

Proposed Kankakee Minimum Security Unit Closure

Response to the Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability



Submitted by:

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Illinois Department of Corrections

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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 Kankakee Minimum Security Unit which is a female satellite facility managed by Dwight Correctional Center. An evaluation of the female 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 Kankakee Forestry Camp began operations in 1895. The State juvenile correctional authorities took control of the site facilities during April 1960 and began placing male youth there in August of that year. Illinois Youth Center - Kankakee was run as a juvenile facility until end-of-FY91 (June 30, 1991) when the site was closed as preparations were being made to convert operations for Dwight Correctional Center support. During November 1991, the first female inmates were placed at the Kankakee MSU with a single K-house design structure consisting of 100 beds. A second K-house including 100 beds was constructed in 1993 with the structure completed in March 1995, and additional female inmates placed there beginning April 1995.

As of October 19, 2009 the offender population at Kankakee MSU stood at 78 inmates. The last date the population there exceeded 100 inmates was September 7, 2006 mostly because the Department has kept the older housing unit closed attributed to no female population growth. The long-term non-use of the older housing unit helps to provide evidence that the second housing unit is not needed. The Kankakee MSU average daily population (ADP) has not approached more than 90 inmates since FY06, and the ADP has not indicated full facility utilization since FY02 (see Table 1).

The female prison population peaked on November 16, 2000 at 2,976 inmates. Subsequently, there was a sharp decline, whereby the population was 2,582 by end-of-FY03 resulting in a FY03 average daily population of 2,596. During FY04 there was a population spike, but there has been limited fluctuations since then. The trend from FY04 through FY09 consistently has been between 2,700 and 2,800 inmates, as the population has stabilized.

Currently, the female prison population system-wide is 2,529 inmates. Table 2 lists housing locations for the female population associated with the population and bed space at each site.

These data indicate that the correctional system has the capacity to absorb the number of inmates held at the Kankakee MSU as there are 615 available beds. The Kankakee MSU closure would reduce this figure to 415, resulting in the percent of beds utilized to increase from 80.4% to 85.9%.

The reason for the long-term stabilization of the female prison population is largely due to reductions 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. During FY05 the number of female court admissions was at a record-high (3,615) driving the total admissions to 4,151, the only time that total admissions has been more than 4,000. However, since then, both court admissions and total admissions have declined during each successive fiscal year. In fact, by end-of-FY09 court admissions were down 891 (24.6%) from FY05, and total admissions decreased 1,053 (25.4%) over the corresponding time period. There is no indication that female total admissions will increase to the point that the Kankakee MSU would be needed for operations.

The closure of Kankakee MSU will allow for staff to be transferred to existing correctional sites to help alleviate overtime expenditures at understaffed facilities. Therefore, the savings attributed to the closure will be extended to other facilities also. Further, the deteriorating condition of the Kankakee MSU is such that the State of Illinois would need to appropriate and/or allocate funds to improve the on-site infrastructure such as roof replacement, plumbing repair, door and lock replacement, and upgrade of the water supply equipment.

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

Kankakee Minimum Security Unit
37040 S. Illinois Route 102
Manteno, Illinois 60950-9619

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

The staffing level for Kankakee MSU was 45 on October 15, 2009. As part of the plan to terminate operations at Kankakee MSU, all 45 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 45 staff. In fact, based on the Department's FY10 budget plan, there will be enough funded vacancies available throughout the agency to offer the impacted staff funded vacancies within the region surrounding Kankakee. IDOC can offer up to 21 vacancies at Dwight CC (29 miles from Kankakee MSU), 23 vacancies at Pontiac CC (52 miles from Kankakee MSU) and 19 vacancies at Sheridan CC (57 miles from Kankakee MSU). The Department can offer these vacancies at these locations as part of its efforts to drastically reduce overtime costs at the institutions.

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

The Department currently maintains 28 correctional centers, with another 21 satellite and correctional facilities in operation, and numerous parole offices. Given total staffing levels of nearly 11,000 employees, there are a number of positions that become available through attrition, retirement, transfer, resignation, etc. throughout the year. Further, the Department is making every effort to dramatically reduce its overtime costs from the prior fiscal year so it is targeting specific institutions that need staffing increases.

