

Proposed Jessie “Ma” Houston Adult Transition Center Closure

Response to the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability



Submitted by:

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Introduction

The State of Illinois is currently facing a record budget deficit due to a historic recession causing a substantial drop in revenues. As a result, the FY10 revenues are woefully inadequate to meet the state's needs. In addition, the state's payment cycle for goods and services that are provided by private vendors has increased to approximately 120 days and continues to grow. As part of the FY10 budget implementation process, agencies had to enact spending reductions in an effort to minimize the financial deficit facing the State of Illinois. Specifically, the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) was asked to reduce its spending from the FY10 enacted appropriation of \$1,147,335,400 down to \$1,097,040,500.

In an effort to help achieve the targeted FY10 reductions, IDOC is proposing to close the Jessie "Ma" Houston Adult Transition Center (ATC). An evaluation of the male prison population housed at State correctional facilities revealed that this would serve in the best interests of the State of Illinois. This determination was made based on the IDOC continuing to evaluate fiscal and staffing efficiencies throughout the correctional system in relation to prison population, operational factors, and program services initiatives.

The Jessie 'Ma' Houston facility was opened as a Community Correctional Center on August 16, 1980 with the first female inmates arriving on September 8, 1980. The Jessie 'Ma' Houston Community Correctional Center was based on Dearborn Street in the city of Chicago from August 1980 until September 11, 2000 the site managed a female offender population. Since then only male inmates have been housed at Jessie 'Ma' Houston. In January 2000, a new facility was opened located in Dixmoor, Illinois about 15 miles south of the city of Chicago and the community correctional center concept was changed to an ATC.

As of October 19, 2009 the offender population at Jessie 'Ma' Houston ATC stood at 81 inmates. After the conversion from a female community correctional center to a male ATC, and implementation phase through FY02, the average daily population (ADP) and end-of-FY populations were consistently at maximum bed space (130). However, both the ADP and the population counts have declined during the last two years (see Table 1.).

The male prison population fluctuated considerably from year-to-year, along with corresponding ADP, from FY01 through FY09. However, the overall growth during that time period was less than 200 inmates. The male prison population was 42,587 on October 19, 2009. However, the male ATC population has been in steady decline since FY02 and is currently at 1,023 inmates. Accordingly, the trend data do not indicate that the male prison population will increase by a definable margin in the near future.

Table 2 lists housing locations for the male ATC population associated with the population and bed space at each site. These data indicate that the ATC facilities have the capacity to absorb the number of inmates held at the Jessie 'Ma' Houston ATC as there are 237 available beds. The Jessie 'Ma' Houston ATC closure would reduce this figure to 97, resulting in the percent of beds utilized to increase from 81.2% to 91.3%. Note that ATC bed space should be utilized to full capacity as much as possible.

The reason for the long-term stabilization of the male prison population is largely due to limited changes in overall admissions and court admissions (see Table 3). Court admissions represent the greatest proportion of total admissions, and are the leading contributor to prison population growth. Simply put, if more offenders are sentenced to prison, then the population will increase. From FY03 through FY09, the range of male court admissions was 24,533 on the low end to 25,854 on the high end. During FY09, there were 24,741 male court admissions reflecting little overall growth for the entire time period (276). There is no indication that male court admissions will increase requiring another ATC in the Jessie 'Ma' Houston region.

The deteriorating condition of the Jessie 'Ma' Houston ATC is such that the State of Illinois would need to appropriate and/or allocate funds to improve the on-site infrastructure. Last year, the property taxes cost IDOC over \$1.0 million and the rent totaled \$777,037.

At the request of the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability (COGFA), IDOC was asked to respond to ten specific items as detailed within the State Facilities Closure Act (30 ILCS 608 5/1) enacted July 30, 2004.

1. Location and identity of the facility
2. Number of employees affected, and the effect of the closure on those employees
3. Location of where affected employees and/or work functions would move
4. Availability and condition of land and facilities at both the current and proposed locations
5. Ability to accommodate functions and employees at both the current and proposed locations
6. Cost of operations at both the current and proposed locations along with any other related budgetary impacts
7. Economic impact on surrounding communities at both the current and proposed locations
8. Ability of the current and proposed locations to provide the infrastructure to support functions and employees
9. Impact of service delivery to both the current and proposed locations
10. Environmental impact, including the impact of costs related to environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities

Responses to the aforementioned items follow below:

1. Location and identity of the facility

Jessie "Ma" Houston Adult Transition Center (ATC)
14127 Leavitt
Dixmoor, Illinois 60406

2. Number of employees affected, and the effect of the closure on those employees

The staffing level for Jessie “Ma” Houston ATC was 29 on October 15, 2009. As part of the plan to terminate operations at this facility, all 29 staff would be affected as none of the housing units would remain open.

