

EXHIBIT LIST

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
A.	Segregation Housing Utilization and Population Dissemination, and Institution Population Chart, dated June 30, 2013
B.	Segregation Sentence Imposed Compared to the Actual Length of Stay in Segregation, dated June 30, 2013
C.	Quantitative Findings on Use and Outcomes of Segregation in IL DOC, dated September 28, 2011
D.	Various Segregation Charts, dated from September 30, 2009 to December 31, 2012
E.	Memorandum of Understanding Between The Illinois Department of Corrections and The Vera Institute of Justice, dated May 2010
F.	Reducing Prisoner Isolation: An Innovative Approach to Classification and Management of Segregation, Control Units, and Supermax, undated
G.	IDOC Segregation Study Major Findings, undated

Exhibit A

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Segregation Housing Utilization and Population Dissemination, and Institution Population
June 30, 2013

Parent Facility	Housing Availability Report (OERHP101) as of 06/30/13		Inmates with a Segregation Assignment as of 06/30/13			Inmates with a Segregation Assignment as of June 30, 2012	Difference from 06/30/12 to 06/30/13	Institution Population as of 06/30/13
	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	Disciplinary Segregation	Administrative Detention	Total			
			<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Inmates</i>			
Closed Maximum Security								
Tamms CC	0	0	0	0	0	168	-168	0
Maximum Security								
Dwight CC	0	0	0	0	0	44	-44	0
Menard CC	390	352	324	22	346	302	44	3,735
Pontiac CC	914	822	779	111	890	658	232	1,977
Stateville CC	226	203	183	3	186	90	96	3,979
Maximum Security Total	1,530	1,377	1,286	136	1,422	1,094	328	9,691
Medium Security								
Big Muddy River CC	60	49	38	0	38	32	6	1,911
Centralia CC	54	52	37	0	37	35	2	1,563
Danville CC	59	50	32	0	32	24	8	1,904
Dixon CC	179	129	116	6	122	112	10	2,413
Graham CC	60	43	22	0	22	21	1	1,954
Hill CC	111	85	47	1	48	57	-9	1,824
Illinois River CC	59	48	21	0	21	17	4	2,131
Lawrence CC	142	107	96	1	97	85	12	2,386
Lincoln CC	11	5	0	0	0	1	-1	1,004
Logan CC	99	83	34	0	34	14	20	1,951
Pinckneyville CC	231	197	147	0	147	148	-1	2,513
Shawnee CC	112	100	65	0	65	62	3	2,115
Sheridan CC	48	25	13	0	13	1	12	2,066
Western Illinois CC	108	82	53	1	54	42	12	2,123
Medium Security Total	1,333	1,055	721	9	730	651	79	27,858
Minimum Security								
Decatur CC	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	697
East Moline CC	48	39	23	0	23	11	12	1,429
Jacksonville CC	19	11	3	0	3	4	-1	1,525
Robinson CC	15	1	1	0	1	3	-2	1,205
Southwestern Illinois CC	8	5	3	0	3	4	-1	696
Taylorville CC	14	3	2	0	2	1	1	1,201
Vandalia CC	66	30	13	0	13	16	-3	1,657
Vienna CC	32	28	22	0	22	10	12	1,891
Minimum Security Total	218	121	67	0	67	49	18	10,301
Total	3,081	2,553	2,074	145	2,219	1,962	257	47,850

June 2012 Stats	3,888	2,651	1,846	116	1,962			47,070
Difference	-807	-98	228	29	257			780

Exhibit B

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Segregation Sentence Imposed Compared to the Actual Length of Stay in Segregation
Segregation Assignment as of June 30, 2013

Length of Stay in Segregation	Segregation Sentence Imposed										
	1 Year or Less	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 4 Years	4 to 5 Years	5 to 6 Years	6 to 7 Years	7 to 8 Years	8 to 9 Years	9 to 10 Years	More than 10 Years*
3 months or less	1,175	46	12	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	33
3 to 6 months	253	63	14	5	3	0	2	1	0	0	23
6 months to 1 year	109	87	26	4	3	2	5	4	1	1	105
1 to 2 years	2	28	33	11	4	5	3	5	1	3	10
2 to 3 years	0	0	7	12	7	6	3	1	3	1	6
3 to 4 years	0	0	0	1	7	5	5	5	1	2	7
4 to 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	10
5 to 6 years	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	7
6 to 7 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
7 to 8 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
8 to 9 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9 to 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
More than 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	1,539	224	92	36	25	22	23	18	8	14	218

Segregation Sentences Imposed Greater than 1 Year by Facility									
	Dixon	Hill	Logan	Menard	Pinckneyville	Pontiac	Stateville	Western Illinois	Total
1 To 2 Years	2	2	4	45	2	163	6	0	224
2 To 3 Years	1	0	2	10	0	76	3	0	92
3 To 4 Years	1	0	1	2	0	32	0	0	36
4 To 5 Years	0	0	1	0	0	22	2	0	25
5 To 6 Years	0	0	0	1	0	21	0	0	22
6 To 7 Years	0	0	0	2	0	20	1	0	23
7 To 8 Years	0	0	0	1	0	17	0	0	18
8 To 9 Years	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
9 To 10 Years	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
More Than 10 Years*	6	1	2	6	0	193	9	1	218
Total	10	3	10	67	2	566	21	1	680

Length of Stay for Inmates Serving More Than 1 Year in Segregation by Facility				
	Dixon	Menard	Pontiac	Total
1 To 2 Years	2	4	99	105
2 To 3 Years	0	1	45	46
3 To 4 Years	1	0	32	33
4 To 5 Years	0	1	15	16
5 To 6 Years	0	0	12	12
6 To 7 Years	0	0	8	8
7 To 8 Years	0	0	3	3
8 To 9 Years	0	0	2	2
9 To 10 Years	0	0	4	4
More Than 10 Years	0	0	5	5
Total	3	6	225	234

*Includes cases without a planned-end-date entered into OTS.

Exhibit C

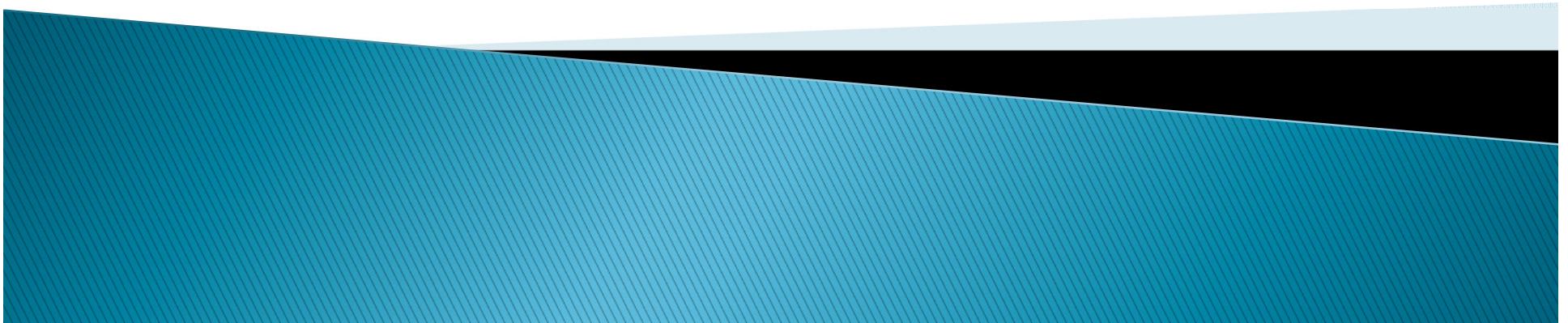
Quantitative Findings on Use and Outcomes of Segregation in IL DOC

September 28, 2011

Dr. Suzanne Agha, Vera Institute of Justice

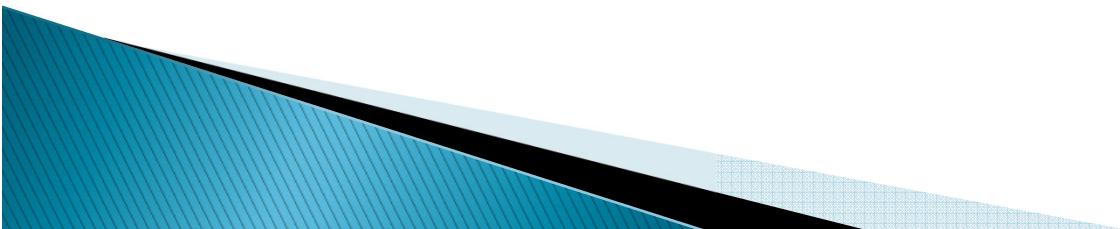
Dr. James Austin, JFA Institute

Dr. Angela Browne, Vera Institute of Justice



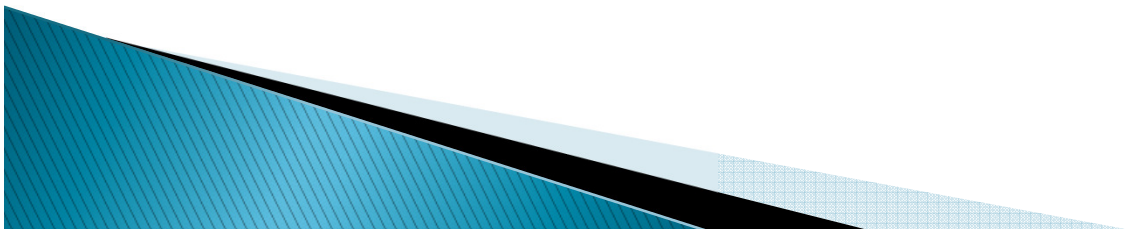
Who is included in these analyses?

- ▶ All prisoners released from segregation in 2008
 - ❑ Followed for 12 months after release to general population from segregation;
 - ❑ Must remain imprisoned for a full 12 months after leaving segregation to be included in these numbers.



