

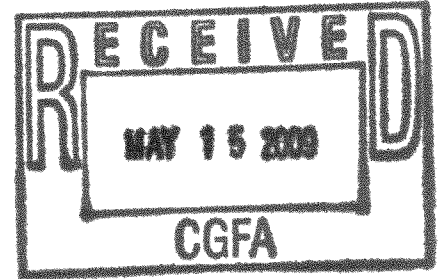
ILLINOIS
Department of Juvenile Justice



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Pat Quinn
Governor

Kurt C. Friedenauer
Director



May 15, 2009

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


Dear Director Long:

Pursuant to the State Facility Closure Act (30 ILCS 608) the Department of Juvenile Justice is submitting its recommendation for the closure of the Illinois Youth Center at Pere Marquette. As required, the enclosed report outlines the following:

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.

Please do not hesitate to contact my office if you have any questions regarding the information outlined in the enclosed report.

Sincerely,


Kurt C. Friedenauer, Director
Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

**Proposed
Illinois Youth Center Pere Marquette Center
Closure**

Response to the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability

Submitted by:

Director Kurt C. Friedenauer

Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

May 15, 2009

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Table 1: Female Juvenile End-of-Fiscal Year Institution Population

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Table 2: Female Juvenile End-of-Month and Average Daily Institution Population

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Table 3: Per Capita Cost by Illinois Youth Center

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Table 4: IYC-Pere Marquette Five-Year Deferred Maintenance Need (Draft)

Source: Illinois Capital Development Board Survey

Appendix A: Internal DJJ IYC-Pere Marquette Infrastructure Overview

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Appendix B: Economic Impact Analysis of IYC-Pere Marquette Closure

Source: Subhash C. Sharma, Ph.D.; Department of Economics; Southern Illinois University

Introduction

The current climate surrounding comprehensive review of government resources and expenditures has required the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) to consider alternative options for housing youth committed to state incarceration. The IDJJ budget will increase 13.9 % from FY07 when IDJJ was statutorily created through the FY09 authorized appropriation (see below). As a result, IDJJ believes that there is an opportunity to maximize efficiencies through the closure of IYC-Pere Marquette located in downstate Illinois and transfer the female juvenile population located there to IYC-Warrenville in DuPage County. The decision to close IYC-Pere Marquette was based on close examination of the conditions at the State of Illinois Youth Centers along with potential corresponding impacts on operations, and would help IDJJ achieve more than a \$1.6 million FY10 budget reduction.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE	
<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Budget</i>
FY07 Final Appropriation	\$110,914,900
FY08 Final Appropriation	\$119,649,400
FY09 Appropriation	\$126,371,400
FY10 Budget Request	\$124,706,900

Consistent with the male juvenile population, the female juvenile population has been in decline for several years. The total juvenile population peaked on June 29, 1999 at 2,232 youth of which 157 female youth were held at IYC-Warrenville. That is the highest number of youth held at IYC-Warrenville on record. In response, part of IYC-Chicago was converted from male to female juvenile housing on July 22, 1999. Subsequently, the female juvenile population held steady for a couple of years around 160 youth (see Table 1.). During April of FY01, the female juvenile population reached 164 youth with 121 at IYC-Warrenville and 43 at IYC-Chicago which is the system-wide record high number of offenders. However, between end-of-FY01 and end-of-FY02 the female juvenile population decreased 33 youth from 160 to 127. Since end-of-FY02 the decline has been steady and continuous to the current level of about 100 youth.

On October 25, 2004; IYC-Chicago discontinued incarceration of juvenile females as conversion of IYC-Pere Marquette from a juvenile male to female facility took place with the advent of a specialized drug treatment program for low-level offenders (see Table 2.). Within the current closure plan, the same drug treatment services will be provided for youth occupying one housing unit consisting of two wings at IYC-Warrenville.

IYC-Warrenville has been a multi-security environment for female juvenile youth since 1977. For most of that time, the facility was utilized to house both female and minimum-security designated male youth. After November 23, 1998 IYC-Warrenville has maintained a female-only population. The facility has an ideal capacity set at 86, and a rated capacity standard at 108. The housing is not the prototypical training facility design, but rather numerous smaller housing units consisting of a maximum 10-to-22 beds dependent on cell or dormitory room usage. Given limited population growth of female juveniles over the last several years, there is no impending expectation that the number of youth will consistently exceed 108.

On May 11, 2009 there were 77 juveniles held at IYC-Warrenville and 20 juveniles at IYC-Pere Marquette for a total of 97 female youth (see Table 1.). Since May 2007, over the last two years, the average daily population at IYC-Pere Marquette has not exceeded 24 youth (see Table 2.). In fact thus far during FY09, the average daily population there has been 18 youth.

While the female juvenile population has been in decline, per capita costs have risen considerably as the per capita cost is a function of average daily population and expenditures. Specifically regarding IYC-Pere Marquette, the implementation phase of the drug treatment program during FY05 in conjunction with the conversion to a (lower) female population resulted in excessive per capita costs, as anticipated. The per capita costs remained high in FY06 and FY07 in comparison to other Youth Centers, but rapidly decreased. However, as the average daily population consistently remained below 20, the FY08 per capita cost jumped 82.6% from \$119,687 to \$218,494 (see Table 3.).

Additionally, IYC-Warrenville per capita costs exceeded \$100,000 in FY08 as the population there has consistently been below 100 youth. Efficient operations dictate that female juvenile resources be consolidated to reduce overall per capita costs as economies of scale are enhanced. Given that two Youth Centers currently house female populations well below capacity, resource allocations are detrimentally affected; especially when the same services can be provided at a single location.

The deterioration of infrastructure at IYC-Pere Marquette is another issue. A preliminary report produced by the Illinois Capital Development Board, whereby the IYC-Pere Marquette facility buildings were surveyed, revealed that there are \$1,023,894 in total deferred maintenance required (see Table 4.). An internal Department assessment of the buildings on site indicate that few major repairs have been conducted within the last five years despite multiple boiler replacement needs, inadequate water pressure and treated water exists, electrical capacity has been maximized, new roofing is needed at several buildings, etc. (see Appendix A).

Further, additional savings could be incurred with less associated management problems if youth did not have to be transported from IYC-Pere Marquette to IYC-Warrenville when the Mississippi River crests over local frontage roads, as occurred from June 15th through July 9th 2008 (flooding has occurred several times at IYC-Pere Marquette over the years).

In summary, the female juvenile population has been on a consistent decline, the IYC-Warrenville facility has the historical capability to manage the additional population from IYC-Pere Marquette, the economies of scale will improve such that the closure will reduce the total per capita cost for female juveniles, the infrastructure at IYC-Pere Marquette is in decay, and the location of the facility results in periodic Mississippi River flooding problems.

At the request of the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability (COGFA), IDJJ 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

IYC-Pere Marquette was opened in 1963, converted from original buildings constructed as a private cattle farm. The facility is located in Grafton Illinois (Jersey County) and contains 38,018 gross square feet of building area. The site is 20 acres with twelve buildings, of which seven buildings are at least 65 years old and the buildings have been determined to be historically significant by the Illinois Department of Historic Preservation. The site is located less than one mile west of Grafton on Illinois Route 100, near the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers.