The Department intends to take every measure possible to minimize the impact of the closure on these 29 staff. In fact, the plan is to relocate both the staff and inmates to the West Side Adult Transition Center (ATC) which is also located in Cook County approximately 24 miles away.

3. Location of where affected employees and/or work functions would move

The Department intends to move both the affected employees and the ATC residents to Westside ATC which is located at the following:

West Side Adult Transition Center
121 North Campbell
Chicago, Illinois 60612

The West Side ATC has the capacity to house up to 215 adult male residents. However, as of October 15, 2009 the population at this facility was only 93. The low resident population can be attributed to lower staffing levels for this facility. There is currently 37 staff employed at West Side ATC. In order to house 200 plus offenders would require a staffing level closer to 60. By moving the 29 staff from Jessie “Ma” Houston ATC to West Side ATC, it will increase the staffing level at this facility to 66. This will provide the necessary staffing resources to then accommodate the 81 residents from Jessie “Ma” Houston ATC.

4. Availability and condition of land and facilities at both the current and proposed locations

First, it is important to note that the Jessie “Ma” Houston ATC facility is a leased facility. IDOC has a lease agreement with Transitional Development LLC for this property. As part of the lease agreement, IDOC is responsible for paying the property taxes associated with this location. Last year, the *property taxes alone cost IDOC over \$1.0 million*. In addition to the expense of the property taxes, IDOC paid out an additional \$777,037 in rent for the facility. The lease is currently in “holdover status” and can be terminated with only 30 days notice.

While this is an extremely costly facility for IDOC to maintain, it is also a facility that is in very poor condition. When this facility was constructed it was built on a landfill. Over time, the ground has settled causing major infrastructure issues at the building itself. A Safety and Sanitation report that was conducted in 2007 is attached for review.

As noted previously, both the staff and inmates will be moved to West Side ATC. This facility has the capacity to accommodate the additional inmate population and will have the proper level of staff to operate the institution at the increased population level.

5. Ability to accommodate functions and employees at both the current and proposed locations

Functions at the Jessie “Ma” Houston ATC will be non-existent as the lease will be terminated upon the closure of the facility. These functions will be moved to West Side ATC. Both of these facilities are Level VIII Adult Transition facilities.

As mentioned previously, all 29 staff will have the opportunity to work at West Side ATC (which is only 24 miles from the Jessie “Ma” Houston facility). In addition, West Side ATC has a capacity of 215 residents but currently only has a population of 93. Therefore, there is plenty of capacity at West Side ATC to accommodate the 81 residents currently located at Jessie “Ma” Houston ATC.

6. Cost of operations at both the current and proposed locations along with any other related budgetary impacts

The current annualized cost of operating the Jessie “Ma” Houston ATC is approximately \$4.2 million. Of this \$4.2 million in spending, nearly \$1.8 million goes toward paying the property taxes and the rent. Actual operating costs for this facility would be approximately \$2.4 million.

Since it is assumed that the staff and inmates will be moved to West Side ATC, this cost will be shifted to this location. At a minimum, IDOC will save the nearly \$1.8 million associated with paying property taxes and rent for the Jessie “Ma” Houston facility.

7. Economic impact on surrounding communities at both the current and proposed locations

IDOC contracted with the Institute of Rural Affairs at Western Illinois University to conduct a joint economic impact analysis on the regions surrounding Kankakee MSU and Jessie 'Ma' Houston ATC (see attachment). Closure of the two correctional facilities will result in losses of economic output activity totaling approximately \$3.4 million, and sixteen full-time jobs and more than \$840,000 in employee compensation and proprietary income associated with entities that conduct business with the two correctional facilities. At the same time, the increase in staff and inmates that will transfer to nearby correctional facilities located within the target region of the analysis will experience some growth in economic activity not detailed here.

Also, affected cities where closed and transfer facilities are located will endure losses or receive benefits associated with reimbursements from the Illinois Department of Revenue, based on a per resident share of that community's state income tax, sales tax, and portion of the motor fuel tax. Inmates are considered residents of the city where they are housed and these reimbursements were not considered within the instant analyses.

8. Ability of the current and proposed locations to provide the infrastructure to support functions and employees

From a physical infrastructure standpoint, Jessie "Ma" Houston ATC has several infrastructure deficiencies that would need to be addressed by the landlord should the facility remain operational. Even if the deficiencies were addressed, safety and sanitation problems are likely to persist due to the fact that the structure was built on a landfill.

