

## TESTIMONY SENT TO TAMMS YEAR TEN FROM MEN AT TAMMS

*Note: Over the past 5 years, we have received letters from at least 2/3 of the men at Tamms. Many have written after they leave Tamms about their lasting mental health problems. This is a small representative sample of some of their testimony. Most men gave us full permission to use their names. But, because of fears about retaliation, we used only the first name or initial.*

The C-MAX was said to have been designed to house the IDOC's 'worst of the worst' in an effort to help state authorities re-gain control of their prison system. This couldn't be further from the truth because most of us have been sent here based merely on the fact that we have mental illnesses or in retaliation for filing lawsuits, grievances, or past disciplinary histories... This facility functions more as a mental institution than a prison of rehabilitation and it serves no penological purpose other than to warehouse prisoners. As the duration of our isolation drags on and the degree of our conditions of confinement deteriorate you begin to see the psychological effect that this place has on us. We know that we will spend all day in these cells with absolutely nothing constructive to do with our time and we do not know if we will ever leave here. This knowledge overwhelms many of us and it leads many of us to insanity, causing attempted suicide, suicide, body mutilation, hanging, eating and throwing feces, and other extreme acts. —Joe

I have been here in Tamms for 10 years myself...the punishment practiced at Tamms is something called acute sensory deprivation...When it's times for your hour of solitary "recreation"...you go to a small cage to walk in circles and the wall is all concrete...we never have direct physical contact with the guards or other inmate. I will ask you, "Lock yourself in your bathroom for the next 18 years and tell me how it will affect your mind." —Charles

Every prisoner here at Tamms is in an uphill battle to maintain their mental, physical and spiritual stability, no matter if they choose to acknowledge it or not, living under these animalistic conditions has been proven to dehumanize an individual to the point where there is no value to life. That's why we have guys mutilating their bodies and doing other unimaginable acts that only a severely disturbed mind could even conceive. Tamms is a modern day dungeon. Don't get me wrong, inmates are incarcerated for laws they have broken, but not one of us deserves the treatment and isolation we get here at Tamms, even animal rights activists fight more for an abused dog than they do for an abused inmate. I seen sane men go insane because they couldn't take it no more. It's sad, but I'm holding on with the help of God. —Eddie

Since I arrived at Tamms things have changed dramatically for me. Before I came to Tamms I had never cut myself but after coming to Tamms I started cutting on myself was placed in restraints numerous times was placed on psychotropic medication both voluntary and involuntary which I had never taken before coming to Tamms, as for relations with my family they were okay until my mother passed away in January of 2002 and my communication with others in my family went non-existent after that. I have stopped looking forward to positive things because it's like nothing positive ever happens to me. I no longer look forward to leaving Tamms until my release even though I no longer get into trouble. I have become sort of complacent because of the situation I am in. —Wade

I've been almost completely cut off from my family...I'm not able to be effectively influence my children lives. The weight of stress, anger (from being treated as an animal), and anxiety on my mental faculties is staggering. Not being able to touch (sensory deprivation) another human, plus this perpetual cage, has the effect of depersonalizing me. Don't know if one could be rehabilitated by locking one up in a cage, isolated from human interaction, 24-7. There's no education here. Only thoughts or plans for the future: to survive Tamms by not going insane. —P

I was the 40 person to be housed at Tamms. This place steal a man will to continue living. The isolation it selve make a man do desperate act to get some kind of physical, the conditions is inhumane and causing a person to develop psychological problems (mental suffering.) Being way down he in a no man zone, away from civilizing and a prison visit system that is design to keep people..away. The man in Tamms being violated every with cruel acts and not being fed, living in dirt....Being at Tamms, I have developed a psychological problem and is now living in a psychiatric unit in Tamms that's making it even worse....Programs and privilege are not therapeutic. It's to mislead peoples in thinking the programs are good. It's a lot of pressure and is causing abnormal amount of stress. We are not being protected by security abuses such as harass, fouling, encouraging inmates to himselve retaliation. Mental health staff are doing the same. I need some supporting help in stopping these acts. —Rodney

I've been in Tamms for 8 years, 10 months and have not been able to embrace, hug or hold my loved ones (or any other person). I have not felt a simple handshake in all those years. We live in physical isolation at Tamms. I would love to play sports with others, or to be able to sit at a table with others and eat a meal together. I recently read a newspaper article of a man who would travel the country with a sign that offered free hugs to anyone and people would approach him and ask why. Some people were skeptical, others were curious. This man knew the warm, loving power of a simple hug. To have any physical interaction with others is a longful thought beyond reach at Tamms. We live with many longful thoughts beyond reach. That is our reality here. —David

The State don't respect the humanity here at Tamms, at Tamms, there are no educational programs if a man want to learn how to read, too bad, there are no jobs, if a man want to keep himself occupied doing something productive, too bad, there's are no social service to really help you. If a man want to kick his drug addictions, too bad. Theirs is not legal assistance, if a man was wrongfully convicted, too bad, there are no even religious services except on T.V. and if you don't have no T.V., too bad. If a man want to search for God, he is on his own. Not all of us here are in the exact same situation, but not one of us is exempt from somehow experiencing those very same conditions. —Michael

It was an emotional moment when Gov. Quinn stated that he wants to close Tamms. Hopefully he will keep his word. My fiance cried when she heard the news. The union said on local TV that assaults will increade if Tamms is closed, and that there is no room for us in general population. That IDOC will have to release dangerous criminals to the streets. It would be funny if it wasn't so absurd. They didn't mention that we all will be transferred to Pontiac which is a segregation facility....However, this is my 8th calendar year here and they keep denying me transfer.... I wait patiently for just one oppportunity for the step down program. I was transferred to Tamms for non-disciplinary reasons and immediately placed in Administration Detention Status where I have remained ever since. I never received a disciplinary report nor was I ever found guilty of committing any disciplinary infraction at the time of transfer to warrant my transfer to Tamms. —Juan

If you don't have any love one's out in society that love you enough to stand by your side through this place you just be a lost soul in this mind and physically destroying madhouse, where you hear the crys and screams of grown men, that echo off the walls in your cell from sicknesses that are not being attended to or the person is just mentally out of it, sitting behind a perforated door not washing their self for month on ends wiping their own feces all over them and the walls and left in the cell where every inmate can smell it for months, and not one officer or anyone else will come an clean nothing in my unit (G2) is so filthy you can walk and see dust come up from the floor like you when your walking a dry field of dirt... —Anthony

I have been here in Tamms Supermax Prison since Sept. 3, 1998. I was transferred here from Menard Correctional Center for supposedly trying to organize a mass-hunger strike to protest the living conditions in that prison. Even though, I denied and refuted those allegations all it took for the administration here in Tamms to find me guilty of the charges was for one inmate, a confidential informant, to lie on me. There was no proof or evidence of me trying to organize a mass hunger strike. The administration simply went by the confidential informant's story and ran with it. And it is well known that confidential informants are not reliable. They lie to get preferential treatment or to get transfer to a prison close to their home town....When I arrived here in Tamms I had just turned 22 years old. I couldn't understand why I was sent down here. At the time I had only been in the Department of Corrections for 4 years. And in those 4 years that I was in general population I had never committed anything serious to be placed here in Tamms.

Sure, I was little immature and sure, I caught a few tickets for violating rules. However, none were serious violations. Nowhere in my D.O.C. history record will you find a ticket of me causing bodily harm to another inmate. Nowhere in my D.O.C. history record will you find a ticket of me carrying a weapon. Nowhere in my D.O.C. record will you find a ticket of me participating in any gang riots or disputes. Nowhere in my D.O.C. history record will you find a ticket of me doing drugs, selling drugs or buying drugs. Yet, they got me here as one of the worst of the worst.

...my life has changed in so many ways. For one, the continuous stress and harsh conditions of this place has affected my physical health. I have experience hair loss, the shingles, and came down with a chronic illness....As far as my rehabilitation? Well as any person gets older, they get wiser and get to see things more clearer. I've been incarcerated since the age of 16. I was tried as an adult. So I had to grow fast being in an adult prison. I matured a lot and self educated myself by reading a variety of books. I was doing this before I came to Tamms and I continue doing it today. ....I only have 5 more years remaining in my sentence. So I don't know what I'm going to do when I get out. It's kind of scary thinking about it. —Alejandro

I'm right now sitting in a special locked isolation cell, with the lock welded shut, and there is no one to talk to – just the sound of screaming voices. And because there is no human contact, you depend on a television and radio, something that will be forever out of my reach because of me having absolutely no help from the outside. So I must depend on books, which have become an impossible task because in order to get any meaningful reading material, once again, you must have somebody on the outside to send it to you, or else you are left with bedtime stories for children. Special lock welded on the door. Nobody around. I'm strictly by myself. The only friend I have is the friend I have created in my imagination. Sometimes I talk with him out loud. I'd sort of wake myself up and I hear myself talking to him. I guess it is like some kind of wish fulfillment. Even when I', asleep at night, I still find myself talking to this guy. I'm at the point of exhaustion but I'm laboring hard to maintain my sanity!!! —S

These people at Tamms have me on so much medication it's not funny. 900 mg Lithium a day. and 0.5mg Risperadale a day. The Lithium I get 300mg 3 times a day for 900, and the Risperdale only once, that's at night. Since I been at Tamms I cut on myself, hung myself and bit on myself, but these people say there's nothing wrong with me. They sent me to Dixon psych. in Nov. 05, but they kept my property at Tamms and I came back to Tamms in Dec 05 even though I caught an assault in Dixon psych, they said there was nothing wrong with me. I would like to know would you know anyone I could write to, to get some help that I need?....I owe the state over \$400 and don't have nobody to write to...Please Help me. God bless you all. —Robert

I've withdrawn to my own little world, and the only "talking" I do is in my own head. Couple of weeks ago I went on a medical writ to an outside hospital and I'm surrounded by real people, nurses and doctors, but for the life of me I'm not able to hold a normal conversation. I've been trapped in my own world for so long that I've forgotten how to talk and be social, and it scares the hell out of me...But the worst thing about Tamms is not being able to make memories and participate in your families lives. —Bruce

Since being at Tamms, I suffer symptoms of depression, frustration, paranoia, mental anguish, sleep disorder, deterioration of my physical health, general mental torture... These symptoms are made worse when the administration uses mentally ill prisoners as tools, or as torture device to either drive otherwise normal prisoners over the edge...the mentally ill prisoners drive the normal prisoners crazy by screaming, crying, yelling into the pod at all hours of the day and night for days non-stop, by banging on toilets, doors, walls, and/or by shaking or kicking the doors so hard that it sounds like rumbling thunder,, flooding the wing with toilet water, and by throwing feces at other prisoners or inserting feces into the air vents so that the whole wing receives a dose of the smell for months. The actions of the mentally ill prisoners gives the guards an excuse to enter the pods and use tear gas... The constant bombardment of unrelenting stress takes its toll like flurry of well-placed punches on a tired boxer's head... How long can I be expected to maintain my own mental health, when I am forced to live in an insane environment, surrounded by unbalanced people, in inhumane conditions? —Anibal

Tamms is the epitome of warehousing. There is no meaningful conceptual nor sensory stimulation. Tamms is designed to smother the operation of the human mind. It produces boredom, excessive levels of fantasy, mental sluggishness, delusions, etc. In a nutshell, it creates mental problems in prisoners...Prisoners on the elevated security wings are physically and psychologically abused by officers and medical and mental staff. Their (prisoners) mental problems are treated as wanting attention and they are placed on suicide watch and strapped down. —B

Thank you for writing and sending the letters from Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. It's encouraging and humbling to know that so many people are fighting for our cause here at Tamms Supermax. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart.... We have not been receiving any newspaper articles concerning Tamms. The administration does not allow inmates to receive any material concerning Tamms...I really do admire the work of the Tamms Year Ten because not only have I noticed the growing support but it also lets this administration know "we are not alone." —James

Tamms is a warehouse nothing more, and, confinement in this place causes a major build up of tension. The unavoidable consequence is sadly stupidly for most, a return to childish behavior. It's like being locked in prison within another prison for which conditions are not only unbearable, but we are forced by living conditions into a response that is not commensurate with intelligent thought... —Edward

I've attempted suicide I tried to hang myself because of the harassment and stuff being out in my food like rocks & stuff like that and also this isolation mentally affecting me also—I've complained to mental health but they is basically downplaying what I'm saying telling me I need to work on my emotions I was told by a mental health staff member that she wrote some stuff in my mental health file that she should not have wrote & that she is sorry she told me she lied on me now I get therapy (they is trying to say I need to work on my emotions its like they is trying to get me to do stuff to get me into trouble sort of push me to the brink you know). —L

I've renounced my affiliation that ended back in 1987 and to a gang that no longer even exists 3 different times now and each time I'm left to wonder what happens now...because they know if they accept my renunciation by their own rules they have to let me go. Play by your own rules. Play fair. I can't undo what I did. I wish I could. But my punishment was life in prison, not life in Tamms. —Bruce

As human beings we are social people not animals to be locked in a cage. What do these people think they are doing? What happens when you lock up a dog in a cage for years at a time and constantly harass the dog and treat it bad while its in the cage. Do you actually think the dog will act right once you let it out. —Paul



March 27, 2012

Senator Jeffrey Schoenberg  
Representative Patricia Bellock  
Co-Chairs  
Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability  
703 Stratton Office Building  
Springfield, IL 62706

Re: Written Testimony- Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

Dear Senator Schoenberg and Representative Bellock,

Please accept this communication as my submission of written testimony on the above referenced closure which will be heard by the Commission on April 2, 2012. The proposed closure of Tamms Correctional Center is of great concern to Laborers' International Union of North America, Local 2002, Illinois State Employees Association and the Union members, employees at the facility who will be laid off or transferred as well as the employees at other institutions where the population of Tamms will be absorbed.

It is on behalf of all of the affected employees at Tamms Correctional Center that we urge this Commission **not** to support the closure of this facility. Tamms was built with a specific need in mind- to house inmates that provided a serious safety issue to the employees and inmates at other correctional facilities. To every end possible, Tamms is fully accomplishing its intended purpose. Tamms is a place to send the most dangerous of inmates- inmates who posed risks to other inmates and employees at other institutions. No other facility has the means to accomplish the same level of security that Tamms was specifically assigned to. These inmates are responsible for destruction of State property, injuries and deaths to other inmates, and injuries to employees working within other institutions. **Tamms is the only Super-Max facility in the State.** Besides housing the most dangerous of inmates it is also an effective deterrent for other inmates across the State. The very threat of being removed to Tamms has the ability to deter dangerous behavior

from other inmates. When those threats are ineffective then Tamms becomes the institution that provides the relief of safety issues for other institutions.

By closing Tamms Correctional Center, the State will not only be removing the most effective deterrent to attacks and destruction of property in other institutions, but it will also be releasing the most deadly and formidable inmates back into those institutions. These inmates will be released back into inmate populations where they have already proven their capacity for menace and destruction. The safety of other inmates and especially for the employees that are charged with the duty of daily dealings with the inmates will be in great peril due to the lack of deterrent and the addition of these deadly inmates into the population. The inmates who were previously on death row are housed at Tamms.

Tamms is also located in an already severely economically depressed area. By closing this facility the State would be slashing approximately 300 jobs resulting in an uprising of unemployment in an area where jobs are already scarce. In such a time as this it is critical that employers such as the State find other ways to cut costs, not by cutting jobs. It is vital to this State that jobs are saved, not eradicated.

Former Government officials, former Agency officials, and politicians have spoken out against the closure of Tamms as well. They are right. The closure of Tamms would be detrimental to the community in Southern Illinois, the employees and inmates across the State of Illinois and the State itself.

Tamms Correctional Center is vital to the employees across the State whose daily safety is at risk when such abhorrent and heinous criminals are amongst their institutional populations- just ask the employees who were there before Tamms was built. It is imperative that this Commission think first of the safety of the employees and the inmates across the State of Illinois. We implore you on behalf of the employees across the State not to support the closure of Tamms Correctional Center.

Sincerely,



Steve Ruiz  
President, LIUNA, Local 2002, ISEA

Cc: *COGFA Members*  
*Dan Long, Executive Director, COGFA*



## RIVER TO RIVER CREDIT UNION

1895 State Rt. 146 East - P.O. Box 516 - Vienna, Illinois 62995-0516  
PHONE (618) 658-8312 - FAX (618) 658-8317



March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012

State of Illinois  
Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability  
703 Stratton Office Building  
Springfield, IL 62706

RE: Tamms Correction Facility Proposed Closure

Attn: Commission Office

To Whom It May Concern:

I am the President of the River to River Credit Union and am proud to say we have as our members the employees of all the Southern Illinois prisons which include Tamms.

I realize the Illinois budget is in a terrible mess and needs to be addressed with long term common sense and non political solutions. Having stated that, I do not see the closure of Tamms to be a long term fix but just another short term solution.

I thought the decision was to be based on the economic crisis our state is facing, but when I read the stuff from the commission's website most of the talk is of the operating procedures at Tamms.

I urge you to make sure you are factoring the total cost to the State of Illinois of closing the Tamms facility. The jobs at Tamms are not the only issue. The whole economy of Southern Illinois will be affected by the closing of Tamms. The jobs at Tamms create jobs in the private sector and those jobs will be lost as well. It starts creating a domino effect that ends with higher unemployment in an already depressed area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Sheila Rcichert'.

Sheila Rcichert  
President

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*"Not for Profit, Not for Charity, But for Service"*



# Keep Tamms Correctional Center Open

## **System Safety Valve**

All of our state's correctional facilities have a common mission: to protect the public, to supervise offenders during their incarceration and to prepare them for reentry into society. Since opening in 1998, Tamms CC has played a vital role in ensuring that this mission can be fulfilled. The Tamms Closed Maximum Security Unit (C-MAX) improves the safety and day-to-day operations for both inmates and staff at all of the other state prisons. Tamms is designed as a safety valve for our overcrowded and understaffed state prison system. Without it our prisons would be even more dangerous.

The Tamms' population is made up of men who have killed other inmates, beaten, stabbed or raped staff, or tried to escape when they were incarcerated at other state prisons. It includes an inmate formerly at Pontiac CC, who choked a correctional sergeant, then stole his uniform and tried to escape. It also includes an inmate who is serving a 240-year sentence for the rape of six girls. While at Dixon CC, where he was formerly held, he took a prison psychologist hostage, held her bound in a utility closet for 25 hours, and repeatedly raped her.

Governor Quinn points to the higher inmate cost at Tamms as a reason for its closure. But the higher cost is due in part to the fact that IDOC utilizes the C-MAX only when absolutely necessary. Only the most violent and disruptive inmates, those who pose the greatest risk to security, are placed at Tamms C-MAX. The gradual decline in population at Tamms over the past decade is an indication that the facility is meeting one of its core goals: serving as a deterrent to bad behavior at other prisons.

## **Closure Will Increase Overcrowding**

The closure of Tamms will mean a loss to the system of more than 400 beds--200 maximum security beds, as well as another 200 minimum security beds operated at the facility. This would occur at a time when the prison population is at an all-time high and DOC is closing beds at other facilities as well.

If Tamms closes, overcrowding in maximum security units elsewhere would increase to 54% above design capacity and some of the few single-celled beds in maximum security would be lost. Illinois' prison system is so overcrowded that even most maximum security inmates are double-celled. Most of the C-MAX inmates would be moved into segregation units at Pontiac CC. As these are now full, the current occupants – who are all considered extremely dangerous--would be placed in less secure units.

To make matters worse, DOC does not intend to add any staff at Pontiac CC to cope with the additional numbers of extremely violent inmates who will be added to the population there. In all, DOC is planning to close eight facilities which house 2,300 inmates and lay off 770 staff, while leaving the remaining staff to manage a system that will be operating significantly above capacity and, for the first time in fourteen years, without its C-MAX to serve as a safety valve.

## **Specialized Treatment**

Tamms' costs are also driven by the need for intensive and specialized staffing of the C-MAX. As the prison reform organization, the John Howard Association, stated in 2010,

“Of the 15 Illinois prisons inspected by JHA this year, Tamms is the only one with a nearly complete roster of security, medical and mental health staff.”

DOC spends more than \$1 million annually on the Special Treatment Unit, a state of the art psychiatric unit in the C-MAX. JHA’s report also noted, “Staff seemed very knowledgeable about the medical and mental health conditions of inmates. Inmates in the mental health unit said they were satisfied with their treatment.”

Tamms is a well lit, well maintained, clean facility. Its inmate housing is more spacious and modern than that available to anyone else in the system. Its staff members are highly trained in dealing with the population that is transferred to Tamms as a result of violent and disruptive behavior at other facilities.

Far from being 23-hour “solitary confinement,” the staffing complement and full array of medical and mental health treatment services, not to mention the very nature of movement and supervision at the facility, ensure that these inmates have human contact that is often more meaningful and focused on positive outcomes than may occur in the general prison population.

### **Economic Impact**

Tamms CC is a crucial economic anchor in an area of our state that has few employment opportunities—especially for jobs that play a decent wage on which it’s possible to support a family. Tamms draws from a multi-county area, employing more than 300 people, in addition to helping to sustain a wide array of small businesses in the region.

### **Summary**

The Illinois Department of Corrections has provided the best argument for keeping Tamms Correctional Center open in there “ten point plan” which is attached for review. This comprehensive study was conducted under Director Randle and approved by Governor Quinn in 2009. The statistics that stand out the most are 43.7% fewer staff assault, 39.4% fewer inmate on inmate assaults, and fewer lockdown days as a whole since Tamms opened in 1998. Also in this report you will find that Director Randle stated an “extensive study with appropriate research methods would be needed” for a per capita cost per inmate for inmates placed at Tamms.

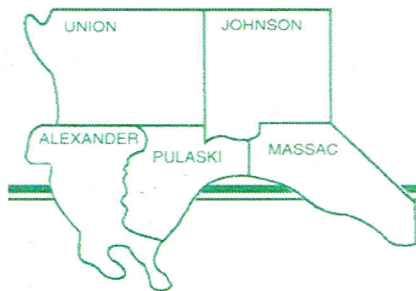
Your support in keeping this prison open is greatly appreciated. This is not just one facility closing; it could destabilize the entire Department of Corrections plunging us back twenty years.

Thank you,

Toby Oliver  
AFSCME Local 2758,  
Tamms Correctional Center

# Southern Five Regional Planning District and Development Commission

219 Rustic Campus Dr • Ullin, IL 62992 • (618) 634-2284 • Fax (618) 634-2287



April 2, 2012

Mr. Dan R. Long, Executive Director  
Illinois Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability  
703 Stratton Office Building  
Springfield, IL 62706

RE: Proposed Closure, Tamms Correctional Center

Dear Mr. Long,

The proposed closing of the Tamms Correctional Center is of great concern to the Southern Five Regional Planning District & Development Commission. The Tamms facility is located within the boundaries of the commission and has provided a tremendous economic incentive to the region for many years. Southern Five is also the US Department of Commerce Economic Development District for the counties of Alexander, Johnson, Massac, Pulaski, and Union Counties, all of which will be greatly affected by the closure of the Tamms Correctional Facility.

In the course of our mission, we have obtained the tools to provide economic scenario modeling through software developed for the southern Illinois area by ViTAL Economy and InterVISTAS consulting. This forecasting model can determine based upon employment numbers, the impact this closure will have on the Southern Five Region. Our economic scenario forecasting is based upon the 213 State employees and 37 contracted Wexford employees who currently reside in the Southern Five Region.

Based upon our forecasting model, the loss of these 250 jobs will result in the loss of an additional 201 indirect and induced jobs. The closing of the Tamms Correctional Facility will result in lost earnings alone of \$24 million for those 451 jobs affected. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the Southern Five Region will be reduced by \$55 million. The total lost economic output will be approximately \$92 million.

This loss will devastate an already struggling southern Illinois economy. The closure of the Tamms Correctional Facility will be a profound and staggering loss for a Region with an average unemployment rate of 11.9% in January 2012. This was when the unemployment rate for the entire State of Illinois was 9.3 percent. The Southern Five Region has typically been economically struggling for decades. The closure of the Tamms facility will only prove to push this Region further down on the scale of those areas in Illinois in economic distress. At the present time, there are 18.2% of people in the region living below the poverty level. The closing of the Tamms Facility will only serve to exacerbate these already dismal numbers.

Given the foregoing statistics, Southern Five Regional Planning District & Development Commission strongly opposes the closure of the Tamms Correctional Facility. I am available at your convenience to answer any questions or provide additional information in regards to the financial situation the Southern Five Region is currently struggling under and the results of our continued economic impact studies of what this closure will do to the economic impact of this Region.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lisa D. Thurston". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Lisa D. Thurston  
Executive Director

Governor Pat Quinn's decision to close the Tamms Correctional Center is short-sighted at best and disastrous at worst. The Tamms Correctional Center has been an integral part of the Illinois Department of Corrections strategy to reduce violence in an already overcrowded prison system. The employees at Tamms have done a remarkable job in managing the most violent and disruptive inmates in Illinois since its opening in 1998. Recently, the American Correctional Association fully accredited the facility, which is a rarity for a Supermax type prison.

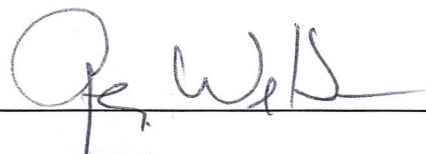
Tamms was proposed, built and opened as a result of the extreme violence that was occurring in the prison system during the seventies, eighties and first part of the nineties. Gang violence perpetrated on staff and inmates had become epidemic during those years. The Department simply did not have the resources to deal with the minority of inmates who caused a disproportionate amount of the violence. A problematic gang leader who was transferred from Stateville to Menard would simply bring his influence, and subsequent violence from Joliet to Chester. It was not uncommon to have these violent thugs passing each other on Interstate 55 as they were transferred from one maximum security prison to another. The Tamms Correctional Center allowed the much needed resource to isolate the worst of the worst in a safe, humane and constitutional prison.

As a result, like it or not, Tamms has done exactly what it was intended to do. Any objective analysis of the relevant statistics will testify to the efficacy of the Tamms Correctional Center. Inmate on staff assaults, inmate on inmate assaults and lockdown days have all dramatically fallen since Tamms became operational. Keep in mind that it was not uncommon for maximum security prisons in Illinois to be on lockdown for months at a time during the years prior to Tamms, a circumstance that fortunately is a thing of the past. The statistics cited above are real, accurate and indisputable.

The men and women who work at Tamms have done an unbelievable job, in an extremely difficult work environment. To think that these outstanding state employees may lose their jobs because of a blatant political decision is disgusting! Yes, I truly believe that Governor Quinn's decision to close Tamms is nothing more than typical Illinois politics. Governor Quinn and his minions have portrayed this as a budgetary issue. Baloney! The twenty-six million dollar budget to operate Tamms is just a drop in the bucket when compared to the fiscal mess that this state finds itself in. The simple truth is that our esteemed Governor is in a win-win situation regarding this decision. He will portray himself to the voting public as a frugal, cost-cutting leader. He will then mount his white horse and triumphantly ride into Chicago as the great prison reformer. He will say to his Chicago constituency groups, (i.e. the American Civil Liberties Union, Amnesty International, the McArthur Foundation, the Tamms at Ten Years Committee, and activist Chicago politicians), "Look what I have done for you." These groups and individuals have been irate about Tamms since the day it opened. They compare Tamms to Guantanamo

Bay and endlessly allege that incarceration at Tamms amounts to torture. The Tamms Correctional Center has been one of the most litigated prisons in the country. Although its opponents do not like to admit it, decision after decision in the U.S. Federal Courts have found that Tamms is a legal and constitutional facility.

While Governor Quinn's decision to close Tamms seems to be just another example of Illinois' propensity to ignore sound public policy at the expense of Chicago style politics, his subsequent decision to move the most violent and disruptive inmates to the Pontiac Correctional Center borders on delusional. Pontiac is the oldest prison in the state and one of the oldest in the country. I presume our Governor has forgotten the deadly riot at Pontiac in 1978 that resulted in the death of four brave staff members and the tens of millions of dollars that it took to rebuild the nearly destroyed buildings. The brutal deaths of Superintendent Robert Taylor and Food Supervisor Freida King must have also slipped his mind. The staff at Pontiac do a great job in managing maximum security inmates in a facility that was built just a few years after the Civil War. To dump 200 of the most violent and disruptive inmates at the Pontiac Correctional Center is a recipe for disaster. I would ask the Governor to research the cost of rebuilding Pontiac in the wake of the 1978 riot, realizing that the amount was in 1978 dollars. I contend that the twenty-six million dollar operating budget for Tamms is a more than reasonable amount to protect the lives of our correctional staff, to maintain control of our other prisons and to protect state property. Hopefully, those who lived through the "bad old days" of the seventies, eighties and early nineties will make their voices heard regarding this blatantly political decision. Call or write the Governor's office, your elected officials or anyone else you can think of. Someone far smarter than me once said, "Those who cannot learn from history are doomed to repeat it." Governor Quinn, please review the history of the Department of Corrections over the past thirty years and don't ever let us return to those "bad old days".



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George Welborn

Anna, Illinois

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March 8, 2012

To Whom It May Concern:

It has been brought to my attention that there are plans to close the Super Max Prison at Tamms, Illinois. In summary I think that is a terrible plan.

I retired from the Illinois Department of Corrections after serving more than 30 years. During my career I worked in Security and held all positions (Officer, Sgt., Lt. and Chief of Security-Major). I also held the position as a Warden at IYC-Harrisburg. During my career I was fortunate to have been working when Tamms was opened. During that time I was the Internal Affairs Investigator at the Shawnee Correctional Center. My position at that time was to investigate incidents at Shawnee, which involved inmates and/or staff. During that time period we were experiencing several staff assaults by inmates. At that time most of our assault incidents were in the Segregation Unit. We housed maximum security inmates in our segregation unit, which Shawnee was designated as a Medium Security facility. At that time Shawnee was involved as a facility that housed the maximum security inmates which were identified as "circuit riders". The "circuit rider" inmates were moved from facility to facility for security reasons. These inmates caused the staff at Shawnee considerable problems and were a security risk. Several Shawnee staff were assaulted during this time. Some of those staff are still not working due to their injuries caused by the "circuit riders".

Upon Tamms Correctional Center being opened Shawnee began experiencing less staff assaults. We also began experiencing less problems with the Shawnee inmates for fear of going to Tamms based on the information of Tamms being a very secure facility.

As the above information tells the story, Tamms is a facility that causes less problems for the entire Illinois Department of Corrections. I have read articles of groups condemning Tamms Correctional Center. It is my

assumption that the ones writing the letters against Tamms have never worked at a Correctional Facility. Prior to my retirement I worked 3 days a week at the Menard Correctional Center. Prior to Tamms, it was my opinion that Menard was a terrible place to work and for inmates to live. What I saw at Menard prior to my retirement was a clean facility which was not on lock-down all of the time. I credit Tamms Correctional Center for the positive things at Menard and all of the Illinois facilities, by Tamms housing the "worst of the worst" inmates.

As I close it is my opinion that if Tamms Correctional Center closes, problems will occur at all of the Illinois facilities and staff will again be targets of assaults by inmates.

Sincerely,



Jerry Suits  
Pope County Sheriff

To: Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability

Along with Jody Sundt, Ph.D. and Tom Castellano, Ph.D., I carried out one of the first evaluations of the effectiveness of supermax prisons. Tamms was one of those facilities included in our study. At the time, we looked at whether the opening of Tamms was associated with a decrease in aggregate levels of institutional violence (as proponents of supermax suggested would happen), and found that there was a significant decrease in assaults against prison staff, but not for inmate-on-inmate assaults in the IDOC. Yet, the findings for three other supermax prisons found no reductions in violence. One of the weaknesses of our original study was that while we examined the accuracy of some of the policy statements that had been made (i.e., system-wide violence would decrease), we did not go on to look at some of the more specific outcomes or effects of supermax. For example, how does the opening of a supermax affect violence at the other specific maximum security prisons from which supermax inmates are most likely to come from. And, is the facility operating as intended (e.g., are supermax inmates those who have shown themselves to continually engage in disruption and violence within other prisons; how long are inmates housed at Tamms, etc.)? Also, how do prison staff (and general population inmates) feel about the presence of a supermax (do they feel that its presence acts as a deterrent for inmates, thereby creating safer prison environments)?

Some of these questions have begun to be answered in other states, but to my knowledge there still have not been any in-depth studies of Tamms. I bring this up because I know decisions will be made soon about whether to close or leave open several facilities, including Tamms. And, if it is something that would help in that decision-making process, I would be willing to investigate some of these more in-depth questions about the efficacy of Tamms.

Unfortunately, I can't make the Tamms facility closure hearing tomorrow at Shawnee Community College, but I did want to bring up this option.

Thanks,

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# THE EFFECT OF SUPERMAXIMUM SECURITY PRISONS ON AGGREGATE LEVELS OF INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE\*

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*Supermax prisons have been advanced as means of controlling the “worst of the worst” and making prisons safer places to live and work. This research examined the effect of supermaxes on aggregate levels of violence in three prison systems using a multiple interrupted time series design. No support was found for the hypothesis that supermaxes reduce levels of inmate-on-inmate violence. Mixed support was found for the hypothesis that supermax increases staff safety: the implementation of a supermax had no effect on levels of inmate-on-staff assaults in Minnesota, temporarily increased staff injuries in Arizona, and reduced assaults against staff in Illinois.*

**KEYWORDS:** Supermaximum prisons, incarceration, institutional violence, corrections, prisons, prison violence.

The search for an effective means to control violent, disruptive inmates has been a “Holy Grail” for corrections officials. During the last two decades, this search has witnessed the emergence of a new technique for controlling institutional violence: the “supermaximum” prison. Sometimes termed “maxi-maxi” or “supermax” prisons, these facilities are charged with housing and controlling the “worst of the worst,” the most

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recalcitrant inmates from the general prison population. A supermaximum security institution functions as a prison for prisons—it is an administrative classification used for inmates who have engaged in behavior while in prison that is deemed especially disruptive or violent. As Kurki and Morris (2001:391) have noted, the supermax serves as a “new form of double incapacitation: not only to isolate prisoners from the rest of society but to isolate the worst of them from other prisoners and the staff.”

Estimates of the number of supermaxes currently in operation vary, ranging from 32 to 42 states operating such facilities in 1997. Although there is disagreement about what constitutes a “supermax” prison, all sources agree that their numbers have increased dramatically throughout the last decade (King, 1999; National Institute of Corrections (NIC), 1997). Further, 3% of all inmates, or 28,128 prisoners, were housed in administrative segregation in 1997 (Camp and Camp, 1998:26).

For many within the prisons industry, the establishment of the supermax is viewed as the *sine qua non* of a progressive prison regime that is appropriately concerned with the safety needs of its inmates and staff. Supermax prisons are responsive to public demands that prison systems exert the controls that are necessary to administer safe, secure, and orderly prison systems. They are consistent with expert claims that the “warehousing” of prisoners within a control model of corrections reflects strong and desired styles of public administration and governance (DiIulio, 1987). Their reliance on advances in architecture and surveillance technologies, designed to be protective of the lives of correctional staff and inmates in a cost-effective manner, displays a desired adaptability to the changing nature of prison inmates. In particular, because of the commonly articulated view that the modern “dangerous” prisoner is more violent, disturbed, and disruptive than his predecessor, ordinary prison conditions no longer function as well as they once did (Hunt et al., 1993; Ralph, 1997). Hence, it is argued that new forms of control are necessary, and many within the corrections industry have turned to supermax prisons as the answer. In short, supermaxes are at the vanguard of innovative correctional policy and practice in the age of the “New Penology” (see Feeley and Simon, 1992).

Despite anecdotal claims about their effectiveness (e.g., Atherton, 2001; Illinois Department of Corrections, 1999), no compelling empirical analyses have yet been presented to substantiate the value of supermaxes as mechanisms of social control. This study attempts to do so. More specifically, we examine the effect of supermaximum security prisons on levels of institutional violence within three state prison systems that have deployed such prisons. Before we proceed to the analyses and findings, however, we first discuss the controversy surrounding supermax prisons. Next we identify and comment on the theoretical and empirical bases of support

for such institutions as possible means to effectively prevent and control prison violence.

## THE CONTROVERSY

Adams et al. (1998:327) suggest that the supermaximum security prison represents the “*ne plus ultra* of modern security, combining salty dog correctional wisdom with technological glitz.” Nonetheless, not everyone has embraced the supermax prison. Indeed, supermax prisons have generated substantial controversy. Given the extreme level of deprivation and control experienced by inmates in supermax—in addition to questions about how inmates are selected for incarceration in these facilities—these institutions have attracted strong criticism. Notably, several complaints and lawsuits regarding Constitutional violations have been filed against supermaximum security prisons in California (*Madrid v. Gomez*, 1995), Indiana (*Taifa v. Bayh*, 1994), Ohio (*Austin et al. v. Wilkinson et al.*, 2002), Connecticut (*Joslyn v. Armstrong*, 2001), Wisconsin (*Jones’El v. Berge*, 2001), and the Federal Penitentiary at Marion (*Bruscino v. Carlson*, 2001). Further, the United Nations Committee against Torture has recently concluded that supermax prisons have “excessively harsh regimes,” which may constitute a violation of the 1994 UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (United Nations, 2000).

Another fundamental issue is the potential effect that placement in supermaximum security has on the mentally ill inmate. There are two primary concerns in this regard. First, it is unclear whether inmates who are sent to supermax are recalcitrant and problematic as a result of untreated or unmanaged mental illness. Recent research suggests that at least a portion of the supermax inmate population comprises inmates with longstanding mental health problems (Lovell et al., 2000). More generally, there is also a body of research that shows that mentally disordered and retarded inmates are more likely to have records of disruptive and violent conduct in prison and more difficulty adjusting to prison (Toch, 1982; Toch and Adams, 1986), which is likely to increase the chances that someone with mental illness is placed in supermax confinement (also see Zinger et al., 2001). Second, there is concern that the supermax experience will place inmates at increased risk for mental health problems or directly contribute to mental distress. Some research has found that the social isolation and sensory deprivation associated with solitary confinement and segregation has deleterious effects (see Grassian, 1983; Grassian and Friedman, 1986; Haney, 1993; Haney and Lynch, 1997; Miller and Young, 1997), although substantial disagreement on this issue exists (see Bonta and Gendreau,

1990; Gendreau and Bonta, 1984; Rogers, 1993; Suedfeld et al., 1984; Zinger et al., 2001).

Unease has also been expressed about the fact that little to no attempt at formal rehabilitation is made for offenders housed in supermax conditions. The extreme nature of deprivation experienced in supermax raises questions about how inmates will adjust after they are released from these facilities. Although we could not identify any rigorous research about the recidivism rates of inmates who have spent time in supermax confinement, Atherton (2001) reports that over a 24-month period, only 4.8% of the inmates who were returned to general population from the Colorado State Penitentiary (CSP), Colorado's supermax, were subsequently readmitted to CSP.

Aside from apprehensions about the effect of supermax on inmates, these facilities have also been criticized for being exorbitantly costly. For example, capital construction and operating costs of supermax facilities tend to greatly exceed those of traditional maximum security prisons (Clines, 1996; Illinois Department of Corrections, 1999; Irwin and Austin, 1997). It costs \$52,631 a year, for instance, to incarcerate an inmate in Illinois' supermax prison, Tamms Correctional Center, compared with an average cost of \$25,038 to incarcerate an inmate in one of the state's traditional maximum security prison (Illinois Department of Corrections, 2002).

In sum, supermaxes have garnered considerable criticism on a variety of grounds. Observations to this end led Kurki and Morris (2001:419) to question the morality of supermax prisons in their review of the topic and ask, "How much harm can be inflicted on one individual in order to produce safety for others?" And more importantly, "How much harm," they ask, "can be inflicted if there is no proof, only surmise, that any safety is achieved?" The claim that supermax prisons increased safety is of vital consequence, then, and it is to this issue that we turn.

### THE SUPERMAX MODEL: INCAPACITATING AND DETECTING PRISON VIOLENCE

The perceived efficacy of supermaximum security lies in its extreme restrictions on movement and interaction. Sykes (1958) noted that the confines of the cell are the alpha and omega of prison life, and this is undoubtedly true of life in a supermax. In supermax prisons, inmates typically spend 23 hours a day locked in their cell and are cut off from all contact with other inmates and, to a great extent, with staff. Few, if any, programming opportunities are made available, and most services (e.g., food trays, library materials, medical and psychiatric care) are delivered to the inmate's cell. Those services not provided in the cell are usually found

within the prison walls (e.g., courtrooms). The transfer of an inmate around the prison is accomplished via the use of shackles and cuffs along with three-to-four-man escort teams. The one hour a day that inmates are allowed out of their cell is primarily spent alone in an exercise yard or bathing. In addition, inmates in supermax are often held behind solid cell doors, which make it difficult or impossible to communicate with other inmates. Inmates may also be subject to constant electronic surveillance, and in some facilities, a light is kept on at all times (see Kurki and Morris (2001) and Toch (2001) for a fuller description of supermax confinement).

The primary thesis underlying the use of such restrictive and punitive facilities is that these measures will effectively incapacitate the most incorrigible offenders, thereby reducing institutional violence by dramatically limiting opportunity. It is also assumed that because supermax facilities are so restrictive and depriving that their use will deter inmates in the general prison population from committing calculated acts of institutional violence. Exposure to such restrictive conditions of confinement is also expected to specifically deter supermax alumni. Thus, through incapacitative and deterrent effects, the supermax model hopes to substantially reduce violence and create prison environments in which both staff and inmates can live and work without experiencing the fear of being exploited, physically or sexually assaulted, or intimidated by the threat of force.

Paradoxically, some premise the development of supermaximum prisons on their potential rehabilitative benefits and consider them humane and progressive features of the contemporary penological landscape. Consistent with this view, Suedfeld et al. (1982:308) note that solitary confinement "may serve as a desirable time-out from the pressures and impositions of the general prison routine." Furthermore, nonpunitive isolation may help promote rehabilitative efforts by removing inmates from social and peer pressures, promoting concentration and self awareness, and eliminating situational cues that may encourage disruptive behavior (Suedfeld, 1974). Thus, like the early penitentiaries of the 1800s, which employed extreme isolation and discipline to a strict regime, the supermax prison has occasionally been portrayed as a catalyst for inmate reform. Still, the level of deprivation and punishment associated with incarceration in supermax is clearly not consistent with Suedfeld's conceptualization of the rehabilitative qualities of isolation. Suedfeld (1974) also noted that the use of punitive isolation has not been associated with reductions in recidivism or productive change among inmates.

## INDIVIDUAL VERSUS CONTEXTUAL MODELS OF PRISON VIOLENCE

One assumption underlying the supermax model is that there are a finite number of violent and disruptive inmates in prison at any one time. Working under this assumption, policymakers and prison administrators hold that it is possible to both identify and incapacitate this subpopulation of inmates by placing them in higher level security institutions. This view is strengthened by research that shows that a relatively small percentage of the inmate population is responsible for the majority of violence committed in prison (Barak-Glantz, 1983; Flanagan, 1983). More broadly, research by Toch and his colleagues on disturbed disruptive inmates indicate that although this group is small, it is responsible for a significant amount of troublesomeness, including violence (Toch, 1997; Toch et al., 1989).

There is some evidence to suggest that the increased use of administrative segregation has been associated with declines in inmate violence in some state prison systems.<sup>1</sup> Irwin and Austin (1997:72) speculate that the decline in inmate violence in California following a peak in 1984 was due to the state's extensive use of segregation. Crouch and Marquart (1989) have made a similar observation. These authors note that the extensive use of administrative segregation in the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) was partly responsible for restoring order to the prison system following a period of extensive unrest resulting from the elimination of the building tender system and other court-ordered reforms. In a related research study, Ralph and Marquart (1991) report that initial efforts by the TDC to control gang violence by placing gang leaders in administrative segregation had no appreciable effect on gang-related violence. When the TDC broadened its use of segregation, however, and placed all known gang members in administrative segregation, a dramatic decline in inmate murders was observed. Although suggestive, it should be noted that all of these studies have relied on post hoc explanations for the observed declines in inmate violence.

Few prospective studies have been conducted that examine the effect of segregation or solitary confinement on subsequent criminal offending or disciplinary problems in prison, although numerous studies have examined the effect of isolation on inmates' affective and physical well-being. In a primarily descriptive study, Barak-Glantz (1983) found no clear deterrent or labeling effect associated with the use of administrative segregation, punitive segregation, solitary confinement, or protective custody in Walla

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1. Administrative segregation has many similarities in common with supermax, the primary difference apparently being that a supermax is a stand-alone facility built or retrofitted specifically for the purpose of segregation (see King, 1999; NIC, 1997).

Walla prison in Washington; inmates who spent time in isolation were no more or less likely to commit a new prison infraction in this study. This research, however, did not incorporate the use of inferential statistics to examine these relationships. In a more rigorous study, Motiuk and Blanchette (2001) found that inmates released from administrative segregation in a Canadian prison exhibited substantially higher rates of recidivism than a comparison group drawn from the general prison population. The purpose of Motiuk and Blanchette's (2001) study was not, however, to test the effect of administrative segregation but to examine the differences between the general inmate population and the segregated population. Although there is a lack of research in this area, the apparent negative effect of administrative segregation on aggregate levels of violence has not been replicated at the individual level to date.

The proposition that administrative segregation, solitary confinement, or supermax will affect levels of institutional violence assumes an individualistic approach to controlling prison violence. After all, if someone is incorrigible and chronically disruptive, it makes practical sense to focus efforts on dealing with that individual. Scholars of the prison, however, have long argued that prison violence cannot be understood independent of the context in which it occurs (Sykes, 1958). Although various intervening mechanisms have been identified, these perspectives tend to focus on the processes of adaptation (in the tradition of Sykes) and coping (e.g., Johnson, 2002; Toch et al., 1989). More recently, scholars have advanced an "interactionist" or "transactional" model of prison violence. As Bottoms (1999:212) explains, we can understand prison violence best by taking an interactionist approach that recognizes a "continual dynamic process of interaction between the prisoners, the staff, and the environment they both inhabit."<sup>2</sup>

Proponents of the supermax model tend to locate the problem of prison violence in the disposition of individual "bad or mad" inmates, a view that fails to account for this interactive process. Administrative policies and management styles, inmate autonomy, architecture, inmate and staff relations, organizational climate, overcrowding, and a host of other situational and organizational factors influence the likelihood that a given inmate will or will not act violently (Bottoms, 1999; Toch et al., 1989). This body of research casts doubt on the utility of interventions, like supermaxes, that attempt to address violence by focusing primarily or solely on individual "problem" inmates. This is not to argue that supermaxes will have no effect on prisons or those who live and work within them. Indeed,

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2. The "interactionist" model of prison violence, although consistent with "symbolic interactionism," is not specifically derived from this theoretical tradition, and the term is used more generally in the prison literature and here.

supermaxes may alter the nature of the interaction between inmates and staff or the prison environment as a whole. Exactly how a supermax prison may affect these transactions, however, is not obvious, as discussed in more detail below.

### THE FEASIBILITY OF THE SUPERMAX MODEL

Aside from the theoretical ambiguities surrounding the supermax model, more fundamental questions exist about the feasibility of the supermax model to realize deterrent and incapacitative effects. The social environment of the prison and the role that violence plays in that environment, for example, are likely to undermine the effects of deterrence and selective incapacitation. The dynamics of the prison population and the nature of existing policies and systems of control are also likely to influence the effectiveness of supermax prisons.

Although supermax is clearly a painful punishment, it is not clear that inmates will be dissuaded from violent and disruptive behavior by the threat of this sanction. In a social system such as a prison that values toughness and defiance of authority, placement in a supermax—which after all is designed to hold the “worst of the worst”—may incur status and other benefits. The observations of a correctional officer from Pelican Bay are illustrative of the complexities surrounding the potential effect of supermax. In an interview with Hallinan (2001:120), an officer described the typical supermax inmate as someone seeking “safety:”

Say a member of the Aryan Brotherhood [AB]. . .is serving ten years. . .on the ‘mainline’—the general population portion of the prison. A chieftain from the AB orders him to do a hit on a rival gang member. Suddenly the inmate faces a dilemma. If he performs the hit and kills the rival inmate, he knows that he will almost certainly be caught and almost certainly sentenced to far more than ten years. . .On the other hand, if he balks and refuses to perform the hit, his own gang will kill him. Now the inmate faces a choice: life in prison or death. Given these alternatives. . .a term in the SHU [security housing unit] looks pretty good: the inmate can’t get to anyone and no one can get to him. He is safe. So one day, apparently for no reason, the inmate attacks a guard—not fatally, perhaps, but enough to get him in a term in the SHU. He goes to the SHU, does his time. . .and comes back to the mainline. By now, the original hit has been carried out by someone else or the need for it has passed. The inmate is still in good standing with his gang and everything is as it was before.

This scenario suggests that special housing units and supermax facilities



may provide a haven for inmates without the stigma associated with protective custody. Ironically, however, inmates must engage in violence to take advantage of it.

Research by Lovell et al. (2000), which examined the "career" patterns of supermax inmates, raises further questions about the plausibility of deterring inmates through supermax. Lovell et al. classified supermax inmates into seven categories that described patterns of institutional behavior. The first group consisted of inmates seeking protection and safety. For these inmates, like the hypothetical inmate described in Hallinan (2001), supermax provided informal protective custody without the stigma attached to formal protective custody. The second group consisted of inmates who had poor impulse control, including those with a host of physical, cognitive, emotional, and behavioral problems. A third group consisted of inmates who were "paying the price" and viewed supermax as the "cost of doing business" in prison. Inmates that were described as socially inept made up the fourth group and had a history of trouble adapting to incarceration and exhibited progressively poor adjustment. A fifth group included inmates who were described as being "at war with the system." For these individuals, supermax was a type of "stalemate." Two additional groups that were identified included mentally ill inmates who were either in route to treatment from supermax or were in route to supermax from treatment. With the possible exception of those who viewed supermax as the cost of doing business, it seems unlikely that the threat of supermax would alter these career patterns.

Demographic changes and population turnover are also likely to affect the impact of supermax prisons. The effectiveness of a policy of incapacitating disruptive inmates may be undermined as new disruptive inmates are incarcerated. This is a process that is analogous to the problem of "cohort replacement" identified in research on the potential of incapacitation to impact crime rates (see Zimring and Hawkins, 1995). Similarly, Irwin and Austin (1997) argue that the expected mitigating effect of removing the most violent and disruptive inmates in the general population prisons will be confounded by a "replacement effect." The phenomenon of the replacement effect involves the co-optation of both social and behavioral roles previously filled within the inmate subculture by inmates who have been removed from their environments. This occurrence may be especially prevalent among prison gangs where gang leaders are identified for segregation, and are then replaced within the gang by the "next-in-line."

In addition, it is unclear whether supermax prisons will accomplish a significant amount of additional control through incapacitation beyond that which already exists. Traditionally, segregation units and solitary confinement have been used to "incapacitate" and otherwise punish violent

and problematic inmates. Thus, if policies to control disruptive inmates already exist within prison systems the expected return from supermax will be reduced. This is a problem of diminishing returns, where supermaxes will have the least effect when preexisting systems of prisoner incapacitation and control are strongest (c.f. Zimring and Hawkins, 1995:50–51).

Finally, the possibility also exists that a supermax may increase the level of inmate violence in a prison system. It is not uncommon for research to find that the use of coercive control strategies results in the escalation of violence (Barak-Glantz, 1985; Bottoms, 1999; Colvin, 1991; Toch, 1997). Irwin and Austin (1997) have suggested, for instance, that when inmates are treated as inherently dangerous—accurately or not—they may end up fulfilling this “prophecy” by engaging in future acts of violence. Welch (1999:131–141) has elaborated on the potential for coercive controls to escalate the level of violence in prison. In addition to noting the possibility that controls may lead to self-fulfilling prophecies, Welch also observed that punishments may incur secondary gains (e.g., status), create new categories of victims (e.g., snitches) and offenders (e.g., gang members), increase inmates’ commitment to and skill at violence, and encourage a cycle of rebellion and abuse of authority. Observations such as these raise doubts about the efficacy of supermaxes, which are clearly coercive in nature.

Although this review suggests contradictory expectations about the potential effect of supermax prisons, based on the anticipation that supermaxes will incapacitate violent offenders and deter potential violence, we tested the following hypotheses: (1) The implementation of a supermaximum security prison will result in significant reductions in state-wide levels of inmate-on-inmate violence; (2) the implementation of a supermaximum security prison will result in significant reductions in state-wide levels of inmate-on-staff violence.

## METHODOLOGY

A multiple interrupted time series design using three experimental sites and one comparison site was employed to test the hypotheses that the implementation of a supermaximum security facility into a prison system will result in significant reductions in system-wide levels of inmate-on-inmate assaults and inmate-on-staff assaults (hereafter referred to as inmate assaults and staff assaults, respectively). To control for the many problems that frequent time series data, ARIMA (autoregressive integrated moving average) modeling procedures were employed (Box et al., 1994; McCleary and Hay, 1980) using regression analysis for time series (RATS, Version 5) software. Below we describe the selection of the sites,

discuss the nature of the interventions and the measures, and report the method of analysis used in this study.

#### SITE SELECTION PROCEDURES

King (1999) identified 34 states that had at least one supermaximum security facility. At the time of King's inquiry (1999), the states in the Western region of the United States had the greatest potential to house inmates in supermaximum security facilities (2.7% of total prison beds), whereas states in the Midwest had the least capacity to house inmates in supermax facilities (1.1%, see King, 1999:175). To maximize variation in the utilization of supermaximum security beds across states, the seven Midwestern states with supermaxes (IL, IN, MI, MN, NE, OH, and WI) and the nine Western states with supermaxes (AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, WA, and WY) were selected for study. Furthermore, to control for historical threats to internal validity, eight comparison states (IA, KY, MO, NM, ND, SD, TN, and UT) were included in the sampling frame.

The state department of corrections for each of these 24 states were contacted and asked to provide longitudinal measures of assaults on inmates and assaults on staff aggregated at the state level. Because the identification and estimation of ARIMA models is confounded by large intervention effects and short time series (i.e.,  $N < 50$ ; McCleary and Hay, 1980), the states with a supermax were asked to provide monthly measures of the dependent variables over a five-year period prior to the implementation of the state's first supermax facility through the most recent period for which institutional violence data were available. The comparison states, on the other hand, were asked to provide monthly measures of the dependent variables from January 1989 (after which the majority of supermax prisons opened) through the most recent year for which data were available.

Twenty of the 24 departments of corrections included in the sampling frame were able to provide some institutional violence data. Only six states, however, were able to provide adequate data for use in an interrupted time series analysis (i.e.,  $N = 50$  observations): Arizona, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Tennessee, and Utah. In addition, there were further problems associated with the use of the data provided by Nebraska and Tennessee. In Nebraska, the Lincoln Correctional Center (LCC) was retrofitted over the course of six years. Because the implementation process was diffused over several years, impact assessment could not be carried out using interrupted time series techniques. The data provided by Tennessee could not be used because their reporting system changed in FY97–98. Thus, only four of the 24 states sampled provided data adequate for further analysis: Arizona, Illinois, Minnesota, and Utah.

The limited number of states that provided adequate measures of institutional violence raises concern about the generalizability of the sample. States that maintain extensive records of institutional violence, for instance, may differ in important respects from those states that do not. Although concerns about the representativeness of the states examined here cannot be ruled out, the data presented in Table 1 suggest that the level of inmate violence reported by these states is remarkably similar to those states not included in the full analysis. Nevertheless, the four states studied here may differ from one another and from those states not included in the analysis in important ways that are related to the dependent variables of interest. The external validity of experimental results—or in this case quasi-experimental results—can be strengthened, however, when these results are replicated at different times and places, using different forms of the treatment. Thus, if the effect of supermax is replicated across each of these states, under different conditions and times using multiple measures, our confidence in the general applicability of the results will be strengthened greatly.

Table 1. Monthly Rates of Inmate Violence among Supermax and Comparison States

Supermax States	Monthly Rate of Inmate Assaults			Monthly Rate of Staff Assaults		
	N	Mean	S.D.	N	Mean	S.D.
Arizona*	180	34.25	7.73	-	-	-
Colorado	12	5.97	2.22	12	4.50	1.70
Idaho	14	26.31	16.66	14	5.53	5.19
Illinois	126	15.63	4.19	126	23.70	7.50
Michigan	84	10.90	2.71	84	7.99	2.55
Minnesota	241	32.94	17.03	244	18.57	11.21
Nebraska	120	23.37	13.78	-	-	-
Nevada**	21	1083.00	123.77	-	-	-
Ohio	24	7.30	1.56	48	9.92	3.05
Washington	45	21.79	6.36	45	16.21	17.38
Subtotal	846	25.28	14.68	573	16.63	11.17
Comparison States	N	Mean	S.D.	N	Mean	S.D.
Kentucky	12	6.65	2.60	12	7.04	2.21
Missouri	36	15.33	4.53	36	22.15	8.54
Montana	36	48.13	23.95	36	12.35	8.14
Tennessee	105	14.26	8.78	104	17.76	14.07
Utah*	108	49.05	20.82	-	-	-
Subtotal	297	30.84	23.71	188	16.88	12.29
Total	1143	26.73	17.64	761	16.69	11.45

NOTE: \* The data from Arizona and Utah include assaults against inmates and staff;\*\* Because Nevada is an outlier, data from this state were excluded from the calculations of the subtotal and total.

## INTERVENTIONS AND MEASURES

Table 2 presents summary information for each of the research sites, including descriptive data on the supermaximum security facilities in each state. The descriptive data include prison bed capacities for each supermax, the percentage of state prison beds designated for use in a supermax, peak utilization rates during the first 13 months of operation, and the available dependent time series data. Peak utilization rates are presented because it was expected that a given supermax would have its largest impact when its respective inmate population was greatest. It should also be noted that all of the dependent time series involving inmate-on-inmate assaults were normalized by the relevant inmate population, and represent inmate incidents per 10,000 inmates.<sup>3</sup> In all cases, the measures of violence are based on incidents that occurred throughout the prison system, including incidents in supermax as well as other facilities.

## ARIZONA

The Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) operates two supermaximum security facilities: Special Management Unit I (SMU I) and Special Management Unit II (SMU II). SMU I was opened in September 1988 and has the capacity to hold 960 inmates, whereas SMU II was opened in February 1996 and can hold an additional 778 inmates. In the case of SMU I and SMU II, the utilization rates were highest during the tenth (97.5%) and thirteenth (96.4%) months following their respective openings.

Three dependent time series were provided by the ADC: (1) total assaults committed by inmates (i.e., assaults against inmates and staff) between January 1985 through December 1999 ( $n = 180$ ), (2) inmate injuries, and (3) staff injuries. Both the inmate injury series and the staff injury series are composed of observations from January 1985 through December 1998 ( $n = 168$ ). In Arizona, inmate and staff injuries are recorded as special cases of assault. As a result, the inmate assault data include assaults not ending in injury and assaults that do result in injury. An inmate assault was broadly defined and includes causing physical injury, placing someone at risk for injury, or knowingly touching someone

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3. McCleary and Hay (1980:31) suggest that the process of differencing a series is an appropriate "control" for a growing population (also see Chamlin, 1982:383-384). To determine the practical implications of using "raw" data and rate data, impact assessments were carried out for both types of series. In all cases, the substantive results of the impact assessments were unchanged.

Table 2. Characteristics of Supermaximum Security Prisons Examined, Data, and Measures Used

<u>State</u>	<u>Supermax Facility</u>	<u>Opening Date</u>	<u>Operating Capacity</u>	<u>Percent System Beds for Supermax</u>	<u>Max. Utilization Rate in 1st 13 Months</u>	<u>Monthly Data Available for Analysis</u>
Arizona	SMU I	September 1988	960	6.5	97.5%	Inmate Assaults Jan. '85 - Dec. '99, n = 180
	SMU II	February 1996	778	6.5	95.9%	Inmate Injuries & Staff Injuries Jan. '85 - Dec. '98, n = 168
Illinois	Tamms	March 1998	500	1.2	53.2%	Inmate & Staff Assaults Jan. '89 - June '99, n = 126
Minnesota	Oak Park Heights	March 1982	120	1.9	89.7% <sup>a</sup>	Inmate Assaults Dec. '79 - Dec. '99, n = 241
Utah	None, Comparison Site for SMU II	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Staff Assaults Sept. '79 - Dec. '99, n = 244 Inmate Assaults Jan. '90 - Dec. '98, n = 108

<sup>a</sup> This figure includes inmates of four different security classifications: minimum, medium, close, and (super)maximum.

with the intent to injure, insult, or provoke them.<sup>4</sup>

A number of scholars have indicated that the validity and reliability of prison assault data are suspect (Bottoms, 1999; Hewitt et al., 1984; Sechrest, 1991), especially when comparisons are made across prison systems (Mays and Winfree, 1998:208). The utilization of injury data in Arizona, however, should provide a relatively reliable indicator of violent behavior. That is, we would expect there to be less inconsistency in reports of behaviors that result in injuries than behaviors that do not result in injuries. Further, comparisons in assault levels were not made across prison systems but within prison systems, and there is no reason to believe that there was systematic error in the reporting of assaults over time.

#### ILLINOIS

The Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) constructed its only supermaximum security facility at Tamms in southern Illinois. Tamms Correctional Center, which opened in March 1998, was designed to hold 500 inmates in supermaximum security. This capacity is lower than either of Arizona's supermax facilities, despite the fact that Illinois' total adult inmate population (40,893) is nearly one-and-a-half times larger than Arizona's total adult inmate population (26,747) (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2001). Tamms Correctional Center also has a low utilization rate. The Tamms' utilization rate steadily increased during the first year of operation until it reached its peak (53.2% capacity) in the twelfth month, whereupon it leveled off. As of March 2001, Tamms continued to operate at 53% capacity. Consequently, we might expect Tamms to have less effect on prison violence because it may be a less "certain" punishment, it has less capacity to incapacitate violent offenders compared with the facilities in Arizona, and it houses a lower proportion of the respective inmate population.

Data for inmate and staff assaults were provided by the IDOC over a 12-year period (January 1989 through December 2000;  $n = 144$ ). The assault definitions, however, changed over the study period. Beginning in July 1999, the definition of assault became more expansive and sensitive, and it resulted in a large increase in recorded assault incidents. Due to this instrumentation effect, the observations from July 1999 through December 2000 were excluded from the analysis. Thus, 14 months of post-intervention data are available in Illinois, a relatively short period of time for the valid estimation of intervention effects. The inmate assault series analyzed here includes physical attacks with weapons, fists, feet, teeth, or

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4. The full definitions of inmate assault in each state may be obtained from the authors.

an inmate's body. The staff assault series includes striking, hitting, or kicking an officer, the use of a weapon against an officer, or throwing objects or liquids at an officer for the purpose of causing injury or intimidation.

#### MINNESOTA

The Minnesota Department of Corrections (MDOC) opened its only supermaximum security facility at Oak Park Heights (OPH) in March 1982, although there is some ambiguity about the classification of OPH as a supermax. King (1999:173) observed that the "creation of OPH had no aspirations to the status of 'supermax'." In fact, the OPH facility uses a podular design that allows for interaction among inmates and staff, a design feature not typically associated with the supermax model. OPH also offers relatively extensive programming opportunities (e.g., education and rehabilitation-type programs) for its inhabitants, which is also a rarity among supermax facilities (King, 1999; NIC, 1997). On the other hand, as King (1999) has observed, the supermax definition used by the NIC (1997) did not include any architectural criteria regarding the type and number of programming opportunities offered to supermax inmates. Furthermore, the MDOC responded positively to the NIC's inquiry regarding the presence of a supermax in Minnesota, listing OPH as a facility built for supermax purposes. Given the ambiguous definition employed by the NIC (1997), and the MDOC's response to the NIC survey, OPH was included in this study as a supermax facility.

One hundred and twenty of the 397 prison beds available at OPH are used for supermaximum security level inmates (King, 1999). This figure is well below that of either Tamms or the two supermax prisons in Arizona (SMU I and SMU II). Minnesota, however, has one of the lowest incarceration rates among the 50 states at 113 per 100,000 (King, 1999), and a much smaller total prison population (6,271) than the other two states. Consequently, the MDOC is able to house 1.9% of its inmates in supermax custody, a figure exceeding that of the IDOC. Furthermore, an examination of Table 2 indicates that the utilization rate for OPH reached a high of 89.7% in the first year after opening, which also exceeds the respective figure for Illinois. If the effectiveness of a supermax is related to utilization rates, we would expect OPH to have a larger impact than the Tamms Correctional Facility, assuming that the OPH supermax inmate population grew at a similar rate as the rest of the OPH prison population.

Two dependent time series—inmate assaults and staff assaults—consisting of monthly observations over a 21-year period (from 1979 through December 1999), were provided by the MDOC. The inmate assault series began in December 1979 ( $n = 241$ ), and the staff assault series began in September 1979 ( $n = 244$ ). In Minnesota, an inmate assault includes the use of deadly force or threatening to use a deadly weapon, "great" or



“substantial” bodily harm, and acts involving the threat to cause bodily harm or death. Staff assaults are defined as physical assaults in which bodily harm is inflicted on the correctional officer and intentionally throwing bodily fluids or feces at an officer.

#### UTAH

The inclusion of Utah, a comparison state, in this study allows for an assessment of nonlocal historical threats to validity (i.e., historical “events” that have a regional effect on the incidence of institutional assaults). The procedure for assessing the plausibility of a nonlocal historical threat involves modeling an impact in the comparison series at the same point in time that a supermax opens in a geographically proximal state (see Shadish et al., 2001). If a significant impact is observed in the supermax state, but not in the comparison state, then we can reasonably rule out nonlocal historical events as plausible rival hypotheses. Because states are free to enact their own penal policies and practices, however, local historical threats (i.e., within states) may be more likely to confound the assessment of an impact. Nevertheless, the inclusion of Utah as a comparison for Arizona’s second supermax, SMU II, allowed for an assessment of any historical threats that might have a regional impact on the incidence of institutional violence.

Utah provided one dependent time series, monthly inmate assaults on both fellow inmates and staff, from January 1990 through December 1998 ( $n = 108$ ). The primary implication of using composite dependent time series (relevant to both the UDC and the ADC) is that these measures will be less sensitive to intervention effects. For instance, if a supermax has a mitigating impact on the incidence of staff assaults, but not on the incidence of inmate assaults, then the composite nature of the dependent time series may obscure the staff assault intervention effect. Consequently, if changes are observed in one ADC series and not in the other, then the utility of the UDC comparison series to rule out nonlocal historical threats to internal validity would be reduced. The definition of an assault within the UDC is the same as the legal definition of assault in this state.

#### METHOD OF ANALYSIS

The hypotheses were tested by using interrupted time series analysis with ARIMA modeling. Interrupted time series analysis is an analytical strategy that allows researchers to determine whether a time series changes significantly following the introduction of an intervention by making a “statistical comparison of the pre- and post-intervention time series segments” (McDowall et al., 1980:12). ARIMA empirically models and statistically controls for trending, seasonality, and autocorrelation in the

time series. The failure to account for these influences can bias the interpretation of simple pre/post-comparisons of time series segments. By controlling for these influences, ARIMA results in more reliable parameter estimates than ordinary least-squares regression techniques and other statistical models that assume the independence of observations (McCleary and Hay, 1980:270–272). This method is not without criticism, however. In particular, ARIMA has been criticized for being atheoretical (Ostrom, 1990). The empirical structure of the data, rather than theoretical considerations about rival causal factors and the timing, duration, and functional form of the hypothesized effect, drive the analysis and parameter estimates in an ARIMA model. When theory is unclear about the specific nature of impacts and rival explanations, and when the structure of the serial dependence is unknown, however, ARIMA models are the method of choice (McDowell et al., 1980; for a discussion of these and other methodological strengths and weaknesses of ARIMA, see Chamlin, 1988; Chamlin et al., 1992).

*Prewhitening Procedures.* The iterative three-step modeling process described by McCleary and Hay (1980) was used to prewhiten each time series prior to assessing the impact of the respective supermaximum security institutions. A prewhitened time series is characterized by a lack of outliers, a constant variance, and by observations that are normally and independently distributed about a zero mean. If a series meets these three conditions, it is considered stationary in the larger sense (McCleary and Hay, 1980). For time series that had a nonstationary series variance, a variety of transformations (i.e., square root, natural logarithmic, and log10) were considered. The transformation that best normalized the data was then applied to the series during the ARIMA modeling and impact assessment procedures. And if the series level was nonstationary, the best ARIMA model identified was used to partial out the systematic component of the stochastic process (i.e., the nonrandom error in the series). Finally, when outliers were encountered, they were replaced by the mean of the two observations prior to and following the observation in question.<sup>5</sup>

All of the ARIMA models identified in this paper were built on a complete dependent time series. McCleary and Hay (1980) noted that ARIMA models can be built on the entire series unless the intervention effect is large enough to confound the identification of a systematic noise model. The intervention effects were not visibly evident for any of the

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5. There were no identifiable underlying events (e.g., riots) to explain any of the outliers detected in the four time series examined; hence, the imputation of values was appropriate.

respective dependent time series; hence, ARIMA models were appropriately built on the entire series.

*Impact Assessment.* Once a white-noise model was identified, the effect of opening a supermax prison was tested using the procedure outlined by McCain and McCleary (1979) and McCleary and Hay (1980). Without a priori expectations regarding the nature of the impact, we began by modeling a first-order abrupt-temporary impact. If the estimated abrupt-temporary impact was non-significant or if the rate parameter was near the bounds of system stability (i.e., near 1.00), then a first-order gradual-permanent impact was modeled. If the estimated gradual-permanent impact was nonsignificant or if the rate parameter was near the bounds of system stability (i.e., near 0.00), then a zero-order abrupt-permanent impact was modeled.

## RESULTS

Table 3 presents the final univariate ARIMA models and describes any transformations that were applied to the series. The Q statistic that is reported in Table 3 tests whether the model residuals, as a whole, are uncorrelated. All of the final models meet this criterion and represent white noise processes. The specific transformations used for each time series are discussed below.

The three dependent time series provided by the ADC are depicted in Figure 1. An examination of Figure 1 reveals a possible floor effect in the beginning of the inmate injury series, and throughout the staff injury series. As a result of the restricted range in the staff injury series, transformations to the data were not required as the series already had a stationary variance (Levene Statistic = 1.67 (13,154),  $p = .07$ ).

Both the inmate assault series and the inmate injury series, however, were heteroskedastic. A natural logarithm transformation best reduced the variance heterogeneity in the inmate assault series, but it was not until the first two months of data were removed that the series variance became stationary (Levene Statistic = 1.68 (14,163),  $p = .06$ ).<sup>6</sup> Heteroskedasticity also continued to characterize the inmate injury series. Because the observations at the beginning of the series fluctuated around zero, we suspected that a floor effect was responsible. Consequently, inmate injury rates equal to zero early in the series ( $n = 5$ ) were replaced with the mean of the two observations on either side of the respective null observations. A square root transformation was then able to yield a stationary series variance (Levene Statistic = 1.50 (13,154),  $p = .12$ ). In all three series, moving average models were able to achieve stationarity in the larger sense.

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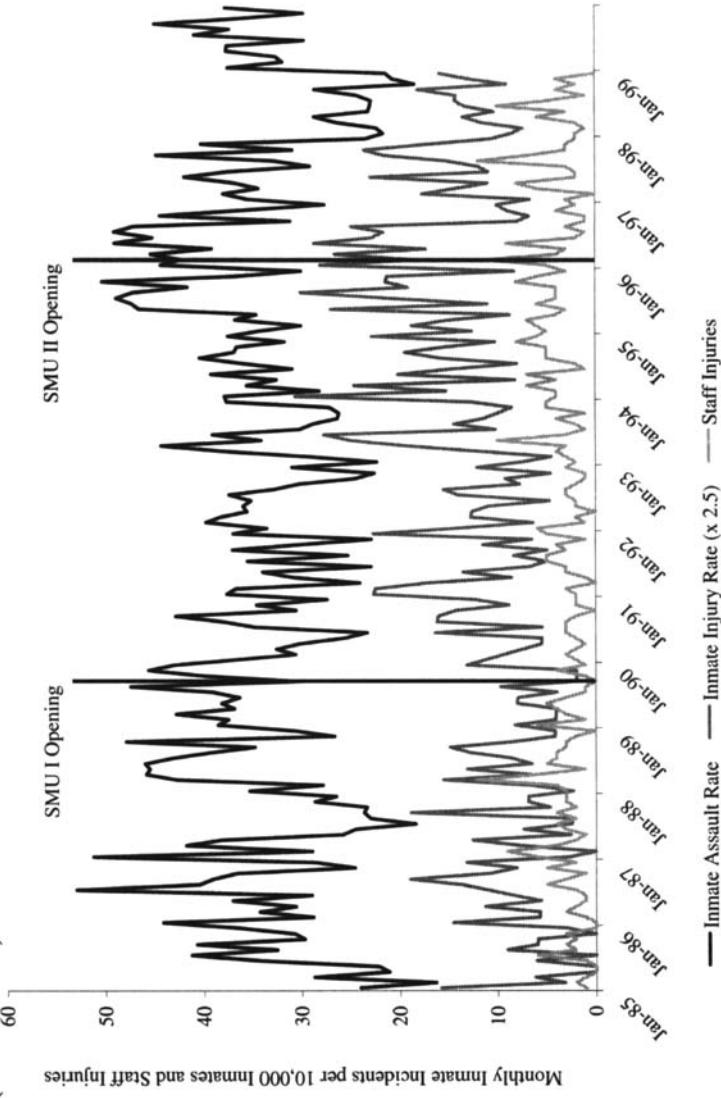
6. Mean substitution was attempted, but this did not produce a homoskedastic process.

Table 3. ARIMA Model Parameter Estimates and Fit Statistics

Dependent Time Series and ARIMA Model	Q-value (df)	p-value	First Parameter Estimate	Second Parameter Estimate	Third Parameter Estimate
			(Standard Error)	(Standard Error)	(Standard Error)
			<u>T-ratio</u>	<u>T-ratio</u>	<u>T-ratio</u>
ADC	21.64 (30)		$\theta_1 = -.60 (.06)$		
Ln Inmate Assaults (0,1,1)	$p = .83$		$T = -9.91^{***}$		
ADC	26.20 (30)		$\theta_1 = -.78 (.05)$		
Sq. Root Inmate Injuries (0,1,1)	$p = .61$		$T = -16.01^{***}$		
ADC	20.96 (30)		$\theta_1 = -.71 (.08)$	$\theta_2 = -.19 (.08)$	
Staff Injuries (0,1,2)	$p = .83$		$T = -9.24^{***}$	$T = -2.43^*$	
IDOC	36.13 (30)		$\theta_1 = -.71 (.17)$		
Inmate Assaults (0,1,1)	$p = .17$		$T = -11.34^{***}$		
IDOC	30.89 (30)		$\theta_1 = -.75 (.07)$	$\theta_{12} = -.22 (.10)$	$\phi_{12} = -.22 (.09)$
Sq. Root Staff Assaults (2,1,1)	$p = .28$		$T = -11.34^{***}$	$T = -2.34^*$	$T = -2.35^*$
MDOC	29.60 (30)		$\theta_1 = -.90 (.03)$	$\theta_{16} = -.24 (.07)$	
Inmate Assaults (1,1,1)	$p = .38$		$T = -29.90^{***}$	$T = -3.68^{***}$	
MDOC	35.08 (30)		$\theta_1 = -.79 (.04)$		
Sq. Root Staff Assaults (0,1,1)	$p = .20$		$T = -19.90^{***}$		
UDC	23.96 (30)		$\theta_1 = -.80 (.06)$		
Inmate Assaults (0,1,1)	$p = .73$		$T = -13.59^{***}$		

Note:  $\phi$  = autoregressive parameter;  $\theta$  = moving average parameter;  
 $*p \leq .05$ ;  $**p \leq .01$ ;  $***p \leq .001$

Figure 1 Arizona DOC Inmate Assault Rates, Inmate Injury Rates and Staff Injuries (1985–1999)



The monthly observations of inmate assaults and staff assaults provided by the Illinois DOC are depicted in Figure 2. Despite a relatively large jump in the middle of the inmate assault series (i.e., between June 1994 and September 1995), the series had a stationary variance (Levene Statistic = 1.27 (10,115),  $p = .25$ ). Two outliers (July 1991 and February 1996) were replaced in this series, and a square root transformation was able to reduce the series to a stationary process (Levene Statistic = 1.87 (10,114),  $p = .06$ ), but only after the last observation (June 1999) was eliminated. This procedure left 125 usable staff assault observations for further analysis.

Again, moving average models were identified for the inmate assault series and the staff assault series in Illinois. A stationary process in the larger sense was achieved for the staff assault series, however, by including two AR parameters that were modeled to begin at lags 12 and 18. The final model for the staff assault series, then, was an ARIMA (2,1,1). Although this is a somewhat unusual higher order model, the data clearly did not support the identification and acceptance of a simpler version.

The data for the 21-year MDOC monthly inmate assault series and staff assault series are presented in Figure 3. Four outliers (June 1988, August 1991, September 1997, and October 1997) were identified in the inmate assault series. After imputing values for these observations, a homoskedastic process was observed for the inmate assault series (Levene Statistic = 1.04 (20, 220;  $p = .41$ ). The variance in the staff assault series, however, remained heteroskedastic after the standard transformations were applied to the data. An examination of the series revealed a possible floor effect early in the series; hence, values were imputed for the second and third observations in the series. A natural logarithm transformation was then able to produce a stationary series variance (Levene Statistic = 1.56 [20,223],  $p = .06$ ).

The ARIMA modeling process yielded a moving average model for the staff assault series. A mixed model was needed to reduce the inmate assault series to white noise. Specifically, an ARIMA (1,1,1) model was retained with the AR parameter modeled to begin at the sixteenth lag. Again, the use of mixed models is relatively rare in the social sciences (McCleary and Hay, 1980), but the data clearly did not support the identification and acceptance of a lower-order model.

Analysis of the monthly UDC inmate assault series revealed a single outlier. Once the outlier was replaced, the resultant series was homoskedastic (Levene Statistic = 0.47 [8, 99],  $p = .88$ ), and after a moving average model was applied to the data, stationarity in the larger sense was achieved.

Figure 2 Illinois DOC Inmate and Staff Assault Rates (1989–2000)

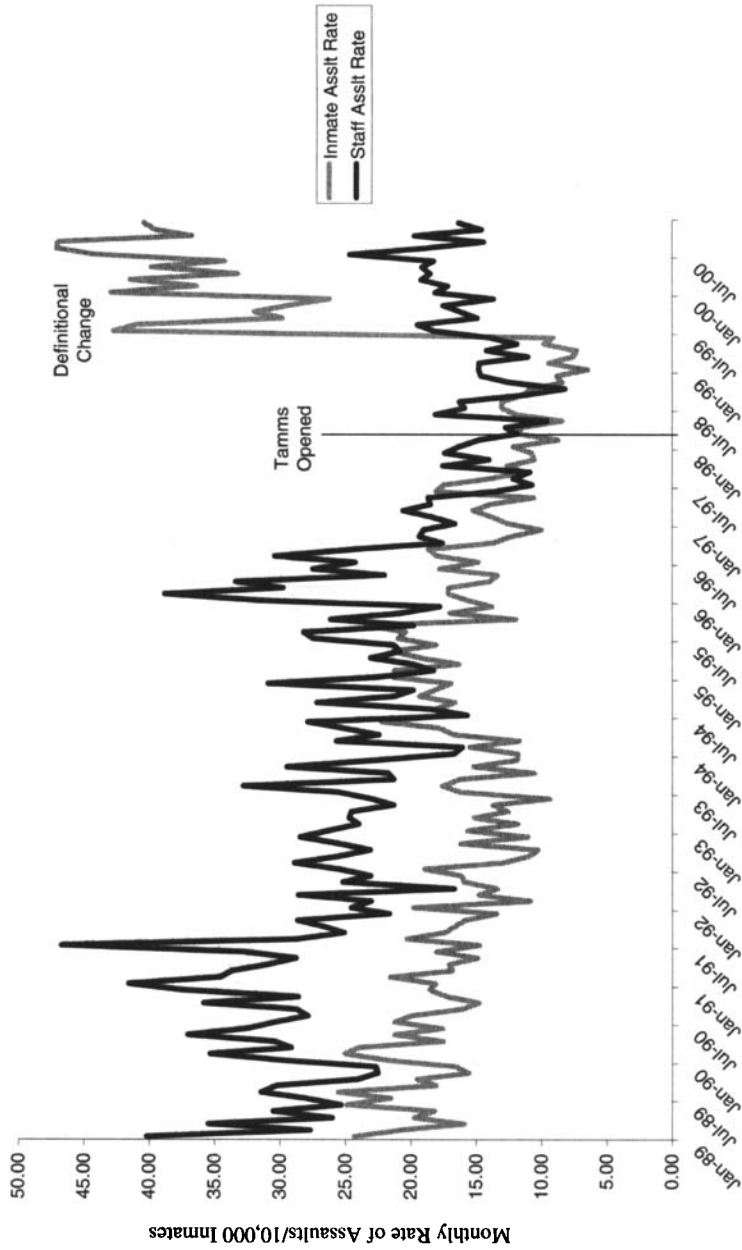
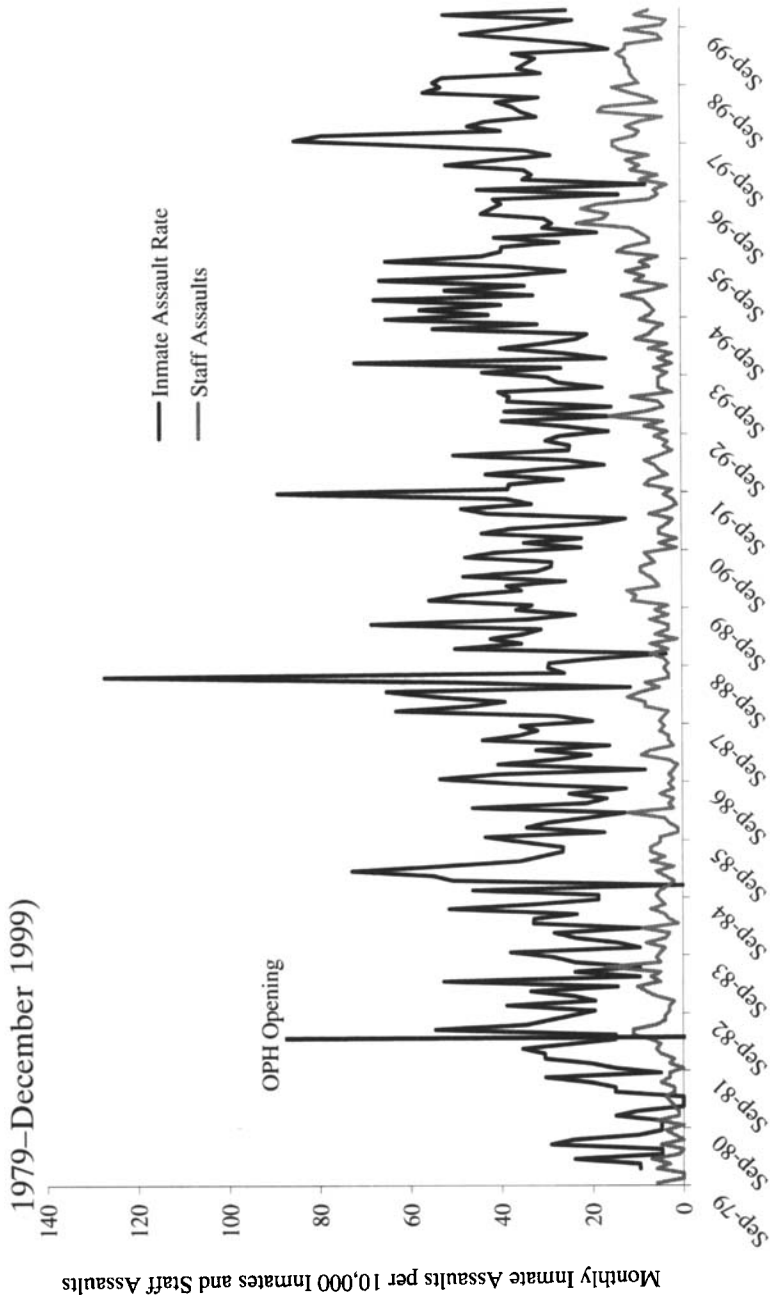


Figure 3 Minnesota DOC Inmate Assault Rates and Staff Assault Rates (September 1979–December 1999)





## IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

*Experimental Sites.* Subsequent to the prewhitening process, impact assessments were carried out for each supermaximum security facility. Contrary to our first hypothesis, the openings of SMU I, SMU II, Tamms, and OPH were not associated with decreases in inmate assaults within their respective prison systems. Moreover, the openings of both SMU I and SMU II had no impact on the incidence of inmate injuries within the ADC.<sup>7</sup> Hence, the results uniformly indicate that the supermaximum security facilities included in this study failed to reduce levels of inmate-on-inmate violence within the three prison systems studied.

The observed effects of the four supermaximum security facilities on the incidence of staff assaults, however, are inconsistent. The openings of both SMU I and OPH had no impact on the incidence of staff injuries and staff assaults, respectively. The opening of Tamms in Illinois, however, was associated with a significant abrupt-permanent decrease in staff assaults.<sup>8</sup> To interpret the results, the analysis was rerun using the non-transformed staff assault series (McCleary and Hay, 1980). This reanalysis, using the raw staff assault series, revealed that the opening of Tamms was associated with a decrease in staff assaults approximately equal to 21 fewer incidents per month. This change in the level of the staff assault series can be compared with an average of 79.21 staff assaults per month prior to the opening of Tamms.

In contrast, the opening of SMU II in Arizona was associated with a significant, temporary increase in staff injuries. This impact was in the opposite direction as expected, and it represents a temporary increase of almost seven staff injuries during the first month of SMU II operation. This increase can be compared with an average of five staff injuries per month in the 12 months preceding the opening of SMU II.

*Comparison Site.* To assess the plausibility of nonlocal historical threats to validity, an impact was modeled in the UDC inmate assault series so that it would coincide with the opening of SMU II in Arizona (i.e., in February 1996). The results from the impact assessment, however, revealed a nonsignificant impact on the incidence of inmate-inflicted violence within

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7. Simple pre/post-comparisons of the mean rate of inmate assaults and injuries per month are as follows: monthly rate of inmate injuries pre-SMU I = 2.99, post-SMU I = 5.0, post-SMU II = 6.01; mean rate of inmate assaults pre-SMU I = 33.26; post-SMU I = 34.91, post-SMU II = 33.95; mean rate of inmate assaults pre-Tamms = 16.45, post-Tamms = 9.95; mean rate of inmate assaults pre-OPH = 14.77, post-OPH = 34.16.

8. Simple pre/post-comparisons of the mean number of staff assaults and injuries per month are as follows: mean number of staff injuries pre-SMU I = 2.93, post-SMU I = 3.26, post-SMU II = 3.77; mean number of staff assaults pre-Tamms = 79.21, post-Tamms = 56.2; mean number of staff assaults pre-OPH = 2.9, post-OPH = 6.63.

Table 4. Impact Parameter Estimates

State	Dependent Time Series	Supermax Facility	Impact Type			Change in Series Level
			Abrupt Temporary (Standard Error) T-ratio	Gradual Permanent (Standard Error) T-ratio	Abrupt Permanent (Standard Error) T-ratio	
Arizona	Inmate Assaults	SMU I	NS	NS	NS	No Change
		SMU II	NS	NS	NS	No Change
	Inmate Injuries	SMU I	NS	NS	NS	No Change
		SMU II	NS	NS	NS	No Change
	Staff Injuries	SMU I	NS	NS	NS	No Change
		SMU II	$\omega_1 = 6.58$ (2.14) T = 3.08**	N/A	N/A	Temporary Increase of 6.58 Injuries in 2/96
Illinois	Inmate Assaults	Tamm	NS	NS	NS	No Change
		Tamm	NS	N/A <sup>a</sup>	$\omega_1 = 1.26$ (0.49) T = 2.57*	Gradual Permanent Decrease Equal to 21 Fewer Staff Assaults
	Inmate Assaults	Oak Park Heights	NS	NS	NS	No Change
Minnesota	Staff Assaults	Oak Park Heights	NS	NS	NS	No Change
		Comparison	NS	NS	NS	No Change
Utah	Inmate Assaults	Comparison	NS	NS	NS	No Change

NOTE: \*p = .05, \*\*p = .01; \*\*\*p = .001.

NS = not significant; N/A = not applicable.

<sup>a</sup> The intervention model revealed a significant gradual-permanent decrease, but the delta parameter was estimated as negative, indicating colinearity with the ARIMA model parameters; hence, the delta parameter was dropped from the model.

the UDC. Therefore, a nonlocal historical event is an unlikely rival hypothesis. Local historical threats, however, cannot be ruled out.

## DISCUSSION

The findings presented here reveal that the opening of a supermax had no effect on eight of the measures of institutional violence examined across three states. In one of the time series examined, however, the implementation of a supermax was associated with a temporary increase in assaults against staff. Finally, the opening of a supermax was associated with a decrease in assaults against staff in one of the time series examined. Thus, no support was found for the hypothesis that the implementation of a supermax prison reduces aggregate levels of inmate-on-inmate assaults. Mixed support was found for our second hypothesis: The opening of SMU I in Arizona and OPH in Minnesota were not associated with changes in the incidence of violence directed toward staff; the findings associated with the opening of SMU II suggest that this facility may have been temporarily harmful within the Arizona DOC; and the opening of Tamms in Illinois was associated with a significant, permanent decrease in assaults against staff.

A number of factors might account for the null findings obtained. As noted above, theories of inmate behavior and past research suggest that prison violence will not be impacted substantially by a policy of incapacitation or deterrence. Interactionist theories of prison violence, for instance, maintain that prison violence is a result of the interaction among the inmate, the situation, and the environment. This perspective suggests that patterns of inmate behavior will remain unchanged without addressing the context in which prison violence occurs and how inmates and staff interact in that context. Cohort replacement and other replacement effects may also undermine the efficacy of a policy of incapacitation within a prison system. It is also possible that supermax does not accomplish any additional incapacitation beyond that which is already provided by traditional punitive and administrative segregation. Furthermore, previous research suggests that supermax may incur certain rewards for inmates or fail to alter the patterns of behavior and maladaptation observed among supermax residents. In short, the findings, on the whole, are not consistent with either incapacitation or deterrence theory.

It is more difficult to account for the unexpected finding that the opening of a supermax was associated with a temporary increase in inmate violence in one of the models tested. One plausible explanation from an ecological perspective is that the removal of an inmate, especially a gang leader, from their social context may "perturb the system," resulting in a deviation from homeostasis (see, e.g., Crouch and Marquart, 1989). This

deviation might take the form of a struggle for power in which inmates become more violent while attempting to establish or maintain power. From this perspective, one might expect that the implementation of a supermax facility would produce a temporary increase in violence until a state of homeostasis is achieved again. This supposition is speculative, however, and clearly warrants further empirical examination. A local historical event that coincided with the opening of SMU II could also be responsible for this finding.

Although the bulk of the evidence presented here suggests that supermax is not effective at reducing system-wide levels of prison violence, some support for the use of supermax was found. Specifically, the opening of Tamms Correctional Center in Illinois corresponded with a gradual permanent reduction in assaults against staff. This impact translates into a reduction of approximately 21 staff assaults per month in a system that averaged 79 assaults against staff per month in the year preceding the opening of the supermax, a decline of approximately 27%. This is a substantial reduction. Although consistent with expectations, this finding raises further questions.

First, it is unclear why the supermax in Illinois appears to affect inmate assaults on staff but not inmate-on-inmate assaults. This result may be due to selection criteria that differentially target inmates for incarceration in supermax who have a history of assaulting correctional staff. The perceived or actual certainty of being sent to supermax for an assault against an officer may also be higher compared with the certainty of punishment associated with assaulting an inmate. It will be important for future research to consider these issues. The possibility also exists, however, that the implementation of supermax in Illinois had an effect on *staff behavior* rather than on inmate behavior. Some observers have noted that supermax may have the effect of “deskilling” correctional officers and prison administrators (King, 2001). Rather than addressing problems on site, the existence of a supermax makes it possible for correctional officers and prison administrators to transfer their “problems” to other facilities. Thus, officers may have less incentive or need to intervene directly with inmates. This scenario could alter correctional officers’ patterns of interaction with inmates, particularly problem inmates, and may be responsible for the findings observed here.

Second, it is uncertain why we found an ameliorative effect for the supermax in Illinois, but not in Arizona or Minnesota. Based on incapacitation and deterrence theory, we should expect Illinois’ supermax to be the least effective because it incarcerates a smaller number of inmates and a smaller percentage of the inmate population (i.e., it has less incapacitative capacity and is a less certain punishment). It may be, however, that

Tamms is used more effectively, is more painful, is more feared, or that other unmeasured factors are responsible for the observed relationship.

The present study is a first step toward assessing the claim that supermaxes improve the safety of correctional systems. Aggregate statistics cannot tell us, however, whether the individuals who were placed in supermax would have offended—or how much they would have offended—if left in the general inmate population or if a stay in supermax increased or decreased their likelihood of reoffending. Studies that examine the effect of supermax at the individual level of analysis are clearly needed to begin to understand issues such as these. Likewise, contextual models of inmate violence point to the importance of examining situational factors that contribute to misconduct. We propose that the presence of a supermax in a correctional system may condition the interactions between inmates and staff and alter the climate of prisons. The specific nature of the role that supermaxes play in this process and its effect on inmate violence is, however, unclear. Qualitative research that illuminates this process would reveal a great deal about the etiology of inmate violence generally and the effect of supermax specifically.