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

The staffing level at IYC-Pere Marquette was 45 on May 11, 2009, of which one staff was on official Leave of Absence. As part of the plan to terminate operations all 45 staff would be affected as no part of the facility would remain open.

Pursuant to the enacting statute regarding the Department of Juvenile Justice, the operational functions of the Youth Centers was to be separated from the agency of the Department of Corrections. However, the legislation and intent of the legislation was that the Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Corrections shall be treated as one agency for the purposes of rights provided under the applicable collective bargaining agreements, the State's Personnel Code, and all other purposes related to the collective bargaining and the creation of the Department of Juvenile Justice shall have no impact on said rights, except as otherwise specifically referenced in the legislation. An addendum agreement was signed by relevant parties on October 10, 2007. Therefore, for the purpose of layoffs, both agencies are treated as one agency for offering of vacancies.

The Department intends to take every measure possible to minimize the impact of the closure on these 45 staff. In fact, based on both the Department of Juvenile Justice and Department of Corrections FY10 budget request, there are enough positions available throughout the agency to ensure that each of these 45 staff is offered a position within close proximity to their home residence. At this time the impact of staff having to move from their current residence cannot be determined because potential transfer locations have not been identified by these staff. However, to minimize the impact on these staff, cooperation and assistance will be required of AFSCME Council 31.

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

In contemplation of IYC-Pere Marquette closing, the Department and AFSCME entered into a Memorandum of Understanding. The purpose of the Memorandum of Understanding is to outline additional rights and privileges of employees of IYC-Pere Marquette, some of which are above and beyond those in the Collective Bargaining Agreement. These terms have been agreed on as a result of the possible closure of IYC-Pere Marquette and the parties' recognition of the necessity to fill vacant bargaining unit positions and hire Juvenile Justice Intern and Correctional Officer cadet class(es) at the same time. The intention of the parties is to provide, by these terms, additional employment opportunities for affected employees.

Should IYC-Pere Marquette close, affected employees will then be given the option of additional Department of Juvenile Justice and Department of Corrections funded vacancies, including correctional officers and juvenile justice specialists, to select at layoff meetings. The combination of Department of

Juvenile Justice and Department of Corrections current funded vacancies and headcount openings within the FY10 budget request total 64 and 385, respectively.

The Department of Juvenile Justice manages seven other Youth Centers; and the Department of Corrections currently maintains 28 correctional centers, with another 21 satellite and correctional facilities in operation, and numerous parole offices. Given aggregate staffing levels within both Departments totaling more than 12,000 employees, there are a number of positions that become available through attrition, retirement, transfer, resignation, etc. throughout the year. Already, 24 of the 45 affected staff have selected vacancies offered in the event IYC-Pere Marquette closes. Another 14 staff waived the initial vacancies that were offered and will be offered additional vacancies prior to the closure. One employee has indicated that he will retire at closure of the facility, and the remaining six employees have yet to be offered vacancies at this time. Note that the vacancies being absorbed by IYC-Pere Marquette staff would be filled one way or another. That is, even if IYC-Pere Marquette does not close, the operational necessity exists for the filling of these positions.

Simply put, the specific work functions of IYC-Pere Marquette would move with the clients, as all of the clients are being transferred to IYC-Warrenville. However, the economies of scale are enhanced because nearly all work functions are adequately staffed at IYC-Warrenville. The closure plan as part of the FY10 budget request allows for IYC-Warrenville to have a headcount level of 85, or 13 more than currently is staffed. Also, the Department of Juvenile Justice FY10 budget request includes 16 additional educators to be disseminated throughout the juvenile justice facilities, some of whom could be placed at IYC-Warrenville.

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

The deterioration of infrastructure at IYC-Pere Marquette is evident. A preliminary report produced by the Illinois Capital Development Board, whereby the IYC-Pere Marquette facility buildings were surveyed, revealed that there are \$1,023,894 in total deferred maintenance required. Also, an internal Department assessment of the buildings on site indicate that few major repairs have been conducted within the last five years despite multiple boiler replacement needs, inadequate water pressure and treated water exists, electrical capacity has been maximized, new roofing is needed at several buildings, etc.

IYC-Pere Marquette is located on a 20-acre site in a valley with a drainage stream that heads to the river. The stream is north and west of the buildings and is normally low. The site slopes sharply up to the north. Storm water is a major concern due to the site being partially located in a flood plain between steep bluffs. Illinois Route 100 the main site access to the facility is closed during times of flooding.

The original buildings were constructed in the 1920's. The Administration Building is the oldest building on the site. Two barns have been converted to housing and the upper levels are utilized for recreation space. Visitation, education, and medical programs are located in the converted carriage house. This building was expanded in the 1990's to include a control room and confinement space.

The exterior of the Administration Building is limestone with wood windows. The barns are a combination of wood and limestone with outside walls of the sleeping rooms being of rubble stone construction with wood windows. The buildings have been well maintained. They were not built for the present functions and are aging and in need of repairs.

Interior finishes in the Administration Building include hardwood and carpeted floors. The walls are wood paneling and Gypsum board, and the ceilings are plaster. The old carriage house consists of vinyl

composition tile floors, acoustical ceiling and wood paneling. Asbestos floor tile is scattered throughout the building. The barns have similar interior finishes.

The buildings have been remodeled to include handicapped toilets, showers, and ramps. The buildings meet the intent of the Americans with Disability Act Standards.

The roofing is in need of replacement on all of the buildings with the exception of the flat roof over the general stores in the dietary. The Administration and the School Building will require boilers to be replaced in the near future, and roads and sidewalks are in need of repair.

The newest addition to the carriage barn is the medical and confinement area. Both have been provided with adequate fire protection, including sprinkler systems, otherwise the facility is unprotected. The remaining buildings do not meet current buildings and life safety codes. The entire facility has problems with inadequate water pressure provided by the City of Grafton. A small water tower may be required to provide adequate water pressure for fire protection.

The electrical capacity for the facility is completely maximized leaving no room on the panel for expansion or additions and is in need of an upgrade.

The proposed transfer location is at IYC-Warrenville, a facility utilized to manage females committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice (formerly the Juvenile Division within the Illinois Department of Corrections) since 1977. The ideal capacity at the facility is set for 86 youth, but the rated capacity standard is 108.

When the juvenile population was at an all-time high at end-of-FY99 totaling 2,232 youth, the population at IYC-Warrenville reached 157 females. Given that there were 77 female youth at IYC-Warrenville on May 11, 2009 and another 20 female youth at IYC-Pere Marquette on the same date; IYC-Warrenville has a large enough capacity to manage 97 juvenile offenders. Also, the average daily female juvenile population has consistently remained below the rated capacity threshold for nearly two years, and has shown no evidence of increasing in the near future.

Further, as recently as June and July 2008, IYC-Pere Marquette youth were temporarily transferred to IYC-Warrenville for more than three weeks after flooding from the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers had disabled local access roads to the facility and endangered facility operations.