As indicated above, the 45 impacted employees will be offered positions at other facilities (specifically, Dwight CC, Pontiac CC, and Sheridan CC). The inmate population will be dispersed between Dwight CC, Lincoln CC and Decatur CC. The population at Kankakee MSU as of October 15, 2009 was 78 inmates. Based on the projected release dates of these 78 inmates incarcerated at this facility, 17 inmates are projected to be released between October 15, 2009 and December 31, 2009. That leaves only 61 inmates that would need to be dispersed to the other female institutions.

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

There are no known existing issues with the land surrounding Kankakee MSU. The facility itself has several infrastructure needs that would need to be addressed if the facility were to remain operational. An analysis of these needs have been attached.

The Kankakee Forestry Camp began operations in 1895. The State juvenile correctional authorities took control of the site facilities during April 1960 and began placing male youth there in August of that year. Illinois Youth Center - Kankakee was run as a juvenile facility until end-of-FY91 (June 30, 1991) when the site was closed as preparations were being made to convert operations for Dwight Correctional Center support. In November 1991, the first female inmates were placed at the Kankakee Minimum Security Unit with a single K-house design structure consisting of 100 beds. A second K-house including 100 beds was constructed in 1993 with the structure completed in March 1995, and additional female inmates placed there beginning April 1995.

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

Functions at the Kankakee MSU will be almost non-existent as there will be no inmates housed there. Upkeep and maintenance of the facility and grounds will be managed by staff from Dwight Correctional Center until the property is disposed of by the State.

As mentioned previously, the staff will have the opportunity to accept funded vacancies at three other correctional facilities in the region; Dwight Correctional Center, Sheridan Correctional Center and Pontiac Correctional Center. Each of these facilities is in need of additional staff in order to minimize the overtime costs at these locations.

Dwight Correctional Center is a 1,100 bed multi-level female facility. As of October 15, 2009 the inmate population at this facility was 1,004. It is projected that with the help of these additional staff from Kankakee MSU, Dwight's overtime will be reduced from a total of \$3.9 million in FY09 to \$2.6 million in FY10. This reduction is equivalent to approximately 32,500 overtime hours.

Sheridan Correctional Center is a 1,300 bed Level IV male facility that is focused on providing drug treatment. As of October 15, 2009 the inmate population at this facility was 1,279. It is projected that with the help of these additional staff from Kankakee MSU, Sheridan's overtime will be reduced from a total of \$2.0 million in FY09 to \$1.4 million in FY10. This reduction is equivalent to approximately 15,000 overtime hours.

Pontiac Correctional Center is a 1,800 bed Level I Maximum Security facility that also houses a medium security population separately. As of October 15, 2009 the population at this facility was 1,635. It is projected that with the help of these additional staff from Kankakee MSU,

Pontiac's overtime will be reduced from a total of \$2.7 million in FY09 to \$1.8 million in FY10. This reduction is equivalent to approximately 22,500 overtime hours.

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 Kankakee MSU is approximately \$4.0 million. This facility currently employs 45 staff with an estimated annual cost of \$2.6 million. Since it is assumed that these staff will accept vacancies at Dwight CC, Sheridan CC and Pontiac CC, this cost will be shifted to these locations. However, it is projected that the additional staff added to these locations will reduce the overtime at these institutions to a level that will offset this additional cost on an annualized basis.

The population at Kankakee MSU as of October 15, 2009 was 78 inmates. Based on the projected release dates of these 78 inmates incarcerated at this facility, 17 inmates are projected to be released between October 15, 2009 and December 31, 2009. That leaves only 61 inmates that would need to be dispersed to other female institutions. The efficiencies that will be gained due to economies of scale would make the fiscal impact on the facilities that would receive these additional inmates minimal.

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, Kankakee MSU has several infrastructure deficiencies that would need to be addressed should the facility remain operational. Attached is an analysis of the infrastructure needs for this facility. A summary of the major infrastructure needs are as follows:

- New roofs for every building;
- Plumbing repairs in the housing units;
- Doors and locks rehab;
- Installation of new water well and re-engineer the existing water storage tank for proper operation.

The closure of Kankakee MSU allows for approximately \$1.3 million to be saved during FY10 and \$4.0 million each year thereafter. The closure of this facility will allow the Department to redistribute its 45 staff in order to drive down the overtime costs at Dwight, Sheridan and Pontiac.

As indicated previously, the remaining 61 inmates will be transferred between the remaining 3 female institutions (Dwight CC, Decatur CC, and Lincoln CC) which have the capacities to absorb this minimal increase in population.