A number of methodological caveats about the present study should also be noted. First, the lack of postintervention observations provided by Illinois may have obscured a significant impact for the inmate assault series. It is also possible that this limitation adversely affected the reliability of the intervention estimate for the staff assault series. If more postintervention observations were available for the staff assault series, the underlying effect associated with Tamms may have been more accurately estimated. Further assessment of these considerations, however, is not possible due to significant changes in the way that inmate assaults and staff assaults are defined and recorded in Illinois.

Second, we were unable to obtain data from a Midwestern state that could act as a control site to rule out nonlocal historical threats to validity in Illinois. The nature of interrupted time series designs, however, limits the extent to which historical threats can impact the findings. That is, unless a historical event or phenomenon coincided with the opening of a supermax, it cannot explain changes in the dependent variable that do coincide with the supermax opening.

Third, measurement error is another potential threat to validity. Previous studies indicate that this is a likely threat, as the validity and reliability of official measures of inmate violence is suspect (Bottoms, 1999; Hewitt et al., 1984). Although this limitation cannot be ruled out, the analysis of inmate and staff injuries in the Arizona Department of Corrections adds confidence to the conclusions. If supermax prisons do have an impact on levels of institutional violence, we should expect that the impact would be

most apparent with injury data. This, however, was not found to be the case in Arizona.

Fourth, and more significant, local historical threats to validity cannot be excluded. In Illinois, for example, the IDOC engaged in a variety of security and control reforms throughout the latter 1990s. These included extensive lockdowns of maximum-security institutions throughout the state, expanded segregation capacity within the system, removal of cell coverings, and limitations on permissible levels of inmate property. Consequently, it is difficult to separate the effects of these confounding reforms from the impact of Tamms. A number of changes related to staffing levels and organizational management were also made during this time period. Because the inmate assault levels were not found to decrease after the opening of Tamms, however, any plausible local historical threats to validity should be unique to staff assaults. Additional research is clearly needed to identify the extent to which local historical factors are at work in Illinois and in the other states studied.

## CONCLUSION

Although some question whether the supermax prison can ever be an acceptable response to prison violence, King (1999:182) argues that, in the least, “where prison regimes are so depriving as those offered in most supermax facilities, the onus is upon those imposing the regimes to demonstrate that this is justified.” This justification might come in two fundamental forms. First, we might ask whether supermax reduces prison violence, and second, whether alternative methods of control exist. Although the findings obtained here must be buttressed with analyses from other states—and more contextually informed analyses of trend data from the three states studied herein—this study presents strong preliminary evidence that supermaximum prisons cannot be justified as a means of increasing inmate safety. Our findings with regard to officer safety are more equivocal, but the necessary onus of evidence in support of the use of supermax certainly has not been met here.

The measure of any policy to reduce prison violence, however, should not simply be whether it works. Rather, a control strategy’s value should be weighed against that of available alternatives. The choice, in other words, is not between the supermax and “turning the joint over to the cons.” Although a review of the alternatives to supermax is beyond the scope of this paper, we would be remiss if we failed to note that such alternatives exist. At a minimum, we should consider the relative costs and benefits of supermax to existing methods of control such as traditional administrative segregation and solitary confinement. More broadly,

supermax should be evaluated relative to other interventions that have been shown to reduce prison violence.

It would be misleading to suggest that supermax is the only option available to those rightfully concerned with creating safer institutions. A recent meta-analysis of 33 studies, for example, found that interventions such as behavioral programs that targeted the criminogenic needs of inmates and management strategies that manipulated variables known to predict prison misconduct reduced that misconduct by an average of 17% (Gendreau and Keyes, 2001:126–127). A related review of 571 policy recommendations, reported in 146 articles, revealed that management strategies and inmate-based strategies were the most frequently recommended approaches to controlling inmate violence. These strategies included changes in management style, improved classification, increased treatment, increased inmate-staff contact and supervision, and increased inmate autonomy. Other frequently suggested strategies included increased staff training on policy, procedures, and relationship skills, improved standards of staff recruitment, the use of private cells and segregation, and the reduction of overcrowding (Gendreau and Keyes, 2001; also see Bottoms, 1999).

Based on the existing research, it is difficult to justify the use of supermax on the grounds that it increases prison safety. Clearly, viable alternatives to supermax do exist. Moreover, many of these alternative approaches to social control in prison systems do not have the dubious moral qualities, legal uncertainties, and costs that are associated with supermax prisons. The preceding data indicate that the effectiveness of supermax prisons as a mechanism to enhance prison safety remains largely speculative. By no means are the data presented here affirmative proof of the value of supermax prisons. On the contrary, most of the findings are inconsistent with expectations derived from deterrence and incapacitation theory. Although much more research on the value of supermax prisons is certainly necessary to settle relevant policy and theoretical debates on the topic, it would not be premature to consider qualitatively different approaches to the reduction of violence in our prison systems, especially those alternatives that are more humane and theoretically informed.

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## **The Sociopolitical Context of Prison Violence and Its Control : A Case Study of Supermax and Its Effect in Illinois**

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# The Sociopolitical Context of Prison Violence and Its Control

## A Case Study of Supermax and Its Effect in Illinois

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This research explores the sociopolitical context of prison violence and its control in the state of Illinois, and discusses the series of events that led to the opening of a supermax prison. Interrupted time series analyses were used to test whether the use of the supermax was associated with declines in prison violence, controlling for the potentially confounding influence of a systemwide effort to restructure the Illinois Department of Corrections following a prison scandal in 1996. There was no association between the opening of a supermax and inmate-on-inmate assaults; however, the supermax appears to have resulted in an abrupt, permanent reduction in assaults against staff. The opening of the supermax was also associated with an abrupt, permanent reduction in the use of lockdown days.

**Keywords:** *supermax; prison violence; prison order; administrative control; interrupted time series; correctional policy*

The rapid expansion of prison populations in the United States over the past 25 years has contributed to the emergence of certain phenomena

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that are novel to the modern era of corrections. Included is the emergence of specialized correctional facilities designed to address unique correctional issues and/or target populations. As an example, the “supermax” prison was adopted in several states and the Federal Bureau of Prisons as a new technique for controlling institutional violence. These facilities are charged with housing and controlling the “worst of the worst,” the most recalcitrant inmates from the general prison population. A supermaximum security institution functions as a prison for prisons—it is an administrative classification used for inmates who have engaged in behavior, while in prison, that is deemed especially disruptive or violent. As Kurki and Morris (2001, p. 391) have noted, the supermax facility serves as a “new form of double incapacitation: not only to isolate prisoners from the rest of society but to isolate the worst of them from other prisoners and the staff.”

It is estimated that there are at least 57 supermax prisons in the United States, housing approximately 20,000 inmates (Irwin, 2007; King, 1999; National Institute of Corrections, 1997). Paradoxically, the rapid expansion of the supermax has occurred despite no empirical evidence substantiating its effectiveness or value. Several observers note that there is a great deal of ambiguity about the purpose and goals of the supermax (King, 1999; Mears & Castro, 2006; Mears & Watson, 2006). Moreover, numerous scholars question the theoretical, empirical, and moral basis of supermax prisons (Briggs, Sundt, & Castellano, 2003; Kurki & Morris, 2001; Lippke, 2004; Mears & Reisig, 2006; Toch, 2003). What, then, explains the proliferation and substantial social investment in these institutions? Pizzaro, Stenius, and Pratt (2006) maintain that the supermax can be explained primarily as a political and cultural response to changing sensibilities in American society toward greater punitiveness and control.

In this study, we explore the sociopolitical context of prison violence and its control in the state of Illinois and discuss the series of events that led to the opening of Tamms Correctional Center, a supermax prison located in southern Illinois. This is a story of a prison system in crisis and the Illinois Department of Corrections’ (IDOC) efforts to reestablish control. Using interrupted time series analyses, we test whether these efforts were related to declines in prison violence and increases in prison order. Previous analyses by Briggs et al. (2003) found no support for the hypothesis that supermax affects levels of inmate-on-inmate violence and mixed support for the hypothesis that supermax increases staff safety. We attempt to replicate Briggs et al.’s results here, controlling for the potentially confounding influence of a systemwide effort to restructure the IDOC following a prison scandal. In addition, we extend the analyses further by examining whether the opening

of the supermax reduced the systemwide use of lockdowns, potentially improving the living conditions of inmates housed in the general population.

## The Emergence of Supermax in Illinois

The IDOC constructed its only supermaximum security facility at Tamms in southern Illinois (see Kurki & Morris, 2001, for a detailed facility description). Tamms Correctional Center consists of a 200-bed minimum-security unit (MSU) and a 500-bed closed maximum-security facility (CMAX). Compared to supermax prisons found in other states, this 500-bed capacity is relatively low. For example, Tamms's capacity is smaller than either of Arizona's two supermax facilities, each of which has a capacity of 1,000, despite the fact that Illinois's total adult inmate population (40,893) is nearly one-and-a-half times larger than Arizona's total adult inmate population (26,747). Tamms Correctional Center also has a low utilization rate. For example, Tamms operated at approximately 53% capacity during 2001. The capacity of Tamms and its utilization rate suggest that this facility may have less potential for an incapacitative effect than supermaxes found in other states.

The building and opening of Tamms occurred in a highly politicized context. Issues of prison violence and control have been long-standing in Illinois, especially within its maximum security prisons (see Jacobs, 1977, for an excellent, albeit dated, introduction to the Illinois prison system). A variety of administrative and management approaches to prison control were employed throughout the 1970s and 1980s, with differing models emphasized by each administration. Despite the use of a variety of prison control models, the IDOC entered a period of crisis in the late 1980s and early 1990s, and rates of violent misconduct rose. Between 1987 and 1992, for example, there were a number of serious assaults on correctional officers in the state's maximum security prisons. Over a 4-day period in September 1987, four correctional officers and a superintendent were seriously assaulted, superintendent Robert Taylor was slain at Pontiac Correctional Center, and three correctional officers were seriously injured when boiling water was thrown on them. In 1989, correctional officer Lawrence Kush was put on a gang hit list and killed by inmates at Pontiac. In 1991, two officers were stabbed at Menard Correctional Center in separate incidents, and the inmates at Stateville rioted for two days. In 1992, a female correctional officer was assaulted at East Moline Correctional Center, a minimum-security institution. This event was notable because it was the first serious officer assault to occur at a minimum-security facility in contemporary IDOC history.



The prison population also rose dramatically during this time. Between 1985 and 1990, the state of Illinois adopted hundreds of sentencing enhancement laws. The resources to build new prison facilities and cover increased operational costs, however, were not forthcoming, and the IDOC struggled to accommodate the burgeoning prison population. Double celling became more common, and the ratio of correctional officer to inmates dropped to historic lows.

The major factors associated with perceived deficits in prison control included crowding within maximum-security prisons, the use of lockdowns, the dominance of inmate gangs, and reductions in staff-inmate ratios. According to the Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections (1993), crowding within antiquated facilities was considered a major culprit; the newest of its four traditional maximum-security facilities—Stateville—was more than 80 years old at the time. The other three maximum-security prisons in operation in 2003 (Menard, Pontiac, Joliet) were all more than 100 years old. In addition, the task force asserted that double celling in these facilities was normative, and both segregation and protective custody units could not accommodate demand for these cells. Wardens had little flexibility in making within-prison cell assignments, weakening attempts to control the large gang-affiliated inmate populations in these facilities. The task force also found that prison lockdowns were common throughout the 1980s and 1990s, especially within the maximum-security prisons. This period witnessed almost annual increases in lockdown days, and by the mid- to late 1990s, it was not uncommon for maximum-security prisons to be locked down more than 200 days per year.

The gang presence in Illinois's prison system is especially significant. The IDOC regularly estimates that 80% to 90% of its inmates are gang members. This high percentage has led some, including officials of the correctional officers' union, to conclude that an informal policy of "shared power" with gang leaders was prevalent in the IDOC during much of the 1980s and 1990s. Declining staff-to-inmate ratios from the mid-1980s through the early 1990s were also seen as compromising prison security and offender-based programming, resulting in increased levels of prison violence (Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections, 1993, p. 10).

By the early 1990s, the situation in the prison system had become politically untenable, and a proposal to build a supermax was presented as a means to help solve the "prison problem." In February 1992, then-governor Edgar issued an executive order creating a bipartisan, 21-member Task Force on Crime and Corrections. The mandate of the task force included a wide-ranging set of duties such as estimating future prison bed-space needs, studying alternatives to incarceration, analyzing existing prison policies and sentencing

statutes, and recommending solutions to cost-effectively protect public safety. The task force studied these issues for a year and issued its report in March 1993. The task force, often referred to as the Valukis Commission (named after its chair), focused on ways to reduce prison crowding and the negative consequences of prison crowding—including security and violence problems within the prison system. One key recommendation was for the construction of a 500-bed supermaximum security prison—a recommendation strongly supported by the correctional officers' union and a bipartisan group of legislators. The wording of the recommendation follows:

Build a super-maximum security level institution (“Super-Max”) to manage dangerous and predatory inmates and enable the Department of Corrections to provide a rehabilitative environment for inmates at other institutions. (Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections, 1993, p. 87)

Facing little organized opposition, the call for a supermax shortly resulted in signed legislation to build a state-of-the-art facility. As early as January 1994, a senior prison warden within the state prison system was appointed to become warden of the new supermax and to guide planning, construction, and policy-making processes. A site in deep southern Illinois was selected for the location of the new prison (Tamms), which was to be operational in 1996. Due to some delays, the 500-bed facility at Tamms opened in March 1998.

## A “New” Prison Scandal

After the supermax legislation was signed and steps had been taken to build and open the facility, a major prison scandal shocked the state. In May 1996, a documentary narrated by Bill Curtis, a prominent figure in the newscasting industry, aired on the Arts & Entertainment (A&E) channel. Subsequently dubbed the “Speck tapes,” the documentary featured “home” video of Richard Speck and other inmates engaging in drug use and graphic sex acts behind the walls of Stateville Penitentiary. The video was actually recorded in 1988, and Richard Speck had died in the intervening period. Nonetheless, the fact that Richard Speck, one of the most notorious criminals in the history of Illinois and who was serving a life term of imprisonment for the murders of eight female nurses in the 1960s, was involved was especially incendiary. The image of inmates having free rein to snort cocaine and have sex without any semblance of correctional supervision within a maximum-security prison enraged much of the Illinois population, including

legislators and the governor's office. The long-standing complaint that the Department of Corrections had lost control of the prison system, and that inmates were really "running the show," gained further credibility. Within days of the public release of the Speck tapes, the Illinois judicial committee held a hearing on the issue and the attorney general formed a task force to investigate the prison system.

The theme of a prison system out of control became a core component of a media frenzy during the summer of 1996, illustrated by headlines such as "Larry Hoover, Gang Leader, Talks About His Influence in the Prison System," (May 13, 1996, *Chicago Tribune*), "Weekly 'Gang Banquets and Picnics' at Pontiac" (June 25, 1996, *The State Journal-Register*), and "Inmates Have Access to Sex Tapes in Illinois Prisons" (July 28, 1996, *The State Journal-Register*).

### **The Response: The "Longest, Most Thorough Shakedown in the State's History"**

Although control and security issues in the Illinois prison system were long-standing concerns, the "furor over the Speck tape underscored the urgency of the issue" (IDOC, 1999, p. 9). Governor Edgar "ordered a comprehensive program of physical improvements and policy changes in maximum security prisons. Thus began the longest, most thorough prison shake-down in the state's history" (IDOC, 1999, p. 9). Some of the key aspects of this "shakedown"<sup>1</sup> included

- The passage of legislation prohibiting inmates from curtaining off their cells.
- The introduction of property boxes to limit the amount of private property an inmate could possess.
- The elimination of "amenities" including college education, free postage stamps, picnics, pagers, and cell phones.
- Reduction of visitation rights and the introduction of greater visitation security.
- A 55% increase in the number of segregation cells at maximum-security prisons.
- Menard, Pontiac, and Joliet went on lockdown through the end of the 1996 fiscal year.
- Conversion of Pontiac to a segregation facility to "house disruptive inmates throughout the system."
- Expanded use of drug testing for prison employees and inmates.
- Introduction of canine units in maximum-security facilities.
- Expanded use of cell searches.

Thus, the shakedown included a number of initiatives and policies that increased the use of coercive controls (e.g., segregation and cell searches) and reduced the use of remunerative controls (e.g., visitation and amenities). The many control mechanisms introduced in response to the furor caused by the release of the Speck tapes in 1996 signaled a major turning point in the IDOC. Moreover, these changes were perceived as highly effective. Below, we consider this issue in greater detail and empirically test the effect of these changes on prison safety and order.

## The Supermax Model and Prison Control

The supermax model is predicated on the assumption that prison disorder is primarily the result of a handful of disruptive, violent inmates. This assumption has some basis in research (Barak-Glantz, 1983; Flanagan, 1983; Toch, Adams, & Douglas, 1989), which finds that a relatively small number of inmates are responsible for a significant amount of disorder, including violence. What is not clear, however, is whether prison order can be achieved by focusing efforts on removing or otherwise controlling this subset of inmates.

Numerous observers note, for example, that levels of prison violence cannot be explained simply by pointing to inmate dangerousness. Indeed, research is persuasive in showing that prison violence varies by prison, correctional system, and time (DiIulio, 1987; Useem & Piehl, 2006), irrespective of the composition of the inmate population. There is also solid empirical evidence that shows that inmate violence is best understood as a dynamic process shaped by the interactions of prison administrators, staff, inmates, and the correctional and political environment they inhabit (see Bottoms, 1999, for a review). In other words, whether a particular inmate or group of inmates engages in prison misconduct and violence is dependent on a complex combination of individual characteristics, social and environmental factors, the nature of staff and inmate interactions, and the quality of prison leadership. Simply removing a subset of inmates is unlikely to address the overall dynamic that contributes to the occurrence of prison violence.

Although the control of inmate violence is the implicit purpose of supermax, Mears and his colleagues (Mears & Castro, 2006; Mears & Watson, 2006) note that the goals of supermax are not well established or articulated. Still, there is a consensus of views among prison wardens that the primary goals of supermax are increasing systemwide levels of safety and order (Mears & Castro, 2006). Similarly, Mears and Watson (2006) found that

increasing prison safety was the most widely cited goal in the literature on supermaxes.

How specifically supermax is supposed to accomplish prison safety and order is not clear. The logical and theoretical basis of the supermax model seems to rest primarily on its supposed ability to incapacitate and deter. For example, supermax may increase systemwide levels of prison safety and order by removing particularly disruptive, violent inmates from the general population and placing them in isolation. Although a simple idea, the efficacy of a system of incapacitation rests on the ability to successfully identify inmates engaged in high rates of violent and disruptive misconduct and provide additional restrictions on their opportunities to engage in further misconduct. There is no effective means, however, of identifying disruptive inmates at this time (Mears & Reisig, 2006). Moreover, as Rhodes (2004) poignantly illustrates in an ethnographic study of supermax, extremes of prison control can lead to extremes of resistance (also see Maghan, 1999). Rhodes shows how inmates held in supermax use the control of their bodily functions (e.g., eating, sleeping, defecation, and urination) to resist and defy prison authority and power. It is ultimately impossible—and inhumane—to remove all opportunities for defiance.

The success of a policy of incapacitation also rests on the assumption that there are a finite number of disruptive inmates who will not be “replaced” by other equally troublesome inmates. Prison populations, however, are not stable populations; rather, they are characterized by constant turnover as new inmates are admitted to prison and others are released. Observers also note that the social and behavioral roles within the inmate subculture are likely to be filled regardless of efforts to remove individual inmates from the general population (Irwin & Austin, 1997). This occurrence may be especially prevalent among prison gangs where gang leaders are identified for segregation and are then replaced within the gang by the “next in line” (see, e.g., Ralph & Marquart, 1991).

Empirical research on the effect of segregation and solitary confinement also raises doubts about the potential of supermax prisons to reduce prison violence. Huebner (2003) found, for example, that the use of solitary confinement was unrelated to levels of inmate assaults in a national study of inmate violence. Similarly, Useem and Piehl (2006) argue that recent levels of prison order cannot be explained by the use of segregation, which actually declined slightly between 1982 and 2001.

Although incapacitation is a primary objective of supermax, it would be a mistake to overlook the extremely punitive features of the regime. Supermax is, by design, painful and demeaning, and it cannot be understood simply

as a method to incapacitate inmates. The aversive quality of supermax confinement is argued to create a deterrent to inmate violence and misconduct. As the warden of Tamms commented in an interview about the prison's opening, "The majority of inmates will detest this place. . . . How much they detest it is going to be the key to how successful it is" (Hallinan, 1995). It is argued that supermax will specifically deter inmates who are held there from engaging in additional acts of violence or disruption and generally deter potentially disruptive and violent inmates held in other facilities. Again, however, there is no empirical support for either specific or general deterrent claims about the effect of supermax incarceration. Moreover, specific deterrent claims find little to no support in the broader literature (Gendreau, Goggin, Cullen, & Andrews, 2000), and severity of punishment has a very limited general deterrent effect (Nagin, 1998).

Supermax prisons may also create greater systemwide order by normalizing prison relations (Kurki & Morris, 2001; Mears & Reisig, 2006). According to this perspective, removing instigators and troublemakers allows officials and staff to focus on providing better services and more control to the general prison population. As Mears and Reisig (2006) explain, normalizing may occur via improved legitimate opportunities, greater staff influence, and reduced negative peer influence. System normalization theoretically could result in more safety as well as improvements in other indicators of order such as program participation, fewer lockdown days, and vandalism.

## Hypotheses

The series of events that unfolded in the IDOC throughout the 1990s constitutes a natural experiment that allows us to test the effect of policies implemented to control prison violence and increase order. Both the "crackdown" and the opening of the supermax are based on similar assumptions about how to achieve order, namely, the expanded use of coercive controls. Both interventions also relied heavily on the use of inmate segregation. The crackdown, however, included a broader range of control approaches. It is important that both the decision to open a supermax and the policy changes following the release of the Speck tapes were precipitated by significant political involvement and public will to bring order to the IDOC.

Previous analyses by Briggs et al. (2003) found that the opening of Tamms was unrelated to inmate-on-inmate assaults but decreased inmate-on-staff assaults in Illinois. We attempt to replicate these findings here while controlling for the potentially confounding effect of the policy changes implemented

following the release of the Speck tapes. In addition, we expand the inquiry by testing whether the opening of Tamms resulted in less use of lockdowns at other facilities within the IDOC.

Specifically, this research tests three hypotheses based on the expectation established by the Valukis Commission that the opening of the supermax prison would result in increased systemwide safety and order in Illinois.

1. The opening of Tamms resulted in lower levels of inmate-on-inmate assaults in the IDOC, independent of policy changes implemented in May 1996.
2. The opening of Tamms resulted in lower levels of inmate-on-staff assaults in the IDOC, independent of policy changes implemented in May 1996.
3. The opening of Tamms resulted in less use of lockdowns in the IDOC.

In addition, we test whether the policy changes implemented after the release of the Speck tapes improved systemwide levels of safety. Assuming that the policy changes were effective, we tested whether

1. The policy changes implemented in the IDOC following May 1996 resulted in decreased levels of inmate-on-inmate assaults.
2. The policy changes implemented in the IDOC following May 1996 resulted in decreased levels of inmate-on-staff assaults.

## Method

### Research Design

A quasi-experimental interrupted time series design was used to test whether the crackdown and the opening of Tamms resulted in greater systemwide levels of prison safety and order. A time series design involves making consecutive observations of one or more dependent measures over a relatively long period of time. The effect of a “treatment” or “intervention” is tested by examining whether a change in the level<sup>2</sup> of the series occurs after the intervention is introduced. If the intervention has an effect, the dependent time series is “interrupted,” and a new series level is temporarily or permanently achieved. Strong causal inferences can generally be made from such a scenario (i.e., when a time series is interrupted at the point of intervention) given that the design requires a large number of observations

**Figure 1**  
**Research Design**

Dependent Series	Release of Speck Tapes		Opening of Supermax		
Inmate assaults	$O_1-O_{88}$	$X_1$	$O_{89}-O_{110}$	$X_2$	$O_{111}-O_{126}$
Staff assaults	$O_1-O_{88}$	$X_1$	$O_{89}-O_{110}$	$X_2$	$O_{111}-O_{126}$
Lockdown days			$O_1-O_{188}$	$X_2$	$O_{189}-O_{240}$

and an intervention that is implemented at a known point in time. In fact, for an internal validity threat (see Shadish, Cook, & Campbell, 2001) to be plausible, it must account for the observed change in the dependent series at the precise point of the intervention. Historical events coinciding with the intervention are the most common type of plausible threat encountered with this design. We are unaware of any specific such historical events or policy changes that would pose a threat to internal validity in this study.

The design used here includes two intervention points (release of the Speck tapes and the opening of the supermax at Tamms) and three dependent time series (inmate-on-inmate assaults, inmate-on-staff assaults, and lockdown days). This design is diagramed above in Figure 1, where  $O_x$  represents observation  $O$  at time  $x$ ,  $X_1$  represents the release of the Speck tapes, and  $X_2$  represents the opening of the supermax at Tamms. More detailed information on the interventions and dependent time series is provided below.

## Measures

*Interventions.* As mentioned above, two impacts were modeled. The first impact was modeled to begin during the month in which the Speck tapes were released (i.e., May 1996), and the second impact was modeled to begin during the month in which the supermax at Tamms opened (i.e., March 1998). Both interventions were included in the model for the inmate-on-inmate and inmate-on-staff assault series. Only the supermax intervention was modeled for the lockdown-days series, however, given that the policy changes associated with the release of the Speck tapes included the use of lockdowns at three maximum-security facilities. The specification of independent dummy variables for both interventions was carried out according to procedures outlined by McCleary and Hay (1980).



*Dependent variables.* Two aggregate measures of prison safety—inmate-on-inmate and inmate-on-staff assaults—were obtained from the IDOC in 2001 and 2002. Data for both inmate-on-inmate assaults and inmate-on-staff assaults were provided over a 12-year period (January 1989 through December 2000;  $n = 144$ ). The IDOC defined assaults on inmates as physical attacks with weapons, fists, feet, teeth, or an inmate's body. Assaults on staff include striking, hitting, or kicking an officer, the use of a weapon against an officer, or throwing objects or liquids at an officer for the purpose of causing injury or intimidation. The dependent time series for inmate-on-inmate assaults was normalized by the inmate population and represents officially recorded incidents per 10,000 inmates per month. The series for assaults on staff represents untransformed monthly counts.

Beginning in July 1999, the departmental definition of assault became more expansive and sensitive, which resulted in a large increase in recorded assault incidents. Due to this instrumentation effect, the observations from July 1999 through December 2000 were excluded from the analysis, reducing the number of observation months to 126. Thus, only 16 months of data are available for the period following the opening of Tamms Correctional Center. As a result, it is not possible to determine whether any observed effect associated with the opening of Tamms decayed subsequent to July 1999.

Various scholars have raised questions about the validity and reliability of official indicators of prison violence and misconduct (Bottoms, 1999; Hewitt, Poole, & Regoli, 1984; Howard, Winfree, Mays, Stohr, & Clason, 1994; Light, 1990; Poole & Regoli, 1980; Silberman, 1995). Systematic bias is less likely, however, when serious violations and violent misconduct are measured, as is the case here. In addition, there is no reason to believe that there was systematic error in the reporting of assaults over time. Still, we are not able to rule out potential problems with measurement error, and this limitation should be kept in mind.

Prison order was measured as the total number of days per month that IDOC prison facilities were placed on lockdown status. A lockdown refers to the practice of confining all inmates in their cells for a period of time. Lockdowns are typically used to regain control of a prison and constitute a major disruption in the daily routine and function of a facility. These data were provided by the IDOC over a 21-year period (July 1982 through June 2002;  $n = 240$ ). Unlike official measures of inmate violence and misconduct, there is little reason to question the validity or reliability of this measure. Moreover, the data are available for a longer period of time and extend for more than 4 years after the opening of Tamms.

## Method of Analysis

As mentioned above, interrupted time series designs allow researchers to determine whether a time series changes significantly following the introduction of an intervention by making a “comparison of the pre- and post-intervention time series segments” (McDowall, McCleary, Meidinger, & Hay, 1980, p. 12). Common statistical procedures such as a *t* test and ordinary least squares (OLS) regression, however, are typically not appropriate for time series data. The former statistical technique fails to take advantage of the temporal component in the data, and both tests often suffer from violated statistical assumptions (i.e., independence of observations) given that most time series are characterized by trend, drift, and serial correlation. The preferred method of analysis involves using autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) models (Box, Jenkins, & Reinsel, 1994; Glass, Wilson, & Gottman, 1975; McCain & McCleary, 1979; McCleary & Hay, 1980). ARIMA modeling techniques empirically identify and statistically control for trend, drift, and serial correlation in the time series (for a step-by-step procedural description, see McCleary & Hay, 1980). By controlling for these influences, ARIMA models result in more reliable parameter estimates than OLS regression techniques and other statistical models that assume the independence of observations (McCleary & Hay, 1980, pp. 270-272).

*Prewhitening procedures.* ARIMA modeling is part of a larger process of prewhitening a time series. A prewhitened time series is characterized by a lack of outliers, a constant variance, and by observations that are normally and independently distributed about a zero mean. If a series meets these conditions, it is considered stationary in the larger sense (McCleary & Hay, 1980) and is referred to as a “white noise” process. Only when a white-noise process is achieved can one move on to assessing the impact of the interventions.

The first two steps in the prewhitening process involve readying the time series for the identification of an ARIMA model. Specifically, each time series was first examined for outliers. When outliers were encountered, they were replaced by the mean of the two observations prior to and following the observation in question. Second, the homogeneity of variance assumption was examined for each series. When a series was characterized by a non-stationary variance (i.e., heterogeneity of variance), a variety of transformations (i.e., square root, natural logarithmic, and log10) were considered. The transformation that best normalized the data was then applied to the series during the ARIMA modeling and impact assessment procedures.

Last, the assumption that observations in the time series are independently and normally distributed about a zero mean was examined. Both the autocorrelation function (ACF) and partial autocorrelation function (PACF) are instructive here. The ACF is a graph of the correlations between a set of observations at time  $t$  with a set of lagged observations. The PACF is a graph of the correlations between a set of observations at time  $t$  with a set of lagged observations  $k$  units apart with the correlations at the intermediate lags partialled out. Nonsignificant correlations among the first 25 or so lags in the ACF (as indicated by a nonsignificant Box-Ljung Q statistic) indicate that the series is already distributed independently and normally about a zero mean. In such cases, ARIMA modeling techniques are not needed, and OLS regression procedures are appropriate. In most cases, however, the ACF and PACF will provide a pattern of significant correlations in the first few lags that point to a particular non-random error structure (i.e., trend, drift and/or serial correlation) in the series. The analyst's job is to identify the ARIMA model that best controls for, or partials out, the non-random error structure in the series. This last step is an iterative process that is guided by the ACF and PACF plots and several diagnostic tests (for more detail, see McCleary & Hay, 1980); successful completion of this last step results in a white-noise process.

Because an intervention can affect the identification of an appropriate ARIMA model, each of the ARIMA models identified in this study were built on the preintervention series (i.e., before the release of the Speck tapes). Both the identification of the ARIMA models and the impact assessments were carried out using the Regression Analysis for Time Series (RATS, Version 5) software package (Estima, 2000).

*Impact assessment.* Once each of the time series was reduced to white-noise processes, the effects of the crackdown and opening of the supermax prison at Tamms were tested using the procedure outlined by McCain and McCleary (1979) and McCleary and Hay (1980). Specifically, without a priori expectations regarding the nature of the impact, we began by modeling a first-order abrupt-temporary impact. If the estimated abrupt-temporary impact was nonsignificant or if the rate parameter was near the bounds of system stability (i.e., near 1.00), then a first-order gradual-permanent impact was modeled. If the estimated gradual-permanent impact was nonsignificant or if the rate parameter was near the bounds of system stability (i.e., near 0.00), then a zero-order abrupt-permanent impact was modeled.

The method of impact assessment outlined above has been criticized as atheoretical (Ostrom, 1990). Specifically, the empirical structure of the data, rather than theoretical considerations about rival causal factors and the

timing, duration, and functional form of the hypothesized effect, drives the analysis. Yet, when theory is unclear about the specific nature of the impacts, this method of impact assessment is preferable (McDowell et al., 1980; for a discussion of these and other methodological strengths and weaknesses of ARIMA, see Chamlin, 1988; Chamlin, Grasmick, Bursik, & Cochran, 1992).

## Results

The inmate- and staff-assault time series data are summarily described in Table 1 and visually depicted in Figure 2. An examination of the preintervention and postintervention means in Table 1 indicates that inmate-on-inmate violence declined following each intervention. Specifically, before the Speck tapes were released, there was an average of just greater than 17 inmate-on-inmate assaults per 10,000 inmates per month ( $M = 17.15$ ,  $SD = 3.64$ ). This rate declined by about 4 assaults ( $M = 13.68$ ,  $SD = 2.88$ ) during the period after the Speck tapes were released and before the supermax was opened. A similar decrease was then observed following the opening of Tamms ( $M = 9.95$ ,  $SD = 2.06$ ). Although these figures suggest that the two interventions may have been responsible for the declines in inmate-on-inmate violence, an examination of Figure 2 indicates that the declines in violence may have been part of a larger trend. Specifically, Figure 2 reveals that with the exception of a slight increase in inmate violence between 1993 and 1995, the inmate-assault rate slowly and steadily declined throughout the entire study period. Time series analysis was used to determine if the two interventions contributed to the overall downward trend in inmate violence or if these two interventions were merely two points along a long, downward slope.

The inmate-on-staff assault series shows considerably more variability than the inmate-assault-rate series (see Figure 2). During the first year (i.e., 1989), both the inmate- and staff-assault series gradually declined. Beginning in 1990, however, the staff-assault series escalated to a high of 133 in July 1991 and then fell considerably before oscillating between 50 (April 1992) and 113 (December 2004) through the end of 1995. In February 1996, the staff-assault series escalated to its highest point of 147 and remained relatively high through September 1996. Thereafter, however, the staff-assault series mirrors the inmate-assault-rate series and declined for the remainder of the study period, hitting its lowest point of 35 staff assaults in October 1998. An examination of the preintervention and postintervention means (see Table 1) reveals a similar pattern. Specifically, there were more

**Table 1**  
**Descriptive Statistics for the Inmate-Assault, Staff-Assault, and Lockdown-Days Time Series**

	Inmate-Assault Rate <sup>a</sup>	Staff Assaults <sup>b</sup>	Lockdown Days <sup>b, c</sup>
Pre-Speck tape series			
<i>M</i>	17.15	80.93	25.55
<i>SD</i>	3.64	15.70	21.25
<i>n</i>	88	88	166
Post-Speck tape/presupermax series			
<i>M</i>	13.68	72.36	55.16
<i>SD</i>	2.88	18.51	30.50
<i>n</i>	22	22	22
Postsupermax series			
<i>M</i>	9.95	56.50	21.56
<i>SD</i>	2.06	11.05	12.91
<i>n</i>	16	16	52
Entire series			
<i>M</i>	15.63	76.33	27.40
<i>SD</i>	4.19	17.66	22.58
<i>n</i>	126	126	240

a. Inmate assault data represent incidents per 10,000 inmates.

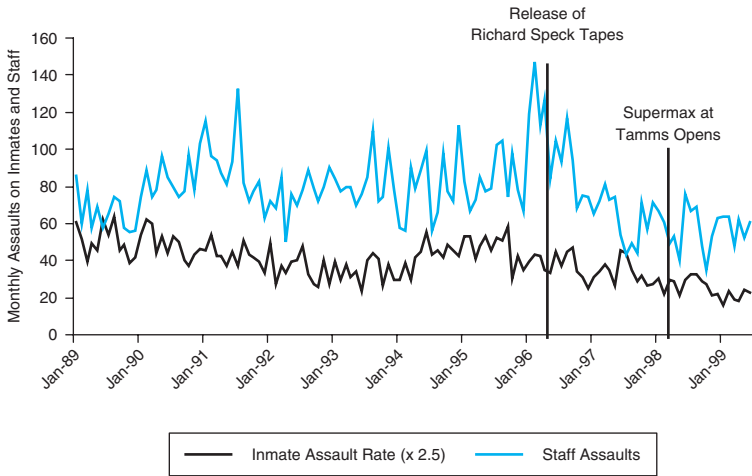
b. Outliers were removed before estimating means and standard deviations.

c. Although the Speck tape intervention was not modeled for the lockdown-days time series, descriptive data are provided for each time series segment because they are instructive in examining fluctuations in the series relative to the supermax intervention.

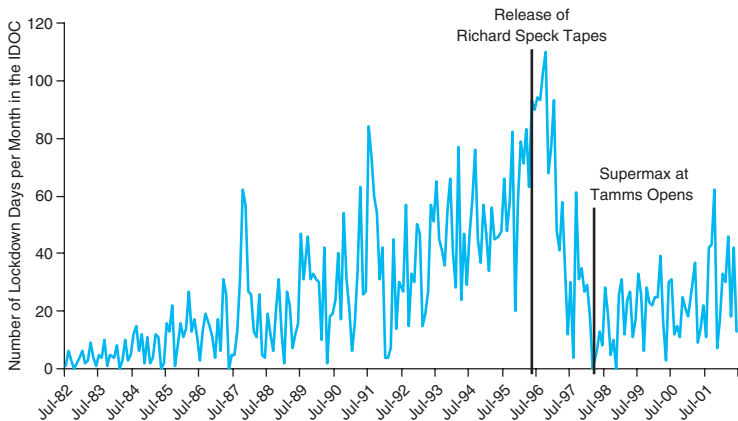
than 80 inmate-on-staff assaults ( $M = 80.93$ ,  $SD = 15.70$ ) recorded every month in the IDOC prior to the release of the Speck tapes. This rate decreased, on average, by approximately 8 assaults per month ( $M = 72.36$ ,  $SD = 18.51$ ) during the period between the release of the Speck tapes and the opening of the supermax. Consistent with the results from Briggs et al. (2003), the mean number of inmate-on-staff assaults then decreased dramatically following the opening of the supermax ( $M = 56.50$ ,  $SD = 11.05$ ). Again, however, time series analysis is needed to determine if the Briggs et al. findings regarding supermax hold up given the introduction of the Speck tapes intervention in the model.

The lockdown-days time series is presented in Figure 3. The total number of lockdown days increased steadily and noisily between 1982 and late 1996,

**Figure 2**  
**Illinois Department of Corrections Monthly Rate of Inmate and Staff Assaults (January 1989-June 1999)**



**Figure 3**  
**Number of Lockdown Days per Month in the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC; July 1982-June 2002)**



reaching a high of 110 in October 1996. Beginning in late 1996 and continuing through 1997, the number of lockdown days decreased markedly, after which point they again began to increase, but at a gentler slope. The descriptive statistics in Table 1 also capture these trends. Specifically, the mean of the pre-Speck time series segment<sup>3</sup> was around 25 lockdown days per month ( $M = 25.55$ ,  $SD = 21.55$ ). This figure rose to just greater than 55 lockdown days per month ( $M = 55.16$ ,  $SD = 30.50$ ) after the release of the Speck tapes and before the opening of the supermax. After the supermax opened, the average number of lockdown days per month declined to a new low at just over 20 lockdown days per month ( $M = 21.56$ ,  $SD = 12.91$ ). Here again, time series analysis is needed to determine if the decrease in lockdown days per month following the supermax is nontrivial.

## Prewhitening

A number of analytical steps were required to test whether the policy changes put in place following the release of the Speck tapes and the opening of the supermax were responsible for the observed fluctuations in the three respective time series. As discussed previously, neither simple pre-post mean comparisons nor OLS regression analyses are appropriate for analyzing time series data. Instead, it is necessary to statistically model and “filter” out the non-random error in a time series through the process of prewhitening. Below, we report the steps taken to prewhiten each of the three dependent time series (see Table 2 for all ARIMA model parameter specifications).

*Inmate-assault-rate series.* The inmate-assault-rate series did not require a transformation as it was characterized by a stationary variance (Kolmogorov-Smirnov  $Z = 0.82$ ,  $p = .52$ ). A second-order autoregressive model, AR (2), was then identified from the ACF and PACF plots. After running diagnostics on this and other competing models, the AR (2) model was retained as the simplest model that was able to reduce the inmate-assault-rate series to a white-noise process (see Table 2). This AR (2) model suggests that any given observation in the time series is, in part, determined by the sum of the previous two exponentially weighted observations.

*Staff-assault series.* Two outliers in the staff-assault series (July 1991 and February 1996) were identified and replaced, but no transformation was needed as the series was characterized by a stationary variance (Kolmogorov-Smirnov  $Z = 0.95$ ,  $p = .33$ ).<sup>4</sup> A white-noise model was achieved for the staff-assault series by including four AR parameters that were modeled at lags 1,

**Table 2**  
**Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) Model Parameter**  
**Estimates and Fit Statistics**

Dependent Time Series and ARIMA Model	Q-value (df) p Value	Constant (SE) t Ratio	1st Parameter Estimate (SE) t Ratio	2nd Parameter Estimate (SE) t Ratio	3rd Parameter Estimate (SE) t Ratio	4th Parameter Estimate (SE) t Ratio
Inmate assault rates (2,0,0)	26.67 (30) p = .54	16.82 (.86) t = 19.51****	$\phi_1 = .27 (.10)$ t = 2.59**	$\phi_2 = .35 (.10)$ t = 3.44****		
Staff assaults (4,0,0)	26.38 (30) p = .44	81.54 (1.58) t = 51.77****	$\phi_1 = .23 (.12)$ t = 1.96*	$\phi_3 = .23 (.13)$ t = 1.78*	$\phi_{12} = -.24 (.13)$ t = -1.93*	$\phi_{18} = -.29 (.13)$ t = -2.24**
Square root total lockdown days (0,1,3)	31.34 (30) p = .26	—	$\theta_1 = -.89 (.01)$ t = -68.16****	$\theta_{17} = -.24 (.05)$ t = -5.26****	$\theta_{19} = .42 (.05)$ t = 8.39****	

Note:  $\phi$  = autoregressive parameter;  $\theta$  = moving average parameter. All ARIMA models were built on the pre-Speck tapes time series segment.  
 \* $p \leq .05$ . \*\* $p \leq .01$ . \*\*\* $p \leq .001$ . \*\*\*\* $p \leq .001$ .



3, 12, and 18 (see Table 2). This AR (4) model is somewhat unusual given that three of the four parameters did not meet the  $p < .05$  criterion for significance. Two of the parameters had  $p$  values less than .06, however, and the  $p$  value for the third was less than .08. Moreover, each of the four AR parameters represented significant sources of serial correlation in the ACF and PACF plots, and each of the four parameters achieved statistical significance in lower order AR models. Finally, the AR (4) model was the only model to “pass” the diagnostic checks after the impact analyses had been carried out. This AR (4) model suggests that any given observation in the time series is, in part, determined by the sum of four exponentially weighted prior observations that are removed in time by 1, 3, 12, and 18 lags.

*Lockdown-days series.* A total of five outliers in the lockdown-days series (October and November 1987, July 1991, and September and October 1996) were identified<sup>5</sup> and replaced,<sup>6</sup> and a square root transformation was needed in order to achieve a stationary variance (Kolmogorov-Smirnov  $Z = .74$ ,  $p = .65$ ). A white-noise model was achieved for the lockdown-days series by differencing the series once and including three moving average parameters that were modeled at lags 1, 17, and 19 (see Table 2). This ARIMA (0,1,3) model means that any given observation in the series is, in part, a function of three error terms that are removed in time by 1, 17, and 19 lags.

## Impact Analysis

The opening of Tamms had no effect on inmate-on-inmate assaults. The policy changes made following the release of the Speck tapes, however, had a significant, abrupt-permanent impact on this time series (see Table 3). Specifically, there were 3.29 fewer inmate-on-inmate assaults per month per 10,000 inmates after May 1996. This change in level can be compared to an average of 52 inmate assaults per month before the Speck tapes were released.

The model predicting inmate-on-staff assaults revealed that the policy changes following the release of the Speck tapes had no effect on officer safety. The opening of Tamms, however, was associated with a significant, abrupt-permanent decline in assaults against staff (see Table 3). This abrupt-permanent change in the staff-assault series level indicates that there were nearly 25 fewer inmate-on-staff assaults following the opening of the supermax. This change in level can be compared to an average of 72 staff assaults per month after the Speck tapes were released and before Tamms opened.

Finally, the opening of the supermax at Tamms was also associated with a significant, abrupt-permanent decline in the use of lockdown days within

**Table 3**  
**Impact Parameter Estimates for May 1996 (Release of Speck Tapes)**  
**and March 1998 (Opening of Supermax)**

Dependent Time Series	Impact Type	Impact Parameter Estimates			Change in Series Level
		Constant	Omega ( $\omega$ )/Delta ( $\delta$ ), (SE), $t$ Ratio	Release of Speck Tapes (5/96)	
Inmate-assault rates	Abrupt permanent	16.73 (0.75) $t = 22.22^{***}$	$\omega = -3.29$ (1.42) $t = -2.31^{**}$	NS	3.29 fewer inmate assaults per 10,000 inmates per month following the release of Speck tapes
Staff assaults	Abrupt permanent	82.10 (1.65) $t = 49.69^{*****}$	NS	$\omega = -24.82$ (8.14) $t = -3.05^{***}$	24.82 fewer staff assaults per month following the opening of supermax
Lockdown days	Abrupt permanent	—	—	$\omega = -3.45$ (0.89) $t = -3.87^{*****}$	28.99 fewer lockdown days per month following the opening of supermax

Note:  $\omega$  = impact parameter.  
 $**p \leq .05$ .  $***p \leq .01$ .  $*****p \leq .001$ .

the IDOC (see Table 3). Specifically, there were approximately 29 fewer lockdown days per month within the IDOC following the opening of the supermax at Tamms. This change in level can be compared to an average of 55 lockdown days per month after the Speck tapes were released and before Tamms opened.

## Discussion

The emergence of supermax across the U.S. prison systems as a possible means to reduce levels of prison violence and maintain greater control of prison systems has become a distinguishing feature of the modern prison landscape. Despite claims from prison officials that these types of prison facilities have had highly desirable impacts on levels of prison violence and safety, to date relevant empirical evaluations have been largely nonexistent. The decision to establish a supermax in the state of Illinois was a political one and part of a governmental response to the perception that something had to be done about prison violence and disorder. There appears to have been little effort to analyze the potential effectiveness of the policy. Its utility was assumed self-evident.

To exclude the possibility that a prison shakedown in Illinois starting in 1996 confounded the assault-reduction estimates attributed to the supermax, the beginning of the shakedown (May 1996) and the opening of Tamms (March 1998) were introduced as interventions in time series models. Consistent with results reported by Briggs et al. (2003), the opening of Tamms did not have a significant impact on inmate-on-inmate assaults. The prison scandal and subsequent shakedown, however, had a significant but modest impact on inmate-on-inmate assaults, resulting in approximately 3 fewer inmate assaults per month per 10,000 inmates. In contrast, the opening of Tamms was associated with reductions in staff assaults, but staff assaults were not affected by the policy changes following the release of the Speck tapes. Specifically, the opening of Tamms corresponded with a gradual permanent reduction in assaults against staff. This impact translates into a reduction of approximately 24 staff assaults per month in a system that averaged 72 assaults against staff per month between May 1996 and February 1998.

These findings provide partial support for the hypothesis that supermax increases systemwide levels of prison safety. The results are not wholly consistent, however, with deterrence or incapacitation, which predict similar impacts for inmate and staff assaults. It is unclear why the supermax in Illinois appears to affect inmate assaults on staff but not inmate-on-inmate assaults.

This result may be due to selection criteria that differentially target inmates for incarceration in supermax who have a history of assaulting correctional staff. The certainty of transfer to a supermax may also be higher when an inmate assaults a correctional officer, resulting in a greater deterrent effect. It will be important for future research to consider these issues.

The possibility also exists that the implementation of supermax in Illinois had an effect on *staff and/or organizational behavior* rather than inmate behavior. Some observers have noted that supermax may have the effect of “deskilling” correctional officers and prison administrators (King, 2001). Rather than addressing problems on site, the existence of a supermax makes it possible for correctional officers and prison administrators to transfer their “problems” to other facilities. Thus, officers may have less incentive or need to intervene directly with inmates. This scenario (and many others) could alter correctional officers’ patterns of interaction with inmates, particularly problematic inmates, and may be responsible for the findings observed here. Rhodes’s (2004) ethnographic work on life inside supermax is an important contribution to understanding the complex dynamic of interactions within high-security prisons. More research of this type is needed to generate hypotheses and insight into the way that supermax prisons condition the experiences and behavior of inmates, staff, and administrators.

The finding that the prison shakedown and related policy changes were associated with improved inmate—but not staff—safety is also intriguing and difficult to interpret within the framework of deterrence or incapacitation. The shakedown included extensive use of segregation and lockdowns and in that sense is similar to the mechanism of control used by supermax, namely, restrictions on opportunities for violence and the increased use of sanctions. What, then, explains the differential impact of these policies? This question cannot be answered here with these data. It is reasonable to speculate that the shakedown included the active engagement of correctional officers and other staff in restoring order to the IDOC. This may have put staff at continued risk for assault while improving overall order and restoring control. More broadly, the findings indicate that prison control is complex and that efforts to physically isolate inmates, whether through segregation, lockdown, or supermax, can have variable effects on prison safety.

This study also examined whether supermax has a normalizing effect on general population facilities as measured by the use of lockdowns. In Illinois, the supermax was proposed in part to remove disruptive and dangerous inmates from general population in order to “provide a habilitative environment for inmates at other institutions” (Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections, 1993, p. 87). When a prison is placed on lockdown to restore

order, the entire population is affected, not just those involved in the incident that led to the lockdown. Locking down a facility involves a significant disruption in the prison routine as well as opportunity costs. Inmates who are locked in their cells are not working or participating in programs. This analysis found that supermax was associated with an abrupt, permanent reduction in the systemwide use of lockdowns. Thus, we found support for the hypothesis that supermax has a normalizing effect on prison systems.

A number of methodological caveats about this study should be noted. In addition to the shortcomings discussed above about official measures of inmate misconduct, the number of postsupermax observations for the assault series is a limitation of this research. In particular, we are not able to determine whether the affect of supermax on staff safety was sustained or decayed over time. Therefore, it is likely inappropriate to generalize the effect of supermax on staff safety beyond the observations included here.

The external validity of the results is also unknown. Too little research exists to conclude with confidence that the effect of supermax on safety or prison order observed here can be generalized to other prison systems or over time within this prison system. We do not know, for example, whether potential deterrent and incapacitative effects are conditioned on the relative number of supermax beds in a prison system, utilization rates, selection and referral criteria, or policies governing release from supermax. It seems likely, too, that the characteristics of the inmate population will influence the effectiveness of supermax. Illinois has a large gang presence in its prisons, for example, and this may affect both the utilization and efficacy of supermax. Prison gangs are responsible for a significant proportion of prison violence (Griffin & Hepburn, 2006). A large gang presence may therefore increase the demand for supermax and segregation. Social networks such as prison gangs may be particularly difficult to control via supermax, however, if other members of the gang fill the social and behavioral roles of those sent to supermax (Ralph & Marquart, 1991). These considerations make it difficult to predict the effect of supermax across different prisons systems and different time periods.

Also of note, the measure of the interventions implemented following the release of the Speck tapes is limited in several respects. First, the intervention was modeled at a single point in time, when, in practice, several of the policies implemented as a result of the Speck scandal were implemented after this date. Although the analysis is capable of detecting a delayed impact, this measurement scheme does not capture the complexity of events that occurred in response to the Speck tapes. Second, this analysis is not able to distinguish what aspects of the crackdown were responsible for improvements in inmate

safety. The intervention modeled may be cautiously conceptualized as an “announcement” effect, although the IDOC did immediately implement several changes including extensive lockdowns, as illustrated in Figure 3. The data presented here and anecdotal information confirm that the IDOC was a much safer and more orderly prison system by the end of the 1990s, a trend that began in late 1996. This research is suggestive, but not conclusive, in showing that administrative control efforts were responsible for improved prison safety.

Many questions warranting further theoretical and empirical investigations have emerged from this study, ranging from fairly microlevel issues, such as How do inmates perceive and respond to the threat of a possible placement in a supermax facility? to What are the implications of the supermax experience for theories of prison life, violence, and social control? The supermax experience, in very tangible ways, presents a natural experiment that can potentially shed a tremendous amount of light on basic issues surrounding the meaning and consequences of the imprisonment in the modern world. It is time for correctional observers and scholars to capitalize on the windows onto the prison experience that have been opened by the creation of supermax. We encourage our colleagues to engage in systematic and multifaceted explorations of this major contemporary phenomenon.

In the state of Illinois, the decision to build a supermax prison grew out of a political crisis and public demand for increased control and accountability. It was part of a larger social movement within the state to respond to prison overcrowding, prison violence, and disorder. We find evidence suggesting that the supermax resulted in some positive outcomes in Illinois. It would be a serious mistake, however, to ignore the negative effects of supermax. Any benefits of supermax must be weighed against their potential costs, which appear to be significant (Haney, 2003; Mears & Watson, 2006; Pizarro & Stenius, 2004; Toch, 2003). Moreover, there is evidence supporting less restrictive, dehumanizing, and costly alternatives to achieving prison control (Gendreau & Keys, 2001). The measure of any social policy—especially one that is so depriving and aversive—should never simply be whether it “works,” although that is certainly a minimum requirement.

## Notes

1. The term *shakedown* is used here colloquially and does not have a specific meaning. It is the phrase that the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) used in their monthly news magazine to characterize the series of policy initiatives undertaken following the release of the Speck tapes.

2. *Level* is a statistical term referring to the mean of a time series that is characterized by a constant variance with observations that are independently and normally distributed about a zero mean. Conceptually, it is similar to a slope in a regression analysis.

3. Despite the fact that the Speck tapes intervention is not modeled for this dependent series, descriptive statistics are provided for the pre- and post-Speck tapes time series segments because they help shed light on important features relevant to the interpretation of a possible supermax intervention effect.

4. Briggs, Sundt, and Castellano (2003) utilized a univariate Levene statistic (using year as the independent variable and assaults as the dependent variable) to check the homogeneity of variance assumption for the staff-assault series. Using this test, homogeneity of variance was not achieved until a square-root transformation was applied to the data and the last observation in the series was removed. Here, we use a more appropriate homogeneity of variance test, namely, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z test, which did not call for a transformation. Because different series were used in the two studies (i.e., a square-root series in Briggs et al. and a raw series in this study), different autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) models were also identified, and slightly different results were obtained from the impact assessments. It should be noted, however, that the nature of the findings (and their implications) did not change from study to study.

5. Two outliers (September and October 1996) were identified using traditional criteria (i.e., plus or minus three standard deviations from the mean). The other three outliers were initially identified via visual inspection of the data. Potential outliers were visually evident in 1987, 1991, 1996 (see above), and 2001, but because the level of the time series changed so dramatically over the course of time, the spikes were not identified as outliers using the traditional criteria. Because outliers can present problems in the identification of an appropriate ARIMA model (see McCleary & Hay, 1980), the time series was divided into four parts. Each part included one of the four spikes; recalculation of means and standard deviations for each of the four segments revealed outliers in October and November of 1987 as well as in July 1991.

6. Imputation of the July 1991 outlier was accomplished by calculating the mean of the two observations preceding and following this particular outlier. The same method of imputation was used for the remaining four outliers, but because these outliers represented temporally adjacent observations, a slight modification was used. Specifically, the imputation of each observation in a pair was carried out using the information from the adjacent outlier. For example, the September 1996 outlier was included in the imputation of the October 1996 outlier, and vice versa. This method of imputation allowed us to reduce the extremity of the data points (for purposes of statistical analysis) while retaining as much information as possible on the level of the series at that particular point in time.

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**Comments of Ron Honberg, J.D., Director of Policy and Legal Affairs, and Ken Duckworth, M.D., Medical Director, National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), to the April 2, 2012 hearing of the Illinois Legislature’s Committee on Government Forecasting and Accountability, regarding the proposal to close Tamms Correctional Center.**

We are submitting these comments on behalf of NAMI (the National Alliance on Mental Illness) concerning the proposed closure of the Tamms Correctional Center. NAMI is the nation’s leading grassroots mental health organization dedicated to building better lives for the millions of Americans affected by mental illness. NAMI’s members include many families and friends of individuals living with serious mental illnesses who are incarcerated or otherwise involved with the criminal justice system.

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, approximately 24 percent of state prisoners in the U.S. suffer from serious mental illnesses such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and major depression.<sup>1</sup> Thus, advocacy focused on improving correctional treatment and conditions of confinement for inmates living with serious mental illnesses is a significant priority for NAMI.

It is well documented that supermax facilities such as Tamms have highly negative long term psychological effects on prisoners who are confined in these facilities. For individuals with pre-existing serious mental illnesses, the effects of confinement in supermax facilities can be particularly cruel and disabling. For example, the symptoms of schizophrenia, *e.g.* delusions and hallucinations, will very likely worsen in settings characterized by extreme social deprivation and isolation, such as supermax. Indeed, one federal judge has characterized the placement of prisoners with mental illnesses in solitary confinement as equivalent to “putting an asthmatic in a place with little air...”<sup>2</sup>

The negative effects on inmates with mental illnesses of long-term placements at Tamms have been documented in detail in 2010 by Judge Murphy in *Westefer v. Snyder*. The inmates profiled in the decision described psychiatric symptoms that either first occurred or worsened significantly during long periods of solitary confinement at Tamms. Some experienced symptoms so severe that they engaged in self-mutilation or attempted suicide.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> James, D. and Glaze, L., “Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates,” U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (2006).

<sup>2</sup> *Madrid v. Gomez*, 889 F. Supp. 1146; 1265 (N.D. Cal. 1995); see also Metzner, J. and Fellner, J., “Solitary Confinement and Mental Illness in U.S. Prisons: A Challenge to Medical Ethics,” *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, 38:104-108, 2010.

<sup>3</sup> 725 F. Supp. 2d 735 (2010).

Moreover, the symptoms experienced by these individuals were of long-term duration, lasting well beyond their incarceration at Tamms. This may impact negatively on their eventual reentry into society, since individuals with serious mental illness reentering communities who have not had access to appropriate treatment and supports are at very high risk of recidivism or ongoing cycles of crisis and criminal justice involvement.

In recent years, a number of states have begun moving away from supermax facilities and the regular use of solitary confinement in corrections. This trend reflects recognition both of the high costs of running supermax facilities such as Tamms and understanding that the long term use of extreme isolation does nothing but worsen psychiatric symptoms and decreases the chances of recovery and successful community reentry.

For example, in 2008, New York State enacted a law imposing significant limits on the use and duration of confinement of inmates with serious mental illness in segregated housing units (also called “special housing units”) and alternatively established residential mental health treatment units for these individuals.<sup>4</sup>

Recently, Colorado announced that it will eliminate 316 solitary confinement beds in its Centennial Correctional Facility. This cost-saving measure was followed a gradual decrease in the use of solitary confinement in Colorado’s prisons, coupled with efforts to establish mental health alternatives to solitary confinement in these prisons.<sup>5</sup>

Mississippi, a state that was notorious in the 1990’s for the large numbers of inmates in supermax units at Parchman State Penitentiary, has reduced the number of supermax prisoners by more than three-quarters in recent years. It did so by investing in a number of alternative programs, including enhanced mental health treatment programs, crisis response training for its correctional officers and mental health step down units as an alternative to solitary confinement.<sup>6</sup> These steps have proven to be beneficial in multiple ways, including reductions in violence and savings of \$5.6 million a year, according to Emmitt Sparkman, Deputy Commissioner of the Mississippi Department of Corrections.<sup>7</sup>

In 2011, Maine cut its population of inmates in the state prison supermax unit by more than 50 percent and is implementing many other reforms designed to reduce the use of supermax even further. Many of these reforms focus on improving responses to inmates

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<sup>4</sup> Consolidated Laws of New York, Mental Hygiene Law, Article 45, Sect. 45.07

<sup>5</sup> Maes, D., “Victory in Colorado: Closing Solitary Confinement Unit Good for Budget and Public Safety,” <https://www.aclu.org/blog/prisoners-rights/victory-colorado-closing-solitary-confinement-unit-good-budget-and-public>, accessed 3/31/2012.

<sup>6</sup> A. Brown, A. Cambier, and S. Agha, “Prisons within Prisons: The Use of Segregation in the United States,” *Federal Sentencing Reporter*, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp 46-49, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/10.1525/fsr.2011.24.1.46.pdf?acceptTC=true>, accessed 3/31/2012.

<sup>7</sup> Vera Institute of Justice, “Mississippi DOC’s Emmitt Sparkman on Reducing the Use of Segregation in Prisons,” <http://www.vera.org/blog/mississippi-docs-emmitt-sparkman-reducing-use-segregation-prisons>, accessed 3/31/2012.

with mental illnesses. For example, the state is looking at moving the mental health unit out of the supermax to another part of the prison system.<sup>8</sup>

Additional states, such as California, are implementing or considering measures to reduce the use of solitary confinement.<sup>9</sup> States that have gone down this path have reduced costs significantly, freeing correctional resources for other purposes. Violent incidents among inmates formerly in supermax have decreased as well.

In recent years, the numbers of individuals with serious mental illnesses in prisons have reached epidemic proportions. Many of these individuals would not be incarcerated had they received appropriate mental health treatment prior to committing crimes. Most of these individuals will eventually be released back into their communities. It is critically important to provide appropriate mental health treatment during incarceration if inmates with serious mental illnesses are to succeed when they return home. There is ample evidence that solitary confinement and incarceration in supermax facilities such as Tamms not only causes great personal suffering but is contrary to the goals of mental health recovery and preventing recidivism. Eliminating these aversive practices would prove beneficial to all concerned.

We appreciate your concern and attention to this very important issue.

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<sup>8</sup> Lance Tapley, "Reform Comes to the Supermax," *The Portland Phoenix*, May 25, 2011, <http://portland.thephoenix.com/news/121171-reform-comes-to-the-supermax/?page=5#TOPCONTENT>

<sup>9</sup> Erica Goode, "Fighting a Drawn Out Battle Against Solitary Confinement," *New York Times*, March 30, 2012.



National Alliance on Mental Illness

#### NAMI ILLINOIS AFFILIATES

- Barrington Area
- Champaign County
  - U of I Champaign Campus Club
- Cook County North Suburban
- DeKalb, Kane So. & Kendall Counties
- DuPage County
- East St. Louis
- Elk Grove/Schaumburg
- Greater Chicago
- Greater Decatur
  - Millikin University Campus Club
- Grundy County
- Hanover Township
- Jackson County
- Kane County North
- Kankakee County
- Lake County
- Livingston/McLean Counties
- McHenry County
- Metro Suburban (Oak Park)
- Metropolis-Southernmost Illinois
- Mount Vernon
- Northern Illinois (Rockford)
- North Central Illinois (Ottawa)
- Northwestern Memorial (Chicago)
- Northwest Suburban (Arlington Heights)
- Quincy
- Sauk Valley (Dixon)
- Southeastern Illinois (Harrisburg)
- South Suburbs of Chicago
- Southwest Suburban (Oak Lawn)
- Southwestern Illinois
- Springfield
- Stark County
- Stephenson County
- Tri-County (Peoria)
- Vermilion County
- Will County

#### Testimony Regarding Tamms Super-Max Prison:

The proposed closure of the Tamms Super-Max Correctional Facility gives rise to a number of issues concerning correctional justice in Illinois. Paramount among these concerns is the controversial practice of solitary confinement, sometimes known as “administrative segregation.” NAMI Illinois, the state organization chartered by the National Alliance on Mental Illness, would like to take this opportunity to go on record vehemently opposing any continued use or practice involving solitary confinement.

According to information we uncovered, the concept for modern super-maximum security prisons (“super-max”) is homegrown in Illinois. In 1963, the first super-max prison in the US opened in Marion, Illinois. Since then, most modern super-max prisons that have been opened have followed the “Marion Model.” The intention of this model was to maximize safety and efficiency of especially violent offenders by isolating them in solitary housing units for 22 out of 24 hours a day.

While these efforts may have begun with a core rationale, research over the past century has demonstrated that confinement of this nature is psychologically detrimental, even to those who are mentally well. Prolonged denial of social exposure and human contact generally results in anxiety, panic, depression, sleep disturbances, paranoia and psychosis. Given this knowledge, use of solitary confinement as the primary method of punishment for large portions of any offender’s sentence, or tacking on time in solitary confinement when individuals display any related symptoms is blatantly unconscionable.

The incidence of mental illness among the United States prison population is more than twice that of the population at large. In reality, many are already in prison as a result of their untreated illnesses. In individuals with untreated mental illness, behaviors are not willful behaviors; instead, they are the symptoms of their brain disorders.

For those who enter super-max facilities, isolation and deprivation of human contact will exacerbate their symptoms. In persons who do not have a diagnosed mental illness, it would not be surprising to begin to observe signs or symptoms of mental illness.



Proud Member of  
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namiil@sbcglobal.net <http://il.nami.org>

Punishment may be a key facet of criminal justice, but it is essential to ethics and humanity that punishment be appropriately executed in a rational and humane manner. It is well documented that the exercise of this practice of isolation has resulted in negative behaviors, most notably increased rage, violence, and suicidal ideation. The resultant behaviors of solitary confinement conflict strongly with increasing safety and curbing prisoner aggression, and usually result in additional punishment most notably through increased time in solitary confinement. All in all, the practice reinforces extreme punishment to the detriment of any conceivable rehabilitation.

Human contact is a basic psychological need, just as sleeping, eating, drinking, and breathing are basic biological needs. The denial of these biological needs has long been regarded as excessive and as a result has been deemed illegal. Yet the practice of solitary confinement seems to result in psychological responses that impede meeting some of those same needs (e.g., loss of appetite, insomnia). The fact that basic psychological/biological needs would continue to be denied seems incongruent with the minimum standards of care deemed essential for correctional facilities. As proper medical care is a part of these standards, denial of such care is disallowed; NAMI encourages appropriate treatment and care of inmates with psychiatric disorders as part of that medical care.

NAMI has been described as the “National’s Voice on Mental Illness.” NAMI Illinois chooses to exercise that voice now to speak out against the current practice of solitary confinement and isolation at Tamms. Other states have successfully developed less costly alternatives that have reduced violence, and set the stage for reduced recidivism through proactive medical treatment.

And truly, if we could back up one more step, NAMI strongly believes that investment in community-based treatment options would alleviate and reduce prison populations exponentially – effectively shifting costs to prevention and early intervention instead of the most expensive forms of punishment that are in existence. Until that day, NAMI Illinois urges the state of Illinois to immediately end its practice of solitary confinement / isolation / administrative segregation and all practices related to super-max prison treatment. The effectiveness of imposing these practices on with people with mental illnesses is widely misused, misunderstood, counterproductive, and unconscionable. Isolation and solitary confinement at Tamms – and any other Illinois facility - must stop.

For additional information, please contact Lora Thomas, Executive Director, NAMI Illinois at: (217) 522-1403.



# Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative

7420 U.S. Highway 51 South • P.O. Box 100 • Dongola, IL 62926  
Telephone: (618) 827-3555 FAX: (618) 827-3585



March 27, 2012

The Honorable Patrick Quinn  
Governor of Illinois  
207 State House  
Springfield, IL 62707

Dear Governor Quinn:

The Board of Directors of Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative (SIEC) strongly urges you to reconsider your decision to close the Tamms Correctional Center. Closing this facility, which is located in an already financially depressed area of the state, will negatively impact the lives of the area residents, correction officers and local businesses.

If the Tamms Correctional Center closes, it will have a negative economic impact throughout our service territory in Johnson, Alexander, Massac, Union, Pulaski and portions of Pope and Jackson Counties in southern Illinois. Jobs will be lost; wages will be lost thereby creating an increase in the cost of providing electric service to the remaining members of SIEC.

In the winter of 2009, after this region experienced a devastating ice storm, you travelled to this area where you applauded the efforts of its citizens for their hard work, dedication and recovery efforts. Those same citizens are now urging you to reconsider your proposed action and keep the Tamms Correctional Center open and fully functional.

Included is a Board Resolution adopted by the SIEC Board of Directors. Thank you for all that you do on behalf of our state.

Sincerely,

Scott L. Ury  
President

cc: Lieutenant Governor Sheila Simon  
Senator Richard J. Durbin  
Senator Mark Kirk  
Representative Jerry F. Costello  
Representative John Shimkus  
Senator Gary Forby  
Representative Brandon W. Phelps  
Senator David S. Luechtefeld  
Representative Mike Bost



**BOARD RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF KEEPING THE  
TAMMS CORRECTIONAL CENTER OPEN**

**WHEREAS**, the Illinois Department of Corrections facility at Tamms has been the primary maximum security institution for the state; and

**WHEREAS**, hundreds of correction officers and support staff have been employed in said institution; and

**WHEREAS**, such facility is located in a financially depressed area; and

**WHEREAS**, closing said facility will seriously and adversely impact the lives of hundreds of area residents; and

**WHEREAS**, such closure would necessarily require the transfer of inmates thereof to other Department of Corrections facilities which are already overcrowded with inmates and under staffed with correction officers; and

**WHEREAS**, it is recognized the state of Illinois faces severe fiscal challenges which must be addressed but not at the cost of disrupting the lives of the area residents, devastating the area economy, placing at undue risk the safety of correction officers at other Department of Corrections facilities: and

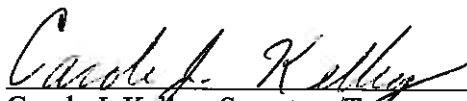
**WHEREAS**, the closing of the Tamms Correctional Center will have a significant negative economic impact throughout our service territory of Johnson, Alexander, Massac, Union, Pulaski, and portions of Pope and Jackson Counties in southern Illinois resulting in lost jobs, lost wages, and creating an increase in the cost of providing electric service to the remaining members of Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative; therefore

**BE IT RESOLVED** that the Board of Directors of Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative do hereby respectfully request that Governor Quinn, his cabinet members and advisors reconsider their proposed action and keep the Tamms Correctional Center open and fully functional.

**Certificate of Secretary**

I, Carole J. Kelley, certify that I am the Secretary/Treasurer of the Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative Board of Directors and that the above and foregoing is a true excerpt from the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2012, at which a quorum was present and that the above portion of the minutes have not been modified or rescinded.

**IN WITNESS THEREOF**, I have set my hand and affixed the seal of Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative this 26<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2012.

  
Carole J. Kelley, Secretary/Treasurer  
Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative



**EGYPTIAN COMMUNITY UNIT  
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5**

*"Building for the Future"*

20023 Diswood Rd. ▲ Tamms, IL 62988

Principal: (618) 776-5251 ▲ FAX: (618) 776-5122 ▲ Superintendent: (618) 776-5306  
[www.egyptianschool.com](http://www.egyptianschool.com)

February 27, 2012

To Whom It May Concern:

Egyptian Community Unit District #5 respectfully submits this letter of support for the Tamms Correctional Center. We are greatly disturbed at the prospect of closing this facility.

The school district worked very diligently in support of locating the prison in our community when the state sought prospective sites. We helped address the concerns that were voiced regarding the negative aspects of having this facility in our midst. We understood the purpose that it would serve. We were very focused on the positive economic impact and saw a brighter future for Southern Illinois and for the school district.

The Tamms Correctional Center was built for a significant purpose that continues to exist. The facility was designed to house the "worst of the worst" in Illinois. The removal of these individuals was to eliminate problems they presented in other institutions. Security of the inmates was a number one priority, a safeguard for the rest of society. Consideration must be given to the initial intent of this correctional facility.

The Egyptian School District is acutely aware of the state's fiscal difficulties, however our immediate concerns are factors that impact this region and its residents. We have firsthand knowledge of the escalating poverty in southernmost Illinois and the elimination of jobs by closing this facility is one more loss to a local economy that continuously struggles.

The Tamms Correctional Center is vital to the economy in Southern Illinois. Closure of this facility will have a significant negative impact upon the area as a whole and specifically on this school district.

Sincerely,

Brad Misner  
Superintendent

Commission on Government Forecasting and  
Accountability ---Public Hearing April 2, 2012

Good afternoon. It is an honor to appear before you today.

I sincerely respect the time you have allotted me, as I learned when working for the Illinois Department of Corrections for 29 years, time is a precious thing.

My testimony may be a little different in perspective than some today because I have worked inside Illinois prisons; I was involved in the concept, philosophy, planning, design and location of the Illinois Department of Corrections Super-Max prison. I know why it was needed, why it was built and why it was located in Joliet, Illinois.

Like it or not, understand why or not, believe in it or not the facts are the Super-Max prison was not only needed----- it was long overdue and it is serving its purpose. There are people in this world, in Illinois

and currently incarcerated in the facility at Tamms who need to be there or somewhere where they can no longer endanger the lives of others or inflict intentional damage upon the property of others. You can stick your head in the sand and pretend not to know but let me tell you here and now that there are individuals in the Illinois prison system today that are not safely manageable in traditional prisons. They have and will prey or cause others to prey upon others, they will assault and kill other individuals, other inmates and/or staff, and they will destroy buildings and other property given the opportunity, they simply prey upon others...

Tamms Super Max has made it safer in our prison system for other inmates and security staff, actually all employees.

Please let me regress for a moment. There was a time in the history of the Illinois prison system when a totally minimum security prison was built and operated not so far from here. It was called the

Vienna Correctional Center. The philosophy of that facility was to treat deserving inmates which met the criteria to come to Vienna in a positive way. They were afforded top of the line educational and vocational classes, meaningful work assignments and it was their choice what program or work assignment they were assigned. They were required to do something, but they had a choice. Teaching one to be responsible for their behavior, responsible for the choices they make and to make a choice was meaningful. The Vienna facility had no prison walls, no fences and no gun towers; there was an expectation of the inmates approved to go to Vienna that they would comply with the rules and involve themselves in positive and acceptable behavior. Many inmates throughout the state system learned of Vienna and worked hard to meet the criteria and get approved to transfer to Vienna. It was like a Fantasy Island. The best place to do time, an opportunity to improve oneself, a hope and dream of a better place to do time, where the risk

of being physically hurt by another inmate was significantly reduced. The location was 320 miles south of Chicago and a 5 and ½ hour drive. Inconvenience on family and friends to come and visit, yes, but it was ok because it was the best place in the State Prison System to do time. Gangs were not recognized at Vienna, we did not negotiate deals with gang leaders or members, and they knew the rules and followed them or were transferred. Once upon arriving at Vienna we had a new inmate tell one of the Correctional Officers that he was a Latin King, the officer responded by saying welcome to Vienna, I am a Baptist. The inmate had a funny look on his face shook his head and slowly walked away, as intimidation did not work for inmates at Vienna.

What does all that have to do with Tamms Super Max Correctional Center? Well let me tell you. Tamms Super Max has a reputation as did Vienna, however Tamms Super Max reputation is that this is

not a place you want to be transferred. While inmate's who are transferred there are treated in a humane manner, they are removed from likelihood of being able to inflict violence upon other inmates, staff or the general public or incite or cause damage to State property. Why, because they are better controlled and managed. By the mere intent, design and operation of the Tamms Super Max Correctional Center, the chances of an inmate being able to inflict violence or destruction is significantly reduced, but not totally eliminated. Sometimes they are still able to assault security staff.

As Assistant Deputy Director over the 12 southernmost correctional centers in the State of Illinois I was there when discussions were being held as to what we as a Correctional Department could do to reduce the violence and possible destruction within our correctional facilities. We as career, educated correctional professionals were desperately looking for ways to make life safer in

our correctional facilities for inmates, staff and society as a whole. (Circuit Rider Program)

The concept Of Tamms Super Max has been used effectively for years by the Federal Penitentiary System. The design was by intent to accomplish primarily what it has and that is to reduce violence, such as assaults on inmates and staff and to provide a safer and humane manner in managing the unmanageable inmates. . The location was determined by criteria including communities who wanted the facility, the resources those communities would provide, an available quality work force and a proper location away from convenient gang influence.

The planning for the physical structure and operating policies and procedures were lengthy and well thought out. The emphasis was always on what can we do to make the overall system safer, more efficient and positively affect each and every Correctional Center in the State of Illinois



As Chief Deputy Director I sat on the selection committee that made the recommendation to select Tamms as to the location to build the Super Max Prison. That selection was made based on a lengthy variety of considerations. Some of those were based on the incentives offered by the community through the Southernmost Illinois Prison Committee Members, a group of volunteers who worked diligently to provide land, sewage and water at little or no cost, an available work ethic work force not contaminated by gangs, the high unemployment in the area and the fact that the Super Max Facility would not be easily accessible from outside forces such as messengers that often through visits communicated messages or orders to inmates or gangs in other correctional facilities or community gang members.

The proof is in the pudding. Since the opening of Tamms Max Security Correctional Center data shows that assaults within the Illinois Correctional

System has significantly decreased. This decrease has resulted in fewer inmates and less staff injured. Correctional Centers today are more safely managed and other inmates in the system are safer because of Tamms<sup>MS</sup> Super Max.. Prevention is a difficult thing to manage and evaluate, but I think we all can agree that prevention is better, safer and less costly than cure. The 1978 riot at Pontiac Correctional Center is a tragic memory where staff lives were lost, inmates were abused and injured by other inmates and there were several millions of dollars of damages to the facility.

Our prisons are overcrowded, I don't care how many inmates some say can be placed inside buildings. Overcrowding is a dangerous and somewhat predictable time bomb. Tamms has and is sending a very clear message to all inmates to be somewhat responsible and to make reasonable choices as unacceptable behavior of violence and destruction can generate a ticket to Tamms Super

Max. It serves a very necessary, significant and management option for our Correctional administrators today, one they best use as needed and have as an option. It allows for unmanageable inmates to be better managed in a safe and humane way for them and those they prey on. It does not matter that all cells at Tamms Super Max are not filled, that was our goal, and if it worked all those cells would not need to be full, but the cells are there if needed. Tamms Super Max has a purpose beyond providing bed space it was a special tool to help better manage the unmanageable inmates and provide for a safer, more humane environment for the Illinois Department of Corrections and for those who were housed there and work there.

I have heard the arguments about Tamms Super Max being inhumane and unconstitutional. I personally have seen how inmates at Tamms have been treated and cared for. They are provided a

safe and humane environment, decent food, clothing, shelter, medical care, library resources, educational opportunities and behavioral health services. Yes they are restricted from creating problems, violence and destruction as they might prefer and their freedom is controlled, but that is why they are there, where they belong and because of who they are and what they do, they made that choice.

I can speak from experience, the staff and employees of Tamms Super Max Correctional Center are professionals who work each day in a high risk often very difficult situation. They have been and will continue to be faced with assaults, urine and feces thrown on them, in their face, injured with broken fingers and other injuries due to the violence of those they supervise. It is not an easy job and there is not a way to protect them totally from the violent minds of those incarcerated there. The correctional staff does an outstanding

good job even under the circumstances they face. It is truly unfortunate that today we are talking about correctional employees possibly losing their jobs instead of holding a hearing about praising them and other correctional employees across the State of Illinois for their commitment and for the quality of job they do,--Yes! -it is a darn shame that today we are not here having a hearing recognizing the courageous and dedicated commitment those staff do professionally in performing extremely dangerous job duties that they do for the taxpayers of the State of Illinois. Thank you employees of Tamms Correctional Center.

Let's not fix what isn't broken, let's learn from the history of where we have been and where we need to be going, not backwards, but forward. We have not overcome the need for a Tamms Super Max Correctional Center. Recreating the circumstances which we progressed from is a circle of waste and stupidity!

Each of you need to seriously think of the recommendation that you make concerning today's hearing, as does the Legislature and Governor Quinn in their decision. The wrong decision will cause great risk on the future impact of lives and taxpayer cost beyond what is being looked at now. I hope you have enough conscience and insight to do the right thing to save Tamms and that you remember forever that decision, it is an important one, very important!

Thank you

To: Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability

From: Scott H. Farner, Correctional Lieutenant at Shawnee Correctional Center

Subject: Facility Closure – Tamms Correctional Center

I began my career as a Correctional Officer in 1995 at Centralia Correctional Center. I transferred to Shawnee Correctional Center in 1998. I was promoted to Correctional Sergeant in 2009, and Correctional Lieutenant in 2011. I have an Associate's Degree in Criminal Justice, a Bachelor's of Science in Business Management, and a Graduate student majoring in Criminal Justice at Southeast Missouri State University. I can provide factual evidence to support keeping Tamms Correctional Center open.

Prior to the opening of Tamms Correctional Center the IDOC housed the most dangerous, violent and/or high profile inmates in segregation at various correctional centers across the state. The inmates were officially termed as Temporary Disciplinary Transfers (TDT's) and also known as "circuit riders". Many of the TDT's or "circuit riders" had received disciplinary infractions for assault, dangerous disturbance, arson, escape, gang activity, or taking hostages. TDT's or "circuit riders" were the most dangerous inmates in IDOC. These inmates wreaked havoc on staff and inmates at every facility in which they were housed. The TDT's that were gang affiliated could order hits on inmates and/or staff, or cause a riot or disturbance. Many of these inmates are currently housed at Tamms Correctional Center.

I worked in segregation at Centralia Correctional Center and have had personal experience in dealing with TDT's. Inmates such as Daniel Johnson #N93665 who is incarcerated for murder. Inmate Daniel Johnson N93665 has been charged with five escape attempts while incarcerated. Inmate Johnson attempted to escape from Centralia and had removed six concrete cinder blocks of his cell during his time there. After the escape attempt was discovered, Inmate Johnson had to be moved to a different cell every twenty-four hours, and his cell was searched at least once on every shift.

David Starks N03758 sentenced to life in prison for murder is housed at Tamms. In 1989 inmate David Stark a Latin King ambushed Correctional Officer Lawrence Kush with a pipe and other weapons and assassinated him as part of a hit for the Latin Kings gang.

Inmate Henry Brisbon the I-57 Killer was sentenced for three murders before coming to stay at IDOC. Brisbon was in prison less than one year before he killed another inmate with a sharpened soup ladle. During his time at Stateville Correctional Center, Brisbon took part in 15 assaults on inmates and correctional officers, and instigated a riot. Henry Omar Brisbon is housed at Tamms and was sentenced to death, but Illinois has abolished Capital Punishment.

I could continue with factual evidence of the real and dangerous threats to public safety that are housed at Tamms Correctional Center, but that is only one reason for keeping Tamms Correctional Center in operation. Tamms Correctional Center achieves several goals for the Illinois Department of Corrections. The main goal is to safely incarcerate and house offenders to protect the public. The safety and security of every prison in Illinois and for the public of Illinois has Tamms Correctional Center to thank for keeping them safe. Tamms also keeps the inmates safe, which is not the type of testimony you will hear from the most of the Inmate Advocacy groups, with the exception of the John Howard Association.

I urge you to consider the cost of litigation in your assessment. Prior to Tamms opening Inmate Tommy Ortiz was a TDT(circuit rider). Inmate Ortiz was awarded \$750,000 dollars for litigation involving excessive force. If Tamms Correctional Center is closed, where will these inmates be housed? Who will be responsible for dealing with them? How much will be spent on use of force, failure to train, failure to supervise, or violations of constitutional rights lawsuits?

How much is human life worth? Before Tamms Correctional Center opened 38 Illinois Correctional Officers were killed while on duty. Since Tamms Correctional Center opened there have been zero staff killed in the line of duty. But human life is not just confined to IDOC employees inside the prison system. The inmates are human too, and their lives and safety should also be a priority. Before you reach your decision, ask yourselves how much the state of Illinois will spend paying out wrongful death litigation to the families of inmates and staff alike?

How much is the state prepared to spend on lockdowns of institutions to maintain order and security? How much will riots, escapes and hostage situations cost in hours of overtime? What will be the cost to repairing or rebuilding facilities damaged in riots? There is research to support the evidence that I have seen during my 18 years of experience. Tamms Correctional Center has changed the Illinois Department of Corrections. Tamms Correctional Center has actually saved the taxpayers' of Illinois, by decreasing staff assaults, inmate violence, riots and escapes. Perhaps before making a decision, the committee could sit down with Governor Quinn and watch the A&E Investigative Reports "The Speck Tapes" starring Richard Speck. Tamms Correctional Center has helped to maintain the safety and security of the IDOC, and every institution in the state is safer because Tamms exists. Closing Tamms will cause IDOC to lose control of the prison system, giving it back to the gang leaders and the likes of Richard Speck.

Southern Illinois, especially Alexander County is an impoverished area. The economic impact that the proposed closing of Tamms Correctional Center would have far reaching and devastating effects on the entire region, I ask that you please consider this when making a decision. The Southern Most Illinois Delta Empowerment Zone (SIDEZ) can attest to the high rate of unemployment and lack of opportunity in this region.

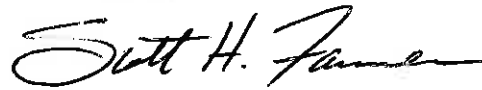
It is a sad reality in many ways that southern Illinois' major employer is the IDOC, but please consider that the vast majority of our prison population comes from the Chicago area. Chicago



seems to be the economic engine for Illinois, but the distance between Chicago and Tamms is not reason enough to close the facility, as Governor Quinn suggests. I strongly oppose closing Tamms Correctional Center. I implore you consider the economic impact and the serious threat to public safety that exists under Governor Quinn's gross mismanagement of state resources and his lack of leadership in providing sensible solutions to solving the state's fiscal difficulties. Reinstating the Good Conduct Early Release program would be a much more logical approach to maintaining fiscal responsibility, than closing a facility that is less than fifteen years old.

**KEEP TAMMS CORRECTIONAL CENTER OPEN!**

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Scott H. Farmer". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Scott Farmer

Correctional Lieutenant- Shawnee C.C.

Tamms Correctional Center  
Sate Facility Closure Act Hearing  
April 2, 2012  
Randall Clark, Lieutenant  
Tamms Supermax Prison  
I.D.O.C 22yrs

I appreciate the opportunity to speak here today. I understand that we are faced with economic uncertainty in our state; however, at the end of the day the lives of our state employees, the lives of our incarcerated offenders, and the safety of our citizens must prevail. The closure of Tamms Correctional Center will devastate our already poverty stricken economy here in Southern Illinois. Its closure will negatively impact our churches, our grocery stores, our banks, our financially stressed schools, and our children's lives. These are just a few examples that you will/or have heard today.

I would like to take this time to ask the Governor where he has been the last 30 years. The closure of Tamms Supermax is more than the loss of jobs and salaries, even though we would personally be affected, it's about the:

1. 1978 Riot at Pontiac where Lt. Thomas, Officer Conkle, and Officer Cole were violently murdered. Hundreds of knives and many guns were confiscated from the inmates. The one 10 hour incident cost the state more than 4 million dollars in property damage alone. Today's estimate would be more than 400 million dollars. If we were to include the cost of today's lawsuits, legal fees, and compensation I'm sure that number would be at least a billion dollars. The chaos was so bad that 17 inmates were charged, but none were convicted. The reasoning behind the riots in 1978 was overcrowding. I saw the 8mm footage of the damage and the crime scene of the murders. I encourage each of you on the panel to do the same. But, in the end we have to ask ourselves...is there a price you can put on the loss of a life.
2. It's about the first female in law enforcement to be killed in the line of duty in the State of Illinois, Frieda King, who was butchered to death with a 12 inch long butcher knife by an inmate on February 8, 1983 in the Dietary of Pontiac Correctional Center. It's about the officer that that opened the door to the dark room and fell across her body to see the inmate sitting on a milk crate holding the 12 inch long butcher knife.

3. It about Superintendent Robert Taylor, who gave his life for the State of Illinois to be violently murdered by knives and pipes during what was referred to as a “gang assassination” on September 3, 1987 in South House Uppers of Pontiac Correctional Center. The two inmates convicted of the murder have been housed at the Tamms Supermax, where they have not been able to murder anyone else.
4. It’s about the same year that Robert Taylor was murdered that a loaded handgun was found in the inmate’s possession which brought worry of another staff assassination plot, which was eventually foiled.
5. It’s about the years of gang control, drugs, money and Richard Specks running rampant in our cell houses.
6. It’s about Officer Cecil Harbison who was senselessly and violently stabbed 12 times in the back at Menard Correctional Center with no regard to his family. His 8 year old daughter raised without her father.
7. It’s about Sergeant Stan Patton that got stabbed with a homemade spear from the Pontiac Segregation Cell front, where the spear penetrated his right side and came out his left side of his stomach. It’s about the 52 staples, numerous stitches, and months of recovery that he endured, not to mention the pain and scars for the rest of his life. The inmate that stabbed Sgt. Patton is housed at the Tamms Supermax, and has not been able to violently stab anyone else. Do we really want to allow that inmate the chance to kill one of our staff?
8. It’s about the gang murders of inmates, who were stabbed 40 times on our prison yards, gang meetings where gangs would gather 100 members deep on our prison yards to conduct meetings to plan assaults, and where continuous violent murders were occurring in our past “runaway” prison system. Ask the family of murdered inmate Carlos Robles, who came up missing in July of 1983 in Stateville Correctional Center, a week before he was to be paroled. It was assumed he had escaped; however, in 1995 his skull was discovered buried on the recreation yard. There were rumors that his body had

been placed in a meat grinder over a Latin King Gang dispute. No one has ever been charged for his murder.

9. It's about the days when staff were violently beaten and stabbed, then had to return to work like nothing happened.

For years while these events were occurring the media was being fed, "It was just another isolated incident." It wasn't until Richard Speck's drug and sex tape got out that legislators were forced to deal with the issue.

.....

On December 6, 1992 at 10:20am I, too, found myself on the back flag stairwell of South Uppers Cell House in Pontiac Correctional Center assisting my Lt. who was faced with three inmates, one of which was yielding a 11 ½ inch homemade knife. As the inmate attempted to stab my Lt., I intervened and was stabbed twice. There were approximately 60 inmates and Gang Chiefs, on the gates yelling for the inmates to kill me. During the second stabbing attempt the knife penetrated my wrist as I attempted to block. The knife missed my heart area of my chest by an inch. As the inmate stabbed me the second time he yelled out, "die!" To this day I feel that at that moment he had thought the knife pierced my chest. ...I'll tell you now that's a lonely place to be. I thought I was going to die. (pause) It is by the grace of God that I am here today. For the inmate that stabbed me...he has been housed at Tamms Supermax and has not assaulted anyone else, as he serves his 45 year additional sentence.

.....

Does Governor Quinn really want to take us back to those days???? It's bad enough that former Governor George Ryan imposed the moratorium on the death penalty. That action left us with the only thing we could hold over the state's most violent and disruptive inmate's heads and that is the Tamms Supermax..."The end of the road", where you earn your way in by killing our co-workers or by committing dangerous assaults and you have to earn your way out.

If we don't have Tamms Supermax then where does that leave our judicial system? Governor Quinn must not remember the days of the "circuit" or

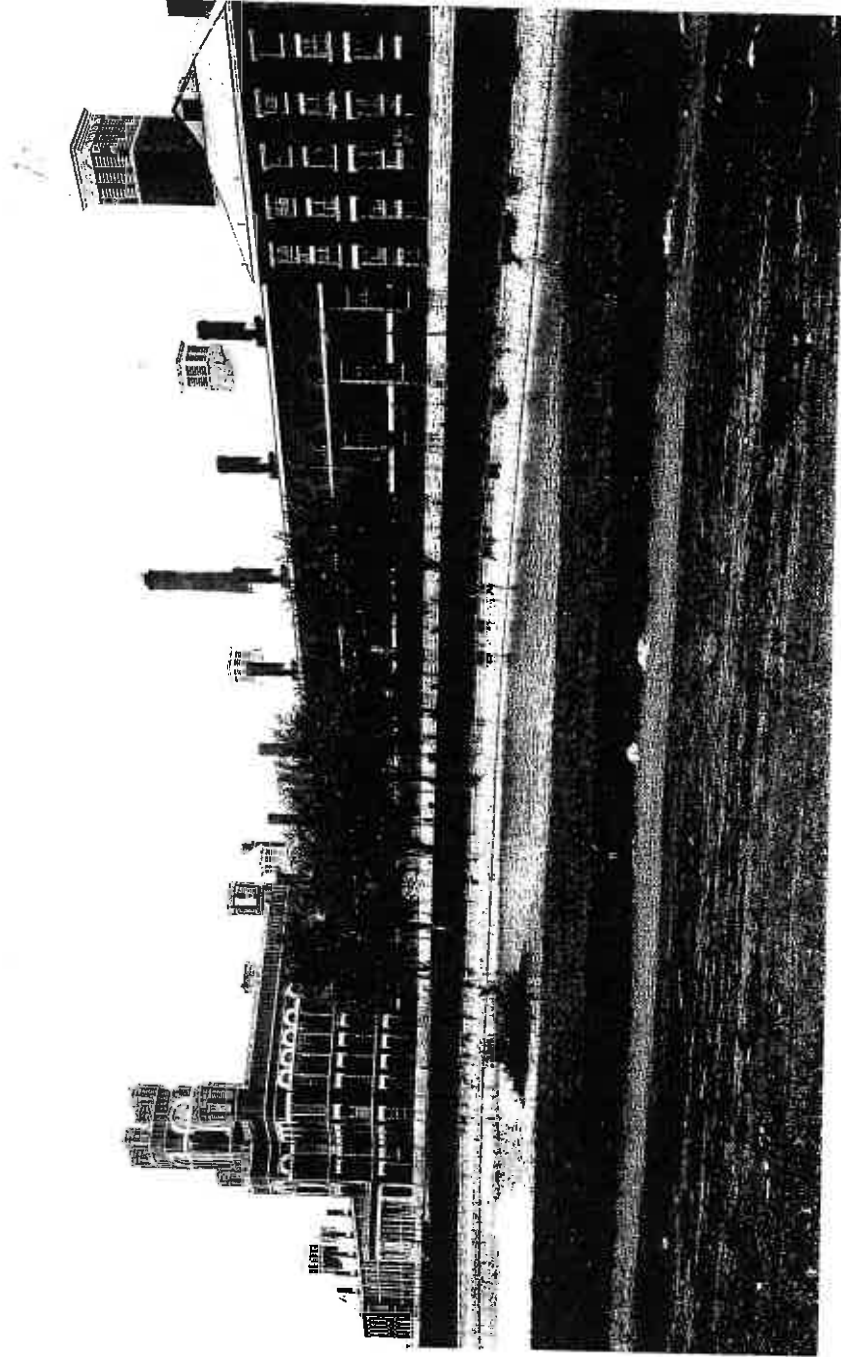
“interstate compact” where our problematic inmates were continuously moved from facility to facility, or traded with another state because of the their disruptions in our prisons, or the days when some of our gang leaders made a million dollars on the streets from inside their cells. The circuit didn’t work and interstate compact didn’t work. The gang cell curtains would not have been removed from the cell houses if not for the Tamms Supermax. The gang chiefs were sent out of state and brought back after the Supermax was constructed. It would have been a blood bath and the department would have had many more staff murders. Look at the entire list of staff that have been murdered in our department. I only touched on a few. The only thing that has worked has been the Tamms Supermax.

