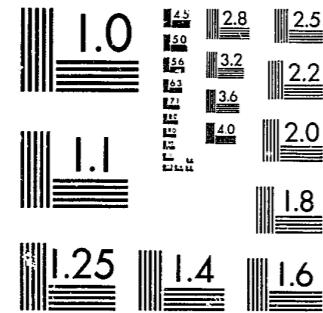


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8/5/83



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

PRISON OVERCROWDING A PLAN OF ACTION

Governor Thomas H. Kean
April, 1982

88661

PRISON OVERCROWDING: A PLAN OF ACTION
GOVERNOR THOMAS H. KEAN, APRIL 1982

NCJRS
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ACQUISITIONS

One of the most urgent problems facing my Administration is the problem of prison overcrowding.

This problem is not unique to the State of New Jersey. As a result of the tremendous increase in crime rates throughout the country, many states are experiencing significant difficulties in managing a rapidly expanding prison population. In fact, a recent count indicates that some 28 states are presently under the jurisdiction of orders imposed by federal courts mandating relief of overcrowded conditions in state prisons. To date, no such order has been entered by any federal court in New Jersey although litigation is presently pending before Judge Ackerman concerning overcrowded conditions in the Union County jail.

This problem had already risen to a serious level at the time I assumed office. At the time of my inauguration, over 1,000 state prisoners were incarcerated in county jails, in many cases under very difficult conditions which I have personally observed. In addition, our state prison facilities were operating at a capacity far in excess of what they were designed to accommodate, particularly in those institutions holding maximum and medium security inmates. The number of inmates that should be in state prisons but are being held in county jails has increased since the beginning of the year to a figure of 1,278 as of April 20, 1982.

The existence of the prison overcrowding problem was recognized by Governor Byrne who appointed a Task Force on Prison Overcrowding that submitted its report on December 3, 1981. Previously, Governor Byrne had signed Executive Order No. 106 declaring the existence of an emergency and conferring upon the Department of Corrections the power to use county correctional institutions for the housing of state prisoners.

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The Task Force appointed by Governor Byrne made a number of findings and projections including the following:

- a. That the Department of Corrections resident population count had increased from 5,539 on September 30, 1980 to 7,816 on November 30, 1981.
- b. That 18 out of the 26 county jails were operating at over 100 percent operational capacity as of November 1981, and that 960 state prisoners were at that time being held in county jails.
- c. That the projections of prison population for this decade indicated an increase in population to a total of 14,400 by January 1, 1990.

Governor Byrne's Task Force which was appointed in October 1981 had of necessity a very short period in which to make its study and limited its recommendations to short-term space alternatives, recommending that the long-term problem be addressed by the next Administration.

Immediately following my inauguration, I assigned to my Office of Policy and Planning the responsibility for developing a long-range solution to the prison overcrowding. I addressed this problem in my Budget Message to the Legislature and the budget which I submitted called for an appropriation of \$20 million in capital funds for the Department of Corrections in order to permit that Department to begin to deal with this most critical situation.

In accordance with my direction, the Office of Policy and Planning has coordinated an intensive study of the overcrowding problem. Involved in that study have been the Department of Corrections, the Parole Board, the Division of Criminal Justice in the Office of the Attorney General, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Division of Building and Construction of the Department of Treasury and other State agencies and officials. Consultation has included representatives of the county sheriffs, the Criminal Disposition Commission appointed by the Legislature, and judges experienced in criminal sentencing.

The result of that coordinated effort is this special message to the Legislature which contains a plan of action to deal with prison overcrowding during the next decade.

The focal point of this plan is the commitment by my Administration to construct adequate facilities so that every person who violates the laws of the State of New Jersey and is sentenced to State prison can receive the punishment mandated by our courts. This is a simple but fundamental precept of our program. The State of New Jersey will have adequate prison capacity to confine every person sentenced to State Prison for violating the law.

Before describing the recommendations which I will make concerning construction of additional prison facilities, it is important to set forth the revised prison population projections which have been generated by personnel from the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Attorney General's Office, the Department of Corrections and the Parole Board. These population projections, although necessarily imprecise, constitute the best available information upon which to plan for the next decade. These projections were developed by experienced staff members who have studied the trends in sentencing before and after the enactment of the New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice which took effect on September 1, 1979.