The closure of Jessie "Ma" Houston ATC allows for approximately \$1.0 million to be saved during FY10 and a minimum of \$1.8 million each year thereafter. The closure of this facility will allow the Department to get out of a very costly leased facility (where the property taxes alone are in excess of \$1.0 million/year) that is in poor condition.

9. Impact of service delivery to both the current and proposed locations

The closure of the Jessie "Ma" Houston ATC will have a minimal impact on the service delivery to the inmates that will be relocated 24 miles away to West Side ATC. West Side ATC is in much better condition and does not have the safety and sanitation problems that Jessie "Ma" Houston ATC has.

10. Environmental impact, including the impact of costs related to environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance activities

Upon the closure of Jessie "Ma" Houston ATC, IDOC will terminate the lease of this property and will no longer have any involvement, or costs, associated with this facility.

Economic Impacts Associated with Closure of IL Department of Corrections facilities in Kankakee and Dixmoor Illinois

Rural Economic Technical Assistance Center-IIRA, WIU

October 2009

1. Introduction

The following report presents the findings of a study examining the economic impacts associated with closure of the Jessie "Ma" Houston Adult Transition Center (ATC) and the Kankakee Minimum Security Unit (MSU) Illinois Department of Correction (IL DoC) facilities. The study was conducted by the Rural Economic Technical Assistance Center (RETAC), a unit of the Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs at WIU–Macomb Campus per a request by the Illinois DoC¹.

The economic impacts linked to the closures are based on the loss of local contracting and commodity purchases made by the two facilities. The study does not examine impacts associated with employment loss at the facilities. According to the Illinois DoC, employees at the two facilities would have the opportunity for transfer to position openings at other state corrections facilities within the region. As a result, there would be no net change in employment within the region.

Estimates of economic impacts were generated through IMPLAN, a nationally recognized input-output model. The model estimates the annualized results stemming from economic changes within a specified study area. The region of analysis for this study consists of eight counties in north central Illinois. The area was selected via a drive-time analysis based on the location of residence for the IL DoC employees at the two facilities. The area includes Cook, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, Kendall, LaSalle, Livingston, and Will Counties. Impacts reflect the changes occurring at three different (Direct, Indirect, and Induced) levels across the area's economy and are reported as annualized gains or losses in terms of economic activity, jobs, and labor income.

As mentioned previously, the closure of the two facilities will result in no net change in regional IL DoC employment. However, the closures will result in economic losses resulting from the discontinued purchasing of local products and services within the region. Including the annual building lease, the amount of goods and services procured within the region totals just under \$2.5 million. When the downstream supply chain interactions are considered, the closures will result in the following losses within the region's economy:

- Almost \$3.4million in economic output;
- 16 FTE jobs (Full-time Equivalent);and
- \$843,000 in total labor income (proprietary and employee compensation).

2. Methodology

Estimates of the economic impacts associated with the loss of local purchasing and contracting that occur at the two facilities were



¹ RETAC provided the economic impact study under a Services Agreement for a fee of \$550.

developed with the nationally-recognized IMPLAN economic impact modeling program. IMPLAN is an “input-output” program. The model posits that an area’s economy is represented by a collection of industries connected by a complex series of supply chain linkages. When a change is introduced to one industry, the continuing iterations of consumption and supply among the linked industries result in economic gains or losses.

The economic impacts generated through IMPLAN modeling are reported as annualized changes in a variety of categories, including

- **Output:** represents the value of goods and services (i.e., sales less inventory);
- **Employment:** full-time and part-time employment; and
- **Labor Income:** employee compensation (total payroll costs including salaries, wages, bonuses, benefits and employer-paid retirement) and proprietor (self-employed) income;

To capture the full range of impacts across an area’s economy, the effects for each category combine activity at three different levels, including:

- **Direct Effects:** changes in the locally purchased goods and services within the region;
- **Indirect Effects:** changes in inter-industry purchases as they respond to the changes in demand; and
- **Induced Effects:** the changes in levels of household spending corresponding with the economic shocks.

3. Data

The analysis utilizes data distributed by the Minnesota IMPLAN Group featuring a complex collection of secondary data from Regional Economic Information Systems (REIS), US Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Census Bureau, and US Department of Labor. The study incorporates the most recent data collection available through IMPLAN, the 2007 State and National data set.

The data regarding amounts spent by the facilities for local purchasing and contracting and other project-specific information was provided by the Illinois Department of Corrections, Division of Fiscal Strategic Planning.