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

The Administration Building office space at IYC-Pere Marquette is sufficient. The space facilitates efficient management and operations for bookkeeping, purchasing, and other administrative functions. Lockers are provided for staff to check personal belongings. Storage space within the building area is completely inadequate for files and supplies. Youth records storage is located on the third floor and is putting significant strain on the existing 1930's structure. A dedicated training room does not exist in the building. Overall, the size and condition of the space provided for the administrative function is only somewhat adequate.

Public visitation is not really inviting and lacks privacy. The condition of the space provided for visitation is somewhat adequate, but there is no seating available for waiting visitors. Locker space for personal belongings does not exist. Due to the lack of a dedicated space for visiting, this function is currently accommodated in one of the classrooms. The space is not equipped to permit screening or

searching of youths or visitors. A toilet room is provided in close proximity, and visitation rooms are not provided for private use by attorneys, clergy or other visitors. Space is made available in other areas.

The overall space and condition of the space for intake assessment and treatment is somewhat adequate. During admission, additional medical screening is performed in private in the medical suite. Group assessment and treatment planning is conducted in private offices on the second floor of the housing units. Clothing issue rooms are located in a separate building.

The facility appears to meet the health care needs of the current population. One medical exam room exists for medical procedures performed at the facility. The amount of medical equipment available is limited, but is in working condition. Dental exam stations are not provided, so a dental consultant periodically performs dental care off-site. The space provided for medical programs and behavioral health programs are not adequate for the current population. The condition of the space for the medical program is somewhat adequate.

IYC-Pere Marquette has three confinement rooms located adjacent to the control and medical areas as recommended by American Correctional Association standards. The rooms are used for time-outs, health observation, and suicide watch. The rooms are equipped with security cameras and intercom systems directly monitored and connected to the control center. The space provided and condition appears somewhat adequate. Counseling spaces are provided on the second floor of the housing units and a substance abuse counselor is provided within each housing unit.

The education spaces are located in a separate building from the housing units. Three classrooms are located in the education building of which two are used for education purposes. Each classroom includes a private office space for staff. Two more classrooms are located in separate trailers. Each has twelve desks and as single desk for the instructor which appears to be sufficient, but overall the space provided for education is inadequate. A library is provided within the education building, and is somewhat adequate for the current population.

The overall space and condition of spaces provided for housing at the facility are somewhat inadequate. There are two housing units each capable of housing twenty-four youth in the double-bunked configuration. The loft area has been converted into a group treatment area with two offices for the substance abuse counselors and two break-out rooms for individual counseling. The housing units are mostly double-bunked with steel frame beds. The double-bunked rooms do not appear to meet American Correctional Association standards for space. The living units do not include lavatories or toilets as toilet facilities are available on the first floor of each unit.

All housing unit wings include janitor closets, toilet, and shower rooms. The toilet and shower rooms are gang-type and provide limited privacy. An accessible ramp entrance at the rear of the unit and a handicap accessible shower are provided in the housing units. The recreation space is somewhat inadequate. There are large indoor recreation areas within the facility that are adequate size for billiards, foosball, and watching television or movies. The spaces are inadequate to provide one hour of large muscle activity on a daily basis. There is a makeshift weight room in the old root cellar, but the area is dark and damp. Due to roof leaks this space is not utilized. The space is inadequate for indoor physical activity, but the condition of the space is excellent. Outdoor basketball hoops are provided on paved asphalt areas, and there is a ball field for team sports as an abundance of green space is available. Outdoor space provided for recreation is adequate.

A designated space for religious services is not available at IYC-Pere Marquette. Services are conducted wherever space is available.

The dietary space and condition are adequate. The kitchen facility is adequate for the current population, but the kitchen equipment is in poor condition and needs replacement. The storage space within the kitchen area is sufficient for food and supplies, and the refrigerator and freezer provided are adequate. A service entrance for receiving is adequate. Toilet rooms are provided in the kitchen areas.

There is adequate space for storage in the maintenance building for bulk items and supplies. The space provided for store office supplies or youth records is not adequate.

The central laundry facility is somewhat inadequate as the facilities are located within the old root cellar. The facility includes commercial equipment and space for sorting and folding. Lighting and ventilation is in poor condition and the roof leaks.

The IYC-Warrenville facility was built in 1973, but has held a female juvenile population since 1977. For most of the decade during the 1990s, the average daily population consisted of girls and boys at a level between 140 and 160 youth. Under the proposed closure plan, given recent population trends, the number of girls will not consistently exceed 110 youth for at least four fiscal years which will keep the population level near or at the rated capacity standard.

The IYC-Warrenville site contains twelve buildings comprised of 63,395 gross square footage. There are eight housing units located there, of which two are not being utilized right now due to staffing shortages. The closure plan, whereby IYC-Pere Marquette youth would be transferred to IYC-Warrenville, allows for additional staff to be hired to accommodate the reopening of the two closed housing units. IYC-Warrenville is structurally in good condition, as only routine maintenance is required to keep the buildings in good condition.

The Health Care, Control, and Visiting Units are newly built to enhance service delivery; the roof on the primary building has been replaced along with the heating and air conditioner roof top unit; various locks and doors within several housing units and mobile classrooms have been replaced; upgrades have been made to several equipment items in dietary, and water drainage and retention issues have been addressed recently as well.

Repair projects at IYC-Warrenville under consideration include replacement of windows and heating systems within three housing units, and carpeting within the Administration Building and Library are in need of upgrades. The heating and air conditioning unit over the dietary area needs to be replaced, and perimeter fencing on the eastern side of the grounds needs to be upgraded. Also, the primary building generator transfer switch needs to be repaired. Even with these repair and maintenance needs, there are no capital construction expansions or upgrades needed.

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

The FY09 enacted budget appropriation for IYC-Pere Marquette is \$4,276,500 which will decrease according to the FY10 budget request to \$954,800 if the closure occurs in September 2009. The current per capita cost at IYC-Pere Marquette is \$218,494. The FY09 enacted budget appropriation for IYC-Warrenville is \$9,040,500, which will increase to \$9,867,400 according to the FY10 budget request. The increase is partly attributed to the additional youth being held at IYC-Warrenville. However, based on the FY10 request for IYC-Warrenville and projected population, the per capita cost would be \$97,697 which would be lower than the FY08 per capita cost of \$100,822 because economies of scale will be enhanced. The IYC-Warrenville FY10 budget request associates an additional \$300,000 to the additional female juvenile population from IYC-Pere Marquette. Given these developments, the IYC-Pere Marquette

closure along with additional costs due to the increased female juvenile population at IYC-Warrenville, the total FY10 net savings for this initiative is \$2,738,000.

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

The Department of Juvenile Justice contracted with the Department of Economics at Southern Illinois University to provide the economic impact analysis as IDJJ lacks the expertise and credentials to complete such a study. IDJJ provided applicable information regarding staff salaries and benefits, along with actual and projected expenditures for operations, contracts, and commodities. Those data were combined with labor and economic statistics as secondary sources to model economic impact through the IMPLAN software and database. Summaries of the analyses provided by Dr. Subhash Sharma are attached (see Appendix B).