Another prerequisite to the establishment of a construction plan for new facilities is an evaluation of modifications which need to be made in our criminal justice system in order to deal with the enormous increase in the number of prisoners sentenced and the length of prison terms resulting from the new criminal code. Accordingly, a part of my plan of action will involve a series of legislative and administrative initiatives which will better enable the state to deal with the prison overcrowding problem during the next decade.

The third element of the plan is the construction of new prisons. Two aspects of the construction program are particularly significant: first, the construction plan has been designed to mesh with the explosive increase in prison population, the bulk of which is expected to occur within the next two to three years. Therefore, a schedule of construction set forth in the plan is designed to match the growth in prison population as it has been projected over the next decade. Second, the plan includes utilization of the modern pre-fabricated construction techniques which have been developed in response to prison overcrowding problems. Both the cost of new facilities constructed in the traditional manner and the limited time frame available make it necessary to utilize pre-fabricated facilities to some extent, but our conclusion is that the facilities under consideration will provide the state with adequate and functional prison facilities which will be suitable for specific categories of inmates for whom maximum security facilities are not needed.

A. Population Projections

As of April 20, 1982 the total number of bed spaces available in State prison institutions for male adult inmates was 7,100 and the number required as of the same date was 8,378 or a deficit of 1,278. This deficit is temporarily being resolved by utilizing county jails throughout the State to hold 1,278 inmates.

From that starting point, we asked our staff experts to develop a projection of bed spaces required through January 1, 1988. It was our best judgment that the plan being implemented today should not extend beyond January 1, 1988 since to do so would require an inordinate amount of speculation about sentencing, parole, demographics and other variables too difficult to control.

The following chart which was developed by the various agencies projects bed spaces required as of January 1 of each year from 1983 to 1988 with a breakdown reflecting determinate and indeterminate sentences.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DETERMINATE ADULT</u>	<u>INDETERMINATE ADULT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
January 1, 1981	4,485	1,150	5,635
March 23, 1982	6,071	1,707	8,265
January 1, 1983	8,086	2,262	10,348
January 1, 1984	10,157	2,771	12,928
January 1, 1985	10,920	2,300	13,220
January 1, 1986	11,770	2,180	13,950
January 1, 1987	12,360	2,140	14,500
January 1, 1988	12,880	2,110	14,990

It is clear from this table that our best projection of required bed spaces as of January 1, 1988 is 14,990, an incredible increase of almost 8,000 additional beds over the State correctional system capacity today. It should also be noted that the projected bed space requirement for January 1, 1984 is 12,928 beds, an indication that almost 6,000 of the 8,000 bed increase in the next six years is anticipated to occur by January 1984.

To put the problem in perspective, the plans for the new medium security prison in Camden call for a capacity in that prison of 400 beds at a construction cost of \$30 million. It is a matter of simple mathematics to verify that the State could not conceivably meet the demand anticipated to occur between now and January 1988 entirely by the construction of medium security prison facilities such as that contemplated in Camden.

The causes of this explosive increase in prison population are well known but should be restated. The new code of criminal justice has provided for a number of changes in criminal sentencing procedures. Presumptive sentences were established which serve as a guideline for the courts to indicate appropriate sentences for the various crimes resulting in longer sentences to State prisons.

The code authorized for the first time the imposition of parole ineligibility (mandatory minimum) terms. It should be noted that approximately 30 percent of the sentences now being imposed by our criminal judges contain mandatory minimum sentences.

In addition, the amendment to the Code of Criminal Justice adopted in 1981 permits mandatory minimum sentences to be imposed for any crime and requires the imposition of a mandatory minimum sentence of not less than three years whenever a firearm was utilized in connection with a crime. The only exception is that in cases of fourth degree crimes the minimum mandatory term must be eighteen months. For second offenders the 1981 amendment requires extended term sentences which are approximately double the conventional sentence.

The impact of the presumptive sentences, discretionary parole ineligibility terms, mandatory/minimum terms, and extended sentences have resulted in an enormous increase in sentencing terms and a correlative increase in real time served and a decrease in the number of inmates released by parole by virtue of the large number of parole ineligibility terms.