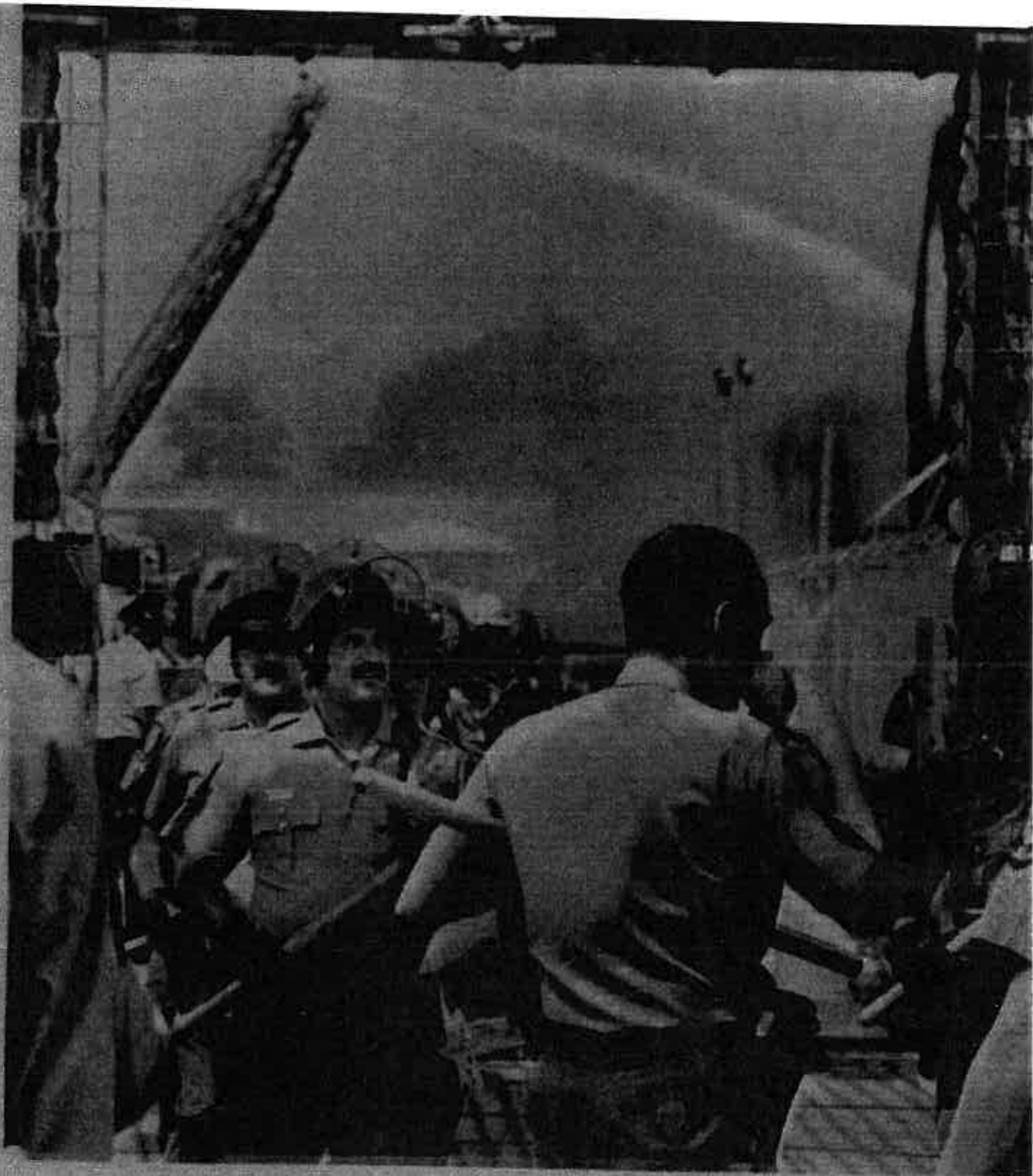
I remember those days and walked those galleries. I urge you in your decision making process to consider what impact this closure will have on the police officer on the street, every state’s attorney, every judge, every legislator, every citizen of this state that believes in justice...and for those that paved the way by giving their lives and send the message back to Governor Quinn that our state does not want to go back to the days when inmates controlled the prison system.

When you submit your results to Governor Quinn please leave here today with two things from an officer that walked the galleries 22 years ago and actually witnessed the old runaway prison system first hand, and not just read about it:

1. Tamms Supermax was specifically designed to house these types of inmates. It has been proven that our maximum security prisons built around the 1870’s, our circuit program, nor our interstate compact, couldn’t control them. This opinion isn’t from any studies...it’s from being there.
2. I was asked in 1993 to go to the Capitol and speak to the media and legislatures about the need for a Supermax prison and to tell my story. Now I find myself here again. I will ask you the same thing that I asked 19 years ago. “Can you put a price on the life of your children, your spouse’s, and your loved ones...because by closing the Tamms Supermax you’re putting a price on my life, my co-workers, and the inmate population.”

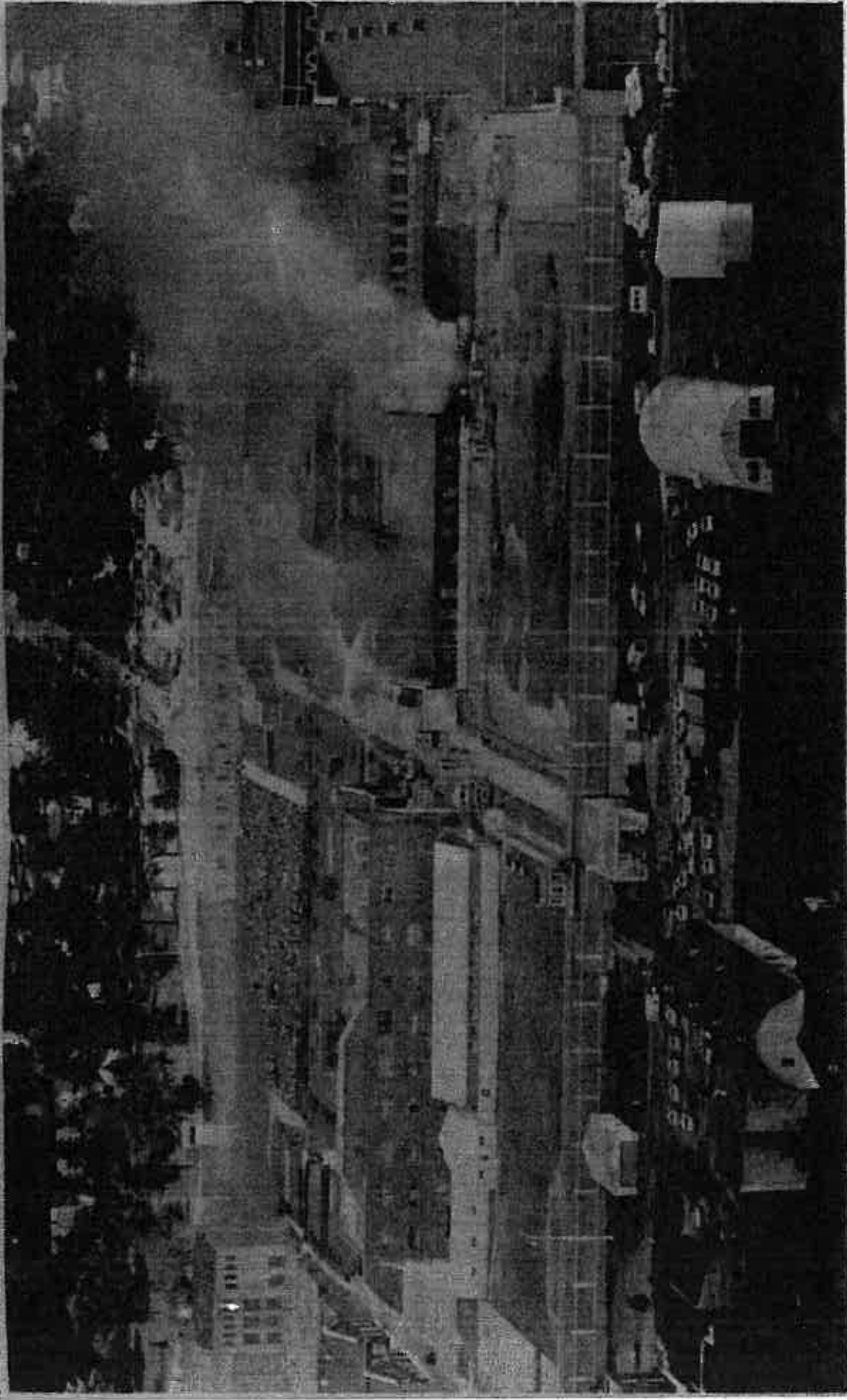
Pontiac Prison was originally built in 1871 as Pontiac Boys Reformatory shortly after the Civil War like all of our Old Maximum Facilities. It has been proven that the inmates can get out of their Segregation cells by busting the cinder block walls.





(BLM-3) PONTIAC, ILL.--July 22--IN THE HEAT--State troopers in riot gear were called in in teams during the heat of the riot in Pontiac Correctional Center Saturday and by 5 p.m., about nine hours after it began, it was over. State Police Capt. Charles McCarthy, who commands a Northern Illinois district, and who, for many years was assigned to State Police District 6 at Pontiac, directed the troopers in the work. Extremely hot weather and overcrowded conditions in the 1,100-inmate prison were blamed for the riot in which three guards were killed. (AP Wirephoto) (ME 7012 1X) 107

BUM-1) Pontiac, Ill.,--July 22--PRISON RIOT--About 600 inmates, some armed with knives and guns, rioted Saturday at the Pontiac Correctional Center. Officials said at least three prison guards were killed and fire was set to three buildings. Authorities said at least one woman guard was held hostage but was reported to have escaped. Three prisoners attempted to scale a 12-foot brick wall that surrounds the prison but they were captured by police. (AP Wirephoto) (BR 71512)





A black and white portrait of a man with short, dark hair, wearing thick-rimmed glasses. He is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is plain white.

**I.D.O.C.**

**LT. WILLIAM THOMAS  
MURDERED 7-22-78**



**I.D.O.C.**

**C/O ROBERT CONKLE  
MURDERED 7-22-78**

A black and white composite sketch of a man's face. The man has short, dark hair, a high forehead, and deep-set eyes. He has a mustache and a slight goatee. The sketch is centered on a white background. Overlaid on the sketch are two lines of bold, black, sans-serif text. The first line is at the top, and the second line is at the bottom.

**I.D.O.C.**

**C/O STANLEY COLE  
MURDERED 7-22-78**



**I.D.O.C.**

**FIRST FEMALE  
OFFICER FRIEDA KING  
MURDERED 2-08-83**

A black and white portrait of a man with a mustache and glasses, wearing a suit jacket and a white shirt. The text "I.D.O.C." is overlaid on the upper part of his face.

**I.D.O.C.**

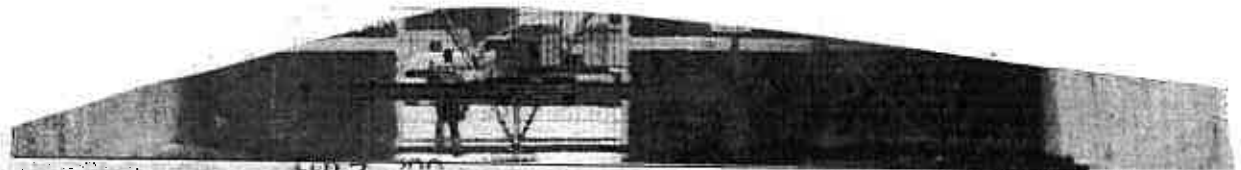
**SUPT. ROBERT TAYLOR  
MURDERED 9-03-87**

PONTIAC CORRECTIONAL STATE PRISON

*Exterior*

DESCRIPTION: AFTERMATH OF MURDER

A prison guard walks with his rifle along the top of the guard tower above the entrance to the south cell block of Pontiac State Prison, just a short ways away in the south cell block Supr. Robert L. Taylor was beaten and stabbed to death by four prisoners of a street gang, the murder being called by prison officials as a "Gang Assassination" according to Michael Lane Director of the Illinois State Prisons.



**FEB 7 '86**  
Pontiac Correctional Center, where a superintendent has been slain, a plot to kill other officials has been uncovered and a loaded pistol has been found, all in the last year. Tribune photo by Michael Fryer



Pontiac Prison East House mid to late 80's. Look how comfortable the gangs are at throwing gang signs to photographer. Do you really want to go back to those days when our gangs controlled the prison galleries?



Pontiac Correctional Center. Notice how the gangs claimed these cells by the colors of their yellow curtains. Do we really want to go back to those days? The curtains would not have been removed if not for the Tamms Supermax. Many staff would have been murdered.





This is South Uppers Cellhouse where I was stabbed. This is what my galleries looked like during deadlocks that had to be continuously cleaned. Do we really want to go back to the days of chaos? (Pontiac Correctional Center) All Maximum facilities were the same way. Most of those facilities (Max) spent over 200 days on deadlock. Where is the rehabilitation and programming in this photo?

A black and white portrait of a man with dark, wavy hair and glasses. He is wearing a light-colored collared shirt. The image has a grainy, high-contrast appearance.

**I.D.O.C. &  
PULASKI CO HERO**

**C/O CECIL HARBISON  
END OF WATCH 11-30-84**

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## Skull Found At Prison Is Inmate's

April 16, 1995 | By Lou Carozzo, Tribune Staff Writer.

Authorities confirmed Saturday that a skull found at Stateville Correctional Center near Joliet was that of a Chicago inmate who had been missing since 1933.

The skull was that of Carlos Robles, who was 25 when he was reported missing July 10, 1933, said Nic Howell, a spokesman for the state Department of Corrections. Robles disappeared about a week before he was scheduled to have been released, Howell said.

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"That was what made the case odd in the first place," Howell said.

The skull was found Friday afternoon in the former basement of the Stateville's C House, now a recreation yard. Further excavations in the immediate area where the skull was found uncovered feet, arms, fingers and teeth, all apparently belonging to Robles, Howell said.

Using dental records, investigators from the Will County coroner's office identified the remains as those of Robles, said Coroner Patrick K. O'Neil.

Robles, formerly of the 9300 block of South Anthony Avenue, was sentenced to four years for a 1931 robbery conviction.

He was paroled in April 1933 but returned to Stateville the following month for a parole violation, Howell said.

Prison officials began digging for remains after they received a tip from an inmate that Robles had been slain and that his body could be found on the prison grounds, Howell said.

When Robles disappeared, some old cellhouses were being demolished, and new construction was taking place where the skull was found, officials said.

O'Neil did not say whether Robles had met with foul play. But the case was under investigation, he said.

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anthropologists in an effort to determine the dead person's sex and age. The remains were found near Ft. Sheridan by a person looking for golf balls. Wipperfurth said the remains had only one tooth, which will further hamper efforts to determine identity.

NEWS

Skull is called Native American

By Hal Dardick | August 22, 2002

Kendall County Sheriff Richard Randall closed the investigation into a skull found by natural gas pipeline workers after it was determined the remains were from a Native American burial ground, Randall said Wednesday. An Illinois State Police anthropologist called to the site Tuesday discovered clam shells and an arrowhead—signs of a Native American burial ground—near the skull, Randall said. After that, jurisdiction over the site was handed off to the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, which enforces the Illinois Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act, a law governing how historic human remains found in unmarked cemeteries are handled.

Indianapolis team had been expected to start digging out the scene as soon as Thursday afternoon, continuing an excavation that began far less methodically Wednesday when a neighbor's dog dug up what appears to be human finger and skull, Hammond police Lt. Richard Hoyda said. "The archaeologist didn't want to start late in the afternoon and have to start again because of the (loss of)

NEWS

Excavation today in Hammond where remains found

By Andy Grimm and Tribune reporter | October 7, 2011

The excavation of a Hammond lot where apparent human remains were discovered will begin Friday morning, authorities said. A University of Indianapolis team had been expected to start digging out the scene as soon as Thursday afternoon, continuing an excavation that began far less methodically Wednesday when a neighbor's dog dug up what appears to be human finger and skull, Hammond police Lt. Richard Hoyda said. "The archaeologist didn't want to start late in the afternoon and have to start again because of the (loss of)

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NEWS

Not even close: Skull not that of improv legend

By Robert R. Elder | October 5, 2005

It's official: The human skull sitting in the Goodman Theatre is not that of improv legend Del Close. Before his death in 1999, Close willed his skull to the Goodman for use in stage productions. But the donation couldn't be done. Charis Halpern, executor of Close's will, maintained for seven years that the cranium she donated to the Goodman belonged to Close. Halpern stuck to her story in a Page 1 Tribune investigation published in July. In the Oct. 9 issue of The New Yorker, however, Halpern said she tried to carry out Close's wishes, but pressure from the morgue caused her to instead buy a skull from the Anatomical Chart Company in Skokie.

NEWS

Dig postponed at Hammond site where dog found apparent human remains

By Andrew Grimm and Tribune reporter | October 6, 2011

The excavation of a Hammond lot where apparent human remains were discovered Wednesday will be postponed, as police await the arrival of a forensic archaeologist from Indianapolis. A University of Indianapolis team had been expected to start digging out the scene as soon as this afternoon, continuing an excavation that began far less methodically yesterday when a neighbor's dog dug up what appears to be human finger and skull, Hammond Police Lt. Richard Hoyda said. The dig now is expected to start early Friday morning.

NEWS

Skull Dug Up In Stateville Prison

April 15, 1995

Authorities are trying to determine if a skull discovered Friday at Stateville Correctional Center near Joliet belongs to an inmate who has been missing since 1983. The skull could be that of Carlos Robles, who was 24 at the time, officials said. Robles was reported missing from the prison in July 1983, only a week before he was scheduled to be released, Department of Corrections spokesman Nic Howell said. The skull was dug up in an exercise yard inside the walls of the prison, Howell said.

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1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Next



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milestone in his recovery and a step toward the next phase, rehabilitation," Fessler said in the statement. Kirk, 52, was hospitalized Jan. 21 and the next day underwent surgery during which a 4-by-3-inch portion of his skull was removed to relieve pressure from swelling.

his recovery and a step toward the next phase, rehabilitation," said Dr. Richard Fessler, a neurosurgeon at Northwestern Memorial Hospital.

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NEWS

## Old skull is given to psychic, forensics experts for clues to person's identity, death

By Courtney Flynn, TRIBUNE REPORTER | May 15, 2008

A partial human skull with a lone tooth has rested inside a cabinet at the Lake County coroner's office since its discovery more than 16 years ago in a wooded north suburban ravine. It was examined by three anthropologists and at least eight forensic dentists, but no one has been able to pair an identity with the skull, determine how the person died or say how the remains ended up hanging from a tree branch. Now, as part of a routine review of cold cases, Coroner Richard Keller has enlisted the help of a psychic and forensic experts to provide clues that could help solve the case.

NEWS

## Reward offered for missing skull of 1948 murder victim

By Ted Gregory, Tribune reporter | March 16, 2010

For more than a decade, Mike Ariens has been trying to solve a murder that occurred in 1948 in Oregon, Ill. He has orchestrated the exhumation of a victim's body, nudged local authorities to reinvestigate and asked federal agents to help. On Tuesday, he took the curious step of offering \$25,000 for a victim's skull. The victim, Mary Jane Reed, 17, was murdered with Stanley Skridla, 28, while they were parked on a lovers lane. In 2005, Ariens obtained a court order to exhume Reed's body.

NEWS

## Skull Found At Prison Is Inmate's

By Lou Carbozo, Tribune Staff Writer | April 16, 1995

Authorities confirmed Saturday that a skull found at Stateville Correctional Center near Joliet was that of a Chicago inmate who had been missing since 1983. The skull was that of Carlos Robles, who was 25 when he was reported missing July 10, 1983, said Nic Howell, a spokesman for the state Department of Corrections. Robles disappeared about a week before he was scheduled to have been released, Howell said. "That was what made the case odd in the first place," Howell said.

NEWS

## Skull found by lake will be examined

By Brian Cox, Special to the Tribune | February 19, 2003

An anthropologist will examine a bleached human skull that washed ashore this week in Glenview, authorities said Tuesday. A person walking along Lake Michigan near South Avenue and Lakeside Terrace found the skull Sunday near the water's edge, said Mike Volking, Glenview deputy police chief. The Cook County medical examiner's office will ask an anthropologist to examine the skull, a spokesman said Tuesday. That examination is expected to help police determine the gender, age, race and possibly cause of death.

NEWS

## Skull Fragment Appears To Be Human

December 31, 1991

The Lake County coroner's office said Monday that a skull fragment found over the weekend in Lake Forest appears to be human. But James Wimper, chief deputy coroner, said it may be impossible to make any identification. He said the fragment probably will be sent to

NEWS

## McHenry County skulls real, but models

January 30, 2012

Two skulls found in rural McHenry County last week were used as anatomical models, authorities said Monday. The skulls were found on a residential lot in a rural area of Bull Valley. A forensic anthropologist determined the skulls were real, but had been prepared for an educational or display setting, such as a school or doctor's office, McHenry County Coroner Marlene Lantz said. The anthropologist, Dr. Stephen Hawrock, a professor at the University of Indianapolis, said investigators often can analyze skulls to determine the sex, race and age at death, while trauma and dental work can help identify the individual.

NEWS

## 2 human skulls found in McHenry County

By Amanda Marazzo, Special to the Tribune | January 25, 2012

Growing up on several acres amid the horse farms of rural McHenry County, 12-year-old Tarren See Garcia had stumbled upon an animal skull on his parents' property once before. This time, though, he could tell from its shape that the skull he discovered outside his Bull Valley home early Tuesday morning did not come from any four-legged creature. After first mistaking the object for a dead bird, Tarren rushed back to his house to tell his mother that he'd missed his school bus and - by the way - had found a piece of a human skeleton.

SPORTS

## J.B. Holmes ready for return from brain surgery

By Jeff Shain, Tribune Newspapers | January 25, 2012

J.B. Holmes is still looking for that missing 8 mph in his swing speed. No worries, the Kentucky-bred bomber can still blast 300-yard drives - good enough to make this week's Farmers Insurance Open his comeback from brain surgery. "I'm ready to start a new chapter," Holmes told reporters at Torrey Pines. The last one ended Sept. 1, when surgeons at Johns Hopkins University Hospital took out a quarter-sized chunk of his skull to repair a Chiari malformation that plagued him with dizziness and balance problems.

NEWS

## Mark Kirk's surgery to remove section of skull indicates serious event

By Deborah L. Shelton and Cynthia Dizkes, Chicago Tribune reporters | January 24, 2012

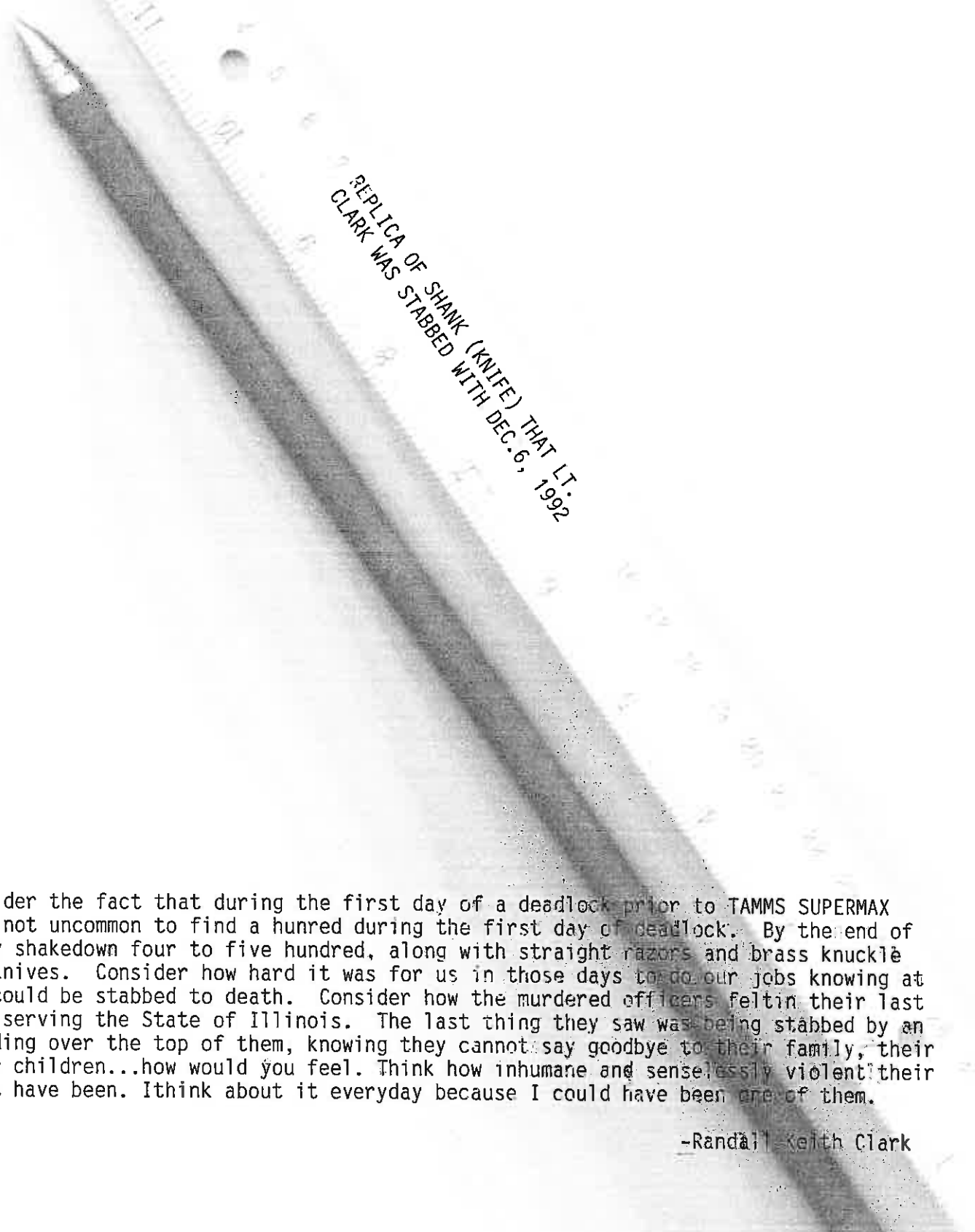
Strokes like the one that struck Sen. Mark Kirk are rare but not unheard of for men in their 50s who are generally healthy and fit, experts said Monday. "It's often a mystery why it happens, but we see it and we see it in people without the usual risk factors," said Dr. James Bronson, medical director of the stroke center at the University of Chicago Medical Center. Kirk suffered an ischemic stroke, in which an arterial blockage prevents blood flow to the brain. (Hemorrhagic strokes, caused by bleeding in the brain, are less common.)

NEWS

## Remains found in Hammond

By Andy Griffin, Tribune reporter | October 7, 2011

The excavation of a Hammond lot where apparent human remains were discovered will begin Friday morning, authorities said. A University of



REPLICA OF SHANK (KNIFE) THAT LT.  
CLARK WAS STABBED WITH DEC. 6, 1992

Please consider the fact that during the first day of a deadlock prior to TAMMS SUPERMAX that it was not uncommon to find a hundred during the first day of deadlock. By the end of the facility shakedown four to five hundred, along with straight razors and brass knuckle lock blade knives. Consider how hard it was for us in those days to do our jobs knowing at anytime we could be stabbed to death. Consider how the murdered officers felt in their last few seconds serving the State of Illinois. The last thing they saw was being stabbed by an inmate standing over the top of them, knowing they cannot say goodbye to their family, their wives, their children...how would you feel. Think how inhumane and senselessly violent their murders must have been. I think about it everyday because I could have been one of them.

-Randall Keith Clark

EMPLOYEE OF THE MONTH  
MARCH, 1993

RANDALL CLARK  
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER


Officer Randall Clark joined the Illinois Department of Corrections on February 25, 1990. His supervisors indicate that he promotes harmony on the job and has a good rapport with both staff and inmates. He has a positive attitude and shows good leadership skills working all posts within his unit. Officer Clark also has an exceptionally good attendance record.

On December 6, 1992, Officer Clark responded to a call for assistance when an inmate refused to cuff up for segregation placement. When Officer Clark arrived, the inmate produced a shank and attacked him. Although Officer Clark was stabbed at least two times, he was able to subdue the inmate. His actions in handling this situation, as well as his excellent work record, clearly demonstrate his exceptional ability and dedication as a professional in the Illinois Department of Corrections.

Based upon his excellent daily work performance as well as his handling of the December 6, 1992, incident, Officer Clark has been selected as the March employee of the month.

Congratulations to Officer Randall Clark for being selected as our Employee of the Month for March.



  
Richard E. Granley, Warden

tions career Jan. 20, 1992, and Brockhouse started August 26, 1991.

### **Pontiac CC**

Correctional Officer Randall Clark was chosen March Employee of the Month for his quick response to a serious situation. On Dec. 6, Clark responded to a call for assistance when an inmate refused to cuff up for segregation placement. When Clark arrived, the inmate produced a shank and attacked him. Although Clark was stabbed at least two times, he was able to subdue the inmate. His excellent work record and handling of this situation demonstrate his exceptional ability and dedication. Clark began corrections employment on Feb. 26, 1990.



### **Shawnee CC**

Lieutenant Jerry Suits was designated March Employee of the Month for his professional job performance. Suits has served as internal affairs investigator since 1984, and he completes written reports in an accurate, timely and thorough manner. He also has the responsibility of the inmate personal property officer



Verdeyen supervises the kitchen during the afternoon. He has received widespread recognition for the products he has prepared. He has participated in special events such as holidays. Verdeyen began corrections employment in 1980.

### **Vienna CC**

Correctional Officers [Name] and Felker were selected March Employees of the Month. Hartline and Felker have taken on the task of training other staff properly. They have been recognized by the Training Academy staff and training coordinators for their unique approach as instructors and for their willingness to implement new training techniques and methods. They are being recognized for their positive and professional attitudes. Hartline began employment with the department on Feb. 6, 1978, and Felker started with the department on April 16, 1984.



# PCC officer says charged inmate yelled for him to die

By Lois Westermeyer  
Leader City Editor

A Pontiac Correctional Center officer was stabbed twice with an ice-pick-type weapon while the inmate accused of wielding the weapon yelled for him to die, according to testimony in the inmate's jury trial Monday.

Inmate Jason Trimby, 23, faces attempted murder, aggravated battery and unlawful possession of a weapon charges in connection with the Dec. 6, 1992, incident in a stairway landing near the third gallery of the South Cellhouse.

If convicted, Trimby could face an additional 60 years in prison on the attempted murder charge and 30 years in prison on the weapons charge. Trimby is currently serving a 40-year term on a Mason County murder conviction, plus an additional five years on a prior weapons conviction in Livingston County.

Jury selection concluded late Friday and opening statements began Monday.

Trimby is charged with stabbing guard Randall Clark in the shoulder and wrist area and spitting on guard Milha T. Scott. Clark

suffered two puncture type wounds that did not require stitches, but kept him hospitalized for six days.

Spitting on Scott sparked the entire incident, according to testimony. After he was spit upon, Scott summoned other guards who attempted to take Trimby to the prison's Disciplinary Segregation Unit.

As Clark attempted to restrain Trimby, the inmate pulled out his homemade knife, an 11 1/2-inch rod sharpened to a point at one end, the guard testified.

Clark testified that after being stabbed in the back of the shoulder, where the weapon hit bone, and another swipe aimed at his chest which he blocked with his arm and resulted in a stab wound to his wrist, he began kicking at Trimby in defense.

He kicked Trimby a couple of times and the inmate went down on the floor. However, Clark testified Trimby then raised himself on one knee and "continued to swing the shank at me."

The guard told jurors he kicked Trimby a couple of more times until the weapon became dislodged from the inmate's hand.

Trimby let go when another guard, Lt. David Johansen, used pepper spray on him.

Under questioning from Livingston County State's Attorney Thomas Brown, who is prosecuting the case, Clark told jurors, "I thought I was going to die," because of what Trimby and another group of inmates in the area were shouting while the stabbing occurred.

However, Trimby's attorney, Rodney Harrison of Urbana, said the inmates were shouting because they saw Trimby being "beaten up" by guards. Trimby claims he did not stab Clark, did not yell for Clark to die and that guards used "excessive force" upon him in retaliation for spitting on Scott.

He asked Clark and other witnesses about the group of inmates gathered in the area of the attack, as well as about another attack which occurred shortly after the incident with Trimby.

On the other end of the cellhouse, three guards were attacked, with one of the officers being stabbed six times. Harrison said the attack occurred because inmates were enraged over the treatment of Trimby.

However, guard Theodore Haugh told jurors he saw Trimby holding the knife moments before the stabbing occurred.

Haugh testified he was going down the flight of stairs to the landing, when Trimby started coming up them with the homemade weapon in his hand. Haugh said Trimby also "threatened to kill me, so I retreated."

According to Haugh, he went back upstairs to a cage area and called for backup, while Trimby went back down. Haugh said he believed Trimby was trying to get away from the guards taking him to the disciplinary segregation area.

After a few moments, Haugh came back down the stairs and went to the landings, where Trimby was already down and the knife was out of his hand. He testified he placed cuffs on Trimby before other guards took him away.

"I did not strike Trimby and I did not see him get hit after he was handcuffed," Haugh testified.

Testimony in the prosecution's case will continue when the trial resumes at 9 a.m. Wednesday. The trial is expected to conclude Thursday.  
Circuit Judge Charles Glennon, who is presiding over the case, had a prior commitment at Woodford County Circuit Court today.

## Trimby

From Page 1

Please see "Trimby" Page 10

# Portiac inmate trial begins

## Attempted murder of guard alleged

By JERRY FARRELL  
Pondiac Bureau Chief

**PORTIAC** — An inmate charged with attempting to murder a Pontiac prison guard in 1967 was portrayed during opening statements Monday as the victim of a beating by guards, a guard testified, who he had shot on one of their co-workers.

The case is set about Jason Trindy attempting to murder a guard. It's not about Jason Trindy possessing a knife — he did not. This case is about the excessive use of force, defense attorney Wesley Harrison of Utman said.

Nat Livingston County State's Attorney Thomas Brown said the real victim in the case was Stuart Standell Clark, who was stabbed in the shoulder and arm as he led yellow guards attempting to take Trindy to segregation for selling an officer blindfold.

Trindy, 29, already is serving a 20-year State's County murder sentence and a consecutive five-year term for possessing a weapon during an earlier incident at Pontiac. Trindy faces single charges of attempted first-degree murder and possession of a weapon in a statement made in a courtroom. He had a mental breakdown and three months of aggravated battery.

If convicted, he faces life in

years in prison on the attempted murder charge, four to 30 years on the weapon charge and two to 10 years for aggravated battery.

Harrison, however, denied that his client stabbed the guard or even possessed the 11 1/2-inch homemade knife prosecutors allege he used during the Dec. 6, 1967, altercation.

Harrison said Trindy spit on Staff about 10 feet after the officer refused Trindy's request to go outside. Clark and other guards who were attempting to take Trindy to disciplinary segregation were arrested by the assault, Harrison said. They sprayed pepper spray at Trindy while he was handcuffed, kicked him while he was on the ground and beat him, the defense attorney alleged.

Harrison offered few specifics to substantiate his version but said inmate witnesses will testify another guard was slashed and several others were scammed a shot time later because prisoners had seen the force that had been used against Mr. Trindy and they were told.

Corrections officials said earlier that a group of inmates who witnessed the incident from behind a locked gate ran along a gallery and down a stairwell where they grabbed three officers. One of the officers was stabbed six times and two others were beaten.

But during subsequent testimony Monday, Clark, Scott and Lt. Donald Johnson said Trindy was not hit after the knife was dislodged from his hand.

The witnesses said Clark, who was off work for more than a week after the stabbing but suffered no serious injury, kicked Trindy off the ground while he was still making stabbing motions and was able to ward him off with his feet.

The same three officers also identified Trindy as the inmate who stabbed Clark. A fourth guard, Theodore Haugh, testified he did not see the stabbing but saw Trindy holding the knife.

After the spitting incident, Brown said, Johnson located Trindy in a stairway area in the south cell house. Trindy refused Johnson's order to go peacefully to segregation and pulled the knife from his waistband, Brown said.

Johnson yelled for assistance and when Trindy turned to run he saw Haugh approaching from the other direction, Brown said, adding Trindy then turned back toward Johnson, who had been joined by Clark.

When Trindy approached with the knife in a threatening position, Johnson pulled out a container of pepper spray, and Trindy veered toward Clark and began stabbing him, Brown said.

The trial resumes at 9 a.m. Wednesday.

# Trimby says mesh caused officer's wounds

By Lois Westermeyer  
Leader City Editor

A Pontiac Correctional Center inmate on trial for attempted murder in the stabbing of a guard gave jurors an alternate explanation for an officer's wounds during testimony this morning.

Jason Trimby, who turns 23 Friday, told jurors he pushed guard Randell Clark into a gate as the officer swung at him during an incident in the South Cellhouse on Dec. 6, 1993. Trimby told jurors rough mesh on the gate caused the puncture wounds to Clark's left shoulder and wrist.

"It's the only thing I can think of (to cause the wounds) because I did not have a weapon," Trimby said. He also testified guards beat and kicked him in retaliation for spitting on another guard.

Prosecutors contend Trimby stabbed the guard with an ice-pick type homemade knife because he did not want to go to the Disciplinary Segregation Unit for the earlier incident of spitting on another correctional officer. An 11 1/2-inch rod sharpened to a point was recovered from the landing.

Livingston County State's Attorney Thomas Brown told jurors that Trimby stabbed Clark in the back shoulder area and went to stab him in the chest, but Clark blocked the blow and was stabbed in the wrist. The attempted murder charge contends Trimby intended to stab Clark in the chest and had the weapon reached its target the wound would have been near Clark's heart.

Testimony in the trial began Monday and deliberations are

expected to begin this afternoon. Livingston County Circuit Judge Charles Gleason is presiding over the case.

Trimby also faces charges of aggravated battery and unlawful possession of a weapon. He is currently serving a 40-year prison term on a Macon County murder conviction he received at age 17, and could face an additional 60 years in prison on the attempted murder charge and 30 years in prison on the weapons charge if convicted.

According to both sides, the incident was sparked when Trimby spit on guard Mihir T. Scott.

Trimby testified he and another inmate had asked Scott to open a gate to let them onto their gallery and that Scott took 15 minutes to respond.

"I asked him 'what's your problem?' and he opened the gate and said 'push on punk,'" Trimby testified. He told jurors the comment angered him and in response he spit on Scott.

Trimby said he and the other inmate continued to their cells and then prepared to go out into the exercise yard to watch a football game when I.T. David Johansen stopped him and told him he was going to segregation for spitting on a guard.

"I told him 'I didn't do nothing, because I didn't want to go to seg,'" Trimby said.

According to the inmate, Clark was called for backup and they tried to trap Trimby in a landing

Please see 'Trimby' Page 5

## Trimby

From Page 1

off a sidewalk. "As soon as I tried to step out of the gate Clark swung and I ducked. I came up and I pushed him hard into a fence," he said.

The inmate went on to relate, under questioning from defense attorney Rodney Harrison of Urbana, that he was punched six to eight times and kicked five to six times, including in the head, and was sprayed with mace. "I was crying and pleading for them to stop," said Trimby.

He insisted that the guards were beating him because he spit on Scott.

However, Clark testified previously that Trimby lunged at him with the knife raised and told him he was going to die. Clark did admit to kicking Trimby, but said he only kicked him twice and that was to try to get the knife away from Trimby.

Johansen said he used pepper spray to finally get the knife away from Trimby and get the inmate handcuffed.

Trimby did admit to Livingston County State's Attorney Thomas Brown that the whole incident would not have occurred if he had gone with Johansen the first time.

Several inmates also testified on behalf of Trimby Wednesday, each stating they saw guards beating Trimby while he was on the landing floor.

None of the inmates saw Trimby holding a knife.

However, several of the inmates testified they did not see what preceded the fight between Trimby and the guards.

But under questioning from Brown, Trimby admitted he was a member of a prison gang, the same gang as were at least three of the witnesses who testified in support of his version.



# Guards push for ultra-secure prison

By TOM PRENDERGAST  
Fan'graph Springfield bureau

SPRINGFIELD — Pontiac Correctional Center officer Randy Clark recalls the day last December when the overcrowded pressure cooker of a prison burst.

After Clark was attacked and stabbed twice by an inmate with a homemade knife, he said a "gang chief" urged a group of inmates to attack Clark and another group of three guards.

He said one of the guards was stabbed numerous times, while the other two were beaten. The guard's injuries weren't severe.

"You have a problem inmate, such as a 'gang chief' that is calling his on officers. What are you going to do with him?" he said. "You can only keep them locked up in segregation for so long, and then he'll be back again."

To safeguard against such future at-

tacks, union officials and state representatives yesterday urged state funding to plan and build a \$60 million super-maximum-security prison to house the state's "worst of the worst" prisoners.

Gov. Jim Edgar's task force on prison overcrowding recommended construction of the facility, similar to the federal facility at Marion, that would house 500 inmates, mostly murderers and sex offenders.

However, Edgar has said he is not prepared to endorse the facility's construction, opting instead to study cheaper alternatives such as converting an existing cell house for that purpose.

The task force report said the odds of a guard in a maximum-security prison being assaulted during the course of a year are one in three, and one in eight for being assaulted with a weapon.

Also, the deputy director of the state's largest prison union said a small number of inmates create disruptions in the

facility, but that their actions lead to prison lockdowns that affect all prisoners.

"If we get the bad apples out of the bunch, the rest of the people can go on with day-to-day living. When you're on lockdown nobody moves, and that builds up aggression and frustration on the part of everybody," said Henry Bayer of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

He said the state's three maximum-security prisons were on a combined 449 days of lockdown in a recent year, during which programs such as prison industries designed to reduce recidivism came to a halt.

Nonetheless, Edgar's top adviser on corrections issues said most of those same objectives can be reached at half the construction and operating cost

Please see PRISON, back page

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## PRISON

1 From A1

2 through conversion of an existing  
3 cellblock.

4 "The governor is very sym-  
5 pathetic with the view to control the  
6 violent inmate, but we need to find  
7 the most cost-effective means of  
8 doing that," said Jim Graham.

9 However, the task force report  
10 said reconstructing cell blocks at  
existing facilities would not pro-

vide as efficient a means to avoid  
lockdowns.

Bayer said a "discount prison"  
does not go far enough to protect  
against violence, and would cost  
the state more in the long run from  
continued program delays because  
of lockdowns.

Legislation seeking the "super-  
max" prison funding will come up  
in House and Senate committees  
this week.

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# DAILY LEADER

118th Year

JAMES V. FOSTER, *Publisher*  
JEFF RUSHIN, *Executive Editor*

*"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."*

## WHAT WE THINK

### Ohio prison riot too close to home

We in Livingston County should be watching the course of events in Lucasville, Ohio, with special interest. ~~We must make sure that what is happening there doesn't happen here.~~

With memories of the 1978 riots at the Pontiac Correctional Center dimming but ever-present, it pains us to see a full-scale riot at one of Ohio's roughest prisons. At least five inmates have been killed, beaten to death, and several guards have been held hostage. Five more inmates and 10 guards have been injured.

It was something that started out as a fight, probably gang-related, and deteriorated into the tragedy we see before us. And for this reason, the prison staffs at Dayton and especially Pontiac should sit up and take notice.

Many times, riots come from fights that are not stopped soon enough. Inmates don't usually plan to riot; they are slow-building things, things that can be nipped in the bud.

Pontiac guards deal with these things every week, and have shown themselves to be quite competent at quelling riots before they happen. We point specifically to the events in early December of last year, when some inmates began attacking guards and some suffered serious injuries. A few guards showed themselves to be heroes, worthy of our commendation; it was because of them that what could have been a deadly riot was just a close call.

The point is that the guards here have been doing an admirable job in a difficult environment. We encourage them to keep up the good work.

And we point to the tragedy in Ohio as an example of what can happen when things go wrong.

## WHAT YOU THINK

unit.

Vilsoet explained that an inmate lunged through the cell with a similar weapon, a homemade knife attached to the end of a broomstick, and struck the officer in the lower right quadrant of the abdomen.

"It is obvious this weapon was finely sharpened," said Vilsoet, who indicated that the inmate responsible for the attack has also been placed behind a solid steel door.

This morning's attack followed several minor assaults on guards which occurred at the same time the fires were being set throughout the facility. These assaults, Vilsoet said, occurred with milk cartons and similar objects.

No serious injuries were sustained by guards during these attacks and the fires which were set during the weekend did not require the hospitalization of any guards or inmates. Several staff members, however, had to leave the area of the fires, including one who required treatment for smoke inhalation.

"They're locked up and they're expressing their frustration," Vilsoet explained.

The lockdown of the facility has been in place since Friday, Jan. 12, when an officer fatally wounded inmate Florentio Pecina, 31. The officer had fired a warning shot in an effort to make Pecina stop his (Pecina's) attack on another officer. Pecina failed to let go of the officer he was attacking and the second shot which hit Pecina in the left upper shoulder and neck and killed him.

Inmates were immediately placed on deadlock, which means they are in their cells 24 hours a day and food is taken to them.

Usually when the entire Maximum Security facility, more than 1,800 of the 2,200 inmates at PCC, are on lockdown status,

attacks on staff decrease. The Medium Security facility of PCC is not on deadlock.

This lockdown has brought multiple injuries to staff.

On Monday, Jan. 15, two officers were injured when an inmate refused to surrender a telephone he had in his cell in the North Cellhouse Disciplinary Segregation Unit. A correctional captain was hit in the mouth by the inmate. The inmate had struck the officer in the mouth from behind bars with such force the officer required 16 sutures to close the wound.

In the East Cellhouse on Tuesday morning, Jan. 16, an officer was hit so hard in the back of the head by a bar of soap thrown by an inmate from inside a cell that the officer experienced dizziness, vomiting and disorientation.

On Friday, inmates from the North Cellhouse Protective Custody Unit were being released from lockdown and taken into an inmate dining hall for breakfast at 6:40 a.m. when two inmates began fighting.

As an officer attempted to handcuff one of the inmates in the fight, the officer was knocked to the floor. This ended the freedom for the inmates who were immediately placed back on lockdown.

Inmates in that unit, as well as those in the West Cellhouse Protective Custody Unit, have been removed from lockdown status and are, today, functioning on a normal schedule.

Prior to the deadlock being lifted in those areas, Vilsoet said, a move which affects between 250 and 300 inmates, a shakedown was conducted, which resulted in the confiscation of several items of contraband.

Vilsoet also reported that a shakedown of the five and seven galleries in the South Cellhouse was begun today. "We anticipate that this will take a while to do," he said, noting that the guards would be going through the cells "very effectively" in an effort to find all contraband which may exist.

# ADDER

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## 'Harpooning' of PCC guards, fires reported

By Patrick Graziano and Sheila Shelton  
Leader Staff Writers

The lockdown of inmates at Pontiac Correctional Center has not lessened the violence at the institution.

A correctional officer was "harpooned" early Saturday morning in the disciplinary segregation unit of the North Cellhouse, the same location of an identical attack which occurred between 8:30 and 9 a.m. today.

This weekend also brought multiple set fires to cellhouse galleries. Inmates on lockdown kept both Saturday and Sunday.

The officer victimized in the Saturday attack, who was transported to Saint James Hospital by Duffy Ambulance Service, did not sustain life-threatening injuries, but was admitted to the hospital for observation and testing.

Gary Vilsoet, administrative assistant to Warden Jerry Gilmore, indicated this morning that the guard, who was not identified, was released from the hospital at 8:30 a.m. Sunday. He has not, however, returned to work because he was previously scheduled to be off today and Tuesday.

The officer attacked today was also initially examined in the prison's Health Care Unit before

being taken to Saint James Hospital by Duffy Ambulance. Due to equipment problems at the hospital, he was transferred to Brodmann Regional Medical Center in Bloomington for testing.

Vilsoet said the officer, a sergeant, was cognizant and listed in good and stable condition when the transfer occurred.

The Saturday attack, the warden's assistant explained, occurred at 8:55 a.m., as officers were completing the service of breakfast in the disciplinary segregation unit of the North Cellhouse and beginning to allow the inmates housed there to take showers.

One of the officers, Vilsoet said, was beginning to move away from an inmate's cell after speaking with the inmate when he was "harpooned" with a homemade knife attached to the end of a broom handle.

The shank initially contacted with the officer's belt and then slid down, penetrating the lower abdomen. The inmate involved in the attack was immediately placed behind a solid steel door and an investigation, which is continuing today, was begun.

An identical attack occurred this morning as a sergeant was working the gallery in the same segregation

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# Two PCC inmates facing attempted murder charges

By Lois Westermeyer  
Leader City Editor

Nineteen inmates were indicted by a Livingston County grand jury Monday, with two facing attempted murder charges.

Pontiac Correctional Center inmates Richard Sullivan and Steven Wuebbels each face a single charge of attempted first-degree murder for attacks on guards which resulted in life-threatening injuries, said Livingston County State's Attorney Thomas Brown.

Sullivan is charged with stabbing correctional officer Allan R. Vervaeche Sept. 29, while Wuebbels is accused of stabbing guard Stanley F. Patton Jan. 22. Both inmates also face charges of unlawful possession of a weapon and aggravated battery.

Brown said Sullivan attacked Vervaeche last fall after the guard told the inmate to lock up in his cell in the East Cellhouse. Sullivan complained and then stabbed Vervaeche twice in the lower abdomen when the guard became distracted by another inmate.

Sullivan then went into his cell and threw the weapon through a hole in the back of his cell wall, which leads into a tunnel running behind the cells. The seven-inch knife fell through a hole in the tunnel floor into a sub-basement, where it was recovered.

Brown said Patton was near Wuebbels' cell when he heard a scraping noise. He saw a spear-like weapon coming at him and could not react in time to avoid the weapon, a homemade knife attached to a broom handle, which struck him several times in the lower

abdomen. Both guards required surgery and were hospitalized for several days.

Also indicted was one Dwight Correctional Center inmate, Kennice Offutt, who was recently found guilty on charges of assaulting a guard with a broken broom handle during her fight with another inmate.

Offutt faces a felony charge of unlawful possession of a weapon, alleging she possessed a fan motor wrapped in a sheet, which she swung around and struck at another inmate in a shower room at the prison July 27. Battery charges were not filed, Brown said, because the other inmate is not cooperating.

A Death Row inmate at Pontiac prison also was indicted for an attack on a female correctional officer.

Robert St. Pierre faces single charges of aggravated battery and unlawful possession of a weapon for a Nov. 11 attack on officer Sandra Stowers.

According to reports, St. Pierre told Stowers he needed to talk to her and she went over and squatted in front of the food hatch in his solid steel door. St. Pierre reached out and stabbed her with a six-inch long homemade knife. Stowers suffered a three-inch long laceration, which caused nerve damage. She later underwent plastic surgery.

Also indicted for attacks on guards were the following inmates: Reginald Allen for two separate incidents, Kerwin Tucker, Gregory Rhodes, Carlos Verduco, Henry Hopkins, Timothy Tate, Juan Young and Donald Bell.

Allen faces three counts of aggravated battery in one incident where he struck guards Stanley Patton and David Knight Jan. 15 and two counts of aggravated battery for stabbing guard Charles E. Brentise March 7.

Brown said Allen stabbed Brentise in the face through his hatch door in the prison's segregation unit. Brentise required 13 stitches. He struck Knight in the mouth with an unknown object, and hit Patton in the thigh with a telephone receiver. Knight required 16 stitches in his mouth.

Tucker faces aggravated battery and weapons charges in an attack on guard Darrell Harper April 19. He attempted to stab Harper through a food slot in his segregation cell using a six-inch long piece of plexiglass sharpened to a point. Although Harper felt pressure of the weapon, it did not penetrate and he was not injured.

Rhodes is charged with aggravated battery and weapon possession, alleging he stabbed guard Shane Edenfield with a spear-like device Jan. 20. Edenfield sustained a small puncture wound in his lower abdomen. The injury was not serious.

Verduco faces charges of aggravated battery alleging he struck guard Cary E. Edgeton in the head and face June 29, while Hopkins is charged with aggravated battery alleging he bit guard Joseph Eustice on the wrist March 16.

Tate is charged with aggravated battery for allegedly striking guard John West Jan. 6, while Bell is

Please see 'Inmates'  
Page 5

## Inmates

From Page 1

charged with aggravated battery and possession of a weapon, alleging he struck guard Thomas Peters Oct. 3.

Young faces aggravated battery charges for striking guard Patty A. Reider in the mouth April 14. Brown said Reider told Young his time was up in the visiting room, which led the inmate to strike her in the face and side of the head. She sustained cuts to her chin and mouth, a chipped tooth and broken glasses.

One inmate, Leroy Jenkins was

indicted on a charge of unlawful possession of contraband by an inmate, alleging he possessed 1.3 grams of marijuana Aug. 23.

Those facing weapons charges are Pontiac inmates: Keith Dunning, four dagger-like weapons, Feb. 24; Lamont Griffin, one weapon March 9; Marvin Bush, one weapon April 20; Antonio Segoviano, one weapon Dec. 12; Gregory Johnson, one weapon April 16; and Mark Bagsby, one weapon, Sept. 23.

No indictments were suppressed, Brown said.

Arraignment dates on the above charges have not been set.

# Injured guard in good condition

By Sheila Shelton  
Leader Staff Reporter

The correctional sergeant stabbed Monday at Pontiac Correctional Center was listed in good condition this morning in the intensive care unit at BroMenn Regional Health Care Center, Normal, after having undergone abdominal surgery.

Gary Vilsoet, administrative assistant to Warden Jerry Gilmore, said the one abdominal stab wound sustained caused four puncture wounds of the intestine and surgery was required to close these wounds.

The officer was stabbed by an inmate in the disciplinary segregation unit of the North Cellhouse. The inmate on third gallery stabbed the officer through the bars by using a broomstick with a homemade shank attached to the end.

The inmate who did the stabbing was not the same inmate who stabbed another officer in the same fashion on Saturday morning in

another disciplinary segregation unit. Vilsoet said both inmates are now being housed behind solid steel doors in the segregation units.

Vilsoet also said this morning that officers are continuing to experience assaults by inmates who are throwing debris out onto galleries as the officers pass by cells.

The inmates also continued the practice of setting fires on the galleries all day Monday.

Nevertheless, inmates housed in the West Cellhouse Protective Custody Unit and North Cellhouse Protective Custody Unit have been released from lockdown and are performing their normal work assignments, whether they are in the inmate kitchen, officer kitchen or other jobs in the Maximum Security Unit.

The shakedown of the South Cellhouse was continuing today on the fifth and seventh galleries. A shakedown of the work assignment areas of general population inmates is also continuing.

"Officers are making every attempt to check out all the materials in these areas to make certain that there are only essential items at the sites. Any item deemed to be non-essential and which could possibly be made into a weapon will be removed from the sites," said Vilsoet.

He said that the areas thus far shaken down by officers have resulted in the confiscation of numerous weapons and contraband.

The sergeant injured Monday was the sixth officer to sustain injuries in the last week.

All of these injuries to staff have occurred while all 1,800 general population inmates have been on lockdown.

The lockdown was imposed on Jan. 12 after an inmate was fatally shot as he was attacking an officer.

Vilsoet said today that Menard Correctional Center and Stateville Correctional Center, the other two male maximum security facilities in the state, are also on lockdown.

Thursday, January 23, 1997

# DAILY LEADER

Livingston County's Home Newspaper Since 1880

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## Inmate found guilty of trying to kill guard

By Sheila Shelton  
Leader Staff Reporter

An inmate charged with the attempted murder of a Pontiac Correctional Center officer one year ago was found guilty Wednesday afternoon of attempted murder, aggravated battery and possession of a weapon in a correctional facility.

The jury deliberated less than one hour Wednesday afternoon before finding Steven Wuebbels, 38, guilty on all counts.

Its decision was made a bit easier by Wuebbels himself, who, while acting as his own attorney, made an unsworn, unsolicited statement in which he told the jurors that, "Yes, I stabbed the (expletive). I'm guiltier than 10 others, I'd do it again. Do you people really think I cared when I stuck the pig? I am in forever."

This was the first time that Wuebbels had admitted his guilt and it was also the first reference to his serving natural life without parole that was made in front of the jury.

Wuebbels then proceeded to tell the jury to go home, that its

finding him guilty was a waste of taxpayers' money. "No matter what you do, I'm in forever," he told jurors.

The irony of that last statement was the fact the Wuebbels had caused the waste of a lot more of the taxpayers' money in preparation for his trial on charges that he attacked Correctional Sgt. Stanley Patton on Jan. 22, 1996.

Patton was at the front of Wuebbels' barred cell in the disciplinary segregation unit of PCC when he was stabbed through the bars with a shank attached to the end of a broom handle.

Patton sustained several puncture wounds in the intestinal area requiring surgery and spent several days in an intensive care unit. He has since returned to work.

Wuebbels had four inmates brought to Pontiac Wednesday so he could interview them for his defense.

Each of the inmates, including Wuebbels, was considered a high risk for escape. The inmates involved in Wuebbels' trial have been referred to as the "baddest of

the bad" by the state because most are serving sentences without the possibility of parole, some natural life and at least one is serving 400 years.

Because the escape and security risks posed by Wuebbels and the other four inmates, security was tightened at the courthouse by large numbers of correctional officers, Livingston County Sheriff's Police officers and District 6 State Police.

The Illinois Supreme Court heard a petition from the Illinois Department of Corrections last October concerning Wuebbels' right to interview his potential witnesses face-to-face. The court ruled that Wuebbels could not speak face-to-face with the inmates.

Wuebbels originally wanted to interview seven inmates but settled for the four that were brought to Pontiac on Wednesday. Each inmate was placed in an inmate holding room separately and Wuebbels was allowed to talk with

Please see 'Inmate'  
Page 10

After speaking with each of the inmates, Wuebbels told Livingston County Circuit Judge Charles Glennon he would not be using any of them as defense witnesses. It was following that disclosure to Glennon that he made the unsolicited statement which undoubtedly sealed his conviction.

Sentencing will take place in April and he could face an additional 60-year sentence.

Wuebbels is currently serving a life-term without possibility of parole on a previous conviction for beating and stabbing his brother-in-law, Carl S. Wagoner of Trenton, to death in 1992.

ate

From another holding room. Conversations were held via secured-kie-talkies.

# Inmate trial results in added security

By Sheila Shelton  
Leader Staff Reporter

An inmate charged with the attempted murder of a Pontiac Correctional Center officer one year ago today managed to turn the Livingston County Courthouse into an armed fortress.

The inmate, Steven Wuebbels, acting as his own attorney, had between four and seven inmates brought to Pontiac today from correctional centers throughout the state so that he could interview them for his defense. The heightened security was very evident in the increased numbers of correctional officers, Livingston County Sheriff's Police officers and a District 6 State Police trooper positioned in the courthouse.

Each of the inmates, including Wuebbels, is considered a high risk for escape and some, according to Livingston County Sheriff Marvin Rutledge, have escaped from correctional centers previously. The inmates involved in Wuebbels' trial

have been referred to as the "baddest of the bad" by the state because most are serving sentences without the possibility of parole, some natural life and at least one is serving 400 years.

The Illinois Department of Corrections petitioned the Illinois Supreme Court last October to stop Livingston County Judge Charles Glennon's order that the inmates be brought to the courthouse for face-to-face interviews with Wuebbels ahead of the trial and then be brought back if the inmate wished to have them testify.

The court in late October ruled Glennon's contention that Wuebbels had a right to face-to-face interviews was invalid. The court sided with DOC and said the department's offer of allowing the interviews to be done by telephone would work. Wuebbels, however, refused any of the state's offers

Please see "Trial"  
Page 5

been attached to the end of a broomstick.

The trial began late Tuesday afternoon with some testimony in front of the jury from Patton.

In the hall after the proceedings were concluded Tuesday afternoon, Patton was talking to Livingston County Assistant State's Attorney Janine Boggs when Wuebbels was led out of the courtroom and courthouse by correctional officers.

Patton and Boggs both testified in court that as Wuebbels passed Patton in the hallway he threatened the officer, saying that the next time he would cut Patton's throat.

This morning in the courtroom, with the jury present, Wuebbels asked Patton, who was testifying on the witness stand, if he had any doubt in his mind that Wuebbels would cut his throat.

Patton answered, "No, there is no doubt what you'll do to me."

PCC officer Gale D. Pearce testified that on Jan. 28, 1996, he was assigned to the PCC mailroom and, in reviewing each inmate's

outgoing mail for contraband or escape plans, he found two letters written by Wuebbels with pictures inside them.

Wuebbels kept interrupting Pearce's testimony to say that he had not written the letters, but other inmates who knew his name and inmate number, which were on the envelopes, were framing him by writing to his friends.

Wuebbels refused to submit to a court order for a sample of his writing last August and has continued to refuse.

He also kept interrupting to ask what had happened to the photos which testimony indicated were returned to him. He denied he ever received the photos.

In the letters, which were admitted as evidence, Wuebbels wrote, "I know they'll be charging me for stabbing that pig. They charged Rose (an inmate also in segregation) with a stabbing."

Wuebbels also went on in one of the letters to say he was emptying out his inmate bank account at

PCC so they wouldn't make him pay Patton's hospital expenses.

"His charges (Patton's medical costs) will be higher than what they charged Rose because Patton's in intensive care for three or four days," wrote Wuebbels.

Wuebbels, this morning, frequently used profanity in speaking to both Glennon and Boggs, even when just insisting on who he would be calling as witnesses when the trial reconvened later today or when insisting he had to have ample time for an opening statement.

Wuebbels, who has multiple tattoos on his arms and hands, insisted that Patton, while being stabbed repeatedly through the cell bars, should have noticed the tattoos on his hands.

Because Patton said he did not remember anything about the hands as he was being stabbed, Wuebbels went into a dissertation on how it could not have been him because everybody would recognize his tattooed hands.

# ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

## MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Department of Corrections is to protect the public from criminal offenders through a system of incarceration and supervision which securely segregates offenders from society, assures offenders of their constitutional rights and maintains programs to enhance the success of offenders' reentry into society.



## TAMMS CORRECTIONAL CENTER

### MISSION STATEMENT

The Tamms Closed Maximum Security Facility (C-Max) has been designated and designed to house the Illinois Department of Corrections' most disruptive, violent and problematic inmates. Inmates approved for placement at the Tamms C-Max will have demonstrated an inability or unwillingness to conform to the requirements of a general population facility. In addition, inmates who have manifested a negative influence on the safety and security of the Illinois Department of Corrections, or may have perpetrated criminal activity that threatens the community may be transferred to the Tamms C-Max. The Tamms C-Max will provide extra high levels of security and restrict or eliminate privileges permitted at other Illinois Department of Corrections' general population facilities. Inmates transferred to the Tamms C-Max may be required to stay for a minimum, pre-determined length of time. Positive behavior, willingness to conform to stated rules and regulations, or a change in the circumstances surrounding the rationale, among other matters, will be considered in determining whether an inmate returns to a general population environment.



# Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC)

## Tamms Correctional Center Closing- Fact Sheet

These are serious fiscal times for the State of Illinois. To move Illinois forward, the Governor is proposing budget reductions, pension and Medicaid stabilization, and steps to grow our economy. As part of these efforts, the Governor has tasked most agencies with reducing spending by approximately 9%. For the Department of Corrections, that totals approximately \$112 million which requires the closure of two prisons, six Adult Transition Centers (ATCs) and cost reductions in nearly every area of the department.

The closing of Tamms is a necessary step for the department in order to manage the proposed budget. IDOC operates 27 facilities with an average population of 1,750 inmates per institution. However, Tamms currently houses only 375 inmates. One of the reasons Tamms was chosen for closure is because it is by far the most expensive facility to operate. At an average of over \$64,800 per inmate per year, housing an inmate at Tamms is more than three times as expensive as the state average of \$21,405. Closing Tamms by August 31, 2012 would save taxpayers \$21.6 million in FY13 and \$26.6 million on an annualized basis.

IDOC intends to take measures to minimize the impact of the closure on staff. Tamms is located within 90 miles of five other correctional facilities (two of which are within 40 miles). It is anticipated that the department may have at least 594 vacancies to offer staff throughout the correctional system including approximately 118 at those five closest facilities.

Additionally, the environment at Tamms for these high level offenders can be safely replicated at other existing facilities. Closed Maximum security inmates will be transferred to Pontiac Correctional Center and Menard Correctional Center. These facilities will be able to supply the level of security needed for these inmates without compromising safety for staff or inmates. Tamms minimum security inmates will be relocated appropriately throughout other facilities around the state.

### **Tamms Correctional Center**

Tamms, IL

Security Level: Closed Maximum Male

Operational Capacity: 700

Population: 375 (186 super maximum, 189 minimum)

Staff Layoffs: 302

Average Annual Cost per Inmate: \$64,805.00

Annualized Operational Cost: approximately \$26.6 million

Closure Date: 8/31/12

Safety and security is of utmost importance and is always the department's top priority. IDOC will implement all changes in a way that prioritizes public safety and security while minimizing impact on staff and the inmate population.

4-2-12

STEVE SANFORD

As a Jamm's C/O for the past 15 yrs., I naturally am very concerned about Gov. Quinn's proposal of budget cuts that will impact the jobs, economy and future development of the southern-most seven Counties of Ill.

Upon graduating from the I.D.O.C., Academy in Jan. 1998, we were assured that the "best of the best", Jamm's C.O.T.'s would be needed for decades to follow to control the "worst of the worst." These I/M's were to be housed at Jamm's C.C.. The "best of the best" being Jamm's management/security team, while the "worst of the worst" referred to the state's most violent, disruptive inmates. These inmates could not co-exist in other maximum security prisons, such as Stateville, Pontiac, and Menard without endangering the lives of staff members, other inmates and themselves, as well.

At the end of my training at the Academy, I raised the question, "Why was Jamm's built?" a state spokesman replied that Jamm's C.C. had to exist in order to house the most disruptive inmates,

and would serve as a deterrent to control the violence. These most disruptive inmates are aware that they most likely ~~would~~ <sup>will</sup> be sent to Jamms, thus allowing other maximum security prisons to function and operate normally.

It was also noted that Jamms would probably never be filled to capacity, and these unfilled cells would be held in reserve for the most violent, uncontrollable inmates when incidents arose in other prisons. The I.D.O.C. would use this reserve capacity at Jamms C.C. to control these inmates.

Currently, Jamms is operating still under its' initial mission statement, and statistics prove other Ill. prisons are operating more safely under normal operations since the existence of Jamms Supermax Closed security system.

In summary, Jamms C.C. is operating exactly for the purpose it was designed. As a result, staff and inmate ~~assaults~~ assaults have decreased dramatically throughout the state.

c/o Steve A. Saffel



# Midwest Coalition for Human Rights

*Advocating for fairness and human dignity*

**Testimony of Claire Leslie  
Coordinator, Midwest Coalition for Human Rights  
Before the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability  
Tamms Correctional Center Closure Hearing – April 2, 2012**

I am here today representing the 56 organizations, service providers, and university centers, that make up the Midwest Coalition for Human Rights, a regional network that works to promote and protect human rights in the Heartland.

The Midwest Coalition supports the closure of Tamms Correctional Center and calls for an end to prolonged isolation in jails and prisons on the basis that the practice violates basic human rights and human dignity. The extreme nature of confinement at Tamms, where men are held in complete solitude in small, stark cells for 23 or 24 hours a day; allowed only brief periods of exercise in a metal or concrete cage; and denied human interaction and environmental stimulation, has harmful and irreversible psychological effects.<sup>1</sup> Individuals held in solitary confinement experience anxiety, depression, anger, cognitive disturbances, perceptual distortions, paranoia and psychosis, and self-harm.<sup>2</sup> The practice has long-lasting effects on mental health, personality, and social behavior; thereby impairing individuals' ability to reintegrate into society when released from imprisonment and damaging relationships, families, and communities.<sup>3</sup>

Prolonged isolation is contrary to international standards and conflicting with U.S. obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture.<sup>4</sup> In a report delivered at the United Nations General Assembly in August, 2011, UN Special Rapporteur on Torture Juan Mendez states that "Solitary confinement, when used for the purpose of punishment, cannot be justified for any reason, precisely because it imposes severe mental pain and suffering beyond any reasonable retribution for criminal behavior."<sup>6</sup> Additionally "He finds solitary confinement to be contrary to one of the essential aims of the penitentiary system, which is to rehabilitate offenders and facilitate their reintegration into society."<sup>7</sup> Mr. Mendez urges states to prohibit the imposition of solitary confinement as punishment, calls on states to abolish the use of solitary confinement for juveniles and persons with mental disabilities, and recommends that prolonged solitary confinement, in excess of 15 days, should be subject to an absolute prohibition.<sup>8</sup>

The United States is an outlier in its widespread use of this practice. The world looks on as we consider reducing solitary confinement by closing facilities like Tamms. Illinois must uphold justice and earn the world's regard. We urge the government to respect inherent dignity and human worth by closing Tamms and ending prolonged solitary confinement statewide.

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<sup>1</sup> Craig Haney, "Mental Health Issues in Long-Term Solitary and 'Supermax' Confinement, *Crime and Delinquency*", vol. 49, No. 1, pp. 124-156

<sup>2</sup> Sharon Shalev, *A Sourcebook on Solitary Confinement* (London, Manneheim Centre for Criminology, 2008), pp. 15-17

<sup>3</sup> UN General Assembly, Interim reported prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, Juan E. Mendez: *Torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment*, sixty-sixth session, 5 August 2011, pp. 20, line 72.

<sup>4</sup> UN General Assembly, *Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, 10 December 1984, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1465, p. 85

<sup>5</sup> UN General Assembly, *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Article 7)*, 16 December 1966, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 999, p. 171.

<sup>6</sup> UN General Assembly, Interim reported of the Special Rapporteur on Torture

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 22, line 79.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 22 – 23, lines 84, 86, 88.

Statement of Jean Maclean Snyder  
For the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accounting  
Hearing on proposed closure of Tamms Correctional Center  
April 2, 2012, Ullin, Illinois

My name is Jean Maclean Snyder. I was lead counsel in *Rasho v. Snyder*, No. 00-528-DRH (S.D. Ill), a lawsuit challenging the housing of seriously mentally ill prisoners at Tamms. The lawsuit was settled six years after it was filed, in 2005, with an agreement in which the Illinois Department of Corrections would provide proper mental health care for the plaintiffs. I also represented two of the four plaintiffs in criminal cases brought against them for incidents at Tamms. I have interviewed and reviewed mental health records of many Tamms prisoners, and I've visited the prison dozens of times, most recently a few weeks ago.

The *Rasho* lawsuit obtained better mental health treatment for the men who were plaintiffs, but that did not stop the State of Illinois from sending mentally ill men to Tamms. And it did not change the fact that sick men become sicker at Tamms, and that those who weren't mentally ill when they arrived are likely to become so, if they stay for a long time. To understand how that happens, I hope that Commission members will read the written comments of Dr. Stuart Grassian, Dr. Craig Haney, and Dr. Terry Kupers (collectively), which has been submitted to the Commission. Dr. Kupers was one of the psychiatrists who acted as an expert for us in the *Rasho* lawsuit.

Tamms is Illinois' only prison built to require prisoners to live in an atmosphere of social isolation and extreme restrictions. When it opened, Tamms was supposed to be used for short-term shock treatment, but that's not what happened. Instead, many men serve years, even decades, at the prison. Last month I visited Tamms. There I saw many men I'd first interviewed at Tamms when it opened 14 years ago, in 1998.

Here are two:

**Prisoner A for Abraham.** This man, in his 50's, is a "deteriorated schizophrenic," deteriorated because for most of his life his schizophrenia has gone untreated. He came to Tamms in March 1998 and has been there every day since then.

Abraham lives in a world of delusion. He believes that Tamms was built on a burial site where spirits are resting. The spirits visit him, he says, and they are not friendly. He also believes that people at Tamms are trying to poison him by putting drugs in his food trays or lacing his Tylenol with poison. He spends his days writing letters to law enforcement officials and others about the poison. When I saw Abraham last month our conversation was one we have had over and over again during the last 14 years. He's happy to see me. He wants to know how his brother is doing. And then he confides: the CIA is on its way. It's coming to stop the poisoning.

**Prisoner B for Benjamin.** This man, in his late 30's, has been imprisoned since he was a teenager. He came to Tamms in 1998 and has lived there for 10 of the last 14 years. In addition to being seriously mentally ill, Benjamin gets life-threatening seizures. He has scars on his arms, neck, and shoulders where he has cut himself or bashed his body into the wall. His self-inflicted wounds once sent him to an outside hospital on a "code blue" emergency warning. He goes on and off antidepressants, major tranquilizers, antipsychotics, and antiepileptics. Sometimes he is placed in therapeutic restraints in what is called a crisis cell – for hours or days on end.

Two years ago he wrote me, "I'm going out of my mind. . . I'm very sick medically and mentally. And [I] got no one! Jean, what can I do? Can you help me? I need help. I'm wanting help."

He said in essence the same thing when I saw him last month. And I still have no answer.

I should mention that my discussions with these men, which were conducted at cell front, show how difficult communications are for men at Tamms. There is a perforated steel door on each cell, and on elevated security wings (where these two men were housed), the doors are covered with a Plexiglas barrier. Under these circumstances, normal conversation is impossible. The only way to hear anything is to hold your ear next to the cell door – the corner seemed to work best – and then for you and the prisoner to shout. Ideally, I want to look at a person I'm talking to, particularly where I'm trying to establish contact and gauge what is going on; but if I looked I could not hear, so I went back and forth between looking and listening. And it's impossible to shake hands or touch each other – Tamms prisoners never feel a person's touch.

Tamms was built to be harsh, lonely, and restrictive. This is the worst environment there could be for people who are mentally ill. Fourteen years is enough. Please advise Gov. Quinn that he should shut Tamms down.

Doing so will be a blessing for those who work in or live at other prisons, as well as for those at Tamms. That is because there is an overabundance of mental health professionals at Tamms – one therapist for every 35 prisoners – and a terrible shortage at other prisons – one therapist for every 1,765 prisoners at Menard Correctional Center, for example. (See attachment.) Closing Tamms would allow the State to transfer the Tamms therapists to other prisons, where they undoubtedly would be welcomed.

Thank you for allowing me to speak at the hearing today,

Jean Maclean Snyder  
773-285-5100  
jeansnyder@sbcglobal.net

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 13: Mental Health Services by Parent Facility**  
*June 30, 2009*

Parent Facility <sup>1</sup>	Prison Population <sup>1</sup>	Mental Health Unit	Number of Mental Health Professionals	Inmates per Mental Health Professionals	Psychiatric Hours/Month	Psychiatric Caseload	Psychiatric Patients/Hour
<b>Maximum</b>							
Dwight CC <sup>2</sup>	894	X	3 (+1 vac)	298	180	340	0.53
Menard CC <sup>2</sup>	3,529		2 (+2 vacs)	1,765	64	430	0.15
Pontiac CC	1,178	X	2	589	286	188	1.52
Stateville CC <sup>2</sup>	1,617		2	809	128	178	0.72
Stateville R&C <sup>2,3</sup>	1,760		4	440	264	-	-
Tamms CC	243	X	7	35	108	30	3.60
<b>Medium</b>							
Big Muddy CC	1,839		1	1,839	78	254	0.31
Centralia CC	1,541		1	1,541	34	159	0.21
Danville CC	1,817		1	1,817	28	107	0.26
Decatur CC	492		2	246	36	60	0.60
Dixon CC	2,155	X	10	216	607	903	0.67
Graham CC	1,904		3	635	64	145	0.44
Hill CC	1,831		1	1,831	48	200	0.24
Illinois River CC	1,965		1	1,965	50	105	0.48
Lawrence CC	2,013		3	671	104	396	0.26
Logan CC	1,899		1	1,899	48	154	0.31
Pinckneyville CC	2,107		2 (+1 vac)	1,054	69	272	0.25
Shawnee CC	1,848		2	924	64	266	0.24
Sheridan CC	944		3	315	40	61	0.66
Western Illinois CC	1,872		1	1,872	44	123	0.36
<b>Minimum</b>							
East Moline CC	1,043		1	1,043	4.8	33	0.15
Jacksonville CC	996		1	996	16	73	0.22
Lincoln CC	989		1.5	659	44	120	0.37
Robinson CC	1,208		1	1,208	6.5	80	0.08
Southwestern Illinois CC	605		1	605	24	70	0.34
Taylorville CC	1,201		2	601	22	105	0.21
Vandalia CC	1,143		1	1,143	26	76	0.34
Vienna CC	1,374		1	1,374	30	85	0.35

<sup>1</sup> Level 7 and 8 facilities are excluded, as Mental Health Services are administered through the parent facility.

<sup>2</sup> Mental Health Services for Dwight R&C, Menard R&C, and Graham R&C are shared with their respective Correctional Center. Mental Health Services at Stateville R&C are separate from Stateville CC.

<sup>3</sup> The Psychiatric Caseload and Psychiatric Patients/Hour for Stateville R&C fluctuate from month to month with high variance levels; therefore, the numbers are not reported in the table.



Amnesty International Press Release  
For Immediate Release  
Wednesday, February 22, 2012

## **Amnesty International Welcomes Proposal to Close Illinois Maximum Security Facility**

Contact: Debra Erenberg, [derenberg@aiusa.org](mailto:derenberg@aiusa.org), 312-435-6391

(Chicago) -- Amnesty International USA (AIUSA) supports the proposal announced today by Gov. Pat Quinn to close the Tamms Correctional Center.

AIUSA has long been concerned that conditions in the maximum security facility, where prisoners are confined for up to 23 hours a day in cells with stark surroundings, often for months or years, with little exercise, human contact, work or educational opportunities, flouts international standards for the humane treatment of prisoners.

"Governor Quinn's proposal to close the Tamms supermax facility is not only the fiscally sound thing to do; it is also the right one," said Debra Erenberg, Midwest regional director for Amnesty International. "We urge the legislature to follow the governor's recommendation and not spend Illinois taxpayers' money on a facility that has been found to violate international standards for the care and treatment of prisoners."

There is a significant body of evidence in the United States and elsewhere that prolonged isolation and lack of human contact can cause serious psychological and physical harm, particularly if accompanied by other deprivations such as lack of reduced external stimuli, confinement to an enclosed space and inadequate exercise.

The proposal announced today is part of a series of measures to be considered by the state legislature that will cut the state's budget. Amnesty International urges legislators to approve the closure.

Amnesty International calls on all states to end the practice of holding prisoners in long-term isolation in harsh conditions that are incompatible with the United States' treaty obligations.

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Amnesty International is a Nobel Peace Prize-winning grassroots activist organization with more than 3 million supporters, activists and volunteers in more than 150 countries campaigning for human rights worldwide. The organization investigates and exposes abuses, educates and mobilizes the public and works to protect people wherever justice, freedom and dignity are denied.

For more information, please visit [www.amnestyusa.org](http://www.amnestyusa.org)

# PUSH FOR TAMMS SUPERMAX CLOSURE

## **TAMMS MUST BE CLOSED FOR FISCAL REASONS ALONE**

- The supermax is designed to hold 500 inmates, but it now has 186. It is the most expensive and least efficient adult prison per capita in Illinois. Moving only 186 men from the supermax will allow the state to redirect between \$26.6 million dollars to other important state services.
- Tamms is the one facility closure that will not affect prison overcrowding or eliminate essential social services.
- According to a 2009 exposé by the *Belleville News Democrat*, we pay over \$90,000 per year to keep a man in isolation at the supermax — four times the Department average of \$21,405. (The IDOC's estimate of \$65,000 averages out the cost of the supermax with the adjacent boot camp.)
- We are putting men in a supermax designed to break them down mentally, and then spending millions to restore their mental health. Yet treatment is undermined by the isolation. It is an expensive cycle.
- The major problem facing Illinois' prison system today is not lack of security; it is overcrowding and underfunding. Tamms sucks up money needed to solve that problem.
- The IDOC plan is to move 118 of the 302 Tamms employees to nearby prisons that are desperate for staff. Filling vacancies would make the entire system safer and more functional—and save millions in overtime. The remaining 184 staff could relocate to other state positions.

## **CLOSING TAMMS WILL INCREASE PRISON SAFETY AND PUBLIC SAFETY**

- Isolation causes permanent physiological damage and impedes successful reentry to society or other prisons. One-third of current Tamms prisoners will be released as some point in the next twenty years, after years, or even a decade or more, in isolation.
- Federal Judge G. Patrick Murphy ruled in 2010 that incarceration at Tamms constitutes sensory deprivation and inflicts lasting mental damage to prisoners. He noted that the intense isolation at Tamms is directly linked to mental health decompensation.
- There is a national trend to close supermax prisons and reduce the use of segregation because alternatives are cheaper and make prisons safer. Mississippi closed their supermax in 2010 and found that it saved money and reduced violence.

## **CLOSING TAMMS IS THE RIGHT THING TO DO**

- Tamms was carefully engineered to subject people to sensory deprivation and deprive them of human contact. As a consequence of the isolation, suicide attempts, self-mutilation, hallucinations and the smearing of feces are widespread at Tamms.
- Every man is held in permanent solitary confinement with no communal activities. They never leave their cells except to shower or exercise alone in a walled concrete pen (between one and seven times per week). The pen has a mesh wire roof, which is the only access they have to the outdoors.
- Many men are sent to Tamms for disruptive behavior that was a symptom of mental illness. There is no correctional justification for placing people with severe mental illness in a supermax for extra punishment.
- The U.N. Committee Against Torture considers such conditions to be cruel, inhuman and degrading, and when the isolation is indefinite — as at Tamms — to be a form of torture. Last year, the U.N. Special Rapporteur on torture Juan E. Méndez called for a global ban on solitary confinement in excess of 15 days.
- The whole world is watching. For years, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch have made public statements about human rights abuses at Tamms. The torture of solitary confinement at Tamms was also the subject of an award-winning investigative series by the *Belleville News-Democrat* and included in a *New Yorker* article (“Hellhole,” March 30, 2009). Most recently, Tamms prisoners were featured in the *Dart Society Reports* multimedia project “The Gray Box,” about the lasting trauma of solitary confinement.

# Mississippi DOC's Emmitt Sparkman on Reducing the Use of Segregation in Prisons

By Emmitt Sparkman, published by the Vera Institute of Justice

*Editor's note: Mississippi Department of Corrections Deputy Commissioner Emmitt Sparkman oversees the Division of Institutions and is Superintendent of the Mississippi State Penitentiary (Parchman). He writes in response to the article "Prisons Within Prisons: The Use of Segregation in the United States" in the October issue of Federal Sentencing Reporter.*

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Reducing the use of segregation has many benefits for corrections. Over time we turned to segregation more and more as a way to control our populations. Now we're beginning to find it is overused and that other alternatives can be used to operate safe prisons.

If you had talked to me before we started our project to reduce the use of segregation, I'd have told you that the majority of offenders in our long-term segregation were dangerous and a threat to staff and offender safety. But when we looked at their cases, we saw that many of the people we were holding in segregation were not a threat. They started with minor violations, were put in segregation, and continued with disruptive—but not violently disruptive—behavior.

Here's an example of behavior that makes people mad, but isn't dangerous: an inmate uses vulgarity toward staff. In most states, there's no evaluation as to what danger he poses to himself or others, to look at his record and ask: Is there any history of violence? In segregation, he's mad and responds with more vulgarity. He gets another rule violation and we tack on 30 days. Soon you have a guy who has never used violence doing three to four years in segregation. He probably needs some anger management.

In Mississippi, when we started moving people to lower security levels, we found that there was no increase in violence. We were able to identify inmates who were a threat, and those people remained in segregation. But they participated in programs, we gave them more freedoms, and we saw a huge decrease in violence in that unit.

Typically, people in segregation just sit idle and alone, sometimes for years. You have to give a guy an incentive to do better—and what works with one person might not work with another. One guy may have been locked up for years and for the first time he's able to hug his mother. Another gets to play basketball with a group of offenders. Another gets to take his GED. There's always that 1 percent who aren't able to participate, but you can't let them affect what you do with the other 99 percent. Once prisoners in Unit 32 (Parchman's former segregation unit) saw the incentives they could get, every week we saw inmates progress to the next level.

Reducing the use of segregation has positive effects on staff too, so we've been able to improve their work conditions. In segregation, you typically have two-on-one escorts and use restraints, and there are continuous searches—and that's a drain on staff. When we had large numbers of people in segregation, staff were under constant pressure. With these lower numbers, there's much less stress on staff.

And reducing segregation saves money. In 2007, we had nearly 1,300 inmates in long-term segregation and were spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on litigation and maintaining the physical plant. Once we reduced segregation to 335 inmates, we were able to close Unit 32. We moved staff to other locations and there was attrition; we saved approximately \$5.6 million a year and were able to avoid layoffs and furloughs.

In corrections, we're so busy with day-to-day operations, sometimes we don't step back and look at what we're doing. We've been conditioned that 23-hour lockdowns make it safer, make it better for staff and other offenders and for the system. In Mississippi, we've found that's not necessarily true.

# Tamms is a violation of human rights

By Michael Batinski, March 25, 2012, as published by *How Do You See Peace?*

Note: Michael Batinski teaches at SIU-Carbondale and lives in Southern Illinois.

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Few of us have visited the maximum-security prison at Tamms. On occasion, and rarely so, we read about the treatment inflicted upon our fellow human beings within those walls and are summoned to consider the incomprehensible that could not be committed without our tax money. Some of us have spoken out and worked to remedy the situation, often without success. Now hope is revived that the governor will take the initiative to close Tamms.

But because closing is framed as a budgetary measure, we may be distracted from deep issues that will persist regardless of the outcome. Tamms is a violation of human rights. But the human community is coming to embrace another human right—that is, the right to be gainfully employed.

Unfortunately the state budget crisis frames the closing in a way that pits principles against one another and thereby deflects from considering the multiple dimensions of human rights. Moreover, finances turn our attention from deep abiding concerns. First, is the question a matter of what we can afford? Or might the question turn on the purpose of prisons. Do we create prisons to rehabilitate people so that they can realize their God-given potential, even a portion of their potential? Or by creating places like Tamms that simply seek to lock away people do we let go that belief in the light of humanity that dwells within us all? Second, what about the guards? What does it mean for our fellow citizens to work in such environments? Third, what do we do to ourselves when we perpetuate, even if by proxy, such a culture of violence? Or what is the difference between paying taxes for violence overseas and for violence at home? Fourth, what kind of economy do we perpetuate by using our resources in ways that work such corrosive affects on prisoners and guards alike.

First, what does it mean to systematically put one of our fellow creatures into nearly absolute isolation so that they often go mad? Are these people also God's creatures? Or do we by way of our proxies—courts and guards—read them out of the human community? Are we to abandon belief in the universal light? Once prisons were designed to restore people to society. Even the first advocates of absolute isolation believed they were leading inmates on the path to redemption. Today isolation is employed simply for the purpose of control and for what appears to be deep punitive urges.

Second, the people who work as guards are acting as our proxies by way of our tax dollars. We pay them to work in conditions that affect them as well. And thus I become concerned that we are responsible for what we pay them to do. I have taught in minimum and maximum security prisons and have found that the grimmer the environment the grimmer the guards. I have seen former students go to war overseas, return emotionally broken, and then sign on as guards. The pattern of violence against the self by way of substance abuse, family violence, and suicide that is found among military veterans is reproduced in guards.

Third, prisons are as isolated as military bases and both are built on cultures of violence. We have come to learn that our torturers overseas depend on isolation as a method to break down the individual, sometimes irretrievably. And now we learn that the same principles of isolation are applied to prisoners. As we come to see these connections and their implications, we enter the risky territory of complicity. Yes, this is complicity by proxy. Nonetheless, it remains complicity. What do we do to ourselves when we know and then abdicate responsibility? Is it just the prisoners or the guards who are harmed? Such knowing complicity carries responsibility.

Fourth, what kind of economy are we creating? As part of the human community, we are coming to recognize the right to gainful employment. But when employment includes jobs that violate another's human rights, have we made a mockery of that ideal? What path do we find ourselves travelling when we compare employment by way of public works such as the Civilian Conservation Corps with employment by locking another person out of the human community? Is it possible that instead of pitting the interests of prisoners against the interests of the guards, we can realize that when we speak of the rights to jobs we mean the quality of work performed? As one economist asked, can we make an economy "as if people mattered"—for guards, for prisoners, and for all of us God's creatures?

Whatever the outcome of this discussion over Tamms, this moment may teach us to look beyond the immediate budget sheets and toward a long-term process of reflection and creative thought. Can we allow our prisons to slip from sight without damage to ourselves? This path promises to be longer than the road to the governor's office. Can we do otherwise than take a first step?

And so I support the closing of Tamms. And I realize that closing may not be enough.



## **Tamms' prison closure is humane, right**

**By Elsie Speck, March 25, 2012, as published by the *Daily Egyptian* Opinion Desk**

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Dear Editor:

Gov. Pat Quinn recently proposed closing Illinois' supermax prison located in Tamms. His main concern, it seems, is a financial one. Tamms' prison per inmate costs the state three times what it would cost another state facility to house a prisoner.

Such a closure would entail laying off prison guards who tend that prison. That loss of jobs is being fought tooth-and-nail by those involved and by local politicians.

States have been on this "tough on crime" prison kick for more than a decade, but now, more of them are realizing that the daily solitary confinement so many prisoners face is not only financially unsustainable, it causes life-long physiological and psychological harm as a result of the extreme isolation. Of the 198 presently held at Tamms, some have been there since it opened more than 10 years ago. We are talking about total isolation — locked in a cell 23 or 24 hours a day — with a guard shoving your meal through a slot in the cell wall.

To know some men have been confined in such a manner for all those years is unimaginable. Mental illness runs rampant as can be seen in the case of Anthony Gay. Gay was initially incarcerated for a minor offense and received a seven-year sentence. But along the way, he now owes the Tamms Correctional Center 97 years for various infractions such as throwing feces.

Are we so desperate as a society that this is the best we can offer our communities looking for jobs to support their families? The National Religious Campaign Against Torture realizes that prolonged solitary confinement can cause serious harm to prisoners, and it has long been considered a form of torture. NRCAT has stated on its website that "the closure of Tamms would be both a symbolic and tangible victory for the fight to end prolonged solitary confinement".

Tanya Greene, of The Huffington Post, agrees that such isolation "jeopardizes public safety by leaving prisoners ill-equipped to re-enter society; exacerbates mental illness and even creates symptoms of mental illness in formerly healthy prisoners."

An increasing number of states realize that long periods of solitary confinement are ineffective, and quite expensive, according to the New York Times. Governor Quinn is realizing what these other states are saying.

Saving the state some \$26 million dollars annually by closing Tamms would be a move in the right, just and humane direction. Now the legislators, who are fighting to keep the torture chamber thriving, need to get busy finding wholesome and meaningful work for their constituents so desperate for work.

**Elsie Speck**

*Southern Illinois Prisoner Advocacy Committee  
Carbondale, Illinois*

## **Closing Supermax Prison a Good Plan to Save Cash**

EDITORIAL, February 27, 2012

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None of us, frankly, should waste a moment of thought on the likes of Henry Brisbon, the "I-57 Killer" who once terrorized that state highway.

But the Downstate prison where Brisbon is incarcerated, super-maximum-security Tamms, costs Illinois a small fortune to operate, and it's time to give some thought to the taxpayers.

Tamms should be closed, as Gov. Pat Quinn proposed last week, and its 197 super-maximum security inmates should be transferred to the Pontiac Correctional Center, where they would be housed in the old Death Row. If Pontiac could run a secure Death Row, it can handle Henry Brisbon.

Under Quinn's plan, the other 192 inmates at Tamms, all of them minimum-security offenders, would be dispersed throughout the state's prison system.

Tamms is by far the most expensive prison in Illinois to run, costing \$64,805 per inmate per year — three times the state average at other prisons. Closing Tamms would save taxpayers at least \$21.6 million next fiscal year.

There is a compelling moral argument for closing Tamms as well. For years now, human rights groups have condemned the treatment of Tamms prisoners, saying it is inhumane to hold inmates in solitary confinement for 23 hours or more a day, even for meals, for five to 10 years on end.

Does our heart then bleed for Henry Brisbon? No.

But a civilized people does not abandon basic standards of humanity even when dealing with the worst of the worst. If by closing Tamms, the state not only saves money but also lives up to its better nature, all the better.

Quinn's call to close Tamms was met by an immediate blowback from Downstate legislators and prison employee union leaders, who warned that Tamms inmates are too dangerous to be handled elsewhere. Brisbane wound up in Tamms in the first place because he led prison riots at Stateville and stabbed an inmate to death.