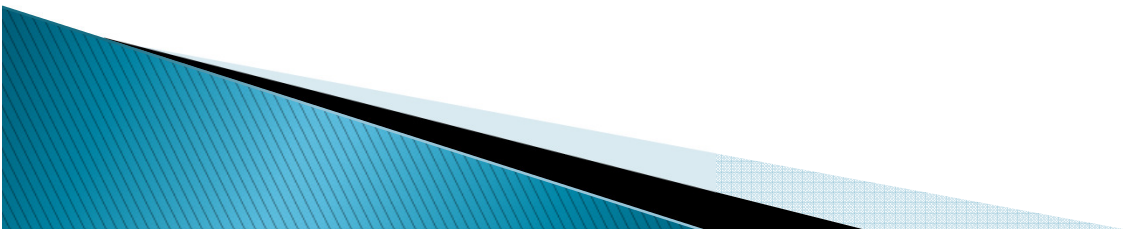
Findings – Seg Time Served

Prisoners who spent less time in segregation were not more likely to commit new violations during the first 12 months of release into general population.



Findings – Severity of Incoming Violation

In addition, prisoners who committed more serious incoming violations were not more likely to commit new violations during the first 12 months of release into general population.



**Table 1. Description of Prisoners
Released from Segregation between
1/1/2008 and 12/31/2008**

Number of prisoners released	10,219
Average* number of days in seg	59 days

* Mode = 31 days, Median = 31 days

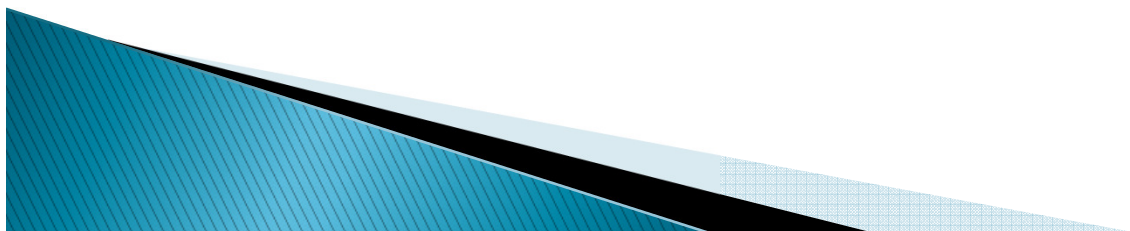


Table 2. Incoming Segregation Violation*

Class	Number	Percent	Avg days seg
100 class violation	371	4%	115
Assault any person	51**	1%	
Sex misconduct	77	1%	
Dangerous contraband	57	1%	
200 class violation	1,177	12%	91
Damage/misuse prop	514	5%	
Intimidation/threat	291	3%	
Drug/drug paraphernalia	148	1%	
300 class violation	4,663	46%	52
Unauthorized movement	1,517	15%	
Insolence	1,343	13%	
Contraband property	803	8%	
400 class violation	3,975	39%	51
Violation of rules	1,662	16%	
Disobey direct order	1,506	15%	
Failure to report	480	5%	
500 class violation	2	less than 1%	90
600 class violation	31	less than 1%	45
Attempt assault	23	less than 1%	
Total	10,219	100%	59

15% of
population
had 100 or
200 class
violations

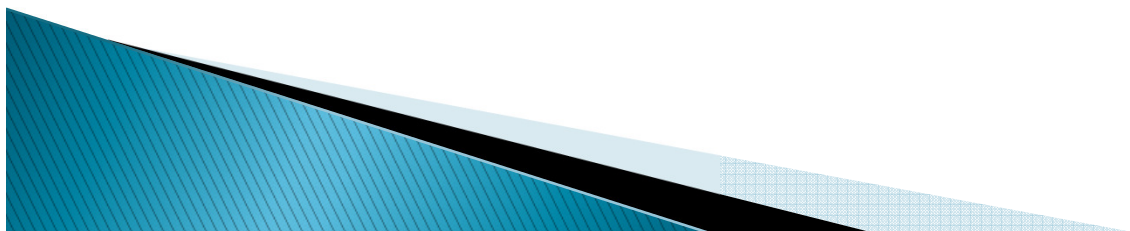
85% of
population
had 300 –
600 class
violations

*If more than one violation in the same incident table examines most serious violation.

**Number in white rows are the largest types of violations within each class and will not sum to the total number of violations in the class.

**Table 3. New Violation in First 12
Months After Release from
Segregation**

	Percent
NO New Violations	38%
New Non-Seg Violations	25%
New Seg Violations	37%
Total	100%



Prisoners who spent less time in seg were not more likely to commit new violations during the first 12 months of release into general population

**Table 4. New Violation After Release from Segregation
By Time Served in Segregation**

Seg Time Served	N	NO new viols	New non-seg viols	New Seg viols
1 to 14 days	3,935	32%	32%	38%
15 to 30 days	2,446	39%	25%	36%
31 to 60 days	1,970	40%	21%	39%
61 to 90 days	606	50%	16%	35%
91 to 120 days	390	50%	14%	36%
121 to 180 days	208	47%	10%	43%
181 to 270 days	235	44%	13%	43%
271 to 365 days	147	41%	19%	40%
366 days or more	237	38%	9%	53%

Prisoners who committed more serious incoming violations were not more likely to commit new violations during the next 12 months

Table 5. New Violation After Release from Segregation by Type of Original Violation

Class of Original Violation	N	NO New Viols	New Non-Seg Viols	New Seg Viols
100 class	371	41%	19%	40%
200 class	1,117	41%	22%	38%
300 class	4,662	37%	25%	38%
400 class	3,975	38%	26%	36%
500 class	2	50%	50%	0%
600 class	31	48%	13%	39%

Types of New Violations

Table 6 New Seg Violation*

Class	N	Percent	Class	N	Percent
100 Class violation	465	12%	200 class violation	739	19%
Assault	226**	6%	Intimidation/threats	390	10%
Sexual misconduct	86	2%	Damage property	197	5%
Dangerous Contraband	63	2%			
300 class violation	1,877	49%	400 class violation	705	19%
Fighting	629	16%	Disobey dir. order	526	14%
Insolence	612	16%			
Unauthorized mvmt.	247	6%			
500 class violation	0	0%	600 class violation	29	less 1%
			Aid/attempt Assault	9	less 1%
			Aid/attempt theft	4	less 1%
Total			3,815	100%	

100 – 200 class = 31%

*6,404 (63%) of prisoners did not commit a new violation that resulted in them returning to segregation. This table only focuses on the 3,815 (37%) prisoners who did commit new seg offense.

** Numbers in white rows are the largest types of violations within each class and will not sum to the total number of violations in the class.

300 – 400 class = 68%

Almost 1/2 commit 300 class violations

IN SUM

For prisoners released from segregation in 2008, IDOC data indicate that:

- ▶ Those who spent less time in segregation were not more likely to commit new violations during the first 12 months of release into general population.
- ▶ Those who committed more serious incoming violations were not more likely to commit new violations during the next 12 months.

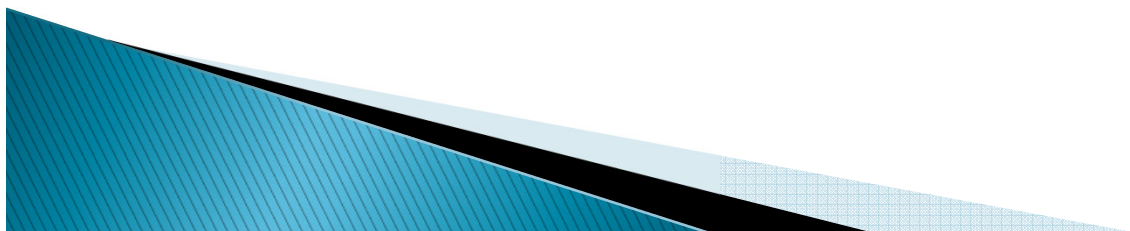


Exhibit D

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Table 1: Segregation Sentences Imposed

September 30, 2009

Parent Facility	Housing Availability Report (OERHP101) as of 10/02/09		Segregation (OTS Primary Assignment Code 4000)														
	Beds	Inmates	Total Inmates with Seg Asgmt	Average Segregation Sentence Imposed		Segregation Sentences Imposed Year Ranges											
				Days	Years	0 - 1	1.1 - 2	2.1 - 3	3.1 - 4	4.1 - 5	5.1 - 6	6.1 - 7	7.1 - 8	8.1 - 9	9.1 - 10	10 +	Total
Level 1 - Maximum																	
Dwight CC	110	81	69	759.3	2.1	56	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	69
Menard CC	505	468	444	425.7	1.2	379	36	6	7	1	2	1	0	1	2	9	444
Pontiac CC	785	625	614	1,652.7	4.5	302	100	52	21	19	11	15	8	6	10	70	614
Stateville CC	261	227	209	518.4	1.4	180	18	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	209
Tamms CC	472	225	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomson CC	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level 1 - Total	2,133	1,626	1,336	559	1.5	917	160	66	30	20	13	16	9	7	12	86	1,336
Level 2 - Secure Medium																	
Hill CC	111	106	85	76.2	0.2	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Lawrence CC	218	121	103	59.6	0.2	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
Pinckneyville CC	408	224	204	82.4	0.2	202	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204
Western Illinois CC	108	105	56	95.7	0.3	55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
Level 2 - Total	845	556	448	78	0.2	445	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448
Level 3 - High Medium																	
Big Muddy River CC	59	57	38	106.2	0.3	36	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Danville CC	87	61	46	80.7	0.2	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Dixon CC	161	140	112	223.2	0.6	104	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	112
Illinois River CC	59	54	30	51.5	0.1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Shawnee CC	112	101	85	55.3	0.2	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Level 3 - Total	478	413	311	103.4	0.3	301	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	311
Level 4 - Medium																	
Centralia CC	54	49	31	55.7	0.2	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Decatur CC	16	5	3	31.0	0.1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Graham CC	59	50	32	55.0	0.2	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Lincoln CC	11	10	3	30.0	0.1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Logan CC	50	21	3	45.0	0.1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sheridan CC	65	23	8	229.4	0.6	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Level 4 - Total	255	158	80	43.3	0.1	79	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
Level 5 - High Minimum																	
Jacksonville CC	19	9	5	27.8	0.1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Robinson CC	15	12	7	43.9	0.1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Taylorville CC	14	11	2	9.5	0.0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Level 5 - Total	48	32	14	27.1	0.1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Level 6 - Minimum																	
East Moline CC	32	19	10	46.6	0.1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Southwestern Illinois CC	8	5	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalia CC	66	18	11	15.1	0.0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Vienna CC	26	18	13	53.9	0.1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Level 6 - Total	132	60	34	28.9	0.1	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Total	3,891	2,845	2,223	172.5	0.5	1,790	169	67	31	20	14	17	9	7	12	87	2,223