In addition, the Speedy Trial program which has been implemented by the Administrative Office of the Courts has resulted in a substantial increase in the number of criminal trials and in the number of persons being sentenced each year as illustrated by an increase from approximately 14,000 sentences in 1980 to 18,000 in 1981.

Because of the staggering impact of these projections on the capacity of the corrections system, it is our recommendation that a number of legislative and administrative initiatives must be implemented to provide the correctional system with greater flexibility than it now possesses to deal with this exploding population. The initiatives which we are recommending will not solve the

population problem by any means. But they will serve to assist the courts and the Department of Corrections in dealing with the increased number of inmates and will introduce additional flexibility to the criminal law. These initiatives will also result in a moderate reduction in the projection of inmates anticipated to come into this system during the next decade. In no case do the initiatives which I am proposing conflict with the philosophy of the new criminal code and its intent to provide more severe and certain punishment to criminals.

B. The legislative and administrative initiatives which I propose are as follows:

1. An amendment to the law which would make the parole system realistically applicable to the prisoners in county jails. Although technically the parole law applies to county jail prisoners, as a practical matter it does not for the reason that the law now mandates that no prisoner in a county jail is eligible for parole until nine months of the sentence has been served. This results in anomalous and unfair sentencing. A prisoner in a State correctional institution with a sentence of three to four years could be eligible for parole in about nine months, whereas a prisoner sentenced to nine months in a county jail would have to serve an amount of time equal to a state prisoner sentenced to a three or four year term. Both the Commissioner of Corrections and the Chairman of the Parole Board support this change in the law and my discussions with the county sheriffs indicate that most of them would be supportive as well. There would be a minimum 60-day period in the legislation which we propose during which county prisoners would be ineligible for parole and a somewhat modified parole procedure for county prisoners as compared with that which applies to State prisoners. The intent of this amendment, however, is to create an equitable parole eligibility rule with respect to both State and county prisoners and a result of such an amendment would be to decrease the sentenced population in

county jails which amounts to approximately one-third of the total county jail population.

2. An increase in the maximum sentence that can be imposed as a condition of probation. The law now in effect restricts a criminal court judge who desires to impose probation, and a custodial sentence as a condition thereof, to a very limited choice. The longest custodial sentence which can now be imposed as a condition of probation is a sentence of 180 days in a county jail. If the sentencing judge feels that custodial sentence is inadequate he must then impose a sentence of the minimum term of State prison confinement which would be three years. This results in less flexibility for sentencing judges and a disproportionate number of prisoners being sentenced to State prisons compared to prior practice. The amendment which we propose would increase the maximum sentence as a condition of probation to 364 days and would also make the parole law which is to be applied to county jail prisoners applicable to persons sentenced to county jail as a condition of probation. It is our belief that this amendment will introduce greater flexibility into the law and will probably result in a decline in State prison sentences and a corresponding increase in county jail sentences. However, any such increase in county jail sentences should be offset by the application of the parole law to county inmates.

3. Emergency early parole release. I am proposing that the Legislature authorize, as recommended by the Task Force appointed by Governor Byrne, an emergency mechanism that would permit the acceleration of parole release dates for non-violent prisoners whose parole eligibility has already been established by the Parole Board and whose parole dates have already been fixed. The authority to be conferred by such legislation would require authorization by the Governor and the Commissioner of Corrections and would be designed to deal with an emergency

overcrowding situation similar to the situation with which we are presently confronted. Under such circumstances, the Parole Board would be requested to identify non-violent prisoners whom they have already investigated and determined to be eligible for parole and whose parole eligibility dates have already been established. The legislation would authorize an acceleration of these parole release dates by not more than 90 days. It is my belief that such statutory authorization may be an indispensable mechanism to be utilized in an emergency, but only in an emergency. It is similar to a statute which has been passed in the State of Michigan and implemented there on one occasion.