4. Study Area Characteristics

The Region of analysis in the following study consisted of an eight county area extending across the north-central and eastern portion of the state. The eight counties include Cook, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, Kendall, LaSalle, Livingston, and Will Counties (see Figure 1). These counties represent 100 percent of the facilities’ workforce and the locations to which they are expected to transfer within the IL DoC system.

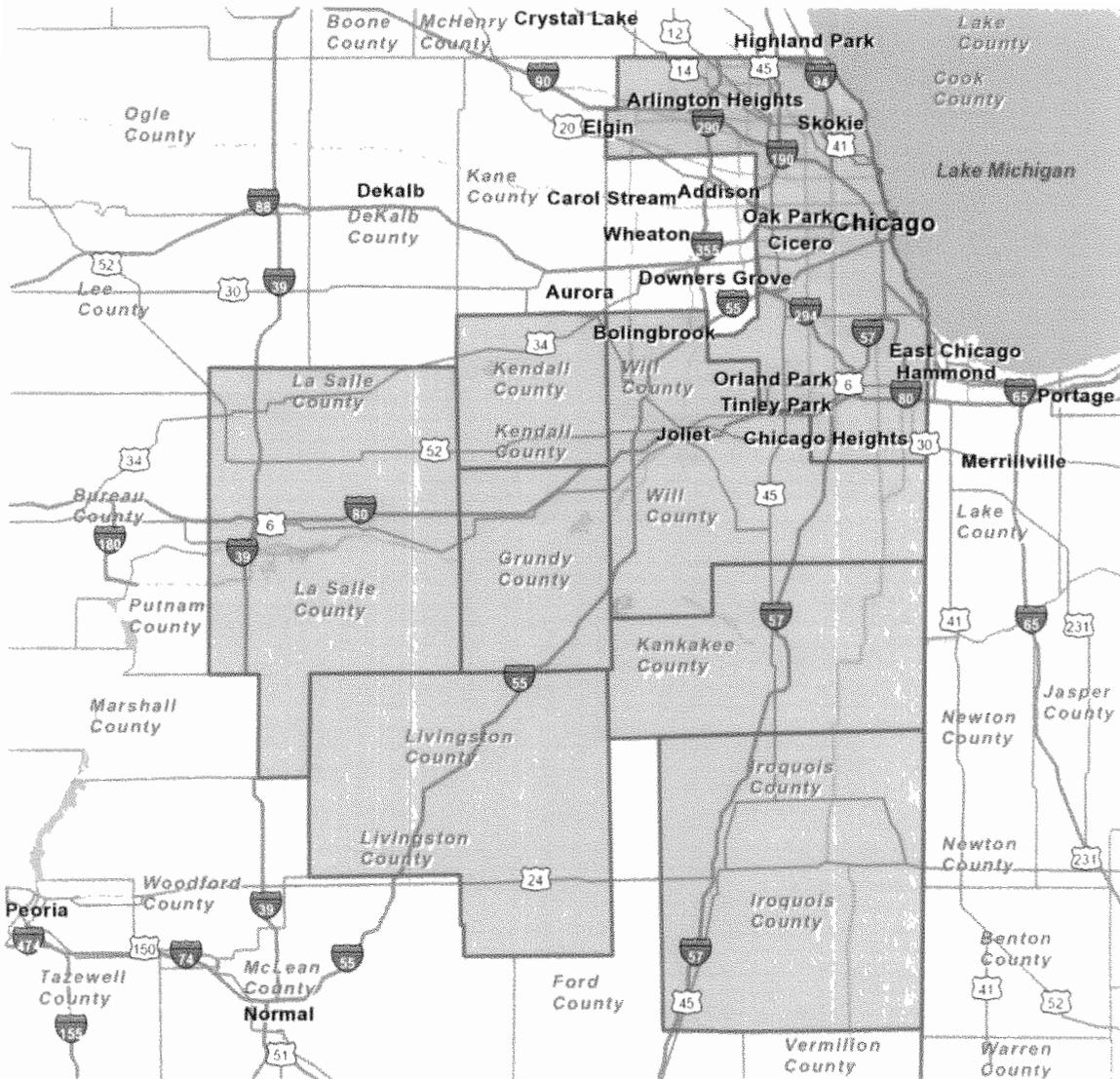


Figure 1 Eight county region of analysis

5. Results

Closure of the Jessie “Ma” Houston ATC and Kankakee MSU will have limited economic impacts on the eight county region in North central Illinois. One factor that limit the impacts include the availability of open staffing slots at other IL DoC facilities. For example, Westside ATC can accommodate the entire JMH ATC IL DoC workforce. Positions are also available for all Kankakee MSU employees at Dwight Correctional Center, Pontiac Correctional Center, and Sheridan Correctional Center. All of these facilities are within 60 miles of the current work locations.