In the instant analysis, the current location is in a rural area within Jersey County, while the proposed location is in DuPage County which is a collar county next to the city of Chicago/Cook County region. The majority of staff live within a contiguous three-county region encompassing Jersey, Calhoun, and Madison counties. Therefore, the economic impact analysis applied the primary laborshed for all 45 staff to that region in one scenario, and then applied only the 33 staff living within the three-county region to another scenario.

The economic impact analysis was contracted to target three areas of inquiry: 1) the economic impact on the IYC-Pere Marquette region as defined above; 2) the economic impact on IYC-Warrenville, of adding clients to the proposed region along with a facility budget increase \$300,000 related primarily contracts, commodities, equipment, telecommunications, etc.; and 3) the economic impact of the 45 staff being displaced to IDJJ and IDOC facilities elsewhere. Regarding the third area, these staff will likely have their jobs transferred throughout a wide range of regions statewide, which would result in minor, almost minuscule, economic impacts elsewhere.

The findings indicate that, assuming the 38 IYC-Pere Marquette staff and seven educational staff currently live in either Jersey, Calhoun, or Madison counties; and would move to other parts of the state, the maximum economic loss in this three-county region under the first scenario would be about \$5.8 million annually. Thirty-three jobs in the community would be lost, in addition to the 45 jobs of the staff currently employed by IYC-Pere Marquette. The youth currently housed at IYC-Pere Marquette would be transferred to IYC-Warrenville. As a result, a total of \$300,000 would be added to the annual budget at IYC-Warrenville, the DuPage County economy would see an estimated annual increase of \$349,122, and four jobs would be created.

The second scenario, which is the recommended version, revealed that the impact of removing 12 of the 45 IYC-Pere Marquette and educational staff who currently live outside of the Jersey, Calhoun, or Madison region; would result in a maximum economic loss of about \$4.5 million annually. Twenty-six jobs in the community would be lost, in addition to the 45 jobs of the staff currently employed by IYC-Pere Marquette. The youth currently housed at IYC-Pere Marquette would be transferred to IYC-Warrenville. Consequently, as with the first scenario, a total of \$300,000 would be added to the annual budget at IYC-Warrenville, the DuPage County economy would see an estimated annual increase of \$349,122, and four jobs would be created.

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

Infrastructure issues can be addressed twofold. First, from a physical infrastructure standpoint, IYC-Pere Marquette is a newer facility designed for short-term incarceration of youth. The physical plant consists of eight buildings holding a maximum of 10-22 beds to deemphasize the traditional training school models with a more severe and hardened environment. While IYC-Pere Marquette is clearly an even less restricted environment, the primary reason is because the facility was converted from a private cattle farm, whereby the housing units are actually old barns. The facility has reached a point where repair and maintenance projects will become a routinized costly process.

Second, closing IYC-Pere Marquette allows for approximately \$2.7 million to be saved during FY10 and more than \$3.8 million each year thereafter (the annual budget for IYC-Pere Marquette totaling \$4.1 million minus the \$300,000 additional costs for IYC-Warrenville to house the excess population). These savings will help enable the Department to hire more youth supervisors officers and counselors throughout the juvenile correctional system. Note that these are conservative estimates given capital project, and repair and maintenance needs.

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

During October 2004 (FY05), IYC-Pere Marquette was converted from a male juvenile minimum-security population environment to a highly program services-oriented setting for female juveniles emphasizing drug treatment. As listed below, IYC-Pere Marquette offers a host of therapeutic and treatment services. This listing is followed by a comparison of services and discussion of plans to accommodate female juveniles at IYC-Warrenville.

Medical Services

1. Physician and nursing care are provided
2. Sick Call, Administration of Medication, chronic clinics, patient teaching, assessments, and emergency room care.
3. Laboratory tests and x-rays
4. Specialty Clinics (off grounds) orthopedic, gynecological, ear nose and throat, dermatologist, etc...
5. Dental Care (off grounds)
6. Pharmacy Services

Mental Health Services

1. Individual Counseling with a Mental Health Professional
2. Crisis Intervention and Sexual Assault and Prevention services by a Mental Health Professional
3. Anger Management Group Counseling
4. Parenting Group Counseling
5. Seeking Safety Curriculum-trauma focused curriculum
6. Stress Management Group Counseling
7. Psychiatric Services including consultative services, evaluation and assessment, psychopharmacological intervention, and treatment and planning

Substance Abuse Treatment

Civigenics, Inc. is the contracted vendor that provides 15 hours of substance abuse treatment each week until the completion of the treatment program consisting of 183 program participation days.

1. individual substance abuse counseling

2. group substance abuse counseling
3. drug education group counseling
4. aftercare substance abuse case management services

Case Management and Counseling

1. Individual Counseling sessions
2. Case management services of each youth treatment plan
3. Youth Orientation to the facility
4. Program Assignment Committee for ongoing review of treatment plan
5. Monthly Multi-Disciplinary Staffing review of treatment plan
6. Positively Empowering Affirmative Change through Experience group counseling
7. Self Empowerment Leads to a Better Future group counseling
8. Parole Preparation Group Counseling
9. Juvenile Assessment and Intervention Strategies interview and treatment planning

Volunteer Services

1. Tutoring
2. Art program
3. Mentoring program
4. Skin Care
5. Planting of flowers and vegetables
6. Narcotics Anonymous/Alcoholics Anonymous
7. Bible study
8. Monthly Birthday Celebration

Leisure Time Activities

1. Structured sports activities
2. Artistic drawing contests
3. Movie rentals
4. Photo program, send pictures of self to family
5. Commissary
6. Gold Level A Weekend and Rewards program
7. Munchie Program-treats for youth on behavior level

Educational Services

1. Title 1 Math class
2. Title 1 Language Arts
3. 8th Grade Language Arts
4. High School/GED Language Arts
5. 8th Grade Social Studies
6. High School/GED Social Studies
7. 8th Grade Math
8. High School/GED Math
9. 8th Grade Science
10. High School/GED Science
11. Physical Education
12. Special Education

Identical **Medical Services** are offered at IYC-Warrenville; however, IYC-Warrenville is the only female facility for pregnant girls, thereby offering additional obstetrical/gynecological services. Youth with known medical conditions are not assigned to IYC-Pere Marquette until they are medically released from

needing further follow-up. The University of Chicago Hospital is the hospital where girls receive their primary medical care. IYC-Warrenville is also the Reception and Classification Unit where youth receive their initial physical and dental examination. Dental services are completed prior to a youth's assignment to IYC-Pere Marquette.

Mental Health Services at IYC-Warrenville exceed that of IYC-Pere Marquette largely due to the Reception and Classification Unit because there is increased mental health coverage to complete assessments, conduct diagnostic testing, and conduct clinical evaluations. IYC-Warrenville also offers Voices Curriculum which is a female gender specific trauma focused curriculum, and Structured Psychotherapy for Adolescents Responding to Chronic Stress (SPARCS). SPARCS is a trauma curriculum. Girls with greater mental health/emotional diagnostic disorders are only assigned to IYC-Warrenville where they receive increased mental health and psychiatric services. Based on IYC-Warrenville's location, they have interns that complete their training on a full-time basis prior to receiving their doctorate degree in psychology. They also have externs that are part-time (16 hrs a week) working on their masters or doctorate degree who still require additional training.