4. Adoption of a permanent authorization allowing the Department of Corrections to utilize all state and county facilities for the housing of state prisoners. This authority is now conferred by an Executive Order which will expire in May. It is clear that the Department of Corrections should have the authority conferred upon it by the Executive Order on a permanent basis. Our program to deal with the prison overcrowding situation requires a significant construction effort in a very short time framework and because of the extraordinary population increases and the impossibility of predicting precise construction completion dates, it may be necessary from time to time for the Department of Corrections to utilize again some space in county jails in order to deal with a short-term prison overcrowding situation. In no event do we contemplate that the prison overcrowding problem is to be solved on the backs of the county jails and officials, but it is clear that this flexibility must be provided by statute in order that the Department of Corrections has the necessary flexibility during the difficult months ahead.

5. Intensive probation. I am proposing that an intensive probation system be implemented to serve as an alternative to the service of State prison time

for certain prisoners whose sentences were not for violent crimes and did not involve mandatory minimum sentences. This program would require a State level unit of approximately 25 carefully selected probation officers who would furnish intense probation supervision to a select group of 15-20 probationers each. The offenders to be included in the program would be selected after having received a sentence to State prison. Recommendations for resentencing to this intensive supervision program would be made, upon notice to the prosecutor, Commissioner of Corrections, and the sentencing Judge, to a three-person screening panel, with the final authority for resentencing to be with the sentencing Judge.

The central condition of this intensive supervision program will be employment. The prisoners would be required to maintain a job and also would be required to pay some of the cost of the program. Daily contact with the Probation Officer by telephone and regular personal contact several times each week would be required. Other conditions would include restitution, periods of community service, and participation in other programs such as alcohol rehabilitation, drug rehabilitation, or counseling as determined by the sentencing Judge. It is anticipated that the probation period would continue for at least one year and not more than five years.

It is estimated that this program could be run at a cost of approximately \$5,000 per participant as compared with a cost of \$15,000 to care for a State prisoner. The program would be funded by the State and would be commenced within the authorization now permitted by the rules of Criminal Justice. It is estimated that approximately 400 State prison inmates could be serviced by such a program each year.

6. Institution of residential treatment programs for prisoners with alcohol and drug abuse problems. A review of the operation of the New Jersey State Parole

Board, and particularly the young adult panel which has responsibility for parole release decisions for young adults with indeterminate terms, indicates that a significant number of inmates in this category have alcohol and drug related problems. Discussions with members of this panel indicates that alcohol and drug abuse are common factors in the behavior patterns of large numbers of inmates who are incarcerated for non-violent crimes and for indeterminate sentences.

We have also been advised that the existence of residential treatment facilities offering alcoholic and drug abuse counseling programs specifically designed for correctional inmates would significantly affect the parole eligibility dates that could be assigned to large numbers of incarcerated young adults.

Accordingly, we have initiated through the New Jersey State Department of Health's Division of Alcoholism and Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse Control the establishment of residential programs in existing State facilities which could serve this segment of the prison population. We are in the process of identifying facilities with sufficient capacity to treat offenders with alcohol and drug related dependencies.

The availability of such facilities would make it possible for parole release dates for young adults with indeterminate sentences for non-violent crimes to be accelerated, thereby affording some relief of the overcrowding conditions in these institutions and at the same time making available to such inmates programs specifically designed to facilitate their return to private life. The procedure that would be contemplated would be a conditional parole release, the condition of such release being the transfer of the inmate to a residential treatment facility and the successful completion by the inmate of the program at that facility. The selection of inmates to be admitted into such programs would be done by the

young adult panel of the parole board, in cooperation with the classification committees now in existence at the various institutions.

7. Work Programs. It is my conviction that inmates in our state prisons should have opportunities and responsibilities for daily work to the greatest extent possible. Idleness in prisons is a cause of unrest and disruption, and is plainly destructive and inhibiting to any program of rehabilitation. Therefore, I have instructed the Commissioner of Corrections to expand to the greatest extent possible the work opportunities for state prison inmates. A pilot program with the Department of Transportation is to be commenced shortly with inmates from several institutions and it is anticipated that this pilot program will be expanded by the Department of Transportation to include increased numbers of prisoners. Similar programs will be initiated with the Department of Environmental Protection and other state departments. I am determined that inmates of state prisons have their days filled with work opportunities to the maximum possible extent. I have requested the Attorney General's Office to determine whether or not any legislative authorization will be required to implement this increased work program and will promptly submit such authorization for consideration by the Legislature in the event I deem it necessary.