But the obvious real worry for the legislators and unions is the loss of several hundred jobs. We understand the concern but don't see how it trumps the need to reduce spending in a state that faces billions of dollars in unfunded pension liabilities. States across the country are slashing prison budgets and reducing inmate numbers.

Closing Tamms is part of a larger plan by Quinn to close 59 state facilities, including another adult prison and two juvenile prisons, to save money. In general, we're on board with that, especially the closing of prisons for minors. A great deal of research shows that recidivism rates for young offenders drop when they are treated in their communities rather than dispatched to prison.

More problematic is Quinn's plan to close the Dwight Correctional Center, the only maximum-security prison for women. Quinn would transfer Dwight's nearly 1,000 inmates to another prison, which in turn would move some of its inmates elsewhere in an already overcrowded prison system.

Quinn projects a decline of 2,746 in the state's prison population for the next fiscal year, which stands now at more than 48,000, but we're not at all confident he can pull that off.

Before the governor closes Dwight, he had better be sure he's not just adding to overcrowding.



Exhibit by American, born SMC. I Am a Man (West College Farm, Memphis, Tennessee, 1968). Gelatin silver print. High Museum of Art, Atlanta. Purchased with funds from the H. G. and Doris Massey Charitable Trust, 2007. 130 © Susan Levy



Please file this written statement in opposition to the proposed closure of the Tamms facility.

I am a Lieutenant at Tamms, and my wife is an Officer at Tamms. The impact of this facility's closing on our family is obvious; however, I believe the economic impacts on the surrounding areas and on the entire State of Illinois are not as obvious. Tamms is located in a financially depressed area already plagued by soaring unemployment rates. The dollars spent by Tamms employees at local businesses are largely responsible for keeping those businesses in operation. Innumerable analyses can be done to illustrate the economic impact this closure will have. No statistics, however, will show the effect on the small business owner who knows that the sale of his/her product and the continued viability of his/her business venture probably would not be possible without the financial impetus provided by the Tamms facility. Business men and women support the Tamms facility. Jobs at Tamms and other local jobs not only promote the local economy but also enhance the revenue of the State of Illinois with sales and income taxes. The loss of jobs at Tamms will adversely affect unemployment percentages and require more people to apply for benefits from public assistance programs which drain the state coffers.

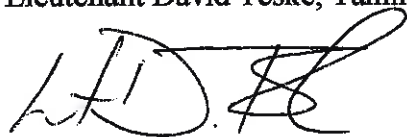
The knowledge that Tamms is the destination of the "worst of the worst" has always been evident. Since the announcement of the possible closure of the Tamms facility, however, staff members at other state institutions have a heightened awareness of the potential consequences. The level of inmate housed at Tamms is at the top of the food chain in the prison world. As soon as Tamms opened, its impact on the rest of the system was felt immediately. Over the past 15 years, it has done exactly what it was designed to do. Since the inception of Tamms, the total number of prison staff killed in the line of duty is ZERO! The death penalty was abolished in Illinois effective July 1, 2011. What will be a deterrent to potentially lethal inmate conduct if the State of Illinois has no death penalty and if there is no Tamms facility to house the most violent abusers? Tamms accommodates those deemed unsafe to be confined in the general prison populations. Closing this facility will undo what so many have worked for and cause the staff deaths of those before it opened to be in vain. Job loss and economic impact weigh heavily not only on the minds of those who work at Tamms but also on the minds of those business persons who benefit indirectly from Tamms. The possible catastrophic effect of putting countless lives at risk if Tamms inmates are transferred to other institutions, however, should weigh even more on the minds of those who deliberate this decision.

Please review the mission statement of Tamms. I believe we honor its principles each day as we strive to protect the safety of all Illinois citizens.

*The mission of the Tamms Closed Maximum (C-Max) Security is to improve the quality of life, safety and day-to-day operation of other Illinois Department of Corrections facilities and to enhance the safety of staff, offenders and the public.*

*Tamms C-Max has been designated and designed to house the Illinois Department of Corrections most disruptive, violent and problematic offenders. Offenders approved for placement at the Tamms C-Max have demonstrated an inability or unwillingness to conform to the requirements of a general population facility.*

Thank you for the opportunity to voice my opinion on record.  
Lieutenant David Teske, Tamms Correctional Center



To whom it may concern,

I would like to express my opinion and concerns in opposition of closing the Tamms C-Max and Tamms Minimum Security facilities.

I began my career with the Department of Corrections at the Menard Psychiatric Correctional Center in August of 1995. This institution housed mentally ill offenders and offenders deemed as sexually dangerous persons (SDP's). All of these inmates were single celled due to their unstable or violent behaviors. I know this well, due to the fact that I became a certified tactical unit member at this facility and have remained certified ever since. Many days and nights were spent doing forced cell extractions for someone refusing to take their medications, assaulting staff with objects from their cells, or throwing urine or feces on staff. This institution was closed in late 1996 after 3+ million dollars had been spent on upgrades to house the future mentally ill and infirmed inmates throughout the state. This move was not deemed a "closure" by the state, merely an "incorporation" to the Menard Correctional Center since all of the employed staff could be absorbed into Menards facility vacancies. I recall spending days and weeks during the summer of 1996 literally TAKING BACK THE MENARD CORRECTIONAL CENTER, as well as all of the other institutions in the Southern region, and the state. How did we do this? We used the Southern and Statewide Tactical Unit. The number of weapons, drugs, gang related material, money, jewelry, cell phones, home stereo equipment and other modern amenities was astonishing to say the least.

The people of Illinois screamed for justice after a man named Richard Speck, was videotaped inside Stateville Correctional Center doing drugs, explaining how easy it was to get anything he wanted, and kissing his boyfriend and telling the public that he had more sex on the inside of prison walls than he ever did in the free world. After a massive statewide shakedown the people of Illinois were told that there would be a remedy to these sorts of problems because Tamms Super Max was in the process of being completed.

Justice has been served, and the Tamms Super Max facility has done exactly what it was designed to do. It's removed the most violent offenders, along with leaders of Security Threat Groups (a.k.a. GANGS), and housed them where they can no longer influence or be a threat to others. Since that time the violence and the blatant overt and covert threats have stopped plain and simple. Segregation housing units at Menard, Pontiac, and Stateville are at MAX CAPACITY! Where will these inmates be placed, many of whom cannot go back to these facilities due to the atrocities they have committed!?!?

Will you believe an art history professor, who has written 5 books unrelated to the subject about how cruel this place is; or someone who has been an Officer, Sergeant, Captain, and Lieutenant at this facility? These inmates receive more attention at Tamms than any other institution in the state....bar none! They go to yard, get showers, use the library (or one of the 18 law libraries), get medical and mental health services, get face to face or video visits, make phone calls, receive barber services, religious services, and educational services....MOST ARE PROVIDED DAILY, THE OTHERS ARE JUST A REQUEST SLIP AWAY! Wing check/rounds are made every 30 minutes and there is not a check that goes by that an employee does not stop to listen to a problem or a request.

I fear for the lives of my fellow Correctional Staff at other facilities. There is no place to separate the most violent and nefarious inmates, and no reason for the inmates not to commit a violent or heinous act if there is no threat of a place that will take them out of their comfort zone! If we allow these inmates to get comfortable again VIOLENCE WILL MOST DEFINITELY OCCUR!

There is also a 200 bed work camp at the Tamms facility. The people of the surrounding seven southern counties are, and have been, served well by this facility. Inmates do clean up and maintenance details in the surrounding municipalities, and have provided aid during the many natural disasters that have plagued the area in recent and past years!

Why would you close a facility that protects staff at other institutions?! Why would you close a facility that provides so much support to the surrounding communities?! You can say it is too costly, BUT WHAT PRICE DO YOU PUT ON HUMAN LIVES THAT PROTECT SOCIETY 7 DAYS A WEEK AND 24 HOURS A DAY. While you are home enjoying your family, Correctional staff across the state are putting their lives at risk so you can do this. Tamms makes these staff members chances of enjoying their families a whole lot greater!! I implore you to reconsider a knee jerk reaction to a statewide budget crisis.

Sincerely,

Lieutenant Bradley Shields

Tamms Correctional Center

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bradley Shields", with the date "5/12/15" written to the right of the signature.

My brother is in Tamms. I'm here to help clarify what we are spending our states money on at Tamms. Here is a short history of my brother.

In 1991 My sister and her two children were murdered. My brother dealt with this loss by blaming himself for not being there to protect her. His coping mechanism was to drink himself into a blackout. During this blackout he got into a car and repeatedly asked the owner to help him. She pulled him out of her car and called the police. He was arrested, charged, and convicted of assaulting the police officers, and attempted burglary. I think it is important to know this assault was for spitting.

This worst of the worst inmate never killed anyone, nor did he ever commit some heinous sexual crime. This worst of the worst inmate was a young man raised in poverty, by a mentally ill mother, who had to take on the responsibility of protecting his siblings and caring for his mother when most children are learning to ride a bike and playing t-ball. This worst of the worst inmate was simply a young man that could not deal with the loss of his family, his freedom, and his hope.

I want to read from his perspective his experiences at Tamms.

Quote

"I was relieved to be sent to tamms. I heard they had the best mental health in IDOC. I had written a letter to explain my psychological state; I hoped Dr. Rhodes would read this letter and discuss it with me. I could be taken off suicide watch and get off to a clean start, finally having someone to understand and help."

He later describes his visit with Dr. Rhodes.

"Dressed in a paper jumpsuit that didn't close in the front, my penis hanging out for everyone to see, I was handcuffed behind my back to a small concrete block. I told her about the Menards Tact team brutally beating and degrading me and my subsequent escape attempt the next day. I tried to explain the events that led up to my incarceration.

Dr. Rhodes reported 'Mr Hood's mental health contacts dramatically increased and it is unclear why this was the case.' "

Although he had clearly stated what caused his initial mental break there was no mention of this in the report.

This is the best mental health Unit in IDOC? I do not believe anyone mental health issues are being addresses by dehumanization and degradation. It gets worse.

Quote

"Inmate hall had smeared feces all over himself and his cell, which was right next to mine. The stink was everywhere and I couldn't eat. A lieutenant sprayed air freshener on some toilet paper for me. A nurse

came in took the air fragrance from the guard and told him that Dr. Rhodes had gotten him and the Lt. in trouble for giving it to me. "

End quote

Tamms is run in such a way that a guard literally got in trouble for a small act of kindness to a fellow human being in a depressing predicament.

Quote

"I didn't eat or talk to anyone for four days after talking to Dr Rhodes. She labeled me a ruminator. That gave the staff an excuse not to listen to me."

"...I was going mad like the bugs." "The bugs were always cutting themselves"

"I was standing at the door of the law library waiting for the nurse to come by. I asked her for Tylenol. She ignored me for around twenty minutes. I pleaded as she went about her business. Finally I exploded; I yelled at her, I yelled over and over. As soon as I got back in my cell I broke down and cried. The next thing I knew I was scratching my arm over the toilet. When I realized what I was doing, I was afraid of myself, for I had never cut myself without thinking to do it before that. That night I couldn't eat. I was sorry for what I had done and wanted to apologize. I wrote a letter to the nurse saying I was sorry.

I received a disciplinary report written by nurse Schaefer for intimidation or threats. The notes said she had stopped by the library window but I had ignored her. "

"On 11/16/04 officer Hammersly came back laughing with my new spit hood. He had written HOOD on it real big with eyes drawn in the O's. I thought about killing myself. I made a noose and cut myself before I came to my senses. I never told anyone I did it. I couldn't take anymore dehumanization."

" On 12/6/04 I made a halfhearted attempt to hang myself. Lt. Null had been depriving me of my weekly shave for two months. He would tell the guard not to let me out, then report that I had refused. I looked and felt like a wild animal. I made a sheet rope and tied it as best I could to the light fixture. I put the noose around my neck and jumped. I hung for a second before falling to the floor. I just laid there. The next thing I knew mace was all over my face and body and the tact team was on me. While I was being punched, kneed and kicked I heard someone repeatedly yelling 'Quit your resisting Hood!' I wasn't resisting at all.

They documented this as a feigned hanging attempt for secondary gain."

"On 6/16/05, I was sitting on my bed with a noose around my neck...it gave me some kind of comfort. Officer Johnson told me, 'you know we're going to come in on you if I report that noose'. I immediately took the noose apart, I knew of Lt. Null's M.O. of macing inmates. Null came, and had officers Johnson and Rice with him. I told him I was alright; I had taken the noose apart. I pointed to the strips of sheet and repeated I had taken the noose apart. He told me to get them, I did, and tried to pass them through the door to him. He ordered me to drop, which I immediately did. He kept ordering me to back up. I did.



Suddenly the chuck box was snatched off my door and Lt. Null maced me. I heard him say on the radio 'Code 3! I need 6!' I got down on the floor so they couldn't slam me down. Someone overrode his code 3 order and he said 'you cuffing up?' I immediately did so. I was taken out of the cell...first to the shower where I was slammed, punched, kicked, and kneed. Next I was taken to the nurses' station where I was slammed down on a gurney and beaten all over while pinned down. The guards were making sadistic jokes about my big nose. Lt. Null ordered them to crush me with the shield, saying I was spitting. I was begging to breathe. Nurse India Walker came and the abuse stopped. The shield was lifted to allow her to pour solution in my eyes. It was going in my nose and I was choking. Rice told the nurse 'drown his ass!' She asked me if I was alright several times, it was obvious that I wasn't but I was afraid they would beat me worse if I said anything.

As soon as she left Rice rubbed the mace from my back into my eyes and the beating resumed full force. I continued to plead with them. They laughed. Lt. Null told me I was going back to my cell and better lay my ass down and I wasn't getting a shave that night. I was taken to B pod and at some point I heard Lt. Null order 'right there!' I was slammed down and beaten. I was then carried. Lt. Null was screaming about my assaulting his officers. I was put back in the same cell with the blood all over the walls. Instead of taking my shackles off outside the cell Lt. Null told them to do it inside the cell. This was another opportunity to beat me. As they were leaving one of them grabbed my head and slammed it into the wall.

That night officers Rolfe and Crespi came to look at me. Rolfe said he didn't do any of it. He was just there. He'd tell me if he did any of it, he said. Crespi said he was just walking along. 'I didn't even have gloves on. I didn't touch you man.' Both Crespi and Rolfe also witnessed Lt. Null tearing up pictures of my deceased family while shaking down my cell. Both Crespi and Rolfe apologized to me. Later that night officers Wolfe and Kohler were making fun of what happened to me. "

"On 6/23/05 psychologist Rocky Peppers asked 'what's this I hear about your beating your head against the door or floor all night?' I told him I didn't beat my head off anything. He insisted, 'yes you did. It's in the notes. I read it.' I reaffirmed to him that I didn't beat my head and proceeded to show him all my injuries. Both my eyes were black; I had large scrapes on my forehead and face which were swollen and badly bruised. I had knots all over my head. My wrist and ankles were cut deeply from the handcuffs and shackles and there were bruises all over my body. I could barely move.

I sent grievances to the grievance officer but they were lost. Mental health has me labeled as a manipulator and they go along with security. I can't take anymore abuse. I no longer desire to live. I'm in constant fear. My back and wrist aren't healing right and Dr. Powers still won't see me..."

End quote

My Brother was sent to IDOC 21 years ago. He was not innocent, he was a young man that had the misfortune of being born into a part of our society where young people are not protected and he bears the scars to show it. But he is a human being.

The inmates at tammsare repeatedly called the worst of the worst. The signs say if this facility is shut down it is going to cost lives. It would be more accurate to say that the way Tamms is run is the worst of the worst and that the closing of Tamms will actually save lives.

# Keep Tamms Correctional Center Open

## System Safety Valve

All of our state's correctional facilities have a common mission: to protect the public, to supervise offenders during their incarceration and to prepare them for reentry into society. Since opening in 1998, Tamms CC has played a vital role in ensuring that this mission can be fulfilled. The Tamms Closed Maximum Security Unit (C-MAX) improves the safety and day-to-day operations for both inmates and staff at all of the other state prisons. Tamms is designed as a safety valve for our overcrowded and understaffed state prison system. Without it our prisons would be even more dangerous.

The Tamms' population is made up of men who have killed other inmates, beaten, stabbed or raped staff, or tried to escape when they were incarcerated at other state prisons. It includes an inmate formerly at Pontiac CC, who choked a correctional sergeant, then stole his uniform and tried to escape. It also includes an inmate who is serving a 240-year sentence for the rape of six girls. While at Dixon CC, where he was formerly held, he took a prison psychologist hostage, held her bound in a utility closet for 25 hours, and repeatedly raped her.

Governor Quinn points to the higher inmate cost at Tamms as a reason for its closure. But the higher cost is due in part to the fact that IDOC utilizes the C-MAX only when absolutely necessary. Only the most violent and disruptive inmates, those who pose the greatest risk to security, are placed at Tamms C-MAX. The gradual decline in population at Tamms over the past decade is an indication that the facility is meeting one of its core goals: serving as a deterrent to bad behavior at other prisons.

## Closure Will Increase Overcrowding

The closure of Tamms will mean a loss to the system of more than 400 beds--200 maximum security beds, as well as another 200 minimum

security beds operated at the facility. This would occur at a time when the prison population is at an all-time high and DOC is closing beds at other facilities as well.

If Tamms closes, overcrowding in maximum security units elsewhere would increase to 54% above design capacity and some of the few single-celled beds in maximum security would be lost. Illinois' prison system is so overcrowded that even most maximum security inmates are double-celled. Most of the C-MAX inmates would be moved into segregation units at Pontiac CC. As these are now full, the current occupants - who are all considered extremely dangerous--would be placed in less secure units.

To make matters worse, DOC does not intend to add any staff at Pontiac CC to cope with the additional numbers of extremely violent inmates who will be added to the population there. In all, DOC is planning to close eight facilities which house 2,300 inmates and lay off 770 staff, while leaving the remaining staff to manage a system that will be operating significantly above capacity and, for the first time in fourteen years, without its C-MAX to serve as a safety valve.

### Specialized Treatment

Tamms' costs are also driven by the need for intensive and specialized staffing of the C-MAX. As the prison reform organization, the John Howard Association, stated in 2010, "Of the 15 Illinois prisons inspected by JHA this year, Tamms is the only one with a nearly complete roster of security, medical and mental health staff."

DOC spends more than \$1 million annually on the Special Treatment Unit, a state of the art psychiatric unit in the C-MAX. JHA's report also noted, "Staff seemed very knowledgeable about the medical and mental health conditions of inmates. Inmates in the mental health unit said they were satisfied with their treatment."

Tamms is a well lit, well maintained, clean facility. Its inmate housing is more spacious and modern than that available to anyone else in the system. Its staff members are highly trained in dealing with the population that is transferred to Tamms as a result of violent and disruptive behavior at other facilities.

Far from being 23-hour “solitary confinement,” the staffing complement and full array of medical and mental health treatment services, not to mention the very nature of movement and supervision at the facility, ensure that these inmates have human contact that is often more meaningful and focused on positive outcomes than may occur in the general prison population.

### Economic Impact

Tamms CC is a crucial economic anchor in an area of our state that has few employment opportunities—especially for jobs that play a decent wage on which it’s possible to support a family. Tamms draws from a multi-county area, employing more than 300 people, in addition to helping to sustain a wide array of small businesses in the region.

### Summary

The Illinois Department of Corrections has provided the best argument for keeping Tamms Correctional Center open in there “ten point plan” which is attached for review. This comprehensive study was conducted under Director Randle and approved by Governor Quinn in 2009. The statistics that stand out the most are 43.7% fewer staff assault, 39.4% fewer inmate on inmate assaults, and fewer lockdown days as a whole since Tamms opened in 1998. Also in this report you will find that Director Randle stated an “extensive study with appropriate research methods would be needed” for a per capita cost per inmate for inmates placed at Tamms.

Your support in keeping this prison open is greatly appreciated. This is not just one facility closing; it could destabilize the entire Department of Corrections plunging us back twenty years.

Thank you,

Toby Oliver  
AFSCME Local 2758,  
Tamms Correctional Center

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Number of Lockdown Days**  
**FY83 - FY12 (Through September 2011)**

Correctional Center	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97
Tamms <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joliet <sup>2</sup>	2	5	11	8	12	16	20	19	32	44	37	53	54	43	78
Menard	11	10	9	37	62	120	79	151	208	130	183	182	176	251	323
Poniac <sup>3</sup>	22	23	49	77	21	118	30	25	67	82	115	119	107	264	245
Stateville	6	20	20	47	55	26	58	145	52	193	93	199	260	254	186
Thomson <sup>10</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwight	0	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Menard Psychiatric <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Big Muddy River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Centralia	1	0	3	2	0	4	4	2	1	2	9	1	27	22	40
Danville	-	-	-	4	3	4	3	3	3	7	21	15	25	42	48
Decatur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dixon <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	15	1	8	31	1
Graham	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	4	4	0	0	11
Hill	-	-	-	-	0	5	8	11	7	14	26	24	71	51	64
Illinois River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	5	24	19	33	42	35
Lawrence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Logan <sup>6</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinckneyville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shawnee	-	0	0	5	6	6	4	6	7	10	22	33	55	53	91
Sheridan <sup>7</sup>	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Western Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	12	2	11	14	30	26	83
East Moline	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jacksonville	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln <sup>8</sup>	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwestern Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taylorville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalia <sup>9</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>1,247</b>

<sup>1</sup>Tamms Closed Maximum Security Unit opened March 9, 1998.

<sup>2</sup>Joliet Correctional Center closed February 16, 2002.

<sup>3</sup>Poniac Correctional Center converted to an administrative segregation facility

<sup>4</sup>Effective 6/26/97, Menard Psychiatric Center inmates were transferred to Dixon Correctional Center.

<sup>5</sup>Dixon Correctional Center converted from a male to co-ed population on October 6, 1989, and from a co-ed to male population on October 7, 2000.

<sup>6</sup>Logan Correctional Center converted from a male to co-ed population on February 2, 1987, and from a co-ed to male population on October 7, 2000.

<sup>7</sup>Sheridan Correctional Center closed August 15, 2002 and reopened January 2, 2004.

<sup>8</sup>Lincoln Correctional Center converted from a male to female population on October 7, 2000.

<sup>9</sup>The security level was changed from minimum to medium on July 1, 2001.

<sup>10</sup>Vandalia Correctional Center converted from medium to minimum security on September 14, 1987.

<sup>11</sup>Thomson Correctional Center opened the Minimum Security Unit on August 28, 2006.

<sup>12</sup>Thomson Maximum Security Unit never opened. Thomson Correctional Center closed April 30, 2010.

Source: (FY83 - FY99) Warden's Monthly Report  
(FY00 - Current) Indicator Report

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Number of Lockdown Days**  
**FY83 - FY12 (Through September 2011)**

Correctional Center	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	(Through Sept. 2011)	
															FY12	FY12
Tamms	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	1	11	1	1	4	1	0	0	0
Joliet <sup>2</sup>	50	19	31	26	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menard	86	67	104	54	107	45	39	60	116	170	181	200	225	235	39	39
Poniac <sup>3</sup>	29	15	31	37	5	1	0	6	16	7	11	17	22	13	0	0
Stateville	97	109	110	127	233	93	120	139	321	107	191	218	144	75	24	24
Thomson <sup>10</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	2	-	-	-
Dwight	0	0	18	1	1	3	0	0	2	13	6	1	0	2	0	0
Menard Psychiatric <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Big Muddy River	51	8	22	43	16	26	29	12	52	20	39	45	33	15	0	0
Centraha	15	9	17	18	0	21	17	5	18	17	14	40	24	6	0	0
Danville	31	8	25	34	3	1	26	18	24	11	22	4	9	4	0	0
Decatur	-	-	0	3	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Dixon <sup>4</sup>	9	1	8	1	1	5	2	2	38	40	49	38	7	6	0	0
Graham	0	12	5	8	1	25	12	10	35	28	27	2	13	19	0	0
Hill	41	97	54	57	77	17	20	20	17	66	63	71	39	22	1	1
Illinois River	31	23	60	119	22	33	16	19	21	15	46	23	4	4	0	0
Lawrence	-	-	-	-	20	29	18	38	40	120	85	50	56	22	11	0
Logan <sup>4</sup>	0	0	6	5	0	25	60	17	35	43	23	25	13	1	0	0
Plackneyville	-	3	33	19	49	11	54	12	29	72	91	74	56	30	0	0
Shawnee	75	45	69	94	19	21	30	10	90	22	98	22	45	10	0	0
Sheridan <sup>7</sup>	0	0	24	9	1	0	2	10	14	7	5	5	10	19	0	0
Western Illinois	81	55	74	81	28	20	31	51	25	40	48	44	19	4	1	1
East Moline	0	0	24	4	0	0	0	3	12	3	20	14	4	6	1	1
Jacksonville	0	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	0	0
Lincoln <sup>8</sup>	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Robinson	0	1	12	2	1	0	2	1	21	9	60	8	7	8	0	0
Southwestern Illinois	0	0	2	1	0	4	0	1	10	1	9	2	1	0	0	0
Taylorville	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalia <sup>9</sup>	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	10	0	21	2	1	0	0	0
Vienna	0	0	5	14	0	0	15	2	13	11	1	13	1	0	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>

<sup>1</sup> Tamms Closed Maximum Security Unit opened March 9, 1998.  
<sup>2</sup> Joliet Correctional Center closed February 16, 2002.  
<sup>3</sup> Pontiac Correctional Center converted to an administrative segregation facility.  
<sup>4</sup> Effective 6/26/97, Menard Psychiatric Center inmates were transferred to Dixon Correctional Center.  
<sup>5</sup> Dixon Correctional Center converted from a male to co-ed population on October 6, 1989, and from a co-ed to male population on October 7, 2000.  
<sup>6</sup> Logan Correctional Center converted from a male to co-ed population on February 2, 1987, and from a co-ed to male population on October 7, 2000.  
<sup>7</sup> Sheridan Correctional Center closed August 15, 2002 and reopened January 2, 2004.  
<sup>8</sup> Lincoln Correctional Center converted from a male to female population on October 7, 2000.  
<sup>9</sup> The security level was changed from minimum to medium on July 1, 2001.  
<sup>10</sup> Vandalia Correctional Center converted from medium to minimum security on September 14, 1987.  
<sup>11</sup> Thomson Correctional Center opened the Minimum Security Unit on August 26, 2006.  
 Thomson Maximum Security Unit never opened. Thomson Correctional Center closed April 30, 2010.

Source: (FY83 - FY99) Warden's Monthly Report  
 (FY00 - Current) Indicator Report



ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
 Adult Institutions Historical Assaults and Homicides  
 FY83-FY11

Adult					
Inmate-on-Staff Assaults		Inmate-on-Inmate Assaults			
	Total Staff Assaults	With a Weapon	Total Inmate Assaults	With a Weapon	Inmate Homicides Occurring within Facilities
FY83	282	n/a	859	n/a	3
FY84	451	144	1,231	176	1
FY85	416	89	1,150	224	4
FY86	1,105	540	674	149	1
FY87	857	314	586	133	2
FY88	798	340	571	178	3
FY89	809	266	537	155	5
FY90	876	210	603	132	4
FY91	1,075	357	588	135	3
FY92	931	323	554	127	1
FY93	955	316	504	108	2
FY94	991	278	634	123	1
FY95	946	335	818	130	5
FY96	1,219	611	763	112	3
FY97	940	406	670	89	0
FY98	681	287	578	79	1
FY99	686	193	496	55	1
FY00*	941	33	1,924	29	0
FY01	942	11	2,153	22	1
FY02	785	16	1,957	37	1
FY03	649	14	1,674	27	0
FY04	433	12	1,469	17	3
FY05	489	38	1,430	44	0
FY06	410	18	1,416	21	1
FY07	344	24	1,364	13	0
FY08	400	8	1,653	22	0
FY09	450	15	1,869	33	2
FY10	420	16	1,687	41	0
FY11	503	27	1,782	12	0

\* Beginning July 1999, new definitions were created for assaults. The new definitions include; fighting, pushing, shoving, intentionally bumping or tripping, kicking, intentionally striking with an object, hand or other body part, spitting on, throwing food, liquids, or other material.

\*Data definitions for Weapons FY00 through current;

The other category does not include feces, urine, body parts (teeth, fist), spit, or liquid substance (except if the liquid is boiling) or tattoo gun in the Indicator Report.

\*Data definitions for Weapons FY83 through FY99;

The Warden's Report did not have a category for Feces, Urine, etc., these items were counted in the weapons category.

Source: FY83 - FY99 Warden's Monthly Report : FY00-FY11 Indicator Report

**Pope County Sheriff's Department  
P. O. Box 807  
Golconda, Illinois 62938  
Phone---618-683-4321**

March 8, 2012

To Whom It May Concern:

It has been brought to my attention that there are plans to close the Super Max Prison at Tamms, Illinois. In summary I think that is a terrible plan.

I retired from the Illinois Department of Corrections after serving more than 30 years. During my career I worked in Security and held all positions (Officer, Sgt., Lt. and Chief of Security-Major). I also held the position as a Warden at IYC-Harrisburg. During my career I was fortunate to have been working when Tamms was opened. During that time I was the Internal Affairs Investigator at the Shawnee Correctional Center. My position at that time was to investigate incidents at Shawnee, which involved inmates and/or staff. During that time period we were experiencing several staff assaults by inmates. At that time most of our assault incidents were in the Segregation Unit. We housed maximum security inmates in our segregation unit, which Shawnee was designated as a Medium Security facility. At that time Shawnee was involved as a facility that housed the maximum security inmates which were identified as "circuit riders". The "circuit rider" inmates were moved from facility to facility for security reasons. These inmates caused the staff at Shawnee considerable problems and were a security risk. Several Shawnee staff were assaulted during this time. Some of those staff are still not working due to their injuries caused by the "circuit riders".

Upon Tamms Correctional Center being opened Shawnee began experiencing less staff assaults. We also began experiencing less problems with the Shawnee inmates for fear of going to Tamms based on the information of Tamms being a very secure facility.

As the above information tells the story, Tamms is a facility that causes less problems for the entire Illinois Department of Corrections. I have read articles of groups condemning Tamms Correctional Center. It is my

assumption that the ones writing the letters against Tamms have never worked at a Correctional Facility. Prior to my retirement I worked 3 days a week at the Menard Correctional Center. Prior to Tamms, it was my opinion that Menard was a terrible place to work and for inmates to live. What I saw at Menard prior to my retirement was a clean facility which was not on lock-down all of the time. I credit Tamms Correctional Center for the positive things at Menard and all of the Illinois facilities, by Tamms housing the "worst of the worst" inmates.

As I close it is my opinion that if Tamms Correctional Center closes, problems will occur at all of the Illinois facilities and staff will again be targets of assaults by inmates.

Sincerely,



Jerry Suits  
Pope County Sheriff

Governor Pat Quinn's decision to close the Tamms Correctional Center is short-sighted at best and disastrous at worst. The Tamms Correctional Center has been an integral part of the Illinois Department of Corrections strategy to reduce violence in an already overcrowded prison system. The employees at Tamms have done a remarkable job in managing the most violent and disruptive inmates in Illinois since its opening in 1998. Recently, the American Correctional Association fully accredited the facility, which is a rarity for a Supermax type prison.

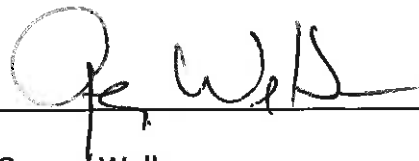
Tamms was proposed, built and opened as a result of the extreme violence that was occurring in the prison system during the seventies, eighties and first part of the nineties. Gang violence perpetrated on staff and inmates had become epidemic during those years. The Department simply did not have the resources to deal with the minority of inmates who caused a disproportionate amount of the violence. A problematic gang leader who was transferred from Stateville to Menard would simply bring his influence, and subsequent violence from Joliet to Chester. It was not uncommon to have these violent thugs passing each other on Interstate 55 as they were transferred from one maximum security prison to another. The Tamms Correctional Center allowed the much needed resource to isolate the worst of the worst in a safe, humane and constitutional prison.

As a result, like it or not, Tamms has done exactly what it was intended to do. Any objective analysis of the relevant statistics will testify to the efficacy of the Tamms Correctional Center. Inmate on staff assaults, inmate on inmate assaults and lockdown days have all dramatically fallen since Tamms became operational. Keep in mind that it was not uncommon for maximum security prisons in Illinois to be on lockdown for months at a time during the years prior to Tamms, a circumstance that fortunately is a thing of the past. The statistics cited above are real, accurate and indisputable.

The men and women who work at Tamms have done an unbelievable job, in an extremely difficult work environment. To think that these outstanding state employees may lose their jobs because of a blatant political decision is disgusting! Yes, I truly believe that Governor Quinn's decision to close Tamms is nothing more than typical Illinois politics. Governor Quinn and his minions have portrayed this as a budgetary issue. Baloney! The twenty-six million dollar budget to operate Tamms is just a drop in the bucket when compared to the fiscal mess that this state finds itself in. The simple truth is that our esteemed Governor is in a win-win situation regarding this decision. He will portray himself to the voting public as a frugal, cost-cutting leader. He will then mount his white horse and triumphantly ride into Chicago as the great prison reformer. He will say to his Chicago constituency groups, (i.e. the American Civil Liberties Union, Amnesty International, the McArthur Foundation, the Tamms at Ten Years Committee, and activist Chicago politicians), "Look what I have done for you." These groups and individuals have been irate about Tamms since the day it opened. They compare Tamms to Guantanamo

Bay and endlessly allege that incarceration at Tamms amounts to torture. The Tamms Correctional Center has been one of the most litigated prisons in the country. Although its opponents do not like to admit it, decision after decision in the U.S. Federal Courts have found that Tamms is a legal and constitutional facility.

While Governor Quinn's decision to close Tamms seems to be just another example of Illinois' propensity to ignore sound public policy at the expense of Chicago style politics, his subsequent decision to move the most violent and disruptive inmates to the Pontiac Correctional Center borders on delusional. Pontiac is the oldest prison in the state and one of the oldest in the country. I presume our Governor has forgotten the deadly riot at Pontiac in 1978 that resulted in the death of four brave staff members and the tens of millions of dollars that is took to rebuild the nearly destroyed buildings. The brutal deaths of Superintendent Robert Taylor and Food Supervisor Freida King must have also slipped his mind. The staff at Pontiac do a great job in managing maximum security inmates in a facility that was built just a few years after the Civil War. To dump 200 of the most violent and disruptive inmates at the Pontiac Correctional Center is a recipe for disaster. I would ask the Governor to research the cost of rebuilding Pontiac in the wake of the 1978 riot, realizing that the amount was in 1978 dollars. I contend that the twenty-six million dollar operating budget for Tamms is a more than reasonable amount to protect the lives of our correctional staff, to maintain control of our other prisons and to protect state property. Hopefully, those who lived through the "bad old days" of the seventies, eighties and early nineties will make their voices heard regarding this blatantly political decision. Call or write the Governor's office, your elected officials or anyone else you can think of. Someone far smarter than me once said, "Those who cannot learn from history are doomed to repeat it." Governor Quinn, please review the history of the Department of Corrections over the past thirty years and don't ever let us return to those "bad old days".



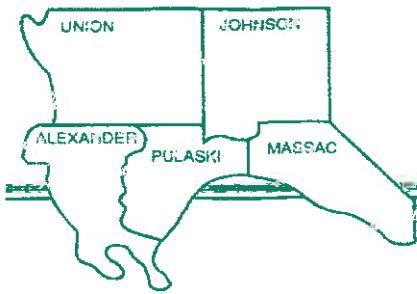
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George Welborn

Anna, Illinois

home (618) 833-6141

cell (618) 534-1993



# Southern Five Regional Planning District and Development Commission

219 Rustic Campus Dr • Ullin, IL 62992 • (618) 634-2284 • Fax (618) 634-2287

April 2, 2012

Mr. Dan R. Long, Executive Director  
Illinois Commission on Government Forecasting & Accountability  
703 Stratton Office Building  
Springfield, IL 62706

RE: Proposed Closure, Tamms Correctional Center

Dear Mr. Long,

The proposed closing of the Tamms Correctional Center is of great concern to the Southern Five Regional Planning District & Development Commission. The Tamms facility is located within the boundaries of the commission and has provided a tremendous economic incentive to the region for many years. Southern Five is also the US Department of Commerce Economic Development District for the counties of Alexander, Johnson, Massac, Pulaski, and Union Counties, all of which will be greatly affected by the closure of the Tamms Correctional Facility.

In the course of our mission, we have obtained the tools to provide economic scenario modeling through software developed for the southern Illinois area by ViTAL Economy and InterVISTAS consulting. This forecasting model can determine based upon employment numbers, the impact this closure will have on the Southern Five Region. Our economic scenario forecasting is based upon the 213 State employees and 37 contracted Wexford employees who currently reside in the Southern Five Region.

Based upon our forecasting model, the loss of these 250 jobs will result in the loss of an additional 201 indirect and induced jobs. The closing of the Tamms Correctional Facility will result in lost earnings alone of \$24 million for those 451 jobs affected. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the Southern Five Region will be reduced by \$55 million. The total lost economic output will be approximately \$92 million.

This loss will devastate an already struggling southern Illinois economy. The closure of the Tamms Correctional Facility will be a profound and staggering loss for a Region with an average unemployment rate of 11.9% in January 2012. This was when the unemployment rate for the entire State of Illinois was 9.3 percent. The Southern Five Region has typically been economically struggling for decades. The closure of the Tamms facility will only prove to push this Region further down on the scale of those areas in Illinois in economic distress. At the present time, there are 18.2% of people in the region living below the poverty level. The closing of the Tamms Facility will only serve to exacerbate these already dismal numbers.

Given the foregoing statistics, Southern Five Regional Planning District & Development Commission strongly opposes the closure of the Tamms Correctional Facility. I am available at your convenience to answer any questions or provide additional information in regards to the financial situation the Southern Five Region is currently struggling under and the results of our continued economic impact studies of what this closure will do to the economic impact of this Region.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lisa D. Thurston". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Lisa D. Thurston  
Executive Director

# Economic Scenario™ | Southern Illinois

## Tool 2: Scenario Report for Job Creation and Capital Investment Impacts

### Job Creation Impacts

For scenarios 1, 2 and 3, enter a scenario description and the number of jobs created in each industry sector. The earnings, GDP and Output impacts are presented in 2011 constant dollars.

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
<i>Scenario Description</i>			
<i>State/County/Region</i>	Southern 5	Southeastern	Williamson
<b>Number of jobs created</b>			
Construction			
Education			
Health	37		
FIRE			
Government	213	13	42
Manufacturing			
Natural Resources			
Transport & Utilities			
Wholesale & Retail			
Accommodation & Food Services			
Tourism			
<b>KBEs</b>			
Information			
PST Services			
Other			
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>42</b>

### Scenario 1 -

	Employment	Earnings	GDP	Output
Direct	250	\$ 14,879,200	\$ 36,122,000	\$ 59,743,200
Indirect + Induced	201	\$ 9,132,500	\$ 19,612,400	\$ 32,436,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>\$ 24,011,700</b>	<b>\$ 55,734,400</b>	<b>\$ 92,179,500</b>

### Scenario 2 -

	Employment	Earnings	GDP	Output
Direct	13	\$ 812,900	\$ 2,082,100	\$ 3,442,200
Indirect + Induced	12	\$ 529,900	\$ 1,136,200	\$ 1,878,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>\$ 1,342,800</b>	<b>\$ 3,218,300</b>	<b>\$ 5,320,600</b>

### Scenario 3 -

	Employment	Earnings	GDP	Output
Direct	42	\$ 2,626,400	\$ 6,726,800	\$ 11,120,800
Indirect + Induced	37	\$ 1,711,900	\$ 3,670,800	\$ 6,068,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$ 4,338,300</b>	<b>\$ 10,397,600</b>	<b>\$ 17,189,400</b>

### Capital Investment Impacts

Enter the total capital investment amount below. The earnings and GDP impacts are presented in 2011 constant dollars.

#### Capital Investment

Total Investment Amount

#### Capital Investment

	Employment	Earnings	GDP	Output
Direct	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Indirect + Induced	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

RESOLUTION NO. 3 27 2012

**Whereas**, the Illinois Department of Corrections facility at Tamms has been the primary Maximum security institution for the state; and

**Whereas**, hundreds of correction officers and support staff have been employed in said Institution; and

**Whereas**, closing said facility will seriously and adversely affect the lives of hundreds of area residents; and

**Whereas**, such closure would necessarily require the transfer of the inmates thereof to Other Department of Corrections facilities which are already over-crowded and under-staffed with Correction officers; and

**Whereas**, it is recognized the state's fiscal condition is deplorable and must be addressed But not at the cost of disrupting the lives of the area residents, devastating the area economy, placing at undue risk the safety of correction officers in other Department of Corrections facilities:


**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ALEXANDER COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:**

- Section 1.** It is the sense of the county that the closure of the Department of Corrections facility at Tamms would be ill-advised, result in calamity, And at the same time have negligible effect in resolving the State's fiscal woes.
- Section 2.** The Alexander County Board of Commissioners strongly urges Governor Quinn, his cabinet members and advisors to re-consider their proposed imprudent and inconsiderate action.
- Section 3.** The Alexander County Clerk is directed to send a copy of this resolution to all persons who may be or should be interested in independent, objective opinions.

**PASSED BY THE ALEXANDER COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON 27 DAY OF MARCH, 2012.**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Mike Caldwell, Chairman  
Alexander County Board of  
Commissioners**

**ATTEST:**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Frances Lee, Alexander County Clerk**



As the Superintendent of a rural school system, I understand more than anyone how the closing of Tamms Prison would have a profound effect on our community. At Century school it is my responsibility to oversee the educational and social welfare of my students. The consequences to my students are enormous; such as:

- My school community, which is already declining in population, would suffer a great loss
- Immediately I have 15 students who would be effected
- Financially this equates to over \$90,000. in lost state aid if these families were to relocate
- Emotionally the toll is immeasurable to a rural student body in contrast to a suburban school which experiences frequent transfers of students

In closing, I want to remind each of you of the drastic contrast that lies between rural and more highly populated school systems. The close knit academic community more highly values each student and each student's family beyond the numbers of a tally sheet. We are closely involved beyond the walls of the school with our students, and when their very livelihood is in jeopardy, which directly affects the school, we must speak out.

We are not Chicago or Champagne where such loss of jobs and revenue could be absorbed with a few adjustments in a budget. We are southern Illinois and any decision ~~the~~ directly effects our families will directly affect my school.

*that*

*J. Venable  
Superintendent, Century  
CUSD #100*

90,000 a Year House  
inmate

My name is Brexa Townsend-Smith,  
my son has been in Tamms 12 years.

IN his letters to me he says  
"man I don't want to DIE HERE"

I know that Tamms has taken a toll  
on him, and he tries hard for my  
sake to keep up appearances. In  
my last visit I noticed talking for  
long period of time was difficult  
for him.

I heard about the prisoner who  
cut his testicle off and Tamms said  
he was doing it to GET HIS WAY.

It is a cry for help.

My son has cut himself, I was  
horrified by the fact that this  
was going on.

These men are forced to look  
at Gray walls sleep on concrete  
beds. Locked up 23 hours a day.  
Visitation is heart ~~breaking~~

My ~~son~~ should be a ~~prisoner~~ ~~not~~ a ~~prisoner~~

STAFF: ~~prisoner~~

Brenda Townsend-Smith

wrenching. Chained & shackled to

a concrete stump, handcuffed so

tight the marks are visible,

They are confined behind glass,

Why the Dehumanization?

My daughter told me "mom I  
can't visit him in that place  
I can't handle it."

Filing ~~complaints~~ ~~against~~ innumerable

Grievances against injustice, got

him in Tamms. not being the

worst of THE worst. arrested

at the age of seventeen, <sup>SERVED</sup> ~~servicing~~

sixteen years, ~~19~~ years at Tamms

He was a boy, ~~He is a different~~

~~person now~~. Everyone deserves

a second chance. Tamms is

a dismal Tomb designed for

short TERM incarceration. THE

Brenda Townsend-Smith

Powers that be knew this type  
of Inhumane Treatment could only  
be Endured short-term. Why  
The prolonged stays? JOBS.

Human suffering should not be the  
basis of Southern Ill. Economy.  
Over 90,000 a year housed in inmate tombs  
My son has not seen or talked  
to his dad in TEN YEARS, His  
Dad is seriously ill, due to the  
Impossible visitation Rules, his  
Dad is Denied visitation.

You Have Locked my son in a  
TOMB, Slow Death is inevitable.

Close Down that Monstrosity  
Called Tamm's Correctional.  
Would anyone here want their  
loved ones IN TAMMS

J-2-1 Demetrios # B-10078  
Papademetriou

I'm writing you this letter in regards about Tamms being closed down. I'm writing to you to let you know that if this prison gets closed down, my life and other inmates life will be in danger. I'm pleading and begging you to keep this ~~prison~~ prison open.

I killed my cell mate in Menard back in November of 1994. My cell mate was riding with an organization called the North Siders. This gang of thugs has been trying to kill me since I killed my cell ~~mate~~ mate. I don't know what to do ~~to~~ except to ask you to keep this prison open.

I've been here in Tamms since March of 1998. I've been in the special treatment <sup>unit</sup> ~~here~~ here in J-POD since February of 2000. I've come a long way since I've been here in J-POD.

My psychologist is Cheryl Couch, she has been my therapist for 6 years. Cheryl has helped me overcome some of my mental ~~illness~~ illness. The medication I'm ~~to~~ taking has been ~~helping~~ helping me.

First 5 years or so he required checks  
cells extractions and even very confrontational  
and combative in J-POD #10.

2

I'm making progress with my ~~state~~ state of mind. I'm labeled as a paranoid schizophrenic. I don't have to worry about my safety while I'm here in Tamms. I don't know what ~~more~~ more I can do except to ~~ask~~ ask you to help me out with the situation I'm in. I need to be in a place where I can be safe.

The special treatment unit here in J-PAD is like a power house for the mentally ill inmates here in Tamms. Some of the mentally ill inmates here in J-PAD ~~do~~ doesn't like being here in the special treatment unit. ~~The~~ The reason I say this ~~is~~ is because they are not use to not doing what they use to do. These inmates have been trying to close down J-PAD since ~~it~~ it opened.

I need you to take what I say into consideration about keeping this place open. I want to say thank you for taking ~~the~~ the time to listening to what I have to say about asking you to keep this prison open.

To Whom IT may Concern.

My NAME IS \*DOSS F. KUYKENDALL #R44940. I JUST WAN  
to say A few WORDS to you about myself and why this place  
needs to remain open.

I am Severly Mentally ILL. I can hold a conversation  
with you on an intellectual level But at the same time I am  
looking at you Thinking of WAYS to Kill you so I won't have to  
see you ever again. I am a Sociopath. They say I have no  
Conscience, The sense of Right and Wrong. I Do not think  
like The average Person. I am told, what I feel IS good IS  
actually wrong?

What I feel pleasure IN, some of you say is torture.  
There are people who hunt and skin animals... I like ~~do~~ doing  
that with people. I have Skinned someone while they were  
alive... Because HE Annoyed me.

I have a rage problem. If I get annoyed I instantly want  
to Kill who ever is there... My cellie, Staff, visitors. I Stopped myself  
once at Dixon By accident. I have already Confessed to Multiple  
MURDERS and Violent crimes IN WI. Would you consider me  
to Be sane by 'your Society'? Noise exasperates my ILLNESS.

If this place shuts down, and I have to go to MAX, I already  
plan on Rupturing my eardrums so I will not have to hear anyone  
ever again. PEACE. I have thoughts of Blowing out my  
EAR DRUMS AND Blinding myself so I won't have to see  
and hear anyone again. Be left Alone with my voices.

Tamms ~~has~~ has an excellent mental Health UNIT. I am  
Keeping myself in check Because the Staff Care <sup>I can feel this.</sup>. I can keep  
my mind occupied By Writing 1000 page Novels. I won't Be able

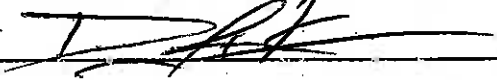
To do That At MAX Due to the noise, And the lack of respect. I have kept my rage under control, But since my escape, which you say was "wrong", which I don't, I do not care about too much. I will never get out and now I am like a pit bull that was unleashed.

I am a great con artist at hiding my feelings. I can act and seem normal. But I guess I am not.

One last thing... Keep this in mind when you think about shutting this place down. I am IN J-2-9. I WANT you to come see me, to see what I look like and ACT like, for when you unleash me against your tax-paying staff, your future TAX paying convicts when they get released, and all the families of these people. And there are more, similar to what I feel, HERE AT TAMMS. All the GANG leaders and the convicts who beat staff. This place is a DETERRENT from keeping us <sup>from</sup> hurting your staff. Just remember there has been no correction officer deaths BY inmates since this place opened. Can you say that in the next 5 years, if you shut this place down, <sup>THAT</sup> IT will still be at "0". Remember my words.

Thank you have a good day.

Sincerely,



ROSS F. KUYKENDALL

J-2-9

Come see me, I am friendly.



TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN,

MY NAME IS JOHN SPIRES A60491.  
I WAS SENT TO TAMMS FOR TAKING A  
HOSTAGE IN<sup>+</sup>DIXON CC. AND SEXUALLY  
ASSUALTING HER.

I'M WRITING THIS BECAUSE I DON'T  
WANT TO HURT ANYONE ELSE AND I DON'T  
WANT TO BE HURT MYSELF.

I DON'T TRUST MYSELF ANYMORE AND  
MY THOUGHTS ALONE MAKE ME NOT TRUS  
MYSELF.

I NEED TO BE IN TAMMS FOR THE  
SAFTY OF OTHERS AND SAFTY OF MYSELF  
FROM OTHERS.

THE G.DS. AND LATINKINGS ARE  
AFTER ME BECAUSE THEY WHO HAD 20  
YEARS OR MORE IN<sup>+</sup>DIXON LOST THEIR  
JOBS AND WERE SHIPPED TO EITHER  
STATEVILLE, PONTIAC OR MENARD  
BECAUSE OF WHAT I DID IN<sup>+</sup>DIXON.

IF I'M MOVED FROM TAMMS AND  
DO SOMETHING TO HURT SOMEONE ELSE  
OR AM HURT MYSELF EITHER WAY I'LL  
SUE THE STATE.

I CAN'T HAVE A CELLMATE BECAUSE  
OF WHAT I MIGHT DO TO HIM BECAUSE  
OF MY MENTAL ILLNESS. JUST THOUGHT  
YOU NEEDED TO KNOW THIS. DON'T CLOSE TAMMS

AND TO PUT ALL THESE GUYS IN THE  
MAX JOINTS WOULD JUST BE A STUPID  
THING TO DO BECAUSE OF WHAT A LOT  
THESE GUYS WOULD DO TO THEM.

THERE WOULD BE MURDERS AND ALL  
KINDS OF ASSAULTS. JUST A WARNING!  
I'VE ALREADY TOLD MY SISTER TO SUE IF  
ANYTHING HAPPENS TO ME

John Spires

**HB 2633 brings the supermax back  
to its original legislative mandate.**

In 1993, Governor Edgar's Task Force on Crime and Corrections proposed the construction of a "Super-Max" prison. It was authorized and funded by the legislature on the basis of the Task Force recommendations. These have never been met.

**1. THERE MUST BE OBJECTIVE CRITERIA FOR  
TRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF THE SUPERMAX.**

The Super-Max...is a management tool for addressing specific security problems...it is **not** [original emphasis] simply a place to put 500 inmates in an otherwise crowded system. To serve its purpose, inmates must move in **and out** [original emphasis] based on some objective classification and standards.

—*Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections: Final Report, Rationale, p. 89.*

The supermax was not supposed to be a warehouse—yet one-third of the current population has been there since it opened in 1998. **Over 80 men have been in cold storage at Tamms since April of 1999.** What are the clear and objective criteria for moving men in and out?

**2. THE SUPERMAX IS ONLY FOR MEN WHO HAVE HARMED  
OR ATTEMPTED TO HARM OTHERS.**

The Super-Max institution should be used—**without exception**—to house only those inmates who have in their current incarceration inflicted or caused others to inflict physical harm against staff or other inmates.

—*Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections: Final Report, Rationale, p. 88.*

The current criteria for placement at Tamms are so broad that **nearly every prisoner** in Illinois qualifies. Many men at Tamms had no disciplinary problems at all, or had none for years before they were transferred. Over half of the men at Tamms are placed there for "administrative detention." This category has enabled the IDOC to send people there who have not committed an act of violence, and without the burden of proving that they pose a risk.

### **3. THEY MUST BE ABLE TO EARN THEIR WAY OUT.**

The lengths of stay for inmates in the Super-Max facility would be determined by their institutional behavior. Three levels of security would be established, each level increasingly restrictive, varying by the amount of out-of-cell time, privileges, and visits. **Inmates would be required to earn their way to progressively less restrictive levels, and eventually back to the general prison population, by exhibiting clear conduct for a reasonable amount of time at each level.** Reviews of inmate behavior would be made every 30 days.

*—Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections: Final Report, Rationale, p. 87.*

It takes one-year to reach the highest behavioral level at Tamms. Many men at Tamms have reached this level, and they have still been held there for years. The IDOC does not dispute this. **How does Tamms serve as a behavior modification program? What can these men do to earn their way out?**

### **4. LONG-TERM ISOLATION IS A MISUSE OF THE SUPERMAX. SAFEGUARDS MUST BE ESTABLISHED BY STATUTE.**

Reputable human rights organizations also have expressed legitimate and serious concerns about practices in existing super-maximum security facilities. The Task Force recommends that our Super-Max facility be required **by statute** to conform to certain requirements concerning constitutional and humanitarian safeguards. **Since these highly restrictive environments, if misused, can create conditions tantamount to long-term isolation,** the Department of Corrections will have to establish clearly defined rules and regulations to govern the admission and release of inmates from the Super-Max facility and to monitor its operation and administration closely.

*—Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections: Final Report, Rationale, pp. 87-88.*

HB2633 will establish **transparency, accountability and standards** for determining why prisoners are sent there, and how long they stay. It will also prohibit prisoners with a serious mental illness from being housed in a supermax regime.

**TAMMS**  
**YEAR TEN**

[www.YearTen.org](http://www.YearTen.org)  
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# TAMMS SUPERMAX IN NATIONAL NEWS THIS WEEK

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*THE NEW YORKER*, March 30, 2009

## Hellhole

The United States holds tens of thousands of inmates in long-term solitary confinement. Is this torture?

by Atul Gawande

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### EXCERPTS (FULL ARTICLE ATTACHED)

● In August, I met a man named Robert Felton, who had spent fourteen and a half years in isolation in the Illinois state correctional system. He spent almost his entire prison term, from 1990 to 2005, in isolation. In March, 1998, he was among the first inmates to be moved to Tamms, a new, high-tech supermax facility in southern Illinois.

● “At Tamms, man, it was like a lab,” he says. Contact even with guards was tightly reduced. Cutoff valves meant that he couldn’t flood his cell. He had little ability to force a response—negative or positive—from a human being. And, with that gone, he began to deteriorate further. He ceased showering, changing his clothes, brushing his teeth. His teeth rotted and ten had to be pulled. He began throwing his feces around his cell. He became psychotic.

● Stuart Grassian, a Boston psychiatrist, has interviewed more than two hundred prisoners in solitary confinement. In one in-depth study, prepared for a legal challenge of prisoner-isolation practices, he concluded that about a third developed acute psychosis with hallucinations. The markers of vulnerability that he observed in his interviews were signs of cognitive dysfunction—a history of seizures, serious mental illness, mental retardation, illiteracy, or, as in Felton’s case, a diagnosis such as attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, signalling difficulty with impulse control. In the prisoners Grassian saw, about a third had these vulnerabilities, and these were the prisoners whom solitary confinement had made psychotic. They were simply not cognitively equipped to endure it without mental breakdowns.

● A U.S. military study of almost a hundred and fifty naval aviators returned from imprisonment in Vietnam, many of whom were treated even worse than McCain, reported that they found social isolation to be as torturous and agonizing as any physical abuse they suffered.

● And what happened to them was physical. EEG studies going back to the nineteen-sixties have shown diffuse slowing of brain waves in prisoners after a week or more of solitary confinement. In 1992, fifty-seven prisoners of war, released after an average of six months in detention camps in the former Yugoslavia, were examined using EEG-like tests. The recordings revealed brain abnormalities months afterward; the most severe were found in prisoners who had endured either head trauma sufficient to render them unconscious or, yes, solitary confinement. Without sustained social interaction, the human brain may become as impaired as one that has incurred a traumatic injury.

## EXCERPTS FROM NEW YORKER, CONTINUED

- Whether in Walpole or Beirut or Hanoi, all human beings experience isolation as torture.
- This presents us with an awkward question: If prolonged isolation is—as research and experience have confirmed for decades—so objectively horrifying, so intrinsically cruel, how did we end up with a prison system that may subject more of our own citizens to it than any other country in history has?
- One of the paradoxes of solitary confinement is that, as starved as people become for companionship, the experience typically leaves them unfit for social interaction.
- Second, almost ninety per cent of these prisoners had difficulties with “irrational anger,” compared with just three per cent of prisoners in the general population. Haney attributed this to the extreme restriction, the totality of control, and the extended absence of any opportunity for happiness or joy. Many prisoners in solitary become consumed with revenge fantasies.
- Prolonged isolation was used sparingly, if at all, by most American prisons for almost a century. Our first supermax—our first institution specifically designed for mass solitary confinement—was not established until 1983, in Marion, Illinois. In 1995, a federal court reviewing California’s first supermax admitted that the conditions “hover on the edge of what is humanly tolerable for those with normal resilience.”
- In June of 2006, a bipartisan national task force, the Commission on Safety and Abuse in America’s Prisons, released its recommendations after a yearlong investigation. It called for ending long-term isolation of prisoners. Beyond about ten days, the report noted, practically no benefits can be found and the harm is clear—not just for inmates but for the public as well. Most prisoners in long-term isolation are returned to society, after all. And evidence from a number of studies has shown that supermax conditions—in which prisoners have virtually no social interactions and are given no programmatic support—make it highly likely that they will commit more crimes when they are released. Instead, the report said, we should follow the preventive approaches used in European countries.
- With little concern or demurral, we have consigned tens of thousands of our own citizens to conditions that horrified our highest court a century ago. Our willingness to discard these standards for American prisoners made it easy to discard the Geneva Conventions prohibiting similar treatment of foreign prisoners of war, to the detriment of America’s moral stature in the world. In much the same way that a previous generation of Americans countenanced legalized segregation, ours has countenanced legalized torture.

# THE NEW YORKER

ANNALS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

## HELLHOLE

*The United States holds tens of thousands of inmates in long-term solitary confinement. Is this torture?*

by Atul Gawande

MARCH 30, 2009



**H**uman beings are social creatures. We are social not just in the trivial sense that we like company, and not just in the obvious sense that we each depend on others. We are social in a more elemental way: simply to exist as a normal human being requires interaction with other people.

Children provide the clearest demonstration of this fact, although it was slow to be accepted. Well into the nineteen-fifties, psychologists were encouraging parents to give children *less* attention and affection, in order to encourage independence. Then Harry Harlow, a professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, produced a series of influential studies involving baby rhesus monkeys.

He happened upon the findings in the mid-fifties, when he decided to save money for his primate-research laboratory by breeding his own lab monkeys instead of importing them from India. Because he didn't know how to raise infant monkeys, he cared for them the way hospitals of the era cared for human infants—in nurseries, with plenty of food, warm blankets, some toys, and in isolation from other infants to prevent the spread of infection. The monkeys grew up sturdy, disease-free, and larger than those from the wild. Yet they were also profoundly disturbed, given to staring blankly and rocking in place for long periods, circling their cages repetitively, and mutilating themselves.

At first, Harlow and his graduate students couldn't figure out what the problem was. They considered factors such as diet, patterns of light exposure, even the antibiotics they used. Then, as Deborah Blum recounts in a fascinating biography of Harlow, "Love at Goon Park," one of his researchers noticed how tightly the monkeys clung to their soft

blankets. Harlow wondered whether what the monkeys were missing in their Isolettes was a mother. So, in an odd experiment, he gave them an artificial one.

In the studies, one artificial mother was a doll made of terry cloth; the other was made of wire. He placed a warming device inside the dolls to make them seem more comforting. The babies, Harlow discovered, largely ignored the wire mother. But they became deeply attached to the cloth mother. They caressed it. They slept curled up on it. They ran to it when frightened. They refused replacements: they wanted only “their” mother. If sharp spikes were made to randomly thrust out of the mother’s body when the rhesus babies held it, they waited patiently for the spikes to recede and returned to clutching it. No matter how tightly they clung to the surrogate mothers, however, the monkeys remained psychologically abnormal.

In a later study on the effect of total isolation from birth, the researchers found that the test monkeys, upon being released into a group of ordinary monkeys, “usually go into a state of emotional shock, characterized by . . . autistic self-clutching and rocking.” Harlow noted, “One of six monkeys isolated for three months refused to eat after release and died five days later.” After several weeks in the company of other monkeys, most of them adjusted—but not those who had been isolated for longer periods. “Twelve months of isolation almost obliterated the animals socially,” Harlow wrote. They became permanently withdrawn, and they lived as outcasts—regularly set upon, as if inviting abuse.

The research made Harlow famous (and infamous, too—revulsion at his work helped spur the animal-rights movement). Other psychologists produced evidence of similarly deep and sustained damage in neglected and orphaned children. Hospitals were made to open up their nurseries to parents. And it became widely accepted that children require nurturing human beings not just for food and protection but also for the normal functioning of their brains.

We have been hesitant to apply these lessons to adults. Adults, after all, are fully formed, independent beings, with internal strengths and knowledge to draw upon. We wouldn’t have anything like a child’s dependence on other people, right? Yet it seems that we do. We don’t have a lot of monkey experiments to call upon here. But mankind has produced tens of thousands of human ones, including in our prison system. And the picture that has emerged is profoundly unsettling.

**A**mong our most benign experiments are those with people who voluntarily isolate themselves for extended periods. Long-distance solo sailors, for instance, commit themselves to months at sea. They face all manner of physical terrors: thrashing storms, fifty-foot waves, leaks, illness. Yet, for many, the single most overwhelming difficulty they report is the “soul-destroying loneliness,” as one sailor called it. Astronauts have to be screened for their ability to tolerate long stretches in tightly confined isolation, and they come to depend on radio and video communications for social contact.

The problem of isolation goes beyond ordinary loneliness, however. Consider what we’ve learned from hostages who have been held in solitary confinement—from the journalist Terry Anderson, for example, whose extraordinary memoir, “Den of Lions,” recounts his seven years as a hostage of Hezbollah in Lebanon.

Anderson was the chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press when, on March 16, 1985, three bearded men forced him from his car in Beirut at gunpoint. He was pushed into a Mercedes sedan, covered head to toe with a heavy blanket, and made to crouch head down in the footwell behind the front seat. His captors drove him to a garage, pulled him out of the car, put a hood over his head, and bound his wrists and ankles with tape. For half an hour, they grilled him for the names of other Americans in Beirut, but he gave no names and they did not beat him or press him further. They threw him in the trunk of the car, drove him to another building, and put him in what would be the first of a succession of cells across Lebanon. He was soon placed in what seemed to be a dusty closet, large enough for only a mattress. Blindfolded, he could make out the distant sounds of other hostages. (One was William Buckley, the C.I.A. station chief who was kidnapped and tortured repeatedly until he weakened and died.) Peering around his blindfold, Anderson could see a bare light bulb dangling from the ceiling. He received three unpalatable meals a day—usually a sandwich of bread and cheese, or cold rice with canned vegetables, or soup. He had a bottle to urinate in and was allotted one five- to ten-minute trip each day to a rotting bathroom to empty his bowels and wash with water at a dirty sink. Otherwise, the only reprieve from isolation came when the guards made short visits to bark at him for breaking a rule or to threaten him, sometimes with a gun at his temple.



He missed people terribly, especially his fiancée and his family. He was despondent and depressed. Then, with time, he began to feel something more. He felt himself disintegrating. It was as if his brain were grinding down. A month into his confinement, he recalled in his memoir, “The mind is a blank. Jesus, I always thought I was smart. Where are all the things I learned, the books I read, the poems I memorized? There’s nothing there, just a formless, gray-black misery. My mind’s gone dead. God, help me.”

He was stiff from lying in bed day and night, yet tired all the time. He dozed off and on constantly, sleeping twelve hours a day. He craved activity of almost any kind. He would watch the daylight wax and wane on the ceiling, or roaches creep slowly up the wall. He had a Bible and tried to read, but he often found that he lacked the concentration to do so. He observed himself becoming neurotically possessive about his little space, at times putting his life in jeopardy by flying into a rage if a guard happened to step on his bed. He brooded incessantly, thinking back on all the mistakes he’d made in life, his regrets, his offenses against God and family.

His captors moved him every few months. For unpredictable stretches of time, he was granted the salvation of a companion—sometimes he shared a cell with as many as four other hostages—and he noticed that his thinking recovered rapidly when this occurred. He could read and concentrate longer, avoid hallucinations, and better control his emotions. “I would rather have had the worst companion than no companion at all,” he noted.

In September, 1986, after several months of sharing a cell with another hostage, Anderson was, for no apparent reason, returned to solitary confinement, this time in a six-by-six-foot cell, with no windows, and light from only a flickering fluorescent lamp in an outside corridor. The guards refused to say how long he would be there. After a few weeks, he felt his mind slipping away again.

“I find myself trembling sometimes for no reason,” he wrote. “I’m afraid I’m beginning to lose my mind, to lose control completely.”

One day, three years into his ordeal, he snapped. He walked over to a wall and began beating his forehead against it, dozens of times. His head was smashed and bleeding before the guards were able to stop him.

Some hostages fared worse. Anderson told the story of Frank Reed, a fifty-four-year-old American private-school director who was taken hostage and held in solitary confinement for four months before being put in with Anderson. By then, Reed had become severely withdrawn. He lay motionless for hours facing a wall, semi-catatonic. He could not follow the guards’ simplest instructions. This invited abuse from them, in much the same way that once isolated rhesus monkeys seemed to invite abuse from the colony. Released after three and a half years, Reed ultimately required admission to a psychiatric hospital.

“It’s an awful thing, solitary,” John McCain wrote of his five and a half years as a prisoner of war in Vietnam—more than two years of it spent in isolation in a fifteen-by-fifteen-foot cell, unable to communicate with other P.O.W.s except by tap code, secreted notes, or by speaking into an enamel cup pressed against the wall. “It crushes your spirit and weakens your resistance more effectively than any other form of mistreatment.” And this comes from a man who was beaten regularly; denied adequate medical treatment for two broken arms, a broken leg, and chronic dysentery; and tortured to the point of having an arm broken again. A U.S. military study of almost a hundred and fifty naval aviators returned from imprisonment in Vietnam, many of whom were treated even worse than McCain, reported that they found social isolation to be as torturous and agonizing as any physical abuse they suffered.

And what happened to them *was* physical. EEG studies going back to the nineteen-sixties have shown diffuse slowing of brain waves in prisoners after a week or more of solitary confinement. In 1992, fifty-seven prisoners of war, released after an average of six months in detention camps in the former Yugoslavia, were examined using EEG-like tests. The recordings revealed brain abnormalities months afterward; the most severe were found in prisoners who had endured either head trauma sufficient to render them unconscious or, yes, solitary confinement. Without sustained social interaction, the human brain may become as impaired as one that has incurred a traumatic injury.

On December 4, 1991, Terry Anderson was released from captivity. He had been the last and the longest-held American hostage in Lebanon. I spoke to Keron Fletcher, a former British military psychiatrist who had been on the receiving team for Anderson and many other hostages, and followed them for years afterward. Initially, Fletcher said, everyone experiences the pure elation of being able to see and talk to people again, especially family and friends. They

can't get enough of other people, and talk almost non-stop for hours. They are optimistic and hopeful. But, afterward, normal sleeping and eating patterns prove difficult to reestablish. Some have lost their sense of time. For weeks, they have trouble managing the sensations and emotional complexities of their freedom.

For the first few months after his release, Anderson said when I reached him by phone recently, "it was just kind of a fog." He had done many television interviews at the time. "And if you look at me in the pictures? Look at my eyes. You can tell. I look drugged."

Most hostages survived their ordeal, Fletcher said, although relationships, marriages, and careers were often lost. Some found, as John McCain did, that the experience even strengthened them. Yet none saw solitary confinement as anything less than torture. This presents us with an awkward question: If prolonged isolation is—as research and experience have confirmed for decades—so objectively horrifying, so intrinsically cruel, how did we end up with a prison system that may subject more of our own citizens to it than any other country in history has?

Recently, I met a man who had spent more than five years in isolation at a prison in the Boston suburb of Walpole, Massachusetts, not far from my home. Bobby Dellelo was, to say the least, no Terry Anderson or John McCain. Brought up in the run-down neighborhoods of Boston's West End, in the nineteen-forties, he was caught burglarizing a shoe store at the age of ten. At thirteen, he recalls, he was nabbed while robbing a Jordan Marsh department store. (He and his friends learned to hide out in stores at closing time, steal their merchandise, and then break out during the night.) The remainder of his childhood was spent mostly in the state reform school. That was where he learned how to fight, how to hot-wire a car with a piece of foil, how to pick locks, and how to make a zip gun using a snapped-off automobile radio antenna, which, in those days, was just thick enough to barrel a .22-calibre bullet. Released upon turning eighteen, Dellelo returned to stealing. Usually, he stole from office buildings at night. But some of the people he hung out with did stickups, and, together with one of them, he held up a liquor store in Dorchester.

"What a disaster that thing was," he recalls, laughing. They put the store's owner and the customers in a walk-in refrigerator at gunpoint, took their wallets, and went to rob the register. But more customers came in. So they robbed them and put them in the refrigerator, too. Then still more customers arrived, the refrigerator got full, and the whole thing turned into a circus. Dellelo and his partner finally escaped. But one of the customers identified him to the police. By the time he was caught, Dellelo had been fingered for robbing the Commander Hotel in Cambridge as well. He served a year for the first conviction and two and a half years for the second.

Three months after his release, in 1963, at the age of twenty, he and a friend tried to rob the Kopelman jewelry store, in downtown Boston. But an alarm went off before they got their hands on anything. They separated and ran. The friend shot and killed an off-duty policeman while trying to escape, then killed himself. Dellelo was convicted of first-degree murder and sentenced to life in prison. He ended up serving forty years. Five years and one month were spent in isolation.

The criteria for the isolation of prisoners vary by state but typically include not only violent infractions but also violation of prison rules or association with gang members. The imposition of long-term isolation—which can be for months or years—is ultimately at the discretion of prison administrators. One former prisoner I spoke to, for example, recalled being put in solitary confinement for petty annoyances like refusing to get out of the shower quickly enough. Bobby Dellelo was put there for escaping.

It was an elaborate scheme. He had a partner, who picked the lock to a supervisor's office and got hold of the information manual for the microwave-detection system that patrolled a grassy no man's land between the prison and the road. They studied the manual long enough to learn how to circumvent the system and returned it. On Halloween Sunday, 1993, they had friends stage a fight in the prison yard. With all the guards in the towers looking at the fight through binoculars, the two men tipped a picnic table up against a twelve-foot wall and climbed it like a ladder. Beyond it, they scaled a sixteen-foot fence. To get over the razor wire on top, they used a Z-shaped tool they'd improvised from locker handles. They dropped down into the no man's land and followed an invisible path that they'd calculated the microwave system would not detect. No alarm sounded. They went over one more fence, walked around a parking lot, picked their way through some woods, and emerged onto a four-lane road. After a short walk to a convenience store, they called a taxi from a telephone booth and rolled away before anyone knew they were gone.

They lasted twenty-four days on the outside. Eventually, somebody ratted them out, and the police captured them on the day before Thanksgiving, at the house of a friend in Cambridge. The prison administration gave Dellelo five years in the Departmental Disciplinary Unit of the Walpole prison, its hundred-and-twenty-four-cell super-maximum segregation unit.

Wearing ankle bracelets, handcuffs, and a belly chain, Dellelo was marched into a thirteen-by-eight-foot off-white cell. A four-inch-thick concrete bed slab jutted out from the wall opposite the door. A smaller slab protruding from a side wall provided a desk. A cylindrical concrete block in the floor served as a seat. On the remaining wall was a toilet and a metal sink. He was given four sheets, four towels, a blanket, a bedroll, a toothbrush, toilet paper, a tall clear plastic cup, a bar of soap, seven white T-shirts, seven pairs of boxer shorts, seven pairs of socks, plastic slippers, a pad of paper, and a ballpoint pen. A speaker with a microphone was mounted on the door. Cells used for solitary confinement are often windowless, but this one had a ribbonlike window that was seven inches wide and five feet tall. The electrically controlled door was solid steel, with a seven-inch-by-twenty-eight-inch aperture and two wickets—little door slots, one at ankle height and one at waist height, for shackling him whenever he was let out and for passing him meal trays.

As in other supermaxes—facilities designed to isolate prisoners from social contact—Dellelo was confined to his cell for at least twenty-three hours a day and permitted out only for a shower or for recreation in an outdoor cage that he estimated to be fifty feet long and five feet wide, known as “the dog kennel.” He could talk to other prisoners through the steel door of his cell, and during recreation if a prisoner was in an adjacent cage. He made a kind of fishing line for passing notes to adjacent cells by unwinding the elastic from his boxer shorts, though it was contraband and would be confiscated. Prisoners could receive mail and as many as ten reading items. They were allowed one phone call the first month and could earn up to four calls and four visits per month if they followed the rules, but there could be no physical contact with anyone, except when guards forcibly restrained them. Some supermaxes even use food as punishment, serving the prisoners nutra-loaf, an unpalatable food brick that contains just enough nutrition for survival. Dellelo was spared this. The rules also permitted him to have a radio after thirty days, and, after sixty days, a thirteen-inch black-and-white television.

“This is going to be a piece of cake,” Dellelo recalls thinking when the door closed behind him. Whereas many American supermax prisoners—and most P.O.W.s and hostages—have no idea when they might get out, he knew exactly how long he was going to be there. He drew a calendar on his pad of paper to start counting down the days. He would get a radio and a TV. He could read. No one was going to bother him. And, as his elaborate escape plan showed, he could be patient. “This is their sophisticated security?” he said to himself. “They don’t know what they’re doing.”

After a few months without regular social contact, however, his experience proved no different from that of the P.O.W.s or hostages, or the majority of isolated prisoners whom researchers have studied: he started to lose his mind. He talked to himself. He paced back and forth compulsively, shuffling along the same six-foot path for hours on end. Soon, he was having panic attacks, screaming for help. He hallucinated that the colors on the walls were changing. He became enraged by routine noises—the sound of doors opening as the guards made their hourly checks, the sounds of inmates in nearby cells. After a year or so, he was hearing voices on the television talking directly to him. He put the television under his bed, and rarely took it out again.

One of the paradoxes of solitary confinement is that, as starved as people become for companionship, the experience typically leaves them unfit for social interaction. Once, Dellelo was allowed to have an in-person meeting with his lawyer, and he simply couldn’t handle it. After so many months in which his primary human contact had been an occasional phone call or brief conversations with an inmate down the tier, shouted through steel doors at the top of their lungs, he found himself unable to carry on a face-to-face conversation. He had trouble following both words and hand gestures and couldn’t generate them himself. When he realized this, he succumbed to a full-blown panic attack.

Craig Haney, a psychology professor at the University of California at Santa Cruz, received rare permission to study a hundred randomly selected inmates at California’s Pelican Bay supermax, and noted a number of phenomena. First, after months or years of complete isolation, many prisoners “begin to lose the ability to initiate behavior of any kind—to organize their own lives around activity and purpose,” he writes. “Chronic apathy, lethargy, depression, and despair often result. . . . In extreme cases, prisoners may literally stop behaving,” becoming essentially catatonic.

Second, almost ninety per cent of these prisoners had difficulties with “irrational anger,” compared with just three per cent of prisoners in the general population. Haney attributed this to the extreme restriction, the totality of control, and the extended absence of any opportunity for happiness or joy. Many prisoners in solitary become consumed with revenge fantasies.

“There were some guards in D.D.U. who were decent guys,” Dellelo told me. They didn’t trash his room when he was let out for a shower, or try to trip him when escorting him in chains, or write him up for contraband if he kept food or a salt packet from a meal in his cell. “But some of them were evil, evil pricks.” One correctional officer became a particular obsession. Dellelo spent hours imagining cutting his head off and rolling it down the tier. “I mean, I know this is insane thinking,” he says now. Even at the time, he added, “I had a fear in the background—like how much of this am I going to be able to let go? How much is this going to affect who I am?”

He was right to worry. Everyone’s identity is socially created: it’s through your relationships that you understand yourself as a mother or a father, a teacher or an accountant, a hero or a villain. But, after years of isolation, many prisoners change in another way that Haney observed. They begin to see themselves primarily as combatants in the world, people whose identity is rooted in thwarting prison control.

As a matter of self-preservation, this may not be a bad thing. According to the Navy P.O.W. researchers, the instinct to fight back against the enemy constituted the most important coping mechanism for the prisoners they studied. Resistance was often their sole means of maintaining a sense of purpose, and so their sanity. Yet resistance is precisely what we wish to destroy in our supermax prisoners. As Haney observed in a review of research findings, prisoners in solitary confinement must be able to withstand the experience in order to be allowed to return to the highly social world of mainline prison or free society. Perversely, then, the prisoners who can’t handle profound isolation are the ones who are forced to remain in it. “And those who have adapted,” Haney writes, “are prime candidates for release to a social world to which they may be incapable of ever fully readjusting.”

Dellelo eventually found a way to resist that would not prolong his ordeal. He fought his battle through the courts, filing motion after motion in an effort to get his conviction overturned. He became so good at submitting his claims that he obtained a paralegal certificate along the way. And, after forty years in prison, and more than five years in solitary, he got his first-degree-homicide conviction reduced to manslaughter. On November 19, 2003, he was freed.

Bobby Dellelo is sixty-seven years old now. He lives on Social Security in a Cambridge efficiency apartment that is about four times larger than his cell. He still seems to be adjusting to the world outside. He lives alone. To the extent that he is out in society, it is, in large measure, as a combatant. He works for prisoners’ rights at the American Friends Service Committee. He also does occasional work assisting prisoners with their legal cases. Sitting at his kitchen table, he showed me how to pick a padlock—you know, just in case I ever find myself in trouble.

But it was impossible to talk to him about his time in isolation without seeing that it was fundamentally no different from the isolation that Terry Anderson and John McCain had endured. Whether in Walpole or Beirut or Hanoi, all human beings experience isolation as torture.

**T**he main argument for using long-term isolation in prisons is that it provides discipline and prevents violence. When inmates refuse to follow the rules—when they escape, deal drugs, or attack other inmates and corrections officers—wardens must be able to punish and contain the misconduct. Presumably, less stringent measures haven’t worked, or the behavior would not have occurred. And it’s legitimate to incapacitate violent aggressors for the safety of others. So, advocates say, isolation is a necessary evil, and those who don’t recognize this are dangerously naïve.

The argument makes intuitive sense. If the worst of the worst are removed from the general prison population and put in isolation, you’d expect there to be markedly fewer inmate shankings and attacks on corrections officers. But the evidence doesn’t bear this out. Perhaps the most careful inquiry into whether supermax prisons decrease violence and disorder was a 2003 analysis examining the experience in three states—Arizona, Illinois, and Minnesota—following the opening of their supermax prisons. The study found that levels of inmate-on-inmate violence were unchanged, and that levels of inmate-on-staff violence changed unpredictably, rising in Arizona, falling in Illinois, and holding steady in Minnesota.

Prison violence, it turns out, is not simply an issue of a few belligerents. In the past thirty years, the United States has

quadrupled its incarceration rate but not its prison space. Work and education programs have been cancelled, out of a belief that the pursuit of rehabilitation is pointless. The result has been unprecedented overcrowding, along with unprecedented idleness—a nice formula for violence. Remove a few prisoners to solitary confinement, and the violence doesn't change. So you remove some more, and still nothing happens. Before long, you find yourself in the position we are in today. The United States now has five per cent of the world's population, twenty-five per cent of its prisoners, and probably the vast majority of prisoners who are in long-term solitary confinement.

It wasn't always like this. The wide-scale use of isolation is, almost exclusively, a phenomenon of the past twenty years. In 1890, the United States Supreme Court came close to declaring the punishment to be unconstitutional. Writing for the majority in the case of a Colorado murderer who had been held in isolation for a month, Justice Samuel Miller noted that experience had revealed "serious objections" to solitary confinement:

A considerable number of the prisoners fell, after even a short confinement, into a semi-fatuous condition, from which it was next to impossible to arouse them, and others became violently insane; others, still, committed suicide; while those who stood the ordeal better were not generally reformed, and in most cases did not recover sufficient mental activity to be of any subsequent service to the community.

Prolonged isolation was used sparingly, if at all, by most American prisons for almost a century. Our first supermax—our first institution specifically designed for mass solitary confinement—was not established until 1983, in Marion, Illinois. In 1995, a federal court reviewing California's first supermax admitted that the conditions "hover on the edge of what is humanly tolerable for those with normal resilience." But it did not rule them to be unconstitutionally cruel or unusual, except in cases of mental illness. The prison's supermax conditions, the court stated, did not pose "a sufficiently high risk to all inmates of incurring a serious mental illness." In other words, there could be no legal objection to its routine use, given that the isolation didn't make *everyone* crazy. The ruling seemed to fit the public mood. By the end of the nineteen-nineties, some sixty supermax institutions had opened across the country. And new solitary-confinement units were established within nearly all of our ordinary maximum-security prisons.

The number of prisoners in these facilities has since risen to extraordinary levels. America now holds at least twenty-five thousand inmates in isolation in supermax prisons. An additional fifty to eighty thousand are kept in restrictive segregation units, many of them in isolation, too, although the government does not release these figures. By 1999, the practice had grown to the point that Arizona, Colorado, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, and Virginia kept between five and eight per cent of their prison population in isolation, and, by 2003, New York had joined them as well. Mississippi alone held eighteen hundred prisoners in supermax—twelve per cent of its prisoners over all. At the same time, other states had just a tiny fraction of their inmates in solitary confinement. In 1999, for example, Indiana had eighty-five supermax beds; Georgia had only ten. Neither of these two states can be described as being soft on crime.

Advocates of solitary confinement are left with a single argument for subjecting thousands of people to years of isolation: What else are we supposed to do? How else are we to deal with the violent, the disruptive, the prisoners who are just too dangerous to be housed with others?

As it happens, only a subset of prisoners currently locked away for long periods of isolation would be considered truly dangerous. Many are escapees or suspected gang members; many others are in solitary for nonviolent breaches of prison rules. Still, there are some highly dangerous and violent prisoners who pose a serious challenge to prison discipline and safety. In August, I met a man named Robert Felton, who had spent fourteen and a half years in isolation in the Illinois state correctional system. He is now thirty-six years old. He grew up in the predominantly black housing projects of Danville, Illinois, and had been a force of mayhem from the time he was a child.

His crimes were mainly impulsive, rather than planned. The first time he was arrested was at the age of eleven, when he and a relative broke into a house to steal some Atari video games. A year later, he was sent to state reform school after he and a friend broke into an abandoned building and made off with paint cans, irons, and other property that they hardly knew what to do with. In reform school, he got into fights and screamed obscenities at the staff. When the staff tried to discipline him by taking away his recreation or his television privileges, his behavior worsened. He tore a pillar out of the ceiling, a sink and mirrors off the wall, doors off their hinges. He was put in a special cell, stripped of nearly everything. When he began attacking counsellors, the authorities transferred him to the maximum-security juvenile

facility at Joliet, where he continued to misbehave.

Felton wasn't a sociopath. He made friends easily. He was close to his family, and missed them deeply. He took no pleasure in hurting others. Psychiatric evaluations turned up little more than attention-deficit disorder. But he had a terrible temper, a tendency to escalate rather than to defuse confrontations, and, by the time he was released, just before turning eighteen, he had achieved only a ninth-grade education.

Within months of returning home, he was arrested again. He had walked into a Danville sports bar and ordered a beer. The barman took his ten-dollar bill.

"Then he says, 'Naw, man, you can't get no beer. You're underage,' " Felton recounts. "I says, 'Well, give me my ten dollars back.' He says, 'You ain't getting shit. Get the hell out of here.' "

Felton stood his ground. The bartender had a pocket knife on the counter. "And, when he went for it, I went for it," Felton told me. "When I grabbed the knife first, I turned around and spinned on him. I said, 'You think you're gonna cut me, man? You gotta be fucked up.' "

The barman had put the ten-dollar bill in a Royal Crown bag behind the counter. Felton grabbed the bag and ran out the back door. He forgot his car keys on the counter, though. So he went back to get the keys—"the stupid keys," he now says ruefully—and in the fight that ensued he left the barman severely injured and bleeding. The police caught Felton fleeing in his car. He was convicted of armed robbery, aggravated unlawful restraint, and aggravated battery, and served fifteen years in prison.

He was eventually sent to the Stateville Correctional Center, a maximum-security facility in Joliet. Inside the overflowing prison, he got into vicious fights over insults and the like. About three months into his term, during a shakedown following the murder of an inmate, prison officials turned up a makeshift knife in his cell. (He denies that it was his.) They gave him a year in isolation. He was a danger, and he had to be taught a lesson. But it was a lesson that he seemed incapable of learning.

Felton's Stateville isolation cell had gray walls, a solid steel door, no window, no clock, and a light that was kept on twenty-four hours a day. As soon as he was shut in, he became claustrophobic and had a panic attack. Like Dellelo, Anderson, and McCain, he was soon pacing back and forth, talking to himself, studying the insects crawling around his cell, reliving past events from childhood, sleeping for as much as sixteen hours a day. But, unlike them, he lacked the inner resources to cope with his situation.

Many prisoners find survival in physical exercise, prayer, or plans for escape. Many carry out elaborate mental exercises, building entire houses in their heads, board by board, nail by nail, from the ground up, or memorizing team rosters for a baseball season. McCain recreated in his mind movies he'd seen. Anderson reconstructed complete novels from memory. Yuri Nosenko, a K.G.B. defector whom the C.I.A. wrongly accused of being a double agent and held for three years in total isolation (no reading material, no news, no human contact except with interrogators) in a closet-size concrete cell near Williamsburg, Virginia, made chess sets from threads and a calendar from lint (only to have them discovered and swept away).

But Felton would just yell, "Guard! Guard! Guard! Guard! Guard!," or bang his cup on the toilet, for hours. He could spend whole days hallucinating that he was in another world, that he was a child at home in Danville, playing in the streets, having conversations with imaginary people. Small cruelties that others somehow bore in quiet fury—getting no meal tray, for example—sent him into a rage. Despite being restrained with handcuffs, ankle shackles, and a belly chain whenever he was taken out, he managed to assault the staff at least three times. He threw his food through the door slot. He set his cell on fire by tearing his mattress apart, wrapping the stuffing in a sheet, popping his light bulb, and using the exposed wires to set the whole thing ablaze. He did this so many times that the walls of his cell were black with soot.

After each offense, prison officials extended his sentence in isolation. Still, he wouldn't stop. He began flooding his cell, by stuffing the door crack with socks, plugging the toilet, and flushing until the water was a couple of feet deep. Then he'd pull out the socks and the whole wing would flood with wastewater.

"Flooding the cell was the last option for me," Felton told me. "It was when I had nothing else I could do. You know, they took everything out of my cell, and all I had left was toilet water. I'd sit there and I'd say, 'Well, let me see what I can do with this toilet water.' "

Felton was not allowed out again for fourteen and a half years. He spent almost his entire prison term, from 1990 to 2005, in isolation. In March, 1998, he was among the first inmates to be moved to Tamms, a new, high-tech supermax facility in southern Illinois.

“At Tamms, man, it was like a lab,” he says. Contact even with guards was tightly reduced. Cutoff valves meant that he couldn’t flood his cell. He had little ability to force a response—negative or positive—from a human being. And, with that gone, he began to deteriorate further. He ceased showering, changing his clothes, brushing his teeth. His teeth rotted and ten had to be pulled. He began throwing his feces around his cell. He became psychotic.

It is unclear how many prisoners in solitary confinement become psychotic. Stuart Grassian, a Boston psychiatrist, has interviewed more than two hundred prisoners in solitary confinement. In one in-depth study, prepared for a legal challenge of prisoner-isolation practices, he concluded that about a third developed acute psychosis with hallucinations. The markers of vulnerability that he observed in his interviews were signs of cognitive dysfunction—a history of seizures, serious mental illness, mental retardation, illiteracy, or, as in Felton’s case, a diagnosis such as attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, signalling difficulty with impulse control. In the prisoners Grassian saw, about a third had these vulnerabilities, and these were the prisoners whom solitary confinement had made psychotic. They were simply not cognitively equipped to endure it without mental breakdowns.

A psychiatrist tried giving Felton anti-psychotic medication. Mostly, it made him sleep—sometimes twenty-four hours at a stretch, he said. Twice he attempted suicide. The first time, he hanged himself in a noose made from a sheet. The second time, he took a single staple from a legal newspaper and managed to slash the radial artery in his left wrist with it. In both instances, he was taken to a local emergency room for a few hours, patched up, and sent back to prison.

Is there an alternative? Consider what other countries do. Britain, for example, has had its share of serial killers, homicidal rapists, and prisoners who have taken hostages and repeatedly assaulted staff. The British also fought a seemingly unending war in Northern Ireland, which brought them hundreds of Irish Republican Army prisoners committed to violent resistance. The authorities resorted to a harshly punitive approach to control, including, in the mid-seventies, extensive use of solitary confinement. But the violence in prisons remained unchanged, the costs were phenomenal (in the United States, they reach more than fifty thousand dollars a year per inmate), and the public outcry became intolerable. British authorities therefore looked for another approach.

Beginning in the nineteen-eighties, they gradually adopted a strategy that focussed on preventing prison violence rather than on delivering an ever more brutal series of punishments for it. The approach starts with the simple observation that prisoners who are unmanageable in one setting often behave perfectly reasonably in another. This suggested that violence might, to a critical extent, be a function of the conditions of incarceration. The British noticed that problem prisoners were usually people for whom avoiding humiliation and saving face were fundamental and instinctive. When conditions maximized humiliation and confrontation, every interaction escalated into a trial of strength. Violence became a predictable consequence.

So the British decided to give their most dangerous prisoners more control, rather than less. They reduced isolation and offered them opportunities for work, education, and special programming to increase social ties and skills. The prisoners were housed in small, stable units of fewer than ten people in individual cells, to avoid conditions of social chaos and unpredictability. In these reformed “Close Supervision Centres,” prisoners could receive mental-health treatment and earn rights for more exercise, more phone calls, “contact visits,” and even access to cooking facilities. They were allowed to air grievances. And the government set up an independent body of inspectors to track the results and enable adjustments based on the data.

The results have been impressive. The use of long-term isolation in England is now negligible. In all of England, there are now fewer prisoners in “extreme custody” than there are in the state of Maine. And the other countries of Europe have, with a similar focus on small units and violence prevention, achieved a similar outcome.

In this country, in June of 2006, a bipartisan national task force, the Commission on Safety and Abuse in America’s Prisons, released its recommendations after a yearlong investigation. It called for ending long-term isolation of prisoners. Beyond about ten days, the report noted, practically no benefits can be found and the harm is clear—not just for inmates but for the public as well. Most prisoners in long-term isolation are returned to society, after all. And evidence from a

number of studies has shown that supermax conditions—in which prisoners have virtually no social interactions and are given no programmatic support—make it highly likely that they will commit more crimes when they are released. Instead, the report said, we should follow the preventive approaches used in European countries.

The recommendations went nowhere, of course. Whatever the evidence in its favor, people simply did not believe in the treatment.

I spoke to a state-prison commissioner who wished to remain unidentified. He was a veteran of the system, having been either a prison warden or a commissioner in several states across the country for more than twenty years. He has publicly defended the use of long-term isolation everywhere that he has worked. Nonetheless, he said, he would remove most prisoners from long-term isolation units if he could and provide programming for the mental illnesses that many of them have.

“Prolonged isolation is not going to serve anyone’s best interest,” he told me. He still thought that prisons needed the option of isolation. “A bad violation should, I think, land you there for about ninety days, but it should not go beyond that.”

He is apparently not alone among prison officials. Over the years, he has come to know commissioners in nearly every state in the country. “I believe that today you’ll probably find that two-thirds or three-fourths of the heads of correctional agencies will largely share the position that I articulated with you,” he said.

Commissioners are not powerless. They could eliminate prolonged isolation with the stroke of a pen. So, I asked, why haven’t they? He told me what happened when he tried to move just one prisoner out of isolation. Legislators called for him to be fired and threatened to withhold basic funding. Corrections officers called members of the crime victim’s family and told them that he’d gone soft on crime. Hostile stories appeared in the tabloids. It is pointless for commissioners to act unilaterally, he said, without a change in public opinion.

This past year, both the Republican and the Democratic Presidential candidates came out firmly for banning torture and closing the facility in Guantánamo Bay, where hundreds of prisoners have been held in years-long isolation. Neither Barack Obama nor John McCain, however, addressed the question of whether prolonged solitary confinement is torture. For a Presidential candidate, no less than for the prison commissioner, this would have been political suicide. The simple truth is that public sentiment in America is the reason that solitary confinement has exploded in this country, even as other Western nations have taken steps to reduce it. This is the dark side of American exceptionalism. With little concern or demurral, we have consigned tens of thousands of our own citizens to conditions that horrified our highest court a century ago. Our willingness to discard these standards for American prisoners made it easy to discard the Geneva Conventions prohibiting similar treatment of foreign prisoners of war, to the detriment of America’s moral stature in the world. In much the same way that a previous generation of Americans countenanced legalized segregation, ours has countenanced legalized torture. And there is no clearer manifestation of this than our routine use of solitary confinement—on our own people, in our own communities, in a supermax prison, for example, that is a thirty-minute drive from my door.