Institutional purchasing policies are another factor reducing the overall impact of the closures. Within the IL DoC system, the majority of commodity and contractual purchases are based on state-wide contracts through Central Management Services. As a result, the amount of goods and services procured locally by either facility are limited.

A final factor that reduces the relative impacts of the local purchasing is the size of the economy in which the closures will occur. The majority of the area is urban and suburban. The population within the eight county area is estimated at 6.4 million residents. The region's workforce and personal income are other indicators of the region's substantial economic size. Total employment within the region is estimated to be more than 3.8 million. The total personal income for the region exceeds \$255 billion annually. In an economy of this scale, the resulting losses are relatively minimal.

That said, the closures will result in negative impacts to the region's economy. These will include declines of almost \$3.4 million in Output (overall purchase of goods and services), almost 16 Full-time jobs, and more than \$840K in employee compensation and proprietary income (see Table 1).

Table 1 Annualized Direct, Indirect, Induced, and Total Impacts associated with facility closures

Characteristic	Direct impacts	Indirect	Induced	Total
Output	\$2,477,725	\$469,653	\$439,204	\$3,386,582
Employment	11.3	2.0	1.8	15.9
Labor income	\$532,320	\$162,093	\$148,633	\$843,046

Industries most effected by the closures are listed by characteristic and impact level in Appendix A. At the Direct level, the most effected industries represent those providing goods and services to the facilities, including:

- Real estate establishments;
- Medical clinics and health care provider;
- Utilities (electric, natural gas, and water/sewer); and
- Commercial equipment and building maintenance.

The Indirect and induced economic interactions represent economic changes experienced by businesses supporting the facilities' local vendors and the household spending by employees at Direct and Indirect levels (excluding IL DoC employees). Among the top most effected industries in these groups include:

- Utilities;
- Waste remediation,
- Health providers, and
- Real estate (imputed rental activity by owner-occupied dwellings).

Another way to demonstrate a project's impact is through Multipliers. These represent a project's "downstream" impact on the balance of the economy. They are often reported as a ratio or a number. The multipliers for the facility closures demonstrate the relative limited impacts associated with the closures. For example, the Output multiplier is 1.36. This means that for every \$1 lost in reduction of locally purchased goods and services at the two facilities, another \$.36 is lost in related activities within the region. The Employment multiplier, 1.41 suggests that for every 1 full-time position no longer required in providing local goods and services to the facilities, approximately .4 FTE positions are removed from the local economy. The greatest impact relative to the closures, is associated with Labor income. A multiplier of 1.58 suggests that almost \$.60 is lost to the regional economy for every \$1 received in direct compensation by proprietors and employees (non-IL DoC).

Appendix A

Economic Impacts associated with closure of Jessie "Ma" Houston ATC and Kankakee MSU

Table 3 Most effected industries by annual impacts (Economic Output)

Table 4 Most effected industries by annual impacts (FTE Employment)

Table 5 Most effected industries by annual impacts (Labor Income)

Table 2 Most effected industries by annual impacts (Economic Output)

Industry	Direct*	Indirect*	Induced*	Total*
Total	\$2,477,725	\$469,653	\$439,204	\$3,386,582
Real estate establishments	\$1,768,439	\$93,460	\$22,788	\$1,884,687
Private hospitals	\$194,638	\$413	\$22,973	\$218,025
Electric power generation- transmission- and distribution	\$171,320	\$22,104	\$6,511	\$199,935
Offices of physicians- dentists- and other health providers	\$115,000	\$107	\$19,796	\$134,903
Natural gas distribution	\$66,507	\$2,998	\$2,593	\$72,098
Other state and local government enterprises	\$45,177	\$4,141	\$3,580	\$52,898
Imputed rental activity for owner-occupied dwellings	\$0	\$0	\$51,226	\$51,226
State/Local Govt Non-Education	\$49,413	\$0	\$0	\$49,413
Wholesale trade businesses	\$0	\$12,022	\$27,993	\$40,015
Maintenance & repair construct of nonresident structures	\$12,475	\$20,696	\$1,652	\$34,823
Insurance carriers	\$0	\$19,585	\$13,646	\$33,232
Monetary authorities and depository credit	\$0	\$20,714	\$10,714	\$31,428
Food services and drinking places	\$0	\$9,728	\$20,601	\$30,329
Waste management and remediation services	\$9,573	\$15,968	\$1,141	\$26,681
Nondepository credit intermediation	\$217	\$15,728	\$6,012	\$21,957
Legal services	\$0	\$14,902	\$6,966	\$21,868
Securities- commodity contracts and investments	\$0	\$8,656	\$11,419	\$20,075
Services to buildings and dwellings	\$0	\$17,691	\$2,304	\$19,996
Management of companies and enterprises	\$0	\$12,522	\$4,728	\$17,250
Petroleum refineries	\$0	\$7,381	\$9,027	\$16,408
Architectural- engineering- and related services	\$0	\$14,612	\$1,166	\$15,778
Telecommunications	\$0	\$6,097	\$7,079	\$13,176
Hotels and motels- including casino hotels	\$7,909	\$2,906	\$2,350	\$13,165
Individual and family services	\$9,275	\$0	\$3,139	\$12,414
Employment services	\$0	\$10,151	\$2,117	\$12,268
Retail Stores - Food and beverage	\$3,568	\$398	\$7,802	\$11,768
Transport by truck	\$0	\$4,132	\$5,146	\$9,279
Office administrative services	\$0	\$7,269	\$1,523	\$8,791
Management- scientific- and technical consult	\$0	\$6,326	\$2,355	\$8,681