Substance Abuse Services at IYC-Warrenville are identical to IYC-Pere Marquette's as each facility has a Residential Substance Abuse Therapeutic Community. However, IYC-Warrenville does conduct the Texas Christian University Screening and completes the Global Assessment of Individual Needs in the Reception and Classification Unit to identify the girls requiring this treatment.

With respect to **Case Management and Counseling Services**, IYC-Warrenville does not conduct Positively Empowering Affirmative Change through Experience group counseling sessions or Self Empowerment Leads to a Better Future group counseling sessions. However, the mental health professionals and counseling staff do conduct emotional regulation, mental wellness, sexual abuse survivors, sexual abuse perpetrators, healthy relationships, personal hygiene, and pregnancy/parenting group counseling sessions that are not offered at IYC-Pere Marquette.

Volunteer Services are abundant at both of the female facilities and the services provided are similar in nature, with the exception of the Music Theatre Workshop at IYC-Warrenville. In this program, girls work year-round writing scripts for two musical play performances and also work with Community College Students earning college credit for an English class at the College of DuPage while writing the scripts.

Both IYC-Warrenville and IYC-Pere Marquette offer a full-time **education** program; and have elementary, secondary, Title 1, and Special Education offerings. They both have GED classes. Additionally, IYC-Warrenville offers an Art class, Music Appreciation class, Health class, Consumer Education, and Library services.

Both facilities have various on-grounds **jobs** for the girls at the facility which include dietary, on-grounds maintenance, laundry, cleaning details, etc. IYC-Pere Marquette is only for minimum or low medium risk youth who are able to participate in services in the community (e.g., they work on beautification projects in the community, have community outings to museums, and at Christmas time they work with the Salvation Army to wrap presents.). However, these events could take place at IYC-Warrenville as well if IYC-Pere Marquette were closed and the minimum or low medium risk youth were moved.

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

The environmental impact of the facility and surrounding grounds on the local community will actually improve in the short term as there will be less maintenance and vehicle emissions, less noise and air pollution, and less waste and sewage.

The long-term impact will probably be resolved through legal channels associated with property ownership, as the land was donated to the State with specific contingencies. Resolution of these matters would determine how the property will be utilized in the future, including demolition of existing structures or renovation for a different land purpose. If resolution time is extended, then the property and associated structures may affect the environment on facility grounds.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE
Table 1. Female Juvenile End-of-Fiscal Year Institution Population
FY99 - FY09 (Through May 11, 2009)

	IYC-Chicago	IYC-Pere Marquette	IYC-Warrenville	Total
FY99	0	0	152	152
FY00	34	0	122	156
FY01	37	0	123	160
FY02	25	0	102	127
FY03	34	0	93	127
FY04	19	0	101	120
FY05	0	26	83	109
FY06	0	28	97	125
FY07	0	17	94	111
FY08	0	0	101	101
FY09 (May 11, 2009)	0	20	77	97

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Table 2. Female Juvenile End-of-Month and Average Daily Institution Population

FY05 - FY09 (Through April 30, 2009)

	IYC-Chicago	IYC-Pere Marquette	IYC-Warrenville	Total
<i>FY05</i>				
July	12	0	104	116
August	11	0	105	116
September	8	0	103	111
October 26, 2004	0	18	105	123
October	0	17	103	120
November	0	22	102	124
December	0	31	90	121
January	0	26	88	114
February	0	25	74	99
March	0	29	76	105
April	0	25	78	103
May	0	22	79	101
June	0	26	83	109
FY05 Average Daily Population	12	16	92	120
<i>FY06</i>				
July	0	26	79	105
August	0	22	81	103
September	0	24	84	108
October	0	26	87	113
November	0	25	82	107
December	0	27	74	101
January	0	29	80	109
February	0	27	94	121
March	0	28	86	114
April	0	28	80	108
May	0	29	89	118
June	0	28	97	125
FY06 Average Daily Population	0	26	85	111
<i>FY07</i>				
July	0	30	98	128
August	0	33	99	132
September	0	39	98	137
October	0	38	93	131
November	0	35	99	134
December	0	32	98	130
January	0	33	104	137
February	0	33	93	126
March	0	34	100	134
April	0	26	98	124
May	0	19	92	111
June	0	17	94	111
FY07 Average Daily Population	0	31	98	129
<i>FY08</i>				
July	0	21	85	106
August	0	24	80	104
September	0	21	81	102
October	0	18	80	98
November	0	19	76	95
December	0	19	74	93
January	0	13	77	90
February	0	18	78	96
March	0	16	82	98
April	0	20	77	97
May	0	20	82	102
June	0	0	101	101
FY08 Average Daily Population	0	18	83	101
<i>FY09</i>				
July	0	19	86	105
August	0	18	77	95
September	0	19	89	108
October	0	20	87	107
November	0	19	83	102
December	0	16	84	100
January	0	19	81	100
February	0	18	81	99
March	0	15	88	103
April	0	15	88	103
FY09 Average Daily Population	0	18	85	103

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Table 3. Per Capita Cost by Illinois Youth Center

FY00 - FY08

	FY08	FY07	FY06	FY05	FY04	FY03	FY02	FY01	FY00
<i>Youth Center</i>									
	\$78,070	\$70,508	\$67,874	\$70,827	\$64,406	\$65,326	\$59,231	\$50,286	\$42,297
ICY - Chicago	\$89,207	\$90,566	\$81,239	\$106,964	\$74,900	\$76,095	\$82,254	\$92,548	\$101,328
ICY - Harrisburg	\$69,461	\$58,294	\$50,115	\$50,964	\$53,744	\$52,545	\$46,609	\$39,753	\$33,977
ICY - Joliet	\$70,586	\$68,000	\$62,257	\$61,617	\$50,893	\$56,351	\$52,930	\$47,375	\$40,213
ICY - Kewanee	\$71,201	\$69,587	\$75,523	\$91,230	\$95,891	\$96,087	\$134,913	N/A	N/A
ICY - Murphysboro	\$120,024	\$106,020	\$95,229	\$85,779	\$78,261	\$84,403	\$70,997	\$67,110	\$55,887
ICY - Pere Marquette	\$218,494	\$119,687	\$130,588	\$159,389	\$66,391	\$65,638	\$84,839	\$67,854	\$51,681
ICY - St. Charles	\$69,523	\$63,046	\$65,062	\$65,737	\$59,631	\$56,163	\$52,462	\$47,612	\$42,894
ICY - Valley View	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$396,971	\$45,856	\$40,176	\$32,960
ICY - Warrenville	\$100,822	\$82,935	\$92,058	\$90,327	\$81,015	\$80,365	\$72,641	\$67,262	\$57,768

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Table 4. IYC-Pere Marquette Five-Year Deferred Maintenance Need (Draft)

Building Name	Building #	Replacement Value	Square Footage	Total Deferred Maintenance by Location
ADMINISTRATION	C2003	\$ 1,282,414.70	3,000	\$ 229,468.15
DORM AND RECREATION	C2001	\$ 1,157,678.82	10,804	\$ 240,576.85
KITCHEN AND DINING a.k.a. DIETARY	C2004	\$ 906,415.02	8,762	\$ 194,742.29
LAUNDRY & WEIGHT RM	C2008	\$ 108,495.58	1,020	\$ 34,585.16
MAINT/VOCATIONAL & BEAUTY SHOP	C2007	\$ 283,550.63	3,989	\$ 37,318.26
MODULAR a.k.a. EDUCATION	C2011	\$ 162,181.44	1,440	\$ 58,104.20
SCHOOL COMPLEX& CONTROL CENTER	C2002	\$ 828,680.40	7,434	\$ 229,099.64
TOTALS		\$ 4,729,416.59	36,449	\$ 1,023,894.55

Source: Illinois Capital Development Board Survey, February 2008

Caution: This data is preliminary information that is subject to change.

