

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)

**Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, and
Williamson County, Illinois**

August 2010



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
LIST OF TABLES	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
CHAPTER 1 - ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION	1
District Board	1
Commission Board Composition	1
District Management	2
District Staff	8
Inter-Organizational Linkages	10
CHAPTER 2 - HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF PAST DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS	13
History and Geography of Region	13
Regional Interdependence	20
Clusters Analysis	23
Residential	23
Agriculture	26
Commercial	28
Manufacturing and Industry	31
Mining	31
Healthcare	33
CHAPTER 3 - TRANSPORTATION AND CORRIDOR STUDY	37
Transportation	37
Local Corridors	39
Route 13 Growth Corridor	40
I-57 Growth Corridor	42
Du Quoin-Pinckneyville Growth Corridor	43
Summary	44
CHAPTER 4 - INFRASTRUCTURE	45
Electricity and Natural Gas	45
Water	46
Waste Water Systems	48
Communication	48
Internet	49
CHAPTER 5 - PUBLIC SERVICES AND GOVERNMENT	51
Education	51
Government Administration and Services	51
CHAPTER 6 - TOURISM AND QUALITY OF LIFE	59
Tourism and Recreation	59
Quality of Life	60

CHAPTER 7 - DISTRICT ECONOMY	63
Population	63
Social and Racial Composition	65
Migration	67
Population Projection	69
Local Economic Conditions	71
Labor Force	71
Mass Layoffs	75
Major Employers	76
Sectoral Employment Trends	80
Sectoral Employment Projections	83
Livable Income	84
Annual Income	86
Income by Industry Sector	89
Poverty	94
Knowledge Economy	95
Talent	95
Innovation Capacity	102
Knowledge Sector Jobs	105
Digital Economy	106
Globalization	113
Economic Dynamism	115
Economic Stimulation and Incentives	116
Enterprise Zone	116
Tax Increment Financing (TIF)	119
STAR Bonds	120
CHAPTER 8 - ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES AND PROBLEMS	121
Resources and Services	121
Natural Resources	121
Transportation	122
Utilities	123
Housing	124
Education and Training	125
Health and Social Services	126
Local Government	130
Special Economic Problems	133
Cyclical Unemployment	133
Structural Income	134
Business Climate	137
Labor Organizations and Work Stoppages	137
Structure of Employment	138
Conclusion	140
CHAPTER 9 - ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	143
Endangered Species	143
Hazardous Waste Sites	143
Historic Sites	147

Solid Waste Disposal	147
Wastewater Disposal	148
Flood Plains	148
Wetlands	149
Forests	149
Scenic Areas	150
Mined Areas	150
Air Quality	151
Water Quality	151
Overall Considerations	153
 CHAPTER 10 - DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND PLAN	 155
EDA and State of Illinois Goals	155
District Goals and Objectives	156
Policy I – Infrastructure	156
Policy II – Quality of Life	157
Policy III – Regionalism	159
Strategy and Plan Implementation	160
Coordination and Planning	161
Private Sector/Local Leadership Involvement	162
Program Plan Implementation	163
Ranking the Program Projects	163
Economic Distress Factors	163
Specific Merits of Projects	164
Results	166
 APPENDIX A	 171
 APPENDIX B	 207

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1

Greater Egypt Regional Planning Commission, Commission Members	2
CEDS Strategy Committee.....	6
Commission Staff	10

CHAPTER 2

Population of Municipalities in the Greater Egypt Region.....	18
Communing Patterns 2006-2008	23
Community Growth Potential – Greater Egypt District	25
Agriculture	28
Sales and Related Tax Receipts	29
Manufacturing	31
Coal Mining.....	32
2008 Coal Mining Profiles.....	33
District Hospital Statistics.....	34

CHAPTER 3

Air Transportation Characteristics.....	37
2009 Average Daily Vehicle Mile of Travel and Mileage of Highways and Streets	38
IDOT Traffic Counts	39

CHAPTER 4

Average Price in Cents per kWh	45
Revenue in Cents per kWh for Bundle Service and Full Requirements Service by Class of Service, 2008	45
Average Price in Cents per Therm of Natural Gas.....	45
Natural Gas Revenue in Cents per Therm by Class of Service, 2008	46
Regional and Municipal Water Supply Inventory.....	47
Select Wastewater Treatment Systems	48
Telecommunication Tax Rates, 2010.....	49

CHAPTER 5

Description of Zoning Plans/Ordinances	53
Law Enforcement Personnel, By County 2008.....	56
List of Fire Departments, Ratings, and Number of Firefighters	56
Tax Rates 2010	58

CHAPTER 6

District Recreation Facilities.....	59
Health and Social Indicators, 2003.....	60
Reported Crime Offenses, 2008.....	60
2008 Quality of Life	61