Note: 2,845 inmates occupied segregation beds on 10/02/09; only 2,223 had a primary assignment of segregation as of 09/30/09.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Segregation Housing Utilization and Population Dissemination, and Institution Population
August 31, 2010

Parent Facility	Housing Availability Report (OERHP101) as of 08/29/10		Inmates with a Segregation Assignment as of 8/31/10			Institution Population as of 8/31/10
	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Disciplinary Segregation Inmates</i>	<i>Administrative Detention Inmates</i>	<i>Total Inmates</i>	
Level 1 - Maximum						
Dwight CC	127	106	53	0	53	1,061
Menard CC	504	405	333	0	333	3,552
Pontiac CC	784	655	633	4	637	1,656
Stateville CC	262	195	135	0	135	3,599
Tamms CC	472	213	81	133	214	406
Level 1 - Total	2,149	1,574	1,235	137	1,372	10,274
Level 2 - Secure Medium						
Hill CC	111	90	60	0	60	1,822
Lawrence CC	218	153	151	0	151	2,319
Pinckneyville CC	230	193	178	0	178	2,424
Western Illinois CC	108	89	53	0	53	2,072
Level 2 - Total	667	525	442	0	442	8,637
Level 3 - High Medium						
Big Muddy River CC	60	51	40	0	40	1,902
Danville CC	87	77	26	0	26	1,836
Dixon CC	163	137	123	1	124	2,232
Illinois River CC	59	56	31	2	33	2,066
Shawnee CC	112	110	91	0	91	2,033
Level 3 - Total	481	431	311	3	314	10,069
Level 4 - Medium						
Centralia CC	54	53	35	0	35	1,537
Decatur CC	16	6	1	0	1	636
Graham CC	59	24	20	0	20	1,916
Lincoln CC	11	9	6	0	6	1,015
Logan CC	50	47	17	0	17	1,924
Sheridan CC	48	22	14	0	14	1,469
Level 4 - Total	238	161	93	0	93	8,497
Level 5 - High Minimum						
Jacksonville CC	19	10	5	0	5	1,608
Robinson CC	15	9	8	0	8	1,216
Taylorville CC	14	6	0	0	0	1,200
Level 5 - Total	48	25	13	0	13	4,024
Level 6 - Minimum						
East Moline CC	32	24	6	0	6	1,203
Southwestern Illinois CC	8	7	9	0	9	675
Vandalia CC	66	41	20	0	20	1,705
Vienna CC	26	25	20	0	20	1,660
Level 6 - Total	132	97	55	0	55	5,243
Total	3,715	2,813	2,149	140	2,289	46,744

Note: 2,800 inmates occupied segregation beds on 08/29/10; only 2,288 had a primary assignment of segregation as of 08/31/10.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Segregation Housing Utilization and Population Dissemination, and Institution Population
December 31, 2010

Parent Facility	Housing Availability Report (OERHP101) as of 12/29/10		Inmates with a Segregation Assignment as of 12/31/10			Institution Population as of 12/31/10
	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Disciplinary Segregation Inmates</i>	<i>Administrative Detention Inmates</i>	<i>Total Inmates</i>	
Level 1 - Maximum						
Dwight CC	123	101	58	0	58	1,085
Menard CC	504	419	339	1	340	3,529
Pontiac CC	790	637	626	4	630	1,696
Stateville CC	309	248	164	0	164	3,364
Tamms CC	530	210	82	128	210	408
Level 1 - Total	2,256	1,615	1,269	133	1,402	10,082
Level 2 - Secure Medium						
Hill CC	111	97	57	0	57	1,835
Lawrence CC	218	169	158	0	158	2,338
Pinckneyville CC	231	210	172	0	172	2,449
Western Illinois CC	108	87	49	0	49	2,093
Level 2 - Total	668	563	436	0	436	8,715
Level 3 - High Medium						
Big Muddy River CC	60	50	35	0	35	1,911
Danville CC	87	59	39	0	39	1,823
Dixon CC	163	125	72	1	73	2,282
Illinois River CC	59	48	20	0	20	2,061
Shawnee CC	112	108	69	0	69	2,036
Level 3 - Total	481	390	235	1	236	10,113
Level 4 - Medium						
Centralia CC	54	44	23	0	23	1,547
Graham CC	59	54	38	0	38	1,884
Lincoln CC	11	10	0	0	0	1,006
Logan CC	50	35	19	0	19	1,978
Sheridan CC	48	33	16	0	16	1,649
Level 4 - Total	222	176	96	0	96	8,064
Level 5 - High Minimum						
Decatur CC	16	0	1	0	1	665
Jacksonville CC	19	6	3	0	3	1,608
Robinson CC	15	6	6	0	6	1,206
Taylorville CC	14	5	0	0	0	1,207
Level 5 - Total	64	17	10	0	10	4,686
Level 6 - Minimum						
East Moline CC	32	31	12	0	12	1,231
Southwestern Illinois CC	8	7	2	0	2	693
Vandalia CC	66	24	3	0	3	1,718
Vienna CC	26	16	7	0	7	1,879
Level 6 - Total	132	78	24	0	24	5,521
Total	3,823	2,839	2,070	134	2,204	47,181

Note: 2,839 inmates occupied segregation beds on 12/29/10; only 2,203 had a primary assignment of segregation as of 12/31/10.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Segregation Counts and Sentences Extending Beyond the Projected Mandatory Supervised Release Date (MSR)
December 31, 2010

	Total Inmates with Seg Asgnt	Projected MSR Date			Average Segregation Sentences Imposed		Segregation Sentences Extending Beyond Mandatory Supervised Release Date											
		Excluded Cases					Year Ranges											
		Life or SDP	Incorrect Date	Valid	Days	Years	0 - 1	1.1 - 2	2.1 - 3	3.1 - 4	4.1 - 5	5.1 - 6	6.1 - 7	7.1 - 8	8.1 - 9	9.1 - 10	10+	Total
Total	2,204	130	209	1,865	1,008.5	2.8	138	22	16	9	9	4	3	2	4	4	47	258

Note: 2,203 had a primary assignment of segregation as of 12/31/10 (130 had a life sentence or Sexual Dangerous Person (SDP) commitment and 209 were past their projected MSR dates as of 12/31/10).

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Segregation Housing Utilization and Population Dissemination, and Institution Population
October 31, 2011

Parent Facility	Housing Availability Report *(OERHP101) as of 11/30/11		Inmates with a Segregation Assignment as of 10/31/11			Institution Population as of 10/31/11
	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	
Level 1 - Maximum						
Dwight CC			59	0	59	1,056
Menard CC			345	0	345	3,610
Pontiac CC			657	9	666	1,743
Stateville CC			131	0	131	3,671
Tamms CC			73	129	202	395
Level 1 - Total	0	0	1,265	138	1,403	10,475
Level 2 - Secure Medium						
Hill CC			66	0	66	1,836
Lawrence CC			138	0	138	2,336
Pinckneyville CC			151	0	151	2,487
Western Illinois CC			61	0	61	2,076
Level 2 - Total	0	0	416	0	416	8,735
Level 3 - High Medium						
Big Muddy River CC			43	0	43	1,931
Danville CC			40	0	40	1,822
Dixon CC			100	1	101	2,347
Illinois River CC			29	1	30	2,085
Shawnee CC			81	0	81	2,040
Level 3 - Total	0	0	293	2	295	10,225
Level 4 - Medium						
Centralia CC			34	0	34	1,540
Graham CC			16	0	16	1,938
Lincoln CC			0	0	0	997
Logan CC			8	0	8	1,975
Sheridan CC			11	0	11	1,641
Level 4 - Total	0	0	69	0	69	8,091
Level 5 - High Minimum						
Decatur CC			0	0	0	671
Jacksonville CC			1	0	1	1,606
Robinson CC			4	0	4	1,213
Taylorville CC			0	0	0	1,207
Level 5 - Total	0	0	5	0	5	4,697
Level 6 - Minimum						
East Moline CC			13	0	13	1,235
Southwestern Illinois CC			2	0	2	694
Vandalia CC			18	0	18	1,748
Vienna CC			14	0	14	1,920
Level 6 - Total	0	0	47	0	47	5,597
Total	0	0	2,095	140	2,235	47,820

Note: 2,839 inmates occupied segregation beds on 12/29/10; only 2,203 had a primary assignment of segregation as of 12/31/10.

*Report must be requested in advance

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Segregation Housing Utilization and Population Dissemination, and Institution Population
November 30, 2011

Parent Facility	Housing Availability Report (OERHP101) as of 11/30/11		Inmates with a Segregation Assignment as of 11/30/11			Institution Population as of 11/30/11
	Beds	Inmates	Disciplinary Segregation	Administrative Detention	Total	
			Inmates	Inmates	Inmates	Inmates
Level 1 - Maximum						
Dwight CC	127	88	44	0	44	1,008
Menard CC	494	431	326	6	332	3,619
Pontiac CC	784	662	652	6	658	1,710
Stateville CC	313	281	94	29	123	3,625
Tamms CC	530	199	77	120	197	397
Level 1 - Total	2,248	1,661	1,193	161	1,354	10,359
Level 2 - Secure Medium						
Hill CC	111	98	54	0	54	1,840
Lawrence CC	218	111	111	0	111	2,303
Pinckneyville CC	231	218	189	0	189	2,464
Western Illinois CC	108	93	71	0	71	2,041
Level 2 - Total	668	520	425	0	425	8,648
Level 3 - High Medium						
Big Muddy River CC	60	45	36	0	36	1,922
Danville CC	87	56	34	0	34	1,827
Dixon CC	181	120	71	2	73	2,335
Illinois River CC	59	51	24	0	24	2,041
Shawnee CC	112	106	71	0	71	2,018
Level 3 - Total	499	378	236	2	238	10,143
Level 4 - Medium						
Centralia CC	54	54	35	0	35	1,534
Graham CC	59	28	13	5	18	1,896
Lincoln CC	11	10	0	0	0	1,007
Logan CC	50	38	9	0	9	1,973
Sheridan CC	48	24	10	0	10	1,606
Level 4 - Total	222	154	67	5	72	8,016
Level 5 - High Minimum						
Decatur CC	16	0	0	0	0	692
Jacksonville CC	19	7	5	0	5	1,571
Robinson CC	15	6	1	0	1	1,196
Taylorville CC	14	8	1	0	1	1,197
Level 5 - Total	64	21	7	0	7	4,656
Level 6 - Minimum						
East Moline CC	32	28	21	0	21	1,219
Southwestern Illinois CC	8	5	1	0	1	700
Vandalia CC	66	34	18	0	18	1,720
Vienna CC	32	29	22	0	22	1,899
Level 6 - Total	138	96	62	0	62	5,538
Total	3,839	2,830	1,990	168	2,158	47,360