Appendix A: Internal DJJ IYC-Pere Marquette Infrastructure Overview

- *Dorm/Recreation C2001*

The building has two housing units each capable of housing twenty-four youths in double bunk configuration. The loft areas of the housing units is converted to recreation space and group treatment areas with two offices for counselors and two breakout rooms for counseling. The building was converted in 1963 and one dorm was closed approximately July 2008.

No major repairs have been made in the last five years. A new shingle roof will be needed within a few years.

- *School Complex C2002*

Three classrooms and a library are located in the building. Two are used for education and one is used for visiting. The building was converted in 1963. Three confinement rooms, control room, and medical exam room was added to the building approximately 1992.

No major repairs have been made to the building in the last five years. A new boiler will be needed for the classroom building in the next few years.

- *Administration 2003*

The building provides management and operations for bookkeeping, purchasing and other administration functions. The third floor is used for record storage. The building was converted in 1963 and remains as such in its present use.

No major repairs have been made in the last five years. In the near future a new shingle roof will be required, and the boiler will need to be replaced.

- *Kitchen/Dining C2004*

The building includes a kitchen, dining area, cooler and freezer and dry storage for food preparation for the entire complex. The building was converted in 1963. The dry storage and cooler freezer area was added in 1963.

A new roof was provided for the dry storage areas in 2008. No additional major repairs have been made. A new shingle roof will be required in the next few years over the kitchen/dining.

- *Maintenance/Vocational Building C2007*

The building provides maintenance area and storage for equipment and supplies, office space for the maintenance personnel and a repair shop. A vocational space is provided in the building for a beauty shop added in 2008. The building was constructed in 1968.

No major repairs have been made to the buildings in the last five years. A new roof will be required over the vocational area.

- *Laundry/Weight Room C2008*

The building provides for control laundry for the facility. Laundry equipment consists of commercial washer and dryers and space for sorting and folding. A weight room is on one end of the building. The building was converted in 1963.

No major repairs have been done to the building in the last five years. A new roof is needed.

- *Modular Classroom C2011*

The building is a trailer with two classrooms. The building was constructed in 1978.

No major repairs have been made in the last five years.

- *Storage Building C2012*

The metal building is used to store maintenance equipment for lawn care equipment. The building was constructed in 2001.

No major repairs have been made in the last five years.

- *Storage Building C2010*

The metal building is used for storage of outdoor recreation equipment. The building was constructed in 2001.

No major repairs have been made in the last five years.

- *Storage Building C2000*

The metal building is used for tool storage. The building was constructed in 2001.

No major repairs have been made in the last five years.

- *General Site*

The facility needs adequate fire protection, including a complete sprinkler system. The facility as a whole does not meet current Building and Life Safety Code. Problems with inadequate water pressure exist throughout the facility and hard water is an ongoing concern.

The electrical capacity for the facility is maximized leaving no room for expansion. Two of the four boilers have been replaced with the newest replacement in 2001.

Appendix B:

**Economic Impact Analysis of
IYC-Pere Marquette Closure**

Economic Impact Analysis Related to the Closure of IYC Pere Marquette Facility

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May 14, 2009

Economic Impact Analysis Related to the Closure of IYC Pere Marquette Facility

Executive Summary

The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice is planning to close its Illinois Youth Center (IYC) at Pere Marquette facility in Jersey County and move its client population to the Illinois Youth Center at Warrenville facility in DuPage County. This study investigates the economic impact of the closure of IYC Pere Marquette facility (in the Jersey County) on its surrounding areas and also the economic impact on the DuPage County of moving the client population from IYC Pere Marquette facility to IYC Warrenville facility (in DuPage county).

The Jersey County facility employs a total of 45 employees. Out of 45 employees, 38 are supported by the Department of Juvenile Justice and another 7 educational staff members are employees of the Department of Juvenile Justice School District. The 45 employees at the IYC Pere Marquette facility live in eight counties (Jersey 16, Madison 11, Calhoun 6, Macoupin 4, St. Clair 3, Greene 2, Sangamon 1, and Monroe 1) and one employee lives out of state. So, these employees do not spend their disposable income in a two, or a three county region. I believe, the economic impact of spending power of two, or three employees in a county is almost negligible in a statistical sense. To study the economic impact, first we need to define the region of our study. In consultation with the staff of the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice we decided to investigate the economic impact of the Pere Marquette facility in a three county region i.e. Jersey, Calhoun, and Madison. Thus, here I have estimated the economic impact in a three county region under two scenarios. Scenario 1: we assume that all the 45 employees at the Pere Marquette facility live in these three counties. Since the employees live in eight counties, I believe that, *“the actual economic impact of the Pere Marquette facility in the Jersey county region would be less than that reported in Scenario 1.”* So, Scenario 2 is estimated. In Scenario 2, payroll and benefits of 12 employees living outside these three counties are excluded from the analysis of Scenario 1.

The annual spending of the Pere Marquette facility is approximately \$5.25 million and this facility employs 45 staff members. In Scenario 1, we assume that all the 45 employees of the IYC- Pere Marquette facility live in a three county region and would be moved to other locations in the State, and the client population will be moved from IYC Pere Marquette to other facility. Under this Scenario, our analysis indicates that the annual output in the Jersey County region will decrease by about \$5.8 million and 33 jobs will be lost in addition to the 45 jobs employed

by Pere Marquette facility. The decrease in total value-added will be about \$2 million and a decrease in labor income would be about \$1.1 million.

In Scenario 2, the personal services (payroll and benefits) data of 12 employees living outside these three counties is excluded from the analysis. Note that the great majority of the income of these twelve employees is actually spent within their residence county, not their employment county. Their income would largely be spent locally on mortgages, property taxes, food, utilities, clothing, vehicle maintenance, etc. and personal expenditures for gas would likely be split. The total payroll (including benefits) of these twelve employees is \$1,114,213 and is excluded from Scenario 1 analysis. In Scenario 2, the loss in output in the three county region would be approximately \$4.5 million as compared to \$5.8 million under Scenario 1; 26 jobs would be lost instead of 33 jobs under Scenario 1; the decrease in value added would be \$1.58 million instead of \$2 million under Scenario 1 and a decrease in labor income would be \$870 thousands instead of \$1.1 million under Scenario 1. These impacts are reported in Section 4 of this Report. Note that Scenario 2 is close to the real economic impact in the Jersey County region. The economic impact of these twelve employees is scattered around so thinly in other five counties, that in my opinion it is statistically insignificant.