These legislative and administrative initiatives taken together do not alleviate the prison overcrowding problem but they have the effect of reducing, by way of example, the projected prison population by approximately 1,400 beds as of January 1, 1988. Obviously, it is for the Legislature to determine whether or not to adopt these initiatives but it is clear that the alternative to such initiatives is a program requiring even greater construction of facilities than the one I propose here. These proposals are put forward in the belief that they are sound, reasonable and necessary without regard to the prison overcrowding

situation, but they are particularly timely in view of it. I would also point out that our projections of population and construction have taken into account the benefits derived from these initiatives so I am urging the Legislature to consider this entire package of initiatives immediately and hope for speedy passage.

C. Construction Program

The construction program which we are proposing calls for the completion of additional facilities within the state prison complex as follows.

1. By January 1, 1983, 2,240 additional beds; of these 2,240 beds, 832 will be provided by newly constructed prefabricated modules and 1,400 will be provided by renovation or conversion of existing facilities, including 500 beds to be gained from the agreement with the federal government with respect to Fort Dix.*
2. By January 1, 1984, 1,597 additional beds will be provided including 605 from the renovation or conversion of existing facilities (including beds made available by Phase I of the County Assistance Program), 544 prefabricated modules and 448 prefabricated modules to be provided to the counties pursuant to Stage 2 of the county assistance program.
3. By January 1, 1985, 400 beds from the new Camden prison facility;
4. By January 1, 1986, 500 beds from a new medium security prison on a site to be determined;
5. By January 1, 1987, 500 beds from a new medium security prison on a site to be determined.

This program calls for a total of 5,237 beds, of which 1,400 will be new conventional medium security facilities, 1,824 will be prefabricated facilities, and 2,013 will be made available by the renovation or conversion of existing facilities. The detailed plans, sites and cost data for this program have been generated by the Department of Corrections, except for the sites for the two

*It should be noted that the lease with the federal government for Fort Dix is for a three-year period and there is no assurance at this time that the lease will be extended.

new medium security prisons which are still under discussion.

It should be noted that the program which we propose, after enactment of all the legislative initiatives and implementation of the proposed construction, will result in an annual deficit in available bed spaces of approximately 5 percent of projected population. This was done deliberately so that we should not under any circumstances overbuild correctional facilities and in order that we should make some allowance for the possibility that sentencing rates could be slightly lower than the rates projected by our staff.

In any event, the Department of Corrections has assured me that the projected 5 percent deficit is within their ability to manage and is preferable to a construction program that develops more facilities than are needed.

I must also emphasize the financial aspects of this program. My budget message to the Legislature contains a \$20 million capital appropriation for Corrections which is absolutely imperative. If we are to meet the projected population of ten thousand state prison inmates by January 1, 1983, the Corrections Department must begin immediately after July 1 to prepare for the construction of the 2,240 additional beds planned for occupancy in early 1983. The funds for this construction will come almost exclusively from the capital appropriation contained in my budget message. It deserves and requires the approval of the Legislature. The operational requirements for these additional bed spaces will also necessitate an increase in the appropriations request for the Department of Corrections in fiscal year 1983. In addition, the balance of the program which I propose will require the approval this November of a bond issue of \$160 million to finance the construction of the two new medium security prisons, phase 2 of the county assistance program and the renovations and modifications required to convert existing facilities within the Department of

Corrections to meet the needs that we have forecast. I urge the Legislature to give this construction -- and the financial cost associated with it -- its most careful and speedy attention.

For the assistance of the Legislature I have annexed hereto as exhibit A to this special message data which includes our projections of adult state correctional inmates through 1988 together with a table showing the anticipated deficit in bed spaces that would exist if no legislative initiatives are approved by the Legislature as compared with the deficit which would exist if the proposals which I have outlined in this message are adopted by the Legislature. The exhibit also includes a construction schedule setting forth the proposed construction of bed spaces, their proposed location and a funding source analysis to illustrate the source of the funds for the construction initiatives which I am recommending.