CHAPTER 7

Population Trends, 1950-2009	64
Population Characteristics, 2006-2008.....	65
Population by Race	66
Migration	68
Migration, Components of Population Change in 2008-2009	69
Population Projections	70
Labor Force Participation, 1990-2008	72
Labor Force 1990, 2000, 2003, 2006, and 2009	73
Unemployment Rates, 1960-2010	75
Mass Layoffs Affecting the Greater Egypt Region	76
Major Employers of the Greater Egypt Region	77
District Percentage Employment in Select Sectors	82
Livable Wage Calculation	86
Annual Employment and Wages (NAICS)	87
Income, 1989-2008	89
Annual Industry Distribution of Jobs and Average Wage in 2008 (NAICS)	90
Population Below Poverty Level, 1989-2008	95
Education Attainment, Population 25 Years or Older, Counts	96
Education Attainment, Population 25 Years or Older, Percentage	97
ACT Composite Scores.....	98
District Dropout and Graduation Rate.....	100
Post Secondary Education Attainment, Greater Region.....	101
Unemployment by Industry, Quarterly Report Averages	102
Issued Patents	103
Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Intellectual Property and Technology Commercialization	103
High-Tech Sector Profile	105
Jobs and Earning 2008	106
Import and Export Characteristics of Major Facilities in the Greater Egypt Region by Sector	113
Job Turnover Rates	116
Summary of Enterprise Zone Benefits.....	117
Annual TIF Summary, 2007	120

CHAPTER 8

Public Elementary and Secondary Education PK-12, Select Characteristics by County: 2007-2008	126
Selected Financial Characteristics of Public Schools Total Revenue, Source and per Student by County: 2007-2008	126
Private Elementary and Secondary Education PK-12, Select Characteristics by County: 2007-2008	127
2008 Average Annual Wage (1,000's)	136
2008 Percent Employment by Industry	139

CHAPTER 9

Federally Endangered Species	144
State Endangered Animal Species, 2008	145
State Threatened Species.....	146

CHAPTER 10

Projected Projects 2010 CEDS	167
---	------------

APPENDIX A

Residential Inventory, 2006-2008	171
Agricultural Profile.....	172
Agricultural Production	173
Industrial Park Profiles	175
Long Term Sectoral Employment	198

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 2

Greater Egypt Region	17
GERPDC District Municipalities	21
GERPDC Distribution of Population Centers	22
Residential Clusters	24
Commercial Clusters	30
Healthcare Clusters	35

CHAPTER 3

Illinois Highway Map	38
----------------------------	----

CHAPTER 7

Population Projection	71
Cable Broadband Coverage	107
DSL Broadband Coverage	108
Fiber Optic Coverage	109
Fixed Wireless Coverage	110
Mobile Coverage	111
Unserved Areas	112

CHAPTER 9

Big Muddy River Watershed	152
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APPENDIX B

Unemployment Rates	207
Flood Plain and Underground Mining	210

CHAPTER 1

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

District Board

The Greater Egypt Economic Development District (EDD) program is administered by the Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission, created in 1961 under the Illinois Regional Planning Act, Chapter 55, Division 5-14, Illinois Compiled Statutes, 1992, by the governments of Franklin, Jackson, Perry, and Williamson Counties. Jefferson County became a participating Commission member in 1967 with the designation of the Greater Egypt Economic Development District.

Commission Board Composition

Membership has expanded significantly since 1967 to include a wider range of representation. The Commission has a membership of 33 members distributed as follows:

- County Board Chairman (or designee) for each County 5
- Three members appointed by each County Board Chairman 15
- One member (Mayor or designee) for each municipality over 5,000 population 9
- One member elected from the Assembly of Local Governments (municipalities under 5,000 population and special purpose units of government) 1
- One member appointment each from the Kinkaid-Reed's Creek Conservancy District and the Rend Lake Conservancy District 2
- One At-Large Member 1

Currently, all 17 eligible units of government are represented on the Commission and participate in the Commission's deliberations. Commission membership includes elected officials, citizens, Chamber of Commerce Executive Director, education, workforce development. As of June, 2010, 60.6%, of the 33 commissioners are local elected officials or appointed local officials and 39.4% are private sector representatives.

Commission members are active in various industries within the District: manufacturing, professional services, government, finance, retail trade, commerce, education and agriculture. The Commission oversees and approves all official advisory planning activities performed by its professional staff and performs policy-making and executive decision-making functions. Three (9.1%) of the Commission's 33 member board are minority individuals, and four (12.1%) members are female.

District Management

The Commission maintains two types of committees which deal specifically with its processes and programs. The standing committee includes the Executive Committee which is charged with interpretation, coordination, and implementation of Commission policies and procedures. Ad hoc committees focus on special projects of limited duration. Staff efforts in specific program areas are initiated and monitored by these ad hoc committees which make specific recommendations to the total commission.