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Segregation Housing Utilization and Population Dissemination, and Institution Population
December 31, 2011

Parent Facility	Housing Availability Report (OERHP101) as of 12/31/11		Inmates with a Segregation Assignment as of 12/31/11			Institution Population as of 12/31/11
	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Total Inmates</i>	
Level 1 - Maximum						
Dwight CC	127	87	57	0	57	1,019
Menard CC	494	435	339	5	344	3,607
Pontiac CC	784	665	653	6	659	1,687
Stateville CC	308	242	99	0	99	3,601
Tamms CC	530	200	75	124	199	379
Level 1 - Total	2,243	1,629	1,223	135	1,358	10,293
Level 2 - Secure Medium						
Hill CC	111	90	56	0	56	1,826
Lawrence CC	218	121	118	0	118	2,301
Pinckneyville CC	231	200	169	0	169	2,453
Western Illinois CC	108	81	37	0	37	2,051
Level 2 - Total	668	492	380	0	380	8,631
Level 3 - High Medium						
Big Muddy River CC	60	38	28	0	28	1,902
Danville CC	87	64	30	0	30	1,819
Dixon CC	181	119	72	2	74	2,345
Illinois River CC	59	48	22	0	22	2,061
Shawnee CC	112	101	81	0	81	2,031
Level 3 - Total	499	370	233	2	235	10,158
Level 4 - Medium						
Centralia CC	54	53	43	0	43	1,547
Graham CC	59	48	37	0	37	1,840
Lincoln CC	11	9	0	0	0	992
Logan CC	50	37	4	0	4	1,964
Sheridan CC	48	18	6	0	6	1,587
Level 4 - Total	222	165	90	0	90	7,930
Level 5 - High Minimum						
Decatur CC	16	2	0	0	0	680
Jacksonville CC	19	4	0	0	0	1,567
Robinson CC	15	10	8	0	8	1,195
Taylorville CC	14	3	3	0	3	1,193
Level 5 - Total	64	19	11	0	11	4,635
Level 6 - Minimum						
East Moline CC	32	24	12	0	12	1,286
Southwestern Illinois CC	8	5	4	0	4	695
Vandalia CC	66	29	5	0	5	1,642
Vienna CC	32	26	11	0	11	1,893
Level 6 - Total	138	84	32	0	32	5,516
Total	3,834	2,759	1,969	137	2,106	47,163

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Segregation Sentence Imposed Compared to the Actual Length of Stay in Segregation
Segregation Assignment as of December 31, 2011

Length of Stay in Segregation	Segregation Sentence Imposed											
	1 Year or Less	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 4 Years	4 to 5 Years	5 to 6 Years	6 to 7 Years	7 to 8 Years	8 to 9 Years	9 to 10 Years	More than 10 Years*	Total
3 months or less	1,084	55	6	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	135	1,285
3 to 6 months	211	65	11	3	1	2	2	0	1	0	8	304
6 months to 1 year	80	84	24	5	8	3	4	1	2	2	11	224
1 to 2 years	0	34	43	18	6	10	5	1	2	1	13	133
2 to 3 years	0	0	6	17	3	6	4	5	3	0	16	60
3 to 4 years	0	0	0	2	7	6	3	2	3	0	6	29
4 to 5 years	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	11	16
5 to 6 years	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	6	11
6 to 7 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	13
7 to 8 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	9
8 to 9 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
9 to 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
More than 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
Total	1,375	238	90	46	27	29	23	14	11	5	248	2,106

Segregation Sentences Imposed Greater than 1 Year by Facility												
	Danville	Dixon	Dwight	Hill	Lawrence	Menard	Pinckneyville	Pontiac	Stateville	Tamms	Western Illinois	Total
1 To 2 Years	1	8	7	2	2	48	3	146	8	12	1	238
2 To 3 Years	0	1	3	0	0	8	0	72	2	4	0	90
3 To 4 Years	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	40	1	3	0	46
4 To 5 Years	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	23	0	2	0	27
5 To 6 Years	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	23	1	2	0	29
6 To 7 Years	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	17	3	1	0	23
7 To 8 Years	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	14
8 To 9 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	0	11
9 To 10 Years	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	5
More Than 10 Years*	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	74	4	158	0	248
Total	1	14	18	2	2	66	3	419	21	184	1	731

Length of Stay for Inmates Serving More Than 1 Year in Segregation by Facility							
	Dixon	Dwight	Menard	Pontiac	Stateville	Tamms	Total
1 To 2 Years	3	4	10	102	4	10	133
2 To 3 Years	1	3	3	48	0	5	60
3 To 4 Years	0	2	0	23	0	4	29
4 To 5 Years	1	0	0	13	0	2	16
5 To 6 Years	0	0	0	7	0	4	11
6 To 7 Years	0	0	1	4	0	8	13
7 To 8 Years	1	0	0	6	0	2	9
8 To 9 Years	0	0	0	3	0	2	5
9 To 10 Years	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
More Than 10 Years	0	1	0	3	0	12	16
Total	6	10	14	210	4	49	293

*Includes cases without a planned-end-date entered into OTS.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Segregation Housing Utilization and Population Dissemination, and Institution Population
March 31, 2012

Parent Facility	Housing Availability Report (OERHP101) as of 03/31/12		Inmates with a Segregation Assignment as of 03/31/12			Inmates with a Segregation Assignment as of December 31, 2011	Difference from 12/31/11 to 03/31/12	Institution Population as of 03/31/12
			Disciplinary Segregation	Administrative Detention	Total			
	Beds	Inmates	Inmates	Inmates	Inmates			Inmates
Level 1 - Maximum								
Dwight CC	127	88	50	0	50	57	-7	952
Menard CC	494	437	345	0	345	344	1	3,626
Pontiac CC	954	692	682	4	686	659	27	1,740
Stateville CC	188	121	80	0	80	99	-19	3,526
Tamms CC	530	183	68	114	182	199	-17	383
Level 1 - Total	2,293	1,521	1,225	118	1,343	1,358	-15	10,227
Level 2 - Secure Medium								
Hill CC	111	81	51	0	51	56	-5	1,812
Lawrence CC	218	106	107	0	107	118	-11	2,281
Pinckneyville CC	231	211	177	0	177	169	8	2,414
Western Illinois CC	108	84	65	0	65	37	28	2,015
Level 2 - Total	668	482	400	0	400	380	20	8,522
Level 3 - High Medium								
Big Muddy River CC	60	45	37	0	37	28	9	1,883
Danville CC	87	60	41	0	41	30	11	1,811
Dixon CC	179	147	119	2	121	74	47	2,355
Illinois River CC	59	34	19	0	19	22	-3	2,051
Shawnee CC	112	100	85	0	85	81	4	2,020
Level 3 - Total	497	386	301	2	303	235	68	10,120
Level 4 - Medium								
Centralia CC	54	50	38	0	38	43	-5	1,536
Graham CC	60	42	27	0	27	37	-10	1,797
Lincoln CC	11	10	1	0	1	0	1	1,010
Logan CC	50	44	10	1	11	4	7	1,955
Sheridan CC	48	15	11	0	11	6	5	1,644
Level 4 - Total	223	161	87	1	88	90	-2	7,942
Level 5 - High Minimum								
Decatur CC	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	687
Jacksonville CC	19	3	2	0	2	0	2	1,556
Robinson CC	15	10	9	0	9	8	1	1,207
Taylorville CC	14	9	3	0	3	3	0	1,215
Level 5 - Total	64	27	14	0	14	11	3	4,665
Level 6 - Minimum								
East Moline CC	32	32	16	0	16	12	4	1,301
Southwestern Illinois CC	8	5	4	0	4	4	0	701
Vandalia CC	66	35	24	0	24	5	19	1,645
Vienna CC	32	21	4	0	4	11	-7	1,877
Level 6 - Total	138	93	48	0	48	32	16	5,524
Total	3,883	2,670	2,075	121	2,196	2,106	90	47,000

December 2011 Stats	3,834	2,759	1,969	137	2,106		47,163
Difference	49	-89	106	-16	90		-163

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Segregation Sentence Imposed Compared to the Actual Length of Stay in Segregation
Segregation Assignment as of March 31, 2012

Inmates with a Segregation Assignment as of December 31, 2011

Length of Stay in Segregation	Segregation Sentence Imposed											
	1 Year or Less	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 4 Years	4 to 5 Years	5 to 6 Years	6 to 7 Years	7 to 8 Years	8 to 9 Years	9 to 10 Years	More than 10 Years*	Total
3 months or less	1,224	52	6	5	3	1	3	0	1	0	116	1,411
3 to 6 months	176	48	8	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	21	258
6 months to 1 year	83	98	27	6	5	2	3	0	2	0	11	237
1 to 2 years	0	34	37	15	10	11	4	1	4	0	11	127
2 to 3 years	0	0	7	16	6	7	4	6	2	3	11	62
3 to 4 years	0	0	0	2	4	4	4	2	2	0	12	30
4 to 5 years	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	9	15
5 to 6 years	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	7	12
6 to 7 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	7	10
7 to 8 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	11
8 to 9 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
9 to 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
More than 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
Total	1,483	232	85	46	30	26	24	14	13	5	238	2,196