Table 3 Most effected industries by annual impacts (FTE Employment)

Industry	Direct FTE	Indirect FTE	Induced FTE	Total FTE
Total FTE Labor	11.3	2.0	1.8	15.9
Real estate establishments	7.7	0.4	0.1	8.2
Private hospitals	1.6	0.0	0.2	1.8
Offices of physicians- dentists- and other health providers	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.1
Food services and drinking places	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4
Employment services	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4
Maintenance & repair construct of nonresident structures	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
Services to buildings and dwellings	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Individual and family services	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3
Electric power generation- transmission- and distribution	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other state and local government enterprises	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Wholesale trade businesses	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Retail Stores - Food and beverage	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Natural gas distribution	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Insurance carriers	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Waste management and remediation services	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Monetary authorities and depository credit in	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Nondepository credit intermediation	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Securities- commodity contracts- and investments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Transport by truck	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Legal services	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Accounting- tax preparation and bookkeeping	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Architectural- engineering- and related services	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Investigation and security services	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hotels and motels- including casino hotels	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Medical and diagnostic labs and outpatient and clinics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private junior colleges- colleges- university	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Retail Stores - Motor vehicle and parts	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Table 4 Most effected industries by annual impacts (Labor Income)

Industry	Direct*	Indirect*	Induced*	Total*
Total	\$532,320	\$162,093	\$148,633	\$843,046
Private hospitals	\$102,977	\$219	\$12,155	\$115,350
Offices of physicians- dentists- and other health care providers	\$69,811	\$65	\$12,017	\$81,893
Wholesale trade businesses	\$0	\$4,687	\$10,915	\$15,602
Food services and drinking places	\$0	\$3,569	\$7,559	\$11,129
Securities- commodity contracts- investments	\$0	\$4,267	\$5,629	\$9,896
Insurance carriers	\$0	\$5,569	\$3,880	\$9,449
Legal services	\$0	\$7,895	\$3,691	\$11,586
Retail Stores - Food and beverage	\$1,680	\$187	\$3,673	\$5,540
Real estate establishments	\$274,068	\$14,484	\$3,532	\$292,083
Monetary authorities and depository credit	\$0	\$6,734	\$3,483	\$10,217
Retail Stores - Motor vehicle and parts	\$0	\$197	\$3,241	\$3,437
Private junior colleges- colleges- universities	\$0	\$65	\$2,902	\$2,967
Retail Stores - General merchandise	\$0	\$127	\$2,502	\$2,630
Management of companies and enterprises	\$0	\$6,280	\$2,371	\$8,650
Civic- social- professional- and similar organizations	\$0	\$1,083	\$2,345	\$3,428
Nursing and residential care facilities	\$0	\$0	\$2,260	\$2,260
Nondepository credit intermediation and related	\$77	\$5,604	\$2,142	\$7,823
Transport by truck	\$0	\$1,541	\$1,919	\$3,459
Retail Stores - Health and personal care	\$0	\$92	\$1,725	\$1,817
Employment services	\$0	\$8,026	\$1,674	\$9,700
Retail Stores - Clothing and clothing accessories	\$0	\$67	\$1,637	\$1,705
Accounting- tax preparation- and bookkeeping	\$0	\$3,737	\$1,584	\$5,321
US Postal Service	\$0	\$2,238	\$1,584	\$3,823
Individual and family services	\$4,529	\$0	\$1,533	\$6,062
Retail Stores - Building material and garden	\$0	\$68	\$1,512	\$1,580
Home health care services	\$0	\$0	\$1,488	\$1,488
Medical and diagnostic labs and outpatient an	\$0	\$1,057	\$1,458	\$2,515
Management- scientific- and technical consult	\$0	\$3,806	\$1,417	\$5,223
Insurance agencies and brokerages	\$0	\$2,082	\$1,409	\$3,492
Electric power generation- transmission- and distribution	\$34,695	\$4,476	\$1,319	\$40,490