The Commission has appointed a CEDS Strategy Committee which includes public officials, community leaders, representative of workforce development board, institutions of higher education, minority and labor groups, and private individuals. This allows a wide spectrum of viewpoints from communities and interest groups.

A Revolving Loan Fund was approved in 1989 by EDA. The Revolving Loan Fund was capitalized at \$667,000. A Loan Advisory Board reviews loan proposals and makes recommendations to the Commission.

A detailed listing of the full Commission District Board as of June 2010 is shown in Table 1-1 and a listing of the CEDS Strategy Committee as of May 2010 is shown in Table 1-2.

**Table 1-1
Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission
Commission Members
June 2010**

Franklin County			
Name	Appointment Date	Elected Official	Occupation
Donna Sue Bozarth 302 North Illinois West Frankfort, IL 62896	December 1990	--	Crosswalk Board/Citizen
Christy Brower 1025 Widgeon Road Royalton, IL 62983	December 2006	County Board	--
Randall Crocker P.O. Box 520 Sesser, IL 62884	January 2006	County Board	Insurance
Elizabeth Files 205 E. Church Street Benton, IL 62812	March 2002	--	Citizen

Table 1-1 (Continued)
Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission
Commission Members
June 2010

Jackson County			
Name	Appointment Date	Elected Official	Occupation
Donald Barrett 84 East Lake Drive Murphysboro, IL 62966	September 2007	County Board	Retired
John Evans 310 E. Hurst De Soto, IL 62924	December 2006	County Board	Retired
Robert Hopkins 17 Suburban Drive Murphysboro, IL 62966	November 2003	--	Man-Tra-Con Staff Administers Work Force Investment Act
*Darnacea Moultrie P.O. Box 3162 Carbondale, IL 62901	March 1983	County Board	Retired
Jefferson County			
Name	Appointment Date	Elected Official	Occupation
Ted Buck 15253 East Davis Road Opdyke, IL 62872	December 2006	County Board	Retired-Air Force
*Steve Damron 1116 Oakland Mt. Vernon, IL 62864	January 2007	County Board	General Tire Employee
*Curt Grothoff 3113 Apple Ave. Mt. Vernon, IL 62864	December 1999	County Board	Retired
Robert J. "Bob" White P.O. Box 832 Mt. Vernon, IL 62864	December 2008	County Board	Insurance

Table 1-1 (Continued)
Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission
Commission Members
June 2010

Perry County			
Name	Appointment Date	Elected Official	Occupation
Wayne Bigham 728 S. Madison Du Quoin, IL 62832	January 1997	--	Retired Barber Bank Board
*Doug Bishop Perry County Highway Dept. 3698 St. Route 13-127 Pinckneyville, IL 62274	December 2006	--	Perry County Highway Engineer
James Epplin 5324 State Route 152 Pinckneyville, IL 62274	December 2006	County Board	Retired Coal Company
Fred Kelly 4071 State Route 154 Pinckneyville, IL 62274	October 2007	--	Citizen-Business
Williamson County			
Name	Appointment Date	Elected Official	Occupation
Robert Barnett 2304 Autumn Lane Marion, IL 62959	February 2010	--	Retired
Ron Ellis 2036 Teske Road Marion, IL 62959	December 2006	County Board	Accountant
Brent Gentry Williamson County Courthouse Marion, IL 62959	December 2009	County Board	Business-Lunker Lure
*Jeffery Robinson 16860 Old Frankfort Road Johnston City, IL 62951	September 2000	--	Supervisor of Assessments
Conservancy District			
Name	Appointment Date	Elected Official	Occupation
Vacancy			
*David Fligor 1763 Water Plant Road Murphysboro, IL 62966	December 1995	--	Citizen

Table 1-1 (Continued)
Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission
Commission Members
June 2010

Municipal Representatives			
Name	Appointment Date	Elected Official	Occupation
Gary Kraft City Hall, 500 W. Main Benton, IL 62812	December 2003	Mayor	Automotive Repair Shop
Kevin Baity City Hall, P.O. Box 2047 Carbondale, IL 62902	May 2007	--	Asst. City Manager for Economic Development City of Carbondale
Eric Pflanz 724 E. Park Street Du Quoin, IL 62832	February 1990	--	Retired-Citizen
Mayor Victor Ritter City Hall, 303 N. Park Herrin, IL 62948	September 2008	Mayor	
Robert Butler 1600 North Smith Marion, IL 62959	September 1977	Mayor	Attorney
Frank Donnelly 4204 Westwood Dr., Apt. 1 Mt. Vernon, IL 62864	March 2003	--	Retired Housing Authority Board Chairman
Mayor Ron Williams City Hall Annex 1101 Walnut Street Murphysboro, IL 62966	April 2004	Mayor	Bank Official
Joseph Holder City Hall, 104 S. Walnut Pinckneyville, IL 62274	May 2007	Mayor	Owner-American Life Style Homes
Jack Woolard P.O. Box 33 West Frankfort, IL 62896	May 2007	--	Retired-Citizen
Assembly of Local Governments			
Name	Appointment Date	Elected Official	Occupation
Tim Bleyer Carterville Unit School Dist. #5 306 Virginia Avenue Carterville, IL 62918	February 2010	--	School Superintendent

