



CGL Facility Master Plan Final Report May 2023 Summary

In May 2023, CGL Companies developed a master plan ([CGL report](#)) for the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) to help IDOC meet its facility-related goals. The purpose of this document is to: (1) consolidate the information to help stakeholders navigate the CGL report; and (2) provide additional context.

This resource was developed by the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council—a non-partisan, independent agency that assists policymakers in developing data-driven sentencing and corrections policies. SPAC has not done an independent analysis; the data presented is either taken directly from the CGL report or from IDOC’s website.

The guiding principles for the master plan include: provide a safe and productive environment for individuals in custody, staff and visitors; support a workforce that advances IDOC’s mission and core values; provide a continuum of incentives for individuals in custody; provide an environment of care for individuals in custody, staff, and visitors; and develop a roadmap to improve facility and operational conditions.

Findings: The CGL report includes **10 major findings**. (see pp. 1-5 of CGL report)

For the ease of understanding the report, the major findings have been grouped into four broader categories.

Buildings/Facilities

- The facilities are old
- Deferred maintenance is at a “critical” level (deferred maintenance refers to repairs and other improvements that have been postponed)
- Layout of facilities impacts IDOC’s ability to meet mission and operational goals
- Facilities have different needs as they relate to IDOC’s modern mission and goals
- Majority of facilities are either “inoperable” or have “impaired operation”

Population

- Population decreased over the past 10 years
- Use projections to identify future bed needs



Litigation

- *Rasho* (need to expand mental illness treatment)
- *Lippert* (need to expand medical and dental care)



Staffing

- Staff vacancies impact security and provision of services



Recommendations: The CGL report includes **8 recommendations**. (see pp. 6-8 of CGL report)

- Address deferred maintenance backlog
- Replace the Dixon Psychiatric Unit
- Add mental health spaces
- Replace Stateville*
- Address women’s facility needs*



- Develop vocational space at Stateville*
- Add program space at medium security facilities
- Consider reducing Pontiac’s capacity

*Stateville is now closed. Logan is currently operating but is scheduled to close. IDOC has announced [plans](#) for new men’s and women’s facilities.



CGL Facility Master Plan Final Report May 2023 Findings Related to Building and Facilities

Five of the 10 major findings are related to buildings and facilities.

The Buildings are Old (see p. 15 of CGL report)

- IDOC has an “aging infrastructure” that dates back over 150 years
- Three oldest facilities still operating
 - Menard (1878)
 - Pontiac (1892)
 - Stateville (1924)*



Deferred Maintenance at Critical Level (see pp. 17-19 of CGL report)

- IDOC is the state agency with the highest amount of deferred maintenance (2023 IDOC Deferred Maintenance: \$2.5 billion)
 - Constitutes 29% of State’s deferred maintenance
- Unaddressed deferred maintenance **DOUBLES EVERY FIVE YEARS**
 - Estimated to grow to \$5 billion by 2028 if not addressed
- Top four facilities
 - Stateville (1924)*: \$286 million
 - Pontiac (1892): \$235 million
 - Dixon (1918): \$222 million
 - Menard (1878): \$176 million

Active Capital Projects are Inadequate to Solve Problem (see pp. 19-22 of CGL report)**

CGL Report

Facility	Appropriated Funds
Menard	\$59.8 million
Logan*	\$26.4 million
Dixon	\$19.9 million
Pontiac	\$19.6 million
Vienna	\$16.4 million

Capital Development Board - Aug. 2026***

Facility	Appropriated Funds
Menard	\$134.1 million
Vienna	\$26.8 million
East Moline	\$24.9 million
Dixon	\$23.9 million
Logan*	\$21.7 million

Maintenance is Underfunded (see pp. 22-24 of CGL report)

- Facilities shared a **total allocation** of \$4.7 million for maintenance (\$0.36/sq ft)
 - CGL recommends \$9.9 million - \$16.6 million (\$0.75-\$1.25/sq ft due to building age)
- Underfunded maintenance
 - Will cost more in the future
 - Results in inefficient energy use
 - Leads to unreliability of equipment and buildings
 - Overburdens staff to make spot repairs



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**These tables represent the top five facilities for active capital projects.

*** Information provided was retrieved from the [Capital Development Board](#) on August 27, 2026.



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Findings Related to Facility Conditions and Operations

Conditions & Layout Assessments (see pp. 36-43 of CGL report)

CGL conducted a conditions assessment and an operational assessment at each facility. For the conditions assessment, a team of engineers visited and inspected each facility to assess the physical plant conditions. The operational assessment evaluates whether the layout and design of a building support its operation and mission. Each facility was given a rating for both assessments.

Conditions Scores

- Conditions Score
 - Fully Operational (100-88)
 - None to normal degradation, requiring no to corrective maintenance
 - Impaired Operational (80-61)
 - Minor to significant degradation, requiring maintenance to moderate repair
 - Inoperable (50-10)
 - Extensive to complete degradation, requiring major repair to full replacement
- Five facilities with the **lowest scores**
 - Stateville (1924)*: 57
 - Logan (1930)*: 61
 - Pontiac (1892): 66
 - Lincoln (1984): 72
 - Vandalia (1921): 76



Operational Ratings

- Operational ratings
 - Fully Meets
 - Facility design and layout meets security, programming, and service needs
 - Partially Meets
 - Facility design and layout partially meets security, programming, and service needs
 - Does Not Meet
 - Facility design and layout does not reflect modern practices or the goals of the agency
- Five facilities rated **“Does Not Meet”**
 - Stateville (1924)*
 - Logan (1930)*
 - Pontiac (1892)
 - Dixon (1918)
 - Vandalia (1921)



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Findings Related to Population Changes

Male Population Bed Needs (see pp. 34-35 of CGL report)

CGL developed recommendations based on findings related to changes in the prison population. The prison population fell by 44% from 2012 to 2021 (from nearly 50,000 in 2012 to slightly under 28,000 in 2021) (see p. 16).