The matter of prison overcrowding is a governmental responsibility of the highest priority. We cannot insist upon strict enforcement of the criminal law and strict sentences for criminals without providing the facilities in which sentenced prisoners can serve these sentences. The initiatives which I propose are long overdue; they should have been commenced at least 18 months ago. There is absolutely no time for delay and I have spared no effort in mobilizing the required information, and assembling a plan to put before you at the earliest possible date during my Administration. I am asking for your prompt and responsive attention to this most serious matter. The safety of our citizens and the enforcement of our criminal laws requires us to provide prison facilities sufficient so that every person sentenced to State prison can be accommodated and punished as required by law.

EXHIBIT A

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ACTUAL/PROJECTED NUMBER OF ADULT STATE CORRECTIONAL INMATES (BY YEARS) 1979 - 1988	
JANUARY 1, 1979	5,659
JANUARY 1, 1980	5,610
JANUARY 1, 1981	5,635
JANUARY 1, 1982	7,778
MARCH 31, 1982	8,265
JANUARY 1, 1983	10,348
JANUARY 1, 1984	12,928
JANUARY 1, 1985	13,220
JANUARY 1, 1986	13,950
JANUARY 1, 1987	14,500
JANUARY 1, 1988	14,990

PROJECTED NUMBER OF STATE CORRECTIONAL ADULT INMATES AND PROJECTED NUMBER OF
ADULT BEDSPACES (BY YEARS) 1982 - 1988

	WITHOUT POLICY OPTION REDUCTIONS			WITH POLICY OPTION REDUCTIONS		
	PROJECTED POPULATION	PROJECTED BEDS AVAILABLE	PROJECTED BEDSPACE DEFICIT	PROJECTED POPULATION	PROJECTED BEDS AVAILABLE	PROJECTED BEDSPACE DEFICIT
March 31, 1982	8265	7100 ¹	1165 ²	8265	7100	1165 ²
Jan. 1, 1983	10348	9340	1008	9848	9340	508
Jan. 1, 1984	12928	10937	1991	11528	10937	521
Jan. 1, 1985	13220	11337	1883	11820	11337	483
Jan. 1, 1986	13950	11837	2113	12550	11837	713
Jan. 1, 1987	14500	12337	2163	13100	12337	763
Jan. 1, 1988	14990	12337	2653	13590	12337	1253 ³

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¹ This data reflects actual adult population counts on March 31, 1982 and not rated capacities. Also, these figures do not include approximately 920 juvenile offenders housed in state institutions or residential group centers and community treatment centers.

² State sentenced offenders backed up in the county jails.

³ The need for an additional 500 bed medium security facility by January 1, 1988 will be determined by November 1984 based upon then existing conditions and population projections.

PROJECTED NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL BEDSPACES BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION
1983 - 1988

	TOTAL BEDS	RENOVATION/CONVERSION OF EXISTING STATE OR FEDERAL FACILITIES	PREFABRICATED MODULES	CONVENTIONAL CONSTRUCTION
Jan 1, 1983	2240	1408	832	
Jan. 1, 1984	1597	605 (Including County Assistance Phase I)	992 (Including County Assistance Phase II)	
Jan. 1, 1985	400			Camden Prison (400)
Jan. 1, 1986	500			500 bed medium prison (site to be determined)
Jan. 1, 1987	500			500 bed medium prison (site to be determined)
Jan. 1, 1988	-			
TOTAL	5237	2013	1824	1400

Proposed Correctional Bedspaces to be added during Calendar 1982
(by January 1, 1983)

<u>Medium/Maximum</u>		<u>Minimum</u>	
<u>Location</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Number</u>
1) Yepsen Unit, Johnstone Training Center	128	1) Wharton Tract (Prefab Unit)	48
2) Vroom Building, Wards 7, 8, 9 and 10	80	2) New Lisbon (Prefab Unit)	48
3) Prison Prefabricated Housing Complex (Corrections Property)	448	3) YRCC - Yardville (Prefab Unit)	80
4) Relocation of Juvenile Reception from YRCC to Jamesburg	29	4) YCI-Annandale (Prefab Unit)	48
5) Leesburg (Prefab Unit)	80	5) Willow Hall, Ancora Psych Hosp. (Renovations)	100
6) Mid-State Correctional Facility	500	6) YCI-Bordentown (Prefab Unit)	80
7) Trenton State Prison, Wings 1 and 7	226		
8) Trenton (Renovate Drill Hall and Hospital)	105		
9) Rahway (Renovate Textile and Storage Building)	240		
		Total Medium/Maximum	1,836
		Total Minimum	404
		Total Bedspaces	2,240