Table 1-1 (Continued)
Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission
Commission Members
June 2010

At Large Member			
Name	Appointment Date	Elected Official	Occupation
Kristin Gregory Carbondale Chamber of Commerce 131 South Illinois Carbondale, IL 62901	May 2010	--	Executive Director Chamber of Commerce

*Executive Committee
Members

Table 1-2
CEDS Strategy Committee

Name	Representing
Jeff Ashauer Courthouse, 1 Public Square Pinckneyville, IL 62274	Perry County Planning & Development
Robert Barnett 2304 Autumn Lake Marion, IL 62959	Private Sector & Commission
Donald Barrett 84 E. Lake Drive Murphysboro, IL 62966	Elected Official & Commission
Mary Ellen Bechtel P.O. Box 523 Mt. Vernon, IL 62864	Jefferson County Development Corp.
Wayne Bigham 728 South Madison Du Quoin, IL 62832	Bank Board & Commission
Donna Sue Bozarth 302 N. Illinois West Frankfort, IL 62896	Private Sector & Commission
Mayor Robert Butler City Hall 1102 Tower Square Marion, IL 62959	Elected Official/Community Leader
Tom Caliper P.O. Box 156 West Frankfort, IL 62896	Labor

Table 1-2 (Continued)
CEDS Strategy Committee

Name	Representing
Bryce Cramer Egyptian Electric Coop. 10169 Old Highway 13 Murphysboro, IL 62966	Egyptian Electric Coop.
Jerry Crouse REDCO P.O. Box 307 Marion, IL 62959	REDCO
William Dill FREDCO 202 Public Square Benton, IL 62812	FREDCO
Jeff Doherty P.O. Box 23 Carbondale, IL 62903	Jackson County Alliance
Frank Donnelly 4204 Westwood Drive, Apt. 1 Mt. Vernon, IL 62864	Private Sector & Commission
Rex Duncan Office of Economic & Regional Development Dunn-Richmond C 00120 Carbondale, IL 62901	Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
Don Gass City Hall 110 N. Jefferson West Frankfort, IL 62896	Economic Development
Kristin Gregory Carbondale Chamber of commerce 131 South Illinois Carbondale, IL 62901	Minority-Chamber of Commerce
Charles Holstein Rend Lake College 468 Ken Gray Parkway Ina, IL 62846	Rend Lake Community College
Kathy Lively Man-Tra-Con 300 West De Young, Suite 800B Marion, IL 62959	Man-Tra-Con, Connect SI
Phil Minnis John A. Logan College 700 Logan Road Carterville, IL 62918	John A. Logan College

Table 1-2 (Continued)
CEDS Strategy Committee

Name	Representing
Tina Monroe P.O. Box 460 Marion, IL 62959	Ameren/CIPS
Allan Patton 127 South Pine Zeigler, IL 62999	FREDCO
Mary Roe 804 Belle Pinckneyville, IL 62274	Work Force Investment Board
Phil Schaefer Southern Illinois Healthcare 1385 East Main Street Carbondale, IL 62901	Southern Illinois Healthcare
Gary Shafer Southern Illinois Airport P.O. Box 1086 Carbondale, IL 62903	Southern Illinois Airport-Jackson Growth Alliance
Mayor Ron Williams City Hall Annex 1101 Walnut Street Murphysboro, IL 62966	Elected Official/Community Leader

Committee was appointed in February 2010.

District Staff

The Commission staff consists of an interdisciplinary team coordinated by the Executive Director. This staff carries out the planning and development activities through the preparation of local and regional studies, analyses, plans, applications and reports; data compilation and analyses, identification of goals and projects; financial analysis and packaging assistance; evaluation of project feasibility, technical and management assistance for project implementation when appropriate; coordination with private sector needs; measurement of progress and evaluation, and reporting progress to the Commission units of government and the public. Activities include maintenance of an information referral center, technical services and "A-95" clearinghouse functions. The authority and responsibility for implementation (and passage of control instruments to aid implementation) of the Commission recommendations rests with the governmental bodies for whom the studies have been conducted.

The Commission's major program areas include: Economic Development Planning and Assistance, EDA Project Administration, Water Quality Management Planning, Local Government Services, Technical Assistance, Energy Efficiency Conservation Block Grant, State Community Development Assistance Program projects comprised of local infrastructure projects benefiting low and moderate income persons as well as economic development financing, Enterprise Zone Administration, and Revolving Loan Fund

assistance. Staff functions are structured to integrate the objectives and activities of each program area with those of others.