Segregation Sentences Imposed Greater than 1 Year by Facility													
	Danville	Dixon	Dwight	Hill	Illinois River	Lawrence	Logan	Menard	Pinckneyville	Pontiac	Stateville	Tamms	Total
1 To 2 Years	1	6	7	1	1	2	1	45	2	153	4	10	233
2 To 3 Years	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	69	1	3	85
3 To 4 Years	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	40	0	3	46
4 To 5 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	27	0	1	30
5 To 6 Years	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	2	26
6 To 7 Years	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	19	0	2	24
7 To 8 Years	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	14
8 To 9 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	0	1	13
9 To 10 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
More Than 10 Years*	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	74	1	149	237
Total	1	12	16	1	1	2	1	66	2	434	6	171	713

Length of Stay for Inmates Serving More Than 1 Year in Segregation by Facility							
	Dixon	Dwight	Menard	Pontiac	Stateville	Tamms	Total
1 To 2 Years	3	3	11	104	1	5	127
2 To 3 Years	1	3	1	50	0	7	62
3 To 4 Years	0	3	1	25	0	1	30
4 To 5 Years	0	0	0	13	0	2	15
5 To 6 Years	0	0	0	8	0	4	12
6 To 7 Years	0	0	0	4	0	6	10
7 To 8 Years	1	0	1	5	0	4	11
8 To 9 Years	0	0	0	3	0	2	5
9 To 10 Years	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
More Than 10 Years	0	1	0	4	0	12	17
Total	5	10	14	217	1	43	290

*Includes cases without a planned-end-date entered into OTS.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Segregation Housing Utilization and Population Dissemination, and Institution Population
June 30, 2012

Parent Facility	Housing Availability Report (OERHP101) as of 06/30/12		Inmates with a Segregation Assignment as of 06/30/12			Inmates with a Segregation Assignment as of December 31, 2011	Difference from 12/31/11 to 06/30/12	Institution Population as of 06/30/12
			Disciplinary Segregation	Administrative Detention	Total			
	Beds	Inmates	Inmates	Inmates	Inmates			Inmates
Level 1 - Maximum								
Dwight CC	127	75	44	0	44	57	-13	982
Menard CC	494	400	302	0	302	344	-42	3,573
Pontiac CC	954	729	653	5	658	659	-1	1,817
Stateville CC	193	173	89	1	90	99	-9	3,707
Tamms CC	530	170	72	96	168	199	-31	364
Level 1 - Total	2,298	1,547	1,160	102	1,262	1,358	-96	10,443
Level 2 - Secure Medium								
Hill CC	111	88	57	0	57	56	1	1,807
Lawrence CC	218	117	76	9	85	118	-33	2,286
Pinckneyville CC	231	194	145	3	148	169	-21	2,402
Western Illinois CC	108	80	42	0	42	37	5	2,053
Level 2 - Total	668	479	320	12	332	380	-48	8,548
Level 3 - High Medium								
Big Muddy River CC	60	45	32	0	32	28	4	1,893
Danville CC	87	54	24	0	24	30	-6	1,803
Dixon CC	179	98	111	1	112	74	38	2,282
Illinois River CC	59	53	17	0	17	22	-5	2,052
Shawnee CC	112	100	62	0	62	81	-19	1,996
Level 3 - Total	497	350	246	1	247	235	12	10,026
Level 4 - Medium								
Centralia CC	54	52	35	0	35	43	-8	1,537
Graham CC	60	41	20	1	21	37	-16	1,780
Lincoln CC	11	8	1	0	1	0	1	999
Logan CC	50	49	14	0	14	4	10	1,905
Sheridan CC	48	13	1	0	1	6	-5	1,648
Level 4 - Total	223	163	71	1	72	90	-18	7,869
Level 5 - High Minimum								
Decatur CC	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	683
Jacksonville CC	19	6	4	0	4	0	4	1,580
Robinson CC	15	8	3	0	3	8	-5	1,211
Taylorville CC	14	8	1	0	1	3	-2	1,188
Level 5 - Total	64	24	8	0	8	11	-3	4,662
Level 6 - Minimum								
East Moline CC	32	25	11	0	11	12	-1	1,298
Southwestern Illinois CC	8	6	4	0	4	4	0	699
Vandalia CC	66	30	16	0	16	5	11	1,639
Vienna CC	32	27	10	0	10	11	-1	1,886
Level 6 - Total	138	88	41	0	41	32	9	5,522
Total	3,888	2,651	1,846	116	1,962	2,106	-144	47,070

December 2011 Stats	3,834	2,759	1,969	137	2,106		47,163
Difference	54	-108	-123	-21	-144		-93

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Segregation Sentence Imposed Compared to the Actual Length of Stay in Segregation
Segregation Assignment as of June 30, 2012

Length of Stay in Segregation	Segregation Sentence Imposed											
	1 Year or Less	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 4 Years	4 to 5 Years	5 to 6 Years	6 to 7 Years	7 to 8 Years	8 to 9 Years	9 to 10 Years	More than 10 Years*	Total
3 months or less	1,049	26	9	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	118	1,207
3 to 6 months	193	40	8	7	3	1	3	0	1	0	12	268
6 months to 1 year	64	91	20	6	2	1	1	1	1	0	12	199
1 to 2 years	0	40	39	13	7	5	6	2	5	0	8	125
2 to 3 years	0	0	5	12	9	7	6	6	2	3	11	61
3 to 4 years	0	0	0	4	5	2	2	2	2	1	12	30
4 to 5 years	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	1	1	8	18
5 to 6 years	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	6	12
6 to 7 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	8
7 to 8 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
8 to 9 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
9 to 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
More than 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
Total	1,306	197	81	42	29	21	23	16	13	8	226	1,962

Segregation Sentences Imposed Greater than 1 Year by Facility												
	Dixon	Dwight	Graham	Lawrence	Illinois River	Logan	Menard	Pinckneyville	Pontiac	Stateville	Tamms	Total
1 To 2 Years	6	8	0	1	0	0	29	0	141	2	10	197
2 To 3 Years	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	69	2	2	81
3 To 4 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	38	0	3	42
4 To 5 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	29
5 To 6 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	2	21
6 To 7 Years	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	18	0	2	23
7 To 8 Years	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	16
8 To 9 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	0	1	13
9 To 10 Years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	8
More Than 10 Years*	2	3	1	9	0	0	7	3	68	3	130	226
Total	11	16	1	10	0	0	43	3	413	9	150	656

Length of Stay for Inmates Serving More Than 1 Year in Segregation by Facility						
	Dixon	Dwight	Menard	Pontiac	Tamms	Total
1 To 2 Years	4	4	7	108	2	125
2 To 3 Years	1	2	1	51	6	61
3 To 4 Years	0	2	1	25	2	30
4 To 5 Years	1	1	0	14	2	18
5 To 6 Years	0	0	0	8	4	12
6 To 7 Years	0	0	0	5	3	8
7 To 8 Years	0	0	1	2	4	7
8 To 9 Years	1	0	0	4	3	8
9 To 10 Years	0	0	0	2	0	2
More Than 10 Years	0	1	0	4	12	17
Total	7	10	10	223	38	288

*Includes cases without a planned-end-date entered into OTS.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Segregation Housing Utilization and Population Dissemination, and Institution Population
December 31, 2012

Parent Facility	Housing Availability Report (OERHP101) as of 12/31/12		Inmates with a Segregation Assignment as of 12/31/12			Inmates with a Segregation Assignment as of December 31, 2011	Difference from 12/31/11 to 12/31/12	Institution Population as of 12/31/12 <i>Inmates</i>
	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	Disciplinary Segregation	Administrative Detention	Total			
			<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Inmates</i>			
Closed Maximum Security								
Tamms CC	0	0	0	0	0	199	-199	0
Maximum Security								
Dwight CC	127	109	54	0	54	57	-3	976
Menard CC	390	348	307	13	320	344	-24	3,664
Pontiac CC	914	760	709	120	829	659	170	1,937
Stateville CC	220	197	127	5	132	99	33	3,879
Maximum Security Total	1,651	1,414	1,197	138	1,335	1,159	176	10,456
Medium Security								
Big Muddy River CC	60	50	34	0	34	28	6	1,914
Centralia CC	54	50	30	0	30	43	-13	1,552
Danville CC	87	57	27	0	27	30	-3	1,811
Dixon CC	179	139	57	1	58	74	-16	2,413
Graham CC	60	52	27	0	27	37	-10	1,958
Hill CC	111	100	53	0	53	56	-3	1,827
Illinois River CC	59	57	8	0	8	22	-14	2,070
Lawrence CC	142	124	109	0	109	118	-9	2,375
Lincoln CC	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	1,011
Logan CC	106	65	18	0	18	4	14	1,771
Pinckneyville CC	231	191	143	0	143	169	-26	2,474
Shawnee CC	112	100	58	0	58	81	-23	2,065
Sheridan CC	48	28	11	0	11	6	5	1,914
Western Illinois CC	108	83	51	0	51	37	14	2,071
Medium Security Total	1,368	1,106	626	1	627	705	-78	27,226
Minimum Security								
Decatur CC	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	697
East Moline CC	48	31	10	0	10	12	-2	1,405
Jacksonville CC	19	10	0	0	0	0	0	1,603
Robinson CC	15	10	9	0	9	8	1	1,206
Southwestern Illinois CC	8	7	1	0	1	4	-3	683
Taylorville CC	14	8	1	0	1	3	-2	1,200
Vandalia CC	66	36	25	0	25	5	20	1,654
Vienna CC	32	30	8	0	8	11	-3	1,925
Minimum Security Total	218	132	54	0	54	43	11	10,373
Total	3,237	2,652	1,877	139	2,016	2,106	-90	48,055

December 2011 Stats	3,834	2,759	1,969	137	2,106		47,163
Difference	-597	-107	-92	2	-90		892

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Segregation Sentence Imposed Compared to the Actual Length of Stay in Segregation
Segregation Assignment as of December 31, 2012

