	65		
Sub-Total A	175	20		7	635		
Sub-Total B	30			5	65		
Grand Total	205	20		12	700		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
			1	48
			1	48
			1	48
			1	48
			1	48
			1	48
			1	48
59				59
57				57
59				59
20				20
195			7	531
30				0
			4	39
			1	0
30			5	39
195			7	531
30			5	39
225			12	570

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population				175	20		7	202	635
Protective Custody									
Segregation	30							30	0
Orientation Program							4	4	65
Special Evaluation									
Hospital							1	1	0
Death Row									
R & C									
Total	30			175	20		12	237	700

**Vienna
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

Location: Vienna (Johnson County)
Facility design: Open Campus
Total Acreage: 3,500
Inside perimeter: 80
Special functions: Hardin County Work Camp
 (Temporarily closed due to FY'88 Budget
 Cut. Will reopen in FY'89)

Accredited: 1979 **Reaccredited:** 1982, 1985,
 1988
Date opened: 1965
Security level: Minimum
 First prison in the United States to be
 accredited.

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
616	685	685	639	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
882	76.2%	65%	2%	34%
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	
Programs				
Vocational/Education:	ABE, GED, Special Education, Associate Degree, Baccalaureate Degree, Driver's Education, Music, Orientation, Job Service, Alcohol Fuels Prod., Auto Body, Auto Mechanics, Barbering, Cons. Game Mgmt., Cosmetology, Drafting, Electron/Electricity, Emergency Medical Technician, Fire Science, Food Service/Short Order Cook, Horticulture, Journalism, Machinist, Masonry, Special Education, In-Service, Water/Wastewater, Welding, Emergency Rescue Technician			
Correctional Industries:	Timber, Crops, Livestock, Alcohol Fuels Production.			

Vienna Correctional Center: Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Cell*	Total
C1116	1965	S*,D*, M*	68
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			639

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

Physical Support - Utilities					
Utility	Service Provider	Average Maximum Capacity	Daily Usage	Year of Installation	Comments
Water	DOC	(gals.) 1,368,000	(gals.) 392,800	1964	Staff shortage
Sewage	DOC	400,000	198,500	1984/1985	Staff shortage
Electrical	CIPS & Southeastern Illinois Co-Op	(kw) Unlimited	(kw) 37,700	1965	
Power Plant	DOC	(lbs.) 2,880,000 Steam	(lbs.) 272,700 Steam	1971	

Key Factors Comparison
Fiscal Years 1978-1988

Fiscal Year	Rated Capacity	Average Population	Average Staff	General Revenue Expenditures (\$ in thousands)	
				General Revenue Expenditures	CDB Appropriation
1988	685	810	364	13,892.3	0
1987	835	871	408	14,349.5	0
1986	835	844	420	13,835.7	0
1985	835	861	416	13,872.7	0
1984	835	902	410	13,050.1	125.0
1983	735	724	360	11,150.0	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
1979	685	642	323	7,320.4	0
1978	685	584	N/A	6,318.7	1,483.0

Vienna Correctional Center Support Services		
	Capacity	Percent of Population Served at one time
Medical		
Health Care Unit	5	0.8%
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%
Picnic Area (May-Sept.)	144	
Assignments		
Work/Program	685	100%
Segregation	9	.7%
Protective Custody	0	.4%
R & C	0	
Death Row	0	

Vienna 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.
C-1101	96				96	12	61.4
C-1102	96				96	12	61.4
C-1103	96				96	12	61.4
C-1112	96				96	12	61.4
C-1113	96				96	12	61.4
C-1114	91				91	12	61.4
C-1116	2				2	12	190
C-1116		6			12	12	216
C-1116		50			100	12	186.7
Sub-Total A	573	56			685		
Segregation C-1116	9*				0	23	80
Hospital C-1116			1		0	24	802
Sub-Total B	9		1		0		
Sub-Total A	573	56			685		
Sub-Total B	9		1		0		
Grand Total	582	56	1		685		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
96				96
96				96
96				96
96				96
96				96
91				91
2				2
	6			12
	50			100
573	56			685
9				0
			1	0
9			1	0
573	56			685
9			1	0
582	56		1	685

Rated Capacity									
	Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi-Cell	Single Room	Double Room	Multi-Room	Dorm	Total	Number Inmates
General Population				573	56			629	685
Protective Custody Segregation Orientation Program Special Evaluation	9							9	0
Hospital Death Row R & C						1		1	0
Total	9			573	56	1		639	685

**Western Illinois
Correctional Center
June 30, 1988**

Location: Mt. Sterling (Brown County)
Facility design: X-House
Total Acreage: 94.4
Inside perimeter: 33.0
Special functions:
Accredited:
Date opened: Construction completed in
 April 1989
Security level: Medium

Capacity				
Design	Rated	Ideal	Housing Cells/Units	
728	728	728	758	
Population				
Population	Class M, X, I	Single-Celled	Double-Celled	Multi-Celled
Security Level				
Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Pending (R&C)	
Programs				
Vocational/Education:				
Correctional Industries:				

Western Illinois Correctional Center: Housing Units			
Units	Year Built	Room/Cell*	Total
1	1988-89	S	224
2	1988-89	S	224
3	1988-89	S	224
Adm Bldg	1988-89	30 S*, 56 S	86
4 Units			758

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

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.
Bldg #1	224				224	7	60
Bldg #2	224				224	7	60
Bldg #3	224				224	7	60
Sub-Total A	672				672		
Segregation Bldg Adm Bldg	30*				0	23	80
Orientation Bldg Adm Bldg	56				56	7	60
Sub-Total B	86				56		
Sub-Total A	672				672		
Sub-Total B	86				56		
Grand Total	758				728		

Ideal Capacity				
Single Cell	Double Cell	Multi Room	Dormitory	Number Inmates
224				224
224				224
224				224
672				672
30				0
56				56
86				56
672				672
86				56
758			1	728