Administering the EDD program includes the proactive function of providing leadership and motivation to influence both private and public investment in the District. This includes the preparation of studies and reports for advisory and planning purposes and direct assistance in their implementation.

The Commission staff provides the following services to the residents of the District:

- Conducts research and analysis into specific subjects including population, the economy, land use, environmental protection, water quality management planning, watershed conservation programs, transportation, tax generation, enterprise zone benefit, property tax abatement, and community services and facilities;
- Assists local governments and citizen groups in defining realistic goals and objectives and identifying the means to achieve them;
- Assists local governments and citizen groups in the preparation of marketing strategies and materials;
- Acts as liaison between local governments and state and federal agencies for purposes of acquiring fiscal and technical assistance;
- Assists local governments in administration of federal and state projects;
- Assists in the administration of Jackson and Williamson County Enterprise Zones;
- Disseminates data and information to local governments, organizations and citizens, including pertinent state and federal legislation and regulations;
- Reviews proposed programs and projects in order to minimize conflict with existing plans and objectives of affected units of government;
- Provides for intergovernmental communication and cooperation under Executive Order 12372 with the State of Illinois.
- Provides assistance to area business and industry through financial analysis and management technical assistance, and financial packaging assistance.

A listing of the staff as of June 2010 is included in the following table:

**Table 1-3
Commission Staff
June 2010**

Name	Title	Major Funding Source
A.S. Kirkikis	Executive Director	All
Robert S. Clodi	Planner	EDA/WQ/EECBG
Margie Mitchell	Administrator	All

EDA: Economic Development Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce
DRA: Delta Regional Authority
IEPA: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
EECBG: Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity

Inter-Organizational Linkages

The Commission maintains formal and informal linkages with organizations that are involved with related planning and/or economic development activities. The formal linkage is often manifested in a contract for planning or development activities/services and becomes a portion of the Commission's total work program. Formal linkages include the following:

1. The Regional Water Quality Coordinating Council coordinates the implementation of the 208 area wide plan recommendations while continuing area wide water quality management planning. Reviews of National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit applications are conducted on facilities located in the counties of Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, Pope, Saline and Williamson, as well as reviews of other permits (landfill, waste treatment, etc.).

The Council maintains coordination between water quality planning and management agencies, recommends amendments to the approved water quality plan, and acts in an advisory capacity to the Commission.

2. The Commission staff work closely with local development organizations on an as needed basis in the provision of technical assistance and data. Further, the staff maintains liaison with the economic development staff of local electric utilities, and provides selected data and assistance to those organizations as part of the overall economic development effort to local governments.
3. The executive directors of the three southernmost economic development districts in the state, the Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission, Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission, and Southern Five Regional Planning and Development Commission, meet periodically to discuss issues of mutual concern within the 15 counties of Southern Illinois. The Mississippi Delta Regional Authority (DRA) program area includes four of the five counties comprising the Greater Egypt District. Linkage between DRA staff and the directors are maintained.

4. The Commission maintains informal linkages with other organizations in the District whose programs interface with those of the Commission. Communication results from attendance and participation at special and regular meetings of local government, organizations with program-based linkages, as well as with developmental and promotional organizations. There is increasing usage of e-mail and conference telecommunications.
5. Citizen input is derived from the meetings and communications with all the groups discussed above to increase the viability and utility of the District economic development planning process. All Commission meetings are held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act.

CHAPTER 2

HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF PAST DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

History and Geography of Region

As the depression of the 1930s gave way to the development of new businesses and industries, local chambers of commerce, local industries and communities formed Southern Illinois, Inc., (SII) in 1940. SII became the industrial promotion organization to represent Southern Illinois as a single area. Its closest local ties were Williamson County, a center for manufacturing as well as coal mining.

After World War II, SII launched an aggressive campaign to promote the economic potential of Southern Illinois. It gained the assistance of the University of Illinois and formed the Executive Committee on Southern Illinois; a group that published various studies and reports including a book entitled Southern Illinois: Resources and Potentials of the Sixteen Southernmost Counties published by the University of Illinois Press in 1949. SII succeeded in attracting industry especially in the 1960s, when employment in manufacturing increased from 8,000 to 11,000 jobs. SII became less successful in the 1970s and 1980s as manufacturing expansion was curtailed, and manufacturing moved out of the Midwest. SII discontinued its professional staff in 1986.

Community and economic development planning fostered partnerships between governments and the private sectors. Federal involvement increased in the 1970s, and state involvement increased dramatically in the 1980s, particularly through the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, recently named the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO). This partnership was illustrated by the movement to attract the General Motors Saturn plant in early 1985. DCEO and the Governor's office played a lead role in Southern Illinois and other areas of the state, maintaining most of the communication with General Motors. The Southern Illinois promotional package, which included several sites, was put together by a coalition comprised primarily of regional planning and development commissions, area state legislators, local chambers of commerce and business promoters, and Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. The Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission was the lead agency and coordinator for this effort.