Length of Stay in Segregation	Segregation Sentence Imposed										
	1 Year or Less	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 4 Years	4 to 5 Years	5 to 6 Years	6 to 7 Years	7 to 8 Years	8 to 9 Years	9 to 10 Years	More than 10 Years*
3 months or less	1,068	49	9	2	1	1	3	1	0	2	117
3 to 6 months	240	49	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	35
6 months to 1 year	74	65	20	12	4	3	3	1	1	1	13
1 to 2 years	0	31	27	17	5	5	3	1	5	1	6
2 to 3 years	0	0	11	6	7	9	3	3	2	4	5
3 to 4 years	0	0	0	5	4	2	5	2	2	1	13
4 to 5 years	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	3	1	3
5 to 6 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	6
6 to 7 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
7 to 8 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
8 to 9 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9 to 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
More than 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	1,382	194	78	42	23	24	19	10	15	12	217

Segregation Sentences Imposed Greater than 1 Year by Facility										
	Dixon	Dwight	Hill	Lawrence	Menard	Pinckneyville	Pontiac	Stateville	Vandalia	Total
1 To 2 Years	3	8	2	1	25	1	142	11	1	194
2 To 3 Years	1	5	0	0	1	0	69	2	0	78
3 To 4 Years	0	0	0	0	1	0	41	0	0	42
4 To 5 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	23
5 To 6 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	1	0	24
6 To 7 Years	0	1	0	0	1	0	17	0	0	19
7 To 8 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
8 To 9 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
9 To 10 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
More Than 10 Years*	1	1	0	0	7	0	199	9	0	217
Total	5	15	2	1	35	1	551	23	1	634

Length of Stay for Inmates Serving More Than 1 Year in Segregation by Facility						
	Dixon	Dwight	Menard	Pontiac	Stateville	Total
1 To 2 Years	2	3	3	92	1	101
2 To 3 Years	0	2	1	47	0	50
3 To 4 Years	1	0	1	32	0	34
4 To 5 Years	0	0	0	13	0	13
5 To 6 Years	0	0	0	10	0	10
6 To 7 Years	0	0	0	5	0	5
7 To 8 Years	0	0	1	3	0	4
8 To 9 Years	0	0	0	5	0	5
9 To 10 Years	0	0	0	3	0	3
More Than 10 Years	0	1	0	4	0	5
Total	3	6	6	214	1	230

*Includes cases without a planned-end-date entered into OTS.

Exhibit E

**Memorandum of Understanding
Between
The Illinois Department of Corrections
and
The Vera Institute of Justice**

This Memorandum of Understanding between the Vera Institute of Justice (Vera), with offices at 233 Broadway, 12th Floor, New York, NY 10279, and the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), with offices at 1301 Concordia Court, Springfield, IL 62794, shall be effective from April 15, 2010 through April 14, 2013.

PURPOSE

The IDOC currently houses more than 2800 inmates in some form of segregated housing. The use of solitary confinement has been an increasing trend in U.S. prisons over the past twenty years as a disciplinary and management tool, despite the budgetary and human costs of this form of incarceration. Between 1995 and 2000, there was a 40% increase of prisoners in segregation beds nationally, not including all supermax beds added during that period. In contrast, the prison population increased only 28% during the same time period.¹ There also has been a trend toward increasingly extreme conditions of isolation with the design of environments that nearly eliminate human interaction, not only in supermax prisons but also in segregation units in prisons and jails around the country.²

Research documents that long periods of time in isolating conditions may cause serious and sometimes lasting deterioration of prisoners' mental and physical health. These effects can lead to increased violence within prison facilities and greater recidivism rates once prisoners are released into the community. Beyond these human costs, the operational cost of a segregation cell is often 50% greater than the cost of cells in the general prison population. For these reasons, many states such as Illinois have begun to consider alternatives to housing large numbers of prisoners in segregation units.

This agreement outlines the terms under which Vera will assess the use of segregation units in the IDOC and assist the Department in reducing its reliance on these types of housing units. In order to accomplish this, Vera will build on innovations pioneered by Dr. James Austin in the Ohio and Mississippi prison systems, which safely reduced the numbers of prisoners in long-term segregation by approximately 80%.³ This will be implemented in IDOC through research into best practices in other locales where

¹ The Commission on Safety and Abuse in America's Prisons. (2006). *Confronting Confinement*, p. 56. Available at www.prisoncommission.org.

² Haney, C., & Zimbardo, P. (1998). The Past and Future of U.S. Prison Policy: Twenty-Five Years After the Stanford Prison Experiment. *American Psychologist*, 53, 709; Human Rights Watch. (2000). *Out of Sight: Super-Maximum Security Confinement in the United States*. Available at <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2000/supermax/>.

³ Ohio reduced its population in supermax confinement from roughly 800 to 100, and Mississippi reduced its population from roughly 1000 to 90.

segregation populations have been effectively reduced; review and quantitative analyses of IDOC's data and case files; interviews with prisoners; development of criteria for moving prisoners from various forms of segregation to general population; technical assistance as prisoners are moved; development of performance measures; and technical assistance to establish a system to evaluate the impact of reduction in the segregated population on institutional safety and costs over time.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

In mutual understanding of the purpose and goals of the parties to this MOU, the above named parties agree to the following:

I. VERA

1. Vera will conduct a data diagnostic to enable it to design a research study of Illinois' prison population in segregation and administrative detention. In order to design the study, Vera will need to obtain a picture of the population, as well as policies and procedures that will be affected by new practices. To create that picture, Vera will determine: (1) how many people are in segregation or administrative detention; (2) characteristics of the people held in segregation; (3) why people are housed in segregated units; (4) how long a person typically remains in segregation; (5) what pathways are available to transfer out of segregation, and (6) how these pathways are utilized.
2. Vera will report the results of its data diagnostic to IDOC and will consult with IDOC staff as Vera uses the diagnostic to design its research.
3. Vera will conduct a best practices review of alternatives to long-term segregation nationally and methods of reducing the isolating conditions often associated with segregation units. Vera will then develop recommendations for the IDOC based on this comprehensive best practices review.
4. Vera will work with IDOC staff to develop new criteria and policies for segregation and administrative detention, beginning with the populations at the Tamms, Pontiac, and Dwight facilities that will allow IDOC to transition prisoners who can safely be moved from segregation into the general population.
5. Vera will work with IDOC to develop programs and interventions to safely move prisoners out of segregation into the general population and to reduce the isolating environment in its remaining segregation units.
6. Vera will work with IDOC staff to create a set of performance measures and to establish a system to evaluate the impact that reductions in the segregated populations have on institutional safety and costs over time.
7. Vera may refer on its website and elsewhere to its work with IDOC and may publish one or more reports based on its work for IDOC. However, any such

references or reports shall not quote or paraphrase anyone interviewed without that person's permission and shall contain only aggregate data.

II. IDOC

1. For the data diagnostic, IDOC will provide Vera and Dr. Austin access to internal data—including all relevant case files—for review and analysis. For the research study, IDOC will also make available all appropriate staff for interviews, allow Vera to interview prisoners, and allow Vera access to all IDOC facilities.
2. IDOC administrators agree to meet with Vera and Dr. Austin to participate in discussions of Vera's recommendations and will make a good faith effort to implement all appropriate policy changes.

III. Protection of Confidentiality

1. Vera acknowledges that all data and files transferred to it by IDOC are confidential and will exercise due diligence and take all reasonable measures to protect the confidentiality of the data
2. Vera will protect the data and individual identities of the participants from public disclosure.
3. All project analysis outside of IDOC will be conducted on Vera premises.
4. Access to IDOC data will be limited to a small group of Vera researchers. Vera will provide IDOC with the names of all staff who have permission to access these data.
5. Vera will safely store all data received from IDOC or newly collected. Electronic databases and electronic interview notes will be stored on Vera computers under password protection.
6. Electronic data will be stripped of all identifiers (including name, date of birth and agency-ID numbers) once all necessary merging of the files has been completed. A file with identifiers will be stored separately from the data files on a secure, password-protected part of the Vera network, accessible only to staff trained to maintain the confidentiality of the data.
7. For all interview data, Vera will only use unique numeric identifiers during the actual interview. The list linking interviewee names to the numeric identifiers will be stored separately from the notes in a locked file cabinet on Vera premises.
8. To ensure that all staff on the project are properly trained and understand issues of human subjects protection and the importance of confidentiality, all project staff will: (a) complete the National Institutes of Health web-based training course, "*Protecting Human Research Participants*," (b) provide a Certification of

Completion to Vera documenting the successful completion of that training, and
(c) review and sign a copy of the "*Vera Institute of Justice Confidentiality
Protocol*" before beginning work on the project.

Signatures

Vera Institute of Justice

Authorized Signature: Karen Goldstein
Karen Goldstein
Vice President and General Counsel

Date: 5/7/10

Illinois Department of Corrections

Authorized Signature: Michael Randie

Name: Michael Randie

Title: Director

Date: 5/11/10

Exhibit F

Reducing Prisoner Isolation: An Innovative Approach to Classification and Management of Segregation, Control Units, and Supermax

Statement of the Problem

While conducting research for *Confronting Confinement*, the report of the *Vera Commission on Safety and Abuse in America's Prisons*, Vera staff learned that, since the mid-1980s when the country's first supermax prisons were built, the trend has been toward increased reliance on isolation of prisoners in segregation units and in supermax prisons as a disciplinary and management tool. Between 1995 and 2000, there was a 40% increase of prisoners in segregation beds, and this does not include all supermax beds added during that period. In contrast, the prison population increased only 28% during those years.¹ With the design of environments that nearly eliminate human interaction, there has also been a trend toward increasingly severe conditions of isolation, not only in supermax prisons but also in segregation units in prisons and jails nationally.²

Extreme isolation has unquestionably severe consequences for individuals. Extensive research in the fields of psychology and social psychology documents dramatically negative effects of isolation on individuals, and on prisoners in particular.³ Long periods of time in isolating conditions can cause serious and sometimes lasting deterioration of prisoners' mental

¹ The Commission on Safety and Abuse in America's Prisons. (2006). *Confronting Confinement*, p. 56. Available at www.prisoncommission.org.

² Haney, C., & Zimbardo, P. (1998). The Past and Future of U.S. Prison Policy: Twenty-Five Years After the Stanford Prison Experiment. *American Psychologist*, 53, 709; Human Rights Watch. (2000). *Out of Sight: Super-Maximum Security Confinement in the United States*. Available at <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2000/supermax/>.