**R**obert Felton drifted in and out of acute psychosis for much of his solitary confinement. Eventually, however, he found an unexpected resource. One day, while he was at Tamms, he was given a new defense lawyer, and, whatever expertise this lawyer provided, the more important thing was genuine human contact. He visited regularly, and sent Felton books. Although some were rejected by the authorities and Felton was restricted to a few at a time, he devoured those he was permitted. “I liked political books,” he says. “‘From Beirut to Jerusalem,’ Winston Churchill, Noam Chomsky.”

That small amount of contact was a lifeline. Felton corresponded with the lawyer about what he was reading. The lawyer helped him get his G.E.D. and a paralegal certificate through a correspondence course, and he taught Felton how to advocate for himself. Felton began writing letters to politicians and prison officials explaining the misery of his situation, opposing supermax isolation, and asking for a chance to return to the general prison population. (The Illinois Department of Corrections would not comment on Felton’s case, but a spokesman stated that “Tamms houses the most disruptive, violent, and problematic inmates.”) Felton was persuasive enough that Senator Paul Simon, of Illinois, wrote him back and, one day, even visited him. Simon asked the director of the State Department of Corrections, Donald Snyder, Jr., to give consideration to Felton’s objections. But Snyder didn’t budge. If there was anyone whom Felton fantasized about taking revenge upon, it was Snyder. Felton continued to file request after request. But the answer was



always no.

On July 12, 2005, at the age of thirty-three, Felton was finally released. He hadn't socialized with another person since entering Tamms, at the age of twenty-five. Before his release, he was given one month in the general prison population to get used to people. It wasn't enough. Upon returning to society, he found that he had trouble in crowds. At a party of well-wishers, the volume of social stimulation overwhelmed him and he panicked, headed for a bathroom, and locked himself in. He stayed at his mother's house and kept mostly to himself.

For the first year, he had to wear an ankle bracelet and was allowed to leave home only for work. His first job was at a Papa John's restaurant, delivering pizzas. He next found work at the Model Star Laundry Service, doing pressing. This was a steady job, and he began to settle down. He fell in love with a waitress named Brittany. They moved into a three-room house that her grandmother lent them, and got engaged. Brittany became pregnant.

This is not a story with a happy ending. Felton lost his job with the laundry service. He went to work for a tree-cutting business; a few months later, it went under. Meanwhile, he and Brittany had had a second child. She had found work as a certified nursing assistant, but her income wasn't nearly enough. So he took a job forty miles away, at Plastipak, the plastics manufacturer, where he made seven-fifty an hour inspecting Gatorade bottles and Crisco containers as they came out of the stamping machines. Then his twenty-year-old Firebird died. The bus he had to take ran erratically, and he was fired for repeated tardiness.

When I visited Felton in Danville last August, he and Brittany were upbeat about their prospects. She was working extra shifts at a nursing home, and he was taking care of their children, ages one and two. He had also applied to a six-month training program for heating and air-conditioning technicians.

"I could make twenty dollars an hour after graduation," he said.

"He's a good man," Brittany told me, taking his arm and giving him a kiss.

But he was out of work. They were chronically short of money. It was hard to be optimistic about Felton's prospects. And, indeed, six weeks after we met, he was arrested for breaking into a car dealership and stealing a Dodge Charger. He pleaded guilty and, in January, began serving a seven-year sentence.

Before I left town—when there was still a glimmer of hope for him—we went out for lunch at his favorite place, a Mexican restaurant called La Potosina. Over enchiladas and Cokes, we talked about his family, Danville, the economy, and, of course, his time in prison. The strangest story had turned up in the news, he said. Donald Snyder, Jr., the state prison director who had refused to let him out of solitary confinement, had been arrested, convicted, and sentenced to two years in prison for taking fifty thousand dollars in payoffs from lobbyists.

"Two years in prison," Felton marvelled. "He could end up right where I used to be."

I asked him, "If he wrote to you, asking if you would release him from solitary, what would you do?"

Felton didn't hesitate for a second. "If he wrote to me to let him out, I'd let him out," he said.

This surprised me. I expected anger, vindictiveness, a desire for retribution. "You'd let him out?" I said.

"I'd let him out," he said, and he put his fork down to make the point. "I wouldn't wish solitary confinement on anybody. Not even him." ♦

ILLUSTRATION: BRAD HOLLAND

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## **End of the line?: The Governor Wants to Close Tamms**

**By Bruce Rushton, March 8, 2012**

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Fiscal reality might finally accomplish what lawsuits and appeals to conscience could not.

Gov. Pat Quinn says he wants to shut down Tamms, the state's supermax prison about 100 miles north of the Kentucky border. The half-full prison where inmates are locked down 23 hours a day in solitary confinement is just too expensive, the governor says.

Just how expensive is subject to debate. Critics who factor in the cost of caring for mentally ill inmates, some prone to self mutilation and eating their own flesh in the maddening confines of a place that allows no contact with other human beings, say taxpayers spend about \$90,000 per year on each inmate. The official state figure is \$64,000 a year.

A year at Harvard College, where the student to faculty ratio is seven to one, costs \$51,362 for tuition, room and board. The inmate to staff ratio at Tamms is 1.4 to one.

Opened in 1998, Tamms is becoming a dinosaur, one of a shrinking number of state-run supermax prisons in America built for and devoted to solitary confinement. California's Pelican Bay, which opened in 1989 and is considered the prototype for state-run supermax prisons, houses inmates who aren't locked down in isolation in addition to prisoners kept in solitary confinement. In Wisconsin, state prison authorities in 2007 re-modeled their standalone supermax to accommodate general population inmates, who live in units alongside solitary-confinement units.

Did Illinois make a mistake in building a standalone supermax that has never been more than half full?

"I'm not sure the answer to that," says Anders Lindall, spokesman for American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Council 31, which represents guards. "I think it's not particularly relevant."

Lindall and other supporters of Tamms say the supermax keeps the entire system safe by removing troublemakers to a place where they can't cause trouble.

"Folks have to understand that no one prison stands alone," Lindall says. "The system is interdependent. The role of Tamms is to serve as both a deterrent against violent attacks on other inmates and on staff, or escapes that threaten the safety of the general public."

Not surprisingly, legislators near the prison oppose closing the supermax, which would eliminate an estimated 300 jobs. Rep. Jim Sacia, R-Freeport, whose district office is more than 400 miles north of the supermax, predicts that neither Tamms nor the state women's prison at Dwight, which Quinn also wants closed, will be shuttered.

“I’m prepared to bet the tallest beer in Pecatonica that will not happen,” Sacia recently wrote on his website aimed at keeping constituents informed.

Closer to Tamms, state Sen. Dave Luechtefeld, R-Okawville, said he’s not taking any bets, but he believes Tamms serves an important economic and correctional function. Former governor Jim Edgar, who opened Tamms, has criticized plans for closing the supermax, which he says has helped prevent riots. Even lieutenant governor Sheila Simons, a Democrat, has expressed doubts about closing Tamms, saying the area needs jobs and the Department of Corrections needs security.

“It (closure) might, at the end, be the decision – this is the smartest thing for the state to do,” Simons said in a recent radio interview in Chicago. “We need to look at all options.”

But Laurie Jo Reynolds, lead organizer for Tamms Year Ten, organized to mark the tenth anniversary of the prison’s opening and lobby for its closure, says the end is in sight.

“There’s no other prison or facility that can be closed that will give you this kind of savings,” Reynolds said. “To save jobs at other facilities, they’ll see that it makes sense to close this one.”

Supermaxes were a trend of the 1990s that has passed, Reynolds said, and Tamms, which has been featured in such national publications as *The New Yorker*, has superseded Pelican Bay as the face of supermax.

Reynolds points to Mississippi and Maine as two states that have dramatically reduced the use of supermax cells in recent years. In Maine, the number of inmates kept in supermax has dropped by 70 percent during the past year, according to a November story in *The Portland Phoenix*. Joseph Ponte, the head of Maine’s corrections department, told the newspaper that violence dropped system-wide after the state stopped using supermax as a disciplinary tool.

In Mississippi, Emmitt Sparkman, deputy commissioner for the department of corrections, wrote in a recent article that supermax in his department had been overused and that there was no increase in violence when the state, which once had 1,300 inmates in long-term solitary confinement, reduced that number to 335, enabling the closure of a housing unit at an annual savings of \$5.6 million.

“We’ve been conditioned that 23-hour lockdowns make it safer, make it better for staff and other offenders and for the system,” Sparkman wrote in the article published last fall by the Vera Institute of Justice. “In Mississippi, we’ve found that’s not necessarily true.”

Illinois, Reynolds said, should follow that lead.

“I don’t think people are defending supermax prisons the way they used to,” Reynolds said. “Everybody knows Tamms. Tamms is the symbol of the very worst kind of cold storage that this country offers.”



**WRITTEN STATEMENT OF  
THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION**

**Hearing on the  
Proposed Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**Submitted to the Illinois Commission on Government Forecasting  
and Accountability**

April 2, 2012

**ACLU National Prison Project**  
David Fathi, Director

**ACLU of Illinois**  
Mary Dixon, Legislative Director

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), founded in 1920, is a nationwide, non-profit, nonpartisan organization of more than 500,000 members dedicated to the principles of liberty and equality embodied in the Constitution and this nation's civil rights laws. Since 1972 the ACLU National Prison Project has worked to ensure that our nation's prisons comply with the Constitution, domestic law, and international human rights principles.

The American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois is a non-partisan, not-for-profit organization committed to protect and to expand the civil liberties and civil rights of persons in Illinois. The organization has engaged in this constitutionally protected pursuit through public education and advocacy before courts, legislatures, and administrative agencies. The organization has more than 20,000 members and supporters dedicated to protecting and expanding the civil rights and civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitutions and civil rights laws of the United States and the State of Illinois.

The ACLU respectfully urges the Commission to approve the permanent closure of Tamms Correctional Center.

**The damaging effects of solitary confinement are well known and undisputed.**

Tamms is a supermax facility in which prisoners – many of them mentally ill – are held in solitary confinement, sometimes for years on end.<sup>1</sup> A 2009 study by the *Belleville News-*

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<sup>1</sup> "Solitary confinement" is defined as "the physical and social isolation of individuals who are confined to their cells for 22 to 24 hours a day." Interim Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on Torture and

*Democrat* found that 54 Tamms prisoners had been in continuous solitary confinement for more than ten years.<sup>2</sup>

The shattering effects of solitary confinement on the human psyche have long been well known. In 1842, Charles Dickens reported on the use of solitary confinement in American prisons:

I believe that very few men are capable of estimating the immense amount of torture and agony which this dreadful punishment, prolonged for years, inflicts upon the sufferers... there is a depth of terrible endurance in it which none but the sufferers themselves can fathom, and which no man has a right to inflict upon his fellow-creature. I hold this slow and daily tampering with the mysteries of the brain, to be immeasurably worse than any torture of the body[.]<sup>3</sup>

In 1890, the United States Supreme Court described the devastating effects of solitary confinement as practiced in the nation's early days:

A considerable number of the prisoners fell, after even a short confinement, into a semi-fatuous condition, from which it was next to impossible to arouse them, and others became violently insane; others, still, committed suicide; while those who stood the ordeal better were not generally reformed, and in most cases did not recover sufficient mental activity to be of any subsequent service to the community.<sup>4</sup>

Half a century later, the Court referred to solitary confinement as one of the techniques of "physical and mental torture" that have been used by governments to coerce confessions.<sup>5</sup>

More recently, the Chicago-based U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit observed that "the record shows, what anyway seems pretty obvious, that isolating a human being from other human beings year after year or even month after month can cause substantial psychological damage, even if the isolation is not total."<sup>6</sup> The court recognized that "there is plenty of medical and psychological literature concerning the ill effects of solitary confinement (of which segregation is a variant)[.]"<sup>7</sup>

In *Jones 'El v. Berge*, a Wisconsin federal court found that solitary confinement is:

known to cause severe psychiatric morbidity, disability, suffering and mortality. ... The extremely isolating conditions in supermaximum confinement cause [Segregated Housing Unit] Syndrome in relatively healthy prisoners who have histories of serious mental illness, as well as prisoners who have never suffered a breakdown in the past but are prone to break down when the stress and trauma become exceptionally severe. Many

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Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, delivered to the General Assembly, U.N. Doc. A/66/268 (Aug. 5, 2011), at 9.

<sup>2</sup> "Trapped in Tamms: In Illinois' only supermax facility, inmates are in cells 23 hours a day," *Belleville News-Democrat*, August 2, 2009, available at <http://www.bnd.com/2009/08/02/865377/trapped-in-tamms-in-illinois-only.html>.

<sup>3</sup> Charles Dickens, AMERICAN NOTES 146 (Fromm Int'l 1985) (1842).

<sup>4</sup> *In re Medley*, 134 U.S. 160, 168 (1890).

<sup>5</sup> *Chambers v. Florida*, 309 U.S. 227, 237-38 (1940).

<sup>6</sup> *Davenport v. DeRobertis*, 844 F.2d 1310, 1313 (7th Cir. 1988).

<sup>7</sup> *Id.* at 1316.

prisoners are not capable of maintaining their sanity in such an extreme and stressful environment; a high number attempt suicide.<sup>8</sup>

And in 2010, an Illinois federal court found that “Tamms imposes drastic limitations on human contact, so much so as to inflict lasting psychological and emotional harm on inmates confined there for long periods.”<sup>9</sup>

These judicial findings are supported by a large body of psychiatric literature. In a 2005 submission to the United States Supreme Court, a group of psychologists and psychiatrists reviewed this literature and concluded that “no study of the effects of solitary or supermax-like confinement that lasted longer than 60 days failed to find evidence of negative psychological effects.”<sup>10</sup> They continued: “The overall consistency of these findings - the same or similar conclusions reached by different researchers examining different facilities, in different parts of the world, in different decades, using different research methods - is striking. The well-documented psychological risks created by long-term prison isolation are matters of grave concern[.]”<sup>11</sup>

**Other states have reduced solitary confinement and closed supermax prisons with no adverse effect on prison or public safety.**

A number of states have dramatically reduced their use of solitary confinement, preserving prison and public safety and saving millions of dollars in the process. Mississippi reduced the population of one supermax institution from 1000 to 150 and eventually closed the unit entirely.<sup>12</sup> Mississippi prison officials estimate that diverting prisoners from solitary confinement under the state’s new model saves about \$8 million annually.<sup>13</sup> At the same time, changes in the management of the solitary confinement population reduced violence levels by 70%.<sup>14</sup>

In March 2011, the Maine Department of Corrections recommended tighter controls on the use of special management units (SMUs). Due to subsequent reforms, the SMU population was cut by over fifty percent; expanded access to programming and social stimulation for prisoners was implemented; and personal approval of the Commissioner of Corrections is now required to place a prisoner in the SMU for longer than 72 hours.<sup>15</sup>

The Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC) recently identified solitary confinement reform as a management priority and made a formal request to the National

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<sup>8</sup> *Jones v. El v. Berge*, 164 F. Supp. 2d 1096, 1101-02 (W.D. Wis. 2001).

<sup>9</sup> *Westefer v. Snyder*, 725 F.Supp.2d 735, 769 (S.D. Ill. 2010).

<sup>10</sup> *Wilkinson v. Austin*, No. 04-495, Brief of Professors and Practitioners of Psychology and Psychiatry as Amicus Curiae in Support of Respondent, 2005 WL 539137 (March 3, 2005), at \*4.

<sup>11</sup> *Id.* at \*22.

<sup>12</sup> Terry A. Kupers, et al., *Beyond Supermax Administrative Segregation: Mississippi's Experience Rethinking Prison Classification and Creating Alternative Mental Health Programs*, 36 CRIM. JUST. & BEHAV. 1037, 1041 (2009); John Buntin, *Exodus: How America's Reddest State - And Its Most Notorious Prison - Became a Model of Corrections Reform*, 23 GOVERNING 20, 27 (2010).

<sup>13</sup> *Presley v. Epps*, No. 4:05-CV-00148-JAD (N.D. Miss. Aug. 2, 2010), transcript of Proceedings at 8.

<sup>14</sup> Kupers et al., *supra* note 12, at 1043.

<sup>15</sup> Lance Tapley, *Reform Comes to the Supermax*, PORTLAND PHOENIX, May 25, 2011, available at <http://portland.the phoenix.com/news/121171-reform-comes-to-the-supermax/>.

Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice, for an external review and analysis of its administrative segregation operations. As a result of the reforms implemented through this process in the last few months, CDOC has reduced its administrative segregation population by 36.9%.<sup>16</sup> After taking these steps to reduce the use of administrative segregation, the CDOC recently announced the closure of a 316-bed supermax facility, which is projected to save the state \$4.5 million in Fiscal Year 2012-13 and \$13.6 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14.<sup>17</sup>

None of these states have experienced any adverse effect on prison or public safety as a result of reducing their use of solitary confinement. This is not surprising, as evidence shows that prisoners released from solitary confinement have higher recidivism rates than comparable prisoners released from general population.<sup>18</sup>

### **Solitary confinement is inconsistent with the U.S. Constitution and international human rights principles.**

Because of the profoundly damaging effects of solitary confinement, particularly on prisoners with mental illness, a number of federal courts have ruled that conditions in supermax prisons like Tamms cause such extreme suffering that they violate the Constitution's prohibition on cruel and unusual punishments:

As the pain and suffering caused by a cat-o'-nine-tails lashing an inmate's back are cruel and unusual punishment by today's standards of humanity and decency, the pain and suffering caused by extreme levels of psychological deprivation are equally, if not more, cruel and unusual. The wounds and resulting scars, while less tangible, are no less painful and permanent when they are inflicted on the human psyche.

Before the court are levels of psychological deprivation that violate the United States Constitution's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. It has been shown that defendants are deliberately indifferent to a systemic pattern of extreme social isolation and reduced environmental stimulation. These deprivations are the cause of cruel and unusual pain and suffering by inmates in administrative segregation[.]<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION PLAN 1-2 (2012), available at <http://www.doc.state.co.us/sites/default/files/press/AdSegReport.pdf>; see also Denise Maes, *Guest Column: Solitary Confinement Reform is Welcome Sign of Progress*, COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE, Jan. 27, 2012, available at [www.gazette.com/common/printer/view.php?db=colgazette&id=132524](http://www.gazette.com/common/printer/view.php?db=colgazette&id=132524).

<sup>17</sup> News Release, Department of Corrections, *The Department of Corrections Announces the Closure of Colorado State Penitentiary II* (March 19, 2012), available at <http://www.doc.state.co.us/sites/default/files/Press%20release%20CSP%20II%20close%20%20Feb%201%202013.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> See, e.g., Lovell, David, L. Clark Johnson, and Kevin C. Cain, "Recidivism of Supermax Prisoners in Washington State," *Crime and Delinquency* 53 (October 2007): 633-656; MAUREEN L. O'KEEFE, CO. DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS, ANALYSIS OF COLORADO'S ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION 25 (2005), available at <http://www.doc.state.co.us/sites/default/files/press/AdSegReport.pdf>.

<sup>19</sup> *Ruiz v. Johnson*, 37 F.Supp.2d 855, 914 -15 (S.D. Tex. 1999), *rev'd on other grounds*, 243 F.3d 941 (5th Cir. 2001), *adhered to on remand*, 154 F.Supp.2d 975 (S.D. Tex. 2001).

A federal court in California characterized housing prisoners with mental illness in a supermax unit as “the mental equivalent of putting an asthmatic in a place with little air to breathe.”

[S]ubjecting individuals to conditions that are “very likely” to render them psychotic or otherwise exacerbate a serious mental illness cannot be squared with evolving standards of humanity or decency, especially when certain aspects of those conditions appear to bear little relation to security concerns. A risk this grave – this shocking and indecent – simply has no place in civilized society.<sup>20</sup>

And a federal court in Wisconsin ordered prison officials to remove prisoners with mental illness from the state’s Supermax Correctional Institution.<sup>21</sup>

Conditions at Tamms are also inconsistent with international human rights principles. In a global study on solitary confinement, presented last year to the United Nations General Assembly, the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture called on all countries to ban the practice, except in very exceptional circumstances, as a last resort, and for as short a time as possible. The Special Rapporteur concluded that solitary confinement can amount to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and in some cases even torture. He recommended a ban on solitary confinement exceeding 15 days, and the abolition of solitary confinement for juveniles and mentally disabled persons.<sup>22</sup>

The U.N. Committee Against Torture, the official body established pursuant to the Convention Against Torture – a treaty ratified by the United States – has also recommended that the practice of long-term solitary confinement be abolished altogether.<sup>23</sup> When the Committee reviewed practices in the United States, it expressed grave concern about the extremely harsh regime imposed on prisoners in supermax prisons. The Committee specifically noted the prolonged isolation prisoners experience and the effect such treatment has on their mental health, and recommended that the United States “should review the regime imposed on [prisoners] in ‘supermaximum prisons,’ in particular the practice of prolonged isolation.”<sup>24</sup>

Because it is inconsistent with international human rights norms, the use of supermax prisons like Tamms threatens the ability of the United States to secure the extradition of criminal suspects from other nations. The European Court of Human Rights has temporarily blocked the extradition of three terrorism suspects to the United States on the ground that if convicted, their eventual confinement in a U.S. supermax prison might violate the European Convention on Human Rights.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> *Madrid v. Gomez*, 889 F. Supp. 1146, 1265, 1266 (N.D. Cal. 1995).

<sup>21</sup> *Jones’El v. Berge*, 164 F.Supp.2d 1096, 1125-26 (W.D. Wis. 2001).

<sup>22</sup> Interim Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, delivered to the General Assembly, U.N. Doc. A/66/268 (Aug. 5, 2011).

<sup>23</sup> See, e.g., U.N. Comm. Against Torture, Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 19 of the Convention: Denmark, ¶ 14, U.N. Doc. CAT/C/DNK/CO/5 (July 16, 2007).

<sup>24</sup> U.N. Comm. Against Torture, 36th Session, Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 19 of the Convention: Conclusions and Recommendations of the Committee Against Torture: United States of America, U.N. Doc. CAT/C/USA/CO/2, at ¶ 36 (May 18, 2006).

<sup>25</sup> European Court of Human Rights, Press release issued by the Registrar, *Babar Ahmad and Others v. the United Kingdom* (application nos. 24027/07, 11949/08 and 36742/08), “Applications From Alleged International Terrorists Detained In The UK Pending Extradition to the USA Partly Admissible,” July 8, 2010, available at



## **Conclusion**

Closing Tamms will advance human rights, preserve public safety, and save Illinois taxpayers tens of millions of dollars. The ACLU respectfully urges the Commission to take this long overdue step.

**The New York Times**

March 10, 2012

## **Prisons Rethink Isolation, Saving Money, Lives and Sanity**

By **ERICA GOODE** PARCHMAN, Miss. — The heat was suffocating, and the inmates locked alone in cells in Unit 32, the state's super-maximum-security prison, wiped away sweat as they lay on concrete slab beds.

Kept in solitary confinement for up to 23 hours each day, allowed out only in shackles and escorted by guards, they were restless and angry — made more so by the excrement-smearred walls, the insects, the filthy food trays and the mentally ill inmates who screamed in the night, conditions that a judge had already ruled unacceptable.

So it was not really surprising when violence erupted in 2007: an inmate stabbed to death with a homemade spear that May; in June, a suicide; in July, another stabbing; in August, a prisoner killed by a member of a rival gang.

What was surprising was what happened next. Instead of tightening restrictions further, prison officials loosened them.

They allowed most inmates out of their cells for hours each day. They built a basketball court and a group dining area. They put rehabilitation programs in place and let prisoners work their way to greater privileges.

In response, the inmates became better behaved. Violence went down. The number of prisoners in isolation dropped to about 300 from more than 1,000. So many inmates were moved into the general population of other prisons that Unit 32 was closed in 2010, saving the state more than \$5 million.

The transformation of the Mississippi prison has become a focal point for a growing number of states that are rethinking the use of long-term isolation and re-evaluating how many inmates really require it, how long they should be kept there and how best to move them out. Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Ohio and Washington State have been taking steps to reduce the number of prisoners in long-term isolation; others have plans to do so. On Friday, officials in California announced a plan for policy changes that could result in fewer prisoners being sent to the state's three super-maximum-security unit.

The efforts represent an about-face to an approach that began three decades ago, when corrections departments — responding to increasing problems with prison gangs, stiffer sentencing policies that led to overcrowding and the “get tough on crime” demands of legislators — began removing ever larger numbers of inmates from the general population. They placed them in special prisons designed to house inmates in long-term isolation or in other types of segregation.

At least 25,000 prisoners — and probably tens of thousands more, criminal justice experts say — are still in solitary confinement in the United States. Some remain there

for weeks or months; others for years or even decades. More inmates are held in solitary confinement here than in any other democratic nation, a fact highlighted in a United Nations report last week.

Humanitarian groups have long argued that solitary confinement has devastating psychological effects, but a central driver in the recent shift is economics. Segregation units can be two to three times as costly to build and, because of their extensive staffing requirements, to operate as conventional prisons are. They are an expense that many recession-plagued states can ill afford; Gov. Pat Quinn of Illinois announced plans late last month to close the state's supermax prison for budgetary reasons.

Some officials have also been persuaded by research suggesting that isolation is vastly overused and that it does little to reduce overall prison violence. Inmates kept in such conditions, most of whom will eventually be released, may be more dangerous when they emerge, studies suggest.

Christopher B. Epps, Mississippi's commissioner of corrections, said he found his own views changing as he fought an American Civil Liberties Union lawsuit over conditions in the prison, which one former inmate described as "hell, an insane asylum."

Mr. Epps said he started out believing that difficult inmates should be locked down as tightly as possible, for as long as possible.

"That was the culture, and I was part of it," he said. By the end of the process, he saw things differently and ordered the changes. "If you treat people like animals, that's exactly the way they'll behave," he now says. **A Very Costly Experiment**

James F. Austin held up the file of an inmate in Unit 32 and posed a question to the staff members gathered in a conference room at the Mississippi Department of Corrections headquarters in Jackson.

"O.K., does this guy really need to be there?" he asked.

It was June 2007, and the department was under pressure to make court-ordered improvements to conditions at Unit 32, where violence was brewing. Dr. Austin, a prison consultant, had been called in by the state. As the discussion proceeded, the staff members were startled to discover that many inmates in Unit 32 had been sent there not because they were highly dangerous, but because they were a nuisance — they had disobeyed orders, had walked away from a minimum-security program or were low-level gang members with no history of causing trouble while incarcerated.

"He started saying, 'You tell me what kind of person needs to be locked up,' and it wasn't near the numbers that we had," said Emmitt L. Sparkman, deputy commissioner of corrections. By the time they were done, the group had determined that up to 80 percent of the 1,000 or more inmates at Unit 32 could probably be safely moved to less restrictive settings.

Like many such prisons, Mississippi's supermax, opened in 1990, owed its existence to

the fervor for tougher punishment that swept through the country in the 1980s and 1990s.

“There was an incredible explosion in the prison population coupled with a big infusion of gangs,” Dr. Austin said. “Riots were occurring. Prison officials were literally losing control.”

Some states built special units to isolate difficult prisoners — “the worst of the worst,” prison officials said — from the general prison population. Others retrofitted existing prisons or established smaller units within larger facilities. The federal penitentiary in Marion, Ill., was locked down in 1983 after the murder of two prison guards, its inmates confined to cells 23 hours a day and then kept that way permanently. In 1989, California opened Pelican Bay State Prison in Crescent City, a remote town near the Oregon border, specially designed to control inmates in conditions that minimize human interaction.

By 2005, 44 states had supermax prisons or their equivalents. In most, inmates were let out of their cells for only a few hours a week. They were fed through slots in their cell doors and were denied access to work programs or other rehabilitation efforts. If visitors were allowed, the interactions were conducted with no physical contact.

And while prisoners had previously been sent to isolation for 10 or perhaps 30 days as a temporary disciplinary measure, they were now often placed there indefinitely.

Asked to explain the purpose of such confinement, prison wardens surveyed in 2006 by Dan Mears, a professor of criminology at Florida State University, cited “increasing safety, order and control throughout prison systems and incapacitating violent or disruptive inmates.”

But beyond that, said Dr. Mears, who called the rise of supermax prisons “a big, very costly experiment,” the goals seemed murky. Who exactly were “the worst of the worst”? How many people really needed such harsh control, and for how long? And how should the effectiveness of the prisons be judged, especially when measured against the costs of building and operating them?

Dr. Mears said there were no clear answers; indeed, he said, it is virtually impossible to determine how many inmates are in supermax prisons in the United States because there is no national tracking system and because states differ widely in what they call segregation units. “I don’t know of any business that would do this, not something that costs this much, with so little evidence or clarity about what you’re getting,” Dr. Mears said.

With no precise definition of who belonged there, prison systems began to send people to segregation units who bore little resemblance to the serial killers or terrorists the public imagined filled such prisons. “Certainly there are a small number of people who for a variety of reasons have to be maintained in a way that they don’t have access to other inmates,” said Chase Riveland, a former head of corrections in Colorado and Washington State who now serves as an expert witness in prison cases. “But those in most systems are pretty small numbers of people.”

Mr. Epps, who is president-elect of the American Correctional Association, likes to say prison officials started out isolating inmates they were scared of but ended up adding many they were simply “mad at.”

### **‘The Real Damage’**

In 1831, the French historian Alexis de Tocqueville visited the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia, where prison officials were pioneering a novel rehabilitation method based on Quaker principles of reflection and penitence. They called it solitary confinement.

“Placed alone in view of his crime,” de Tocqueville wrote in a report to the French government, the prisoner “learns to hate it, and if his soul be not yet surfeited with crime, and thus have lost all taste for any thing better, it is in solitude, where remorse will come to assail him.”

But for many prisoners, isolation was as likely to produce mental illness as remorse, and by the late 19th century, enthusiasm for the approach had flagged. In 1890, deciding the case of a death row inmate held in solitary confinement, Justice Samuel Freeman Miller of the Supreme Court wrote that many prisoners fell, “after even a short confinement, into a semifatuous condition, from which it was next to impossible to arouse them, and others became violently insane; others still committed suicide.”

It was the last time the nation’s highest court would address the psychological effects of solitary confinement directly. But lower courts in some states have acknowledged the stress that isolation puts on inmates who are already mentally ill, prohibiting their being placed in solitary except in urgent circumstances.

When Dr. Terry Kupers, a psychiatrist and expert on the effects of solitary confinement, toured Unit 32 for the plaintiffs in the A.C.L.U. lawsuit, he found that about 100 of the more than 1,000 inmates there had serious mental illness, in many cases improperly diagnosed. Some were actively hallucinating. Others threw feces or urine at guards or howled in the night.

In turn, the mentally ill inmates were mistreated by corrections officers, who had little understanding of their condition, Dr. Kupers said. In a report filed to the court, he described the case of James Coffield, a mentally ill prisoner who had demonstrated “a long history in Unit 32 of bizarre and disruptive behaviors” that prison psychiatrists “characterized as merely ‘manipulative’ and which security staff punished with increasingly harsh force, including repeated gassing with chemicals.” Mr. Coffield eventually tried to hang himself but failed and ended up in a vegetative state.

Many states continue to house inmates with mental illness in isolation. Some inmates appear to function adequately in solitary confinement or even say they prefer it. But studies suggest that the rigid control, absence of normal human interaction and lack of stimulation imposed by prolonged isolation can cause a wide range of psychological symptoms including insomnia, withdrawal, rage and aggression, depression, hallucinations and thoughts of suicide, even in prisoners who are mentally healthy to

begin with.

A study of prisoners in the Pelican Bay supermax, for example, found that almost all reported nervousness, anxiety, lethargy or other psychological complaints. Seventy percent said they felt themselves to be at risk of “impending nervous breakdown.” “Worse still is the fact that for many of these men, the real damage only becomes apparent when they get out of this environment,” said Craig W. Haney, a professor of psychology at the University of California, Santa Cruz, and an expert on the effects of solitary confinement, who led the study.

In fact, some research has found that inmates released from supermax units are more likely to reoffend than comparable prisoners released from conventional maximum-security prisons, and that those crimes are more likely to be violent. In Colorado, said Tom Clements, executive director of corrections, it turned out that about 40 percent of inmates held in long-term isolation were being released directly to the community with no transition period.

The psychological research has drawn attention, not least from the international community. In a report presented to the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva on Monday, Juan E. Méndez, the U.N.’s special rapporteur on torture and other abuse, called for a ban on solitary confinement except in limited situations and singled out the United States for its reliance on the method. In 2010, the European Court of Human Rights blocked the extradition of four terrorism suspects from Britain, saying it wanted to study whether imprisonment at the federal supermax prison in Florence, Colo., violated a ban on inhuman or degrading treatment.

Yet for states, economic and practical arguments may prove more persuasive than humanitarian concerns. “It’s just exceedingly expensive to hold someone in a segregation bed,” said Angela Browne, a senior fellow at the Vera Institute of Justice, a nonprofit policy and research group, and head of the institute’s segregation reduction project, which works with states to find alternatives to segregation.

Several states, citing economic reasons, have converted supermax units to more conventional prisons, and a few have closed the prisons altogether. Unit 32 was closed in 2010. The increased costs are largely a result of the staffing required to deliver food and other services to cells and escort prisoners when they are let out. In 2010, for example, Virginia reported that it cost \$89.59 per day to keep a prisoner at Red Onion State Prison, a supermax unit with 399 employees, compared with \$60.04 per day at Sussex II State Prison, a maximum-security facility that houses almost 500 more inmates but has a staff of 353.

### **Gambling on Change**

Roy Harper, serving time for armed robbery, kidnapping and other charges, used to wake in his cell at Unit 32 seized with anxiety every morning. “You never know what the day is going to bring,” he said recently.

Sometimes it was flooding from malfunctioning toilets. Sometimes it was inmates setting

fires or cutting themselves — two prisoners cut off their own testicles in the time he spent there, he said — and sometimes it was just the sense of isolation he felt, “like being alone in the world.”

Mr. Harper was a prisoner in Unit 32 from the day it opened to the day it closed, 20 years later. But the summer of 2007, he recalled, was worse than most. When the killings began, prison officials first cracked down, taking away the inmates’ fans — the only relief from summer temperatures that approached 100 degrees and, according to an environmental expert who filed a report on the conditions, could feel like 120 or more. They kept prisoners in their cells around the clock, not even allowing them out for exercise, he said.

Mr. Sparkman, the deputy corrections commissioner, viewed the situation as so critical that in July he moved from his home in Jackson to Parchman, where Unit 32 sits on the grounds of the state penitentiary. It was clear that a different approach was needed, he said: “What we were doing, the 23-hour lockdown, was not working.”

But the shift had to be made carefully. “It was gradual, and it was very controlled,” Mr. Sparkman said. “We started out with one building, identifying those groups that we could let out, and we let some of them out. Some of them we were able to transfer completely out.”

A few guards rebelled at the new orders and resigned in protest. A few others were fired. But by the end of six months, most prisoners were spending hours a day outside their cells or had been moved to the general population of other prisons. A clothing warehouse was turned into a group dining hall, and a maintenance room was converted to an activities center. The basketball court filled with players.

Mr. Harper did not benefit immediately from the changes. He remained in 23-hour lockdown until he worked his way to greater privileges. But he was elated at what he saw, he said, with inmates “working again, walking without chains, going to the yard, going to the chow hall.”

The A.C.L.U. continues to monitor conditions in other prisons in the state. But Margaret Winter, the lead lawyer for the A.C.L.U. in its lawsuit over Unit 32, said she watched the transformation there in wonder, especially as two men who at the beginning of the process seemed deeply entrenched in their views shifted direction. The change, she said, was “stunning.”

Mr. Sparkman said the new approach went against everything he had been trained to do. “If you’d come to me in 2002 and told me I was going to do something like that, I’d say, ‘You don’t know me,’ ” he said. “I’d have probably locked them down for anything that squeaked.”

Mr. Epps looks back at the decision as a nerve-racking gamble. “Was it scary? Absolutely,” he said. “But it worked out just fine. We didn’t have a single incident.”  
*Scott Shane contributed reporting from Washington.*

Print Story <http://www.suntimes.com/news/otherviews/11468665-452/tortur...>

## **'Torture is a crime, never a career'**

By Stephen F. Eisenman Last Modified: Mar 25, 2012 02:38AM

In the early spring of 1968, 1,300 sanitation workers went on strike in Memphis. They were motivated by dangerous working conditions, poor wages, racism and the wish to unionize. Members of AFSCME local 1733, and the union's national president Jerry Wurf, quickly joined the struggle.

Wurf had a long history of progressive organizing. In the late 1940s, he helped establish the New York chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, the civil rights organization founded by James Farmer upon principles of nonviolence advocated by Gandhi. With the help of volunteers from AFSCME Local 37, CORE organized the Journey of Reconciliation, the basis for the future Freedom Rides.

When he was elected president in 1964, Wurf was determined to cement the relationship between AFSCME and the civil rights movement. His chance came when the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. came to Memphis to support the striking workers. King and Wurf discussed strategy, marched and carried the sign that became emblematic of the civil rights movement: "I AM A MAN." For them, human rights and dignified labor went hand in hand. But the collaboration was tragically ended on April 4, 1968, when King was killed by an assassin's bullet.

### **Rights come before jobs**

During his tenure as AFSCME president, union membership more than tripled, but Wurf combined compassion with organizing zeal. When the big psychiatric hospitals, such as New York's Creedmoor, were being decertified, he did not argue to keep them all open. Instead, he fought to ensure that de-institutionalized mental health patients received adequate community and home care. Because he knew these hospitals were hellholes, he was willing to sacrifice some union jobs for the good of people with mental illnesses. But Wurf lost that battle. The national recession of the 1970s intervened, and a generation of patients were turned out in the streets without proper support. These are precisely the people who now fill our nation's jails and prisons.

AFSCME's leadership understood that workers' rights and human rights were inseparable. King believed this too. The night prior to his assassination in Memphis, he gave his famous "I've been to the mountaintop" speech in which he prophesied his own imminent death. In that address, he also said:

† That he was living in the midst of a "human rights revolution," and that without granting basic rights of all people regardless of color "the world was doomed."

† That people must cultivate "a dangerous unselfishness" that challenged the indifference of those who preserved injustice.



† And that people should emulate the Good Samaritan, who turned the word “I” into “thou,” and recognized that to help others was to save our own souls.

### AFSCME and its legacy

If you go to the AFSCME’s website, you see King’s face and words everywhere, and rightly so. But today in Illinois, AFSCME is jeopardizing its proud, civil and human rights legacies.

In fighting to preserve the jobs of fewer than 300 workers at Tamms “supermax” prison in Southern Illinois, the union is sanctioning prison conditions that Human Rights Watch recently said “are blatantly inconsistent with the state’s obligation . . . to ensure that conditions of confinement . . . do not constitute torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.”

Indeed, the anguish of long-term isolation, and the resulting physiological damage, shock the conscience.

At Tamms supermax, men are kept in solitary confinement 23 to 24 hours a day for years — sometimes for more than a decade. They are prevented from having contact with any other prisoners, are fed through a slot in their cell doors and are denied any rehabilitative activity. Many men have serious mental illnesses, and if they don’t have them upon entering Tamms, they develop them in the months and years after.

The Department of Corrections is fully capable of maintaining security without Tamms. Most of the 195 supermax prisoners would be transferred to super-secure Pontiac and remain in segregation, though not in conditions as soul-destroying as the isolation at Tamms.

### A broader self-interest

In light of its appalling record and exorbitant cost — \$65,000 per prisoner per year — Gov. Pat Quinn recently decided to close Tamms. His decision was right, but it has drawn a firestorm of criticism from AFSCME. As a result, even AFSCME’s staunchest supporters are now shrinking from the union. They believe that while corrections staff deserve to have work, their jobs should never come at the expense of the basic human rights of other people. Torture is a crime — it should not be made a career.

The question for AFSCME members is therefore the following: What is the best course to follow when a fundamental issue of justice — what King called “the human rights revolution” — comes in conflict with a narrow definition of interest? The history outlined above — of King, Wurf and the Memphis strike — offers a clear answer:

It is to stand on the side of justice and to recognize that in protecting the fundamental rights of others — even prisoners — we protect our own as well.

Stephen F. Eisenman is a professor of art history at Northwestern University and author of seven books, including *The Abu Ghraib Effect* (2007).

To: Governor Quinn:  
From: Cynthia Kobel

Re: Closing Tamms Supermax Prison

I would like to voice my opinion on the closing of Tamms Supermax prison in southern Illinois. I feel that the time has come to close Tamms.

I have been a visitor to the prison for the past eleven years. I have visited different men at Tamms, usually once a month, for nine of those years. I have seen the change in numerous wardens and the comings and goings of guards with only the worst of the worst guards staying on.

From talking to the inmates, the guards harass and attempt to intimidate the men. The guards have been known to take the most precious belongings, such as photos and mail and destroy them. After a shakedown of a cell, the photos and letters can be found in the toilet and sink. The guards have been known to ridicule men with mental problems and the white guards (95% of the guards) racially harass the African-American men.

As a white woman, guards have questioned me as to whether I am visiting a white man or a black man. I must apply for a visit two weeks ahead of time and I have been told that I must be at the prison a half an hour before my visit. Most times I waited for guards to address my visit from 15 to 40 minutes. However, if I were to be 30 minutes late for a visit, after driving for seven hours, my visit would be denied.

I have visited as an activist and a concerned citizen, responding to the cruel punishment that my home state of Illinois has implemented upon its citizens. I know that there will be credentialed people speaking out against the harsh punishments that isolation incurs upon inmates; however, I am writing to tell you of the cruel and, in many cases, the undeserved treatment that Tamms perpetrates upon the inmates. Far too many of the inmates were held at Tamms for 5 to 10 years; some men are still there who came when it opened.

Many of the men were held without knowledge of why they were there. Quite a few of the men were not gang members or they might have been former gang members or were former gang leaders who INTEL placed there without any justification for the transfer from one prison to Tamms. The inmates were to prove their innocence without any idea of the charges against them.

Some men were so fearful of speaking to INTEL for fear their families could be hurt by gang members if they tried renunciation of their gang affiliation; therefore, the men would not even go to the meetings to try to get out of Tamms. There is no privacy at Tamms. The guards and inmates know anything that is said to the administration immediately. INTEL personal spreads the word that inmates

renounced and give information condemning them in the eyes of their fellow prisoners.

Those deemed as worst in the nation and are housed in Florence, Colorado, and they have it better than the men at Tamms. The Colorado inmates have full phone privileges, can associate with other prisoners, attend programs, and even have basketball games with small groups of inmates.

Most of the men want to go outside throughout the year to exercise, in what amounts to a dog run; however, they can be left out there for more than two hours. Until recently there has been only one winter coat for a wing of men, approximately ten inmates. Of these men some are only able to have more than one shower a week. The condition of the winter coats is horrible.

If you as Governor are looking for a reason beyond the unfit conditions of isolation, harassment and lack of proper training of the guards for managing inmates in mental distress, you should look at the fact that each inmate costs the state \$90,000.00 a year to house in a supermax.

This is not a correctional facility; it is an inhumane house of detention. Our state should be above this misuse of justice.



National Religious Campaign  
Against Torture

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**WRITTEN STATEMENT OF  
THE NATIONAL RELIGIOUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST TORTURE**

**Hearing on the Proposed Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**Submitted to the Illinois Commission on  
Government Forecasting and Accountability**

**April 2, 2012**

The National Religious Campaign Against Torture is a coalition of more than 300 religious organizations and 63,000 individual supporters representing most of the major faith groups in America, including evangelicals, Catholics, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Methodists, Jews, and Muslims. The religious organizations that belong to the National Religious Campaign Against Torture (NRCAT) contend that prolonged isolation is inhumane in the way it destroys prisoners' minds and violates humans' inherent God-given dignity. For people of faith across the country, ending prolonged solitary confinement is a moral imperative.

NRCAT urges the Commission to permanently close Tamms Correctional Center. More than 200 men are currently housed at Tamms in solitary confinement for 23 hours a day with little to no external stimulation. Some have been there for years, even decades.<sup>1</sup>

Many studies have documented the detrimental psychological effects of long-term segregation, such as hallucinations, paranoia, perceptual distortions, and panic attacks.<sup>2</sup> Prolonged solitary confinement is prone to harm prisoners' minds; after all, God designed us as creatures that rely on community engagement. Genesis 2:18 reads: "The Lord God said, 'It is not good that the man should be alone,'" and Proverbs 27:17 states, "As iron sharpens iron, so one man sharpens another." Prolonged solitary confinement denies individuals the basic human need of community and therefore violates humans' inherent God-given dignity.

In light of the high financial cost of solitary confinement and its diminishing societal returns, states across the country are reducing their use of segregation and finding that there are safe

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<sup>1</sup> "Trapped in Tamms: In Illinois' only supermax facility, inmates are in cells 23 hours a day," *Belleville News-Democrat*, August 2, 2009, available at <http://www.bnd.com/2009/08/02/865377/trapped-in-tamms-in-illinois-only.html>.

<sup>2</sup> Haney, C., and Lynch, M., *Regulating Prisons of the Future: A Psychological Analysis of Supermax and Solitary Confinement*, 23 *New York University Review of Law and Social Change* 477-570 (1997); Haney, C., *Mental Health Issues in Long-Term Solitary and "Supermax" Confinement*, 49 *Crime & Delinquency* 124 (2003); Cloyes, K., Lovell, D., Allen, D., & Rhodes, L., *Assessment of Psychosocial Impairment in a Supermaximum Security Unit Sample*, 33 *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 760-81 (2006).

alternatives.<sup>3</sup> For example, Mississippi experienced a decline in violence within its prisons after it drastically reduced its use of solitary confinement in one supermax unit; Mississippi eventually closed the facility all together.<sup>4</sup> Maine and Colorado also have made significant reductions in the use of solitary confinement without jeopardizing prison safety.<sup>5</sup>

Not only do these states demonstrate that limiting the use of solitary confinement does not come at the cost of safety within prisons, we can't sit idly by and neglect a much larger public safety concern. The effects of prolonged solitary confinement do not stay locked behind the prison gates. Studies show that prisoners who are freed directly from solitary confinement cells are significantly more likely to commit crimes again.<sup>6</sup> The majority of prisoners at Tamms will eventually re-enter Illinois communities, so we must be sure to adequately prepare them for life in mainstream society.

The excessive use of solitary confinement is a stain on our society and a moral and fiscal price we cannot afford to pay. Closing Tamms is not only common sense, it is a matter of conscience. The National Religious Campaign Against Torture strongly supports the closure of Tamms Correctional Center, and we commend the Illinois Department of Corrections for taking an interest in limiting the use of solitary confinement in other Illinois facilities.

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<sup>3</sup> Erica Goode, Prisons Rethink Isolation, Saving Money, Lives and Sanity, *New York Times*, March 10, 2012, available at: <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/03/11/us/rethinking-solitary-confinement.html>.

<sup>4</sup> Terry A. Kupers, et al., *Beyond Supermax Administrative Segregation: Mississippi's Experience Rethinking Prison Classification and Creating Alternative Mental Health Programs*, 36 CRIM. JUST. & BEHAV. 1037, 1041 (2009); John Buntin, *Exodus: How America's Reddest State – And Its Most Notorious Prison – Became a Model of Corrections Reform*, 23 GOVERNING 20, 27 (2010).

<sup>5</sup> Lance Tapley, Reform Comes to the Supermax, PORTLAND PHOENIX, May 25, 2011, available at <http://portland.thephoenix.com/news/121171-reform-comes-to-the-supermax/>; COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION PLAN 1-2 (2012), available at <https://www.aclu.org/prisoners-rights/report-co-docs-implementation-administrative-segregation-plan>.

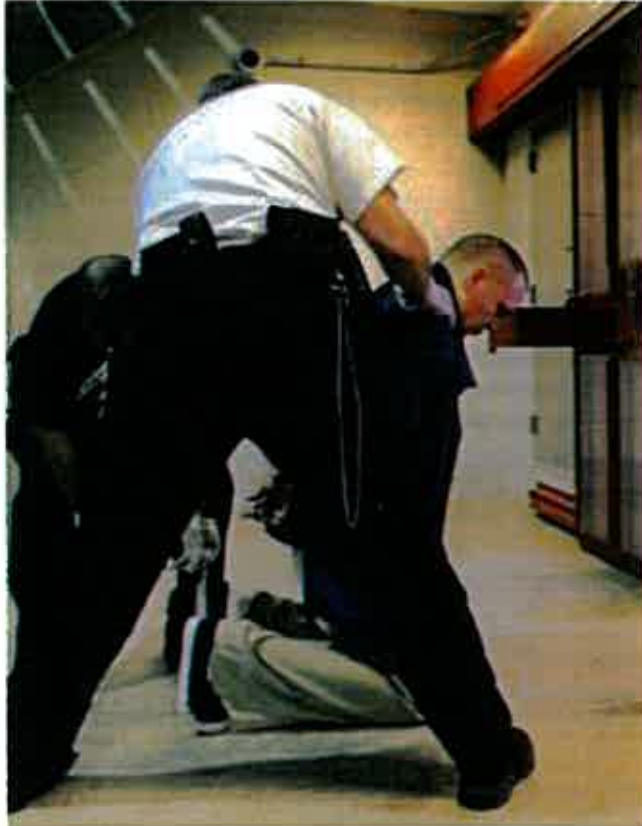
<sup>6</sup> See, e.g., Lovell, David, L. Clark Johnson, and Kevin C. Cain, "Recidivism of Supermax Prisoners in Washington State," *Crime and Delinquency* 53 (October 2007): 633-656; MAUREEN L. O'KEEFE, CO. DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS, ANALYSIS OF COLORADO'S ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION 25 (2005), available at <http://www.doc.state.co.us/sites/default/files/opa/AdSegReport.pdf>.

Thursday, June 18, 2009

## Tougher than Guantanamo

Illinois supermax prison with no way out

BY DUSTY RHODES



On paper, Michael Johnson fits the profile of dangerous inmate. Reputedly a high-ranking El Rukn gang leader, he was a few months into a 35-year sentence for kidnapping and murder when he was indicted in 1987 for ordering a hit on Pontiac Correctional Center superintendent Robert Taylor. Johnson was eventually convicted and moved to Menard Correctional Center, where he mingled with the general population, taking college courses and becoming president of the Afrikan American Culture Coalition.

Six years later, in the wee hours of March 31, 1998, Johnson was roused from his bunk by a captain and three correctional officers and taken to a holding cell where he was joined by three other inmates. The next morning, the four men were transported by van about 85 miles south to Illinois' then-brand-new "supermax" prison, Tamms Correctional Center.

In a booklet published by his mother later that year, Johnson described his arrival at Tamms: "Eight C/Os [correctional officers] in black, bulletproof

vests took us from the van, one at a time. Hands-on, they escorted us through the glass doors. They told us to put both feet on the yellow line and to face the wall," he wrote. "As soon as a man walks through these glass doors, the psychological torture begins."

After a brief introduction to the Tamms curtsy — a ritual in which the guards count to three, drop the inmate to his knees, apply (or remove) handcuffs and shackles, then count to three again and bring the prisoner up to a standing position — each man was put into a small cell and ordered to remove all clothing, Johnson wrote. "Then they searched me — fingers through my hair, opened my mouth, they said lift your tongue, top lip, bottom, behind the ears, lift your arms, wiggle your fingers, turn around, raise your left foot, your right foot, and 'spread 'em.' "

By now, a decade later, Johnson has undoubtedly grown accustomed to these rites of humiliation. At Tamms, every prisoner must undergo this kneeling, cuffing, poking, prodding genuflection every time he leaves his 7-by-12-foot cell for anything other than his shower (five times a week if he's had good behavior, twice a week if he hasn't) or, if he's earned the privilege, his private hour-long visit to the mesh-topped barren concrete enclosure euphemistically called "the yard."

The rest of the time, Tamms inmates live in solitary confinement. They have no telephone privileges. They have no religious services. They have no communal functions of any kind. Reading materials, family photographs and art supplies are limited — an inmate can have 20 magazines, 15 photos and the flexible plastic tube of ink from the inside of a ballpoint pen. They receive each meal on a tray through a slit in their cell doors — an event one former inmate describes as the "activity of the day."



Tamms' location has the effect of placing its inmates — 70 percent of whom are from the Chicago area — as far away from their loved ones as possible. Any prisoner fortunate enough to have a visitor willing and able to drive to the tiny town in the southernmost toe of Illinois will be thoroughly strip-searched both before and after the visit, even though he and his guest sit in separate secure boxes, communicating via intercom through a thick glass slab, never allowed to touch. For this reason, many inmates discourage loved ones from visiting.

But that's not the worst part. For most men at Tamms, the worst part is not knowing when, if ever, they'll get out of this intense isolation. Many prisoners, including Johnson, have existed in solitary confinement now for more than 10 years. Many, like Johnson, appear destined to spend the rest of their lives alone in Tamms.

Tamms Correctional Center is a prison complex consisting of a 500-bed closed maximum-security, or CMAX, facility and a 200-bed minimum security unit on a 236-acre campus located just north of the

town of Tamms (population approximately 750). The minimum security unit opened in 1995, the CMAX opened in March 1998.

Designed to house the Illinois Department of Corrections' "most disruptive, violent and problematic inmates," Tamms CMAX isn't supposed to be a nice place to live. "Inmates approved for placement at CMAX have demonstrated an inability or unwillingness to conform to the requirements of a general population prison," according to the IDOC Web site.

It's not their crimes in the free world that have sent these men to Tamms; nobody ever goes straight to CMAX. Instead, inmates are transferred to Tamms because of infractions they have committed while incarcerated in another IDOC prison, or "for having influence in activities of a gang or other unauthorized organization," according to state administrative code.

"They've earned their way there," says IDOC spokesman Derek Schnapp.

Under current state code, a prisoner can be assigned to Tamms CMAX if IDOC has determined that he has or plans to attempt escape, assault staff or inmates, influence gang activities, engage in non-consensual sex, or possess weapons — "among other matters." That phrase leaves it wide open.

Tamms was conceived in the wake of chaos and riots that rocked IDOC in the early 1980s and '90s and led to the revelation that IDOC's lax policies were allowing gangs to run amuck (for example, Larry Hoover, chief of the Gangster Disciples, ruled a drug ring that made \$100 million per year, from inside prison walls).

Embarrassed by such scandals, Illinois jumped on the supermax trend begun by California's Pelican Bay prison and in 1993 passed legislation to create Tamms. By the time it opened five years later, IDOC had instituted reforms that had the gang problem under control. Yet what IDOC had built, it needed to fill.

To date, Tamms has never been full. Schnapp puts the average occupancy of this 500-bed prison at 250; it's currently 244.

The main complaint among former inmates, family members, and human rights activists is the lack of any clear criteria for inmates to earn their way out, back into a traditional facility. Under the prison's charter, inmates demonstrating cooperative behavior at Tamms for a year or two could return to the general prison population at Pontiac, Menard, or Stateville. In practice, though, such "step down" transfers are rare — only 72 since 2005, Schnapp says — and the criteria for securing a transfer are foggy. At least 80 inmates, like Johnson, have been marooned at Tamms ever since it opened, more than 11 years ago.



Tamms' open-ended solitary segregation has drawn criticism from scores of prison watchdog groups including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Catholic Relief Service, National Alliance on Mental Illness and the Illinois Psychiatric Society. In fact, when the same brand of indefinite isolation was instituted at Guantanamo Bay, the Pentagon determined that such seclusion jeopardized prisoner safety and failed to meet the humane treatment terms of the Geneva Convention. Consequently, suspected terrorists at Gitmo are now allowed social interaction and phone calls, while inmates at Tamms are not.



In May 2008, State Rep. Julie Hamos, D-Evanston, introduced HB2633, known as the Supermax Accountability Bill.

"I have not approached this from the perspective that we don't need Tamms. What concerns me is keeping people in this very extreme environment for extended periods of time," Hamos says. "That's what, to me, comes very close to a human rights concern. I think it's inhumane to treat anybody that way."

Instead, her bill would simply restore the policies promised by IDOC when Tamms was built — providing inmates with an explanation of why they're sent to Tamms, making one year the standard stay for inmates who become cooperative, and establishing criteria for inmates to earn their way out of CMAX. Though the bill attracted a strong group of 24 cosponsors, Hamos this month agreed to pull the legislation back from consideration long enough to give Gov. Pat Quinn's newly-appointed IDOC director, Michael Randle, the opportunity to take action.

"Our new director has already been to Tamms," says Schnapp. "He plans on going there again soon, and he's working on a review of that facility."

Study after study warns of the dangers of prolonged solitary confinement. It is proven to produce panic attacks, paranoia, hallucinations, insomnia, chronic lethargy, short-term memory loss, an inability to concentrate, and, ironically, an oversized anger at the intrusion of small sounds such as plumbing, footsteps, or light switches. Some prisoners respond by "acting out;" they throw food or bodily fluids at the guards, smear feces on the cell walls, cut themselves, swallow glass or razor blades, attempt suicide.

Inmates can request counseling services, but Schnapp says it's up to the mental health workers to decide whether to provide a private counseling session. For the most severely mentally ill inmates, Tamms has a 60-bed section called J-Pod, in which the men get to leave their cells for four hours a day, and have a type of "group therapy" with their individual cages arranged facing a therapist. There's also an "elevated security wing" where the walls are specially treated to be easily washed, and the cell doors are covered with plexiglass to prevent inmates from pelting the guards with excrement.

Dr. Stuart Grassian, a forensic psychiatrist on the faculty of Harvard Medical School, has observed inmates in solitary in several states, and found that "incarceration in solitary caused either severe exacerbation or recurrence of preexisting [mental] illness, or the appearance of an acute mental illness in individuals who had previously been free of any such illness."

Psychology professor Craig Haney, who studied 100 inmates at Pelican Bay, summed up the hazards of solitary segregation in a 2003 article in the journal *Crime and Delinquency*: "Supermax prisoners are literally at risk of losing their grasp on who they are, of how and whether they are connected to a larger social world."

In 2006, the Commission on Safety and Abuse in America's Prisons — a national bi-partisan task force — recommended tightening admissions criteria for supermax units and providing "regular and meaningful human contact" for prisoners in solitary confinement. "To the extent that safety allows, give prisoners in segregation opportunities to fully engage in treatment, work, study and other productive activities," the task force recommended, and above all, "[transition] inmates out as quickly as possible."

This recommendation would come as no surprise to the Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections, the 1993 panel that proposed construction of a supermax. In its final report, the task force emphasized: "To serve its purpose, inmates must move in and out, based on some objective classification and standards."

If IDOC has objective standards for moving inmates in or out of Tamms, it isn't apparent. For example, Michael Johnson, the inmate sent to Tamms six years after being convicted of the murder of a Pontiac prison superintendent, was never accused of killing the superintendent himself; rather, he and another inmate, David Carter, were accused of recruiting inmates Ike Easley and Roosevelt Lucas to carry out the killing. Easley, who stabbed superintendent Taylor six times, is currently locked up in Tamms. But an Illinois Times search of IDOC records shows that Carter,

who conspired with Johnson, and Roosevelt, who beat superintendent Taylor with a lead pipe, are both at the more traditional Stateville Correctional Center.

Evan Griffith is another offender who seems to fit Tamms' criteria. He was convicted and sent to Death Row for the 1990 fatal stabbing of a fellow inmate at Pontiac Correctional Center. Yet when former Gov. George Ryan issued a blanket commutation for all Death Row prisoners, Griffith was sent to Menard Correctional Center, not Tamms. Wilford Mackey, convicted of armed violence in the same slaying, also never went to Tamms, and is currently housed at IDOC's high-medium security facility in Danville. Robinson Wesley was convicted of murder for the 1988 beating of a prison commissary worker at Stateville, yet he has never been sent to Tamms. Nor has Domingo Perez, convicted of killing a fellow inmate in Stateville.

Anthony Hall seems overqualified by the state code's definition of CMAX candidates: Convicted of the 1983 stabbing to death a beloved Pontiac cafeteria supervisor named Frieda King, Hall has also punched a judge in the face and used a chair to beat an attorney. He is currently incarcerated at Menard.



Johnnie Walton, on the other hand, has never killed anyone. His rap sheet includes 13 armed robberies, all committed in the 1970s, a 1986 escape and a 1987 felony charge for selling PCP (that conviction was reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals in March of 2004.) A former Vice Lord, 58-year-old Walton claims he gave up gang life in 1988, when his son was murdered.

In prison, he earned an associates degree in auto mechanics and was so well-behaved that he was given the privilege of working in Illinois Correctional Industries. "To qualify as an ICI worker, inmates must demonstrate good disciplinary status; have at least a GED; not be an escape risk; [and] have received a positive review by Internal Affairs," according to IDOC's Web site.

"We made the mattresses for Tamms. We were the good guys," Walton says. "So when they shipped me to Tamms, that was a great surprise to me. I had been a model prisoner for 18 years."

Schnapp says IDOC staff must have had some cause to place Walton in solitary confinement. "Every person placed at Tamms, it was reviewed by our executive staff and there was a reason for them to go there," he says.

Walton believes he was targeted by a prison staffer who read letters he was sending home in anticipation of his release, organizing a gang prevention program called Universal Brotherhood. Prison officials deemed his letters "unauthorized gang activity." He spent more than three years in Tamms, beginning in February 2004, one month before his conviction was reversed. He was released in 2007.

He received an annual step-down review, but says it was meaningless. "They tell you that you have to renounce the gang. I say renounce what? You have to give them information on where the gang is, what they do, and if you do that, you're a dead man," Walton says. He knows three men who agreed to renounce their former gangs, and provided information, only to be told the review committee didn't believe them. Walton says two of those men are still at Tamms.



Steve isn't sure why his younger brother, Mike, has been in Tamms since 2000. He asked that their surname not be published, for fear of retaliation, but he provided a reporter with his brother's prison identification number. Mike's rap sheet shows he was convicted of a 1988 murder plus a class 3 aggravated battery while in Pontiac. His tattoos, listed below his mug shot, suggest that he was a member of a gang.

Steve, a soft-spoken 41-year-old, doesn't minimize his brother's crimes.

"He pled guilty. He's not upset with the system for putting him in prison. He did wrong and he knows it. That's his sentence and he's serving it," Steve says. "But this is something entirely different. This is like a sentence on top of a sentence."

Like many inmates, Mike was told upon arrival at Tamms that good behavior would earn him a transfer out after a year, but it hasn't happened. He would be required to provide information on his gang, and Steve says Mike simply can't. "What information does he know? He's there. He doesn't have any information from anybody," Steve says. "After nine years [in Tamms], you don't know anything."

Mike is scheduled to be released in 2012, and when that happens, he will most likely come live with Steve and his two young children. Steve describes his brother as "very quiet, very kind, a good-hearted person who just got caught

up in city life;" still, Steve frets about how his brother — or anyone who has spent a decade in solitary confinement — will function in the free world.

"My concern is that when they eventually do get out, there's no rehabilitation in there. How are they going to adapt to society?" Steve asks. "I can't see that those guys are going to come out, like, normal."

Steve has joined Tamms Year Ten, a coalition of ex-prisoners, inmates' families, educators, attorneys and other activists formed in 2008 (Tamms' 10th year of operation) calling for reforms at the CMAX. The group has worked with legislators and IDOC officials, and has weekly meetings at a storefront office in Chicago's Humboldt Park. The group was organized by Laurie Jo Reynolds, an adjunct professor of film and video at Columbia College. Reynolds, whose undergraduate degree is in public policy, says the perspective of people like Steve and other Tamms families is the factor that was missing during the creation of Tamms.

"People never imagine that their own children could make a mistake and end up in prison," she says. "They only imagine their children as victims. That's how we end up making these bad policies."



Darrell Cannon paused just long enough to have his picture taken for this paper outside the Rainbow PUSH headquarters in Chicago. He had just wrapped up an hour-long television interview with an Indiana station, and was trying to return phone calls before heading off to a radio appearance with the Rev. Jesse Jackson. Cannon, one of the first inmates incarcerated at Tamms, doesn't miss any opportunity to educate the public about the prison.

"It's a hellhole," he says, during a late-night phone interview, squeezed in after his shift as an outreach worker for a gang intervention program called Ceasefire. "It's a place designed to break you mentally, spiritually and physically, and if you're not strong enough, it happens."

Cannon sums up his criminal history this way: "I've never been an angel, nor have I been a monster." He can't discuss details due to a pending and hard-won suppression hearing that could set a precedent for scores of other men who had the misfortune to encounter officers from Chicago Police Department's notorious Area Two violent crimes unit, led by Lt. Jon Burge. Cannon's encounter

came in November 1983, when he was on parole and two of Burge's officers picked Cannon up to question him about a shooting. At his trial in 1984, Cannon told the judge that the officers drove him to a remote area, showed him what appeared to be a loaded shotgun, put it in his mouth and pulled the trigger, three times. Then they stretched him across the back seat of a squad car, pulled down his pants, applied a cattle prod to his testicles, and soon obtained a confession.

Years later, Cannon's tale of torture and scores of others much like it were confirmed by investigators and acknowledged by judges. Burge was fired, and the city of Chicago paid more than \$20 million to settle claims from his victims.

Cleared for release in April 2007, Cannon was given one weekend of lockup in Stateville to transition between nine years of solitary at Tamms and the city of Chicago.

"I have tons of frustration, anger, hatred, all those things built up in me. It's a wonder that I don't have a bleeding ulcer," Cannon says.

But asked if he knows anyone who deserves incarceration at Tamms, Cannon is adamant that his answer is no. "There are people who deserve to be in prison, but no one deserves to be in Tamms. Not even an animal," he says. "They've created some monsters that are sitting dormant. Sooner or later they're going to get out. Politicians better do something. They better give these men some light of day."

Like Cannon, Michael Johnson was also brutalized by the Burge crew. Johnson's mother, Mary L. Johnson, blames herself: she filed a complaint against officers back in 1970, when she says Michael and his friends were approached by CPD in the park, and Michael was beaten up. He was 16 at the time. Soon after his 17th birthday (when he was old enough be charged as an adult), he became a target of police, arrested 17 times within six months and charged with petty infractions like loitering or disturbing the peace. When he wore a hat with a pin in it, he was charged with possession of a deadly weapon, Mary says.



She admits that her son wasn't a saint. "He was really into gangs when he was a young person. He found out the police respected gangs more than they respected me," she says. Michael's 56 now; when he was a child, the Blackstone Rangers ruled his neighborhood, using a federal grant to hand out summer jobs for kids. The Rangers' founder, Jeff Fort, was treated like a community organizer, and was even invited to the inauguration of President Richard Nixon.

At age 17, Michael was sent to prison on a shooting charge. Mary believes he was innocent of that charge (he was working as a porter at the Palmer House Hotel at the time), but she says he came out of prison at age 19 using drugs and primed for a life of crime. He returned to prison after his brilliant scheme to hold up a drug house went awry. Within a few months of his arrival at Pontiac, Superintendent Taylor was killed.

Mary has reams of detailed documents that she believes prove that Michael was framed for the Taylor murder. He refused four plea bargains, from 15 years down to 10 and finally, "is there any number of years that you would accept in your case?" Mary says Michael responded that he wouldn't accept a plea bargain for 15 minutes if it meant confessing to something he didn't do. At trial, he was given a life sentence.

Yet despite her staunch belief in her son's actual innocence, and in the face of his probable life sentence in Tamms, she says Michael may be better off there than in a general population joint where he could be "set up" like he was with the Taylor murder.

"My son is not the poster boy for Tamms," she says. "It's so cruel for other people. But my son can spend the rest of his time there — if they would just let him come out periodically and hug me and his children."

She's a smart woman, and she smiles as she speaks. Somewhere in her soul, though, Mary L. Johnson knows that as long as her son is incarcerated at Tamms, he will never be allowed to hug her or his children.

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<http://www.illinoistimes.com/Springfield/article-6047-tougher-than-guantanamo.html>

March 14, 2012

Huffington Post Chicago

## Gov. Quinn's Proposal to Close Tamms Supermax Prison Got It Right

Locke Bowman, Director, The Roderick MacArthur Justice Center, Northwestern University

My friend and client Darrell Cannon experienced firsthand the regime of solitary confinement at the Tamms Correctional Center, the so-called supermax prison buried in the ground in a remote corner of southern Illinois. Darrell was one of the 50 first Illinois prisoners transferred to Tamms when it opened in 1998. For the next nine years, 23 hours a day, Darrell lived in a barren, concrete cell behind a steel mesh door with no view of the outside world, listening to the screams of prisoners in the cells near his who were slowly going mad. He slept on a concrete slab. In those more than 3,000 days the only human touch Darrell ever experienced was the hand of a corrections officer, shackling him on the infrequent occasions when he was moved out of his cell.

"I got through it by the grace of God and with the memories of my mother and my grandmother," Darrell told me recently. For nine years, he exercised relentlessly each day, testing himself. How many pushups could I do in an hour? How many sit-ups? He ran in place. "I tried to have something different to do on the different days of the week," he said. On Saturdays, he sang ditties to himself. Every song he could remember. On Sundays he sang the hymns he remembered from childhood when his mother would take him to church. Darrell got through it. On April 30, 2005, his wrongful conviction finally overturned, Darrell walked out of Tamms prison.

Since coming home, Darrell has been an exemplary citizen -- no arrests, a solid record of gainful employment, a wife and a stable home. His parole was terminated early. Though he once was a leader in a street gang, Darrell is not a monster. He is not a brute. And he is no fomenter of violence. In point of fact, Darrell is a person of exceptional grace and dignity -- and a very strong man. Darrell Cannon never did anything to deserve the appalling treatment he received at the hands of the Illinois Department of Corrections.

Faygie Fields, another client, was never so strong. He too came to Tamms shortly after it was opened. Before he got there, Faygie was already seriously mentally ill, suffering from acute, untreated paranoid schizophrenia. Solitary confinement at Tamms made Faygie's illness much worse. He repeatedly attempted suicide. He smeared his own feces on the walls of his cell. He tried to throw excrement on corrections officers. So the warden placed a plexiglass shield over his cell door, muffling Faygie's screams and confining the stench from his cage -- and leaving Faygie alone with his tormenting demons. He remains at Tamms as this is being written.

If, as Dostoevsky wrote, the degree of civilization in a society can be judged by entering its prisons, then, sadly, Illinois is a primitive place. Tamms blurs the line between harsh confinement and outright torture. It is a hell on earth and no place to house any Illinois prisoner for years on end, no matter how reprehensible his conduct.

So, for those of us who've seen Tamms at close range, it was a welcome surprise to learn that Governor Pat Quinn proposes shuttering the prison. It's expensive to operate Tamms, the governor noted in his announcement, and the prisoners from Tamms could be housed at a fraction of the cost in other facilities. Government austerity has its occasional virtue.

Predictably, there is pushback. Former Governor Jim Edgar, who authorized construction of Tamms, and George Welborn, the warden at Tamms for many years, both spoke out in favor of keeping Tamms open. Supporters of Tamms like Edgar and Welborn claim that Tamms reduces prison violence by providing a secure setting for the most disruptive prisoners, prisoners who would incite violence if left in the general population.

This is a hollow claim. Leaving aside the obvious -- prison officials have never been able to identify and transfer the "most disruptive" inmates; a significant fraction of those sent to Tamms are "difficult prisoners" because they exhibit the effects of untreated severe mental illness -- there is zero evidence that opening Tamms reduced violence in the Illinois prison system.

Tamms opened in 1998. Inmate-on-inmate and inmate-on-staff violence in Illinois prisons started to decline in 1996 -- two years before Tamms -- and has been on a steady downward slope since then. Before 1996, gangs were in virtual control of several prisons in Illinois. When prison officials were publicly shamed that year by wide dissemination of a video showing convicted mass murderer Richard Speck partying with cocaine at the Stateville Correctional Center, they implemented wide-ranging reforms designed to take back control of the prison system from the gangs. A marked decrease in violence followed almost immediately.

Tamms, in other words, did not instigate a reduction of violence in our prisons. It is true that one study noted a short-term acceleration of the overall downward trend in prison violence for a few months after Tamms opened. Tamms supporters cling to this finding as proof that keeping Tamms open makes our prisons safer. They are mistaken. Jody Sundt, lead author of the study that the Tamms proponents tout, has this to say: "We simply do not know enough about the supermax or about the effect of Tamms specifically, to make an educated guess about the long-term effectiveness of these facilities."

Sundt is only half right. The experience with supermax prisons around the country in the past 20 years has convinced a growing number of prison administrators that subjecting inmates to brutal conditions of isolation for extended periods actually increases violence in our prisons. For example, the New York Times reported last Sunday that Mississippi's decision to loosen restrictions on prisoners in that state's super-maximum-security prison actually reduced violence. No longer driven to rage and despair by the conditions of their confinement, prisoners become easier to manage.

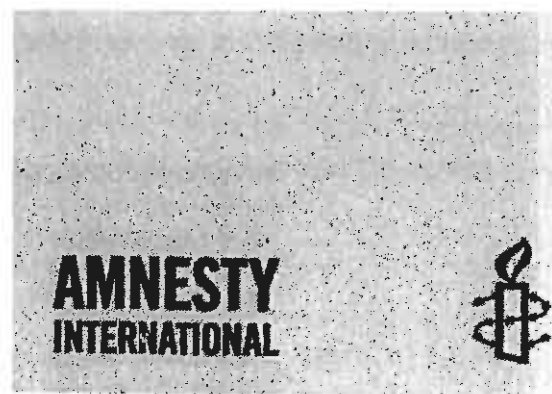
The pointless infliction of harm on our fellow human beings is never "effective." Tamms is immoral and its continued existence can't be justified. Illinois will be a better place once the supermax is closed.



Ref: TG AMR 51/047/2011.

Representative Luis Arroyo  
Chair, Appropriations Committee/Public Safety  
274-S Stratton Office Building  
Springfield, IL 62706  
USA

By Fax and Mail (217) 557-9609 FAX



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11 May 2011

Dear Representative Arroyo

#### **TAMMS MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON**

As you may know, Amnesty International is an impartial and independent organization that works worldwide to protect and promote international standards for human rights including those relating to the treatment of individuals in custody.

We understand that the appropriations committee is currently considering funding for, among other entities, the state prison system. In this regard, we would like to draw your attention to our continuing concerns regarding conditions in Tamms maximum security facility (C-MAX). Over a period of years Amnesty International has been troubled by the severe isolation and other deprivations in the facility which it believes, if taken cumulatively and applied over a prolonged period of time, to be incompatible with the USA's obligations to provide humane treatment for all prisoners.

Our ongoing concerns remain the following:

- Numerous prisoners with serious mental illness remain incarcerated in Tamms. While there is a Special Treatment Unit (STU) for those with mental illness, dozens of others continue to be held in 23 hour solitary confinement in conditions likely to exacerbate their illness. These conditions have been found to have a damaging effect even to those with no pre-existing health problems and can be particularly cruel and damaging in the case of individuals who are mentally ill.
- The condition of 23 hour cellular confinement in stark surroundings for months or years with little exercise or human contact is inhumane. There is a significant body of evidence in the USA and elsewhere that prolonged isolation and lack of human contact can cause serious psychological and physical harm, particularly if accompanied by other deprivations such as lack of reduced external stimuli, confinement to an enclosed space and inadequate exercise. Despite the recent introduction of GED testing in the facility, work programs are non-existent, and for the majority of inmates (those not held in the STU) there is no provision for group activity. International human rights standards emphasize the importance of inmates engaging in activities for their mental or physical wellbeing, not just for their own sake, but to enhance their rehabilitation as well as to prepare them for their eventual return to society.

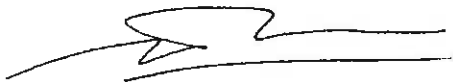
- The lack of fair or transparent procedures for reviewing transfers to and from the facility has not been rectified by the recent introduction of Transfer Review Hearings. There are no specific criteria for placement in Tamms; the broad and vague criteria for administrative detention status can make assignment to the facility difficult to challenge. Furthermore, the yearly review process is internal to the organization with no external oversight.
- The prolonged and indefinite nature of the incarceration at Tamms is of deep concern: there is no system in place for inmates to earn privileges and their eventual way out of the facility. While we are aware that inmates are now given a length of stay estimate, according to an official response to an inmate's grievance, these estimates have "no real bearing on how long [an inmate] will actually remain at Tamms".

We urge you to strongly consider these issues and the impact these have on the human rights of all prisoners in Tamms.

We are aware of a Ten-Point Plan, drawn up by the Illinois Department of Corrections in 2009 after a review of conditions at Tamms CMAX and, until now, only partially implemented. Amnesty International believes that if the plan were fully implemented through adequate funding, and in such a way that each prisoner were given the opportunity for some form of communal interaction, it would go some way to addressing the concerns outlined above.

Should you require any further information, or have any comments on the issues raised, please do not hesitate to contact the organization.

Yours sincerely



Susan Lee  
Program Director  
Americas Regional Program

# AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC STATEMENT

AI Index : AMR 51/095/2009  
28 August 2009

## **USA: Conditions in Tamms maximum security prison in Illinois flout international standards for humane treatment of prisoners**

Amnesty International reiterates its concern that the conditions prevailing in Tamms maximum security prison (CMAX), Illinois -- in which prisoners are held in cellular confinement in stark surroundings for months or years, with little exercise or human contact, and no work, religious or educational programs -- flout international standards for humane treatment.

In a letter to Michael P. Randle, Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), the organization expresses concern that such conditions have been found to cause serious psychological and physical harm even to those with no pre-existing health problems and can be particularly cruel and damaging in the case of individuals who are mentally ill.

Amnesty International is also deeply concerned that, despite IDOC regulations allowing the exclusion of people with serious mental illness from the facility, such prisoners continue to be held at Tamms and denied proper diagnosis or treatment. Failure to treat prisoners who are mentally ill contravenes international standards requiring that everyone have access to the highest attainable standard of mental health care.

Persistent reports have been brought to the organization's attention of prisoners exhibiting disturbed or psychotic behaviour while confined alone to their high security cells, including acts of self mutilation and smearing faeces on themselves, yet few prisoners have reportedly been placed in the prison's special treatment unit.

Amnesty International is further disturbed by the results of an investigation carried out by the *Bellefonte News-Democrat* that, although Tamms was intended to house dangerous prisoners who commit acts of violence in other prisons, many of those transferred there have not committed such crimes. According to the newspaper, more than half the 247 inmates listed in the prison's register in June 2009 had not been convicted of a crime after entering the prison system. A significant proportion of the remainder had committed acts such as throwing bodily wastes or struggling with guards which did not result in serious injury and which in some cases could be attributed to mental illness.

Amnesty International welcomes the review of policies and conditions at Tamms by Director Randle, and urges that it address both conditions and the criteria for transferring prisoners to and from the facility. Both issues have been of longstanding concern among penal reformers, members of the state legislature and the community.

Amnesty International is urging IDOC to ensure that safeguards are put in place to ensure that all those held in custody are treated humanely, and that transfers of prisoners to highly restrictive settings such as Tamms are appropriately regulated. Such measures should include fair and transparent procedures for transfers to and from Tamms, with due process hearings and effective oversight.

The organization is strongly urging authorities to ensure that prisoners with serious mental illness are not placed at Tamms supermax facility; that steps are taken to ensure that no prisoner is held in prolonged isolation unless shown to be a clear and present danger to other prisoners or staff or to the safe operation of other institutions; that conditions and quality of life for all inmates at Tamms are immediately improved, including better exercise, more opportunities for education and self-improvement, and allowing phone calls and contact visits and some form of group activity where

possible. Such measures would assist in providing opportunities for prisoners to earn their way out of the facility as was its original purpose. They would also be consistent with international standards which emphasize the importance of all prisoners engaging in activities for their mental and physical wellbeing in order to enhance rehabilitation and prepare individuals for their eventual return to society.

Amnesty International also endorses the recommendation made by Illinois legislators, mental health advocates and civic and faith groups that a Commission appointed by the Mental Health Division of the Illinois Department of Human Services should be charged with reviewing mental health policy, standards and treatment at Tamms, and any other prison where persons with mental illness may be held in isolation.

End/

## HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

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[www.hrw.org](http://www.hrw.org)

May 4, 2009

Governor Pat Quinn  
Governor of Illinois  
Office of the Governor  
Springfield, IL 62706

## Re: Human Rights Watch supports HB 2633

Dear Governor Quinn:

Human Rights Watch urges you to support HB 2633, which would bring much-needed reform to the operation of Tamms Correctional Center, Illinois' "supermax" prison.

For more than a decade Human Rights Watch has documented the inappropriate use of supermax confinement in the United States. Our reports on this subject include [Cold Storage: Super-Maximum Security Confinement in Indiana](#); [Red Onion State Prison: Super-Maximum Security Confinement in Virginia](#); and [Out of Sight: Super-Maximum Security Confinement in the United States](#). In [Ill-Equipped: U.S. Prisons and Offenders with Mental Illness](#), we documented the devastating effects of supermax confinement on the mentally ill.<sup>1</sup>

Perhaps the most important provision of HB 2633 is a ban on placement of prisoners with serious mental illness in supermax confinement. There is an abundant body of evidence that isolated confinement of the kind that exists at Tamms can have catastrophic effects on the seriously mentally ill, leading to exacerbation of their illness and sometimes to self-mutilation and suicide. A number of courts have concluded that supermax confinement of persons with serious mental illness predictably leads to such extreme suffering that it violates the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which prohibits cruel and unusual punishment. Indeed, one federal judge described putting a person with severe mental illness in a supermax facility as "the mental equivalent of putting an asthmatic in a place with little air to breathe." For these reasons many states, including Indiana and Wisconsin, have banned supermax confinement of the seriously mentally ill.

HB 2633 establishes other important limits on placement of prisoners at Tamms. In many states, political pressure to fill an expensive supermax facility has led to the transfer of "nuisance" prisoners who may have large numbers of minor disciplinary infractions but are not dangerous or disruptive. There have also been cases of prisoners transferred to

<sup>1</sup> All of these reports are available on the Human Rights Watch website, [www.hrw.org](http://www.hrw.org).

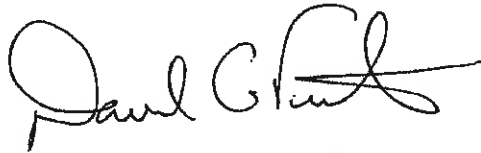
supermax facilities in retaliation for complaining about conditions, filing lawsuits, or other protected activities. HB 2633 ensures that prisoners will be transferred to Tamms only if they assault others, escape from custody, or otherwise seriously disrupt prison operations.

Finally, HB 2633 contains important procedural safeguards. Each prisoner facing transfer to Tamms would be entitled to notice of the reasons for the proposed transfer, and an opportunity to present a defense. Prisoners at Tamms would be reviewed every 90 days to determine whether they should remain at the facility, and there would be a presumptive limit of one year on supermax confinement, which could be overridden if security considerations so required. Prisoners at Tamms would also be evaluated by a mental health professional at least every 30 days to ensure that they are not seriously mentally ill.

The United States has ratified two international human rights treaties that touch on the treatment of prisoners: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, ratified in 1992, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, ratified in 1994. Monitoring bodies for both of these treaties have expressed concern about supermax prisons in the United States, particularly the regime of extreme isolation that exists in these facilities. By placing substantive limits on supermax confinement and adding procedural safeguards to ensure that those limits are respected, HB 2633 would be a significant step toward compliance with US treaty obligations.

For all of these reasons, Human Rights Watch urges you to support HB 2633. Please let me know if I can provide any further information or assistance.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David C. Fathi". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

David C. Fathi  
Director, US Program

## HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

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Jane Olson, *Chair, Board of Directors*

September 8, 2009

Governor Pat Quinn  
207 State House  
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Governor Quinn:

Human Rights Watch wrote to you in May 2009 to express our concern about conditions at Tamms Correctional Center, Illinois' "supermax" prison. Based on our extensive research on supermax confinement in the United States, we expressed particular concern about confinement of prisoners with serious mental illness, and about the risk that prisoners could be transferred to Tamms for inappropriate reasons or confined there for long periods of time. A copy of our earlier letter is enclosed.

We write again because of new evidence that these problems, which we have documented at supermax prisons in other states, also exist at Tamms. While officials defend the harsh regime at Tamms as necessary to control "the worst of the worst"—prisoners who violently assault staff or other prisoners—a recent investigative report by the Belleville News-Democrat stated that more than half of all Tamms prisoners have not been convicted of any crime since entering the prison system. This is consistent with experience in other states in which political pressure to fill expensive supermax beds has led to the transfer of "nuisance" prisoners who accumulate large numbers of minor disciplinary infractions but are not dangerous or disruptive.

The News-Democrat investigation also found that 54 prisoners have been at Tamms, in continuous solitary confinement, for more than 10 years, including 39 who have been there since 1998, the year the prison opened. This is an extraordinarily long time for even the most resilient person to endure the harsh conditions at Tamms, and strongly suggests that prisoners are not being reviewed in a meaningful way to assess the need for continued supermax confinement.

Finally, the News-Democrat investigation found, consistent with other reports, that some prisoners are held at Tamms despite serious mental illness that significantly impairs their ability to conform their behavior to prison rules. The article profiles one prisoner who was held in solitary confinement, mutilating himself and smearing feces, for nearly six years despite a well-documented history of paranoid schizophrenia. Other Tamms prisoners reportedly cut themselves, eat their own flesh, attempt suicide, and engage in other behaviors that strongly suggest they are suffering from serious mental illness.



[www.hrw.org](http://www.hrw.org)

In 2006 the United Nations Committee against Torture reviewed the United States' compliance with its obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, a treaty ratified in 1994. The Committee specifically expressed concern about "the extremely harsh regime imposed on detainees in 'supermaximum prisons,'" and singled out "the prolonged isolation periods detainees are subjected to [and] the effect such treatment has on their mental health" as a possible violation of US treaty obligations. A facility in which prisoners, some with serious mental illness, are held in solitary confinement for years on end raises grave concerns under the Convention against Torture.

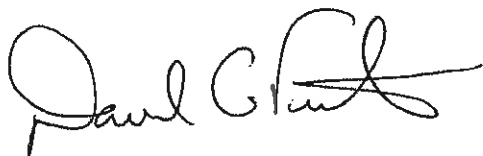
As Governor of Illinois, you have the duty to ensure that the state's prisons operate in compliance with the United States Constitution and with US obligations under ratified human rights treaties. To ensure that this duty is met, we urge you to take the following steps without delay:

1. Ensure that no prisoner with serious mental illness is housed at Tamms, and that all prisoners housed at Tamms are regularly evaluated by a mental health professional to ensure that they are not seriously mentally ill.
2. Provide that prisoners may be transferred to Tamms only if they assault others, escape from custody, or otherwise seriously disrupt prison operations.
3. Require procedural safeguards for prisoners facing transfer to Tamms, including notice of the reasons for the proposed transfer and an opportunity to present a defense. Provide meaningful periodic reviews at which prisoners are considered for transfer to less restrictive facilities.
4. Consistent with security requirements, modify conditions at Tamms to mitigate the damaging effects of solitary confinement. Such modifications could include increased out-of-cell exercise, improved educational and other programming, and enhanced visiting and telephone access to loved ones.

We also endorse the recommendation, made by several Illinois legislators and others, that a Commission appointed by the Mental Health Division of the Illinois Department of Human Services be charged with reviewing mental health policy, standards, and treatment at Tamms and at any other prison where persons with mental illness may be held in isolation.

We urge you to act on these recommendations, and we look forward to your response.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David C. Fathi". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "David" being the most prominent.

David C. Fathi  
Director, US Program

Cc: Michael P. Randle, Director, Illinois Department of Corrections  
Yolande Johnson, Warden, Tamms Correctional Center



# AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

## PUBLIC STATEMENT

AI index: AMR 51/042/2009  
25 March 2009

### **USA: Conditions must be improved at Tamms Correctional Center in Illinois**

Amnesty International is calling for measures to improve conditions at Tamms Correctional Center, Illinois – the state's only super-maximum security facility – stating that the harsh conditions of isolation endured by many prisoners for years on end appear to be unnecessarily punitive and may breach international standards for humane treatment.

The organization welcomes a bill currently before the state legislature (HB2633) which would bar seriously mentally ill prisoners from being sent to Tamms and provide for a fairer review process, stating that it is concerned that many prisoners are sent to the facility and remain there for years without being fully informed of the reasons. The bill also provides that prisoners will not remain at Tamms for more than one year, unless transferring them to another facility would endanger the safety of staff or other prisoners.

According to Amnesty International's information, prisoners at Tamms are confined alone for 23 or 24 hours a day in sparsely equipped concrete cells, with no work or group educational or recreational programs. All meals are taken in the cells. Prisoners exercise alone for a maximum of 5-7 hours a week in a high-walled, bare, partially-covered yard with no view apart from a small section of sky. The cell doors are made of heavy gauge perforated steel and are difficult to see through, compounding the sense of isolation. The narrow horizontal windows in each cell are positioned too high to see outside, unless the prisoner stands on his bed.

Contact with the outside world is also severely restricted, with prisoners denied phone calls and allowed only non-contact visits, conducted through a thick glass screen and intercom system. Prisoners are chained to the floor during visits and some have their wrists shackled together, allowing little movement. Despite the stringent security measures, prisoners are reportedly subjected to strip searches, including body cavity searches, before and after each visit. Because of the conditions imposed, and the remote location of the facility, many prisoners reportedly receive visits only rarely.

The prison was designed to house inmates considered too disruptive or dangerous to remain in the state's general prison population, while providing a means by which prisoners could move back to less restrictive facilities if their behaviour improved. However, Amnesty International is concerned by the reported secrecy and lack of transparency in current procedures for transferring prisoners to and from Tamms, and the absence of any external oversight of such decisions. According to prison monitoring bodies, many prisoners are unaware of why they have been denied requests to transfer out of Tamms. More than 80 prisoners (around a third of the total) are believed to have been held in the facility for at least ten years, many since it opened in 1998, without any reasonable means of gaining release from their indefinite solitary confinement.

Some prisoners have alleged that they were transferred to the prison in retaliation for filing repeated complaints about their treatment. Others reportedly remain in the prison for failing to renounce alleged gang affiliations which they state would put themselves or their families in

danger; others claim they were erroneously assigned gang member status but the internal review process does not allow them to challenge this effectively.

Amnesty International is also concerned by reports that a significant number of prisoners currently housed in Tamms suffer from mental illness or psychological problems which are exacerbated by the harsh conditions of isolation. Prisoners have been described as engaging in disturbed behaviours such as self-mutilation, smearing faeces on cell surfaces, throwing bodily liquids or howling. It is alleged that seriously mentally ill prisoners, or those with histories of mental illness, have been sent to Tamms despite regulations which allow for the exclusion of such individuals from the facility.

There is a significant body of evidence in the USA and elsewhere that prolonged isolation can cause serious psychological and physical harm, particularly if accompanied by other deprivations such lack of external stimuli, confinement to an enclosed space and inadequate exercise. Such conditions can have a severe impact on individuals with no pre-existing health problems, and may cause particular harm and suffering in the case of those who are already mentally ill.

Amnesty International recognizes that it may sometimes be necessary to segregate prisoners for disciplinary or security purposes. However, it is concerned that the current conditions at Tamms, taken cumulatively and applied over a prolonged period, are incompatible with the USA's obligations to provide humane treatment for all prisoners.

The USA has ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 10 of which requires that "all persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person". The Human Rights Committee (the treaty monitoring body) has further emphasized that the absolute prohibition of torture or cruel inhuman or degrading treatment under international law "relates not only to acts that cause physical pain but also to acts that cause mental suffering" and has stated that prolonged solitary confinement may amount to torture or other ill-treatment. Both the Human Rights Committee and the United Nations (UN) Committee against Torture have criticized the excessively harsh conditions of isolation in some US supermax facilities.

Amnesty International believes that Bill HB2633, if enacted, would be an important step to providing fairer standards, accountability and oversight of the operation of Tamms. The organization is also urging the authorities to alleviate conditions for all prisoners who remain at the facility, including improving the exercise facilities, reviewing visitation conditions and providing some opportunity to participate in rehabilitation programs.

END/

## **Comments by Dr. Stuart Grassian, Dr. Craig Haney, and Dr. Terry Kupers to the April 2, 2012 Hearing of the Illinois Legislature Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability regarding the proposal to close Tamms Correctional Center**

Tamms Correctional Center has been open for over ten years, and some of its resident prisoners have been at the facility since it opened. We have been informed that the Governor of Illinois has recommended that the Tamms facility be closed. As three long-time researchers and nationally recognized experts on the psychological effects of solitary confinement, we write to express our strong support of that recommendation.

We believe that the Governor's recommendation is entirely consistent with a growing national trend away from the use of long-term solitary confinement.<sup>1</sup> Of course, there are compelling economic justifications that partially explain this trend. Supermax prisons such as Tamms are very expensive to operate. In addition, however, there are important mental health concerns and public safety justifications that support this development. Research has shown that long-term solitary confinement places prisoners at grave risk of significant psychological harm.<sup>2</sup> Because this kind of confinement is not only painful but also potentially damaging—and, for some prisoners, perhaps irreversibly so—it can be a cruel and singularly inappropriate form of punishment. Beyond doing more to debilitate than rehabilitate the prisoners who are subjected to it, solitary confinement undermines the ability of many of them to succeed in the community after their eventual release from prison.<sup>3</sup> This evidence—that it appears to increase rather than reduce recidivism—raises public safety concerns.