After the unsuccessful Saturn campaign, the leadership of the Saturn promotional group reorganized as the Southern Illinois Coalition, which was designated by the State of Illinois as a Corridors of Opportunity Council. Four regional commissions and economic development districts were represented on the SIC Executive Committee, together with SIU, two utility companies, two DCEO representatives, and two private sector individuals. The Coalition has become inactive as state financial support ended. In its place, the regional planning commissions have established between themselves a networking system and larger communities in the District each hired individual economic development professionals to serve their respective community.

Local development groups were created to actively market industrial sites in Jefferson, Marion, and Washington Counties with an emphasis on Mt. Vernon and the I-57 corridor with limited success. The Regional Economic Development Corporation (REDCO) was established to serve Williamson County. The organization is a partnership between local businessman, three communities and the county. Its principal objectives are to market the area to attract industrial investment and related jobs. The

corporation undertook a debt of nearly 2 million dollars to acquire industrial property to accommodate industry. REDCO has been instrumental in attracting manufacturing to the Marion area. The District assisted in obtaining necessary financing to construct infrastructure to serve their industrial park.

The Franklin County Regional Economic Development Corporation (FREDCO) partners with city, area, state, and federal efforts to maximize the opportunities for business growth and economic development. FREDCO has seven goals: 1) market economic development programs and services; 2) facilitate the location, expansion, and retention of business investment within Franklin County; 3) assist businesses with exporting products to national and international markets; 4) work with business community to facilitate expansion, creation, and relocation; 5) assist local communities in the development of infrastructure needed to attract industry; 6) provide information and referrals for economic development and employment; and 7) aid in securing financial assistance from local, state, and federal sources.

The Jefferson County Development Corporation (JCDC) is a partnership of private industry, local and state government, local and state agencies, education, cultural entities, faith-based organizations which provides a resourceful and flexible environment to meet the ever changing demands and implement strategy for development.

JCDC operate with four standing committees: Building and Site Development, Budget and Finance, Retention and Expansion, and Marketing and Public Relations. They also have three teams working on specific concerns: Workforce Development, Community Image Enhancement, and Industry Impact.

Although the organizations of the Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce and City of Mount Vernon Tourism are separate entities, they believe and practice collaboration and support of each other and their programs.

Regional planning and development commissions were created in Southern Illinois in the early 1960s. The Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission was the first to be created in 1961. During that year, the first Overall Economic Development Plan (OEDP) was presented to the U.S. Area Redevelopment Administration, prepared by the Southern Illinois office of the Illinois Board of Economic Development. It called for: vocational training, industrial promotion, tourism facilities, small farm assistance, creation of Rend Lake, and local/regional planning. The Commission began assisting counties in the preparation of county OEDPs in 1963. Committed to the idea of a regional OEDP that included regional staffing and programming, the Commission first attempted economic development planning under the "701" program of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. It successfully sought designation of its five county region as an Economic Development District (EDD) by the U.S. Economic Development Administration.

The Commission convened focus groups to consider the advantages of health planning. The District conducted health planning activities and/or the guidance of a health planning council, and nurtured it until it could operate independently. Similarly, the Commission conducted criminal justice planning and training over a 15-year period. It was successful in convincing the State of Illinois to locate a crime lab in the District. The training unit became free-standing in the mid 1980's.

An early program thrust was identification of manufacturers and potential manufacturing sites. Central business studies were conducted in a number of communities. Further studies included an evaluation of the District's water and waste water systems.

Throughout its history as the administrative entity of the Greater Egypt EDD, the Commission has prepared plans and applications, provided data and technical assistance, a promoter of a regional perspective, and helped to promote the District's economic potential. As other organizations have emerged, the Commission's role as a provider of technical assistance and a coordinator of overall development activities has become increasingly important.

The Greater Egypt Region and District is located in Southern Illinois. The District's center is 100 miles from the metropolitan areas of St. Louis, Missouri, and Evansville, Indiana, and 70 miles north of Paducah, Kentucky. Chicago is 300 miles to the north, and Memphis is 225 miles to the south. (See Figure 2-1)

The District is comprised of the five Illinois counties of Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, and Williamson comprising an area of 2,478 square miles with a 2009 population estimate of 224,952 persons.

The District includes 57 incorporated municipalities of which 20 have populations of more than 1,000. Table 2-1 lists the municipalities and their populations in 2009, ranging from Carbondale with a population of 26,231 to Macedonia with 50.

The earliest movement of settlers into the District occurred at the beginning of the nineteenth century. These early residents provided goods and services to other settlers moving westward. Early economic activity was dominated by agriculture. Prior to this date, fur trapping, trading, and military expeditions were the only significant activities. As more people migrated west across Southern Illinois, settlements emerged along the trails and road intersections and river crossings to provide goods and services. Local government centers emerged as counties were organized.