³ Haney, C. (2003). Mental Health Issues in Long-Term Solitary and 'Supermax' Confinement. *Crime & Delinquency*, 49(1), 124-156.

health. Studies also demonstrate significantly higher rates of suicide in segregation and other forms of “solitary confinement” than in the general prison population.⁴

There also is evidence that long-term segregation has negative consequences for institutional and public safety by increasing prisoner-on-staff and prisoner-on-prisoner assaults as well as recidivism rates post-release, although we do not know enough about these outcomes or about the consequences of holding large numbers of prisoners in long-term segregation over time. The small amount of existing evidence on the impact of isolation on the behavior of prisoners, once they are released, suggests that long periods in isolating conditions within a prison or jail may increase recidivism among prisoners who are released directly from segregation.⁵ Other evidence suggests that working in long-term segregation can be a highly stressful environment for corrections staff due to high rates of prisoner-on-staff assaults.⁶

In addition to human costs, the monetary costs of the use of isolating confinement are significant. On average, the operating costs for supermax cells are over 50% greater than general population cells.⁷ Systems that run supermax facilities justify the higher costs by theoretical savings to the rest of the system that would otherwise absorb a population of prisoners thought to be difficult to manage. However, meaningful cost-benefit analyses that look at the system-wide impact of long-term segregation on costs to a state have not yet been conducted.

⁴ Hayes, L. M., & Rowan, J.R. (1988). *National Study of Jail Suicides: Seven Years Later*. National Center on Institutions and Alternatives. Available at <http://nicic.org/Library/006540>.

⁵ See, Lovell, D., Johnson, L.C., & Cain, K.C. (2007). Recidivism of Supermax Prisoners in Washington State. *Crime Delinquency*, 53, 633; Lovell, D., & Johnson, L.C. (2004). *Felony and Violent Recidivism Among Supermax Prison Inmates in Washington State: A Pilot Study*. University of Washington. Available at <http://www.son.washington.edu/faculty/fac-page-files/Lovell-SupermaxRecidivism-4-19-04.pdf>.

⁶ Austin, J., & Irwin, J. (2001). *It's about time: America's imprisonment binge*. (3rd ed.) Belmont, CA: Wadsworth; Rhodes, L. (2004). *Total Confinement: Madness and Reason in the Maximum Security Prison*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

⁷ Mears, D. (2006). *Evaluating the Effectiveness of Supermax Prison*. Urban Institute.

In sum, there is growing empirical evidence of negative effects of segregation on individuals, institutional safety, and community safety after release, and dangerous gaps in our knowledge about the ways that segregation is being used and its overall behavioral and monetary costs. Despite this, the trend in the United States is toward increasing reliance on its use.

Project Design and Implementation

Given these concerns, Vera believes that a promising path toward enhancing applicable knowledge in this area and reversing the increase in the use of long-term segregation is through demonstrations of innovative alternatives and measuring the impact these changes have on institutional safety, public safety, and costs.

Corrections departments and state governments are reluctant to risk significant change, despite compelling arguments about the costliness of segregation units—both monetarily, as well as foreseeable future costs.⁸ However, litigation has motivated a number of state departments of correction, particularly Ohio’s Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) and Mississippi’s Department of Corrections (DOC), to test creative alternatives. Their efforts have resulted in massive reductions in the number of prisoners held in long-term segregation settings with no apparent significant negative effects.⁹

Currently we have an exciting invitation to build on their successes by working with Dr. James Austin to (a) adapt the strategies employed in Ohio and Mississippi for the State of Maryland’s Department of Public Safety and Corrections Services (DPSCS) and the State of Illinois’s Department of Corrections (DOC), (b) research innovative approaches to lessen isolation for prisoners who must remain in segregation units, and (c) measure outcomes of the demonstration project overall. The Maryland DPSCS and the Illinois DOC are eager to have us

⁸ Gawande, A. (2009, March 30). Hellhole. *The New Yorker*.

assist them in addressing what they see as serious problems arising from over-reliance on long-term segregation to manage their populations.

Project Description

The Vera Institute of Justice proposes to demonstrate an innovative and replicable approach to the safe reduction of prisoners held in long-term segregation (any unit or facility, such as a control unit or supermax, where prisoners are held for weeks, months, or years and locked down at least 21 hours a day). This will be done in partnership with the Ohio DRC, Mississippi DOC, Maryland DPSCS, and Illinois DOC by building on recent innovations pioneered by Dr. Austin in the Ohio and Mississippi prison systems, which safely reduced the numbers of prisoners in long-term segregation by approximately 80%¹⁰ and significantly changed the environment in long-term segregation in ways that lessened the isolation experienced by prisoners who remained in those units. Dr. Austin will work directly with Vera as we evaluate these successes and apply this promising approach to the Maryland and Illinois prison facilities.

Approach

The project will use a five-pronged approach to develop unique knowledge and demonstrate a critical innovation to the corrections field. During a three-year period:

I. Vera staff will collaborate closely with Dr. Austin to formally evaluate methods and outcomes of the significant reduction of prisoners in long-term segregation by the Ohio DRC and the Mississippi DOC, based on the new classification and management approach.

II. Vera staff also will conduct a comprehensive review of innovative practices in other state prisons and jails that have sought to lessen the use or mitigate the isolating effects of long-

¹⁰ Ohio reduced its population in supermax confinement from roughly 800 to 100, and Mississippi reduced its population from roughly 1000 to 90.

term segregation, transition prisoners out of isolation, and repurpose space within segregation units in order to identify successful, replicable models for use in facilities nationally.

III. At the same time, Vera and Dr. Austin will assess how Maryland's DPSCS and Illinois's DOC currently use long-term segregation and establish baselines on conditions in those systems.

IV. Based on effective practices in Ohio, Mississippi, and elsewhere, Vera then will work with Maryland's DPSCS and Illinois's DOC to design and implement a replicable approach to reduce both states' use of isolating confinement by reducing the numbers of prisoners in long-term segregation and providing programming to prisoners who must remain in those units. This will involve the design and implementation of a classification tool modeled after those used in Ohio and Mississippi, as well as helping Maryland and Illinois to implement one or more best practice programs or strategies for prisoners in facilities who remain in long-term segregation.

V. Finally, Vera will work with Maryland's DPSCS and Illinois's DOC to develop performance measures and provide technical assistance as they establish a system for collecting standardized data to evaluate the impact that reduction in their segregated population has on institutional and public safety in Maryland and Illinois, as well as on overall costs to the states. These five prongs are described below.

I. Evaluation – Macro Effects of Isolating Forms of Confinement on Behavior and Costs

As noted, the Ohio DRC and the Mississippi DOC have made dramatic strides in reducing the number of prisoners they hold in long-term segregation—from roughly 800 to 100 in Ohio and 1000 to 90 in Mississippi—without apparent significant negative effects, and significantly changed the environment in segregation through innovative efforts. Although the reforms in Ohio and Mississippi apparently were successful without raising levels of violence in the states' prisons, and by some accounts have reduced *both* violence and costs, these outcomes must be

formally confirmed and evaluated to provide persuasive evidence to other jurisdictions that it is possible to achieve reductions in long-term segregation and reduce overall costs without raising levels of violence in the facilities. Processes associated with successful—as well as unsuccessful—outcomes also must be rigorously documented and evaluated to adapt and replicate these approaches in other corrections systems.

Reductions in the number of prisoners in long-term segregation also may lower recidivism rates for prisoners, who otherwise would spend long periods of time in isolating conditions that damage their mental health and ability to subsequently adjust to normal social environments and interactions. This possibility also has not been evaluated. Vera will complete a comprehensive evaluation of the methods and outcomes in Ohio and Mississippi, which will include a cost-benefit analysis and tracking recidivism outcomes for prisoners who have been released.

In this part of the project, Vera research staff will work with the Ohio DRC, the Mississippi DOC, and Dr. Austin to conduct an in-depth documentation and evaluation of methods and outcomes, in order to measure the long-term effects of significant reductions in the use of long-term segregation on institutional safety, fiscal costs of incarceration, and recidivism rates.¹¹ Among the dimensions assessed will be: (a) the impact that the release of large numbers of prisoners from long-term segregation has had on system-wide levels of violence and other dynamics in Ohio and Mississippi prisons; (b) the impact these changes have had on fiscal costs system-wide; and (c) the impact, if any, those changes have had on individual outcomes for prisoners who were released.

¹¹ See, Lawrence, Sarah and Daniel P. Mears, “Benefit-Cost Analysis of Supermax Prisons: Critical Steps and Considerations,” Urban Institute Justice Policy Center, August 2004, <http://www.urban.org/publications/411047.html>. There are few examinations of the costs of supermax incarceration but this resource from the Urban Institute raises important questions that will guide our inquiry.

As part of this effort, Vera will convene an interdisciplinary focus group to include corrections professionals, researchers, and advocates from within and outside of Ohio and Mississippi to develop variables and values for a cost-benefit analysis of each state's reforms. Although the project's timeframe does not allow for the completion of a long-term recidivism study, we will put standardized data collection tools into place in order to launch a recidivism study in both Ohio and Mississippi and will be able to collect preliminary recidivism data in Ohio, which began to reduce its segregated population more than seven years ago.

Results of this evaluation will provide support to leaders in other states and counties who would like to find alternatives to large-scale reliance on segregation and isolation but who have not been confident enough of the benefits of an alternative approach. The evaluation also will inform the demonstration projects we develop for Maryland and Illinois, which will become replicable models for innovative change nationally. Vera will produce Brief Reports and publish results of this evaluation before the end of the project, and will make presentations at conferences and to other audiences as requested in order to share findings. Evaluation findings will be packaged in user-friendly formats suitable for a variety of stakeholders and target audiences and made readily accessible through web-links, announcements in trade publications, and other mechanisms.

II. Best Practices Review – Alternative Methods and Their Outcomes

Vera has been collecting national information informally prior to this proposal on innovative programs in segregation units designed to lessen isolation and provide opportunities for prisoners to “step down” into lower security environments. For example, the Hampden County Sheriff's Office has undertaken significant changes in its segregation unit following its review of the recommendations made in *Confronting Confinement*. Hampden County's classification staff

worked to reduce the number of prisoners who end up in segregation and significantly shortened the periods of time they spend there. Program and mental health staff introduced new programs, structured times to get prisoners out of their cells more and engage them in physical activity, and developed other strategies to mitigate the damage to mental health that is endemic in isolating environments.¹² Vera also has begun to study other types of alternative programming, such as those in New York and Iowa for mentally ill prisoners who are ill suited to segregation units but difficult to manage in the general population.