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

The closure of the Kankakee MSU will have a minimal impact on the service delivery to the inmates that will be dispersed to other female facilities. As indicated previously, the remaining female institutions have the capacity to absorb the Kankakee population and they offer the same level of programming as is currently offered at Kankakee.

In addition, the closure of this institution will allow the Department to redistribute the 45 impacted staff to three other facilities in the region with the goal to greatly reduce overtime costs at those locations (Dwight CC, Pontiac CC, and Sheridan CC).

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

Staff from Dwight Correctional Center will continue to provide minimal maintenance needs to Kankakee MSU to prevent major maintenance issues at the site (such as pipes freezing during winter) until the property is disposed of by the state.

There are no other environmental known impacts associated with the closure of this facility other than there will be less maintenance and vehicles emissions, and less waste and sewage due to the facility not being in operation.

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.

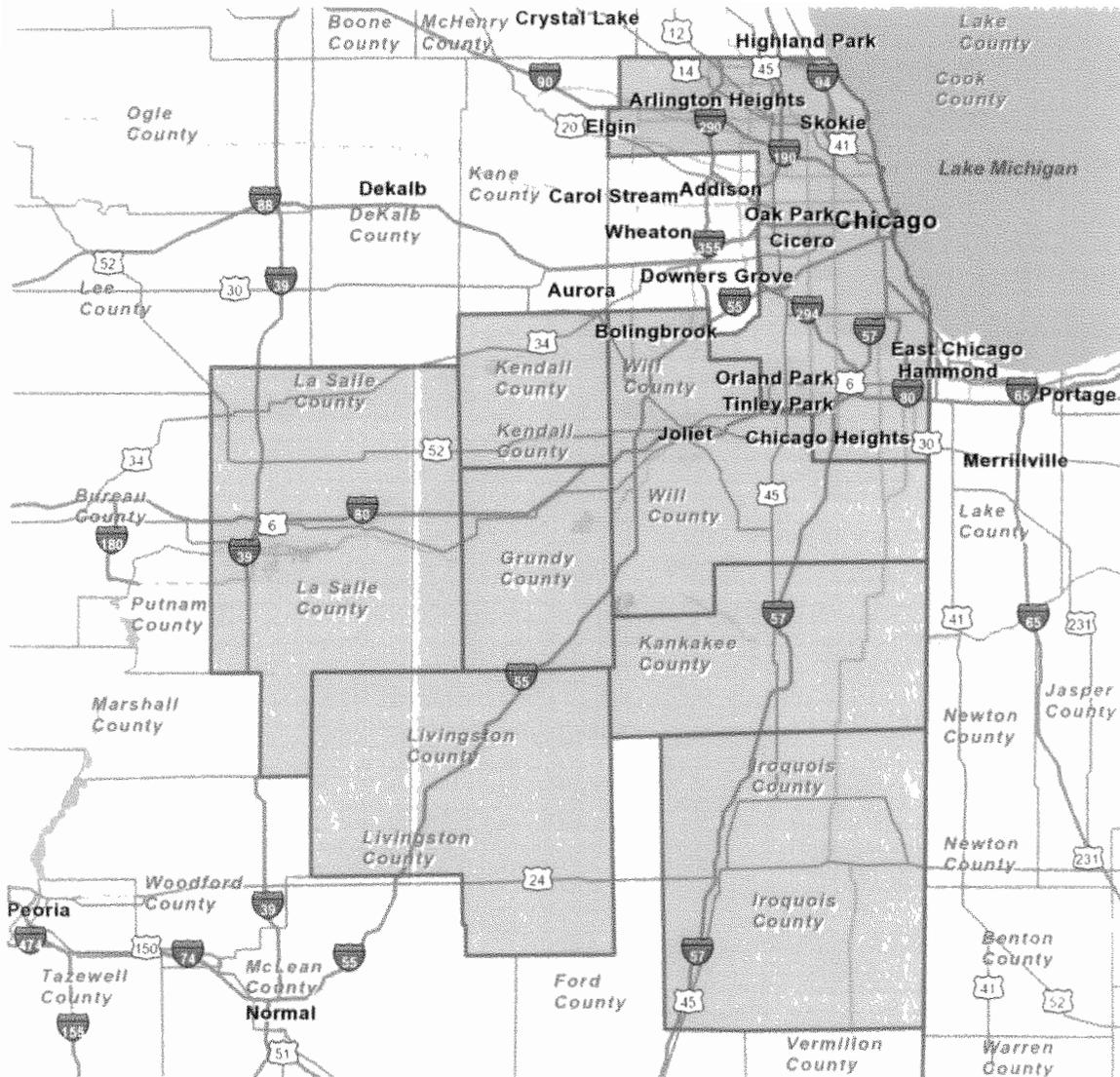


Figure 1 Eight county region of analysis

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

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Kankakee Medium Security Unit Facility Closure