By the 1820s, Southern Illinois was being rapidly settled, more so than the central or northern part of the state. The first state capital was located at Kaskaskia in 1818, then at Vandalia in 1820. River towns along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, now inconspicuous, were dominant centers of commerce.

The prominence of Southern Illinois began to diminish during the 1830s as the state's population increased from 157,000 to 476,000, the bulk of which occurred in the central and northern part of the state. Chicago's prominence began with the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825.

Agriculture was important, but was primarily for the purpose of self-sufficiency rather than trade. The major crops were wheat, other small grains, potatoes, fruit, sorghum, and tobacco as an incidental cash crop. The lack of major cash crops was partly due to the clay-embedded, non-glaciated soils in Southern Illinois, in contrast to more productive soils in central and northern Illinois.

The construction of the Illinois Central Railroad in 1854 provided locations for additional towns, and in some cases, towns were moved to new locations along the tracks. These towns became distribution centers for the trade and shipping of agricultural and other products.

The advent of the railroad also encouraged the extraction of coal in order to fuel locomotive engines. Conversely, railroads provide the ability to transport coal to distant markets. At the beginning of the twentieth century the coal mining industry experienced a boom as coal became useful for other energy-producing purposes, including the production of electricity. About half of the municipalities that existent

today in the Greater Egypt District started as "company towns" grown up around the new mine shafts. In 1923, the state reached a coal employment peak of 103,500, most of which was in Southern Illinois. It was reported that 25 train loads of coal were shipped out daily from Herrin.