For this project, Vera will conduct a rigorous review of alternatives to long-term segregation nationally in order to identify best practices and supplement lessons learned through the evaluation of Ohio's and Mississippi's efforts. Vera will produce a Brief Report on its best practices review approximately 18 months into the project.

III. and IV. Research and Pilot Demonstration – Reducing Reliance on Isolation-Segregation in the Maryland DPSCS and the Illinois DOC

In this stage of the project, Vera will partner with both Maryland's DPSCS and Illinois's DOC to demonstrate that it is possible to *adapt and replicate* the innovations pioneered in Ohio and Mississippi to create positive change in the absence of litigation. The key aspects of this demonstration are described below.

Research Questions to be Answered – How Many, Who, Why, and How Long?

During the first six months of the project, while formal evaluations are being conducted in Ohio and Mississippi, Vera will begin a preliminary assessment in Maryland and Illinois to learn: (a) how many people are being held in long-term segregation, (b) characteristics of those prisoners, (c) why they are housed in long-term segregation, (d) how long they typically remain

¹² Conversation with Richard McCarthy, Hampden County Sheriff's Office. Also, see, <http://www.hcsdmass.org/SegHousingUnit.htm>.

there, (e) what pathways are structurally available to transfer out of segregation, and (f) how those transfer pathways are utilized, and under what conditions.¹³ Vera also will establish a baseline for violent incidents and other relevant measures for long-term segregation and other security levels in Maryland's and Illinois's facilities. Vera and Dr. Austin will work closely with both the Maryland DPSCS and Illinois DOC to gather administrative data, including admission and release profiles for prisoners in long-term segregation as well as on policies governing the use of long-term segregation. Once these data are gathered, Vera will conduct analyses to obtain a picture of the populations involved and of policies and procedures that will be affected by implementation of new practices.

Development and Implementation of New Classification Instrument

When these analyses are completed, Vera and Dr. Austin will work with Maryland DPSCS and Illinois DOC staff to develop classification criteria similar to those used in Mississippi and Ohio, tailored to Maryland's and Illinois's unique populations and needs. We will then examine the case files of every prisoner currently held in long-term segregation in each state and score them, based on new classification criteria, to develop models that identify who would be transferred and who would remain in segregation if the new classification instruments were implemented. These models will give Maryland DPSCS and Illinois DOC staff an opportunity to make adjustments to the instruments to ensure that the outcomes are appropriate and the systems can accommodate the populations that will transition out of long-term segregation. We also will

¹³ The Illinois Department of Corrections recently conducted a review of its Closed Maximum Security Unit at the Tamms Correctional Facility, which has received a great deal of news attention due to the long terms prisoners are spending there and concerns about conditions. This project would partner Vera with the Illinois DOC in its efforts to reduce the numbers of prisoners at Tamms, reduce the lengths of stay at Tamms, and to improve conditions there. However, the Illinois DOC has asked us to do this as part of a larger review of all of the prisoners in long-term segregation system-wide.

work with the Maryland DPSCS and Illinois DOC to help them develop policies to implement their new classification instruments. Actual implementation will begin approximately fourteen to sixteen months into the project.

Reducing Isolating Conditions in Segregation - Implementation of Innovative Programs and Strategies

Although we expect to make significant reductions in Maryland's and Illinois's segregated populations through the implementation of the new classification instruments, this will not address all of the concerns arising from reliance on long-term segregation. If a prison system's infrastructure is designed to house a certain number of prisoners in segregation, removing prisoners from those units will inevitably create strain on other facilities or units in the system. Significantly reducing an agency's reliance on segregation requires a re-purposing of space. Perhaps more importantly, there will be a significant portion of prisoners who might be moved out of long-term segregation safely, but not without alternative interventions or some kind of transition. There also will be prisoners who must remain segregated.

When new classification criteria are agreed upon by Maryland DPSCS and Illinois DOC staff and shifts that will occur as a result become more clear (how many prisoners will be released from segregation, how many may transition out over the course of a year or more, and how many and who will remain in long-term segregation), Vera will develop recommendations for Maryland and Illinois based on Vera's comprehensive best practices review and what has been learned from the experiences of the Ohio DRC and Mississippi DOC during Prongs I and II. Vera will make these recommendations within the first eighteen months of the project.

During the project's second and third year, Vera will work with the Maryland DPSCS and Illinois DOC to accomplish one or more of the following: (a) implement strategies for repurposing segregation units, (b) develop programs to manage segregated prisoners in less

isolating environments, and/or (c) create programs and interventions to safely move prisoners out of segregation and help them succeed in the general population, depending on the characteristics and capacities of the facilities involved, types of populations, best practices in other locales, and conversations with Maryland and Illinois staff.

V. Data Collection and Performance Measures

Finally, Vera will work with Maryland's DPSCS and Illinois's DOC to develop a set of performance measures for the project that allows them to evaluate the impact that reductions in the segregated populations have on institutional and public safety and overall costs to the state. In this component, Vera will provide technical assistance to DPSCS and DOC research staff as they establish a system for collecting standardized data to track key performance measures.

Although proponents of segregation argue that they can show declines in violence in some systems as a result of efforts to segregate the most disruptive prisoners, *we believe Maryland and Illinois will be able to demonstrate that alternatives to segregation can work and provide significant benefits without serious compromises in safety in jurisdictions where they are implemented thoughtfully.* The Maryland and Illinois Demonstration Projects will give us the opportunity to assess whether systems with fewer prisoners in long-term segregation are not merely "as safe as" those with large portions of the population under tight control, but safer: whether reducing the use of segregation can reduce violence and stress on staff, improve reentry outcomes and long-term recidivism rates, and also save money.

Vera's technical assistance also will help Maryland's DPSCS and Illinois's DOC to create standardized data collection instruments that track sets of performance measures over time and allow them to assess the impact of the changes they implement on (a) system-wide violence and other relevant dynamics; (b) individual prisoners and outcomes related to them, including longer-

term recidivism rates; and (c) costs and cost-savings associated with de-populating their long-term segregation units. During the second and third years of the project, Vera will work closely with the Maryland DPSCS and Illinois DOC to help them begin tracking these data—most of which they already collect for other purposes—and will monitor their analyses through the first 18 months of implementation of the new classification instruments.

Vera will produce a Brief Report describing initial results from these evaluations and will make initial findings more widely available at the discretion of the Maryland DPSCS, Illinois DOC, and the funder. For example, such information could be presented at relevant professional conferences and to jurisdictions interested in adapting and implementing these model approaches. Maryland's DPSCS and Illinois's DOC will be prepared to continue to evaluate their progress against the performance measures long after the project's conclusion and will be able to track the impact of the changes implemented on longer-term recidivism rates.

Vera's Capabilities and Competencies

Vera is in a unique position to work with Maryland's DPSCS, Illinois's DOC, as well as with the Ohio DRC and Mississippi DOC, because of the relationships that Vera and the Commission on Safety and Abuse in America's Prisons have developed with corrections administrators across the country. We also will be able to reach prisons and jails nationally to answer fundamental questions about their uses of isolation and the effects of these efforts and to report on successful alternatives. Vera staff is highly experienced in these kinds of technical assistance and research, is a trusted voice in the corrections world, and will be well positioned to encourage other jurisdictions to replicate the model approach developed and tested in Maryland and Illinois.

Throughout the project, Vera will work closely with Dr. James Austin, who has a proven track record of success in Ohio and Mississippi and an excellent reputation as someone who works well with corrections administrators and understands the immense pressures on corrections directors and the systems in which they work. We believe that his success in dramatically reducing the numbers of prisoners held in long-term segregation in Ohio and Mississippi and his willingness to help Vera adapt his classification instrument to other state systems positions us to help Maryland and Illinois significantly reduce the number of prisoners in segregation and create replicable models that can be adapted for use in many other jurisdictions.

Vera has more than forty-five years of experience conducting program evaluations and highly sophisticated research on mechanisms and outcomes in large criminal justice systems. We have also created a dedicated Cost-benefit Analysis Center at Vera, which will enhance this critical piece of the evaluation. We look forward to working with the states of Maryland, Illinois, Ohio, and Mississippi in taking advantage of this important and timely opportunity.

Exhibit G

IDOC Segregation Study Major Findings

1. The current system is based predominantly on punishment and degraded conditions of confinement, which assumes that current levels of punishment are detering subsequent behavior.
2. The conduct exhibited by prisoners admitted to DS and ADS warrants sanctions, but it is not clear that the types of placement and lengths of stay are proportionate to prior and current negative behavior.
3. Prisoners in minimum custody who receive a major ticket receive DS rather than a change in custody.
4. There appears to be no formal policy standardizing wardens' authority to reduce the amount of time in DS for good behavior based on an agreed-upon plan with the prisoner, nor is there a structured "re-entry" process for prisoners returning to the general population from DS.
5. The conditions of confinement in DS are not acceptable with respect to recreation, showers, mental health treatment, or contacts with clinical-services staff, and are not in line with best or standard practices in other systems.
6. The use of the Step Down Program from ADS is extremely limited. In part, this maintains the size of the ADS population and contributes to long stays. Pontiac has achieved positive outcomes in their ADRMP Step Down Program and believes they can successfully serve more participants in the program.
7. There are wide disparities in depth and adequacy of services across facilities. Menard and Stateville both express needs for more mental health coverage, dedicated housing, space for treatment groups, services, and programming. Tamms visits also raise concerns about the availability of adequate mental health care for long-term prisoners there.
8. There is a need to standardize key policies and program attributes for DS and ADS across the system. This could be facilitated by policy revision, training, and requirements for uniform application.
9. The proportion of women in DS is almost twice that of men. There are also a limited number of general population beds for women after they complete DS.
10. A significant portion of the DS population has segregation time that exceeds their time left to serve.
11. A significant number of segregation prisoners who are high-risk are approaching their prison release dates.
12. There is a lack of coordination between DOC, parole supervision, and law enforcement on the release of high-risk prisoners from ADS/DS to the community.