However, if only a small number of employees are transferred elsewhere, the economic impact on the three county region would be miniscule. Moreover, the economic impact of closing the Pere Marquette facility on the State of Illinois would be negligible, since these 45 employees would still be working in the state.

For the Warrenville facility, we have considered the DuPage County as the region of our study. At the Warrenville facility a total of \$ 300,000 will be added to its budget to take care of the moved client population from the IYC Pere Marquette facility. This move is estimated to increase output by about \$349,122 in the DuPage County and will create about 4 jobs. Moreover, approximately \$220,610 of value added would be added to the economy and a total of \$154,476 labor income would be generated.

2. Methodology:

To study the economic impacts, the Impact Analysis and Planning (IMPLAN) software and database developed by the Minnesota IMPAN group is used in this study. IMPLAN is built on a Mathematical Model known as Input-Output model, developed by Professor Wassily Leontief and Professor Richard Stone. Professor Leontief and Professor Stone both received Nobel Prizes in Economics. This input-output model expresses relationship between sectors of the economy in a chosen geographic location. The IMPLAN software classifies the economy in 509 sectors, recognized by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The IMPLAN software and database are widely used in economic impact studies. The IMPLAN software was originally developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service in the late 1970's and 1980's. IMPLAN is used in Federal Government, State and Local Governments, academic units, non-profit organizations and in the private sector. The Minnesota IMPAN group's website lists US federal government agencies, state government agencies, local governments, academia, and for-profit and non-profit organizations among over 500 users of IMPLAN.

As noted earlier, IMPLAN software uses an extended input-output framework to quantify the interactions between different industries and institutions in an economy. It classifies the economy in 509 sectors, recognized by the U.S. Department of Commerce. This framework allows for the estimation of three kinds of effects of a change in economic activity in a geographical area: Direct Effects, Indirect Effects, and Induced Effects.

Direct effects: are the initial changes in an industry when expenditures are made for the purchase of its output. These include changes in employment and production corresponding to a specified amount of sales by a particular industry.

Indirect effects: are the effects in other industries created by the purchase of goods and services by the directly affected industry.

Induced effects: are the effects on all local industries caused by the expenditures of household income generated in the directly and indirectly affected industries.

The other terms used in this study are:

Labor income is the sum of employee compensation and proprietary income.

Employee Compensation includes wages and salary components and benefits. Benefits include retirement payments, health and life insurance and any other non cash payments.

Proprietary Income is the income received by self employed individuals, e.g., private business owners, doctors, lawyers etc.

Total value added into the economy is the sum of four components of the economy: Employee Compensation, Proprietary Income, Other Property Type Income, and Indirect Business Taxes, i.e. Total value added is the sum of labor income, Other Property Type Income, and Indirect Business Taxes.

Other Property Type Income is the income received by individuals in the form of rents for their properties; royalties, and dividends paid by corporations. This category also includes the profits earned by corporations.

Indirect Business Taxes are the excise and sales tax paid by individuals to businesses.

Federal Government taxes includes: Corporate Profits Tax; Indirect Bus Taxes: Custom Duty, Excise Taxes, Fed Non Taxes; Personal Taxes: Estate and Gift Tax, Income Tax, Non Taxes-Fines-Fees; Social Ins Taxes: Employee Contributions and Employer Contributions.

State/Local Govt. taxes includes: Corporate Profits Tax; Dividends; Indirect Bus Taxes: Motor Vehicle License, Other Taxes, Property Tax, S/L Non Taxes, Sales Tax, Severance Tax; Personal Taxes: Estate and Gift Tax, Income Tax, Motor Vehicle License, Non Taxes (Fines- Fees), Other Taxes (e.g. Fishing/Hunting), and Property Taxes; Social Ins Taxes: Employee Contributions and Employer Contributions.

3. Annual Impact on the Jersey County Region (Calhoun, Jersey and Madison Counties):

Scenario 1: That all the 45 employees live in these three counties.

The budget details (i.e. the input data) are provided to us by the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ). The IYC Pere Marquette facility's annual spending is approximately \$5.25 million including all the benefits of the employees. This facility houses 17 youths and employs 45 employees. Out of 45 employees, 38 are supported by the Department of Juvenile Justice and another 7 educational staff members are employees of the Department of Juvenile Justice School District. The detailed annual spending for our analysis is as follows:

For Jersey County Region:

Personal Services: 38 Employees	(in thousands)
Payroll:	\$ - 2,697.6
Retirement:	\$ - 474.8
Health Insurance:	\$ - 380.0
Social Security:	\$ - 204.1
Total of Personal Services:	\$ - 3,756.5

Personal Services: 7 Educational Staff

Payroll:	\$ - 415.6
Retirement:	\$ - 73.1
Health Insurance:	\$ - 70.0
Social Security:	\$ - 31.5
Total: Educational Staff Personal Services:	\$ - 590.2

Contractual Services:	\$ - 665.7
Travel:	\$ - 1.3
Commodities:	\$ - 162.0
Printing:	\$ - 2.6
Equipment:	\$ - 20.0
Telecommunications:	\$ - 23.0
Operation Auto Equipment:	\$ - 13.1
SMIC:	\$ - 12.3

Grand Total: **\$ - 5, 246.6**

The economic impacts reported here are obtained based on the assumption that all the 45 employees live in a three County Region and would be moved to other locations in the State, and the client population will be moved from IYC Pere Marquette to other facility. *However note that, as noted earlier I believe that the actual impact would be much less than reported here since all these 45 employees do not live in this three County Region.* Note that all the impacts reported here are in 2008 dollars.

I. Annual Impact on Output and Value Added

	Output	Value Added
Direct	\$ - 4,745,906	\$ -1,407,872
Indirect	\$ - 453,408	\$ -237, 544
Induced	\$ - 559,254	\$ - 333, 995
Total	\$ - 5, 758, 208	\$ - 1,979,411

II. Annual Impact on Employment and Labor Income

	Employment	Labor Income
Direct	-23	\$ - 760, 557
Indirect	-4	\$ - 143, 756
Induced	-6	\$ - 168, 453
Total	-33	\$ - 1,072,766

The estimates indicate that the annual output in the Jersey county region will decrease by about \$5.8 million and 33 jobs will be lost in addition to the 45 jobs employed by Pere Marquette facility. The decrease in total value-added will be about \$2 million and decrease in labor income would be about \$1.1 million. Note that labor income is the sum of employee compensation and proprietary income. So, \$1.1 million loss in labor income consists of \$ 934 thousands in employee compensation and \$138 thousands in propriety income. This \$1.1 million loss in labor income is besides the compensation of the employees of the Pere Marquette facility.