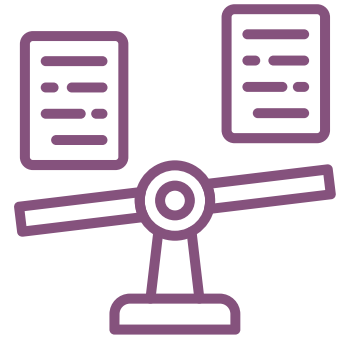


“Today’s lower population provides an opportunity to right-size the agency, reducing outdated, ineffective, and costly-to-operate buildings and updating some of the remaining to better support IDOC’s goals.” (p. 17 of CGL report)



Estimated IDOC Bed Needs (see p. 30 of CGL report)

- Breakdown by
 - Gender
 - Security level (for male facilities)
 - Minimum
 - Medium
 - Maximum
 - Special needs
- Identified gaps
 - Compared actual number of beds to projected bed needs
- Projected population is not the same as beds needed to manage changes in the population



Comparison of Occupied Male Beds and Projected Male Beds (see pp. 31-32 of CGL report)*

Security Level	# of Male Individuals (2022)	2% Growth (2027)	Male Population May 1, 2026 **
Maximum	2,431	3,030	3,076
Medium	12,762	15,909	15,567
Minimum	10,389	12,951	6,153
Pending	1,213	--	1,379
Total	26,795	31,890	26,175

*The projection numbers are taken directly from the CGL; SPAC has not done an independent projection.

** SPAC analysis of IDOC’s July 1, 2026 quarterly report, not including males housed in multi-level facilities which includes Adult Transition Centers (ATCs). Males housed at the R&C’s are included in the Pending security level, as they have not been assigned a level as of the report date. The 2022 population numbers are taken from the CGL report and do not include ATCs but it is not clear whether they include other multi-level facilities. CGL’s growth projection distributes those in the Pending status proportionally.



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Findings Related to Population Changes

Female Population Bed Needs (see pp. 34-35 of CGL report)

IDOC operates two facilities for females: Decatur Correctional Center (Minimum Security) and Logan Correctional Center (Multi-Security Level).*

Logan Correctional Center has the only Reception and Classification Unit for females admitted into IDOC.

Given that Logan is a **multi-security level** facility, it is unnecessary to determine the population across security levels. Additionally, beds and security for the female population are not typically determined based on security level because the needs of the female population are different.



“The type of programming and the treatment needs of incarcerated males and females is very different”
(p. 35 of CGL report)



Comparison of Occupied Female Beds and Projected Female Beds (see pp. 31-32 of CGL report)**

#of Female Individuals (2022)	2% Growth (2027)	Female Population May 1, 2026 ***
1,245	1,482	1,557



“The issue with female capacity in IDOC is not the quantity of beds, but the quality of the facilities.”
(p. 34 of CGL report)



Current capacity at female facilities in Illinois are sufficient for the population. Decatur Correctional Center has the capacity to house 684 individuals and Logan Correctional Center has capacity to house 1,215 individuals.

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**The projection numbers are taken directly from the CGL; SPAC has not done an independent projection.

**For Females, SPAC could not calculate the security level break downs for the incarcerated population from the quarterly report due to Logan Correctional Center being a multi-security level facility.



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Findings Related to Litigation

CGL developed recommendations related to litigation and settlements that impacts IDOC operations.

Rasho Settlement Agreement (see p. 26 of CGL report)*

- Lawsuit
 - Alleged violations of U.S. Constitution regarding mental health services for mentally ill individuals in custody
- Settlement
 - Improve mental health services
 - Must provide out-of-cell time for individuals in custody who have mental illness and are housed in restricted housing
 - Must expand staff in Residential Treatment Units
- Impact to IDOC
 - Facilities not built to accommodate increase in mental health needs
 - Repurpose medical units to provide mental health services
 - Stress on spaces and staff to provide treatment in crowded area which also limits privacy needed to provide mental health services

**The Rasho settlement and litigation has since been dismissed; however, SPAC believes it still provides a useful guide for understanding IDOC's mental health plan.*

Lippert Settlement Agreement (see p. 26 of CGL report)

- Lawsuit
 - Alleged violations of U.S. Constitution regarding health and dental services for individuals in custody
- Settlement
 - Improve standards of medical and health care
 - Increase staffing
 - Improve spaces
 - Improve equipment
- Impact to IDOC
 - Facilities not built to accommodate this increase
 - Stress on spaces and staff to provide service in limited space





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Findings Related to Staffing

CGL developed recommendations related to staffing.

Staffing Needs and Vacancies (see p. 3 and p. 26 of CGL report)

- Vacancy rates and staff retention impact ability to operate effectively and safely
- Increased workload and demand to
 - Deliver mental health services
 - Meet standards for managing populations who need additional support for behavioral needs
 - Protect individuals to comply with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)
 - Provide programming safely



Priority
Be adequately staffed to keep incarcerated individuals and correctional staff safe.



Vacancy Rates on 01/31/2022 (see p. 28 of CGL report)

Facility	C.O. Vacancy Rate	Total Staff Vacancy Rate
Pontiac (1892)	48%	42%
Dixon (1918)	37%	30%
Stateville (1924)*	36%	30%
IDOC Average	28%	25%

IDOC also has staffing needs related to nursing positions and other related service positions (see p. 28 of CGL report)

Other Resources

- IDOC publishes an annual operations report which includes staffing information, broken down by position type



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