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Table 1: Historical Male Population

Fiscal Year 2001 - Fiscal Year 2009

	<i>Total Adult Male</i>		<i>Total Male ATC</i>		<i>Jessie Ma Houston ATC</i>	
	<i>ADP*</i>	<i>End-of-FY</i>	<i>ADP*</i>	<i>End-of-FY</i>	<i>ADP*</i>	<i>End-of-FY</i>
FY01	42,494	42,746	1,322	1,475	51	106
FY02	41,436	40,430	1,449	1,300	60	46
FY03	40,443	40,604	1,233	1,214	120	123
FY04	40,937	41,573	1,219	1,206	129	132
FY05	41,670	41,848	1,198	1,190	129	123
FY06	42,383	42,670	1,188	1,196	123	130
FY07	42,656	42,773	1,193	1,195	129	130
FY08	42,506	42,722	1,151	1,130	110	108
FY09	42,828	42,933	1,098	1,082	112	88

*average daily population

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Table 2: Adult Male Transition Centers Population and Beds
October 19, 2009

Male Adult Transition Center	<i>Population</i>	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Beds Margin</i>	<i>Percent of Beds</i>
Crossroads Adult Transition Center	329	330	1	99.7%
Decatur Adult Transition Center	104	112	8	92.9%
Jessie "Ma" Houston Adult Transition Cente	81	140	59	57.9%
North Lawndale Adult Transition Center	182	200	18	91.0%
Peoria Adult Transition Center	178	200	22	89.0%
Southern Illinois Adult Transition Center	57	63	6	90.5%
West Side Adult Transition Center	92	215	123	42.8%
Total Male Adult Transition Centers	1,023	1,260	237	81.2%

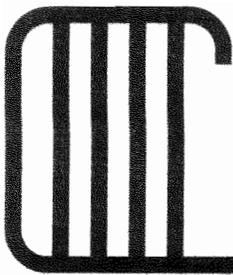
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Table 3: Historical Male Admissions

Fiscal Year 2001 - Fiscal Year 2009

	<i>Court Admissions*</i>		<i>Total Admissions</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
FY01	20,602	-4.8%	29,283	16.4%
FY02	23,239	12.8%	31,663	8.1%
FY03	24,533	5.6%	31,038	-2.0%
FY04	25,465	3.8%	34,060	9.7%
FY05	25,334	-0.5%	35,326	3.7%
FY06	25,444	0.4%	35,666	1.0%
FY07	25,854	1.6%	33,213	-6.9%
FY08	25,346	-2.0%	31,592	-4.9%
FY09	24,741	-2.4%	33,739	6.8%

*court admissions exclude technical parole violators



Illinois
Department of
Corrections

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MEMORANDUM

Date: 12/5/07

To: Darryl Coleman, Supervisor
Jessie "Ma" Houston Adult Transitional Center

From: Mark Gerdes, LEHP
IDOC Health Services

Subject: **Safety and Sanitation Inspection**

On 10/19/07 a safety and sanitation inspection was conducted at the JMH ATC. The following findings (F) were determined to be inconsistent with applicable requirements. Note that a suggested time frame for correction follows the recommendations (R). Please provide a response.

- F: A large crack was present on the floor of the visiting room. Two floor areas separated by the crack were at different heights, implying that foundation settling is occurring. Floor tiles installed over the crack had separated. A few ants were observed coming out of the crack, possibly indicating unobstructed access to earthen areas. A previous corrective action consisted of grinding down the leading edge of the higher floor at the separation point. The condition of the flooring inhibits effective cleaning practices.
- R: In order to promote hygienic conditions, take whatever interim actions are effective to seal openings and gaps in the floor (60 days). As a permanent response, have a qualified engineer evaluate actions required to make the floor a uniform level (60 days) and implement the recommended corrective actions (as soon as funds can be made available).
- F: In the B Wing showers, rust and moisture damage was present on doors, metal surfaces and light fixtures. Despite the presence of at least one ceiling vent, no operating exhaust or ventilation system was evident (clouds of steam obstructed vision in the showers, indicating a lack of effective air movement). I was advised that the smoke detector in the shower must be turned off in order to prevent initiation of a false alarm. The overall condition of the shower area inhibits effective water drainage and is inconsistent with the promotion of general hygienic conditions.