The structure and operation of supermaximum security units such as Tamms are conducive to the creation of a punitive atmosphere and even a “culture of cruelty” that can harden and dispirit prisoners and correctional officers alike. Aspects of its negative atmosphere and culture may spread to and negatively affect prevailing attitudes and practices in the larger correctional system. Moreover, supermax prisons such as Tamms do not reliably reduce violence or disciplinary infractions within the

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<sup>1</sup> Erica Goode, Prisons Rethink Isolation, Saving Money, Lives and Sanity, *New York Times*, March 10, 2012 [available at: <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/03/11/us/rethinking-solitary-confinement.html?pagewanted=all>]

<sup>2</sup> Haney, C., and Lynch, M., Regulating Prisons of the Future: A Psychological Analysis of Supermax and Solitary Confinement, 23 *New York University Review of Law and Social Change* 477-570 (1997); Haney, C., Mental Health Issues in Long-Term Solitary and “Supermax” Confinement, 49 *Crime & Delinquency* 124 (2003); Cloyes, K., Lovell, D., Allen, D., & Rhodes, L., Assessment of Psychosocial Impairment in a Supermaximum Security Unit Sample, 33 *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 760-781 (2006).

<sup>3</sup> For example, see: Lovell, D., Johnson, L., & Cain, K., Recidivism of Supermax Prisoners in Washington State, 53 *Crime & Delinquency* 633-656 (2007); Mears, D., & Bales, W., Supermax Incarceration and Recidivism, 47 *Criminology* 1131 (2009).

larger prison systems in which they function; in some instances they appear to make it worse.<sup>4</sup> Nor do they alleviate the problem of prison gangs. The California Department of Corrections has aggressively pursued the use of long-term solitary confinement for more than 20 years and the state prison system is now plagued with perhaps the worst gang problem in the nation.

Our views on these matters are based on a careful review of the existing literature on solitary confinement and our own direct observations and analyses of the effects of long-term solitary confinement in work that we have been engaged in for more than three decades. Each of us has toured and inspected numerous "supermax"-type penal institutions, interviewed and evaluated numerous prisoners confined under these severe conditions, and discussed isolation practices and procedures with correctional staff and officials from around the country. We have sometimes been asked to render expert opinions in legal cases that were focused on whether being housed in supermax facilities such as Tamms constitutes "cruel and unusual punishment." One of us (Dr. Haney) is an academic psychologist and two of us (Drs. Grassian & Kupers) are university-affiliated psychiatrists.

More specifically, Dr. Haney is a social psychologist and Professor of Psychology. He began his study of prisons as one of the principal researchers who conducted the well-known "Stanford Prison Experiment" in the early 1970s, and has studied the psychology of imprisonment in actual prisons since then.<sup>5</sup> Dr. Haney's study of long-term solitary confinement includes a systematic analysis of the effects of confinement inside a "state-of-the-art" supermax prison that housed prisoners who had committed serious disciplinary infractions or were suspected of prison gang activity.<sup>6</sup> Haney's use of a random (and therefore representative) sample of prisoners in supermax confinement allowed him to establish prevalence rates (i.e., an estimate of how widespread the psychological reactions were among the group of persons confined in supermax). This study found extraordinarily high rates of symptoms of psychological trauma. More than four out of five of those evaluated suffered from feelings of anxiety and nervousness, headaches, troubled sleep, and lethargy or chronic tiredness, and over half complained of nightmares, heart palpitations, and fear of impending nervous breakdowns. Equally high numbers reported specific psychopathological effects

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<sup>4</sup> Briggs, C., Sundt, J., & Castellano, T., The Effect of Supermaximum Security Prisons on Aggregate Levels of Institutional Violence, 41 Criminology 1341-1376 (2003).

<sup>5</sup> See, for example: Haney, C., Banks, C., and Zimbardo, P., Interpersonal dynamics in a simulated prison. International Journal of Criminology and Penology, 1, 69-97 (1973); and Haney, C., Reforming Punishment: Psychological Limits to the Pains of Imprisonment. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association Books (2006).

<sup>6</sup> Described in detail in Haney, Mental Health Issues in Long-Term Solitary and "Supermax" Confinement, supra note 2.

of social isolation obsessive ruminations, confused thought processes, an oversensitivity to stimuli, irrational anger, and social withdrawal. Well over half reported violent fantasies, emotional flatness, mood swings, chronic depression, and feelings of overall deterioration, while nearly half suffered from hallucinations and perceptual distortions, and a quarter experienced suicidal ideation.

Dr. Grassian did pioneering work on the harmful psychological effects of solitary confinement and is responsible for drawing heightened attention to its harmful consequences in the early 1980s. In his initial article on the topic, Dr. Grassian reported on 15 prisoners kept in isolation for varying amounts of time at a Massachusetts prison.<sup>7</sup> Dr. Grassian described a particular psychiatric syndrome resulting from the deprivation of social, perceptual, and occupational stimulation in solitary confinement. This syndrome has basically the features of a delirium, and among the more vulnerable population, can result in an acute agitated psychosis, and random violence – often directed towards the self, and at times resulting in suicide. He has also demonstrated in numerous cases that the prisoners who end up in solitary confinement are generally not, as claimed, “the worst of the worse”; they are, instead, the sickest, most emotionally labile, impulse-ridden and psychiatrically vulnerable among the prison population.

Two-thirds of the prisoners Dr. Grassian initially studied had become hypersensitive to external stimuli (noises, smells, etc.) and about the same number experienced “massive free floating anxiety.” About half of the prisoners suffered from perceptual disturbances that for some included hallucinations and perceptual illusions, and another half complained of cognitive difficulties such as confusional states, difficulty concentrating, and memory lapses. About a third also described thought disturbances such as paranoia, aggressive fantasies, and impulse control problems. Three out of the fifteen had cut themselves in suicide attempts while in isolation. In almost all instances the prisoners had not previously experienced any of these psychiatric reactions.

Dr. Terry Kupers has been studying the plight of mentally ill prisoners for decades.<sup>8</sup> In part because of the high prevalence of serious mental illness he discovered in many of the supermax facilities that he toured, he has written extensively about the harm that long-term isolated confinement causes in prisoners, especially those suffering from serious psychiatric conditions. As one stunning index of the magnitude of this harm, national data indicate that fully half of the suicides that occur in a prison system occur among the 4% to 8% of the prisoners who are consigned to segregation or

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<sup>7</sup> Stuart Grassian, Psychopathological Effects of Solitary Confinement, 140 American Journal of Psychiatry 1450-1454 (1983). See also, Stuart Grassian and Friedman, N., Effects of Sensory Deprivation in Psychiatric Seclusion and Solitary Confinement, 8 International Journal of Law and Psychiatry 49-65 (1986).

<sup>8</sup> For example, see: T. Kupers, Prison Madness: The Mental Health Crisis Behind Bars and What We Must Do About It. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass (1999).

isolation. Recently, he served as an expert witness, and then as a court-approved monitor, in litigation in Mississippi that required the Department of Corrections (Mississippi DOC) to ameliorate substandard conditions at the super-maximum Unit 32 of Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman, remove prisoners with serious mental illness (SMI) from administrative segregation and provide them with adequate treatment, and re-examine the entire classification system. Pursuant to two federal consent decrees, the MDOC greatly reduced the population in administrative segregation and established a step-down mental health treatment unit for the prisoners excluded from administrative segregation. After 800 of the approximately 1,000 prisoners in the super-maximum security unit were transferred out of isolated confinement, there was a large reduction in the rates of misconduct and violence, not only among the prisoners transferred out of supermax, but in the entire Mississippi Department of Corrections.<sup>9</sup>

Supermax prisons and the long-term solitary confinement to which they are dedicated represent an unjustified return to a long-discredited 19<sup>th</sup> century penal practice, one seized upon at a time of dangerous and unprecedented overcrowding that overwhelmed correctional systems across the country in the 1980s and 1990s. Rather than a “best practices” approach to the impending crisis that overcrowding threatened to bring about, correctional administrators turned to supermax isolated confinement because they perceived themselves to have few alternatives. However, in addition to the substantial psychological risks that they create for prisoners, the promise of supermax—as a last ditch, “stop gap” measure designed to contain the “worst of the worst”—has always exceeded their actual accomplishments.

Thus, as we have noted, long-term solitary confinement places prisoners at grave risk of psychological harm without reliably producing any tangible benefits in return. There is no hard evidence that supermaximum security facilities actually ever reliably reduced system-wide prison violence or enhanced public safety. Fears that a significant reduction in the supermax population or the outright closure of a facility will result in heightened security threats and prison violence have not been born out by experience. In fact, as the example cited above makes clear, recent experience in Mississippi found exactly the opposite—that a drastic reduction in the supermax population was followed by a reduction in prison misconduct and violence.

As prison populations slowly decline, and the nation's correctional system re-dedicates itself to program-oriented approaches to positive prisoner change, the resources expended on long-term solitary confinement should be redirected to more cost-effective solutions. In Mississippi and elsewhere, supermax

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<sup>9</sup> See T. Kupers, T. Dronet et al, Beyond Supermax Administrative Segregation: Mississippi's Experience Rethinking Prison Classification and Creating Alternative Mental Health Programs, 36 Criminal Justice and Behavior 1037-1050, October, 2009, attached.

prisons are beginning to be seen as an expensive anachronism. We agree with the Governor that it is an anachronism that Illinois should do without.

Thank you for considering our comments.

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## Trapped in Tamms: In Illinois' only supermax facility, inmates are in cells 23 hours a day

BY GEORGE PAWLACZYK AND BETH HUNDSORFER

News-Democrat

Faygie Fields' escape from years of solitary confinement on the toughest wing of Illinois' only state-run supermax prison began with food.

He claimed there were rat droppings in his rice, bugs in his beans and poison in his Tylenol.

Guards at the supermax Tamms Correctional Center in the southern tip of Illinois told Fields to cut it out. He wasn't going to fake his way to the easier prison mental health unit. It was all an act, they said.

He had tried it before.

Reports from other lockups, where Fields was often held in solitary, laid out his dismal disciplinary history. He threw Kaopectate, milk cartons, urine, tomatoes, Kool-Aid, a food tray. He grabbed at keys. He pulled away from handcuffs. Fields was just plain bad, the reports concluded.

What the supermax staff didn't know because records were not initially forwarded was that while in his teens, Fields had been committed four times to Chicago-area mental hospitals with a diagnosis of schizophrenia and collected disability payments because of mental illness. Untreated schizophrenics can result in violent actions. Fields was sentenced to state prison in 1984 at age 25 for shooting a man to death during a drug deal.

According to the Illinois Department of Corrections, Fields is among the "worst of the worst," an extremely violent inmate who cannot be safely held anywhere but at Tamms, a maximum discipline and security prison.

But critics of the prison say Fields is a victim of a deeply flawed policy that punishes mentally ill inmates for behavior they cannot control by placing them in solitary confinement for long periods, in many cases 10 years or more.

Such punishment, some critics say, amounts to torture worse than that experienced by suspected terrorists at the U.S. military prison camp at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

After his transfer 11 years ago to Tamms, Fields coped in ways bizarre and self-destructive common to many inmates held in continuous solitary confinement. He sliced his arms and throat with bits of glass, metal and paint chips. A prison doctor who stitched him up once testified he didn't always inject anesthetic because the skin of many Tamms inmates became numb from massive scarring from repeated self-mutilation.

Fields smeared excrement in his cell so often that maintenance men painted it with an easier to clean coating. He swallowed glass. Prison officials charged him \$5.30 for tearing up a state-owned sheet to make a noose to kill himself.

And then in 2004, after he had been held alone and often naked in a segregation cell for nearly six years, two psychiatrists called to testify in an ongoing lawsuit about conditions at the prison examined him and his medical records and said Fields was a schizophrenic who needed immediate treatment. They also reviewed a long-ignored 1999 report by psychiatrist Dr. Bernard Rubin, a former director of the Illinois Department of Mental Health, diagnosing Fields a year after his arrival at Tamms as a paranoid schizophrenic whose condition was deteriorating. The MacArthur Justice Center of Chicago filed the lawsuit on behalf of Fields and three other Tamms inmates.

Two Illinois Department of Corrections psychiatrists did not find Fields to be a schizophrenic. The prison's supervising psychologist, Kelly Rhodes, countered that Fields was trying to fake his way to easier time. Under oath, Rhodes described self-mutilation as a game.



"They'll compete with each other to see who can cut because it's fun," she said, according to a deposition.

The lawsuit resulted in a court order moving Fields in 2005 to the Tamms mental health unit where, like all inmates at the supermax, he is held in solitary but receives treatment.

The psychiatrists who testified on his behalf said Fields' multiple convictions for aggravated assault against guards resulted from behavior symptomatic of his mental illness.

If he hadn't been charged with crimes in prison, Fields could have been paroled in 2004 after serving 20 years of a 40-year sentence. But Fields must serve all the extra time for throwing food, urine and committing other offenses against guards. That amounts to 34 years, or 54 years total that he must serve before becoming eligible for parole in 2038, at age 79.

### **Ten years of solitary**

Illinois has about 45,000 state prisoners. The state built Tamms to reduce violence among prisoners statewide by taking the "worst of the worst" and holding them in solitary confinement at one location for about a year, or until their behavior improved.

But 54 inmates at Tamms have been held in continuous solitary confinement for more than 10 years, according to an investigation by the Belleville News-Democrat. They include 39 like Fields who have been held continuously since they were transferred there in 1998, the year the prison opened.

Many others have been held for seven, eight or nine years. All Tamms inmates are held in solitary.

They spend 23 hours a day in their cells. In March, the torture watchdog group Amnesty International issued a statement citing Tamms:

"The harsh conditions of isolation endured by many prisoners for years on end appear to be unnecessarily punitive and may breach international standards for humane treatment," it said.

George Welborn, Tamms' first warden, defended the prison's treatment of prisoners.

"It's very, very hard time. ... Is it constitutional incarceration? Yes it is. The court cases to this point have shown that. We're not beating them. We're not starving them," he said.

Shortly after Gov. Pat Quinn appointed Michael Randle as the new director of the Illinois Department of Corrections in June, Quinn directed him to investigate Tamms. Randle said after spending a day at Tamms, he believed it held highly dangerous prisoners who could not be imprisoned elsewhere.

Records show that the majority of Tamms inmates are convicted murderers and that a small number have murdered staff and inmates at other prisons.

"I am not comfortable at this point having those offenders out of Tamms," he said during a telephone interview.

Randle would not say whether he considers 10 years and more in solitary confinement to be cruel. He conceded that harsh conditions such as not allowing telephone calls, religious services or education programs might be eased.

"There are things we are going to continue to look at in terms of giving offenders an avenue to demonstrate the appropriate conduct to earn their way out of Tamms," he said.

The News-Democrat's investigation found that Tamms may not only house the "worst of the worst." Prison and court records also raised questions about the prison medical staff's ability to identify inmates with serious mental problems who need treatment.

The investigation showed:

\* Of 247 Tamms inmates listed June 30 on the prison's roster, 138 had not been convicted of a crime after entering the prison system.

\* Of the remaining 109 inmates convicted of a crime after entering prison, 55 committed assaults such as throwing body wastes and spitting on or struggling with guards, and possessing contraband or homemade weapons -- acts that did not lead to serious injury and can be attributed in some cases to mental illness and a need for self-protection.

\* Of the more than 250 inmates transferred to Tamms since 1999, records provided by the Department of Corrections show that only six who passed through the mental health screening process were placed in the prison's Special Treatment Unit for seriously mentally ill prisoners, despite a 2005 U.S. Department of Justice study that shows that 15-23 percent of state prison inmates are seriously mentally ill. Department of Corrections chief counsel Ed Huntley would not provide information about the total of inmates Tamms staff rejected for mental health reasons who were returned to other lockups.

\* Sixteen inmates at the supermax entered the prison system for relatively minor crimes, such as car theft, forgery, burglary and drug offenses, but incurred huge amounts of additional time -- 92 years in one case -- for in-prison crimes including guard assaults and possessing a shank, or homemade knife. State law requires this time be served consecutively, or after the original sentence.

Tamms, a 500-bed, \$70-million cluster of concrete buildings in Alexander County, is smaller than some county jails. The state keeps it half full so that there is room to transfer inmates if a riot occurs elsewhere.

Many of its inmates live in segregation or the disciplinary part of the prison.

Information from the Department of Corrections shows that from Jan. 1 to June 30, Tamms transferred 15 inmates to other prisons. But of this number, three inmates were within a few months to a year from parole and had to be transferred under a regulation that prohibits Tamms prisoners from being released into the public directly from the supermax.

A 2001 study by Southern Illinois University Carbondale graduate student Chad Briggs questioned the value of Tamms as a deterrent to violence. He concluded that despite sending inmates to the supermax, the rate of assaults on guards throughout the prison system either stayed the same or increased.

Prison violence has increased in recent years, said the guards' union spokesman Anders Lindall of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. Too few guards and prisoner overcrowding are to blame, he said.

"The state tells us they can't track the data, even on a facility-by-facility basis, but based on the anecdotal evidence that we've seen from our members, violence has increased," Lindall said.

The Tamms Year Ten Committee, a confederation of activists supported by at least two Chicago area state representatives, is also monitoring conditions at the prison. One of the state representatives is Julie Hamos, D-Evanston, who has introduced a bill to improve conditions at Tamms.

"It is a form of insanity to put people in a place that provokes mental illness and then waste taxpayers' money to treat the symptoms," said committee member Laurie Jo Reynolds. "Or worse yet, releasing them without treatment. ... Either they went in crazy, or they go crazy once they are there."

### **Extended isolation**

Solitary confinement beyond 30-90 days invariably leads to mental breakdown and behavior that becomes worse, not better, according to Dr. Terry A. Kupers of the Wright Institute, a clinical psychology graduate school in Berkeley, Calif. Kupers is one of three psychiatrists who diagnosed Fields as a schizophrenic.

"Anything in solitary longer than three months, what it does is the individual feels hopeless. One of the universal fears that people in supermaxes tell me is, 'I'm going to die in here,'" said Kupers, who has conducted hundreds of court-ordered interviews of men in long-term isolation, including Tamms inmates.

"They know they can't control their behavior enough, or please their wardens enough to ever get out," he said. "Twenty-three hours a day alone in a cell causes many inmates to brutally attack themselves.

"In the adult male population of the United States, self-mutilation occurs only in solitary confinement," he said. "It's an epidemic across the country. They're not faking."

In a prison population such as Tamms, where most inmates are murderers, Chris Marcum of Granite City might seem out of place. At age 20, he was sentenced in Madison County Circuit Court to six years for burglary with parole after three years.

But Marcum, now 32, got nine years added to his sentence because he possessed a shank and committed other in-prison crimes. In Tamms he was known as a "cutter." His left arm is covered front and back from forearm to biceps with long, whitish scars.

"I just wanted to feel something. It was the only way I coped with, at the time, with being incarcerated. You lose all sense of everything. It helped me with what I was going through, but it hurt a lot," he said. Unlike some cutters, he said he did not handle his body wastes.

"I've seen in other prisons inmates cut on themselves, but there wasn't that many people doing it. But at Tamms, every wing I went on there was at least one inmate that had a glass shield on his door, played with his feces and cut on himself."

The shields prevent inmates from throwing body wastes through any of about 400 dime-sized holes in their cell doors.

His mother, Nancy Marcum, would visit him in the Tamms visiting room, where the inmate is behind Plexiglas and chained to a concrete block. She said her son, "kept his arms under the table so I couldn't see. When I found out this was happening, all I could do was cry."

In several lawsuits challenging conditions at Tamms, prison officials have testified that self-mutilation is not a symptom of serious mental illness because the inmate can stop at will.

Chicago attorney Jean Snyder, the lead attorney in the lawsuit involving Faygie Fields, said, "What kind of a guy is slicing up his penis and his arms to get out of prison? Is it an answer to say he could stop it if he wanted to?"

### **Explosive situation**

When he was 7 years old, Tamms inmate Jerome Moore used drugs. At age 10, he was confined to a state mental ward. At 11, he was selling drugs and living on the street. He was shot that same year and spent weeks in a hospital. Sent to juvenile detention at 13, Moore was suspected of but never charged with a double homicide. At age 17, Moore was sentenced to state prison for attempted murder. In 2000, at age 19, he was sent to Tamms.

Forensic psychologist Michael E. Althoff, of Carbondale, outlined this history of Moore in a 2005 mental evaluation. Yet, despite documented mental illness, prison officials regarded Moore as a "malingerer" who faked symptoms.

What was different in Moore's case was that besides the finding of "malingering," Althoff confirmed a diagnosis of "intermittent explosive disorder," uncontrollable rage totally out of proportion to a perceived insult or threat.

Moore faced a maximum of 23 years for attempted murder but now must serve at least 38 years. The extra time came from assaults on guards -- incidents that, except for one, did not include a weapon or result in serious injury but instead consisted of throwing food and body wastes or twisting away from handcuffs.

Psychiatrist Dr. Stuart Grassian of Chestnut Hill, Mass., who was on the staff of Harvard Medical School for nearly 30 years and has written widely about the effects of solitary confinement, said inmates like Moore are likely to continue to commit impulsive violence as long as they are kept in solitary confinement. He said prison mental health staff often have distorted views of supermax inmates.

"There's a tremendous pull toward seeing everything that you're looking at as bad behavior that needs to be punished, rather than recognizing that it's actually a response to mental illness," Grassian said.

"People tend to think of them (supermax inmates) as the James Cagneys of the prison system. They're not. They are actually the wretched of the earth. ... The paradigm (model) in the prison system is if you punish bad behavior enough it'll get better. That's obviously a paradigm that doesn't work."

Marcum, the former Tamms inmate from Granite City, said he remembers a lot of behavior that caused guards to react, but none more bizarre than when inmate Anthony Gay of Rock Island ate his own flesh. The incident is corroborated in federal court documents.

"I was in the infirmary for 11 days because I was on a hunger strike and he was there on suicidal watch," Marcum said. "And every four hours they came around and took my vitals. And he did it right in front of the window when I was standing there at my cell getting my vitals checked. He just cut a little piece of his skin off and ate it. Right in front of them and they didn't do nothing except go in his cell and search for the object he used to cut on himself."

### **Tamms' first warden**

Welborn, Tamms' first warden, hadn't expected the reporters who showed up at his door in Anna, 20 miles north of the prison in Tamms. He regarded them warily. But when Welborn, who helped design Tamms, heard one of them say, "Darrell Cannon says hello," he smiled and said, "How is DC?"

Welborn and Cannon, a murderer convicted in Cook County, formed an unlikely alliance at the maximum security Menard Correctional Center in Chester. Welborn was the warden; Cannon was an inmate who, he said, helped Welborn ease tension between gang members and guards.

Cannon said he was astounded in 1998 to be rousted out of his Menard cell and shipped to the newly opened supermax at Tamms. When he got to Tamms, Cannon said Welborn came to his cell and told him, "Hey look. You do one year down here and if you don't have any tickets, no disciplinary problems, after that you'll be shifted outside again."

But Cannon did nine years at Tamms and got out only after a federal judge ordered his parole following testimony that crooked Chicago detectives set him up on the murder charge.

Welborn, who retired in 2002, said he never expected inmates to be held at Tamms for 10 years or more.

"I don't lose a lot of sleep over those guys who have been there 10 years ... (but) I think they should have been given the opportunity to go back to a reduced security facility and then, if they screw up again, it's right back to Tamms. It was not intended to be a place where guys would be there for eight to 10 years."

In a lawsuit deposition, Welborn disputed allegations that the policy of holding prisoners alone amounted to solitary confinement.

"This isn't like throwing a guy in a closet," he testified.

Cannon disagreed.

"It was total solitary confinement. There were times I would wake up shaking. It would be my system trying to, I don't know, go haywire. I would have to get up off that concrete bed and go to the sink and run some cold water and wait until the sink fills up and then throw the water all over me," he said.

"And I would have to talk to myself and say, 'Hey, look. Do not break. You can't let this happen.'"

Cannon said he never engaged in self-mutilation but knew of many inmates who did.

"I would walk the floor in circles. And I may do that for two hours straight," he said.

He set aside a special night for the music of his youth.

"Saturday night was dedicated to all the old songs. Blue Moon. Stand By Me ... all those old songs I could think of. I would try to remember the words. I would sing just loud enough where I could hear myself."

### **Back to Tamms**

Richard Conner, a murderer doing life, attempted to hang himself in his cell at Tamms in December, but wound up instead in a coma at Heartland Community Hospital in Marion.

Although the Department of Corrections won't talk about it, members of the Tamms Year Ten Committee believe Conner tried to kill himself a few weeks earlier by slitting his wrists.

After recovering, the prison system sent Conner, 38, to its Dixon Psychiatric Unit and then on to the maximum security Stateville Correctional Center at Joliet. And there, on April 2, guards opened the cell that Conner shared with Jameson S. Leezer and found Leezer dead. Leezer, a car thief, was 18 days from parole.

An autopsy showed that Leezer had been strangled, and Conner, the only other person in the locked cell, was the obvious suspect. Instead of returning him to the prison system psychiatric hospital at Dixon, authorities sent Conner back to Tamms.

No decision has been made on whether to prosecute Conner for Leezer's murder. A Department of Corrections directive issued on May 11 stated that any Tamms inmate transferred out must be held in a single cell.

In another incident, guards found Robert Foor, 33, dead on June 23 in his cell in the Tamms Special Treatment Unit, or mental ward. He was convicted of robbery and burglary in 1994 and given nine years but accrued eight years of extra time because of in-prison convictions.

Debbie Elsoff of Malta, Ill., Foor's mother, said that an autopsy did not determine how her son died. She said that when she informed prison officials that she could not afford to pay for her son's cremation or to have his body shipped home, they said they would cremate him there but could not turn over his remains because of state law.

"I cried all night when I heard that," said Elsoff.

Later, a non-profit group agreed to pay for Foor's cremation, and his remains were sent to his mother. Malcolm Young, who until recently was the director of the prison reform organization The John Howard Association, said the policy at Tamms to use extreme discipline to respond to problems that many consider are caused by mental illness causes psychological deterioration, even worse behavior and sometimes suicide.

"It is not a dirty place. It's not a hole in the ground with mice and rats and everything else," he said, "But it is just total isolation and it operates to purposely deprive the men that are there from contact with other people."

Young, a lawyer at Northwestern University's Bluhm Legal Clinic, said even the way inmates are moved to the yard reinforces the debilitating effect of solitary confinement. The yard represents the one hour a day when inmates are not in their cells, yet they are still alone in a concrete box with a roof of steel mesh that half covers the sky.

Inmates head to the yard handcuffed and shackled inside a special caged chute with two guards outside the wire keeping pace.

"It's just the mechanical way they do it. It's like a ballet that emphasizes the separation between the prisoner and any other human being," he said. "The design of the place. The way the windows are situated too high to see out of. All of it just drives home that you are in a totally sterile environment as is possible to put you in and keep it legal."

For more than eight years, Nancy Meyer of Elgin has corresponded with Tamms prisoners. She often drives the 700-mile round trip to visit about a dozen men there she has come to know well.

Meyer said she sends money to inmates and contacts family members who often haven't heard about their loved ones for years. Some tell her not to call again.

Of the inmates on her list, Faygie Fields is her favorite. She says that even though Fields is a grown man and a convicted murderer, something about his optimism, even cheerfulness, makes her heart go out to him. In his Tamms mugshot, Fields is smiling.

"I see that face and he smiles and I say, 'Faygie, how are you doing? You're not hurting yourself anymore because if you are I won't come to see you.' He always says he isn't, but I know he will."

In a handwritten letter dated April 6, Fields used a plus sign for the word "and," capital letters for emphasis and dropped question marks in odd places.

While the sentences were fragmented and the grammar vague, the message was clear: "Please know that Tamms is driving ME CRAZY all of them keep saying none of us can leave here. But keeps all here? + in a Eternal Twilight Zone that has no ending?"

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## Trapped in Tamms: Inmates in Illinois' only supermax prison face battle proving mistreatment

BY BETH HUNDSORFER AND GEORGE PAWLACZYK

News-Democrat

Posted on Tue, Aug. 04, 2009

**Anthony Gay always fought back.** Even in first grade he was quick with his fists, especially when kids mocked his temper or taunted him because he lived with foster parents.

When he came home bloody and bruised, a big mutt he called Diamond comforted him. His aunt, Shirley Gay, who raised her nephew in a tough Rock Island neighborhood, said she always feared that someday Gay's anger would get him into serious trouble.

However, there was nothing in his juvenile record to suggest that Gay would end up where he is today -- serving 99 years in solitary confinement at Illinois' supermax prison, the Tamms Correctional Center -- after an initial conviction for punching another youth and stealing his hat and a dollar bill. He received probation for that crime, but violated it and landed in prison at age 20 to serve seven years, with parole possible after 3 1/2.

Gay was sent to the maximum security Pontiac Correctional Center, where convictions in the nearby Livingston County Court for assaulting guards added decades to the quick-tempered inmate's sentence, even though these crimes did not involve serious injury and such crimes often are not prosecuted at other prisons, a News-Democrat investigation found.

Gay spends 23 hours a day in a cell at Tamms, in the southern tip of Illinois, where he has been held for the last five years. He first was transferred to Tamms in 1998 and held for about a year before being returned to Pontiac.

To cope with the isolation at Tamms, he has regularly mutilated himself to the point that it required extensive suturing to close his wounds, sometimes without anesthetic, court records state.

The Tamms policy regarding "cutters" often means time on a strap-down bed, a metal framework where an inmate lies spread-eagle, bound by his arms and legs with leather straps.

Gay has been strapped down for periods of up to 32 hours, according to court documents. A prison doctor has testified that mutilators are restrained this way for their own protection so they can't cut themselves until the desire to mutilate passes.

For civil rights lawyers and prisoner advocates, cases like Gay's raise the question: Does a lengthy sentence for a series of minor crimes served in solitary confinement under conditions that drive a person to self-torture amount to cruel and unusual punishment banned by the Constitution's Eighth Amendment?

Civil rights attorneys say a lawsuit raising that question probably would not succeed. They say federal law and U.S. Supreme Court decisions have produced legal hurdles that make it all but impossible to bring many Eighth Amendment arguments. In particular, they cite the 1996 Prisoner Litigation Reform Act passed by Congress in response to a flood of inmate litigation, including frivolous lawsuits that made national headlines.

"The combined effect of the federal legislation and the Supreme Court's pronouncements in the area of prisoner rights has been that courts have essentially left the field of regulating the treatment of prisoners in this country," said attorney Locke Bowman, director of the McArthur Justice Center in Chicago.

"The consequence of this, intended or not, is that prison officials are essentially left to do as they please with respect to solitary confinement, strap-downs and the like," he said. "If it became known that animals were treated in this fashion, there would be widespread public outrage."

Citing the 1996 federal legislation, David Fathi, an attorney at the Washington, D. C., office of Humans Rights Watch, said, "There is one set of rules for everybody else in the country and a different and less favorable set of rules for prisoners."

Fathi's organization criticized the special rules for prisoner lawsuits in a 46-page report released in May. It cited a wide range of unfavorable rules for prisoners, including the difficulty of meeting much shorter deadlines for filing motions and a requirement that inmates first exhaust administrative remedies within the prison, even if they are unfair, complicated or vague.

Michael Randle, newly appointed director of the Illinois Department of Corrections, said the Tamms staff handles inmates in a firm but fair manner.

"The staff at Tamms do a very professional job with a particular population that is the most difficult to deal with in corrections," he said.

U.S. District Chief Judge David R. Herndon in East St. Louis said that the legal rights of inmates who bring lawsuits alleging civil rights violations are well-protected. But Herndon said that without a specific legal complaint, a federal judge does not have the duty to question issues such as whether the effects of long-term solitary confinement are cruel and unusual.

"If there is some specific issue in the complaint, of course, we're going to get into it," he said.

Bowman said attorneys who represent inmates like those at Tamms should address cruel and unusual conditions through indirect or "peripheral" issues, such as alleging that prison officials fail to provide treatment for the seriously mentally ill or arguing that criteria used to transfer inmates to Tamms deny them due process.

Gay's lawyers have filed such a lawsuit. It contends that placing their client on a strap-down bed amounted to a failure by prison officials to provide proper medical treatment, even if Gay caused his own injuries.

The Department of Corrections, in its legal response, said the strap-down bed was proper because it prevented Gay from injuring himself further.

Inmates who file what judges consider frivolous lawsuits can lose their right to a free, court-appointed lawyer and must pay hundreds of dollars in filing fees in small monthly increments, even though they are in solitary confinement with no means of making money.

It can take up to 10 years to resolve a case due to court delays, even when plaintiffs raise immediate issues, such as guards beating prisoners.

Chicago attorney Alan S. Mills filed suit on behalf of 36 Tamms inmates nearly 10 years ago. That lawsuit is scheduled for trial in November before U.S. District Court Judge G. Patrick Murphy in East St. Louis.

In the complaint, Mills contends that his clients' right to due process was violated by a secret and arbitrary system that transferred them from other prisons to Tamms and placed them in solitary confinement, where ordinary privileges like phone calls, access to basic education programs and religious services are banned. The initial complaint also stated that inmates were sent to Tamms in retaliation for filing lawsuits about prison conditions.

The Department of Corrections said in its response that the criteria for transferring an inmate to Tamms is based solely on disciplinary records and alleged gang involvement, according to court records.

### **'Alice in Wonderland'**

Many inmates at Tamms were transferred there from the maximum security Pontiac Correctional Center after they were prosecuted for what officials at other prisons, such as the maximum security Menard Correctional Center near Chester, often consider non-criminal harassment of guards. At other prisons, such incidents as throwing urine, feces and food at guards usually would mean a loss of privileges or other punishment, not usually a criminal conviction.

At Pontiac, prison officials don't tolerate such actions. They prosecute offending inmates, who get extra years added to their sentences if they are convicted. The convictions mark these inmates as troublemakers, and many of them become prime candidates for the label "worst of the worst" and a transfer to Tamms.

That's what happened to Gay.

A relatively small man at 5-foot-6 and 150 pounds, Gay claimed corrections officers at Pontiac repeatedly taunted him, knowing he has a hair-trigger temper. Before he was transferred for the second time to Tamms in 2004, he was convicted numerous times for aggravated assault against a guard, which added 92 years to his sentence under a state law that requires this time to be served at the end of the inmate's original sentence.



A review of Gay's record inside prison showed that 18 incidents involved throwing body wastes, pulling back on handcuffs or struggling with guards -- none of which led to serious injury. These sentences combined pushed Gay's parole date to 2093.

Livingston County State's Attorney Tom Brown said that after several years of permanent lockdown at Pontiac in the late 1990s, violent crime against prison staff decreased.

"Most of everything has trickled off to stuff that's relatively non-violent, usually throwing some sort of liquid on a guard," he said.

Brown said that the non-violent harassment of guards is still prosecuted because prison staff "have the same right to be safe at work and free of crime as you or I when we go to work."

But a former judge in Livingston County, where the Pontiac prison is located, criticized prosecutors for pressing charges every time Gay essentially resisted authority.

Referring to 10 incidents in a two-month span in which Gay eventually was convicted of "throwing liquids" on guards and received 35 additional years, Circuit Judge Charles H. Frank wrote to a fellow judge: "I would think a \$2 piece of plastic draping would have prevented all of these. Apparently, no one out there understands that. ... Mr. Gay committed a minor theft. As a practical matter, he is now a lifer."

In a recent telephone interview, Frank said Gay, who always acted as his own attorney, was articulate and once won an acquittal in Frank's court during a trial on an aggravated assault charge.

Frank said he tried to work a deal with prosecutors to wrap up all pending charges in one reduced sentence, but Gay wouldn't cooperate.

"He'd say, 'Nope, I want to try them all,'" the former judge said.

Frank said prison guards who accompanied Gay didn't like the idea that an inmate would so enjoy being in court, even though it was for prosecution of crimes against their own kind.

"It was kind of like Alice in Wonderland around there," Frank said.

Metro-east inmates Michael E. Williams of Hartford and Wade Thomas of East St. Louis faced situations similar to Gay's.

Williams originally was sentenced in 1994 in Madison County Court to two years for theft and was eligible for release after a year, but because of subsequent convictions for crimes committed in prison, including weapons violations at prisons other than Pontiac, he isn't scheduled for parole until 2028. If released then, he will have served 34 years.

Thomas was sentenced in 1997 in St. Clair County Court to 12 years for vehicular hijacking where he was a passenger. He was 18 at the time. He could have been released after six years but because of several convictions for non-injury crimes while in prison, he isn't scheduled for parole until at least 2014, when he will have served 17 years.

### **Not a judge's place**

Thomas filed suit in 2004 in federal court claiming that after mutilating himself, he was strapped down for 12 hours while naked and then left without clothes in a cold cell for days. He acted as his own attorney.

Thomas pressed his case for three years, using the same basic argument that is the basis for Gay's lawsuit -- prison indifference to medical needs after self-mutilation and retaliation for filing grievances. He eventually asked the court to drop the case, stating he felt he wouldn't get a fair trial.

The prison's physician, Dr. Marvin Powers, "Cleaned his wounds and gave him stitches, but without any anesthetic, causing unnecessary pain," a federal judge's summary stated.

An attorney for the Department of Corrections gave the same response as in similar lawsuits: The prison provided medical care and Thomas was strapped down to prevent him from further harming himself.

Herndon, the federal judge in East St. Louis, said inmates' concerns, even in what might appear to be baseless complaints, are not ignored.

"We get all kinds of complaints from Tamms. ... Do I sit around and concern myself with the issues at Tamms? No. Not unless there is an issue before me in a case. It's just not our place to go around and start driving to Tamms and say, 'I'm here to make an inspection to see if you're running your prison right.'"

Herndon said he and other federal judges are seeking ways to shorten the time it takes for a prisoner lawsuit to reach resolution.

In another case, Damir Green was sentenced for a drug charge in 1992 in Cook County to six years with parole possible after three. Like other Tamms inmates, he was convicted of crimes within the prison system that added considerable time to his sentence: 19 extra years in his case. He has been held in continuous solitary confinement since 1999.

In 2000, Green filed suit in federal court in East St. Louis alleging that his rights were violated after he struggled with another guard and was singled out for a digital search of his mouth and then his anal cavity by a guard using the same "dirty glove." Green alleged that the purpose of the search was "humiliation."

A lawyer for the Department of Corrections contended the guard's digital search was proper because Green was suspected of having hidden a weapon in his body.

Green faced a difficult legal hurdle established years ago by the U.S. Supreme Court. It was not enough to prove that the guard searched him with a filthy glove. He must prove that he was seriously injured, and that the guard intended to violate his rights.

After a jury in federal court could not reach a decision, a judge ruled that the case should not go further because Green's physical injuries were minimal.

Green also complained that he was left for 40 minutes in a locked holding cell with his legs shackled and his hands tightly bound behind him. To relieve his discomfort, Green "stepped through" his handcuffs so that they were in front and more comfortable, and this enraged a guard, which led to his harassment, according to Green's lawsuit.

"This message, that they can do anything they want to you because you're not sitting the right way, is just the tip of the iceberg with Tamms," said Nadya Pittendrigh, a member of the Tamms Year 10 Committee, which has long pushed for reform at the supermax.

"It's just a snowflake on the iceberg compared to indefinite isolation with absolutely no legal recourse or due process."

His appeal to the 7th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago was denied two days after it arrived in the mail.

Even when a Tamms inmate wins in the federal court system, collecting real damages is virtually impossible unless a serious, direct physical injury can be shown.

Alex Pearson, a murderer doing 45 years, was told he would be transferred out of Tamms in 2005 after doing eight years in the supermax. Pearson had successfully convinced officials he was no longer involved with the Gangster Disciples, a feared prison gang. This cleared him to get out of Tamms.

However, in the weeks before his transfer, Pearson said a prison guard supervisor told him he would have to become an informant against the gang at other prisons. Pearson said he objected that this would amount to a death sentence and refused. Two days before he was scheduled to ship out of Tamms, he was given a disciplinary ticket for "sexual misconduct," which set his transfer back a year. Pearson said he was urinating and did not notice a female social worker who approached his cell.

Pearson, who acted as his own lawyer, sued on the basis that he was improperly held at Tamms for an extra year.

The Department of Corrections filed court documents stating that no inmate is disciplined except for violations of rules.

A jury in federal court in East St. Louis found in favor of Pearson, who argued that the real reason for the ticket was that the social worker had several times tried to persuade him to "rat out" his former gang colleagues right up until a few days before she made the complaint about him urinating in her presence.

The jury approved a "monetary award" of \$1, plus \$1.50 attorney's fees. Pearson appealed to the Chicago federal appeals court seeking a larger award. His request was denied.

Tamms is virtually closed to outsiders except for the strictly controlled visiting room. The Department of Corrections rejected the News-Democrat's attempts to get a tour of the prison.

But complaints about life inside Tamms abound in a mountain of federal lawsuits.

One complaint described "an atmosphere of terror and brutality." Another detailed how staff punishes inmates, including the mentally ill, by shutting off water for toilets and drinking, taking away personal possessions including clothing and restricting the diet to tasteless nutraloaf.

In each of these cases, the Department of Corrections responded that any measures taken were proper and part of the prison's strict discipline policy.

One of the most vivid descriptions came from former Tamms inmate Jon Giles, who sometimes uses the name Mustafa Afrika.

Giles, who spent four years in Tamms before he was paroled last year, said he heard what he believes were guards choking Anthony Gay after he had been strapped down. Giles took the unusual step of filing official grievances on behalf of Gay and another inmate he said was ignored for hours after cutting himself, even though he wrote messages for help in blood on his cell wall.

Giles produced copies of the signed and dated grievances, which were rejected by prison officials. He said that from a temporary cell next to the one that contained the strap-down bed that held Gay, he saw guards put on gloves and helmets and then order a nurse to leave the area. He said the guards entered Gay's cell.

"I heard this muffled sound," Giles said, "He got a gasp out and screamed my name, 'Mustafa, they're trying to kill me.'"

To read the entire investigative series about Tamms go to <http://www.bnd.com/600>

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## Private hell

Mentally ill Tamms inmate dies in solitary confinement

BY DUSTY RHODES

On June 8, Robert Foor filed a grievance with the Illinois Department of Corrections seeking a transfer out of Tamms Correctional Center and into a mental health prison, plus proper treatment and medication. Last week, on June 23, Foor was found unresponsive in his cell, and within hours was pronounced dead at Union County Hospital. He was 33 years old, and had been held in solitary confinement for more than 10 years.

Darryl W. Rendleman, the Union County coroner in charge of investigating Foor's death, says preliminary autopsy results reveal no bruising or obvious cause.

Foor was incarcerated in 1994 for residential burglary. Though he had no record of violent crime in the free world, in prison he accumulated three convictions for aggravated battery: one against a fellow inmate, and two against peace officers. His latest conviction was in 2000. He was scheduled to be paroled in October 2012.

Foor's death has reignited calls for prison reform from Tamms Year Ten, a nonprofit organization that has for 18 months been asking IDOC to address the mental health needs of Tamms inmates, and to develop objective criteria that would allow Tamms inmates to "step down" from this all-solitary-segregation "supermax" prison [see "Tougher than Guantanamo," June 18].



IDOC spokesman Derek Schnapp says Foor was housed in Tamms' F-1 wing rather than J-pod, the special treatment unit for seriously mentally ill inmates. However, Jean Maclean Snyder, a Chicago attorney who filed a lawsuit on behalf of a few mentally ill Tamms inmates in 1999, says IDOC has long been aware of Foor's mental illness, according to medical records she obtained years ago.

"He had been in Menard [Correctional Center] psychiatric unit two times before he was transferred to Tamms. His diagnosis was one of these that's kind of trivial. It would not meet the department's criteria for serious mental illness. However, it was serious enough that IDOC kept treating him," she says.

Nancy Meyer, a Chicago-area mental health professional who had corresponded with Foor for several years, says Foor told her that he had been mentally ill all his life, and that his illness came through in his letters. She sent some of his writings to IDOC officials in hopes of persuading them to transfer Foor. In 2006, he was sent to Dixon Correctional Center for testing, but was returned to Tamms.

Foor and Meyer corresponded about twice a week, and Meyer, who considered Foor to be like a brother, says she saw a “sweet” side of a troubled man. “He would always send me cards, for Mothers Day, my birthday, any kind of occasion. He would tell me to go plant a rose bush and pretend like it was from him,” she says.

Elshoff also describes her son as having a “good heart,” recalling the time when he was working at a telemarketing company and spent his entire paycheck on her 40th birthday celebration, then had to ask her for money to buy cigarettes.

“That was Bobby. He didn’t think; he would just do things on impulse,” Elshoff says. “He had dimples and blue eyes and the longest eyelashes you’ve ever seen. He was good natured, but if you made him mad, he had a temper on him.”

In the supermax, Foor became so violent that he was sent to the security wing three times, according to his own grievance. He also became more mentally ill, mutilating himself by cutting and biting, and attempting to hang himself.

At her son’s request, Elshoff had never visited him in Tamms. She had last visited him in 2006, during his brief time at Dixon. “When I seen him in Dixon, I seen it on his arms, where he was cutting his arms,” Elshoff says.

She’s awaiting the final results of his autopsy, but holds no hope that it will answer her questions. “I don’t know if I’ll ever be able to find the truth,” she says.

<http://www.illinoistimes.com/Springfield/article-6079-private-hell.html>

Posted on Fri, Oct. 22, 2010

## **Critics: Tamms has harmed man's mental condition**

BY GEORGE PAWLACZYK  
News-Democrat

Will Tamms supermax prison inmate Donnie White be among the inmates considered for possible transfer after spending years in solitary confinement? That may depend on how corrections officials view his mental state.

Critics believe the strict discipline and isolation White has undergone at the Tamms Correctional Center for the past seven years may have made his severe mental illness, diagnosed in prison a decade ago, worse.

But mental health professionals at Tamms concluded last year that White, 35, no longer is mentally ill and deserves the punishment he's receiving for continued bizarre behavior, ranging from suicide attempts to setting himself on fire.

In September, Illinois Department of Corrections Director Michael Randle released a 10-point plan to reform conditions at Tamms, the state's only supermax prison. Among those reforms: 45 of the prison's 250 inmates are eligible for review to determine whether they should be moved out of Tamms.

It's not clear whether White will be one of them.

"Donnie White should never have been sent there in the first place, and now he has suffered years of sustained, unrelenting trauma as a result," said Laurie Jo Reynolds, a member of the Chicago-based Tamms Year Ten Committee that has advocated for reforms at Tamms. "Prisoners like him need protection from the (Department of Corrections), not the other way around.

"If there is any real commitment to reform, we expect Donnie White to be transferred immediately," she said.

Department of Corrections spokeswoman Januari Smith said federal medical privacy laws prevented her from making any comment about White's case. It's not clear what guidelines were used to determine whether an inmate is eligible for review and transfer.

Randle put the number of seriously mentally ill inmates at Tamms at 15, or 6 percent. A 2006 U.S. Department of Justice report of state prisons surveyed nationally put the figure at 15 to 23 percent.

White may be unique, though, among inmates at Tamms who have extensive histories of severe mental illness.

Prison medical records obtained by the Belleville News-Democrat show an unusual progression: White went from being "acutely mentally ill" in 1998 to not being mentally ill in 2008. During the 10-year interval, he was given powerful psychotropic medications, sometimes forcibly administered, intensive therapy and an emergency transfer for a few months to the prison system's Dixon Psychiatric Unit.

But in 2003, when prison officials sent him to Tamms after he had 15 years added to his original sentence for in-prison convictions -- throwing urine and feces at guards at another prison -- a Corrections Department psychologist wrote that the years of therapy and drugs did nothing to help White.

The evaluation stated, "Behaviors exhibited by Mr. White include setting fire to self ... attempting to hang self with

numerous items, smearing feces on self and cell, banging fist on floors, stomping on hand and other self-injurious behaviors."

The evaluation reported that White still exhibited symptoms of serious mental illness.

He then was sent to Tamms, where he has been in solitary confinement for nearly seven years.

Although his suicide attempts and self-mutilation continued and medications didn't work, an April 10, 2008, mental evaluation of White stated, "Inmate White does not suffer from mental illness." It concluded that White engaged in "antics" and "appears to view staff, especially female mental health providers, as a vehicle for his own entertainment."

Randle has defended the practice of treatment seriously mentally ill prisoners at Tamms, which features solitary confinement as a mainstay.

Holley McCree, who has a master's degree in social work and counsels mentally ill patients in Minnesota, has corresponded with White for more than five years. She said that while she cannot make a professional diagnosis without examining White, she said that from his letters and medical and personal history, "I feel he is misdiagnosed."

McCree said White's original diagnosis of "major depression with psychotic features" should be re-examined and post traumatic stress disorder should also be considered.

"The reason I write Donnie and other mentally ill (Tamms) inmates is because they so obviously need some help, some caring and compassion," she said.

"Tamms inmates need time out of the cell, and the ability to socialize with other inmates without a steel door between them. They suffer tremendously. No one would rationally choose to live in the circumstances at Tamms," McCree said.

Alexandra H. Smith of the Mental Health Project at the Urban Justice Center in New York City said while any mental health therapy is better than none at all, "The tension of trying to provide treatment for people in a punitive setting, I don't know how successful that can be. I think it really sends a strong message to any human being who is shackled and in a cage. ... I think that sends a message that chaining someone like an animal is not rehabilitative."

Contact reporter George Pawlaczyk at [gpawlaczyk@bnd.com](mailto:gpawlaczyk@bnd.com) or 239-2625.

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## Lawsuit alleges cruel, unusual punishment for Tamms inmate chained to bed

BY GEORGE PAWLACZYK AND BETH HUNDSORFER  
News-Democrat

An attorney for a Tamms supermax prison inmate argued Monday in federal court that massive self-mutilation is a serious mental illness that should be treated with medication and therapy, not by strapping the naked prisoner to a metal bed frame for as long as 32 hours without food.

Tamms inmate Anthony Gay, 35, sued Dr. Rakesh Chandra, alleging the prison psychiatrist violated his constitutional rights against "cruel and unusual punishment." The trial began Monday before U.S. District Judge Michael Reagan.

Gay testified that eight times in 2004 when he cut himself or threatened to cut himself, Chandra ordered him strapped naked to a bed frame. Gay testified that cutting himself was the only way he could get attention from the medical staff about psychological problems caused by years of isolation at Tamms, where all inmates are held in solitary confinement.

Chandra's attorney, Theresa Powell of the Springfield law firm of Heyl, Royster, Voelker and Allen, said in her opening statement that like all staff at the prison, her client "was trying to help" Gay. She said Chandra's repeated orders to strap Gay to a bed frame were done to protect the inmate from further harming himself.

A preview of four photographs of Gay's scarring was shown on a computer monitor in preparation for the jury viewing them when the trial resumes today. A photograph of the left-handed Gay's right arm showed it was so scarred it was difficult to discern any skin that was unscarred. The photographs also showed heavy scarring on the inside of his thigh and on his neck.

"The serious mental illness is self-mutilation," said attorney Steven D. Hall of Lewis, Rice & Fingersh of St. Louis, appointed to represent Gay.

In an opening statement, Hall said known treatment for those who cut themselves exists but was not employed by Chandra, except during the inmate's first few self-mutilations in 1999.

Gay, of Rock Island, was included in a recent News-Democrat series "Trapped In Tamms" as having originally been sentenced for a minor theft during a robbery, but ended up with a total prison sentence of 99 years because of consecutive sentences for assaulting guards, a string of 18 attacks that involved throwing feces and urine or struggling with officers. None involved serious injury and could be attributed in many cases to mental illness, the series reported.

Asked by Hall how long he must remain in prison, Gay responded, "Till I die." He was guarded by five men, including three Tamms correctional officers.

Gay was sent to prison when he was 20 for stealing a dollar bill and a hat during a street fight with another youth he said had beaten his sister.



Chandra, 61, pleaded guilty to Medicaid fraud and obstruction of justice on April 7, 1986, in Baltimore. The judge sentenced him to a year in prison, but suspended the sentence after Chandra paid \$40,000 of his court-ordered \$110,000 restitution.

As a result of Chandra's conviction, the Maryland Board of Physicians revoked the psychiatrist's license after finding he committed a "crime of moral turpitude."

The Maryland board reinstated Chandra's license after he completed 50 hours of continuing education, passed an exam and submitted to a psychiatric and psychological exam.

Chandra, who became the psychiatrist at Tamms in April 1999, also wrote an articles titled, "Fraud and Abuse in Health Care: A Practical Guide for Physicians" and "Troubled Waters in Safe Harbors: An Analysis of Fraud and Abuse Implications in Medicare."

Chandra, who no longer works for the Illinois Department of Corrections, declined to comment through his attorney after court recessed Monday.

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## **Inmate wants out of Tamms; attorney says years of solitary confinement have harmed his mental health**

BY GEORGE PAWLACZYK AND BETH HUNSDORFER  
News-Democrat

Tamms Correctional Center inmate Anthony Gay won't be eligible for parole until he is 120, unless his lawyer's interpretation of a recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling leads to an earlier chance at release.

Gay, 36, was sent to prison in 1994 on a seven-year sentence for assault, but he's now serving 99 years at Tamms, Illinois' only state-operated supermax prison. His prison term was increased because of mandatory consecutive sentences for throwing urine and feces at guards.

Gay has appealed to an Illinois appellate court in what may be the first attempt to apply a 2010 U.S. Supreme Court ruling prohibiting life sentences without parole for people 18 and younger.

In a Florida case, the Supreme Court justices ruled that youths were not mature enough to fully understand the penalty of their crimes, and deserved some chance at someday getting out. The ruling does not apply to homicide convictions.

Gay's mental state is deteriorating because of his seven-year stint in isolation at the solitary-only Tamms lockup, according to experts on the effects of isolation. Last year, he cut off a part of his genitalia, which a physician identified as "possibly a testicle" and hung it from a string tied to his cell door. He was treated and then sent to a "strip cell" as punishment.

Assistant Appellate Defender Scott Main has argued that years of isolation at Tamms have diminished his client's mental state to the point he shouldn't be held criminally responsible for throwing body wastes, acts he claims were induced by mental illness. To eliminate "hope" of release by making Gay serve a 99-year sentence is like the Florida ruling because it violates the "cruel and unusual" punishment prohibitions of the Eighth Amendment, Main has argued.

Gay, of Rockford, was included in the Belleville News-Democrat's "Trapped in Tamms" series published in 2009, which focused on mentally ill inmates held in continuous solitary confinement. While the prison's population was made up of more than 50 percent convicted murderers, many of the approximately 240 inmates were sent to Tamms for rules violations, despite entering the prison system for relatively minor crimes. Many inmates currently at Tamms have been held in solitary confinement for more than a decade and some for as long as 13 years.

Gay initially received probation for punching a youth and stealing his hat and a dollar. But at 20, he wound up in state prison for violating probation. If he hadn't violated prison rules, he would have been released in 1998 after 3 1/2 years.

After spending two years in solitary during his first stint at Tamms shortly after it opened in 1998, Gay became a "cutter," or an inmate who responds to the stress of isolation by mutilating himself. This has happened hundreds of times with Gay, who has occasionally required hospitalization.

His self-mutilation, usually with bits of metal or glass, reached a new level on Aug. 28, 2010, during an episode that spawned still another lawsuit. In this case, filed in federal court where he represented himself, Gay won a partial victory earlier this year.

After his lawsuit was denied at the district level he appealed to the U.S. 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago. He claimed damages caused by alleged deliberate indifference by prison physician Dr. Marvin Powers, who waited two days to treat Gay after he cut himself. Nearly a year later, the court ordered Powers to evaluate Gay to make sure his life was not in imminent danger from the results of the self-mutilation.

What Powers saw at 8 a.m. on that day in August when he arrived to treat Gay, he later described in cool, clinical terms.

Gay stood next to a piece of his own genitalia he had cut off and fastened to a thin string or thread.

"He was standing at the cell door with some scrotal part of him, possibly a testicle, tied to the sliding door," Powers wrote in his report.

After Gay refused to be treated, he was subdued and Powers closed a wound in his scrotum with stitches. It is unclear from medical reports filed in federal court in East St. Louis whether the body part was a testicle and whether it was returned to his body. In his federal lawsuit, Gay stated it was his left testicle.

Inmates who cut off body parts should not be held in solitary, said psychiatrist Dr. Terry Kupers, an expert on the effects of long term solitary confinement.

Kupers, of the Wright Institute, a psychology graduate school in Berkeley, Calif., said that under conditions imposed by federal court decrees in California, "Mr. Gay would be permanently excluded from supermax confinement...someone who is so disturbed that he continually cuts himself, and so bizarre and extreme in his emotional disturbance that he cuts his testicles, is clearly extremely self-harming and functionally impaired, a grave and imminent danger to himself, and should never be consigned to supermax isolation."

But medical and mental health staff members at Tamms have long labeled Gay a manipulator who cuts himself to get what he wants, according to federal court documents.

In the state appeal case, Main stated that the added years on his client's original seven-year sentence accrued during 10 months in 2000 and 2001 when he was held at the Pontiac Correctional Center. He was charged by the Livingston County state's attorney with 21 counts of aggravated battery for throwing feces and urine at guards.

One of the judges, who handled some of the cases, wrote a letter to another county judge stating that a "\$2 piece of plastic" could have stopped a number of these prosecutions from being filed. He referred to the prosecutions as a "waste of taxpayers' money."

In an opposing argument in the appellate court case filed on behalf of the county prosecutor by the office of the State's Attorney Appellate Prosecutor, Gay's attacks on guards at Pontiac were described as a scheme to force a transfer back to Tamms because he was infatuated with a female psychologist.

That written argument stated that Gay threw body wastes at officers "in order to force a transfer back to the prison (Tamms) to be with the female psychologist with whom he was in love."

The initial outcome of the state appeal process, if Gay wins, would call for the appellate justices to order an evidentiary hearing where witnesses and evidence could be heard concerning whether he is mentally ill because of solitary confinement. A ruling of whether he could be held responsible for the in-prison crimes would follow.

Laurie Jo Reynolds of Chicago, founder of the Tamms Year Ten Campaign that opposes solitary confinement, said Gay's situation is "emblematic" of a failure by the Illinois Department of Corrections to connect mental illness to long term isolation, even though a federal court ruling by a judge in East St. Louis last year made that connection.

"This example is emblematic," she said, "A man cuts off his testicle and instead of admitting he needs help, they punish him for malingering... I'm so appalled. If we built a dungeon, it would be a reform."

Dr. Janis Petzel, a Maine psychiatrist who helped lead an unsuccessful effort last year to convince that state's legislature to prohibit prisoners from being held in isolation longer than 45 days, said, "It gets to be a vicious circle -- the longer a prisoner is held in solitary, the more abnormal their behavior becomes, and the longer they are forced to stay in solitary."

Petzel, the former president of the Maine Association of Psychiatric Physicians, said that while she could not offer a clinical diagnosis of Gay without first examining him, inmates in his situation often find it difficult to obey the rules.

"Prisons are full of people with a history of child abuse, head injuries or mental illnesses, all of which impact their body's stress response system and impulse control ... and make it very difficult for them to toe the line with the very particular rules inside prisons, and also make them targets for violence from guards and other inmates," she said

Gay spends much of his time in solitary writing, including writing complaints for lawsuits and composing essays.

Court documents state that Gay is "mentally ill" although his diagnosis is not considered serious by prison medical staff. However, despite his proclivity for self-mutilation and hours where he is strapped by his arms and legs to a metal bed-frame for violating supermax rules, Gay's letters to friends and supporters are often articulate and introspective.

In a recent installment in a series of letters that begin with, "Dear America," Gay wrote: "It is like this place (Tamms) is designed to psychologically kill you. How could America be so cruel to its own people? ... Is there a need to psychologically kill prisoners? Are we terrorists? Am I a terrorist?"

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*Tamms Supermax Prison: A Brief Review of the its Effectiveness*

Prof. Stephen F. Eisenman, Northwestern University

The creation of supermax prisons in the 1980s was widely touted as a solution to prison violence and recidivism. By concentrating and secluding what were called “difficult management cases” in extremely secure facilities, the supermax would make existing prisons safer and serve as a deterrent.<sup>1</sup>

But a revue of the scholarly literature reveals that supermax prisons, including Tamms, have not reduced violence against either prisoners or guards, or lowered recidivism rates.

In an article by Jody Sundt (et al), widely misunderstood by proponents of the supermax, the authors concluded there was no association between the opening of Tamms and the number of inmate-on-inmate assaults, but noted a reduction the following year in assaults against staff.<sup>2</sup> Sundt has since spoken publicly to clarify their findings: “[The article] should not be interpreted to mean that Tamms made the IDOC a safer place to work. We simply do not know enough about supermax prisons or Tamms specifically, to make an educated guess about the long-term effectiveness of these facilities.”<sup>3</sup>

Indeed, a broader review of the history reveals that assaults against prison guards in Illinois actually began to decline *two years before* the opening of Tamms supermax.<sup>4</sup> Following the release of the Illinois Task Force Report on Crime and Corrections 1993, and in the wake of the scandal surrounding the discovery and broadcast of the Richard Speck sex tapes in 1996, significant changes were made to insure the security of Illinois’ maximum security prisons.<sup>5</sup> These changes included the zoning of large prisons into a number of smaller sub-units to better control inmates, the use of armed staff to escort prisoners during movements, the expansion of segregation units and cells in existing minimum and maximum-security prisons, and the implementation of a “gang-free” prison program.<sup>6</sup> These and other changes had an immediate impact upon the number of prison assaults. By the time Tamms opened two years later, the number of assaults on staff had dropped to a 15-year low despite an escalating prison population.

If supermax prisons do not decrease system-wide violence, neither do they lower recidivism rates. In a study by David Lovell and Clark Johnson of the University of Washington, the authors examined the probability, timing and seriousness of offenses of men released from state supermax prisons (Intensive Management Units or IMUs), compared with that of men who have not served time in IMUs.<sup>7</sup> The results were clear: The recidivism rate for men that had served in IMUs was higher than that for men in the control group who had not. For felonies, the increase was statistically small (47% compared to 40%), but for more serious felonies (violence against persons), the increase was pronounced: 36% to 24%.

Finally, there is accumulating evidence that working in a supermax is bad for correction's officers' psychological health. In her book, *Total Confinement*, the anthropologist Lorna Rhodes documents the enormous stress experienced by both prisoners and guards at Washington State Prison.

Many of the prisoners there are mentally ill; some were sent to the supermax because their mental illnesses led them to violate prison rules, while others became ill while confined in the supermax. But most remarkable to Rhodes was the high level of anxiety and depression experienced by *both* corrections officers and prisoners. The most powerful and disturbing example of this concerns excrement. It is well known that prisoners in supermax facilities sometimes attempt to pelt guards with urine or feces; pent up anger combined with mental illness turns a prisoner's own waste into a weapon. Rhodes documents through interviews how this practice leads to what one officer called a "hardening" among guards. Some officers explicitly fear, as Rhodes puts it, that they "are veering away from humanity toward dirt."<sup>8</sup> The regular cleaning of cells covered with excrement, the violent, "forced extraction" of inmates from cells, and the searching of prisoners' body cavities are all routine aspects of the life of a corrections officer at a supermax facility. These jobs take a psychological and physical toll as great or greater than the physical assaults some guards suffer at non-supermax prisons.

In summary, there is no statistical or other evidence that Tamms reduces aggregate violence in Illinois prisons. There is some statistical evidence that it may increase recidivism rates. There is

also sociological evidence that it may have a deleterious effect upon the mental health of corrections officers.

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<sup>1</sup> California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation website:  
<http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Visitors/Facilities/PBSP.html>

<sup>2</sup> *The Prison Journal*, Vol. 88, No. 1, 94-122, 2008, p. 111. A re-analysis of Sundt's data undercuts even further the argument that the creation of the supermax regime at Tamms lowered aggregate violence in Illinois prisons. The Illinois data upon which Sundt and her colleagues study was based was limited to just 15 months, from March 1998 to July 1999, and the recorded reduction in assaults against guards was limited to the single month following the opening of Tamms, after which rates of violence against staff began to increase, eventually negating the prior gains. Data from the 2000 IDOC annual report shows that overall inmate-on-staff assaults actually *increased* from 1998 to 1999, from 681 to 686. In addition, the 2002 IDOC annual report indicates that although overall assaults committed on staff and inmates with a weapon decreased from 1998 to 2002, they significantly increased again from 2001 to 2002, from 33 to 53. The insignificance of Tamms supermax prison for any reduction of aggregate prison violence in Illinois has been remarked by Chad Briggs, Sundt's co-researcher on both the 2003 and 2008 studies. In a recent correspondence, he re-stated his published conclusion: "Despite claims from prison officials that these types of prison facilities have had highly desirable impacts on levels of prison violence and safety, to date relevant empirical evaluations have been largely non-existent ... [In Illinois and elsewhere] there appears to have been little effort to analyze the potential effectiveness of the policy. Its utility was assumed self-evident." (E-mail correspondence, April 23, 2008.)

<sup>3</sup> Indeed, in an earlier article, Sundt and her colleagues noted that: "the implementation of a supermax had no effect on levels of inmate-on-staff assaults in Minnesota, [and] temporarily *increased* staff injuries in Arizona." Briggs et al, p. 1341.

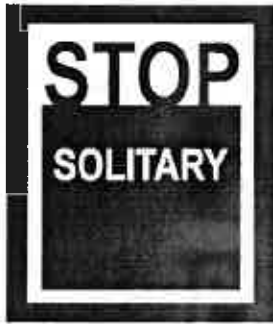
<sup>4</sup> Illinois Department of Corrections Annual Report, FY02, p. 191.

<sup>5</sup> Anton R. Valukas and the Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections, *Final Report*, (Springfield: State of Illinois Printing Office), 1993, p. 87.

<sup>6</sup> Illinois Department of Corrections, *Response Of The Illinois Department Of Corrections To The Final Report Of The Expert Panel On Performance Review*, July 7, 1997, passim.

<sup>7</sup> David Lovell and Clark Johnson, "Felony and Violent Recidivism Among Supermax Prison Inmates in Washington State: A Pilot Study," Department of Psychosocial & Community Health, University of Washington, p. ii. Also see: King, "The Effects of Supermax Confinement," pp. 137-138, who addresses the general lack of evidence and the difficulty of conducting such studies without long-term, baseline data,

<sup>8</sup> Lorna Amarasingham Rhodes, *Total Confinement: Madness and Reason in the Maximum Security Prison*, (Berkeley: University of California Press), 2004, p. 47.



## **Trends in Corrections:**

### **States Reduce the Costly Use of Solitary Confinement**

A growing number of states have taken steps to reduce and regulate the use of solitary confinement. These steps have been taken for several reasons, including the human and fiscal costs of solitary confinement, concern for public safety, and the lack of empirical evidence to support the practice.

- In March 2011, the **Maine** Department of Corrections recommended tighter controls on the use of special management units (SMUs). Due to subsequent reforms, the SMU population was cut by over fifty percent; expanded access to programming and social stimulation for prisoners was implemented; and personal approval of the Commissioner of Corrections is now required to place a prisoner in the SMU for longer than 72 hours.<sup>i</sup>
- Over the last few years, **Mississippi** has also revolutionized its use of solitary confinement. In the process, the state reduced the segregation population of one institution from 1000 to 150 and eventually closed the entire unit.<sup>ii</sup> Prison officials estimate that diverting prisoners from solitary confinement under Mississippi's new model saves about \$8 million annually.<sup>iii</sup> At the same time, changes in the management of the solitary confinement population reduced violence levels by 70%.<sup>iv</sup>
- In 2011, the **Colorado** Legislature required a review of administrative segregation and reclassification efforts for prisoners with mental illness or developmental disabilities.<sup>v</sup> At the same time, the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC) requested an external review of its administrative segregation policies and practices. As a result of the reforms implemented through this process in the last few months, CDOC has reduced its administrative segregation population by 36.9%.<sup>vi</sup> The CDOC recently announced the closure of a 316-bed administrative segregation facility, which is projected to save the state \$4.5 million in Fiscal Year 2012-13 and \$13.6 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14.<sup>vii</sup>
- Correctional leaders in **Michigan** have recently reformed administrative segregation practices through incentive programs that have reduced the length of stays in isolation, the number of prisoners subject to administrative segregation, and the number of incidents of violence and other misconduct. Reduction in segregation has produced better prisoner outcomes at less cost; segregation in Michigan costs nearly double what the state typically pays to incarcerate each prisoner.<sup>viii</sup>



- In **New Mexico** the state legislature mandated a study on solitary confinement's impact on prisoners, its effectiveness as a prison management tool, and its costs.<sup>ix</sup> The Lieutenant Governor of **Texas** similarly commissioned a study on the use of administrative segregation in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, including the reasons for its use, its impact on public safety and prisoner mental health, possible alternative prison management strategies, and the need for greater reentry programming for the population.<sup>x</sup> The **Virginia** Senate passed a joint resolution mandating a legislative study on alternative practices to limit the use of solitary confinement, cost savings associated with limiting its use, and the impact of solitary confinement on prisoners with mental illness, as well as alternatives to segregation for such prisoners.<sup>xi</sup>

<sup>i</sup> Lance Tapley, *Reform Comes to the Supermax*, PORTLAND PHOENIX, May 25, 2011, available at <http://portland.thephoenix.com/news/121171-reform-comes-to-the-supermax/>.

<sup>ii</sup> Terry A. Kupers, et al., *Beyond Supermax Administrative Segregation: Mississippi's Experience Rethinking Prison Classification and Creating Alternative Mental Health Programs*, 36 CRIM. JUST. & BEHAV. 1037, 1041 (2009); John Buntin, *Exodus: How America's Reddest State – And Its Most Notorious Prison – Became a Model of Corrections Reform*, 23 GOVERNING 20, 27 (2010).

<sup>iii</sup> Transcript of Proceedings at 8, *Presley v. Epps*, No. 4:05-CV-00148-JAD (N.D. Miss. Aug. 2, 2010).

<sup>iv</sup> Kupers et al., *supra* note ii, at 1043.

<sup>v</sup> S. B. 176, 68<sup>th</sup> Gen. Assem., Reg. Sess. (Colo., 2011).

<sup>vi</sup> COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION PLAN 1-2 (2012), available at <https://www.aclu.org/prisoners-rights/report-co-docs-implementation-administrative-segregation-plan>; see also Denise Maes, *Guest Column: Solitary Confinement Reform is Welcome Sign of Progress*, COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE, Jan. 27, 2012, available at [www.gazette.com/common/printer/view.php?db=colgazette&id=132524](http://www.gazette.com/common/printer/view.php?db=colgazette&id=132524).

<sup>vii</sup> News Release, Department of Corrections, *The Department of Corrections Announces the Closure of Colorado State Penitentiary II* (March 19, 2012), available at <http://www.doc.state.co.us/sites/default/files/Press%20release%20CSP%20II%20close%20%20Feb%201%202013.pdf>.

<sup>viii</sup> Jeff Gerritt, *Pilot Program in UP Tests Alternatives to Traditional Prison Segregation*, DETROIT FREE PRESS, January 1, 2012, available at [www.freep.com/fdcp/?unique=1326226266727](http://www.freep.com/fdcp/?unique=1326226266727).

<sup>ix</sup> H. Mem. 62, 50<sup>th</sup> Leg., 1<sup>st</sup> Sess. (N.M. 2011).

<sup>x</sup> Press Release, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, *Lt. Governor Dewhurst Issues Select Interim Charges Relating to Transportation, Homeland Security and Criminal Justice* (Jan. 13, 2012), available at <http://www.ltgov.state.tx.us/prview.php?id=337>.

<sup>xi</sup> S. J. Res. 93, 2012 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Va. 2012).

<http://thePhoenix.com/Boston/news/129316-reducing-solitary-confinement/>



'Anonymous Boston' addresses the media's role in covering inner-city homicides

## News Features



Photos: Occupy Boston celebrates one-month anniversary at Dewey Square

## Reducing solitary confinement

**Exclusive Interview: How Maine's corrections commissioner dropped supermax numbers by 70 percent . . . and became a national leader in prison reform (if anybody follows)**

By LANCE TAPLEY | November 2, 2011



Installed by conservative Republican Governor Paul LePage last winter, Maine's new corrections commissioner, Joseph Ponte, 64, immediately set about reforming the prison system. His priority was the Maine State Prison's often-full-up, 132-cell solitary-confinement "supermax" unit — a/k/a the Special Management Unit, SMU, "segregation," or "seg."

It was notorious for abusive treatment of prisoners, many mentally ill. The long terms of solitary, often for discipline, damaged inmates' minds, and "cell extractions" of disobedient inmates by guards damaged their bodies.

But now, on a recent day, only 34 prisoners were in solitary, about 30 percent the number often in isolation before Ponte took over — and most are there for brief stays. Cell extractions have dropped to almost none.

In the supermax's 32-bed Mental Health Unit, Ponte has ended solitary confinement (half its inmates were frequently kept in solitary). He is instituting more humane discipline throughout the Warren prison and the state's other correctional facilities.

Future reforms, Ponte says, include "more effective interaction at the street level" with offenders on probation to keep more out of prison. Half the inmates in prison are there because of probation revocations.

Ponte also has made the prisons more transparent. He appointed prisoner-rights advocates to a department committee designing the reforms and recently gave some of them a lengthy tour of the state prison, including the supermax. They met with dozens of inmates and staff.

The tour "lifted away more shadows that have covered dysfunctional practices at the prison for decades," says Judy Garvey of the Maine Prisoner Advocacy Coalition.

Garvey cautions, however, that "inmates, staff, and advocates agree it's too early to weigh the results of change, and that tensions can be high as new policies are implemented." Still, she's hopeful Maine will become "a model for treatment of prisoners for the rest of the country."

**YOU'VE MADE BIG CHANGES — ESPECIALLY IN THE SPECIAL MANAGEMENT UNIT AND THE MAINE STATE PRISON AS A**



**WHOLE. IS THIS SOMETHING THAT YOU WANTED TO DO BEFORE YOU CAME TO MAINE?** No. It was waiting for me when I arrived. There had been threats of lawsuits by the ACLU. A substantial committee had been put together that had worked for a good amount of time to develop what the concerns were. So I put a group together — led by Rod Bouffard from the Long Creek youth facility — to make the changes. And you're right, there have been substantial changes. It is a big deal. It's a lot for a staff to adjust to. It's a whole different way of doing business.

I get asked the question: Do you get a lot of staff resistance? Well, we had trained staff for many, many years to do business a certain way, and now we're telling them here's another way of doing business. It took a good deal of leadership by Warden [Patricia] Barnhart and Charlie Charlton, the SMU unit manager, to convince staff there is another way, and try this, and it's worked.

**HOW DO YOU KNOW IT'S WORKED?** We have 60 beds that have been closed for three or four months. We're utilizing about 40-something beds on any given day. So inmates that were typically locked up in segregation are now being managed in general population. Segregation tends not to fix the problem that the inmate needs to address.

We had to measure the outcomes. Did we increase inmate violence? And every measure we've had, first in segregation — the acting out, the use of chemicals, the use of force, use of restraint chair — those numbers have dropped significantly, so segregation is a better place. And then we took those same measurements and looked at them in population — inmate assaults, staff assaults, use of force — did they increase after we limited the use of segregation to the more violent offenders? All of our data show us that the situation actually has improved and not gotten worse.

**HOW DO YOU ACCOUNT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT IN GENERAL POPULATION?** The effectiveness of our staff interacting with inmates and changing behavior. Locking them up in segregation didn't change the behavior. Instead, we do informal sanctions, like you lose your recreation time, or you lose your commissary privileges, or you're locked in your cell for a period of time.

**PEOPLE WHO WERE PUT INTO SEGREGATION BECAUSE THEY WERE ALLEGED TO BE VIOLENT, YOU'RE NOW PUTTING THEM INTO GENERAL POPULATION, AND YOU'RE SAYING YOU'RE ACTUALLY GETTING LESS VIOLENCE NOW?** That's correct.

**WHAT CAUSES THAT?** Face-to-face interaction starts the process — where the officers know the offender, they know what the issues are, they work on the issues. An inmate fight would be a good example. It used to be they would go to seg. They would do their disciplinary time in seg. It might take two or three months, that whole process. Now an inmate gets into a fight, they'll go to seg and be evaluated. We would decide, after talking with the inmate and staff, can these guys go back in population. If they had a little disagreement and there were no serious injuries, they'll probably go back either in the same housing unit or in some cases the fighters will be separated.

**HOW HAVE THE INMATES IN THE GENERAL POPULATION REACTED TO THIS NEW SET-UP? I HEARD THERE WAS NERVOUSNESS AT FIRST THAT SOME OF THESE PEOPLE IN SEGREGATION WERE COMING BACK.** Right. There was a nervousness in staff and inmates. Some inmates thought that this was a weakness in the sense now is the time to start misbehaving because you're not going to get locked up. But we're letting people know that if you do something serious you're going to get locked up for a substantial amount of time. But for the everyday things as long as we can safely manage them in the population we're going to manage them in the population. It's a lot more work for the staff. It's a lot easier for the officers to take somebody who's acting out or being a pain to lock them up in seg. He's out of their hair. But now you've got to deal with this guy every day, talk to him every day to convince him of the right thing to do.

**IN THE PAST MANY PEOPLE PUT IN THE SUPERMAX WERE CLASSIFIED BY THE DEPARTMENT AS MENTALLY ILL. ARE YOU STILL PUTTING MENTALLY ILL PEOPLE THERE?** The people that are mentally ill should not be placed in segregation. One, there is no evidence that supports that they're ever going to get better there. Two, we're probably doing more harm to do that. We're still refining that policy. One of the things that we were struggling with is when we've got an inmate in the Mental Health Unit and he acts up, he's violent, well, do we put him in seg? That's a problem for us because it's a safety issue for the inmate and for staff. But, clinically, we're standing on firm ground saying "No, you can't." We're going to manage him in the Mental Health Unit because he's mentally ill. Putting him in seg does not accomplish anything for us. It doesn't make him better. It doesn't solve the violence problem.

**SO TO DO THIS DO YOU NEED MORE RESOURCES IN THE MENTAL HEALTH UNIT?** I think it's more of a change in philosophy and mind-set on how we're going to do it than resources. We've added some resources. We're going to have a recreation therapist in there. We've just added a clinical director there who comes from Long Creek. If you look at the change in juvenile corrections, we went

from a custody operation to a treatment operation. So the focus in the Mental Health Unit is going to be a treatment focus, not a custody focus.

**SO WHY DO PEOPLE GO INTO SOLITARY CONFINEMENT NOW? IS IT DISCIPLINARY?** When the inmate is a threat to himself or others, he can be placed in segregation. It could be a number of reasons why that occurs. A disciplinary report doesn't get you into segregation unless we can prove that you are in fact a threat to yourself or others. And that could be a very temporary placement.

**SO YOU'RE NOT USING SEGREGATION AS REGULAR DISCIPLINE?** No. That's exactly what we got away from.

**PREVIOUSLY THERE WAS SOMETHING CALLED "ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION"?** They had a high-custody classification. We've done away with that.

**YOU'RE TRYING TO KEEP PEOPLE THERE IN SUCH SHORT STAYS THAT THEY'RE NOT GOING TO BE DRIVEN CRAZY BY SOLITARY CONFINEMENT, I TAKE IT?** That's our hope. And we're trying to put some program pieces into segregation. If the inmate's behavior is relatively good, we now give them TVs, radios, commissary privileges. It's not disciplinary. If you've got a serious assault where somebody's injured and you've got a weapon involved, you're probably going to do your disciplinary time down there. There will be many more factors to be investigated to make a decision on when and if we can bring them back.

**HOW ABOUT CELL EXTRACTIONS IN THE SMU? THE LAST TIME I CHECKED A MONTH OR TWO AGO THERE HADN'T BEEN ONE IN FIVE WEEKS.** We've got one particular inmate that's been real difficult to manage. He continues to do things to harm himself. From recent memory, that's really the only one that we've had to take out of his cell.

**YOU'VE MENTIONED THAT IN THE STAFF THERE WAS SOME RESISTANCE AT FIRST TO ALL THE CHANGES. HAVE YOU GIVEN A LOT OF TRAINING TO THE STAFF?** We've done some training. We've trained on the change in the policies. We have substantial training coming up on mental health. We've got a substantial amount of training to do on the segregation side. As staff adjusts to these things, staff usually finds better ways to do the things that we'd like to see done.

**IS THE WARDEN GOING ALONG WITH THE CHANGES? SOME OF THE ADVOCATES FOR PRISONERS THINK THAT SHE'S A LITTLE RELUCTANT, THAT SHE SEEMS MORE PASSIVE THAN ACTIVE.** I think that for a lot of people who have worked with prisoners for a period of time we kind of learn one way of doing business and this is a substantial change. I don't think she's reluctant. I think as we try new things we're not positive of the outcome. But we've proven in the juvenile setting that it's possible to get everybody on board.

**DO YOU FEEL SHE'S COMING ALONG?** Absolutely. I don't see reluctance. I just see "cautious." A lot of this stuff is new to her as it is to the staff.

**WHAT HAS BEEN THE REACTION IN THE CORRECTIONS COMMUNITY NATIONALLY TO YOUR REFORMS, ESPECIALLY TO THE REDUCTION OF THE SUPERMAX POPULATION?** Nationally, we're one of two or three states that have done that — Mississippi has done the same thing. We've had more reaction from colleagues locally. The commissioner in Rhode Island is amazed at what we're able to do here. I don't know if we'll be followed. Maine is different in a lot of ways. I've worked in California, and their gang issues are just off the chart — very severe, very difficult to manage. I don't think if we had those kinds of issues in Maine we could have been where we are today in segregation.

**SO SOME STATES MIGHT BE ABLE TO DO WHAT YOU'VE DONE AND SOME WOULD FIND IT MUCH HARDER?** Yes. In some states it's not impossible, but much more difficult, more complex.

**WHAT'S GOVERNOR LEPAGE'S REACTION TO WHAT YOU'VE DONE?** He's told me he's very happy where we're at. What he said to me coming in was he thought the department had issues and problems that needed to be addressed. He still wants safe, secure facilities. He wants our inmates to be safe. He wants them well treated. He wants our staff to be safe. And if we can save money in the process, as difficult a fiscal situation as we are in, I'm sure he's happy in that regard.

**I THINK PEOPLE WERE SURPRISED THAT YOU DID WHAT YOU DID IMMEDIATELY HERE IN TERMS OF FIXING SOME OF THE PROBLEMS. YOU CAME FROM THE CORRECTIONS CORPORATION OF AMERICA, WHICH IS A GOBLIN TO PRISONER-RIGHTS ADVOCATES. BUT YOU SEEM TO BE HEEDING A LOT OF WHAT THE ADVOCATES ARE SAYING. PERSONALLY, WHAT HAPPENED?** I changed jobs enough that I never come in with the mentality that I know what to do here. I come in and look at what's happening and make my best judgments. One of the things I've learned in 42 years in this business is that I don't know it all, and

that others' opinions probably have some valid points. I've come in with an open mind. Developing new, creative responses to things has always been something that keeps me enthusiastic.

**RECENTLY THE UN CHIEF OFFICIAL ON TORTURE IN ESSENCE ACCUSED AMERICAN SUPERMAXES OF BEING TORTURE CHAMBERS. RECENTLY YOU ALLOWED THE NATIONAL RELIGIOUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST TORTURE TO INTERVIEW YOU. DO YOU FEEL COMFORTABLE WITH THAT WORD "TORTURE" TO DESCRIBE WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN MANY**

**SUPERMAXES?** I don't think what we have here is a supermax. I've seen some where the isolation is not only within the cell, but within the corridor. I think long-term confinement in segregation has negative effects. But in some cases you've got very violent, dangerous people. I'm not sure how to fix that. I always use the example of someone who comes into prison with a murder charge and then kills an inmate. At what point do you put that guy back out?

**BUT ISN'T LONG-TERM SOLITARY CONFINEMENT OF PEOPLE TORTURE?** I don't believe administrative segregation is torture. At some point, I guess, if it goes on long enough and the isolation is severe enough it could be. My concern is what we have here in Maine, and I don't see that here.

#### **Praise for the reformer: A selection of reviews of Ponte's work**

- "The reduction in the use of solitary confinement is just one example of the positive management changes he has made. I agree with the commissioner that, whenever possible, it is best to treat people in a more civil manner. The changes that have been made will reduce costs and lead to better outcomes." *\_Governor Paul LePage*
- "Commissioner Ponte has taken an extraordinary step. He has reduced the solitary-confinement population in Maine's prisons by 70 percent. It is the right time for state legislators, governors, and directors of corrections in other states to do the same." *\_Reverend Richard Killmer, Executive Director, National Religious Campaign Against Torture*
- "Commissioner Ponte has achieved extraordinary reforms to limit solitary confinement — effectively, torture — at the Maine State Prison. By treating prisoners like human beings, he is giving them a chance at turning their lives around in prison and when they return to our communities." *\_Shenna Bellows, Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union of Maine*

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# **Tamms Closed Maximum Security Unit: Overview and Ten-Point Plan**

**Illinois Department of Corrections**  
Michael P. Randle, Director



Submitted to Governor Pat Quinn  
*September 3, 2009*

## **Tamms Closed Maximum Security Unit: Ten-Point Plan Brief**

**Point 1: Allow each inmate placed at Tamms CMAX to have a Transfer Review Hearing.**

- Specific timelines to conduct Transfer Review Hearings are being designated.
- Inmates will be given an opportunity to refute information and/or offer evidence that may impact the transfer decision to “supermax,” with an opportunity to appeal their placement to the Chief Legal Counsel of the IDOC.
- An audio recording of all Tamms CMAX placement hearings will be maintained.

**Point 2: Each inmate will be informed of an estimated length of stay and how privileges can be earned to provide for eventual transfer from Tamms CMAX.**

- Based on the offense the inmate committed, staff will use professional correctional judgment to inform the inmate of a range of time he should expect to serve given their reason for being at Tamms CMAX.

**Point 3: Promote the medical and mental health evaluation process conducted prior to and after placement, for each inmate sent to Tamms CMAX.**

- Mental health services provided at Tamms CMAX exceed those provided at other prisons.
- From now on, full mental health evaluations will be conducted by a clinical mental health staff within 30 days of placement.
- Mental health staff will make weekly rounds in all housing units to identify any inmate that may be decompensating as a result of transfer to the facility.

**Point 4: Increase inmate privileges throughout the Behavioral Level System to incentivize positive behavior at Tamms CMAX.**

- The amount of out-of-cell recreation time, commissary, and frequency of showers will be increased, and telephone privileges also will be added.

**Point 5: Begin offering General Educational Development (GED) testing at Tamms CMAX.**

- Two action-oriented options have been developed for inmates to take the GED examination while at Tamms CMAX. The facility recently was designated as an approved GED testing site.

**Point 6: Implement congregate religious services for inmates at Tamms CMAX.**

**Point 7: Rescind some of the printed materials restrictions for inmates at Tamms CMAX.**

**Point 8: Develop a plan for beginning a Reassignment Unit at Tamms CMAX to compliment the ADRMP operated at other step-down sites.**

- A Reassignment Unit will be introduced as an intermediate step for inmates who present the most risk if transferred from Tamms CMAX, awaiting potential transfer to ADRMP step-down sites.

**Point 9: Plan a media, legislative, and public outreach strategy that includes hosting a day-long visit to Tamms CC.**

- The Department will emphasize the many mental health and program services available to Tamms CMAX inmates through a new outreach approach.

**Point 10: Reexamine the cohort of inmates having served extensive time at Tamms CMAX for transfer eligibility.**

- A review of inmates held at Tamms CMAX from program inception in 1998 through 2004 has determined that 48 of 133 cases reviewed were deemed eligible for release through ADRMP or the proposed Reassignment Unit.

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# Tamms Closed Maximum Security Unit: Overview and Ten-Point Plan

## Executive Summary

### Overview

There are 57 “supermax” facilities in 34 states that house approximately 20,000 inmates within the United States. In Illinois the impetus for a “supermax” facility, termed Tamms Closed Maximum Security Unit (CMAX), took place in 1993 through the Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections. The Task Force cited factors such as too much double-celling within existing maximum-security prisons, increases in staff and inmate assaults, lack of segregation space throughout the Illinois Department of Corrections’ (IDOC) prisons, and the high number of system-wide lockdown days as part of the justification for a “supermax” facility. The impact of these and other factors created a “disruptive influence” on the entire correctional system. This included inhibiting opportunities for rehabilitative program services among inmates in Illinois prisons. While the Task Force unanimously agreed on the need for a “supermax” as a management tool, they also noted that the facility should not be utilized as a permanent assignment for inmates.

Tamms CMAX opened during March 1998 with a capacity to house 500 inmates. Tamms CMAX currently holds three classes of inmates: Disciplinary Segregation inmates, (inmates that have been found guilty of serious assaultive, predatory, or violent offenses while incarcerated), Administrative Detention inmates, (inmates that are validated members of Security Threat Groups), and Special Treatment Unit inmates (inmates that been diagnosed with a mental illness, but are clinically appropriate for Tamms CMAX placement).

Historically, there have been few inmates sent to Tamms CMAX among the entire prison population. Generally six-tenths of one percent of the prison population is housed at Tamms CMAX. A profile of “supermax” inmates indicates that Tamms CMAX inmates have an extensive disciplinary history or are heavily involved in gang activity. Most transfers to “supermax” are from maximum-security prisons. The overall average length of stay for Tamms CMAX inmates is 60.8 months; 51.6 months for exits and 73.4 months for the current population.

Based on the various methods of review detailed within this report, the following conclusions and recommendations are being submitted for consideration. There is and will continue to be a need for Tamms CMAX to be operated by IDOC. There is ample evidence contained in this report that note significant decreases in staff and inmate assaults within the correctional system that correlate with the opening and operation of Tamms CMAX. There have also been significant decreases in Security Threat Group activity since the introduction of Tamms CMAX. While the need for such a facility exists, there are several operational reforms that are being recommended for the facility in the form of a Ten-Point Plan.

### Ten-Point Plan

#### **Point 1: Allow each inmate placed at Tamms CMAX to have a Transfer Review Hearing.**

Specific timelines to conduct Transfer Review Hearings are being designated. Inmates will be given an opportunity to refute information and/or offer evidence that may impact the transfer decision to “supermax.” The inmate will be given an opportunity to appeal their placement to the Chief Legal Counsel of the IDOC. An audio recording of all Tamms CMAX placement hearings will be maintained.

**Point 2: Each inmate will be informed of an estimated length of stay and how privileges can be earned to provide for eventual transfer from Tamms CMAX.**

This estimated length of stay will include information regarding the average length of stay for inmates at Tamms CMAX. Based on the offense the inmate committed, staff will use professional correctional judgment to inform the inmate of a range of time he should expect to serve given their reason for being at Tamms CMAX.

**Point 3: Promote the medical and mental health evaluation process conducted prior to and after placement, for each inmate sent to Tamms CMAX.**

Evidence supports that mental health services provided at Tamms CMAX exceed those provided at other prisons. Each inmate placed at Tamms CMAX will receive a full mental health evaluation by a clinical mental health staff within 30 days of placement. Mental health staff will make weekly rounds in all housing units to identify any inmate that may be decompensating as a result of transfer to the facility.

**Point 4: Increase inmate privileges throughout the Behavioral Level System to incentivize positive behavior at Tamms CMAX.**

Dependent on behavioral adjustment, the amount of out-of-cell recreation time, commissary, and frequency of showers will be increased. Telephone privileges also will be added to the Behavioral Level System at the facility.

**Point 5: Begin offering General Educational Development (GED) testing at Tamms CMAX.**

Two action-oriented options have been developed for inmates to take the GED examination while at Tamms CMAX. The facility recently was designated as an approved GED testing site.

**Point 6: Implement congregate religious services for inmates at Tamms CMAX.**

Dependent on behavioral adjustment, inmates will be allowed to participate in congregate religious services.

**Point 7: Rescind some of the printed materials restrictions for inmates at Tamms CMAX.**

Additional access to printed materials will be granted to "supermax" inmates.

**Point 8: Develop a plan for beginning a Reassignment Unit at Tamms CMAX to compliment the ADRMP operated at other step-down sites.**

The Department will introduce a Reassignment Unit as an intermediate step for inmates who present the most risk if transferred from Tamms CMAX, but have demonstrated appropriate adjustment behavior. Enhanced privileges will be allowed for these inmates until transfer to ADRMP step-down sites.

**Point 9: Plan a media, legislative, and public outreach strategy that includes hosting a day-long visit to Tamms CC.**

The Department will emphasize the many mental health and program services available to Tamms CMAX inmates through a new outreach approach.

**Point 10: Reexamine the cohort of inmates having served extensive time at Tamms CMAX for transfer eligibility.**

A review of inmates held at Tamms CMAX from program inception in 1998 through 2004 was conducted to determine if there were additional ADRMP candidates within the population. Of the 133 cases reviewed, 48 were deemed eligible for release through ADRMP or the proposed Reassignment Unit.

## INTRODUCTION

The appointment of Michael P. Randle as Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections was announced on May 14, 2009 by Governor Quinn with one of several mandates to review the conditions and management of the Tamms Closed Maximum Security facility (Tamms CMAX). In response, the first order of business set forth by Director Randle was to complete an exhaustive evaluation of the Tamms CMAX program within the first month of appointment. The report that follows details the development and impact of the program, while providing recommendations for improving program operations.

## SECTION 1: HISTORY OF TAMMS CORRECTIONAL CENTER

### National

Over the course of world history there have been many types of prisons emphasizing variants of isolation environments, but “supermax” terminology did not begin until the 1980s. The concept of the “supermax” prison primarily evolved from two prisons: United States Penitentiary (USP) Marion in downstate southern Illinois which opened in 1963 and Pelican Bay State Prison operated by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation which opened in 1989 in northern California. In 1983, two correctional officers were killed in separate incidents at USP Marion, and the facility went into permanent lockdown status. The USP Marion security level was not downgraded until November 1994 when USP Florence located in south central Colorado was opened. In 1989, Pelican Bay State Prison was opened with half of the prison operated as the Security Housing Unit, or “supermax” unit, designed to house inmates presenting serious management concerns.