Construction Type

Renovations/Conversion of Existing Facilities

Prefab Units

<u>Location</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Beds</u>
Yepsen	128	Prison Complex	448
Vroom	80	Leesburg	80
Relocation of Juveniles	29	Wharton	48
Mid-State	500	New Lisbon	48
TSP, Wings 1&7	226	YRCC - Yardville	80
SPR, Textile/Storage	240	YCI - Annandale	48
TSP Drill Hall & Hospital	105	YCI - Bordentown	80
Willow Hall	100		
Sub Total	1,408		
		832 =	2,240

Proposed Correctional Bedspaces to be added during Calendar 1983
(by January 1, 1984)

<u>Medium/Maximum</u>		<u>Minimum</u>	
<u>Location</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Number</u>
1) Prison Prefabricated Housing Complex Corrections Property	448	1) High Point (Prefab Unit)	48
2) McCray Building Trenton Psychiatric Hospital (Renovations)	200	2) Arney Town (Prefab Unit)	48
3) County Jail Assistance Phase I	270	3) Rahway Camp (Renovate Existing Camp)	80
4) County Jail Assistance Phase II Prefab Units	448	4) YCI-Annandale (Prefab - Units Seg)	55
Sub Total Medium/Maximum	1366		
Sub Total Minimum	231		
Total	1597		

Renovations/Conversion of Existing Facilities

Construction Type

Prefab Units

McCray Bldg	200	Prison Complex	448
Rahway Camp	80	High Point	48
YCIA (Seg Units)	55	Arney Town	48
County Assistance Phase I	270	Total	544
		County Assistance Phase II	448
Sub Total	605	Sub Total	992 = 1597

Proposed Correctional Bedspaces to be Added During Calendar 1984
(by January 1, 1985)

Medium/Maximum

- 1) Camden Prison 400 (Conventional Construction)

400

IV. Proposed Correctional Bedspaces to be Added During Calendar 1985
(by January 1, 1986)

Medium/Maximum

- 1) New Medium Security Prison 500 (conventional construction)
site to be determined

V. Proposed Correctional Bedspaces to be Added During Calendar 1986
(by January 1, 1987)

Medium/Maximum

- 1) New medium security prison 500 (conventional construction)
site to be determined

BEDSPACES COMPLETED BY:	C O S T / F U N D I N G S O U R C E				NO. OF BEDS
	EXISTING RESOURCES ¹	FY83 CAPITAL APPROPRIATION ²	1980 BOND ISSUE	1982 BOND ISSUE	
January 1983	\$ 6,211,000	\$ 13,004,000		\$8,560,000 ³	2,240
January 1984	---	---	\$30,000,000	51,440,000	1,597
January 1985	---	---	30,000,000		400
January 1986	---	---	---	50,000,000	500
January 1987	---	---	---	50,000,000	500
January 1988	---	---	---	---	
TOTAL	\$6,211,000	\$13,004,000	\$60,000,000	\$160,000,000	5,237

1 - Funds are available through the deferment of projects approved in prior capital appropriations and Bond Issues.

2 - Remaining funds of approximately \$7 million will be spent on projects deferred in prior years such as replacement of roofs, windows and other renovations at Annandale; replacement of water supply at Bordentown; reroofing at Yardville; roof replacement at Skillman; and gym roof replacement at Bordentown.

3 - Work will be completed by April 1983.