- R: In order to promote hygienic conditions, verify that the shower exhaust system is operational and include the system in a regular maintenance schedule (immediately) and replace all damaged surfaces and fixtures, including doors, exhaust vents, wall surfacing, light fixtures and all affected paint (as soon as funds can be made available).
- F: In B Dorm, corridor walls opposite the showers and walls in the emergency exit area (between A and B Dorms) exhibited significant water damage. Sections of wallboard had been removed, standing water was observed, rust-damaged metal framing was exposed, and water was observed leaking down from D Dorm showers (observed from the A & B Dorm emergency exit area). The condition of the walls prevents effective cleaning and is inconsistent with the promotion of general hygienic conditions.
- R: In order to promote hygienic conditions, repair all associated water leaks, replace all related damaged fixtures and plumbing, replace all affected framing and walls, and install durable, easily cleanable surfacing material (as soon as funds can be made available).
- F: In C Dorm, water damage was present in the corridor opposite the showers and in the emergency exit areas between C and D Dorms. The condition of the walls prevents effective cleaning and is inconsistent with the promotion of general hygienic conditions. Damage in this area was identified in a 4/11/06 inspection report.
- R: In order to promote hygienic conditions, repair all associated water leaks, replace all related damaged fixtures and plumbing, replace all affected framing and walls, and install durable, easily cleanable surfacing material (as soon as funds can be made available).
- F: In the D Wing showers, damage to wall surfacing has resulted in large areas of exposed, porous drywall in at least three locations. There is no effective water barrier at these locations to prevent drywall saturation and ineffective water drainage. It is conceivable that the observed conditions could be contributing to the water damage observed in B Dorm corridor. The condition of the walls prevents effective cleaning and is inconsistent with the promotion of general hygienic conditions. Damage in this area was identified in a 4/11/06 inspection report.
- R: In order to promote hygienic conditions, repair all associated water leaks, replace all related damaged fixtures and plumbing, replace all affected framing and walls, and install durable, easily cleanable surfacing material (as soon as funds can be made available).
- F: A cursory observation of the roof over the administration area of the building from the 2nd floor stairwell revealed cracks in roof surfacing and areas where previous patch material has been applied.

- R: In order to limit water intrusion into occupied areas, have a qualified contractor assess the condition of the roof through staff interviews and a physical inspection; if leaks are detected, apply additional patch material (30 days). If the overall condition of the roof surfacing is judged to be fair or poor, begin planning to install replacement roof surfacing (as soon as funds can be made available).

Food Service

- F: Coved-base ceramic tiles were missing or damaged at the base of walls adjacent to the center food prep island. The following are relevant excerpts from the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Food Service Sanitation Code:

SECTION 750.1210 GENERAL - WALLS AND CEILINGS

Walls and ceilings, including doors, windows, and similar enclosures shall be maintained in good repair.

The walls, including non-supporting partitions, wall coverings and ceilings of walk-in refrigerating units, food-preparation areas, equipment-washing and utensil-washing areas, toilet rooms and vestibules shall be light-colored, smooth, non-absorbent and easily cleanable

Wall and ceiling covering material shall be attached and sealed so as to be easily cleanable.

- R: In order to conform with IDPH requirements, install replacement tiles (60 days).
- F: A plexiglass barrier mounted on the front of the warming table exhibited damage.
- R: In order to promote food supply safety, replace the damaged section of plexiglass (60 days).
- F: The top ledge on a drywall barrier adjacent to the serving line was damaged and decomposing. Food service staff must place aluminum foil over the top edge of the drywall barrier in an attempt to limit further impact damage and prevent contact with food items. The damaged drywall cannot be effectively cleaned and is inconsistent the IDPH Food Code requirements shown above.
- R: In order to promote food supply safety and conformance with IDPH requirements, install durable surfacing such as stainless steel or sealed wood on *top of* the barrier (horizontal angle)—running the entire length of the barrier—and extending downward (vertical angle) *on both sides of the run* at least one foot. Sealed wood should only be used on non food contact surfaces. Any seams or gaps should be sealed in order to shed water and promote effective cleaning practices.
- F: An electrical supply line to the warming table was not securely attached to the wall.
- R: Have a qualified contractor properly reattach the electrical supply conduit (30 days).

On the date of the site visit any other concerns were either not significant, previously identified through work submittals or waiting funding for resolution.

Mark Gerdes, LEHP
IDOC Health Services

cc: JMH ATC Audit Liaison