Table 1: Historical Female Population

Fiscal Year 1999 - Fiscal Year 2009

	<i>Total Adult Female</i>		<i>Kankakee MSU</i>	
	<i>ADP*</i>	<i>End-of-FY</i>	<i>ADP*</i>	<i>End-of-FY</i>
FY99	2,655	2,760	194	188
FY00	2,814	2,838	194	197
FY01	2,874	2,883	195	195
FY02	2,740	2,712	179	134
FY03	2,596	2,582	112	91
FY04	2,702	2,806	91	93
FY05	2,778	2,821	111	131
FY06	2,790	2,770	128	121
FY07	2,746	2,792	83	77
FY08	2,791	2,826	84	76
FY09	2,734	2,612	81	89

*average daily population

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Kankakee Medium Security Unit Facility Closure
Table 2: Adult Female Population and Beds
October 19, 2009

Facility	Population	Beds	Beds Margin	Percent of Beds
Dwight CC	1,010	1,169	159	86.4%
Decatur CC	332	591	259	56.2%
Lincoln CC	966	998	32	96.8%
Kankakee Minimum Security Unit	78	200	122	39.0%
Dixon Springs Impact Incarceration Program	12	50	38	24.0%
Fox Valley Adult Transition Center	123	128	5	96.1%
Female Facility Total	2,521	3,136	615	80.4%
Women and Children's Program	8	15	7	53.3%

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Kankakee Medium Security Unit Facility Closure**

Table 3: Historical Female Admissions

Fiscal Year 1999 - 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>
FY99	2,504	7.3%	2,642	11.0%
FY00	2,694	7.6%	2,892	9.5%
FY01	2,483	-7.8%	3,347	15.7%
FY02	2,827	13.9%	3,651	9.1%
FY03	2,933	3.7%	3,443	-5.7%
FY04	3,343	14.0%	3,893	13.1%
FY05	3,615	8.1%	4,151	6.6%
FY06	3,351	-7.3%	3,810	-8.2%
FY07	3,146	-6.1%	3,427	-10.1%
FY08	3,127	-0.6%	3,391	-1.1%
FY09	2,724	-12.9%	3,098	-8.6%

*court admissions exclude technical parole violators

FACILITY	ISSUE	JUSTIFICATION	ESTIMATED COST	CONCERN
Kankakee MSU	Maintenance	KMSU also needs roofs on every building at the facility. Most of them leak, some have shingles the wind has blown off, and this is a sanitation and safety issue. Estimated Cost \$35,000.00 / \$40,000.00 range.	\$35,000.00 / \$40,000.00	Safety & Sanitation Concern
	Plumbing	KMSU has numerous plumbing issues with offender cells on an ongoing basis that require the Dwight Plumber to travel to KMSU plus the cost of parts each time.	\$10,000 yearly cost	Safety & Sanitation Concern
	Maintenance	There is also a need for a door and lock rehab at KMSU. Most of the doors are hard to open and close and some of them are just worn out and no longer can be secured properly. All of the locks need to be replaced as parts for the current lock system are not available any more. Some of the door closers are worn causing doors to close to fast and hard which could injure a handicapped person. This could also hamper evacuation in case of fire or other emergency making it both a safety and sanitation issue and an ADA issue. Estimated Cost \$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	Security Concerns
	Plumbing	New Well and to re-engineer the existing Water Storage Tank to make it work proper properly and more efficiently. Kankakee MSU currently has one well and when this goes down we have to resort to buying drinking water and finding alternate ways to feed the offenders. This happened last winter and created quite a problem. This most recently happened last week so we had the cost of water being hauled to the	\$25,000.00 – Tank \$200,000.00 – Well	Safety & Sanitation and Public Health Concern

		facility as well as buying bottled water for the offenders and staff for this time period. The approximately cost to get the Storage Tank working is \$25,000.00 and a New Well would be approximately \$200,000.00		
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