After Pelican Bay State Prison became operational, a number of states opened “supermax” prisons or units within prisons designed to hold the most serious violent offenders. The number of “supermax” facilities is highly dependent on the definition that was employed to make the “number” determination. The number of facilities has not been constant as evidenced by the following: According to a 1996 survey conducted by National Institute of Corrections (NIC), there were 15 facilities opened from 1989 through 1993, five more from 1994 through 1996, and five projected to open by 1999.<sup>1</sup> The survey determined there were at least 57 “supermax” facilities nationwide, with 34 states operating or planning to open a “supermax” facility. A 2004 Urban Institute survey found that the number of states operating a “supermax” facility increased to 44, with a collective population of over 20,000 inmates.<sup>2</sup>

### Illinois

In Illinois, the impetus for Tamms Correctional Center came from the Final Report of the Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections. The work conducted by the Task Force began in February 1992 and concluded with the publication release in March 1993. The Task Force was created by Governor Jim Edgar charged with “exploring new ways not just to deal with prison crowding, but also to protect society, to ensure justice, and to do so in an affordable, cost-effective manner.” Among 26 recommendations, two were directed at creating a “supermax” environment. The remaining recommendations targeted early release mechanisms encompassing good conduct credit and compassionate release; and alternatives to incarceration.

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<sup>1</sup> National Institute of Corrections. (1997). *Supermax Housing: A Survey Of Current Practice*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections.

<sup>2</sup> Daniel P. Mears. (2006). *Evaluating the Effectiveness of Supermax Prisons*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

The Task Force cited a number of factors surrounding the need for a closed maximum-security environment, including too much double-celling of maximum-security inmates, excessive gang-related activity, inordinate increases in staff and inmate assaults, lack of segregation space system-wide, and brevity of segregation stays because of lack of segregation space. The disruptive influence of these factors on the entire correctional system was such that rehabilitative opportunities were greatly affecting program effectiveness. The Task Force “concluded unanimously that the Department of Corrections absolutely must be given an adequate management tool for controlling the behavior of these violent inmates.” However, the Task Force also noted that “to succeed as a management tool, a Super-Max facility should not generally be used as a permanent assignment.” The Final Report advised that there be three progressively less restrictive levels of security within a “super-max” emphasizing out-of-cell time, privileges, and visits. They also suggested reviews of inmate behavior take place every thirty days.

Several years later, the Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections appointed a panel of correctional professional experts and charged them to “thoroughly and objectively appraise the Illinois Department of Corrections’ management of the adult inmate population and offer recommendations for improvement.” Amid a period of mounting national significance on crowded and antiquated correctional facilities, increasing numbers of violent and gang-affiliated inmates, and dwindling resources for inmate programs; corrections was attracting substantial public attention and IDOC was responding with many operational and organizational changes. The Performance Review Panel was established to examine these issues to help shape the Department’s future, which were detailed within a final report released in June 1997.

Of the six major charges given to the Panel, three included a focus on policies and practices to control inmate behavior, the extent of gang influence in the prisons, and other areas of enhancement. The Panel recommended that the Department examine policies and implement new procedures to better control contraband, drugs, and alcohol; to increase inmate discipline; to reduce inmate personal property; to reduce inmate movement; and to reduce some inmate privileges. Regarding gang activity, there was a recommendation that the Department should continue to examine practices and implement new procedures that would effectively reduce the status and influence of gangs in the correctional system. Another recommendation suggested that the Department conduct a thorough review and revalidation of their classification system. Further, the Panel recommended that unit management be expanded throughout the entire system and that additional resources be sought to achieve this goal.

#### Tamms Closed Maximum Security Unit

In response to the Department’s need to more effectively manage the disruptive influences contained within the correctional system as indicated by both the Task Force and Panel, construction on Tamms Correctional Center (CC) was completed. Tamms CC consists of two official physical locations: Tamms Closed Maximum Security Unit (CMA) and Tamms Work Camp. The Work Camp was opened on June 8, 1995 with both ideal and rated capacity set at 200 to serve as a support facility for the CMA. The CMA admitted an initial set of inmates on March 9, 1998 with both ideal and rated capacity standards of 500. Note that the Department officially reports 530 cells that can hold individual inmates at the CMA, which is higher than the capacity standards.

Tamms CMA is comprised of inmates representing three sub-populations: Disciplinary Segregation, Administrative Detention, and Special Treatment. The Disciplinary Segregation population is made of inmates who have been found guilty of committing a singular or multiple serious infraction(s) through an administrative hearing. Administrative Detention inmates have been validated as a Security Threat Group (STG) affiliate and have not renounced STG affiliation, or have not progressively demonstrated positive adjustment behavior to be transferred to a step-down program. The Special Treatment Unit houses

inmates diagnosed with mental health issues that are deemed clinically appropriate for placement within the unit.

Tamms CMAX also contains the State execution chamber which has been utilized only once since becoming operational (March 17, 1999). With the State moratorium in place regarding execution of death sentences, there is no expectation that the execution chamber will be utilized soon, although the Condemned Unit at Pontiac Correctional Center (current population totals 15) continues to grow as a death sentence can still be imposed on offenders in Illinois.

## **SECTION 2: METHOD OF REVIEW**

The context of the Tamms CMAX evaluation contained both a qualitative and quantitative emphasis. Quantitative data were analyzed from on-site records and centralized inmate databases. From a qualitative standpoint, elements employed included document review, on-site observation, off-site tour, and interviews with inmates and staff.

After Director Randle's appointment on May 14<sup>th</sup>, but prior to beginning work on June 8<sup>th</sup>, he directed staff to prepare all relevant policy, procedures, and directives regarding Tamms CMAX for systematic examination. These instructions corresponded with staff describing specific processes for transferring inmates to Tamms CMAX, providing program services and privileges to Tamms CMAX inmates, appraising adjustment behavior progress while incarcerated at Tamms CMAX, gathering and recording intelligence information, assessing mental health treatment methods and associated supervision techniques, and preparing inmates for release from Tamms CMAX. Director Randle began examination of these documents prior to his start with the Department.

Director Randle also required staff to conduct a random master file review of the entire Tamms CMAX population to determine the best possible candidates for transfer to the step-down program (Administrative Detention Re-entry Management Program or ADRMP). Random meaning that the Department already has a standardized process for reviewing inmate adjustment behavior progress every ninety days, and this task was outside of normal procedure.

Since beginning work in Illinois Director Randle has made at least one site visit to Department correctional centers per week. Given the import of issues presented by Tamms CMAX operation, his initial site visit was to Tamms CC on June 9<sup>th</sup>, the second day on-the-job. This site visit encompassed a roundtable meeting with facility administrators; and Department executive, intelligence, and planning staff. The discussion was supplemented with face-to-face interviews of more than fifty CMAX inmates, and also with facility operations and program services supervisory staff. Further, during the nine-hour site visit, Director Randle toured the entire facility and grounds to observe staff in-action and examine the physical plant of the facility.

Another task targeted the aggregate data collection effort describing the characteristics of Tamms CMAX inmates, flow of inmate movement from admission through release, and the impact the facility has had on inmate behavior and correctional system-wide operations. Data were tabulated mostly from program inception through recent dates, with some trend data compiled from earlier fiscal years; and across comparable prison populations.

Based on Director Randle's recommendation, three Tamms CC staff (warden, assistant warden of operations, and clinical services supervisor) conducted a site visit of the Ohio State Penitentiary (OSP) on June 30<sup>th</sup> and July 1<sup>st</sup> to gain another perspective regarding management of a correctional facility with a similar mission. The primary areas of interest were related to classification processes, security procedures, and program and service delivery.

The OSP off-site visit included a tour, presentation, and distribution of reference materials targeting a series of administrative responsibilities and operational functions within the facility.<sup>3</sup> The OSP was opened in the same year as Tamms CMAX (1998) with a similar mission, and while the same types of problematic inmates are sent to both facilities and many management functions are identical; there are notable differences in several key areas:

- There is a specific classification process for placement at OSP.
- Notice provided to inmates is detailed including an anticipated length of placement and more information relative to their placement as opposed to Illinois.
- Related classification and disciplinary processes differ in that OSP does not continue an offender's disciplinary status at reclassification as Illinois does.
- OSP currently houses three different security levels including Closed Maximum, Maximum, and Death Row. However, the execution chamber is located elsewhere.
- The length of segregation time an offender can receive as a disciplinary sanction is limited to less than 6 months at OSP versus one year in Illinois.

### **SECTION 3: TAMMS CMAX POPULATION DATA OVERVIEW**

Tables 1 through 6 profile the Tamms CMAX population and describe the flow of inmate movement since program inception on March 9, 1998. There have been 543 individual inmates placed at Tamms CMAX through June 30, 2009, with 42 having multiple terms, for a total of 589 admissions to the program.

#### **Profile**

Table 1 includes a profile of the adult male prison population on June 30, 2009 separated by 1) inmates at Tamms CMAX, 2) male inmates with a maximum security classification level designation, with Tamms CMAX excluded 3) male inmates, with Tamms CMAX and maximum security classification level designations excluded, and 4) all male inmates. Each of the groups are detailed according to selected variables, consisting of admission type, race, age, education level, committing county, average time served in prison, offense class, and offense type. The majority of the maximum security level inmates, including Tamms CMAX, were admitted directly from court, having no prior IDOC admissions. Within the race variable, there is more overrepresentation of minorities in the Tamms CMAX and maximum-security populations, with Tamms CMAX having a greater proportion of Hispanics. Inmates at Tamms CMAX are older, less likely to have attained a high school diploma/GED or above, and more likely to have been committed from Cook County. Tamms CMAX inmates have served considerably longer periods of time in prison overall, indicating a higher degree of correctional sophistication. As expected, the proportion of Tamms CMAX and maximum-security inmates convicted of Class Murder or Class X offenses, which comprises the great majority of Person crimes, is much higher than the remaining prison population.

After Director Randle's appointment, in preparation for a Tamms CC site visit scheduled during his first week of service, instructions were given to collect data detailing more specific information about the type of offenders within the "supermax" population (see Table 2). Data first were aggregated according to

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<sup>3</sup> The tour of the facility focused on observation of classification hearings, provision of telephone calls, recreation, medical services delivery, visitation, meal preparation and delivery, security escorts, provisions for congregate activities, Minimum Security Unit, and Dog Program. The presentation spotlighted the history of the facility, classification process, volunteer services, reentry process, education, dietary, security (facility breakdown), fiscal responsibility, union issues, and staffing. At the time of the tour there were no offenders preparing for transfer out of the facility; as a result the reentry process was explained rather than observed.

status representing the May 20, 2009 population: Disciplinary Segregation (DS) and Administrative Detention (AD). Categories of data were then established from master file and Offender Tracking System sources targeting the Intelligence Sheet, Tamms CMAX Placement Sheet, mittimus and movement overviews, Disciplinary Tracking System, and the Mental Health Summary.

The data table breaks down the information according to the variables from the aforementioned categories (*italicized*) against time served at Tamms CMAX. Time served was grouped as less than a year, one-to-five years, five-to-nine years, and nine years or greater:

- The row totals within the Intelligence Sheet make sense in that the proportion of AD offenders with Gang Renunciation Rejected, or Gang Member and Gang Leader points is higher than that of the DS inmates. Conversely, the Escape Risk and Aggression Level variables are more pronounced for higher-level attributes among the DS inmates versus the AD offenders.
- The Placement Sheet variables were coded according to whether the variable was specifically denoted within the Tamms CMAX recommendation prior to transfer. As expected, the DS inmates were more likely to have assaults emphasized, whereas the AD offenders were more likely to have a Security Threat Group indicator. However, when reviewing representation among the eight variables within this category, there is high representation on all eight variables for both population sets.
- The Convictions while Incarcerated variable within the Mittimus category is slightly different than the two similar variables within the Placement Sheet category as the Mittimus category would include convictions *after* placement. That's why the values are higher here. This provides some evidence that Tamms CMAX inmates are committing acts that are more likely to be prosecuted while at Tamms CMAX. Conversely, this variable may be showing that the offense was committed at other security-level prisons, but the conviction did not occur until after transfer to Tamms CMAX.
- As expected the DS inmates were more likely to have higher values for Major Guilty Tickets.
- The Mental Health category was coded as to whether the summary denoted presence of the associated variables. The DS inmates were more likely to have mental health attributes, but there is no way to determine whether those attributes existed prior to or after transfer to Tamms CMAX here. Further, the Special Treatment Unit cases are part of the DS inmates so there should be higher values among the mental health indicators (see Frequent Crisis Care Treatment).
- For both population sets, the Transferring Facility was usually a maximum-security population. However, there is a much higher value for Stateville CC with the AD offenders versus the DS inmates.

Overall, the profile data provide plausible aggregate evidence as to why these inmates are at Tamms CMAX. However, given a small sample size, intensive reviews of individual master files would need to be conducted to determine adjustment behavior on a case-by case basis detailing why some inmates serve inordinate durations of time at the "supermax." That outlook supports the context of Tamms CMAX as the Department has always held that placement decisions are situation-oriented.

### Inmate Movement Flow

Table 3 contains the Tamms CMAX end-of-month on-site population for each month that Tamms CMAX has been in operation. After the first several months of operation when inmates were being transferred



into Tamms CMAX, the population reached 200 in July 1998 and has remained at or above 240 since October 1998. The population reached a high of 285 in mid-November 2004 and during periods between October and December 2006. For the most part, the population has remained constant after October 1998, fluctuating between 255 and 275 inmates. After October 1998, the population reached a low of 240 in April 2009. The average end-of-month population since Tamms CMAX opened is 261, and with the first eight months of operation excluded, the average is 266. On June 30, 2009, the Tamms CMAX population was 243, which represented 0.5% of the total prison population, 0.6 % of the male population, and 2.8% of the maximum security level population. Since the beginning of the program, the Tamms CMAX end-of-year population represents an average proportion of 0.6% of the entire prison population.

Table 4 summarizes Tamms CMAX admissions and exits by fiscal year, fiscal year-end population, the number and type of exits by fiscal year, the average length of stay by exit type, and the overall length of stay at Tamms CMAX. The *Population Movement Summary and Fiscal Year-End Population* sub-table, shows the number of admissions to Tamms CMAX remained high during FY98 and FY99, as inmates were initially being transferred into the facility. In FY00 the number of admissions declined to 33 and further declined from FY01 through FY03, with 15 or 16 admissions each of those years. The number of admissions then increased in FY04 through FY06, with 43 to 55 yearly admissions. Then in FY08 the number of admissions decreased to 24, and further decreased to 18 and 19 admissions in FY08 and FY09, respectively.

The number and types of exits within the *Exit Reasons* sub-table reveals that there were a total of 317 inmates transferred out of Tamms CMAX and 25 inmates that have been discharged or had an other type of release directly from Tamms CMAX. Of those inmates that were transferred because they did not meet Tamms CMAX guidelines, half were transferred in the first two fiscal years. The 100 inmates that were transferred due to a pending release to MSR, discharge, or parole accounted for 29.2% of the exits, which represented the largest proportion of total exits. The second largest proportion included 72 inmates (21.1%) transferred to the ADRMP, which was implemented in FY05. During FY06, FY07, and FY09, inmates transferred to the ADRMP accounted for the largest proportion of exits. The 72 inmates that exited to the ADRMP had the longest average length of stay at Tamms CMAX, which was 99.4 months.

As outlined in the *Length of Stay at Tamms CMAX* sub-table, since program inception the average length of stay for all inmates admitted to Tamms CMAX was 60.8 months. The average length of stay for exits was 51.6 months and the average time served for the current population is at 73.4 months. Of the inmates that have exited, the largest proportion (22.8%) had a length of stay less than one year. More than 40% of the exits were at Tamms CMAX less than three years. Among the current population, more than one-third (36.9%) has been at Tamms CMAX for less than four years, while another 70 inmates (28.3%) have been there for at least ten years.

Table 5 describes the overall Tamms CMAX population movement by month, which was summarized by fiscal year in Table 3. Disaggregating the data by month shows that 75 inmates were admitted to Tamms CMAX during the first month of operation, March 1998, and 47 inmates were admitted during the second month. Since program inception, there were more than ten admissions during each of the following months: March 1998, April 1998, June through September 1998, November 1998, February 2004, October 2004, and June 2005. The months with the largest number of exits from Tamms CMAX primarily encompass transfers to the ADRMP.

Table 6 lists each inmate that has exited directly from Tamms CMAX or transferred out-of-state. Exit reasons for these 25 inmates consist of four court discharges, one expiration of sentence, four deaths, one execution, two releases to the Department of Human Services, seven releases to MSR or parole, and six transfers out-of-state. Of the five total deaths, one was attributed to a suicide and none were homicides.

## SECTION 4: REVIEW FINDINGS

The conclusions supported by the Department are that there is a definite need to continue operations at Tamms CMAX targeting the same type(s) of inmates currently being held there. The basis for those conclusions is discussed below:

### Statutes

The Illinois Compiled Statutes clearly contain language authorizing the existence of a “supermax,” mandating the segregation of gang leaders from the general population, and allowing for the Department to restrict access to gang-related information. In conjunction with these statutes, and based on legal precedent (discussed below) the Department believes current Tamms CMAX operations and policies would withstand legal challenges if contested in court.

#### *730 ILCS 5/3-2-2 Powers and Duties of the Department*

Subsection (1) (r-10) mandates the Department to systematically and routinely identify gangs, gang affiliations and alliances, and gang leaders; and to “promptly segregate leaders from inmates who belong to their gangs and allied gangs.” The definition of “segregate” specifically states no physical contact, while also prohibiting visual and sound communication.

Subsection (s) allows the Department to “operate a super-maximum security institution, in order to manage and supervise inmates who are disruptive or dangerous and provide for the safety and security of the staff and the other inmates.”

#### *730 ILCS 5/3-2-5 Organization of the Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice*

Subsection (c) allows the Department to “gather information regarding the inmate gang population, monitor the activities of gangs, and prevent the furtherance of gang activities through the development and implementation of policies aimed at deterring gang activity.” Briefly, the statute allows the Department to promulgate rules restricting access to gang-related information, including a Freedom of Information Act exemption from external parties.

### Placement

The Department believes that admission to Tamms CMAX is a highly selective process determined by negative individual institutional adjustment behaviors exhibited throughout the correctional system. No inmate has ever been transferred directly from a Reception and Classification Center to Tamms CMAX as the placement criteria requires some form of recent or long-term evidence indicating non-compliance with administrative rules. Aggregating data on limited population counts would generally emphasize the need to review inmates on a case-by-case basis; which is how Tamms CMAX placement determinations are made. Since opening Tamms CMAX in March 1998 less than two-tenths of a percent of all prison admissions have eventually been placed there.

As mentioned above the Tamms CMAX population on average represents about six-tenths of a percent of the entire prison population. In Ohio, currently there are 173 administrative segregation inmates among 50,965 overall; calculating to three-tenths of a percent of the entire prison population. However, note that Ohio allows inmates to be admitted to prison with sentence lengths of less than a year, which affects the proportion comparison. Tamms CMAX opponents cite the Unit 32 “supermax” at Parchman Penitentiary in Mississippi as a successful reclassification adjustment, whereby the 1,000-bed unit comprised mostly of administrative segregation inmates (and some Death Row inmates) was reduced to a population level of 150 within a six-month period. As of July 28<sup>th</sup>, the administrative segregation population was down to 121 inmates accounting five-tenths of a percent of the total prison population (25,349). Note that

Mississippi Department of Corrections staff indicate “these inmates are screened vigorously and are reviewed every 90 days to include a release recommendation plan of action.”

Prior to placement at Tamms CMAX, staff conduct a comprehensive review of the inmate’s master record and medical files, including a thorough mental health review, to determine whether placement is appropriate. In cases of an emergency transfer, the inmate will have the comprehensive review completed at the Tamms CMAX to determine whether continued placement is appropriate.

The facility serves as a necessary management tool for controlling problematic inmates and maintaining order by keeping the inmates separated from other inmates. In addition, the facility acts as a deterrent to other potential disruptive inmates within the general population. With disruptive inmates housed at Tamms CMAX, system-wide management is improved and institutional security, safety, and control are enhanced.

### Long-term Isolation

As pointed out above, there are inmates that have been at Tamms CMAX since program inception and/or for extended durations, despite attempts to release more inmates through the ADRMP (see Table 4.). Seventy (28.3%) inmates among the current population have been at Tamms CMAX for at least ten years; just more than half (124) have been there for at least five years.

The aforementioned Task Force on Crime and Corrections explicitly stated that inmates held within a super-max prison should not be assigned permanently and that there should be a steady stream of movement out of the facility. Also, court testimony from a prior Associate Director stated that, conceptually, placement should be short-term; approximately two years. And the first Tamms CC warden was quoted in the press that “stays should not be more than a year.”

During FY05, the Department introduced the ADRMP as a progressive approach to step-down offenders exhibiting positive adjustment behavior and unwilling to renounce gang affiliations. This resulted in 72 transfers from Tamms CMAX to Pontiac Correctional Center through FY09. Conversely, the Department has determined that there are inmates simply too dangerous and disruptive to transfer from Tamms CMAX due to notorious serious assaults on both inmates and staff. Tamms CMAX critics have documented that many inmates have not been convicted of new crimes while in prison, suggesting that these inmates should then not be placed in a ‘supermax’ environment. However, as is the case in general society, the ability to prosecute offenders is at the discretion of the local State’s Attorney; not the Department. Inmates that are housed at Tamms CMAX are considered to be the “worst-of-the-worst” and these inmates remain at Tamms CMAX because they present serious management concerns to the Department.

The issues of long-term isolation, whereby inmates largely are held in the same cell for up to 23 hours per day, are utilized as examples by Tamms CMAX opponents. However, these inmates have regular and daily interaction with medical and mental health services staff, security staff, chaplains, and other inmates. The medical director makes weekly rounds, the health care administrator makes routine rounds, and nurses make rounds three times a day in each housing wing. Inmates are seen by mental health staff at least once every thirty days for routine wellness checks and every ninety days for mental health evaluations. In addition, inmates are seen by mental health staff by request and/or referral and, if necessary, the facility psychiatrist. The ratio of mental health staff-to-inmates at Tamms CMAX is higher than at any other facility system-wide. Security staff at the facility make housing wing checks every thirty minutes, and duty wardens routinely make rounds. Chaplains and counselors visit inmates at the cell front at least once a month. Inmates are able to and frequently do have conversations with other

inmates as the cell fronts are perforated. They sometimes engage in games, such as checkers, with the other inmates remotely from their cells.

Another consideration is that the twenty-three hours per day in the cell is the maximum allowable, as the average time is less when accounting for time spent in the law library, time taking showers, or time spent with a visitor. Further, Tamms CMAX inmates are afforded a series of internal programs aimed at incentives for positive adjustment behavior. Administrative Detention inmates exhibiting improved behavior have the opportunity to increase their activities through the Behavioral Level System at Tamms CMAX. Activities range from two-to-five showers per week; two-to-seven hours of yard time per week; one-to-five four-hour visits per month; one-to-two commissary shops per month; audio-video privileges; and consideration for voluntary, housing unit, wing-specific assignment. This on-site program allows inmates to have more opportunities for time out of their cell. The Behavioral Incentive Program, which is a therapeutic behavior management program for inmates in Disciplinary Segregation status, reinforces appropriate behavior by rewarding inmates with incentives. Approved inmates in Disciplinary Segregation status at Tamms CMAX for a minimum of one year are eligible to receive audio-visual privileges, and after three years of being in the program, inmates may receive an expanded commissary list.

### Legal and Advocate Issues

In *Wilkinson v. Austin* 545 U.S. 209, 125 S.Ct. 2384, 162 L.Ed.2d 174 (2005), the U.S. Supreme Court rendered a decision regarding affording due process to inmates prior to placement at a “supermax.” The case targeted placement policies in the State of Ohio as a violation of 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment rights of procedural due process. The Court held that the policy did not violate the procedural due process rights of inmates, stating:

“Were Ohio to allow an inmate to call witnesses or provide other attributes of an adversary hearing before ordering transfer to OSP, both the State’s immediate objective of controlling the prisoner and the greater objective of controlling the prison could be defeated.”

The Department believes that “supermax” operations within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction are very similar to that in Illinois.

The class action lawsuit of *Westefer, et al. v. Snyder, et al* (00-162) is currently pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois per an appellate decision handed down in September 2005 by the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit (422 F.3d 570). Plaintiffs are arguing violation of 1<sup>st</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Rights claiming that transfer to Tamms CMAX was punishment for their being considered “litigators” who file too many grievances and lawsuits. Plaintiffs also state that their due process rights are being violated as no meaningful hearing is conducted prior to transfer.

The case of *Rasho, et al. v. Snyder, et al* (00-cv-528) filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois addressed mental health treatment at Tamms CMAX. There was an attempt to make this a class action lawsuit, but the case was settled after the Department agreed to provide treatment from a designated expert for one-to-two years for the two remaining plaintiffs.

Recently advocates from the Human Rights Watch group and Amnesty International have expressed their objections to “supermax” conditions and operations in Illinois through letters to the Director’s Office. Also, the March 30, 2009 *New Yorker* publication included an article depicting the “supermax” environment through the perception of inmates, of which Tamms CMAX was highlighted. Note that although Tamms CMAX has been targeted, there is no litigation associated with these advocates.

## Operational Indicator Impact

### *Academic Study*

Tamms CMAX critics have repeatedly noted that the “supermax” environment has had no impact on the correctional system statewide. Specifically, reference has been made to two academic journal articles written by Southern Illinois University staff. However, given the following, the basis for those criticisms was misinterpreted as evidenced by direct references within those same academic journal articles:

“...the opening of Tamms in Illinois was associated with a significant, permanent decrease in assaults against staff.”

Briggs, C.S., Sundt J.L., & Castellano, T.C. (2003). The Effect of Supermaximum Security Prisons on Aggregate Levels of Institutional Violence. *Criminology*, 41, 1341-1376.

“There was no association between the opening of a supermax and inmate-on-inmate assaults; however, the supermax appears to have resulted in an abrupt, permanent reduction in assaults against staff. The opening of the supermax was also associated with an abrupt, permanent reduction in the use of lockdown days.”

Sundt, J.L., Castellano, T.C., & Briggs, C.S. (2008). The Sociopolitical Context of Prison Violence and Its Control: A Case Study of Supermax and Its Effect in Illinois. *The Prison Journal*, 88, 94-122.

Further, these prior studies contain limited relevance to current Department practices, largely because the data were collected short-term during the initial stages of Tamms CMAX operations. In fact, the latest point in time whereby data were observed for any variables within each study was June 2002 (end-of-FY02). As discussed below, utilizing long-term trend data (collected for another seven years) indicates that Tamms CMAX has had a considerable impact on the safety of inmates and staff within the correctional system (though there may be other contributive factors).

### *Assaults*

The number of inmate-on-staff assaults remained steady between FY92 and FY95, and then increased from 946 in FY95 to a record-high of 1,219 during FY96. In FY97, the number of assaults decreased to 940 and further declined in FY98 to 681 assaults during the year Tamms CMAX began operations. In FY99, the number increased by only five assaults. Overall, there were 43.7% fewer inmate-on-staff assaults reported in FY99 than in FY96. In FY00, the definitions of assaults were broadened (see Table 7 footnotes). After FY00, the number of assaults continued to decrease or remain steady from year-to-year through FY08. There were 52.2% fewer inmate-on-staff assaults reported during FY09 as compared to FY00.

The number of inmate-on-inmate assaults reached a record-high during FY95, with a total of 818 assaults reported. The number decreased to 763 in FY96 and to 670 in FY97. In FY98, the year that Tamms CMAX opened, there was a continued decrease to 578 assaults, and in FY99 there were 496 assaults reported. Overall, there were 39.4% fewer inmate-on-inmate assaults reported in FY99 than in FY95. Again, after the assaults definitions were amended, there was a slight increase in the number of inmate-on-inmate assaults between FY00 and FY01. However, there was a steady decline from FY01 through FY07, resulting in 36.6% fewer inmate-on-inmate assaults when comparisons are made between those two years. While assaults-on-inmates have increased in recent years, the number is still much lower than that experienced during the early part of the decade, and serious assaults on inmates have exhibited major reductions.

### *Lockdown Days*

The total number of lockdown days within Department facilities increased considerably during the 1990s. In fact, there were more than three times as many lockdown days in FY97 than in FY90. During FY97, the Department had a total of 1,247 lockdown days, but that number declined by more than half to 597 during FY98; the year that Tamms CMAX was opened. The following year, FY99, the number was further reduced to 476. From FY00 through FY02, the number of lockdown days increased, due in part to administrative-based lockdowns that were needed to implement new Department policies and were the cause for the measure to be disaggregated beginning that fiscal year. However, the number of incident-based lockdown days remained below 500 every year from FY99 until FY06, with an exception of FY01. Increases during recent years may be attributed to reduced staffing levels, and alternative management factors requiring further examination.

### *Major Disciplinary Reports Written/Gang Activity*

Corresponding with increasing prison population growth during the 1990s, the total number of major disciplinary reports steadily increased. The number of major disciplinary reports reached a high of 116,381 in FY97. Compared to FY97 the number of major disciplinary reports decreased by 12.5% to 101,784 during FY98, the year that Tamms CMAX was opened, and then another 10.8% to 90,770 in FY99. Despite the overall population continuing to grow or remaining constant from year-to-year, the number of major disciplinary reports decreased almost every year from FY98 to FY09, at much lower levels than experienced in the late 1990s.

For the specific rule violation of “Gang or Unauthorized Organizational Activity” (Rule 205), the Department had a total of 5,638 violations in FY96. These data were not compiled from FY97 through FY99; but in FY00, the Department reported 1,738 violations. This represents a reduction of 69.2% Rule 205 violations from FY96 to FY00. The number of Rule 205 violations decreased every year from FY00 through FY08, and then exhibited an increase during FY09. From FY96 to FY09, the Rule 205 violations declined 89.3%.

### *Intangibles*

Finally, there has been no method to track the impact Tamms CMAX has had on staff throughout the correctional system. However, there is every indication that the great majority of line staff and the American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) believe that, individually, Tamms CMAX has made the entire correctional system a safer and more secure place to work.

### Level 1 Bed Utilization

While there may be other factors that have affected the Department’s ability to provide for a safer and more secure environment, Tamms CMAX has been a major contributor toward that end. If the Department were to close Tamms CMAX, there would be an immediate impact on bed space at existing Level 1 locations (see Table 8). Because Tamms CMAX inmates are held within a single-cell environment, primarily Pontiac CC would feel the brunt of population pressure.

On June 30, 2009 the Level 1 locations excluding Tamms CMAX had 5,778 inmates of which 980 were single-celled and 4,798 were double-celled. Note that within this analysis; the Reception and Classification Centers, Condemned Unit, and Health Care Units were excluded because Tamms CMAX inmates would not be permanently housed there. Menard CC is utilizing a high proportion of both single- and double-cells, while Pontiac CC single- and double-cell utilization is at a much lower threshold because the East Cellhouse is not fully operational. Stateville CC does not consistently single-cell inmates, while the Pontiac CC Mental Health Unit and the Dixon CC Psychiatric Unit single-cell every inmate. Both Menard CC and Stateville CC are operating at exceedingly high double-cell proportions.

If the June 30, 2009 Tamms CMAX population (n=245) had been held at other Level 1 locations, the single-cell population at Menard CC would remain, but the Pontiac CC single-cells would be maximized and the Dixon CC Psychiatric Unit population would increase either through inmate transfers or displacement processes.

Given the ages of the three Level 1 prisons, infrastructure issues would become more enhanced as these prisons were not built to be consistently populated at current levels, much less adding another 245 inmates. Further, cell doors would need to be modified (steel plating, window guards, chuckholds, etc.) and cell interiors would need to be renovated to the greatest extent possible to reduce the ability to hide contraband or disassemble infrastructure to be utilized as weapons.

Dangerousness levels would be heightened for both inmates and staff as moving these inmates into the general population would cause staff to spend inordinate amount of time supervising these inmates, resulting in less supervision for Level 1 inmates. Plus, the ability to manage disturbances at Level 1 locations would be jeopardized as fewer options for moving traditional Level 1 inmates into single-cells would be available.

### Per Capita Cost and Staff Ratio

Tamms CMAX opponents have cited excessive per capita costs as a rationale for closing the “supermax” without a full understanding of economies of scale. Further, the exchange of higher per capita costs against potential murders, sexual assaults, serious assaults, gang “hits”; etc. within traditional prison environments is actually an operational benefit. What would be an acceptable per capita cost to ensure the safety and security of inmates and staff exposed to the most disruptive inmates?

The budget for the two correctional locations at Tamms CC is comprised within the Tamms CC budget appropriated by law (see Table 9). The Department is not required to monitor internal fiscal allocations at the two sites individually, which would be complicated by determining how non-security functions and administrative tasks should be extracted. As one example of many, the Warden’s salary is part of the Tamms CC budget; there is no separate allocation for the two locations. For the same reason, and because of varying day-to-day operational responsibilities, security staff functions are overlapped between the two locations. Therefore, there are no data to specifically determine staff ratios at Tamms CMAX.

Any per capita cost comparisons with Tamms CC against other facilities is inappropriate for four reasons. First, maximum-security prison per capita costs are always greater than lower level-security prisons due to facility design and staff supervision requirements. Second, minimum-security units or work camps, if calculated, will cost more on a per capita basis, because the economies of scale are lost with such a small number of inmates being held. Third, the Tamms CMAX is a location within a prison comprised of a small number of beds compared to other Department maximum-security facilities. Also, the other maximum-security sites are comprised of multiple locations housing populations other than maximum-security inmates; encompassing medium- and minimum-security units, reception and classification centers, and mental health units at different correctional centers. The economies of scale are vastly different. Fourth, the implementation phase of CMAX during FY98 and FY99 was such that the prison population was very low. Further the facility population has never exceeded 285 of the more than 500 beds. These two factors also affect economies of scale.

Historical per capita costs are a function of average daily population, expenditures, operational utilization, facility design, staffing levels, etc. that subsequently are highly affected by economies of scale. For those reasons, the Department included footnotes addressing per capita cost comparisons within the Annual Report, similar to the Table 7 footnotes. There is no rational reason to make a per capita cost comparison of Tamms CC against other correctional centers without providing justification and instituting controls to standardize the data. To do so would require extensive study with appropriate research methods.

A review of annual historical per capita costs at Tamms CC shows fluctuations from program inception through FY06, followed by steady increases through estimated FY09 figures. However, these recent increases are not attributed to hiring more staff. In fact the inmate-to-staff ratio has been increasing since FY02, as staffing levels have been reduced.

A correctional system-wide audit of staffing level efficiencies conducted by the Harvey M. Rose Accountancy Corporation conducted during calendar year 2006 revealed that the minimum-recommended level for Tamms CC was 325 total staff of which at least 235 should be security staff. At end-of-FY09, there were 268 total staff, including 195 security staff at Tamms CC.

### Recidivism Analysis

Tamms CMAX critics have suggested that recidivism rates for inmates held in long-term isolation will be higher than for other inmates within the correctional system. The latest analysis completed by the Department during October 2008, revealed that was not the case when reviewing prison exits that had served any time at Tamms CMAX during their incarceration.

Table 10 provides summary data for all 146 Tamms CMAX exits from program inception through FY08. The data are tabulated according to the type of exit and exposure to Tamms CMAX, disaggregated by three categories: releases directly from Tamms CMAX, releases from another facility within 6 months of being transferred from Tamms CMAX, and releases from another facility after 6 months of being transferred from Tamms CMAX. Note that these data represent all exits through FY2008, with no limitation on follow-up time. Table 11 utilizes the same cases, but breaks the data down according to the fiscal year of exit.

The Tamms CMAX inmates performed better in the community when comparing exits that had served any time at Tamms CMAX during their incarceration against male inmates that had exited prison with a maximum-security classification designation (see Table 12). The data represent exits within the respective study groups from FY98 through FY04, after each case had been tracked for a three-year follow-up period. The gap is even wider among offenders returned to prison for committing a new offense.

Note that the sample size for the Tamms CMAX group is limited; thereby, affecting the meaning of the statistics given identification characteristics. There also are issues related to isolating at-risk time in the community for technical parole violators, selection bias as inmates from Tamms CMAX may have characteristics that are considerably different than other maximum-security inmates, exposure to a closed maximum-security environment due to institutional adjustment problems which differentiates from other maximum-security inmates, and time inmates served in maximum-security level settings prior to Tamms CMAX placement for the Tamms CMAX exit group versus time in maximum-security levels for the maximum-security inmates that never were sent to Tamms CMAX. However, despite these limitations, at this time, no one can claim that Tamms CMAX inmates have higher recidivism rates than comparable offenders.

## **SECTION 5: TEN-POINT PLAN**

While the Department believes that Tamms CMAX serves a crucial role within operations affecting the safety and security of staff and inmates, exhibiting a definite need to continue much of the existing policies and procedures currently in place; there is room to enhance program development by addressing the following Ten-Point Plan. The intention is to implement these elements as soon as possible with consideration that there may be changes as the Ten-Point Plan evolves.



**Point 1: Allow each inmate placed at Tamms CMAX to have a Transfer Review Hearing.**

Inmates and advocacy groups have voiced concern regarding the process for informing inmates at Tamms CMAX, including informing them of the reason for placement. Currently under 20 Illinois Administrative Code, Chapter 1, Subchapter e – Operations Part 505, *Closed Maximum Security Facility*, a Transfer Review Hearing is to be conducted within ten working days of the inmate’s placement at Tamms CMAX in administrative detention status or at the expiration of his disciplinary segregation term. Administrative Directive 05.02.110, *Placement at Closed Maximum Security Facility*, provides that the Chief Administrative Officer is to appoint members of the Transfer Review Committee.

Proposed Recommendation- The Department would make a series of changes in the official policy describing the Transfer Review Hearing process and within the established timelines for placing an inmate at Tamms CMAX. The proposed changes to the pertinent Department Rules and Administrative Directives are underlined within the text below. Further, the proposed procedures for conducting a Transfer Review Hearing follow the official policy changes. Note that the official filing of a grievance and the associated review policies will allow inmates to appeal the transfer to “supermax” to the Department Chief Legal Counsel, and not the Administrative Review Board.

Policy modifications

The ability to address this proposed recommendation requires amendments to official policies as addressed below within the underlined text:

20 Illinois Administrative Code, Chapter 1, Subchapter C–Operations Part 505, *Closed Maximum Security Facility*:

Section 505.50, *Transfer Review Committee*

- a) The Transfer Review Committee shall be composed of two persons selected by the Chief Administrative Officer of the Tamms Correctional Center.
- b) The Committee shall:
  - 1) Conduct transfer review hearings in accordance with Section 505.60; and
  - 2) Conduct routine reviews of persons in administrative detention at the Tamms Correctional Center in accordance with Section 505.70.

Section 505.60, *Transfer Review Hearing*

- a) Whenever possible, a transfer review hearing shall be conducted
  - 1) Within ten working days of a committed person’s placement in Administrative Detention in the Tamms Correctional Center or the expiration of the committed person’s term of disciplinary segregation.
  - 2) Within 30 calendar days of a committed person’s placement in Disciplinary Segregation at Tamms Correctional Center.
  - 3) Within 30 calendar days of the completion of the disciplinary hearing for a committed person transferred to Tamms Correctional Center in Investigative Status.
- b) The committed person shall be afforded the opportunity to appear at the hearing, to make statements relevant to his or her placement in the Tamms Correctional Center, and to present relevant documents. The committed person may also request that the Committee interview persons with relevant information.
- c) In determining whether to continue placement in administrative detention in the Tamms Correctional Center, the Committee may consider, among other matters, the factors set forth in Section 505.40(d).
- d) The Committee shall make recommendations to the Chief Administrative Officer of the Tamms Correctional Center. The Chief Administrative Officer shall approve or

disapprove the Committee's recommendations and shall submit his or her recommendation to the Chief of Operations for a final decision. The committed person shall be informed in writing of the final decision.

Administrative Directive 05.02.110, *Placement at Closed Maximum Security Facility*

AD 05.02.110, II, Section M, *Transfer Review Hearing*

1. The Chief Administrative Officer shall appoint members of the Transfer Review Committee.
  2. The Transfer Review Committee shall conduct transfer review hearings for each offender transferred to Tamms Correctional Center.
- (Change enumeration of 2-4 to 3-5)*
3. The annual Transfer Review Committee hearing shall be conducted in accordance with 20 Ill. Adm. Code 505.70.
  4. Upon completion of the hearing, the Transfer Review Committee shall complete a summary report that includes:
    - a. A record of the proceedings of the hearing; and
    - b. The offender's voluntary disclosure to willingly renounce STG membership association.
  5. The summary of the hearing shall be forwarded to the Chief Administrative Officer for further review and assessment.

Proposed Transfer Review Committee Process

- 1) Inmates transferred to Tamms CMAX in Administrative Detention shall appear before the Transfer Review Committee (TRC) whenever possible within ten days of placement to participate in a Transfer Review Hearing.
- 2) Inmates transferred to Tamms CMAX in Investigative or Segregation status shall appear before the TRC whenever possible within thirty days of placement or at the conclusion of pending disciplinary proceedings, whichever is later.
- 3) The TRC shall advise the inmate of the stated reason for his placement.
- 4) The inmate shall be given the opportunity to refute the information and/or offer evidence on his behalf that may impact the final decision on placement.
- 5) The TRC shall prepare a written report of the hearing.
- 6) The report shall contain inmate demographics, reason for placement, summary of disciplinary history, status (Administrative Detention, Investigative or Segregation status) record of the proceedings, and committee recommendation on placement.
- 7) The report shall be forwarded to the Chief Administrative Officer for review, approval, or denial.
- 8) The Chief Administrative Officer's recommendation shall be forwarded to the Chief of Operations for review and approval or denial.
- 9) After receipt of the decision of the Chief of Operations, the TRC shall provide the inmate with written notification of the decision on his placement.

- 10) The decision of the Chief of Operations may be appealed by the affected inmate to the Chief Legal Counsel of the Department, who shall act as the designee of the Director for purposes of such an appeal.
- 11) An audio digital recording shall be made of all Transfer Review Hearings and shall be retained by the Department pursuant to standard record retention policy.

**Point 2: Each inmate will be informed of an estimated length of stay and how privileges can be earned to provide for eventual transfer from Tamms CMAX.**

As part of the current orientation process, inmates are not informed of how long they should expect to be incarcerated at Tamms CMAX, and the process of earning privileges based on positive adjustment behavior is under-amplified. However, on the day of arrival to Tamms CMAX, inmates are introduced to the facility via several forms of communication:

- 1) Inmates are provided an Orientation Manual which outlines the programs and services available at the facility. The inmate is required to sign a receipt for the manual.
- 2) Inmates view an orientation video which explains the chain of command at the facility. This is supplemented with directions for accessing available services. At arrival, inmates are evaluated by Health Care staff, and within 72 hours an initial assessment is conducted by a Mental Health Professional.
- 3) On the second day or the next business day after the inmate's transfer to the facility, a Correctional Counselor informs the inmate of the reason for placement at Tamms CMAX. For inmates transferred as a result of placement in Administrative Detention, they are informed of the Transfer Review Committee process and a hearing is scheduled. The Transfer Review Committee consists of a supervisor representing clinical services and a supervisor representing security operations.

Proposed recommendation- As part of the orientation process at arrival to the facility, all inmates will be informed of the current Tamms CMAX average length of stay, along with a descriptive explanation of how an inmate can earn greater privileges associated with positive adjustment behavior. These details will be provided by a Correctional Counselor, and will be supplemented with information regarding the Transfer Review Committee process and hearing schedule. Note that some inmates may not be transferred from Tamms CMAX due to past behaviors, but the restrictive status of their incarceration can change based on improved behavior.

Staff will utilize professional correctional judgment to specify an estimated length of stay at Tamms CMAX determined by factors associated with why the inmate was placed there. The inmate will be informed of their estimated length of stay based on a range (i.e., less than one year, one-to-three years, three-to-five years, and five or more years) given continued positive adjustment behavior.

**Point 3: Promote the medical and mental health evaluation process conducted prior to and after placement, for each inmate sent to Tamms CMAX.**

Currently mental health reviews are conducted on all inmates recommended for transfer to Tamms CMAX to determine if placement is appropriate. Administrative Directive 05.12.110, *Placements at a Closed Maximum Security Facility*, outlines the procedure for transfer and establishes which mental health conditions prohibit an inmate from being placed at Tamms CMAX. In addition, the Administrative Directive outlines the procedure for subsequent mental health reviews for inmates placed at Tamms

CMAX. All inmates housed at Tamms CMAX, the Administrative Detention, Disciplinary Segregation and the Special Treatment Unit (STU), are provided with access to mental health services.

#### Process for Transferring Inmates to Tamms CMAX

After a recommendation is initiated to transfer an inmate to Tamms CMAX, a review of mental health history is conducted. That is, the master record and medical files are reviewed by a Mental Health Professional (MHP) to evaluate institutional adjustment thus far and determine if there is anything either in the past or present that is manifesting that would contraindicate a transfer to Tamms CMAX. A face-to-face mental health evaluation also is conducted when determined to be clinically necessary.

After completion of the mental health review, the MHP writes a synopsis of any relevant mental health information and then records the information on the *Placement at Tamms Closed Maximum Security Facility* form and within the inmate's medical file. A recommendation is made for either a denial of transfer to Tamms CMAX, transfer to Tamms CMAX, or transfer to Tamms CMAX with placement in the Specialized Treatment Unit (STU). This information is then forwarded to the Department Chief of Mental Health Services (CMHS) for review.

The CMHS reviews the information provided by the referring facility's MHP and, if necessary, makes contact with the MHP to discuss the information. The CMHS subsequently approves or disapproves the transfer and, if the transfer is approved, indicates whether or not placement in the STU is warranted to provide intensive mental health treatment/services. If placement is approved or the recommendation is made that the inmate be placed in the STU, the determination and the reasons supporting such are submitted to the Transfer Coordinators Office.

#### Appropriateness for Tamms CMAX

The determination of appropriateness for Tamms CMAX is made by the mental health staff at the referring facility. If a mental health condition exists that contraindicates a transfer to Tamms CMAX, the determination and reasons for such are submitted to the Chief of Operations from the referring facility. Transfer to Tamms CMAX would not be approved for the following inmates: those who have been on enforced psychotropic medications or have had a diagnosis of a serious mental illness in the two years preceding the review; have been assigned to the Special Treatment Center or Psychiatric Unit at Dixon CC or the Mental Health Unit at Pontiac CC or who have been committed to a community mental health unit within the two years preceding the review; have had serious suicide attempts within the two years preceding the review; are actively psychotic or are evaluated as having a high probability of decompensating quickly in the near future; have a history of being non-compliant with prescribed psychotropic medication and exhibiting serious mental illness; display a behavior pattern of frequent and severe or bizarre self-mutilation; have been adjudicated Guilty but Mentally Ill; have a recent history or multiple incidents requiring the use of therapeutic restraints; have exhibited mental health problems during previous placements at Tamms CMAX; or present other serious mental health concerns that would suggest placement at Tamms CMAX would be inappropriate. An inmate could be transferred to Tamms CMAX if a clinical determination has been made by the MHP that the inmate's mental health needs can be met by the mental health staff at Tamms CMAX. In this case, STU placement is then considered.

STU placement is provided for inmates found to have a history (within the past two years) of, current symptoms of, or are currently receiving treatment for the following types of Axis I diagnoses, based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DMS-IV-TR): schizophrenia (all subtypes), delusional disorder, schizophreniform disorder, schizoaffective disorder, brief psychotic disorder, substance-induced psychotic disorder (excluding intoxication and withdrawal), psychotic disorder not otherwise specified, major depressive disorders, bipolar disorders I and II, a mental disorder that includes

being actively suicidal, a mental illness that is frequently characterized by breaks with reality or perceptions of reality that lead the individual to significant functional impairment, organic brain syndrome that results in a significant impairment if not treated, a severe personality disorder that is manifested by frequent episodes of psychosis or depression and result in significant functional impairment, or mental retardation.

### Mental Health Procedures and Services at Tamms CMAX

#### *Administrative Detention or Disciplinary Segregation*

After transfer to Tamms CMAX, the inmate is interviewed and the medical and master record files are reviewed within seventy-two hours of placement. If any mental health concerns are identified at transfer, the inmate is placed in the facility infirmary until the initial mental health screening is completed. This screening includes review of all medical and master file information, personal clinical interview, and social history appraisal. All collateral mental health records from the community are requested if the inmate provides written consent. An inmate with a mental health history is referred to the psychiatrist on the next psychiatric line for a more thorough mental health assessment. Any inmate with a suspected mental illness or developmental disability in Administrative Detention or Disciplinary Segregation would be considered for placement within the Special Treatment Unit.

Subsequent mental health evaluations are conducted thirty days from placement and at least every ninety days thereafter to identify the existence of any significant mental health concerns. Additional reviews are conducted every thirty days during routine wellness checks and for crisis care contacts. Mental health referrals are seen within seventy-two hours and crises are seen immediately. All Tamms CMAX inmates have a quarterly file review to determine if continued placement at Tamms CMAX is appropriate. This review includes an examination of the inmate's medical and mental health records.

Any inmate on psychotropic medication is seen by the psychiatrist at least once every thirty days, and individual therapy sessions with a facility MHP are scheduled one-to-four times per month. Tamms CMAX inmates on the chronic caseload are seen per their treatment plans. Medical nurses that are crisis care trained conduct rounds three times a day in each housing wing. Referrals to the facility psychiatrist are made as necessary. Referrals for evaluation for placement in the STU are made as necessary if clinically appropriate for the program. If an inmate is determined to suffer from a serious mental illness while at Tamms CMAX, he is placed in the STU or transferred to the Dixon CC Psychiatric Unit.

Supervisory and healthcare staff at Tamms CMAX are trained as crisis team members to identify and respond to mental health concerns. Crisis team members are provided with ongoing in-service training. In addition, CMAX training given to all employees at Tamms CMAX includes instruction on recognizing the signs and behaviors of mental health issues.

All inmates at Tamms CMAX have access to eight correspondence clinics. At present, the eight clinics available include: Anger Management I & II, Conflict Resolution, Effective Decision Making, Parenting & Family Values, Self-Esteem Journaling, Substance Abuse, and Thinking Errors.

#### *Specialized Treatment Unit*

Tamms CMAX inmates meeting the guidelines for STU placement are referred for admission. Routine STU screenings are conducted by mental health staff. Inmates may be evaluated after the initial screening based on referral from any staff member. This assessment includes, but is not limited to, a comprehensive review of the medical and master files; requests for prior records as needed and as available; current mental status examination; diagnostic and level of functioning assessment; and appraisal of current medication and medication history as needed.

After an inmate is evaluated, if a serious mental illness is identified, the MHP completes a written diagnostic assessment specifying the mental disorder and immediately contacts the supervising psychologist. The supervising psychologist forwards a memo to the Chief Administrative Officer and Chief of Mental Health Services outlining the reasons for recommended placement in the STU. The inmate is notified of the recommendation in writing and is provided with the opportunity to have a hearing where opposing information and opinions may be offered. An inmate is admitted to the STU based on voluntary agreement or is found to need such treatment following a requested hearing. Inmates who have been recommended, but not yet moved, are housed in a crisis care area unless deemed clinically unnecessary by the institutional psychiatrist.

When practical, assessment and observation are completed within one month of STU placement (this may be modified pursuant to the Multidisciplinary Treatment Team approval). In addition to the initial assessment, the intake procedure includes, but is not limited to, a psychological and neuropsychological screening and/or testing as needed; daily observation by mental health staff to assess daily functioning, strengths, and weaknesses; review of significant disciplinary history and custodial placements; review with inmate specific risk factors for violence toward staff and others; and identification of maladaptive behaviors and deficits that limit or interfere with functioning.

The first month of STU placement is designated for evaluation, observation, and adjustment. During this period, inmates are exposed to program structure and expectations. They are introduced to all aspects of the program, which includes: individual therapy, psychiatric intervention, treatment planning, group therapy, case management and clinical rounds, monitoring of daily living skills, self-help materials, recreational groups, the Behavioral Level System, other clinical intervention programs as deemed appropriate, and discharge planning. If they meet the guidelines for continued placement at the end of the orientation period, they are scheduled for at least ten hours of structured therapy time weekly, which is in addition to ten hours of unstructured recreational time.

The Multidisciplinary Treatment Team (MTT) completes a formalized individual treatment plan for each inmate housed in the STU. The treatment plan includes an assessment of problems, treatment goals, and methods to achieve goals in a format consisting of basic identifying information; identified strengths and weaknesses; identified problems; summary of diagnosis; outcome objectives; intervention methods; proposed frequency of services; delivery of services; and inmate input. The treatment plan reflects a prioritization of treatment to address symptom reduction and stabilization; identify acquisition of adaptive skills and new behaviors; and clearly identify the expected outcome of therapeutic interventions. The treatment plan includes a summary with recommendations for continued treatment or discharge. All approved changes to the treatment plan are documented in the medical record and master record.

Individualized treatment plans are initiated and reviewed with the inmate on a regular basis by the MTT. The MHP assigned as the inmate's individual therapist discusses the treatment plan, in detail, with the inmate. The inmate then signs the new or revised treatment plan unless the MTT determines that it is clearly counter-therapeutic and the reason(s) why are documented. The MTT reviews treatment plans at least every thirty days for the initial three months and every ninety days thereafter. Each STU inmate is requested to attend his MTT meeting; which is conducted with the clinical case manager, individual therapist, psychiatrist, two activity therapists, psychiatric nurse, correctional counselor, and Pod lieutenant. Inmates are strongly encouraged to participate in treatment planning and are given adequate written notice of treatment review meetings unless the MTT determines that participation is clearly counter-therapeutic and the reason(s) why are documented. The inmate receives a copy of the treatment plan, unless the MTT determines that furnishing a copy is clearly counter-therapeutic and the reason(s) why are documented.

After STU placement, participation in all program services is voluntary. Inmates retain the right to refuse any and all treatment unless there is a safety concern. Inmates may be excluded from designated program services if the MTT or MHP determines attendance will be counter-therapeutic. A review of each inmate's placement within the STU is made during their scheduled MTT meeting. The staff psychiatrist and supervising psychologist are mandatorily required to be present for this review, which is made at least every six months. The results are included in the MTT plan provided to the inmate.

Length of stay in the STU varies depending on the nature of the inmate's clinical condition and participation in treatment as reflected in the MTT reviews. Progress is reviewed by the MTT, as outlined above, with recommendations forwarded to the Chief Administrative Officer. An inmate placed in the STU may be transferred from the STU with the written recommendation of the psychiatrist or physician for one or more of the following reasons: the inmate's condition has stabilized to a degree that placement in Administrative Detention or another Department facility is deemed appropriate; the inmate has refused reasonable efforts made over a period of not less than six months to engage the inmate in STU program services; the inmate has consistently and/or regularly disrupted STU treatment program services; or the inmate demonstrated no appreciable improvement in his condition despite a reasonable period of time, in no event less than a minimum of six months, in STU treatment program services. An inmate may be transferred from the STU without the approval of Mental Health staff for other reasons such as, but not limited to, transfer to another facility; court writ; supervised release; discharge; medical care; safety concerns; violent propensities. Subsequent placement of an inmate in the STU is not prohibited by Institutional Directive 05.505.005. Inmates no longer appropriate for Tamms CMAX placement are also considered inappropriate for STU placement and are transferred to the Dixon Psychiatric Unit.

An inmate may request a Placement Review Board hearing at anytime to review continued appropriateness of placement in the STU. STU inmates are reviewed every six months as follows: the Placement Review Board is composed of three members appointed by the Chief Administrative Officer (the supervising psychologist or designated MHP, one member not employed by the Department, and one additional member). This Board reviews psychiatric and medical records, and interviews the petitioner at discretion. The Board may call any employee or other person to present information determined to be relevant to the review. An agreement by a majority of the Board is the decision, and a written copy of the Board's decision is provided the inmate.

Within the STU, there is a Behavioral Level system through which inmates earn extra privileges by participating in program services and maintaining a positive disciplinary record. Those privileges include incentive movie groups, audiovisual privileges, an enhanced commissary list, and extra showers. Each housing wing is eligible to earn music three nights a week based on the noise level and aggregate disciplinary tickets accumulated on the wing. Inmates are allowed to participate in correspondence clinics through Mental Health Services. All inmates are offered ten hours of structured clinical activities as determined individually by the MTT. Structured activities include, but are not limited to; Expressive Therapies (art, music, video), Medication/Health Management Group, Life Management Skills Group, Anger Management Group, Stress Management Group, Symptom Management Group, Family Issues Group, Interaction Skills Therapy, Exercise/Fitness Group, and Dialectical Behavioral Therapy Group.

STU inmates are entitled to all emergency and non-emergency mental health services that are made available to each inmate housed at Tamms CMAX. STU inmates are seen per request and referral as needed. As with the Administrative Detention and Disciplinary Segregation inmates, referrals are seen within seventy-two hours and crises are seen immediately. Additionally, STU inmates are seen by the clinical case manager five times a week for rounds, once weekly for individual therapy, and twice monthly for psychiatric appointments. STU inmates participate in four therapy groups weekly with the activity therapist who has an office on the Pod. Group therapy sessions last up to two hours and vary depending on the inmates' needs. Community meetings are conducted within the treatment unit as

needed. A medication management group is offered weekly with a psychiatric nurse who is also stationed on the Pod. Clinical rounds are made daily by a MHP and weekly by the Psychologist and Psychiatrist or designee. Assigned nursing staff complete clinical rounds if no MHP is on-site. In the latter case, the on-call MHP is advised immediately of any concerns. Individual therapy with the assigned primary therapist is offered weekly as specified in the treatment plan. All inmates are scheduled to see the psychiatrist weekly, preferably out-of-cell, as specified in the treatment plan. Inmates are seen by assigned nursing staff each shift. When on-site, the mental health nurse will see each inmate at least once daily.

### Department Mental Health Services

Information regarding Mental Health Services provided within the Department, including Tamms CC, is outlined in Table 13. The table includes each parent facility's population, whether the facility has a Mental Health Unit, the number of Mental Health Professionals (MHP), the number of inmates per MHP, psychiatric hours per month, psychiatric caseload, and psychiatric patients seen per hour. Level 7 and 8 facilities are excluded from the table, as Mental Health Services are administered through the parent facility.

Tamms CC is one of only four facilities with a separate Mental Health Unit. Tamms CC has more MHPs than every other prison except for Dixon CC (note that Dixon CC consistently has a population greater than 400 inmates within a Special Treatment Unit and a Psychiatric Unit). Tamms CC maintains the lowest number of inmates per MHPs. Compared to other facilities, psychiatric caseloads at Tamms CC are the lowest, resulting in Tamms CC having the highest number of psychiatric patients seen per hour by mental health staff. In fact, Tamms CC has more than double the rate of psychiatric patients seen per hour than the second-highest rated facility (Pontiac CC). Overall, inmates housed at Tamms CMAX have extensive Mental Health Services provided.

Proposed Recommendation- The Department considers placement at Tamms CMAX to be a highly important issue, whereby inmates are thoroughly screened according to established mental health practices. Further, assessment, services, and treatment provided to inmates during their stay at the facility are part of a comprehensive approach toward identifying and addressing mental health issues. The management of serious mental illness for inmates within the STU is an even more exhaustive process. Observational and document data indicate that efforts to provide mental health services regarding caseloads and contacts at Tamms CMAX exceed those at other prisons due the special needs of inmates held there.

A complete mental health evaluation will be conducted by a psychologist on every Administrative Detention (AD) and Disciplinary Segregation (DS) inmate within 30 days of placement at Tamms CMAX. Further, weekly rounds will be made by mental health staff for all AD and DS inmates to identify whether inmate mental health is decompensating as a result of transfer to the facility.

#### **Point 4: Increase inmate privileges throughout the Behavioral Level System to incentivize positive behavior at Tamms CMAX.**

Tamms CMAX contains a three-tiered Behavioral Level System with inmate adjustment being the factor that determines movement from one level to another. The Behavioral System Level is established based on providing access to more privileges as the inmate progresses through each level. Access to audio-visual equipment, recreation time, additional showers, commissary purchases, and program and religious services are determined by the policy for each level.



Proposed Recommendation- Amendments to policies describing privileges at each level of the Behavioral Level System will be implemented to increase the availability of commissary, out-of-cell recreation, and frequency of showers (see Table 14). Further, Institutional Directive 05.505.007, *Offender Phone Calls*, would be revised to reflect changes in procedure and telephone availability allowing for extended telephone privileges. Inmates who commit a violation of rules would be subject to losing those same telephone call privileges. Current policy only allows telephone calls for inmates due to legal consultation. Amending the policy whereby inmates can earn additional telephone privileges may be utilized as a behavioral modification incentive. Tamms CMAX was not constructed with inmates having extensive telephone communications access which would require telephone equipment and wiring to be installed.

**Point 5: Begin offering General Educational Development (GED) testing at Tamms CMAX.**

Current policy allows for Tamms CMAX inmates participating in educational program services to take GED classes, but they cannot take the actual test until transferred to another facility where the test is available. Given that some inmates have a prolonged length of stay at Tamms CMAX, these inmates should be able to take the GED examination after completing preparatory coursework.

Proposed Recommendation- The Department has developed two action-oriented options for conducting GED testing at Tamms CMAX as the need to present avenues for personal development still exists in a “supermax” environment. Both options could be offered to inmates as a means of pursuing their GED. Note that the process for implementing both options has already started.

Option 1

Several issues would need to be addressed to conduct GED testing at Tamms CMAX. First, to qualify to take the GED examination, an inmate is required to have achieved a Test for Adult Basic Education (TABE) score of 10.0 or higher, passed the United States Constitution examination, and passed the GED screening test, all during the preceding six months. Second, Tamms CMAX would need to establish policies and begin in-house preliminary testing for the GED (i.e. TABE, Constitution examination, and GED screening test). Preliminary testing would be reserved for inmates in CMAX Behavioral Level 3 who have been enrolled in the education program for a minimum of four months directly preceding testing. Third, the facility would need to develop a schedule for the GED examination. The GED subtests would need to be scheduled on separate days throughout the year due to the length of examination. Scheduling would occur over a five-day period allowing one day for each subtest, or three days with the subtests combined (i.e., Language Arts: Writing at 120 minutes; Math and Reading at 155 minutes; and Science and Social Studies at 160 minutes). Inmates would be allowed a pen, pencil, colored scratch paper, and a quiet place to test (cell is not feasible). A certified examiner must be able to hand out and collect test booklets and answer sheets; and be able to view students while testing (possibly utilize visiting rooms, but no visits will be permitted while testing is in progress).

Option 2

Currently thirteen inmates at Tamms CMAX are enrolled among six outside correspondence courses that allow them to work toward obtaining a GED or high school diploma. Each of these correspondence courses allow for degrees to be awarded at completion. When an inmate requests to take a GED exam, the Educational Facility Administrator could provide informational materials regarding appropriate correspondence courses. The Department should include a disclaimer that does not endorse these correspondence courses, because there is limited knowledge that these programs are reputable; therefore, the inmate should proceed with caution and pursue at individual risk. Inmates currently utilizing the correspondence course option may continue to do so at their discretion.

## Other Considerations

Several issues should be considered with the implementation of GED testing at Tamms CMAX. Two educator positions recently were posted for Tamms CC. A site for testing at Tamms CMAX has been identified with pilot testing underway regarding the entire process. The Department currently has submitted for approval to the Illinois Community College Board for Tamms CMAX to be an approved GED testing site.

### **Point 6: Implement congregate religious services for inmates at Tamms CMAX.**

Currently, there are no congregate religious services offered at Tamms CMAX. This activity will be incorporated into existing security operations, with consideration that this be the highest privilege an inmate can earn. Further, if this activity functions correctly, other congregate activities could be implemented in the same manner.

Proposed Recommendation- Congregate religious program services should be afforded to those inmates exhibiting consistent positive adjustment behavior. Note that the Department has already begun the process of hiring and completing background checks on faith practitioners, and is reviewing the possibility for having religious leaders conduct services as well.

The suggested criteria for accessing and participating in congregate religious services would be that:

- 1) inmates will only be authorized to attend services of their religious declaration.
- 2) services will be provided for only those religions recognized by the Department.
- 3) inmates must submit a written request to attend services to the facility Chaplain.
- 4) services will only be available to inmates assigned to Tamms CMAX Behavioral Levels 2 and 3.
- 5) potential inmates' institutional adjustment must be free of disciplinary action within a minimum of the preceding ninety days.

The facility Chaplain is responsible for scheduling religious services, coordinating volunteer services, and all other matters related to religious services as follows:

- 1) The Chaplain is currently and will continue to be responsible for confirming religious affiliation and scheduling services.
- 2) Jewish (Rabbi) and Catholic (Priest) religious leaders are currently retained by contract. Efforts are being made to secure a Muslim (Imam) cleric to provide services.
- 3) Volunteers of the Protestant Faith (Christian) currently serve at the facility on both limited and regular bases.
- 4) Services currently are provided once monthly as the religious leader makes rounds and conducts services at the cell front. Congregate services will be scheduled subject to availability of religious leaders of Department-recognized faiths.
- 5) The practice of initial training being provided to all newly approved volunteers by facility training staff, and annual training being provided to current volunteers by the facility Chaplain will continue.
- 6) The Chaplain is responsible for recruiting volunteers of recognized faiths; an on-going effort. Religious leaders on contract as well as volunteers will be escorted through the facility to the designated Pods by security staff.

### **Point 7: Rescind some of the printed materials restrictions for inmates at Tamms CMAX.**

Currently, Tamms CMAX inmates are not allowed to have printed materials that include articles describing other inmates at Tamms CMAX or within the entire correctional system. Articles where the inmate is the subject are reviewed on a case-by-case basis for legitimate security concerns.

Proposed Recommendation- Remove media restrictions that ban inmates from viewing publications in which other inmates at Tamms CMAX or within the entire correctional system are the subject of the articles. While material documents will still be screened through the required publication review process for legitimate security concerns, inmates will receive additional access to publications.

**Point 8: Develop a plan for beginning a Reassignment Unit at Tamms CMAX to compliment the ADRMP operated at other step-down sites.**

Currently the ADRMP is provided at Pontiac CC and Menard CC. The establishment of a Reassignment Unit will be required to provide a means for reentry within Tamms CMAX. This unit would provide the Department with a means to continue monitoring an offender's behavior and adjustment in a less restrictive environment. The Reassignment Unit would supplement the other program enhancements presented within this report that describe additional privileges and movement for offenders who have exhibited positive adjustment.

Administrative Directive 05.12.115, *Administrative Detention Re-Entry Management Program* governs the current step-down program which is administered at Pontiac and Menard Correctional Centers. Inmates assigned to Administrative Detention who have had a positive adjustment but have not successfully renounced Security Threat Group affiliation may have the opportunity to transition from Tamms CMAX to the ADRMP. The ADRMP offers inmates increased activities and privileges. Every ninety days, inmates in the ADRMP have their behavior reviewed for compliance with Department and facility rules and policies and are considered for advancement, retention, or demotion. If at any time an inmate in the ADRMP successfully renounces Security Threat Group, he is removed from the ADRMP and placed in general population at a maximum-security location.

The ADRMP consists of three behavioral levels. Offenders assigned in Behavioral Levels 1 and 2 are housed at Pontiac CC. Inmates approved for the program are assigned to Level 1 which is ninety days in length. After successful completion of Level 1, inmates are promoted to Level 2 which is also a ninety-day term. Promotion to Level 2 requires the offender to display appropriate institutional adjustment, refrain from Security Threat Group activities, and refrain from rule violations. At Pontiac CC, twelve cells are designated for Behavioral Level 1 and 2 assignment, but no more than six inmates may be assigned to each Level.

Inmates exhibiting further positive adjustment may be promoted to Level 3 located at Menard CC. Again the term is ninety days and successful adjustment will lead to transfer within the general population at other maximum-security locations. Note that inmates assigned to any of the Behavioral Levels within ADRMP do not have routine contact with other inmates at Pontiac or Menard Correctional Centers.

Administrative Directive 05.12.115 lists guidelines for program services delivery, and specifies that the Director to designate the facility where the program may be offered. Accordingly, the privileges for the ADRMP by Level are as follows:

Behavioral Level 1 affords the assigned inmate:

- Orientation to the program
- Access to shower facilities three times per week.
- Individual out of cell recreation; five hours per week.
- Up to four pre-approved non-contact visits per month. Each visit is limited to two hours per visit.
- Two \$20.00 commissary purchases per month.
- Audio-visual privileges commensurate to general population.
- Meals served in the cell.
- Offenders are permitted only legal and emergency phone calls.

- Access to legal material in their cells and access to satellite library services.

Behavioral Level 2 affords the assigned inmate:

- Access to shower facilities three times per week.
- Individual out of cell recreation; five hours per week.
- Up to five pre-approved non-contact visits per month; each visit is limited to two hours per visit.
- Three \$25.00 commissary purchases per month.
- Audio-visual privileges commiserate to general population.
- Meals served in the cell.
- Offenders are permitted only legal and emergency phone calls.
- Access to legal material in their cells and access to satellite library services.

Behavioral Level 3 affords the assigned inmate:

- Access to shower facilities three times per week.
- Out of cell recreation, one hour per day with a maximum of five offenders in the recreation area.
- Up to five pre-approved non-contact visits per month; each visit is limited to two hours per visit.
- Four \$30.00 commissary purchases per month.
- Audio-visual privileges commiserate to general population.
- Two meals served in the cell; one meal served in the dining room with a limit of ten offenders (ADRMP) in the dining area.
- Offenders are permitted one ten-minute monitored collect phone call per month in addition to legal and/or emergency phone calls.
- Access to legal material in their cells and access to satellite library services.

Proposed Recommendation- Rather than reduce the privileges for inmates currently in Tamms CMAX Behavioral Level 3, as is the case of inmates transferred from the facility to ADRMP Behavioral Level 1, inmates would be eligible for privileges comparable to their assigned behavioral level at Tamms CMAX.

For those Administrative Detention inmates exhibiting positive adjustment behavior, there will be a Reassignment Unit at Tamms CMAX targeting inmates that may eventually be transferred to the ADRMP. The Reassignment Unit would be incorporated through the Behavior Level System with an opportunity to earn the highest level of privileges afforded to Tamms CMAX inmates. The Reassignment Unit would be structured for long-term inmates as not all of these inmates may leave Tamms CMAX. The Reassignment Unit would include a host of socialization and movement options targeting communal activities involving recreational (e.g., basketball) and dayroom privileges (e.g., playing cards, television or radio access), along with limited congregate program services. Placement within the Reassignment Unit would be completed in accordance with Administrative Directive 05.12.115.

**Point 9: Plan a media, legislative, and public outreach strategy that includes hosting a day-long visit to Tamms CC.**

Historically, the Department has honored very few media requests to visit Tamms CMAX, and records indicate that only Chicago Tribune staff have been accommodated. While accessibility to the facility is understandably limited, the Department has incurred difficulties associated with misinformation and conveyance of policies presented by external parties.

Proposed recommendation- The Department will specify one day for interested media and legislative parties to visit and tour the facility with a corresponding informational packet of materials provided to promote Department efforts in managing the Tamms CMAX and the role of the facility system-wide. One

emphasis area would target the quality and extent of mental health services at the facility. The same packet would be made available at request for those persons unable to attend.

**Point 10: Reexamine the cohort of inmates having served extensive time at Tamms CMAX for transfer eligibility.**

Since Tamms CMAX inception, inmate behavior adjustment progress has been monitored continuously, and evaluated every 90 days by a facility team including the warden, assistant warden of operations, and the clinical services supervisor. Director Randle required an additional review of inmates admitted into Tamms CMAX between 1998 and 2004 who are still held there. There were 133 Administrative Detention (AD) and Disciplinary Segregation (DS) case files reviewed, of which 48 were deemed eligible for the Department to begin a phased process for releasing inmates through ADRMP or the reassignment unit (see Point 8).

- Among 95 AD cases, 32 were deemed eligible for the current ADRMP, with another 12 eligible for the proposed Reassignment Unit that will later be transferred to the ADRMP sites (see Point 8). The remaining 51 cases were determined to be ineligible for transfer.
- Among 38 DS cases, two cases were determined to be eligible for the traditional Mandatory Supervised Release route. Another two cases may leave via that same route if compliance behaviors continue to be exhibited, while the remaining 34 cases were determined not to be eligible for transfer.
- For the 85 cases not deemed eligible for transfer, they will be provided an estimated time to serve at Tamms CMAX in line with the proposed range description (see Point 2). Further, for the cases admitted to Tamms CMAX beginning 2005, they will be informed during their quarterly reviews of the amount of time they should expect to serve at the facility in conjunction with the proposed range description.

Proposed recommendation- The Department will supplement the static quarterly evaluations with periodic reviews specifically targeting inmates who have been held at Tamms CMAX for durations exceeding five years. Staff from the Department's Investigations and Intelligence Unit will be fully integrated with this process. Further, Department management staff not involved with day-to-day operations at the facility will be consulted as independent third-party external reviewers. The goal is to investigate whether there are more eligible candidates for the ADRMP than being identified through the quarterly review practice.

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

**Table 1: Adult Male Prison Population Profile**

June 30, 2009

	Tamms CMAX		Maximum Security Classification w/o Tamms CMAX		Prison Population w/o Tamms CMAX or Maximum Security Classification		Total Adult Male Prison Population	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Admission Type</b>								
Direct from Court	131	53.9%	2,681	51.6%	14,922	39.8%	17,734	41.3%
Discharged and Recommitted	58	23.9%	1,662	32.0%	12,847	34.3%	14,567	33.9%
New Offense Violator	31	12.8%	502	9.7%	4,411	11.8%	4,944	11.5%
Technical Violator	8	3.3%	207	4.0%	4,690	12.5%	4,905	11.4%
Other	15	6.2%	141	2.7%	627	1.7%	783	1.8%
<b>Race</b>								
Black	131	53.9%	3,374	65.0%	21,798	58.1%	25,303	58.9%
White	46	18.9%	1,175	22.6%	10,589	28.2%	11,810	27.5%
Hispanic	65	26.7%	625	12.0%	4,927	13.1%	5,617	13.1%
Other	1	0.4%	19	0.4%	183	0.5%	203	0.5%
<b>Current Age</b>								
Less than 20 Years	0	0.0%	60	1.2%	1,382	3.7%	1,442	3.4%
20 - 29 Years	29	11.9%	1,448	27.9%	12,783	34.1%	14,260	33.2%
30 - 39 Years	103	42.4%	1,703	32.8%	11,316	30.2%	13,122	30.6%
40 - 49 Years	70	28.8%	1,192	23.0%	8,053	21.5%	9,315	21.7%
50 Years and Older	41	16.9%	790	15.2%	3,894	10.4%	4,725	11.0%
Missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	69	0.2%	69	0.2%
<b>Average Current Age</b>	39.9 years		37.3 years		34.8 years		35.1 years	
<b>Last Grade Completed</b>								
8th Grade or Less	17	7.0%	420	8.1%	2,744	7.3%	3,181	7.4%
Some High School	116	47.7%	2,106	40.6%	16,320	43.5%	18,542	43.2%
High School Graduate/GED	47	19.3%	1,472	28.3%	12,483	33.3%	14,002	32.6%
Technical School	0	0.0%	18	0.3%	247	0.7%	265	0.6%
College	26	10.7%	483	9.3%	3,582	9.6%	4,091	9.5%
Missing	37	15.2%	694	13.4%	2,121	5.7%	2,852	6.6%
<b>Committing County</b>								
Cook County	170	70.0%	3,171	61.1%	18,446	49.2%	21,787	50.7%
Collar Counties	18	7.4%	475	9.1%	4,461	11.9%	4,954	11.5%
Downstate Counties	51	21.0%	1,519	29.3%	13,953	37.2%	15,523	36.2%
Out of State	4	1.6%	27	0.5%	8	0.0%	39	0.1%
Missing	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	629	1.7%	630	1.5%
<b>Average Time Served in Prison*</b>	15.1 years		7.9 years		3.4 years		4.1 years	
<b>Offense Class</b>								
Murder	169	69.5%	3,183	61.3%	3,541	9.4%	6,893	16.1%
Class X	49	20.2%	1,288	24.8%	9,500	25.3%	10,837	25.2%
Class 1	7	2.9%	257	4.9%	7,163	19.1%	7,427	17.3%
Class 2	10	4.1%	301	5.8%	9,014	24.0%	9,325	21.7%
Class 3	5	2.1%	83	1.6%	3,285	8.8%	3,373	7.9%
Class 4	3	1.2%	80	1.5%	4,213	11.2%	4,296	10.0%
Unclassified	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	152	0.4%	152	0.4%
Missing	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	629	1.7%	630	1.5%
<b>Offense Type</b>								
Person	216	88.9%	4,101	79.0%	14,539	38.8%	18,856	43.9%
Property	7	2.9%	268	5.2%	8,065	21.5%	8,340	19.4%
Drug	4	1.6%	174	3.4%	9,139	24.4%	9,317	21.7%
Sex	13	5.3%	634	12.2%	4,687	12.5%	5,334	12.4%
Other	3	1.2%	15	0.3%	438	1.2%	456	1.1%
Missing	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	629	1.7%	630	1.5%
<b>Total</b>	243		5,193		37,497		42,933	

\*Average Time Served in Prison is for court admissions, excludes technical violators

Note: Cases may not total 100% due to rounding.

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 2: Tamms CMAX Disciplinary Segregation (N=83)**  
 May 20, 2009

	Less than 1 Year		1 - 4.9 Years		5 - 8.9 Years		9 - 11.9 Years		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Intelligence Sheet</i>										
<b>Renunciation Stamp</b>										
No Stamp	14	93.3%	31	91.2%	10	76.9%	19	90.5%	74	89.2%
Renunciation Rejected	1	6.7%	3	8.8%	2	15.4%	2	9.5%	8	9.6%
Renunciation Revoked	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Renounced	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%
<b>Gang Member Points</b>										
Not Validated	3	20.0%	10	29.4%	1	7.7%	5	23.8%	19	22.9%
Validated	12	80.0%	24	70.6%	12	92.3%	16	76.2%	64	77.1%
<b>Gang Leader Points</b>										
Not Validated	11	73.3%	30	88.2%	7	53.8%	19	90.5%	67	80.7%
Validated	4	26.7%	4	11.8%	6	46.2%	2	9.5%	16	19.3%
<b>Escape Risk</b>										
Low	0	0.0%	3	8.8%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	4	4.8%
Moderate	8	53.3%	9	26.5%	2	15.4%	5	23.8%	24	28.9%
High	4	26.7%	13	38.2%	7	53.8%	7	33.3%	31	37.3%
Extremely High	3	20.0%	9	26.5%	4	30.8%	8	38.1%	24	28.9%
<b>Aggression Level</b>										
Low	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	1	1.2%
Moderate	4	26.7%	4	11.8%	5	38.5%	3	14.3%	16	19.3%
High	9	60.0%	30	88.2%	8	61.5%	17	81.0%	64	77.1%
Missing	2	13.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.4%
<i>Placement Sheet</i>										
<b>Assaults<sup>1</sup></b>										
No	1	6.7%	6	17.6%	1	7.7%	2	9.5%	10	12.0%
Yes	14	93.3%	28	82.4%	12	92.3%	19	90.5%	73	88.0%
<b>Staff Assaults<sup>2</sup></b>										
No	7	46.7%	10	29.4%	3	23.1%	6	28.6%	26	31.3%
Yes	8	53.3%	24	70.6%	10	76.9%	15	71.4%	57	68.7%
<b>Inmate Assaults<sup>3</sup></b>										
No	4	26.7%	19	55.9%	6	46.2%	14	66.7%	43	51.8%
Yes	11	73.3%	15	44.1%	7	53.8%	7	33.3%	40	48.2%
<b>STG Activity</b>										
No	5	33.3%	25	73.5%	6	46.2%	17	81.0%	53	63.9%
Yes	10	66.7%	9	26.5%	7	53.8%	4	19.0%	30	36.1%
<b>Convicted of Murder while Incarcerated</b>										
No	15	100.0%	33	97.1%	12	92.3%	20	95.2%	80	96.4%
Yes	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	1	7.7%	1	4.8%	3	3.6%
<b>Convicted of Other Crimes while Incarcerated</b>										
No	14	93.3%	31	91.2%	13	100.0%	15	71.4%	73	88.0%
Yes	1	6.7%	3	8.8%	0	0.0%	6	28.6%	10	12.0%
<b>Escape</b>										
No	12	80.0%	32	94.1%	10	76.9%	18	85.7%	72	86.7%
Yes	3	20.0%	2	5.9%	3	23.1%	3	14.3%	11	13.3%
<b>Make/Possess Weapon</b>										
No	11	73.3%	21	61.8%	9	69.2%	9	42.9%	50	60.2%
Yes	4	26.7%	13	38.2%	4	30.8%	12	57.1%	33	39.8%
<i>Offender Tracking System (OTS) Mitimus</i>										
<b>Convictions while Incarcerated</b>										
None	11	73.3%	12	35.3%	5	38.5%	3	14.3%	31	37.3%
One or More	4	26.7%	22	64.7%	8	61.5%	18	85.7%	52	62.7%
<i>Disciplinary Record at Tamms CMAX</i>										
<b>Major Guilty Tickets</b>										
0	8	53.3%	4	11.8%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	15	18.1%
1-5	7	46.7%	10	29.4%	1	7.7%	1	4.8%	19	22.9%
6-10	0	0.0%	3	8.8%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	6	7.2%
11-100	0	0.0%	13	38.2%	3	23.1%	4	19.0%	20	24.1%
More than 100	0	0.0%	4	11.8%	3	23.1%	16	76.2%	23	27.7%

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 2: Tamms CMAX Disciplinary Segregation (N=83)**  
 May 20, 2009

	Less than 1 Year		1 - 4.9 Years		5 - 8.9 Years		9 - 11.9 Years		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Current Mental Health</i>										
<b>DSM-IV Axis I Diagnosis</b>										
No	1	6.7%	4	11.8%	4	30.8%	5	23.8%	14	16.9%
Yes	13	86.7%	30	88.2%	9	69.2%	16	76.2%	68	81.9%
Deferred	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%
<b>DSM-IV Axis II Diagnosis</b>										
No	3	20.0%	6	17.6%	3	23.1%	3	14.3%	15	18.1%
Yes	11	73.3%	28	82.4%	10	76.9%	18	85.7%	67	80.7%
Deferred	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%
<b>Substance Abuse/Dependence</b>										
No	8	53.3%	23	67.6%	10	76.9%	16	76.2%	57	68.7%
Yes	7	46.7%	11	32.4%	3	23.1%	5	23.8%	26	31.3%
<b>Current Chronic Caseload</b>										
No	12	80.0%	21	61.8%	10	76.9%	15	71.4%	58	69.9%
Yes	3	20.0%	13	38.2%	3	23.1%	6	28.6%	25	30.1%
<b>Frequent Crisis Care Treatment</b>										
No	15	100.0%	28	82.4%	10	76.9%	17	81.0%	70	84.3%
Yes	0	0.0%	6	17.6%	3	23.1%	4	19.0%	13	15.7%
<b>History of Mental Health Treatment Plans and/or Accessing Mental Health Services</b>										
No	13	86.7%	14	41.2%	8	61.5%	6	28.6%	41	49.4%
Yes	2	13.3%	20	58.8%	5	38.5%	15	71.4%	42	50.6%
<b>Program Participation</b>										
No	7	46.7%	10	29.4%	3	23.1%	7	33.3%	27	32.5%
Yes	8	53.3%	24	70.6%	10	76.9%	14	66.7%	56	67.5%
<i>Transferring Facility</i>										
<b>Transferring Location</b>										
Big Muddy River CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Centralia CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Danville CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department of Human Services	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%
Dixon CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	1	1.2%
Dixon Psychiatric Unit	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	2	2.4%
Hill CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jacksonville CC	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%
Joliet CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lawrence CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%
Menard CC	9	60.0%	10	29.4%	8	61.5%	6	28.6%	33	39.8%
Pinckneyville CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pontiac CC	5	33.3%	19	55.9%	3	23.1%	7	33.3%	34	41.0%
Shawnee CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	1	1.2%
Stateville CC	1	6.7%	2	5.9%	0	0.0%	4	19.0%	7	8.4%
Western Illinois CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	1	1.2%
Out of State	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	1	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Indicates whether or not any assault; including against staff, inmates, unspecified, or sexual assault, was denoted as a reason for placement

<sup>2</sup> Assaults against staff were denoted as a reason for placement

<sup>3</sup> Assaults against other inmates were denoted as a reason for placement



**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 2: Tamms CMAX Administrative Detention (N=162)**  
 May 20, 2009

	Less than 1 Year		1 - 4.9 Years		5 - 8.9 Years		9 - 11.9 Years		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Intelligence Sheet</i>										
<b>Renunciation Stamp</b>										
No Stamp	1	100.0%	50	69.4%	19	67.9%	45	73.8%	115	71.0%
Renunciation Rejected	0	0.0%	22	30.6%	7	25.0%	15	24.6%	44	27.2%
Renunciation Revoked	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Renounced	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.6%	1	1.6%	2	1.2%
<b>Gang Member Points</b>										
Not Validated	0	0.0%	4	5.6%	1	3.6%	2	3.3%	7	4.3%
Validated	1	100.0%	68	94.4%	27	96.4%	59	96.7%	155	95.7%
<b>Gang Leader Points</b>										
Not Validated	0	0.0%	23	31.9%	11	39.3%	24	39.3%	58	35.8%
Validated	1	100.0%	49	68.1%	17	60.7%	37	60.7%	104	64.2%
<b>Escape Risk</b>										
Low	0	0.0%	9	12.5%	8	28.6%	7	11.5%	24	14.8%
Moderate	1	100.0%	41	56.9%	14	50.0%	32	52.5%	88	54.3%
High	0	0.0%	18	25.0%	5	17.9%	16	26.2%	39	24.1%
Extremely High	0	0.0%	4	5.6%	1	3.6%	6	9.8%	11	6.8%
<b>Aggression Level</b>										
Low	0	0.0%	8	11.1%	5	17.9%	8	13.1%	21	13.0%
Moderate	1	100.0%	31	43.1%	16	57.1%	27	44.3%	75	46.3%
High	0	0.0%	33	45.8%	7	25.0%	26	42.6%	66	40.7%
<i>Placement Sheet</i>										
<b>Assaults<sup>1</sup></b>										
No	0	0.0%	35	48.6%	12	42.9%	16	26.2%	63	38.9%
Yes	1	100.0%	37	51.4%	16	57.1%	45	73.8%	99	61.1%
<b>Staff Assaults<sup>2</sup></b>										
No	0	0.0%	58	80.6%	22	78.6%	22	36.1%	102	63.0%
Yes	1	100.0%	14	19.4%	6	21.4%	39	63.9%	60	37.0%
<b>Inmate Assaults<sup>3</sup></b>										
No	0	0.0%	40	55.6%	16	57.1%	36	59.0%	92	56.8%
Yes	1	100.0%	32	44.4%	12	42.9%	25	41.0%	70	43.2%
<b>STG Activity</b>										
No	0	0.0%	8	11.1%	3	10.7%	17	27.9%	28	17.3%
Yes	1	100.0%	64	88.9%	25	89.3%	44	72.1%	134	82.7%
<b>Convicted of Murder while Incarcerated</b>										
No	1	100.0%	72	100.0%	28	100.0%	54	88.5%	155	95.7%
Yes	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	11.5%	7	4.3%
<b>Convicted of Other Crimes while Incarcerated</b>										
No	1	100.0%	70	97.2%	27	96.4%	53	86.9%	151	93.2%
Yes	0	0.0%	2	2.8%	1	3.6%	8	13.1%	11	6.8%
<b>Escape</b>										
No	1	100.0%	69	95.8%	27	96.4%	56	91.8%	153	94.4%
Yes	0	0.0%	3	4.2%	1	3.6%	5	8.2%	9	5.6%
<b>Make/Possess Weapon</b>										
No	0	0.0%	58	80.6%	23	82.1%	28	45.9%	109	67.3%
Yes	1	100.0%	14	19.4%	5	17.9%	33	54.1%	53	32.7%
<i>Offender Tracking System (OTS) Mitimus</i>										
<b>Convictions while Incarcerated</b>										
None	1	100.0%	52	72.2%	24	85.7%	27	44.3%	104	64.2%
One or More	0	0.0%	20	27.8%	4	14.3%	34	55.7%	58	35.8%
<i>Disciplinary Record at Tamms CMAX</i>										
<b>Major Guilty Tickets</b>										
0	1	100.0%	37	51.4%	8	28.6%	3	4.9%	49	30.2%
1-5	0	0.0%	28	38.9%	15	53.6%	24	39.3%	67	41.4%
6-10	0	0.0%	6	8.3%	2	7.1%	12	19.7%	20	12.3%
11-100	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	3	10.7%	22	36.1%	26	16.0%
More than 100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 2: Tamms CMAX Administrative Detention (N=162)**  
 May 20, 2009

	Less than 1 Year		1 - 4.9 Years		5 - 8.9 Years		9 - 11.9 Years		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Current Mental Health</i>										
<b>DSM-IV Axis I Diagnosis</b>										
No	1	100.0%	19	26.4%	17	60.7%	48	78.7%	85	52.5%
Yes	0	0.0%	53	73.6%	11	39.3%	13	21.3%	77	47.5%
<b>DSM-IV Axis II Diagnosis</b>										
No	1	100.0%	24	33.3%	10	35.7%	35	57.4%	70	43.2%
Yes	0	0.0%	48	66.7%	18	64.3%	26	42.6%	92	56.8%
<b>Substance Abuse/Dependence</b>										
No	1	100.0%	36	50.0%	21	75.0%	54	88.5%	112	69.1%
Yes	0	0.0%	36	50.0%	7	25.0%	7	11.5%	50	30.9%
<b>Current Chronic Caseload</b>										
No	1	100.0%	64	88.9%	27	96.4%	59	96.7%	151	93.2%
Yes	0	0.0%	8	11.1%	1	3.6%	2	3.3%	11	6.8%
<b>Frequent Crisis Care Treatment</b>										
No	1	100.0%	72	100.0%	28	100.0%	61	100.0%	162	100.0%
Yes	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>History of Mental Health Treatment Plans and/or Accessing Mental Health Services</b>										
No	1	100.0%	63	87.5%	26	92.9%	50	82.0%	140	86.4%
Yes	0	0.0%	9	12.5%	2	7.1%	11	18.0%	22	13.6%
<b>Program Participation</b>										
No	0	0.0%	30	41.7%	13	46.4%	29	47.5%	72	44.4%
Yes	1	100.0%	42	58.3%	15	53.6%	32	52.5%	90	55.6%
<i>Transferring Facility</i>										
<b>Transferring Location</b>										
Big Muddy River CC	0	0.0%	3	4.2%	1	3.6%	2	3.3%	6	3.7%
Centralia CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	1	0.6%
Danville CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Department of Human Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dixon CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	1	0.6%
Dixon Psychiatric Unit	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hill CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	1	0.6%
Jacksonville CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	1	0.6%
Joliet CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.6%	2	3.3%	3	1.9%
Lawrence CC	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Menard CC	0	0.0%	34	47.2%	5	17.9%	25	41.0%	64	39.5%
Pinckneville CC	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	1	3.6%	0	0.0%	2	1.2%
Pontiac CC	0	0.0%	15	20.8%	1	3.6%	8	13.1%	24	14.8%
Shawnee CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	1	0.6%
Stateville CC	1	100.0%	17	23.6%	18	64.3%	13	21.3%	49	30.2%
Western Illinois CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Out of State	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	6	9.8%	7	4.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Indicates whether or not any assault, including against staff, inmates, unspecified, or sexual assault, was denoted as a reason for placement

<sup>2</sup> Assaults against staff were denoted as a reason for placement

<sup>3</sup> Assaults against other inmates were denoted as a reason for placement

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 3: Tamms CMAX End-of-Month Population**  
*March 9, 1998 through June 30, 2009*

Month/Year	End-of-Month Population	Month/Year	End-of-Month Population	Month/Year	End-of-Month Population
Mar 1998	75	Jul 2001	265	Jul 2005	272
Apr 1998	121	Aug 2001	268	Aug 2005	277
May 1998	122	Sep 2001	267	Sep 2005	274
Jun 1998	145	Oct 2001	266	Oct 2005	272
Jul 1998	211	Nov 2001	267	Nov 2005	270
Aug 1998	232	Dec 2001	266	Dec 2005	275
Sep 1998	244	Jan 2002	264	Jan 2006	273
Oct 1998	241	Feb 2002	262	Feb 2006	272
Nov 1998	252	Mar 2002	262	Mar 2006	272
Dec 1998	256	Apr 2002	265	Apr 2006	274
Jan 1999	261	May 2002	264	May 2006	266
Feb 1999	266	Jun 2002	263	Jun 2006	272
Mar 1999	264	Jul 2002	261	Jul 2006	275
Apr 1999	261	Aug 2002	259	Aug 2006	275
May 1999	265	Sep 2002	260	Sep 2006	283
Jun 1999	265	Oct 2002	261	Oct 2006	284
Jul 1999	266	Nov 2002	259	Nov 2006	285
Aug 1999	270	Dec 2002	260	Dec 2006	284
Sep 1999	272	Jan 2003	260	Jan 2007	275
Oct 1999	272	Feb 2003	260	Feb 2007	268
Nov 1999	272	Mar 2003	259	Mar 2007	272
Dec 1999	274	Apr 2003	256	Apr 2007	271
Jan 2000	271	May 2003	258	May 2007	269
Feb 2000	270	Jun 2003	257	Jun 2007	267
Mar 2000	273	Jul 2003	256	Jul 2007	271
Apr 2000	273	Aug 2003	261	Aug 2007	274
May 2000	273	Sep 2003	264	Sep 2007	273
Jun 2000	273	Oct 2003	260	Oct 2007	265
Jul 2000	271	Nov 2003	259	Nov 2007	261
Aug 2000	274	Dec 2003	259	Dec 2007	265
Sep 2000	276	Jan 2004	257	Jan 2008	264
Oct 2000	271	Feb 2004	265	Feb 2008	262
Nov 2000	269	Mar 2004	269	Mar 2008	259
Dec 2000	268	Apr 2004	272	Apr 2008	259
Jan 2001	269	May 2004	272	May 2008	259
Feb 2001	271	Jun 2004	275	Jun 2008	252
Mar 2001	268	Jul 2004	277	Jul 2008	251
Apr 2001	270	Aug 2004	273	Aug 2008	260
May 2001	271	Sep 2004	272	Sep 2008	253
Jun 2001	267	Oct 2004	282	Oct 2008	253
		Nov 2004	283	Nov 2008	253
		Dec 2004	279	Dec 2008	251
		Jan 2005	270	Jan 2009	246
		Feb 2005	272	Feb 2009	246
		Mar 2005	268	Mar 2009	248
		Apr 2005	269	Apr 2009	244
		May 2005	268	May 2009	244
		Jun 2005	278	Jun 2009	243

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 4: Tamm's CMAX Population Summary and Length of Stay**  
*March 9, 1998 through June 30, 2009*

Population Movement Summary and Fiscal Year-End Population					
Year	Admissions	Exits	Year-End	On-Site	Off-Site
FY98	149	2	147	145	2
FY99	158	37	268	265	3
FY00	33	22	279	273	6
FY01	16	25	270	267	3
FY02	15	18	267	263	4
FY03	15	20	262	257	5
FY04	43	26	279	275	4
FY05	55	53	281	278	3
FY06	44	49	276	272	4
FY07	24	30	270	267	3
FY08	18	35	253	252	1
FY09	19	25	247	243	4
Total	589	342			

	Length of Stay at Tamm's CMAX					
	Admissions			Exits		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 1 Year	97	16.5%	78	22.8%	19	7.7%
1 - 1.9 Years	50	8.5%	34	9.9%	16	6.5%
2 - 2.9 Years	52	8.8%	30	8.8%	22	8.9%
3 - 3.9 Years	61	10.4%	27	7.9%	34	13.8%
4 - 4.9 Years	62	10.5%	30	8.8%	32	13.0%
5 - 5.9 Years	44	7.5%	21	6.1%	23	9.3%
6 - 6.9 Years	43	7.3%	38	11.1%	5	2.0%
7 - 7.9 Years	47	8.0%	37	10.8%	10	4.0%
8 - 8.9 Years	20	3.4%	16	4.7%	4	1.6%
9 - 9.9 Years	22	3.7%	10	2.9%	12	4.9%
10 - 10.9 Years	44	7.5%	18	5.3%	26	10.5%
11 Years or More	47	8.0%	3	0.9%	44	17.8%
Total	589	100.0%	342	100.0%	247	100.0%
Average (Months)	60.8		51.6		73.4	

Exit Reasons	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	Total	Avg. LOS (Months)
Transferred to Other IDOC Facilities														
(1) Did not meet Tamm's CMAX guidelines	1	12	1	1	0	0	4	6	0	1	0	0	26	2.0
(2) Pre-Transfer Unit	0	0	4	6	9	6	0	6	6	3	2	2	44	53.7
(3) Segregation to Segregation	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	2	2	2	0	0	13	60.4
(4) Segregation to General Population	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6.5
(5) Step-Down Program (ADRMP at Pontiac)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	24	11	9	17	72	99.4
(6) Mental Health	0	16	7	8	2	5	1	6	2	4	5	1	57	21.1
(7) Lawsuit/Court Allowed Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	73.6
(8) Medical Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	82.2
(9) Pending MSR/Discharge	0	3	8	8	6	7	12	16	11	7	18	3	99	49.9
(10) Pending Parole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	30.6
Discharged from Tamm's CMAX														
(11) Reversal and Remand or Court Ordered	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	20.6
(12) Expiration of Sentence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.9
(13) Death	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	67.8
(14) Execution	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Other Release from Tamm's CMAX														
(15) DHS (Illinois Department of Human Services)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	11.2
(16) Out of State Transfer	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	6	32.4
(17) MSR/Parole	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	7	44.4
Total	2	37	22	25	18	20	26	53	49	30	35	25	342	51.6

Exit Reasons

- (1) Did not meet guidelines for Tamms CMAX placement - after transfer review hearing, determination was made that the inmate (Segregation or Administrative Detention) did not meet placement guidelines.
- (2) Pre-Transfer Unit - Administrative Detention inmates who are not validated as STG members or have successfully renounced their STG affiliation.
- (3) Segregation-to-Segregation - Segregation inmates that have shown improved behavior to warrant transfer to another Level 1 Segregation Unit.
- (4) Segregation-to-General Population - Inmates that have completed segregation time at Tamms CMAX, but do not meet the criteria for Administrative Detention, and returned to general population.
- (5) Step-Down Program - Administrative Detention inmates transferred to the Administrative Detention Re-entry Management Program (ADRMPP).
- (6) Mental Health concerns - Inmates transferred due to mental health concerns.
- (7) Lawsuit/Court allowed Transfer - Inmates transferred to another facility due to either a civil suit or a criminal case.
- (8) Medical Transfer - Inmate's serious illness/condition renders transfer appropriate.
- (9) Pending MSR/Discharge - Inmates transferred to another facility due to impending MSR date. Administrative Detention inmates are transferred 90 days prior to MSR and Segregation inmates are transferred 30 days prior to MSR.
- (10) Pending Parole - Inmates transfer and are released pursuant to a PRB order.
- (11) Court Ordered Discharge - Inmates released pursuant to a court order.
- (12) Expiration of Sentence
- (13) Death
- (14) Executions
- (15) Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS) - Inmates transferred to the custody of DHS for competency issues.
- (16) Out of State - Transferred out of state.
- (17) MSR/Parole - Released to MSR or paroled directly from Tamms CMAX

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 5: Tamms CMAX Population Movement by Month**  
*March 9, 1998 through June 30, 2009*

Month and Year	Fit of Month Population	Transfers into Tamms CMAX	Transferred to Other IDOC Facilities												Tamms CMAX Exits					End of Month Population					
			Did Not Meet Tamms Guidelines	Pre-Transfer Unit	Segregation to Segregation	Segregation to General Population	Step-Down Program (ADRM/P)	Mental Health	Lawsuit/Court Allowed Transfer	Medical	Pending MSR/Discharge	Pending Parole	Reversal & Remand or COD	Expiration of Sentence	Death	Execution	DIS	Out of State	MSR Parole	Total	On-Site	Off-Site	Total		
Mar 1998	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
Apr 1998	75	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	1	122
May 1998	122	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	1	123
Jun 1998	123	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	2	147
Jul 1998	147	71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	4	215
Aug 1998	215	24	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	4	236
Sep 1998	236	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	5	249
Oct 1998	249	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	4	245
Nov 1998	245	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	5	257
Dec 1998	257	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	3	259
Jan 1999	259	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	5	266
Feb 1999	266	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	3	269
Mar 1999	269	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	5	269
Apr 1999	269	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	3	264
May 1999	264	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	3	268
Jun 1999	268	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	3	268
Jul 1999	268	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	3	269
Aug 1999	269	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	3	273
Sep 1999	273	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	3	275
Oct 1999	275	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	3	275
Nov 1999	275	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	3	275
Dec 1999	275	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	2	276
Jan 2000	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	4	275
Feb 2000	275	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	4	274
Mar 2000	274	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	4	277
Apr 2000	277	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	4	277
May 2000	277	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	4	277
Jun 2000	278	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	6	279
Jul 2000	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	6	277
Aug 2000	277	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	5	279
Sep 2000	279	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	276	4	280
Oct 2000	280	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	4	275
Nov 2000	280	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	4	273
Dec 2000	273	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	4	272
Jan 2001	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	3	272
Feb 2001	272	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	3	274
Mar 2001	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	3	271
Apr 2001	271	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	4	274
May 2001	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	3	274
Jun 2001	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	3	270
Jul 2001	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	4	269
Aug 2001	269	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	4	272
Sep 2001	272	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	4	271
Oct 2001	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	5	271
Nov 2001	271	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	5	272
Dec 2001	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	4	270
Jan 2002	270	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	4	268
Feb 2002	268	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	4	266
Mar 2002	266	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	4	266
Apr 2002	266	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	4	269
May 2002	269	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	4	268
Jun 2002	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	4	267



**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 5: Tamm's CMAX Population Movement by Month**  
*March 9, 1998 through June 30, 2009*

Month and Year	First of Month Population	Transfers into Tamm's CMAX	Tamm's CMAX Exit													Total		End of Month Population							
			Did Not Meet Tamm's Guidelines	Pre-Transfer Unit	Segregation to Segregation	Segregation to General Population	Step-Down Program (ADRM/P)	Mental Health	Lawsuit Court Allowed Transfer	Medical	Pending MSR/Discharge	Pending Parole	Reversal & Remand or COD	Expiration of Sentence	Death	Execution	DHS	Out of State	MSR/Parole	On-Site	Off-Site	Total			
Jul 2006	276	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	3	278
Aug 2006	278	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	4	279
Sep 2006	279	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	4	287
Oct 2006	287	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	3	287
Nov 2006	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	1	286
Dec 2006	286	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	1	285
Jan 2007	285	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	2	277
Feb 2007	277	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	6	274
Mar 2007	274	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	272	2	274
Apr 2007	274	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	4	275
May 2007	275	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	2	271
Jun 2007	271	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	3	270
Jul 2007	270	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	3	274
Aug 2007	274	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	2	276
Sep 2007	276	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	1	274
Oct 2007	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	2	267
Nov 2007	267	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	5	266
Dec 2007	266	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	2	267
Jan 2008	267	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	1	265
Feb 2008	265	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	3	265
Mar 2008	265	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	4	263
Apr 2008	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	2	261
May 2008	261	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	2	261
Jun 2008	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	1	253
Jul 2008	253	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	1	252
Aug 2008	252	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	260
Sep 2008	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	1	254
Oct 2008	254	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	1	254
Nov 2008	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	1	254
Dec 2008	254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	2	253
Jan 2009	253	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	2	248
Feb 2009	248	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	3	249
Mar 2009	249	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	2	250
Apr 2009	250	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	1	245
May 2009	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	1	245
Jun 2009	245	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	4	247
Total		589	26	44	13	2	72	57	2	1	99	1	4	1	4	1	2	6	7	342					



**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 6: Tamms CMAX Exits and Out-of-State Transfers**  
*March 9, 1998 through June 30, 2009*

DOC Number	Name	Date Released	Reason
B56011	Milburn, Matthew	05/19/98	Transferred out of state - Arizona
B80169	Carlton, Robert	10/05/98	Transferred to Department of Human Services
B17080	Leach, Charlie	12/26/98	Died - on medical furlough
N51086	Kokoraleis, Andrew	03/17/99	Died - Executed at Tamms
C81085	Rosario, Casper	04/20/99	Transferred out of state - Virginia
B67152	Fuller, Shawn	10/22/99	Discharged - Court Order
B78137	Johnson, John E.	10/10/00	Discharged - Expiration of Sentence
B00434	Almodovar, Johnny	03/13/02	Discharged - Court Order - Case Reversed/Remanded
B01816	English, Mark	04/09/03	Discharged - Court Order - Case Reversed/Remanded
A00254	Lyons, Willie	10/20/03	Died - on medical furlough
C61227	Dillard, Randy	11/25/03	Paroled
N50249	Smith, Eric	01/09/04	Paroled (court order, released from Stateville)
K55533	Manzanares, Javier	01/15/04	Transferred out of state - New Mexico
K95803	Fox, Corey L.	06/11/04	Discharged - Court Order - Case Reversed/Remanded
C02283	Haywood, Melvin	07/19/04	Paroled
N91384	Chapman, Marcus	08/25/04	Died - on medical furlough (suicide)
K59332	Blackmon, Marty	12/27/04	Transferred to Department of Human Services
K81527	Hall, Charles - (1)	08/26/05	MSR - violated at the door (returned to Tamms)
N66136	Durkee, Patrick	09/15/05	Transferred out of state - New Jersey
K81527	Hall, Charles - (2)	09/23/05	MSR - violated at the door (returned to Tamms)
K81527	Hall, Charles - (3)	10/27/05	MSR - violated at the door (went to Menard)
C01592	Cannon, Darryl	04/30/07	Paroled - (sentences overturned, released from Stateville)
R28620	Darnell Goracke	06/25/08	Transferred out of state - Arizona
B71891	Harris, Leodius	01/12/09	Transferred out of state - New Mexico
B54722	Foor, Robert	06/24/09	Died - on medical furlough

\*There have been five deaths at Tamms CMAX, one attributed to suicide and no homicides.