PROPOSED BEDSPACES IN PROGRESS TO BE ADDED BY JANUARY 1, 1983

EXISTING RESOURCES BEING UTILIZED

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF BEDS</u>	<u>COST</u>
1. Leesburg (Prefab)	80	\$ 775,000
2. Mid-State Correctional Facility	500	4,625,000
3. Relocation of Juvenile Reception from YRCC to Jamesburg	29	450,000
4. YCI Annandale (Prefab)	48	361,000
TOTAL	<u>657</u>	<u>\$ 6,211,000</u>

PROPOSED BEDSPACES TO BE ADDED BY JANUARY 1, 1983

FY83 CAPITAL APPROPRIATION (Available July 1, 1982)

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF BEDS</u>	<u>COST</u>
1. Yepsen Unit, Johnstone Training Center	128	\$ 1,564,000 *
2. Vroom Building, Wards 7, 8, 9, 10	80	440,000
3. Prison Prefabricated Housing Complex	448	10,000,000
4. Wharton Tract (Prefab Wood)	48	500,000
5. New Lisbon (Prefab Wood)	48	500,000
	<u>752</u>	<u>\$ 13,004,000</u>

* Includes funds necessary to renovate buildings at Jamesburg for Yepsen Unit patients

PROPOSED BEDSPACES TO BE ADDED BY JANUARY 1, 1983 TO APRIL 1, 1983

NOVEMBER 1982 BOND ISSUE REQUEST (PHASE I)

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF BEDS</u>	<u>COST</u>
1. Wings 1 & 7, Trenton State Prison	226	\$ 3,000,000
2. Rahway (Renovate Textile/ Storage Building)	240	2,220,000
3. Trenton (Renovate Drill Hall & Hospital)	105	1,000,000
4. RCC Yardville (Prefab)	80	775,000
5. Willow Hall (Renovations)	100	790,000
6. YCI Bordentown (Prefab)	80	775,000
Subtotal	831	\$ 8,560,000

PROPOSED BEDSPACES TO BE ADDED BY JANUARY 1, 1983 TO APRIL 1, 1983

NOVEMBER 1982 BOND ISSUE REQUEST (PHASE I)

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF BEDS</u>	<u>COST</u>
1. Wings 1 & 7, Trenton State Prison	226	\$ 3,000,000
2. Rahway (Renovate Textile/ Storage Building)	240	2,220,000
3. Trenton (Renovate Drill Hall & Hospital)	105	1,000,000
4. RCC Yardville (Prefab)	80	775,000
5. Willow Hall (Renovations)	100	790,000
6. YCI Bordentown (Prefab)	80	775,000
Subtotal	831	\$ 8,560,000

PROPOSED CORRECTIONAL BEDSPACES TO BE ADDED BY JANUARY 1, 1984

NOVEMBER 1982 BOND ISSUE REQUEST (PHASE II)

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF BEDS</u>	<u>COST</u>
1. Prison Prefabricated Housing Complex	448	\$12,600,000
2. McCray Building Trenton Psychiatric Hospital (Renovations)	200	3,200,000
3. County Jail Assistance Phase II	448	32,000,000
4. High Point (Prefab)	48	1,020,000
5. Arneytown (Prefab)	48	920,000
6. Rahway Camp (Renovate Existing Camp)	80	500,000
7. YCI Annandale (Prefab -- Seg Units)	55	1,200,000
Subtotal	1,327	\$ 51,440,000

PROPOSED BEDSPACES TO BE ADDED BY JANUARY 1, 1984

EXISTING RESOURCES (1980 BOND ISSUE)

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF BEDS</u>	<u>COST</u>
1. County Jail Assistance Phase I	270	\$ 30,000,000

PROPOSED BEDSPACES TO BE ADDED BY JANUARY 1, 1985

EXISTING RESOURCES (1980 BOND ISSUE)

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF BEDS</u>	<u>COST</u>
1. Camden State Prison	400	\$ 30,000,000

PROPOSED BEDSPACES TO BE ADDED BY JANUARY 1, 1986

NOVEMBER 1982 BOND ISSUE REQUEST (PHASE III)

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF BEDS</u>	<u>COST</u>
1. New Medium-Security Prison (Conventional Construction) Site A	500	\$ 50,000,000

PROPOSED BEDSPACES TO BE ADDED BY JANUARY 1, 1987

NOVEMBER 1982 BOND ISSUE REQUEST (PHASE IV)

1. New Medium-Security Prison (Conventional Construction) Site B	500	\$ 50,000,000
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