III. Detailed Analysis of Annual Value Added Impact

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Employee Compensation	\$ - 664,975	\$ - 120,486	\$ - 149,243	\$ - 934,704
Proprietary Income	\$ - 95,582	\$ - 23,270	\$ - 19,210	\$ - 138,063
Other Property Type Income	\$ - 507,345	\$ - 73,942	\$ - 130,510	\$ - 711,797
Indirect Business Taxes	\$ - 139,970	\$ - 19,846	\$ - 35,032	\$ - 194,848
Total Value Added	\$ -1,407,872	\$ - 237,544	\$ - 333,995	\$ - 1,979,411

IV. Summary of Annual Tax Revenues

The total loss in taxes to state and local governments would be about \$ - 224,898. But since these employees will be moved to other locations in the state, the net loss to the State would be almost negligible.

	Employee Compensation	Proprietary Income	Household Expenditure	Enterprises (Corporations)	Indirect Business Taxes	Total
State and Local Taxes	\$ - 5,062	\$ 00.00	\$ - 26,252	\$ - 27,638	\$ -165,946	\$ -224,898
Federal Government	\$ - 99,972	\$ - 5,874	\$ - 97,811	\$ - 63,960	\$ -19,253	\$ -286,870

4. Annual Impact on the Jersey County Region (Calhoun, Jersey and Madison Counties):

Scenario 2: Only 33 employees live in these three counties.

Note that 45 employees at the IYC Pere Marquette facility live in eight counties (Jersey 16, Madison 11, Calhoun 6, Macoupin 4, St. Clair 3, Greene 2, Sangamon 1, and Monroe 1) and one employee lives out of state. So, these employees do not spend their disposable income in a two, or a three county region. Thus, out of 45 employees at this facility only 33 employees live in these three counties and only their personal services data is included in this section's impact analysis.

For the economic impact analysis reported in this section, we have excluded the payroll data (including the benefits) of these twelve employees who live outside this three County Region.

Personal Services of twelve employees is as follows:

Payroll:	\$ 794,316.00
Retirement:	\$ 139,799.00
Health Insurance:	\$ 120,000.00
Social Security:	\$ 60,098.00
Total: Personal Services for 12 employees:	\$ 1,114,213.00

Thus, for the impact analysis in this Section, \$ 1,114,213.00 payroll data is excluded from the inputs used in the analysis reported in Section 3 of this Report.

All the impacts reported here are in 2008 dollars.

I. Annual Impact on Output and Value Added

	Output	Value Added
Direct	\$ - 3,641,230	\$ -1,118,590
Indirect	\$ - 357,768	\$ -187,676
Induced	\$ - 453,746	\$ - 270,984
Total	\$ - 4,452,744	\$ - 1,577,250

II. Annual Impact on Employment and Labor Income

	Employment	Labor Income
Direct	-19	\$ - 619, 519
Indirect	-3	\$ - 113, 730
Induced	-4	\$ - 136, 673
Total	-26	\$ - 869, 922

Our estimates indicate that the annual output in the Jersey County Region will decrease by about \$4.5 million and 26 jobs will be lost. The decrease in total value-added will be about \$ 1.6 million and decrease in labor income would be about \$870 thousands. Note that labor income is the sum of employee compensation and proprietary income. So, \$ 870 thousands labor income consists of \$ 755 thousands in employee compensation and \$115 thousands in proprietary income.

III. Detailed Analysis of Annual Value Added Impact

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Employee Compensation	\$ - 538,512	\$ - 95,394	\$ - 121,087	\$ - 754,992
Proprietary Income	\$ - 81,007	\$ - 18,336	\$ - 15,586	\$ - 114,929
Other Property Type Income	\$ - 390,563	\$ - 58,210	\$ - 105,888	\$ - 554,661
Indirect Business Taxes	\$ - 108,509	\$ - 15,735	\$ - 28,423	\$ - 152,667
Total Value Added	\$ -1,118,590	\$ - 187,676	\$ - 270,984	\$ - 1,577,250

IV. Summary of Annual Tax Revenues

The total loss in taxes to state and local governments would be about \$ - 176,958. But since these employees will be moved to other locations in the state, the net loss to the State would be almost negligible.

	Employee Compensation	Proprietary Income	Household Expenditure	Enterprises (Corporations)	Indirect Business Taxes	Total
State and Local Taxes	\$ - 4,089	\$ 00.00	\$ - 21,300	\$ - 21,536	\$ -130,033	\$ -176,958
Federal Government	\$ - 80,766	\$ - 4,891	\$ - 79,359	\$ - 49,838	\$ -15,087	\$ -229,941

5. Impact on DuPage County (Warrenville Facility):

A total of \$ 300,000 will be added to the Warrenville facility budget to take care of the moved client population from the IYC Pere Marquette facility. These are divided into the following categories.

	(in thousands)
Contractual:	\$ 139.4
Travel:	\$ 1.0
Commodities:	\$ 105.2
Printing:	\$ 1.5
Equipment:	\$ 15.0
Telecommunications:	\$ 17.3
Oper. Auto Equipment:	\$ 11.4
SMIC:	\$ 9.2
Total:	\$ 300.0

Note that all the impacts reported here are in 2008 dollars.

I. Impact on Output and Value Added

	Output	Value Added
Direct	\$ 210,222	\$ 135,916
Indirect	\$ 57,258	\$ 33,569
Induced	\$ 81,642	\$ 51,125
Total	\$ 349,122	\$ 220,610

II. Impact on Employment and Labor Income

	Employment	Labor Income
Direct	3	\$ 106,074
Indirect	0	\$ 21,119
Induced	1	\$ 27,283
Total	4	\$ 154,476

As expected, the impact on DuPage County of \$300,000, would be very small. In 2006, the total household income for the DuPage County was \$48.5 billion and per household income was \$140,210 (Source: IMPLAN data set). This move is estimated to increase output by about \$349,122 in the DuPage County and will create about 4 jobs. \$154,476 of labor income will be generated including employee compensation (\$140,938) and proprietary income (\$13,538). The increase in total value-added will be about \$220,610, consisting of labor income (\$154,476), other property type income (\$47,397), and indirect business taxes (\$18,736).

III. Detailed Analysis of Value Added Impact

	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Employee Compensation	\$ 98,058	\$ 18,074	\$ 24,806	\$ 140,938
Proprietary Income	\$ 8,016	\$ 3,046	\$ 2,477	\$ 13,538
Other Proprietary Type Income	\$ 19,048	\$ 9,756	\$ 18,593	\$ 47,397
Indirect Business Taxes	\$ 10,794	\$ 2,693	\$ 5,249	\$ 18,736
Total Value Added	\$ 135,916	\$ 33,569	\$ 51,125	\$ 220,610

IV. Summary of Tax Revenues

	Employee Compensation	Proprietary Income	Household Expenditure	Enterprises (Corporations)	Indirect Business Taxes	Total
State and Local Taxes	\$ 285	\$ 00.00	\$ 3,523	\$ 1,856	\$ 14,762	\$ 20,426
Federal Government	\$ 15,325	\$ 591	\$ 13,399	\$ 4,295	\$ 3,055	\$36,665