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 7: Selected Department Operational Variables**  
*FY90 - FY09*

Fiscal Year	Assaults <sup>2</sup>				Lockdown Days			Major Disciplinary Reports	
	Inmate/Staff		Inmate/Inmate		Number	Incident-Based	Administrative Based	Number	Gang Activity Violations <sup>3</sup>
	Number	Serious Injury	Number	Serious Injury					
FY90	876	-	603	-	369	-	-	80,823	2,569
FY91	1,075	-	588	-	395	-	-	85,241	3,327
FY92	931	-	554	-	493	-	-	94,844	4,579
FY93	955	-	504	-	560	-	-	92,437	4,771
FY94	991	-	634	-	672	-	-	101,286	4,805
FY95	946	-	818	-	905	-	-	106,059	5,586
FY96	1,219	-	763	-	1,123	-	-	113,604	5,638
FY97	940	-	670	-	1,247	-	-	116,381	-
FY98	681	-	578	-	597	-	-	101,784	-
FY99	686	-	496	-	476	-	-	90,770	-
FY00 <sup>1</sup>	941	162	1,924	199	754	481	273	103,762	1,738
FY01	942	180	2,153	196	763	538	225	89,292	1,361
FY02	785	153	1,957	183	608	462	146	82,371	1,244
FY03	649	143	1,674	163	381	351	30	69,348	886
FY04	433	73	1,469	113	493	421	72	56,351	872
FY05	489	123	1,430	142	441	340	101	44,639	788
FY06	410	82	1,416	113	801	425	376	37,524	637
FY07	344	97	1,364	91	816	696	120	35,470	591
FY08	400	86	1,653	91	1,107	813	294	45,236	521
FY09	450	72	1,869	132	882	814	68	46,144	602

<sup>1</sup>Starting July 1999 (FY00) the Indicator Report was implemented. Descriptive data definitions were provided to the facilities, making the data more standardized and requiring the facilities to become more accountable for data submission. More detailed information was required, which included separating serious injury assaults and incident-based versus administrative-based lockdown days; therefore, these specific data are not available prior to July 1999.

<sup>2</sup>From FY83 through FY99, the Warden's Report defined an inmate/staff assault as an incident of physical assault on an employee including kicking, hitting, use of weapons whether or not contact is made, and throwing objects for the purpose of causing injury or intimidation. Inmate/inmate assaults were defined as incidents of physical attacks upon another person, staff, inmate or visitor as recorded in an assault incident report. FY00 through current data the definition of assault is causing a person or an object to come into contact with another person in an offensive, provocative, injurious manner or fighting with a weapon. This may be spontaneous or a planned incident involving one or more inmates. Includes fighting, pushing, shoving, intentionally bumping or tripping, kicking, intentionally striking with an object, hand or other body part, spitting on, throwing food, liquids, or other material.

<sup>3</sup>Gang Activity Violations (Rule 205) data were not aggregated for FY97 through FY99.

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 8: Level 1 Cell and Bed Utilization\***

*June 30, 2009*

	Single-Celled				Double-Celled				
	Cells	Beds	Population	Percent Single-Celled	Cells	Beds	Population	Percent Double-Celled	
<i>Level 1 (excluding Tamms CMAX)</i>									
Menard CC	278	278	263	94.6%	1,420	2,834	2,785	98.3%	49
Pontiac CC	764	764	529	69.2%	258	516	418	81.0%	98
Pontiac CC Mental Health	94	94	59	62.8%	0	0	0	0.0%	0
Stateville CC	0	0	0	0.0%	829	1,658	1,595	96.2%	63
Dixon CC Psychiatric Unit	213	213	129	60.6%	0	0	0	0.0%	0
<b>Total Level 1</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>72.6%</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>5,008</b>	<b>4,798</b>	<b>95.8%</b>	<b>210</b>

	Single-Celled				Double-Celled				
	Cells	Beds	Population	Percent Single-Celled	Cells	Beds	Population	Percent Double-Celled	
<i>Level 1 (including Tamms CMAX, n=245)</i>									
Menard CC	278	278	263	94.6%	1,420	2,834	2,785	98.3%	49
Pontiac CC	764	764	764	100.0%	258	516	418	81.0%	98
Pontiac CC Mental Health	94	94	59	62.8%	0	0	0	0.0%	0
Stateville CC	0	0	0	0.0%	829	1,658	1,595	96.2%	63
Dixon CC Psychiatric Unit	213	213	139	65.3%	0	0	0	0.0%	0
<b>Total Level 1</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>90.8%</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>5,008</b>	<b>4,798</b>	<b>95.8%</b>	<b>210</b>

\* Reception and Classification Center, Condemned Unit, and Health Care Unit beds are excluded  
Source: June 30, 2009 Cell and Bed Census and OERHP101 Housing Availability Report

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

**Table 9: Tamms Correctional Center Per Capita Cost and Staff-to-Inmate Ratio**

*FY98 - FY09*

Fiscal Year	Average Daily Population			Average Monthly Total Staff	Inmate-to-Staff Ratio	Expenditures	Per Capita Cost
	Maximum	Minimum	Total				
FY98	32	194	226	233	0.97: 1	\$11,583,630	\$51,255
FY99	247	196	443	418	1.06: 1	\$22,165,505	\$50,035
FY00	271	196	467	426	1.10: 1	\$24,578,800	\$52,631
FY01	273	192	465	418	1.11: 1	\$25,607,800	\$55,071
FY02	265	184	449	420	1.07: 1	\$26,570,600	\$59,177
FY03	260	194	454	393	1.16: 1	\$26,783,050	\$58,994
FY04	265	193	458	371	1.23: 1	\$26,204,172	\$57,214
FY05	276	185	461	348	1.32: 1	\$26,546,931	\$57,586
FY06	271	193	464	326	1.42: 1	\$25,716,607	\$55,424
FY07	276	176	452	322	1.40: 1	\$26,490,700	\$58,608
FY08	264	167	431	304	1.42: 1	\$27,698,000	\$64,265
FY09 <sup>1</sup>	249	166	415	276	1.50: 1	\$28,217,600	\$67,994

<sup>1</sup>FY09 expenditures and are estimated based on latest available data.

**Note: excerpted from 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008 Annual Reports**

Historical intra-institution comparisons are affected by how the functional use of the institution has changed over time (i.e., security level is different, population may have housed juveniles or a different gender, primary role of the facility regarding program services has been altered, etc.).

Expenditures among satellite facilities cannot be extracted from parent facilities for a host of reasons as administrative, dietary, medical, staffing, services costs, etc. are shared. Also, the expenditures here only include correctional facilities; some expenditures such as parole, general office, shared services, etc. are not included. The FY08 General Revenue Fund expenditures for the Department of Corrections were \$1,208,473,900.

Per capita costs are calculated as expenditures divided by average daily population. For the same reasons listed in footnote #1, the historical intra- and inter-institution comparisons are affected. Further, per capita costs are a function of economies of scale which further limits an objective comparison between correctional sites; especially higher security level sites or sites with a small number of inmates.

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 10: Recidivism Rates for Inmates Released from Prison after Incarceration at Tamms CMAX by Type of Exit**  
 Prison Exits: Fiscal Years 1998 - 2008

Type of Exit Category 1 <sup>1</sup>	New Offense Violators		Technical Violators		Total Returns to Prison	
	Number of Exits	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Rate
Parole from Tamms CMAX	3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
MSR from Tamms CMAX	3	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	3
Standard Discharge from Tamms CMAX <sup>2</sup>	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Other Discharge from Tamms CMAX <sup>2</sup>	5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Category 2 <sup>1</sup>						
Parole from Other Facility within 6 Months	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1
MSR from Other Facility within 6 Months	91	8	8.8%	39	42.9%	47
Standard Discharge from Other Facility within 6 Months <sup>2</sup>	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Other Discharge from Other Facility within 6 Months <sup>2</sup>	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Category 3 <sup>1</sup>						
Parole from Other Facility after 6 Months	0	0	---	0	---	0
MSR from Other Facility after 6 Months	37	5	13.5%	13	35.1%	18
Standard Discharge from Other Facility after 6 Months <sup>2</sup>	0	0	---	0	---	0
Other Discharge from Other Facility after 6 Months <sup>2</sup>	3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>69</b>

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 11: Recidivism Rates for Inmates Released from Prison after Incarceration at Tamms CMAX by Fiscal Year**  
 Prison Exits: Fiscal Years 1998 - 2008

Fiscal Year of Exit	New Offense Violators		Technical Violators		Total Returns to Prison	
	Number of Exits	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Rate
1998	0	0	---	0	---	---
1999	6	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	2
2000	10	2	20.0%	7	70.0%	9
2001	9	3	33.3%	3	33.3%	6
2002	9	2	22.2%	3	33.3%	5
2003	10	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	5
2004	20	1	5.0%	9	45.0%	10
2005	19	0	0.0%	10	52.6%	10
2006	19	2	10.5%	7	36.8%	9
2007	17	1	5.9%	7	41.2%	8
2008	27	0	0.0%	5	18.5%	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>69</b>

<sup>1</sup> Categories includes releases directly from Tamms CMAX, releases from another facility within 6 months of being transferred from Tamms CMAX, and releases from another facility after 6 months of being transferred from Tamms CMAX.

<sup>2</sup> Standard Discharge represents expiration of sentence; Other Discharge is defined as death and court order.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.



**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 13: Mental Health Services by Parent Facility**  
*June 30, 2009*

Parent Facility <sup>1</sup>	Prison Population <sup>1</sup>	Mental Health Unit	Number of Mental Health Professionals	Inmates per Mental Health Professionals	Psychiatric Hours/Month	Psychiatric Caseload	Psychiatric Patients/Hour
<b>Maximum</b>							
Dwight CC <sup>2</sup>	894	X	3 (+1 vac)	298	180	340	0.53
Menard CC <sup>2</sup>	3,529		2 (+2 vacs)	1,765	64	430	0.15
Pontiac CC	1,178	X	2	589	286	188	1.52
Stateville CC <sup>2</sup>	1,617		2	809	128	178	0.72
Stateville R&C <sup>2,3</sup>	1,760		4	440	264	-	-
Tamms CC	243	X	7	35	108	30	3.60
<b>Medium</b>							
Big Muddy CC	1,839		1	1,839	78	254	0.31
Centralia CC	1,541		1	1,541	34	159	0.21
Danville CC	1,817		1	1,817	28	107	0.26
Decatur CC	492		2	246	36	60	0.60
Dixon CC	2,155	X	10	216	607	903	0.67
Graham CC	1,904		3	635	64	145	0.44
Hill CC	1,831		1	1,831	48	200	0.24
Illinois River CC	1,965		1	1,965	50	105	0.48
Lawrence CC	2,013		3	671	104	396	0.26
Logan CC	1,899		1	1,899	48	154	0.31
Pinckneyville CC	2,107		2 (+1 vac)	1,054	69	272	0.25
Shawnee CC	1,848		2	924	64	266	0.24
Sheridan CC	944		3	315	40	61	0.66
Western Illinois CC	1,872		1	1,872	44	123	0.36
<b>Minimum</b>							
East Moline CC	1,043		1	1,043	4.8	33	0.15
Jacksonville CC	996		1	996	16	73	0.22
Lincoln CC	989		1.5	659	44	120	0.37
Robinson CC	1,208		1	1,208	6.5	80	0.08
Southwestern Illinois CC	605		1	605	24	70	0.34
Taylorville CC	1,201		2	601	22	105	0.21
Vandalia CC	1,143		1	1,143	26	76	0.34
Vienna CC	1,374		1	1,374	30	85	0.35

<sup>1</sup> Level 7 and 8 facilities are excluded, as Mental Health Services are administered through the parent facility.

<sup>2</sup> Mental Health Services for Dwight R&C, Menard R&C, and Graham R&C are shared with their respective Correctional Center. Mental Health Services at Stateville R&C are separate from Stateville CC.

<sup>3</sup> The Psychiatric Caseload and Psychiatric Patients/Hour for Stateville R&C fluctuate from month to month with high variance levels; therefore, the numbers are not reported in the table.

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**Table 14: Tamms CMAX Privileges by Behavioral Level**  
*Current and Proposed*

	Administrative Detention						Disciplinary Segregation	
	Level 1 <sup>1</sup>		Level 2		Level 3		Current	Proposed
	Level 1: Current	Level 1A: Current	Current	Proposed	Current	Proposed		
Showers per Week	Two	Two	Three		Five	Five	One	
Yard per Week	Two Hours	Five Hours	Five Hours	Seven Hours	Seven Hours	Seven Hours	< 90 Days = 1 Hour > 90 Days = 5 Hours	
Four-hour, Non-contact, Pre-approved Visit(s) per Month	One	One	Two		Five			
Commissary	One	One	One	Two	Two	Two	BIP <sup>2</sup> : One	
Access per Thirty Days	Non-food items, \$30.00	Non-food items, \$30.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	
Maximum Purchase Amount			No audio-visual privileges for recreational purposes unless the inmate was already receiving this privilege in the Segregation BIP <sup>2</sup> . An inmate may request their personal television to access facility closed circuit educational/religious/mental health program services, subject to Chief Administrative Officer review.					
Audio-Visual Privileges	No audio-visual privileges unless the inmate was already receiving this privilege in Segregation BIP <sup>2</sup> .	No audio-visual privileges unless the inmate was already receiving this privilege in Segregation BIP <sup>2</sup> .	An inmate may request their personal television to access facility closed circuit educational/religious/mental health program services, subject to Chief Administrative Officer review.			Audio-visual privileges: One television or one AM/FM radio cassette player or one television and one walkman, as approved by the Chief Administrative Officer or designee. A request for exchange of either a TV or radio may be submitted once every six months.	BIP <sup>2</sup> : Audio Visual	
Telephone Call(s) per Month				One 15-minute call to immediate family			Two 15-minute calls to immediate family and approved friends	One 10-minute call
Educational Programming			Eligible inmates may be afforded access to educational programming.	GED Classes and Testing		Eligible inmates may be afforded access to educational programming.	GED Classes and Testing	
Congregate Services							Allowed congregate service participation	
Library Services	Library and Law Library access	Library and Law Library access	Library and Law Library access	Library and Law Library access	Library and Law Library access	Library and Law Library access	Library and Law Library access	
Housing Assignment						Consideration for voluntary, non-paid, housing unit, wing-specific assignment as recommended by the Housing Unit Supervisor and approved by the Chief Administrative Officer.		

<sup>1</sup> Levels 1 and 1A do not have any proposed changes.

<sup>2</sup> BIP is the Behavioral Incentive Program for inmates in Disciplinary Segregation.





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Greg Johnson

Title: Trustee

Firm / Business or Agency: Illinois Fraternal Order of Police District 3

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Madeleine Ward

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: CURE IL

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Brenda, Downsend-Smith

Title: Mother

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 5754 So Kings Dr City: Chgo State: IL Zip: 60615

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

CLOSE Tamms ASAP.  
It is horrible

Has a second slip w/ opponent  
she is a proponent



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMM OPEN

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: STUART PATTON

Title: RETIRED

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 9276 ELDER BUSH City: MT DORA State: IL Zip: 62864

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Annette Franklin

Title: Mom

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: PO Box 532

City: Elmhurst

State: IL

Zip: 60126

Email: auntie annie 50 @ yahoo.com / 923 milk @ gmail.com

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Brenda Townsend Smith

Title: mother

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 5157 SO KING DR City: CHGO State: IL Zip: 60615

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

*Tamms need to be closed  
ASAP*



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Dehumanization of Veterans

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Rdanda Aden-Hussey

Title: None - but against 21 dollars being used to torture

Firm / Business or Agency: None

Address: 918 North 8th Street City: Quincy State: IL Zip: 62301

Email: Rdanda.Aden@yahoo.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Jacob Klippenstein

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 5318 S. Cornell Ave. Apt. 2e City: Chicago State: IL Zip: 60615

Email: ddrjakk1@hotmail.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

The extended isolation of people is torture. This prison does not rehabilitate people. ~~It causes them~~ People with mental illnesses ~~are~~ caged in Tamms become worse and those without often develop mental illness due to the isolation. This is not humane! I am here as an advocate of people caged at Tamms who are politically dead and are physically contained 23 hours a day. Tamms is hell on earth. Close Tamms!





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMIS

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: BRENDA PATTON

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Mt. Vernon State: IL Zip: 62864

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: MELISSA TESKE

Title: C/O

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMSS CC

Address: 3635 Boyd Rd City: ANNA State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: MTESTESKE@HOTMAIL.COM

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Inhuman Treatment

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Annette Thigpen

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: Lamps Ten

Address: 3264 W Washington

City: Chicago

State: Ill

Zip: 60624

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-3-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamm Prison

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: S. Daugherty

Title: ALDERMAN / CITY OF METROPOLIS, ILL

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Jesse Fleck

Title: Graduate Student

Firm / Business or Agency: The Adler School of Professional Psychology

Address: 3950 N. Lakeshore Dr. City: Chicago State: IL Zip: 60613

Email: chipster5000@hotmail.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

I fully support the closing of Tamms Correctional Center - the cost alone for it as a facility is outrageous. Considering the detrimental effect Tamms has on the inmates there with the debilitating mental & physical states it is even more troubling to know that we are paying millions of dollars to make people worse than they started. Research has unequivocally linked long term isolation with negative growth in those housed in isolation - people literally go mad - they become desperate & unable to control themselves. This torture is unacceptable, inhumane, & goes against basic human rights.

Thank you for your time

- Jesse

Research: Dr. Craig Haney in 2003 article about mental health & solitary confinement in Supermax



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Annenarie von Knorre

Title: Intern

Firm / Business or Agency: Jewish Council on Urban Affairs

Address: 4637 N Ashland Ave City: Chicago State: IL Zip: 60640

Email: A.vonknorre@gmail.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

### WRITTEN COMMENTS:

I fully support the closure of Tamms Correctional Center. Every human deserves to be treated with respect and dignity. Keeping inmates in isolation to 23 years is considered torture by international law. Tamms is a slap to the face for human rights and I believe that the US legislation should be doing better than this.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamm Close if

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Aparicishael Sanchez

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Tamm's Reduce's demands to -0- zero  
They spoke of being hurt, but  
never said why they where hurt. ~~II~~



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-2012

SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Prison

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Sharlyn Grace

Title: N/A

Firm / Business or Agency: National Lawyers Guild-Chicago

Address: 1500 W Farwell #3 City: Chicago State: IL Zip: 60626

Email: Sharlyngrace@gmail.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

No human being deserves the torture of being incarcerated in Tamms. Because long-term isolation creates & exacerbates mental health issues, time in Tamms actually increases inmate infractions, recidivism, and it ultimately decreases public safety. Many Tamms inmates will be released, where we want them to succeed on the outside. — long-term isolation works directly against that goal.

It is horrible & unfair that the people of Southern IL do not have a humane economic alternative to employment at Tamms, and I believe many if not all proponents of closure would support legislative efforts to develop the Southern IL economy & ensure former Tamms employees and their families a basic & good standard of living. Such a measure must proceed hand-in-hand with the closure of Tamms, over





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamm's

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Ashley Meyer

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: Adler School of Professional Psychology

Address: 2744 N Hampden Ct City: Chicago State: IL Zip: 60614

Email: ameyer@cmu-adler.edu

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

I fully support the closure of Tamm's. Solitary confinement and isolation are not appropriate ways to handle our prison population. It is costly and causes psychological damage that is beyond repair. It is based on a mentality that does not encourage rehabilitation of our prisoners. It is the time for a change! Close Tamm's!



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Lisa Britton

Title: graduate student

Firm / Business or Agency: The Adler School of Professional Psychology

Address: 1400 N. Sandburg Ter Apt 1911 City: Chicago State: IL Zip: 60610

Email: lbritton20@gmail.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

I fully support the closure of Tamms. I have a masters degree in forensic psychology and am working on a doctorate in clinical psychology. Tamms is inhumane and deteriorates peoples mind and mental health. People with no mental health issues develop them at Tamms due to sensory deprivation and extreme isolation. When they are released there are no developed programs to help restore their mental health and help them to become productive citizens of society. Tamms needs to be closed.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: *Andrew Delgado*

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

*Never seen so much lies  
and gross man say!*



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Uilian STEWART

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 2560 Village PARK DR. City: WAUKEGAN State: IL Zip: 60087

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Randy Musgrau

Title: C/O

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC

Address: 215 Apple Lane City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62406

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: FRANCIS LEE  
Title: ALEXANDER COUNTY CLERK  
Firm / Business or Agency: ALEX. COUNTY  
Address: 2000 WASHINGTON City: CHIC State: IL Zip: 62914  
Email: ALC@ALEXANDERCOUNTY.IL.GOV

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position  
**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Annemarie von Knorke

Title: Intern / ARSP Volunteer

Firm / Business or Agency: Jewish Council on Urban Affairs

Address: 4637 N Ashland Ave City: Chicago State: IL Zip: 60640

Email: A.vonKnorke@gmail.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Jeffery B. Farris

Title: Alexander County State's Attorney

Firm / Business or Agency: "

Address: 2000 Washington City: Omaha State: IL Zip: 62914

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Megan Selby

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1364 W. Estes Ave #3N City: Chicago State: IL Zip: 60626

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Monica Garcia

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 63 Golfview Dr City: Northlake State: IL Zip: 60164

Email: monica.garcia.951@yahoo.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: WALT TREICHEN

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 292 S. POPLAR City: ELMHURST State: IL Zip: 60126

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

Roby Guerra

Title:

Advocate Saints of Humboldt

Firm / Business or Agency:

1428 W. Western

Address:

City:

Chgo

State:

IL

Zip:

60622

Email:

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: MARY BOWMAN

Title: R.H.

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMS YEAR TEN

Address: 4637 N. ASHLAND City: CHICAGO State: IL Zip: 60640

Email: mbowma6@uic.edu

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMM'S CA

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: MICHAEL RILEY

Title: RETIRED

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1746 Twinaw Rd City: KARNAK State: IL Zip: 62956

Email: MRILEY22@HOTMAIL.COM

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Jena Graham

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 101 E. Spring St Apt 1 City: Anra State: IL Zip: 61810

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Roger Sullivan

Title: C/O

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Metropolis State: IL Zip: 62960

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Joanna Hosch

Title: Paralegal Asst.

Firm / Business or Agency IDOC:

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

TERRY MCKEE

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

CORRECTIONAL OFFICER

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**



Proponent



Opponent



No Position

**TESTIMONY:**



Oral



Written Statement Filed



Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Kayla Purnell

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 101 E. Spring St City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE Apr 2 12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms C.C.

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Larry Hicky

Title: CEO

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC

Address: 24 Hickory Drive City: Galena State: IL Zip: 60938

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Tony Garcia

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-3-12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS CLOSURE

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: % SHAWN DAKIN

Title: CORRECTIONAL OFFICER

Firm / Business or Agency: D.O.C. / TAMMS

Address: 215 SOUTH 3RD STREET City: MOUND CTN State: IL Zip: 62963

Email: DAKIN911@GMAIL.COM

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Christy Savard

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Jeffrey Kim

Title: Captain

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms Year Ten

Address: 4637 N. Ashland City: Chicago State: IL Zip: 60640

Email: jeffrey.n.kim@gmail.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Sarah Simmons

Title: Graduate Student

Firm / Business or Agency: School of Art Institute of Chicago

Address: 680 South Federal St City: Chicago State: IL Zip: 60605

Email: sarahevesims@gmail.com <sup>Apt 202</sup>

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

not only will the closure save  
the state millions of dollars but it  
will also redeem the state of Illinois  
reputation for ~~not~~ supporting  
Human Rights.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: James Perkins

Title: Co

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms CC

Address: P.O. Box 392 City: Olive Branch State: IL Zip: 62969

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Rhonna Medlin

Title: Registered Nurse

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms Correctional

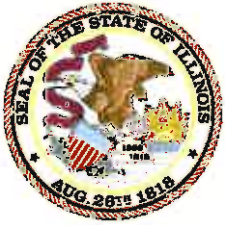
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

ENRIQUE PARDO

Title:

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Firm / Business or Agency:

SAINTS of Humboldt Park

Address:

1428 N. WESTERN

City:

CHGO

State:

IL

Zip:

60622

Email:

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: LAURA HSIIEH  
Title: VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR  
Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMS YEAR TEN  
Address: 641 S. MAPLE AVE City: DALE PARK State: IL Zip: 60304  
Email: hsiehdayny@yahoo.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

### WRITTEN COMMENTS:

PLEASE CLOSE TAMMS.  
THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IS  
INHUMANE, UNJUST, AND COSTLY.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Mary Kay Flanigan OSF

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: 8<sup>th</sup> Day Center for Justice

Address: 205 W Monroe #500 City: Chicago State: IL Zip: 60606

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

*Extended isolation is now known by the psychology, psychiatric and human rights communities to cause disintegration of the human person and their mental health functioning. Prisons in different states now see it as a form of torture & are changing the prison systems.*

*Prisoners need restorative justice, not personal disintegration, and increased difficulties in re-entering society.*



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Geneva Mullins

Title: Mother

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 2727 S. TRUMBOLL City: CHICAGO State: ILL Zip: 60623

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Tamms needs to be close. NO human being should be locked up the way the people at Tamms are if you keep a cat/dog locked up for so long in a cage you will go to jail and that is an animal so what are you saying about the men at Tamms that animals are more important than a human life you try being locked up 24/24 and see if you don't lose your sanity so what is expected of the men at Tamms they are treated less than a human being



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: SUSAN DOUGLASS

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMS YEAR 10

Address: 4637 N. ASHLAND AVE City: 60640 State: IL Zip: 60640

Email: Sead83@yahoo.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

I LEARNED OF TAMMS DETENTION CENTER  
TWO YEARS AGO, + WAS ABSOLUTELY SHOCKED + HORRIFIED  
TO LEARN ABOUT THE CONDITIONS AT THIS PRISON.

IT IS, BY ANY HUMANE STANDARD, ABSOLUTELY  
CRUEL + UNUSUAL TO KEEP HUMAN BEINGS IN  
SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR SUCH EXTENDED PERIODS.

TAMMS IS A TRUE SOURCE OF SHAME  
FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS + MUST BE  
CLOSED IMMEDIATELY. IF WE HOPE TO  
FOSTER A SAFE + HUMANE SOCIETY, AN INSTITUTION  
LIKE TAMMS ~~IS~~ REPRESENTS AN ABSOLUTE  
FAILURE. IN PEACE. Susan Douglas





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: GRETCHEN HASSE

Title: MEDIA EDUCATOR

Firm / Business or Agency: INDEPENDENT VIDEO PRODUCER

Address: 1430 W. LELAND City: CHICAGO State: IL Zip: 60640

Email: mizjee@gmail.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

TAMMS HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED AS TORTURE BY NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS. IT IS A VERY EXPENSIVE INSTITUTION THAT DOES NOT FOLLOW ITS OWN FOUNDING RULES. ALSO, IT DOES NOT REHABILITATE THE PRISONERS, AND MANY TIMES RELEASES PEOPLE FROM SOLITARY CONFINEMENT BACK INTO THE PUBLIC. THIS SERVES NEITHER THE PRISONER NOR THE PUBLIC, PLEASE USE OUR TAX DOLLARS ON MORE EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Sidney J. Miller

Title: C/O

Firm / Business or Agency: Dept of Cor

Address: 26109 St Hwy 3 City: Oliver Branch State: IL Zip: 62969

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

This started out be a financial matter so lets  
start at the top of the state with older facilities and  
fill up the newer facilities. Lets cut all ~~the~~ some and not  
just close the Southern facilities to help cut the  
cost



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: JAMES PRISON CLOSED

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Kevin Jordan

Title: COOR SGT.

Firm / Business or Agency: ZPOC

Address: 112 Young Av City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: Kevin Jordan 1964@yahoo.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE Apr 2 2012

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Fr. Jerome D. Fortenberry, C.M.

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1701 W. St. Joseph City: Perryville State: MO Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:

I WAS A Catholic Chaplain at TAMMS for 4 1/2 years.

If you want a Prison where Guards are Absolutely Safe + Prisoners are in quasi luxury keep it open

If you want to save money close it

(



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: JONATHAN VOZZZ

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1235 Dutohman Lake City: Vienna State: IL Zip: 62995

Email: ~~http~~ teachadults\_2day@yahoo.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Robert DuBois

Title: I.D.O.C. Retired

Firm / Business or Agency: Concerned Citizen

Address: 565 Broadshaw RD City: Anna State: ILL Zip: 62906

Email: RLD71961@yahoo.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Cecile Harbison Carnell

Title: daughter of a fallen hero

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 407 Lincoln City: Kankakee State: Ill. Zip: 62956

Email: mslive wire 7 @ yahoo

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 04/02/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamm C-MAX

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Jon S. Tamm

Title: CSST

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamm Co

Address: 105 W Hancock City: Jacksonville State: IL Zip: 62952

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

*Did not respond when called.*





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Kenn Bellock

Title: CEO

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

*I oppose closure of Tamms and would like to give an oral testimony.*



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-2012

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: ALAN EDDINGTON

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

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**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS C-MAT

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: MARVIN POWERS, MD

Title: MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMS C-MAP

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Kay Niestrath

Title: Retired JDOC

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

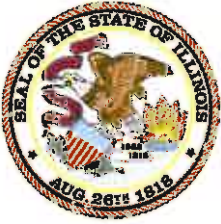
Address: 1907 America Rd. City: Villa Ridge State: IL Zip: 62996

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Bradley Shields

Title: Correctional Lieutenant

Firm / Business or Agency: IOOC

Address: 3465 Wing Hill Rd. City: Cobden State: IL Zip: 62920

Email: ShieldsBrad71@yahoo.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Joe Davis

Title: Lt.

Firm / Business or Agency: I.D.O.C.

Address: 2522 Melrose Ave. City: Cape Girardeau State: MO Zip: 63701

Email: joe.d@att.net

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/2012

SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Facility

IDENTIFICATION:  
Name: Keslie Varble

Title: Superintendent Century School District #100

Firm / Business or Agency: Century CUSD #100

Address: 4721 Shawnee Cal 922 City: Ullin State: IL Zip: 62992

Email: Kvarble@century-pulski.k12.il.us

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:

See attachment



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: James B. Studer

Title: Lieutenant

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOL TAMMS CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Address: 4075 Deering Rd. City: West Frankfort State: IL Zip: 62596

Email: JbStuder@myhibean.net

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Marilyn Aden

Title: Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms Correctional Officer

Address: 1170 Kimber Road City: Dempole State: IL Zip: 62926

Email: mazzic74@yahoo.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Please keep Tamms C.C. open. Our lives depend on it.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: JASON HANCOCK

Title: CORRECTIONAL OFFICER

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMS C.C.

Address: 2900 Dansted Rd City: Villa Ridge State: IL Zip: 62996

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Keith Benetfield

Title: Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC

Address: 24681 Old Sexton Creek City: Thelma State: IL Zip: 62990

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: DON WETHINGTON

Title: CORRECTIONAL OFFICER

Firm / Business or Agency: I.D.O.C

Address: 21586 MILLER CITY Rd. City: MILLER CITY State: IL Zip: 62962

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: William Caldwell  
Title: Connections Officer  
Firm / Business or Agency: IFAC - Tamms  
Address: P.O. Box 104 Rock Springs City: Thoburn State: IL Zip: 62890  
Email: WilleJA66@yahoo.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position  
**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Jan McLendon

Title: Student

Firm / Business or Agency: County resident

Address: 851 Ullin Ave. City: Ullin State: IL Zip: 62992

Email: dragonslar15@hotmail.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

I oppose the closure of Tamms prison. They are the best prison in the tri-state area for keeping all of these "high level" inmates secure. The cost of keeping an inmate there is far cheaper than paying the families for the death of their loved one, because of the lack of security in a prison other than Tamms.

*Jan McLendon*



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Craig Bradley

Title: Mayor of Kankakee

Firm / Business or Agency: Mayor Kankakee IL

Address: POB 14 City: Kankakee State: IL Zip: 62956

Email: Craigbradley700@shawneecc.edu

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

If Tamms Correctional Center is closed, where are the employees supposed to find work? There are not enough jobs in this area of the state now. We don't have the business economical base of Chicago. Lots of people with no jobs makes for a VERY bad situation.

Thank you.

*Craig Bradley*



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: SUBMIT STATEMENT

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: STEVE SANFORD

Title: RC-6

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Jay Merchant

Title: X-warden

Firm / Business or Agency: Retired

Address: 105 Buffalo Gap City: Goreville State: IL Zip: 62937

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Closing Tamms will cost lives + money.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: Closing of Tamms C.C.

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Tanya Loveless

Title: CFSB II

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms C.C. IDOC

Address: 750 Morgan School City: Jonesboro State: IL Zip: 62952

Email: tlave3@hughes.net

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:

I Tanya Loveless work @ the Tamms C.C. I feel the closing of Tamms is a very serious subject. Not only am I personally effected as an employee but as a citizen not having the closed Max. Sec. Prison puts all other prisoners and staff at risk. The criteria of Tamms inmates are of no other criteria. Tamms is a fear factor and deterrent for inmates to behave correctly while incarcerated. Tamms works!



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Rebecca A. Mills

Title: Social Worker

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 212 N. Jasper St City: Jonesboro State: Ill Zip: 62452

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:** My son works at the prison & several family members. We do not have enough jobs & resources in this area as it is. I was raised to follow the law or there are consequences! We've lived in this area all of my life and these inmates need to remain incarcerated w/ guards 24/7! This is not an easy job by no means but we can't afford to lose any more.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Emeline Poolc

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 28463 Tamms Branch Rd. <sup>Oliver</sup> City: Tamms State: Ill Zip: 62988

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

We have lost Bunny Bread  
transcraft, florshiem shoe factory.  
We see signs everywhere House  
for sale. We are going to be  
a ghost town in Alexander +  
Union county. Please let us  
have a few jobs for people  
they will be unemployed otherwise



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tammis C.C. closure

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Kyle D. Kern

Title: Educator

Firm / Business or Agency: 11P Dixon Springs/Vienna C.C.

Address: 729 State Rte 146 West City: Golconda State: IL Zip: 62938

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tammis c.c. closure

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Cynthia M. Kern

Title: Executive Secretary II

Firm / Business or Agency: Tammis C.C.

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Tammis State: IL Zip: 62988

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMM PRISON CLOSURE

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Jimmy J. Isom

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: ISOM FARMS & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY KENNEL

Address: 7035 SHAWNEE COLLEGE RD <sup>Box 101</sup> City: GRAND CHAIN State: IL Zip: 62941

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:

THE IMPACT ON THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITY WILL BE DEVASTATING!! TRIM THE "PORK BELLY" AND FUND A FACILITY WHICH CREATES JOBS FOR A COUNTY THAT IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE FOOD CHAIN. MY VOTE WILL BE DETERMINED BY YOUR DECISION!



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closing of Tamms SuperMax Prison

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Melinda Duke

Title: Administrator / Principal

Firm / Business or Agency: Century Unit School District #100

Address: 4819 Shawnee College Rd City: Ullin State: IL Zip: 62492

Email: mduke@century.pulski.k12.il.us

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms CC

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Shane Jones

Title: CFSS 2

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC Tamms CC

Address: 603 McKinley

City: Anna

State: IL

Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:

Keep Tamms Open

Walk a day in my shoes

then and only then make a decision!!!



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: James CC

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: John Branche

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMM C.C.

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Toby Oliver

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

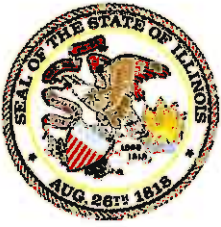
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Rod Studley

Title: Correctional officer

Firm / Business or Agency: Shawnee Correctional Facility

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Vienna State: IL Zip: 62985

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

Tamms

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Tracy Dawes

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Staff Assistant

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: MITCH GARROTT

Title: SEA PRESIDENT SHAWNEE SURVEY CONSULTING INC

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Luella M. Bland

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

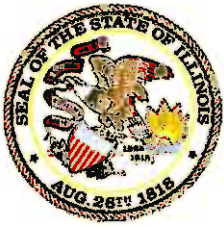
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Ullin State: IL Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 7-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms CogFA Hearing

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Kirk Dutton

Title: V.P. Local 2758

Firm / Business or Agency: Afscme

Address: P.O. Box 263 City: Metropolis State: IL Zip: 62960

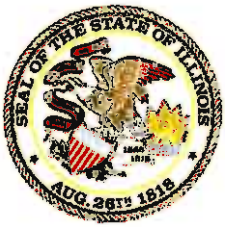
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closing of Tamms CC

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Flower Mackel

Title: Major (Retired)

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms Correctional Center

Address: 524 Gum Ridge Rd City: Avon State: IL Zip: 62907

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-2012

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Closure

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Charles P. Johnson

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 102 Virginia Dr. To City: Jonesboro State: IL Zip: 62962

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closing of TAMMS Supermax

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Danielle Carter

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1335 Old Hwy 51 N City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: dnllcstr86@gmail.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/12/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closing of Jammes Prison

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Brittany Pogue

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1640 Old Hwy 51 N

City: Anne

State: IL

Zip: 62906

Email: bpogue88@yahoo.com

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closing of Jannus Prison

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Kayla Eddington

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

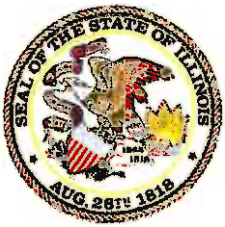
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Karnak State: IL Zip: 62956

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Supermax

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Delores Lanier

Title: RN

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamins

Address: 600 McKinley City: Karnak State: IL Zip: 62956

Email: MrsKandyML@yahoo.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closing of Joliet Prison

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Destiny Dillow

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Mokanda State: IL Zip: 62458

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: CLOSING OF TAMMIS CC

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: TAYLOR LOVELL

Title: STUDENT

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 750 Morgan School RD

City: JONAH

State: IL

Zip: 62452

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Eugenia Nichols

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

303 Lincoln St City: ANNA State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Curtis Moore

Title: Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms

Address: PO Box 573 City: Jonesboro State: IL Zip: 62951

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

*Lynn Wyrishalle*

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: Closing of Tamm's PO

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Tommy Jennings

Title: student

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

Monika Wesley

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: Villia

State: IL

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 11-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Johanna Smith

Title: Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Mike Swetland

Title: Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Robert SAMS

Title: Co

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

Amanda Blackburn

Title:

Firm / Business or Agency:

Address:

706 Washington St City: Vierona State: IL Zip: 62995

Email:

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Curtis Kardama

Title: Correctional officer

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms Correctional Center

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

*Lindsay Sams*

Title:

Firm / Business or Agency:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Email:

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: William Busby

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: WBusby948@Shawnee.edu

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

Larry Henderson

Title:

C/O

Firm / Business or Agency:

Afscme

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Email:

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: JEFFREY TINSLEY

Title: Supply Supv II

Firm / Business or Agency: Department of Corrections

Address: 3500 Leming Ave City: MD State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: Tinsley69@chrdep.net

**POSITION:**  Proponent  ~~Opponent~~  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Ben Goins

Title: Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms C.C.

Address: 104 Circle Dr. City: Harris State: IL Zip: 62948

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  <sup>36</sup> Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: **Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Adam Henderson

Title: CEO

Firm / Business or Agency: I.P.O.C

Address: 24142 Dogwood Rd. City: Thebes State: IL Zip: 62990

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Melinda Bigham

Title: Acct Tech

Firm / Business or Agency: DOC Tamms CC

Address: P O Box 343 City: Tamms State: IL Zip: 62988

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Lois Proter

Title: Acct Tech F

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms CC

Address: 225 Rhyned Rd City: McClure State: IL Zip: 62927

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 04/02/12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: TINA BRACKEN

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Randal MacKellan

Title: Retiree

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: PO Box 315

City: Karnek

State: IL

Zip: 62956

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Prison

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Wanda Evans

Title: Mental Health Professional

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Kati Tatum

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Tammy Tatum

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

*Patricia R. Bellock*

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Bonny Jackson

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamm's AC

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Utin State: IL Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Julie Sauerbrunn

Title: Pulaski County Clerk

Firm / Business or Agency: Pulaski County

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

*Luke Pedgo*

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

*TAMMS Co.*

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: OPPOSING THE CLOSURE OF TAMMS CP

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: BRANDON HUNTER

Title: CORRECTIONAL OFFICER

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 203 WILFORD RD City: JONESBORO State: IL Zip: 62952

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Kate Sims

Title: LPA

Firm / Business or Agency: Wexford Health

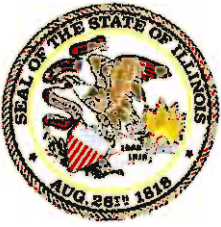
Address: 444 Fairground Rd City: Alaska State: IL Zip: 62976

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS Closure

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Shannon Jackson

Title: Asst Chief Eng.

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC

Address: 17676 Clark Rd

City: TAMMS

State: IL

Zip: 62988

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE

4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER:

Tamms Closure

IDENTIFICATION:

Name:

Deana Vaughn

Title:

NR Representative

Firm / Business or Agency:

IDOC

Address:

209 Williford Rd City: Jonesboro State: IL Zip: 62952

Email:

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

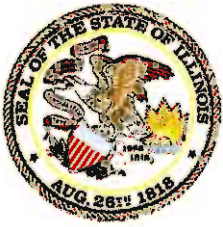
TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 3-2-22

SUBJECT MATTER: Proposed Closure of TAMMS CC

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Richard Smith

Title: CO

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC

Address: 780 Bradshaw rd City: Aurora State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-2012

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Closure

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Monte Russell

Title: Chairman of County board

Firm / Business or Agency: Pulaski County

Address: 500 IL Ave City: Maud City State: IL Zip: 62963

Email: mrussell@pulaski-county-il.net

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Closure

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Saima Watkins

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Ryan Sadler

Title: CO

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMS

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: Bill Thurston

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Closure

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Angela S. Dummitt

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: POB 298 (207 pope)

City: Soppa

State: IL

Zip: 62953

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: DAK Christoper

Title: LT.

Firm / Business or Agency: Thurs

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE

*4/2/12*

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: *Hasha Faire*

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Tracy McEwen

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: College Student

Address: 36 Turkey Ln. City: Metropolis State: IL Zip: 62960

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: JAMES BLEDSOE

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

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**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: Pri

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Chalen Tatum

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of TAMMS Correctional Center

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Sally A. Ramsey

Title: Correctional Counselor

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMS CC

Address: 8500 Supermax Rd. City: TAMMS State: IL Zip: 62988

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Michael Turner

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 12992 Kessler Rd City: Cairo State: IL Zip: 62911

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Brian Hamby

Title: Correctional officer

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMS C-MAX

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Lakesha Hamby

Title: R.N.

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMONS C-max

Address: 1300 N. Hills Dr City: Cape Girardeur State: MO Zip: 63701

Email: marie17@yahoo.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 3/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Chris Oehneke

Title: R.N.

Firm / Business or Agency: Murray Dev. Partiv

Address: 220 S. Maple City: Peoria, IL State: IL Zip: 6250

Email: Chris - Oehneke @ Hot mail. com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Sherry Christopher

Title: Clerical

Firm / Business or Agency: United Parcel Service

Address: 604 John Allen City: MARION State: IL Zip: 62959

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Seth Plott

Title: Cousin

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1165 U.S. Highway 51 S. City: Anna State: FL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Beryl Clayton

Title: Father

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms Correctional Center

Address: 200 W Lewis City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Vicki Eastwood

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 175 3<sup>rd</sup> St City: Cypress State: IL Zip: 62923

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 3-2-2012

SUBJECT MATTER: Closing of Tamms

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: May Robinson

Title: Citizen

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: P.O. Box 181 City: Ullin State: IL Zip: 62992

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Closure

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Peggy L. Dent

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 750 Toledo Cem. Rd City: Obden State: IL Zip: 62920

Email: pl.dent@frontier.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/7/12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: MARITA GARRETT

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 528 Mikko

City: D/MSD

State: IL

Zip: 62970

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Cindy Kennedy

Title: Circuit Clerk Pulaski Co.

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 150 Kennedy

City: Mounds

State: IL

Zip: 62969

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Opposing the closure of Tamm's

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Matt Plummer

Title: Correctional officer

Firm / Business or Agency: IPOC

Address: 102 Highmore Ave City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: plummer matt@hotmail.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/2012

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Robert L. Moore

Title: Palaski County Treasurer

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 527 Valley Rd. City: Mounds State: IL Zip: 62964

Email: rmoore94@yahoo.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER:

Opposing the Closure of Tamm

IDENTIFICATION:

Name:

Janice R. Wolfe

Title:

CFSS II

Firm / Business or Agency:

IDOC

Address:

2028 Elm Street

City:

Murphy

State:

IL

Zip:

60516

Email:

jw2028@mchs.com

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

*John Wolf*

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

*CFO*

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

*IDOC*

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

*2028 Elm*

City: \_\_\_\_\_

*Murphy*

State: \_\_\_\_\_

*IL*

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

*60866*

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

*JW2028@mcHSS.com*

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

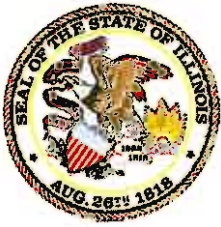
TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Erica Poat

Title: Bookstore Mngr.

Firm / Business or Agency: SCC

Address: 3650 Friendship Ch. Rd. City: Dongda State: IL Zip: 62926

Email: ericaK-1@hotmail.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

*Shyllis A. Dixon*

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamias Closure

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Sanders-Duffy LT

Title: Lieutenant DOC

Firm / Business or Agency: DOC

Address: 585 Mt Pleasant Rd City: Bureau State: IL Zip: 62912

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

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**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 7-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closing of Joliet Prison

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: PAULA EICKELMAN

Title: CONCERNED CITIZEN

Firm / Business or Agency: Retired

Address: 200 So. 3rd St. City: JOLIET State: IL Zip: 62908

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:

DONT TAKE THE FEW JOBS AWAY THAT  
WE DO HAVE.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Prison Closure

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Evelyn Kee

Title: Concerned Citizen

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Tamms State: IL Zip: 62988

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

### WRITTEN COMMENTS:

Stop and think

Keep the prison open





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAmms

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Jamie Martie

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: ELkville City: 1 State: IL Zip: 62932

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 1.2.12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tammy Clojure

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Becky Adams

Title: Paralegal

Firm / Business or Agency: Tammy CC LLC

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Anne State: IL Zip: 62902

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: CHARLES MARTIE

Title: CB

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Elkville State: IL Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS!

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Rachel Martie

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: Elkville City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: IL Zip: 62932

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Melissa Sherrard

Title: C/O

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: John Sherrard

Title: CFO

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

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**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: BRENT Hunsaker

Title: C/O

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Jessica Belfe

Title: CEO

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: jessicabw-3@hotmail.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Trans CC Closing

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: C/O Charles Folfe

Title: CP

Firm / Business or Agency: CP

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: R. J. [Signature]

Title: Supply SUPERVISOR F.

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

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**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Ruth Yates

Title: Office Associate - Jammis Correctional

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: PO BOX 215

City: Broadview

State: IL

Zip: 60410

Email: ryyey99@yahoo.com

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Stephanie Dillow

Title: wife

Firm / Business or Agency: Carbondale Police Dept

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: johnsonsteph21@hotmail.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closing of Tamms

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Lindsey Plummer

Title: RN

Firm / Business or Agency: Herrin hospital (SIH)

Address: 103 W Mississippi St City: Jonesboro State: IL Zip: 62952

Email: lplummer87@gmail.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: CLOSING OF TAMMS

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: JUDY K. PLUMMER

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: RETIRED

Address: 404 SOUTH ST. City: CAHONA State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: MRAT4004@YAHOO.COM

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

RON MEDLIN

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Jacki Brockett

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: DOC

Address: 300 Wilson St City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Sheila McGee

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: P.O. Box 838 City: Brookport State: IL Zip: 62910

Email: Smcgee710@shawnee.cc.edu.

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

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**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Closure

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Cary Quick

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 910 Campground RD City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-2012

SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Ottum Quick

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 760 Campground Rd. City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 11/4/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Closure

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Joe Casleton

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: Wexford Health Sources

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: George Phelps

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 2654 Teague Hill Rd City: Grantsham State: IL Zip: 62943

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Michael Ashworth

Title: Spouse of Employer

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 31353 McDaniel School Road City: TAMMS State: IL Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS CLOSURE

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: AUSTIN L. DENT

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 750 TOLEDO BEM. RD. City: COBDEN State: IL Zip: 62920

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Sally Davis

Title: wife of c/o

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 801 N. Main City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tammis

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Angie Lambert

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: SIH

Address: 130 Balls Lake Ln City: Anna State: IL Zip: 60290

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closing of Tamm's, want to keep open

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Karen Toler

Title: office associate

Firm / Business or Agency: I.D.O.C. TAMM'S

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Urbana State: IL Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS CLOSURE

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: CHARLA SUE CASH

Title: OFFICE ASSOC

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMS C.C.

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: CSCASH@COMCAST.NET

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS Closure

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Jennifer Hall

Title: SPSA

Firm / Business or Agency: IDVA

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: jenhallen@frontier.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMM'S Closure

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Christy Butler

Title: PSA /

Firm / Business or Agency: IDUA

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: Ann A

State: IL

Zip: 62906

Email: Christy.butler@illinois.gov

POSITION:

Proponent

~~Opponent~~

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Jamm's Prison

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Stacy Wilkinson

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: PO Box 406 City: Olive Branch State: IL Zip: 62469

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 1-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of TAMM'S SuperMAX

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Bobby Qualls

Title: CONSUMER CITIZEN

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 34997 GRAPEDALE TRL City: McClure State: IL Zip: 62957

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closures of Tamms

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Laura Qualk

Title: R.N

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 34997 Grapesvine Trl City: McClure State: IL Zip: 62457

Email: lqualks@hughes.net

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: CLOSING TAMMS

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: JULIA WHITE

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 608 PLEASANT LANE City: JONESBORO State: IL Zip: 62952

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

### WRITTEN COMMENTS:

TAMMS IS NEEDED



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Sheila Reichert

Title: President

Firm / Business or Agency: River to River Credit Union

Address: P.O. Box 1333 City: Vienna State: FL Zip: 62195

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: JAMMS CORRECTIONAL CENTER

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: DAVID CHECK

Title: PUBLIC SERVICE ADMINISTRATOR

Firm / Business or Agency: DEPT. OF CONNECTIONS

Address: 810 E. TOLSON BLVD City: UPLAND State: IL Zip: 62442

Email: DCHECK@GMAIL.COM

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMO CLOSURE

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Chris Bledsoe

Title: Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC

Address: 8500 Supermax Rd. City: Tamms State: IL Zip: 62988

Email: c-b-bledsoe@yahoo.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 2 APR 12

SUBJECT MATTER: COGFA Hearing / TAMMS

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Kevin C Hirsch

Title: Correctional Jgt / Union Pres

Firm / Business or Agency: Menard CC / 1175

Address: 3229 Macystown Rd City: Effa State: IL Zip: 62244

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Della S Stiff

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 115 Railroad St City: Tamms State: IL Zip: 62988

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: DOUGLAS STIFF

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: TAMMS State: IL Zip: 62988

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS CLOSURE

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: BRYAN KUBER

Title: MAJOR / SHIFT SUPV

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC / TAMMS

Address: 99 1/2 LAKE OF EGYPT RD City: MARION State: IL Zip: 62959

Email: ISPY67@HOTMAIL.COM

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Terry Reese

Title: retired Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: Centralia Corrections

Address: 2503 Norton Rd City: Odin State: FL Zip: 62870

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Stacy Reese

Title: Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms C.C.

Address: 205 W Lewis St City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: N/A

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: **Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Natasha Mathus

Title: Housewife

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 205 W. Lewis St. City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: N/A

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Rhonda Phelps

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

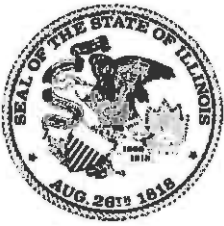
Address: 2654 Teague Hill Rd City: Granite State: IL Zip: 62943

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Duane Hoffner

Title: CFSS II

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC TAMMS

Address: 1895 Mt Zion City: Downers Grove State: IL Zip: 60292

Email: GDHOF@Hotmail.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Leigh Ann Kirkland

Title: Family C/O

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 501 East Cache Ave City: Ullin State: IL Zip: 60972

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Allen Kindle

Title: C/O

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms CC J.D.O.C.

Address: P.O. Box 113 521 E Cache City: Ullin State: IL Zip: 62992

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Scott H. Farner

Title: Correctional Lieutenant

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC SHAWNEE C.C.

Address: 13317 Pittsburg Rd City: Marion State: IL Zip: 62859

Email: scotffarner@rocketmail.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Zach Oglesby

Title: Yo

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Jim Kaufman

Title: CO

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOL

Address: 1265 Texas Eastern Rd City: Buncombe State: FL Zip: 62912

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Trisha Cobb

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Brittany Wayn

Title: teacher

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: P.O. Box 73 City: Miller City State: IL Zip: 62962

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

TAMMS Closure

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Nigel Vinyard

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

NVinyard@gmail.com

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tanning Closure

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Gregory T Klein

Title: Plumber

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

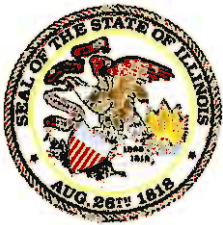
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamm's

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Bobby Havell

Title: CFO

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Steve Hosmon

Title: C/O

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms C.C.

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Michael Smith

Title: Conn Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: FOC Menard

Address: 711 Kaskaskia City: Chickpea State: IL Zip: 62233

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Chad Meyers

Title: Go

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms C-10X

Address: Tamms

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: 62906

Email: STEELERSXS@yahoo.com

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: JAMES WATKINS

Title: LD

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMS C.C.

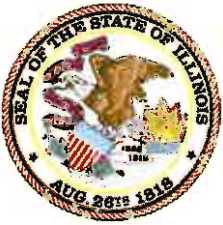
Address: 607 S. MARSH ST. City: JONESBORO State: IL Zip: 62295

Email: JB.WATKINS.21@GMAIL.COM

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Andrew Dillingham

Title: Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC - Tamms Correctional Center

Address: 24741 Twenty Sixth Rd. City: Thebes State: IL Zip: 62990

Email: adillingham.75@yahoo.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Donald R Phelps

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 223 Madison Ave City: Centralia State: IL Zip: 62801

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Mary Ann Bell

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1103 E 13th City: Centerville State: IL Zip: 62501

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Nick Reese

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 2503 Norton Rd. City: odin State: IL Zip: 62870

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Jana Reese

Title: Security officer

Firm / Business or Agency: Murray Center

Address: 2503 Norton Rd City: Odin State: IL Zip: 62870

Email: jana.reese.1965@yahoo

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Ed Maxical

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 2467 Summerville Rd City: Salem State: IL Zip: 62888

Email: N/A

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: James R. Conway (Bob)

Title: Retired Education

Firm / Business or Agency: Education

Address: 830-266 City: Carle State: IL Zip: 62914

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

*Efficient facility - need of  
jobs in Southern IL*



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: ARTHUR D. JACOBS, SR

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 30 SHORT ST City: CREAL SPRING State: IL Zip: 62922

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: BILL FOSTER

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1579 KINGSTON CT City: MARION State: IL Zip: 62959

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Judith A. Wadley

Title: Retired

Firm / Business or Agency: CAIRO School Dist. #1

Address: 5204 US Hwy 51 City: Mounds State: IL Zip: 62964

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Melvin Snyder

Title: CFSS II

Firm / Business or Agency: PNK CC

Address: 211 N Elm City: Christiana State: IL Zip: 62822

Email: M1snyder3@frontier.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

DAVID TESKE

Title:

LIEUTENANT TAMMS

Firm / Business or Agency:

IDOC

Address:

3635 BOYD RD

City:

ANNA

State:

IL

Zip:

62906

Email:

dmteske@hotmail.com

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

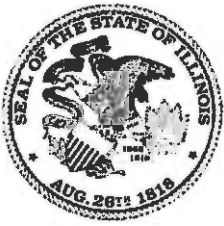
**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Darlene Howard

Title: Wife of State Tech 2 Choate

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 2890 Cypress Rd. City: Douglas State: IL Zip: 62928

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

Darry Henard

Title:

Create mlt Tech 2

Firm / Business or Agency:

CHOATE

Address:

ANNA

City:

IL

State:

IL

Zip:

62902

Email:

DONBORA

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Amanda Roper

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 549 N. John St City: Jonesboro State: IL Zip: 62952

Email: ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ aroper532@shawneecc.edu

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Michaela Rendleton

Title: Consultant at L3

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1303 Gartside City: Murphysboro State: IL Zip: 62962

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Steve Rendleman

Title: CEO

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1303 Lakeside St City: Peoria State: IL Zip: 62506

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Brad Hodinec

Title: Lt

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC Tamms

Address: 340 Friendship School Rd City: Auna State: IL Zip: 62406

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Billy Vaughn

Title: Lieutenant

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms C.C.

Address: 209 Williford Rd City: Jonestown State: IL Zip: 62952

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Bobby Crespi

Title: Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: I.D.O.C.

Address: 701 E. 7th City: Johnston City State: IL Zip: 62951

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Jason Clatts

Title: %

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamm CC

Address: 1035 Totals Correction Rd. City: Carle Place State: IL Zip: 60140

Email: ja

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Cole Carter

Title: C.O.

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms @ max

Address: 1335 old Hwy 51 W City: Arma State: FL Zip: 62506

Email: N/A

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

Irene Green

Title:

Firm / Business or Agency:

Address:

City: Centralia State: IL Zip: 62809

Email:

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Jerry Held

Title: Retiree

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: PO Box 90

City: Olney, Ill

State: IL

Zip: 62459

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Jason Plummer

Title: GOP Nominee for Congress (IL-12)

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 5816 Arrow Ridge

City: Fairview

State: IL

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Ruthe Clayton

Title: Mother

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms Correctional CTR

Address: 200 W Lewis ST City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Diane Clayton

Title: Wife

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms Correctional Center

Address: 2500 Friendship School Rd City: Quina State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Pammi Searles

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 900 Brady mill Rd Apt 4-D City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: pammi@3a@hotmail.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Connie Weale

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1015 E. Patton Drive City: Marion State: IL Zip: 62459

Email: gingerdan944@gmail.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Fallon Clayton

Title: Daughter

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMS CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Address: 2560 Friendship School Rd City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Brandi Clayton

Title: Daughter

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 2510 Friendship School Rd. City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Ethan Urey

Title: Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: IHOE Tamms CC

Address: 3855 St. Rt. 127 South City: Jonesboro State: IL Zip: 62952

Email: ethanurey22@hotmail.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: JARED BLESSING

Title: CORRECTIONAL OFFICER

Firm / Business or Agency: INDC

Address: 1215 BAY BRANCH RD. City: AVONIA State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Mark Bowers

Title: Correctional officer

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC

Address: 2394 Twentieth School Rd City: Thornton State: IL Zip: 62990

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Sheriff Timothy Brown

Title: Sheriff

Firm / Business or Agency: ACSD

Address: 2000 WASH AVE City: CAIRO State: IL Zip 62914

Email: Tim Tim Lt 1 @ Yahoo . Com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Emilie Ashworth

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: McClure IL City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Jennifer Ashworth

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 31353 McDaniel School Rd City: Tamms State: IL Zip: 62988

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Laura Eue Lehr  
Title: ABE Educator  
Firm / Business or Agency: Pinckneyville cc  
Address: 10605 ST RT 153 City: Carrollville State: IL Zip: 62237  
Email: e.lehr@huel.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position  
**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Jean Schroeder

Title: Adm. ASST. I

Firm / Business or Agency: PINCKNEYVILLE CC

Address: 11043 Rabe Ln City: Steeleville State: IL Zip: 62788

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Tim Bowen

Title: Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: FDCC

Address: ~~For State~~ 122 W. 11th Rd City: Jonesboro State: I Zip: 62952

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Suzanne McFarland

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1150 Jimtown Loop City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Taylor Peterson

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1130 Jonesboro Quincy Rd City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62926

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

JEFF RITSON

Title:

Firm / Business or Agency:

Address:

1130 Jonesboro Quarry Rd City: Anne State: IL Zip: 62926

Email:

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Mary C. Jacobs

Title: Retired

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 30 Short St. City: Coral Springs State: FL Zip: 62922

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

*I am against the closure of tamms*



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Joyce T. Hupel Foster

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1575 Kingston Ct City: Morris State: IL Zip: 62959

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS Closure

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Rodney Peff

Title: CFSS #

Firm / Business or Agency: DOC - TAMMS ce

Address: P.O. box 76 City: Village Ridge State: IA Zip: 62976

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closing of Tamms C.C.

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Harry Johnson Sr.

Title: Correctional Sgt.

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms C.C.

Address: 704 2nd St City: Mounds State: IL Zip: 62964

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: William Welborn

Title: C/O

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC

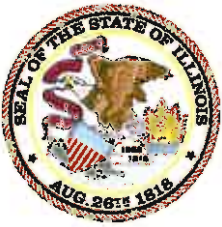
Address: 205 West David St City: Chattanooga State: TN Zip: 3740

Email: wwelborn@hotmail.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Jason Morris

Title: Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC

Address: 207 Michaelson Court City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: WILLIAM C. BOWERS

Title: NONE

Firm / Business or Agency: RETIRED LAW ENFORCEMENT

Address: P.O. Box 183 City: OLIVE BRANCH State: IL Zip: 62969

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Kasen Eldes

Title: Case Counselor II

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMS P.C.

Address: 49 SULLIVAN LANE City: MOUNDS State: IL Zip: 60296

Email: TONY.ELDES@TAMMS.PC.COM

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Betty Reichert

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1008 Jeffrey Dr City: Carbondale State: IL Zip: 62918

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Edward Reichert

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1008 Jeffrey Drive City: Centerville State: IL Zip: 62918

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: JIM WRIGHT

Title: CAPTAIN PULASKI CO. SHERIFF'S DEPT.

Firm / Business or Agency: PULASKI CO. SHERIFF'S DEPT.

Address: 500 ILLINOIS AVENUE City: MOUND CITY State: IL Zip: 62963

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Jereme Dintelman

Title: Deputy

Firm / Business or Agency: Pulaski County Sheriff's Dept.

Address: 500 Illinois Ave. City: Mound City State: IL Zip: 62963

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: LEWIS ROBINSON

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: RETIRED

Address: P.O. BOX # 154 City: GOREVILLE State: IL Zip: 62939

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: DELONDA ROBINSON

Title: Civilian Retiree

Firm / Business or Agency: Retired federal employee

Address: 128 SKYLINE (BOX 154) City: Boonville State: IL Zip: 62939

Email: d.robinson1@frontier.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: TY WALKER

Title: RETIREE

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: Box 36 City: COBDEN State: IL Zip: 62920

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

Jaelynn Pritchett

Title:

Retired - Bus. Administrator

Firm / Business or Agency:

Tamms CC

Address:

100 Hillcrest Court

City:

Goreville

State:

IL

Zip:

62939

Email:

jaelynnmarie@yahoo.com

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

GARY MOORE

Title:

RETIRED

Firm / Business or Agency:

DOC

Address:

205 S ORANGE ST

City:

JONESBORO

State:

IL

Zip:

62952

Email:

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Olga A. Aguilera

Title: Prison Mentor

Firm / Business or Agency: NowLife C.C.

Address: 4948 W. 63rd St City: Chicago State: IL Zip: 60638

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Kevin Williams

Title: YO

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC

Address: 580 E Cedar St. City: Olmssted State: IL Zip: 62520

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

Diana L. Shields

Title:

Substance Abuse Counselor

Firm / Business or Agency:

(private firm)

Address:

3465 Wing Hill Rd.

City:

Cobden

State:

IL

Zip:

62920

Email:

Sunnydee71@yahoo.com

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Rebecca Hileman

Title: Concerned citizen

Firm / Business or Agency: n/a

Address: 99 Nile St. City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: rhileman@slu.edu

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: THOMAS ALBRIGHT

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 130 MOUNDS ROAD City: MOUNDS State: IL Zip: 62964

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Parla Gillespie

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: AFSCM F

Address: 200 Piаса City: AIten State: IL Zip: 62002

Email: baby nurse7@ameritech.net

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Connie Ashworth

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 31353 McDavel School Rd City: Tamms State: IL Zip: 62988

Email: ashworthc@comcast.net

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Austin Adams

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 2301 Old Villa Ridge Rd City: Villa Ridge State: IL Zip: 62996

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Kembre Bracken

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 290 S. Walnut st City: Dangola State: IL Zip: 62926

Email: Dennis-Kembre@hotmail.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Sanja Underwood

Title: Retired

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: Box 153 City: Genevieve State: Ill. Zip: 62939

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Meghan Malone

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms etc

Address: 2301 Old Villa Ridge Rd City: Villa Ridge State: IL Zip 62996

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Thomas A. Adams

Title: Owner T&L Tree Service

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 2373 Maudslayi City: Mound State: IL Zip: 62964

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Mother Aiden

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 2373 Meridian City: Mounds State: IL Zip: 62964

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Aliesha Sams

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 23730 Greg Hollow Rd City: Thebes State: IL Zip: 62980

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Mallory Adams

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms CC

Address: 2301 Old Villa Ridge Rd City: Villa Ridge State: Ill Zip: 62996

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Angela Mize

Title: Acct Tech 1

Firm / Business or Agency: Vienna Corr. Center

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Vienna State: IL Zip: 62995

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Nancy Cerney

Title: Teacher - Lick Creek Elementary

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Doug Cerney

Title: Correctional officer

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Mursha Griffin

Title: Teacher Jonesboro Elementary

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: PO Box City: Jonesboro State: IL Zip: 62952

Email: mgirttleq@aol.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Richard Griffin

Title: Correctional officer

Firm / Business or Agency: I DOL

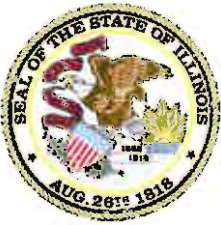
Address: P.O. Box 858 City: Jayesboro State: FL Zip: 62952

Email: MGlittle9 at AOL.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Calvin Hampton

Title: Corrections Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms C.C.

Address: 15475 Corinth Rd City: Marion State: IL Zip: 62959

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Theresa Adams

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 82361 Old Villa Ridge Rd City: Villa Ridge State: IL Zip: 6029960

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Alaina Adams

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms c/c

Address: 2301 Old Villa Ridge Rd City: Villa Ridge State: IL Zip: 62986

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Keith Gibson

Title: correctional officer

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMS CC

Address: p.o box 458 City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Anthony Smith

Title: c/o

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms CC

Address: 23781 Pigeon Roost Rd City: Thibodaux State: LA Zip: 62990

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Shane Hileman

Title: FOOD SUPERVISOR

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMS CC

Address: 2235 Lingle Creek RD City: Jonesboro State: IL Zip: 62452

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Dennis Jacobs

Title: Mr. Jacobs

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 290 South Walnut City: Douglas State: IL Zip: 62905

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: EDDIE CAUMIAN

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 3709 W. GENESSEE City: MURKIN State: IL Zip: 62959

Email: ecaumian@afscme31.org

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Camille Adams

Title: RN

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMSCC

Address: 2301 Old Villa Ridge City: Villa Ridge State: IL Zip: 62996

Email: cadams0830@yahoo.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

Richard Hester

Title:

MAINT. CRAFT.

Firm / Business or Agency:

ILDOC, Tamms Corr. Center

Address:

2600 SuperMax Rd

City:

Tamms

State:

IL

Zip:

62786

Email:

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Michael Sams

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: TAMMS correctional center

Address: 23730 Greg Hollow Rd. City: Thorles State: IL Zip: 62990

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Susan Ashworth

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: P.O. Box 14 City: McClure State: IL Zip: 62957

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Kathy Hampton

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 15475 Corinth Road City: Marion State: IL Zip: 62959

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Visal Pheng

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 173 Wagon RD City: LAMAR State: IL Zip: 62456

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Amanda Kumorek

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 173 Urbana Rd City: Kannak State: IL Zip: 62956

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Pamela Wheaton

Title: Retired

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 307 Hillcrest Drive City: Goreville State: IL Zip: 62939

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Lu Shelle Rose

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 581 E. Cedar St. City: Olmsted State: IL Zip: 62470

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Eck LaPorte

Title: Staff Representative AFSCME Council 31

Firm / Business or Agency: AFSCME Council 31

Address: 200 Piasa City: Alton State: IL Zip: 60200

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMIS

IDENTIFICATION: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: DOROTHY DAVIS

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Closing

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: James Robinson

Title: Corn Officer Retired

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 11309 E. Harrison Rd City: Mt. Vernon State: IL Zip: 62864

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Correctional Center

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Margaret Sykes

Title: Activity Therapist

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 2031 Herbert City: M'boro State: IL Zip: 61866

Email: msykes.3@sin.edu

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Annell Rodgers

Title: Medical Records Director

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 4343 State Rt 127 City: Pineknob State: IL Zip: 60274

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 04-02-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Closure

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Anitra Parrish

Title: D.O.N.

Firm / Business or Agency: INOC

Address: 420 S. Central St City: Benton State: IL Zip: 62812

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 3/4/12

SUBJECT MATTER: James O'Leary

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Gregory Couch

Title: SOTEL

Firm / Business or Agency: IPA

Address: 3740 Rt. 147

City: C. Dale

State: IL

Zip: 62462

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/2012

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamm's Correctional Center

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Monique Davis

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 357 Missouri Ave City: Mound City State: IL Zip: 62463

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-6-2012

SUBJECT MATTER: closing of Thomas Correctional

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: St Larry Swick (Ret)

Title: citizen

Firm / Business or Agency: n/a

Address: P.O. Box 8

City: Urbana

State: IL

Zip: 62568

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Edward Bowser

Title: Correctional Sergeant

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms Correctional Center

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Morris State: IL Zip: 62564

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: James Bayard

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 2891 Hammond Rd City: Kennett State: IL Zip: 62956

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Jamms Correctional

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Tanayah Davis

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 414 S. 4th St City: Moundville State: IL Zip: 62963

Email: Tanayah Davis @ yahoo.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS Correctional Center

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Thomasing Daw

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 2891 NORMANDY Rd City: KARNAK State: IL Zip: 62956

Email: MS.Singh@cpa.ill.com

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: JAMES Correctional Center

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Valissa Davis

Title: Correctional Sergeant

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 307 Missouri

City: Mid City

State: IL

Zip: 62963

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Kelly Holder

Title: Office Assoc.

Firm / Business or Agency: 1001 TAMMS CC

Address: 8500 Sangamon City: TAMMS State: IL Zip: 62988

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: John Adams

Title: C/O

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms C/C

Address: 2301 Ocasville Ridge Rd City: Villa Ridge State: IL Zip: 62996

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Paula Rentfro

Title: Office Associate

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms Correctional Ctr

Address: 8500 Super MAX City: Tamms State: IL Zip: 62788

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Willy Clayton

Title: Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 2560 Friendship School Rd City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Cathy Hinton  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: P.O. Box 21 City: Vienna State: IL Zip: 62995

Email: cah2008@frontier.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Southern IL needs Tamms.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: PATRICK TRUCKEY

Title: COLLECTORIAL LIEUTENANT

Firm / Business or Agency: I.D.O.C.

Address: 200 CENTER City: ANNA State: IL Zip: 6290

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

*No to THE CLOSURE  
OF TAMMS CORR. CENTER*





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Kristin Hastings

Title: Correctional officer

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Strongly oppose the closing of Tamms CC.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: **Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

### IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Leslie Markel

Title: Correctional Counselor II

Firm / Business or Agency: ISOC

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

### WRITTEN COMMENTS:

Strongly Oppose the closing of Tamms  
Correctional Center. Closing this  
facility will endanger the safety  
of staff and inmates in facilities  
Statewide.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Keith Clark

Title: IDOC Correctional Lieutenant

Firm / Business or Agency: IDOC Tamms

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

I oppose the closure of Tamms Supermax. I have submitted 30 pages of written testimony supporting my position based on 22 years of experience ... not supporting my view by someone else's study.

Sincerely,  
Randall Keith Clark



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Sarah Moore

Title: Registered Nurse

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: PO Box 573 City: Jonestown State: IL Zip: 62952

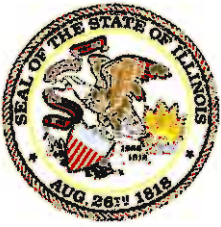
Email: sarah.curtismore@hotmail.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Tamms is vital to both the Southern Illinois community and statewide prison community.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name:

Carolyn Butcher

Title:

wife of retired correctional officer from Jammis

Firm / Business or Agency:

Supermax

Address:

17917 Old Diswood Rd city: Jammis State: IL Zip: 62988

Email:

cbutcher@lczernetwireless.net

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:

You can balance the budget on the backs  
of the state worker of the state



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4-2-2012

SUBJECT MATTER: TAMMS C.C.

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: JERRY KENNEDY

Title: CITIZEN

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1085 W. CEDAR City: DUNSTED State: IL Zip: 62970

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Closing TAMMS C.C. would put a STAIN ON SECURITY AT ILLINOIS PRISONS. ALSO IT would be A SEVERE HARDSHIP ON THE Southern ILLINOIS Economy. The jobs AT TAMMS generates jobs and TAX REVENUE.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/12/13

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Lateha Baker

Title: Daughter of Reggy Baker

Firm / Business or Agency: Student at Shawnee Community College

Address: 24927 St Hwy 127 City: Tamms State: IL Zip: 62986

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

I would destroy lives and jobs for this little area.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Greg Foreman

Title: Union President Local 2335 IYC Murphysboro

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 103 West Elkhville Rd City: Elkhville State: IL Zip: 62932

Email: mpb-local-2335@iyc.com

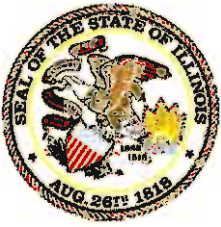
POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:

*Keep TAMM's Open!*





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE: 09 APR 2012

SUBJECT MATTER: Closing of Tamm's

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Brephy, Matthew

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1675 New Hope rd. City: Buncombe State: IL Zip: 62910

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Closing Tamm's will hurt the economy  
by cutting jobs.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE April 12

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: William Christopher

Title: Major - (Dept of Corrections - retired)

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1009 Oakwood

City: Marion State: IL Zip: 62959

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

TESTIMONY:

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:

I went through the "gang run" era at Menard. I saw first hand the effect, (positive) opening Tamms had.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE ~~3~~ 4-2-12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Donna McCann

Title: Pulaski Co. State's Attorney

Firm / Business or Agency: Pulaski Co

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: pulaski.sa@gmail.com

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:

*The closure would not help the  
community nor the quest for justice.*



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE 4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: Closing Tamms

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: TAMMY PARSONS

Title: MHT 3

Firm / Business or Agency: CHROATE MTHOC (DHS)

Address: 420 Old St 146 top City: Vienna State: IL Zip: 62988

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

### WRITTEN COMMENTS:

My father killed a baby and got life to 150 years. They let him out early and he went right back, because he was not fit to be in the community. I am the People Chair of <sup>local</sup> 141 and I say there is a need for Tamms and all others like it.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

*Elizabeth Turner*

Title:

Firm / Business or Agency:

Address:

*13367 Kessler Rd* City: *Cairo* State: *IL* Zip: *62914*

Email:

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

*Disgraceful - Political move.*



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Prison Closing

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Helen Sever

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Ullin State: IL Zip: 62992

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:

*I think it's the stupidest thing to close a state of the art prison and put workers in danger in old out of date facility's.*



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: ARLAND VAUGHN

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:



Proponent



Opponent



No Position

TESTIMONY:



Oral



Written Statement Filed



Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:

NEED

PRISON



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Cynthia Bryant

Title: Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms IDIC

Address: 2214 Pine St City: Carle State: IL Zip: 62904

Email: tc@c@netscape.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Keep Tamms open





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Paulah Crowder

Title: Retired

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 203 W Main City: Dubuque State: IL Zip: 62870

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

*Please keep Tamms open*



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: David Mitchell  
Title: citizen of Illinois - Resident of TAMMS IL (Towastif)  
Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: 710 2nd St City: TAMMS State: IL Zip: 62988  
Email: david-m34@live.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position  
**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:** The closure of TAMMS would  
put undue burden and financial hardship on the city of  
TAMMS. The loss of the 300 plus jobs would  
devastate local economies, over 7 counties.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Pam Mitchell

Title: Resident of Tamms IL (Township)

Firm / Business or Agency: Resident of Tamms

Address: 710 2nd St City: Tamms State: IL Zip: 62988

Email: Mitchelle@Cshowire.net

**POSITION:**  ~~Proponent~~  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Closure of TCC would cause a hardship on Alexander Co, and surrounding areas. and make a county in Southern IL which is already struggling with poverty and unemployment in an even worse place.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Sherry Vick

Title: Resident of Alexander County

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 22567 County Line Road City: McClure State: IL Zip: 62951

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Closure would cause hard ship on many families, the county, and the Village of Tamms. The newest prison should stay open.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

SUBJECT MATTER: **Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: David & Anna Morris

Title: Retired Concerned Citizens

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 404 Overlook Drive City: Cartersville State: IL Zip: 62918

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

This is a virtually new facility whose need was documented and justified prior to its construction. It has executed its function well and has created a strong economic pillar for the surrounding region.

A short-term savings ~~does not~~ should not override a long-term savings that this institution could produce.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: ALAN LATOZA

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 6551 HAYTON SCHOOL City: CIDALE State: IL Zip: 62902

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

*Closing Tamms is very dangerous to the rest of IDOC, as well as taking valuable jobs in So Ill.*



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: RONALD E. WHITE

Title: yo

Firm / Business or Agency: I.D.O.C

Address: 608 PLEASANT LANE City: JANESBORO State: IL Zip: 62592

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Need to keep open for safety reasons  
for staff and other inmates, and for  
economic interest in the area jobs!



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name:

Mollie Alexis Wood

Title:

Firm / Business or Agency:

Address:

904 2nd St.

City:

Mounds

State:

IL

Zip:

629104

Email:

ally-01@yahoo.com

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Some people belong in prison. Keep it Open!





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: A.J. Schmid

Title: Teacher

Firm / Business or Agency: I.D.O.C. / AFSCME 31

Address: 16 Buena Vista Dr

City: Murphysk

State: IL

Zip: 62966

Email: greenia2@hotmail.com

**POSITION:**

Proponent

Opponent

No Position

**TESTIMONY:**

Oral

Written Statement Filed

Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Tamms is the #1 reason  
I have been safe teaching in  
I.D.O.C. My students do not want  
to go there; so they behave. Teaching  
incarcerated young men is very  
rewarding but I have to be safe.



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Randy Kern

Title: SHERIFF

Firm / Business or Agency: PULASKI COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Address: 500 ILLINOIS AVE. City: MOUND CITY State: ILL Zip: 62963

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

*This end of the state is alot better since TAMMS  
PRISON came in. IT IS SAFER + IT GIVES ALOT OF JOBS.  
IT NEEDS TO STAY OPEN.*



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Debbie Kohlbaecher

Title: RN

Firm / Business or Agency: St Francis Medical Center

Address: 539 Woodbine St City: Cape Girardeau State: MO Zip: 63701

Email: dkohl59@aol.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

These prisoners are monsters! The worst of the worst. Where are you going to put them? ~~My~~ All this money has already been spent to build this facility. Why move them somewhere else with less security!



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Benny Davis

Title: Correctional Officer

Firm / Business or Agency: Tamms CC

Address: 801 North Main st. City: Anna State: IL Zip: 62906

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:** what about the victims rights?



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Audrey Robinson

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 1007 N. Highland City: Marion State: IL Zip: 62959

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

Southern Illinois Needs Tamms!!!



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: TERESA CLARKE

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 2350 LINGLE CRK RD City: JANESBORO State: IL Zip: 62952

Email: TERIBEAR62@HOTMAIL.COM

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position  
**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

SAVE TAMMS!!  
HELP  
ALSO STOP IL STATE POLICE  
COMMUNICATIONS CONSOLIDATIONS!

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# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE April 2, 2012

SUBJECT MATTER: Tamms Proposed Closing

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Marilyn M. Cuta

Title: Professional English Tutor

Firm / Business or Agency: Shawnee Community College

Address: 227 Church Street City: Whitewater State: WV Zip: 63785

Email: marilync@shawneec.edu

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:

*Tamms should remain open  
for safety and economic survival!*



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT MATTER: \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Jerry Altherton

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 830 Butler Ridge City: Ullin State: IL Zip: 62992

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

POSITION:  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

TESTIMONY:  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

WRITTEN COMMENTS:

Super Max needed for staff +  
Prisoner security.  
Closure would create a  
severe economic problem to area





# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER: Closure of Tamms Correctional Center**

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Rhonda Baker

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 370 Friendship Ln City: Goreville State: IL Zip: 62939

Email: rhondab-1@yahoo.com

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**

SAVE Tamms!  
Stop <sup>Help</sup> IL State Police  
Communication Consolidation!!



# ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT FORECASTING & ACCOUNTABILITY

Co-Chair Senator Jeffrey M. Schoenberg - Co-Chair Representative Patricia R. Bellock

## RECORD OF COMMISSION WITNESS

4/2/12

**SUBJECT MATTER:** Closure of Tamms Correctional Center

**IDENTIFICATION:**

Name: Clarence Blattel

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm / Business or Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: Anna State: IL Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**POSITION:**  Proponent  Opponent  No Position

**TESTIMONY:**  Oral  Written Statement Filed  Record of Appearance Only

**WRITTEN COMMENTS:**