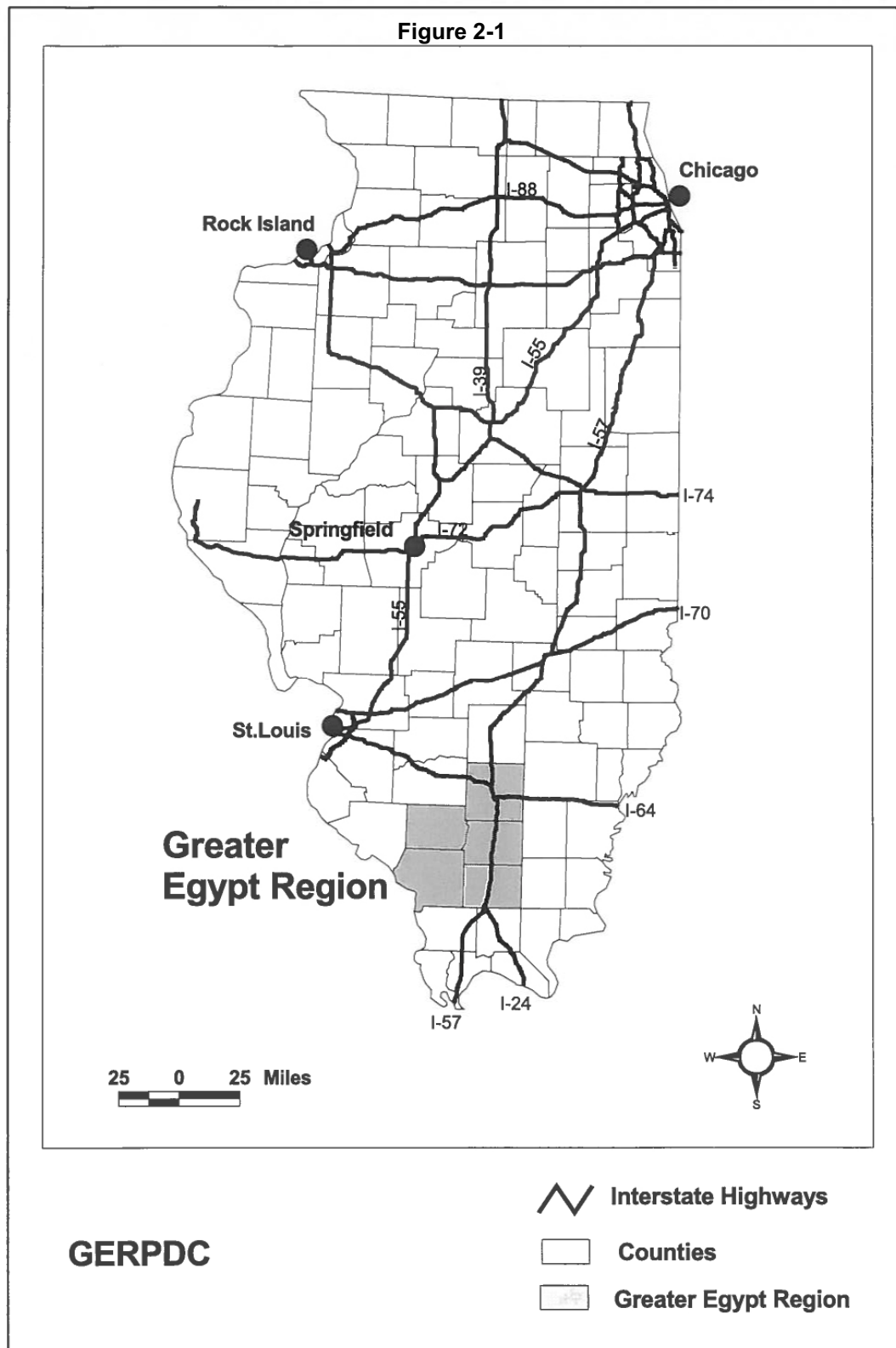


Table 2-1
Population of Municipalities in the Greater Egypt Region

Municipality	County	2009 Population Est.	Municipality	County	2009 Population Est.
Ava- C	(2)	636	Ina- V	(3)	2,451
Belle Rive- V	(3)	372	Johnston City- C	(5)	3,491
Benton- C	(1)	6,910	Macedonia- V	(1)	49
Bluford- V	(3)	763	Makanda- V	(2)	407
Bonnie- V	(3)	419	Marion- C	(5)	17,460
Buckner- V	(1)	488	Mt. Vernon- C	(3)	16,185
Bush- V	(5)	264	Murphysboro- C	(2)	8,106
Cambria- V	(5)	1,354	Nason- C	(3)	235
Campbell Hill- V	(2)	305	North City- V	(1)	653
Carbondale- C	(2)	26,235	Orient- C	(1)	311
Carterville- C	(5)	5,518	Pinckneyville- C	(4)	5,370
Christopher- C	(1)	2,789	Pittsburg- V	(5)	586
Colp- V	(5)	231	Royalton- V	(1)	1,155
Crainville- V	(5)	1,362	St. Johns- V	(4)	213
Creal Springs- C	(5)	721	Sesser- C	(1)	2,116
Cutler- V	(4)	530	Spillertown- V	(5)	225
Desoto- V	(2)	1,543	Stonefort- V	(5)	292
Dix (Rome)- V	(3)	495	Tamaroa- V	(4)	718
Dowell- V	(2)	419	Thompsonville- V	(1)	586
Du Quoin- C	(4)	6,303	Valier- V	(1)	664
Elkville- V	(2)	912	Vergennes- V	(2)	328
Energy- V	(5)	1,206	Waltonville- V	(3)	427
Ewing- V	(1)	319	West City- V	(1)	764
Freeman Spur- V	(1&5)	280	West Frankfort- C	(1)	8,125
Gorham- V	(2)	243	Whiteash- V	(5)	277
Grand Tower- C	(2)	575	Willisville- V	(4)	686
Hanaford- V	(1)	222	Woodlawn- V	(3)	722
Herrin- C	(5)	12,450	Zeigler- C	(1)	1,667
Hurst- C	(5)	792			

County	2008 Population Est.	2009 Population Est.
(1) Franklin	39,288	39,312
(2) Jackson	58,151	58,103
(3) Jefferson	40,069	39,944
(4) Perry	22,466	22,424
(5) Williamson	64,605	65,169
District	224,579	224,952

C = City; V = Village

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009 and Incorporated Places and Minor Civil Divisions, All Places: 2000 to 2009

Up to the 1990s, coal production remained about the same since the 1920s, but coal mining employment declined dramatically from 1930 to 1960 as a result of increased mechanization and the increasing use of oil as a major fuel. Mining employment increased during most of the 1960s and 1970s, but declined again in the 1980s and 1990s. During the 1930s and 1940s, oil production from the Lake Centralia-Salem pool (which extends to Jefferson and Franklin counties) reached 500,000 barrels per day, but declined by the 1950s to less than 100,000 barrels per day. Production usually increased when the market value of crude reaches \$30.00 per barrel.

During World War II, some diversification occurred in an economy previously dominated by coal production. Government increasingly became an important employment sector. Trade and service-related industries increased. Manufacturing became important; numerous small manufacturers emerged in the 1950s and after a decline in the 1960s, manufacturing employment exceeded 11,000 in the early 1970s, to be followed by another decline in the mid-1970s and in the first half of the 1980s. During the 1990s manufacturing employment remained relatively constant with about 11.9% of the labor force. In 2010, the economy is struggling to recover from a recession that has been characterized as the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression. The housing market, stocks, and healthcare reform are the major issues of the recession that began in 2007. Since 2005, Maytag, Circuit City, Technicolor, Godfrey, and Crownline had mass layoffs of 2,390 employees, which had caused significant job losses in the manufacturing and warehouse sectors.

Six infrastructural developments continue to drive the economy in the Greater Egypt District:

1. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale (SIU-C) has grown to be the largest single employer in the District, with about 7,100 employees and 20,673 students. Also, three community colleges serving the District with a combined enrollment of approximately 25,000 students.
2. I-64, I-57, and I-24 provided interstate access to Chicago and Indianapolis north; St. Louis and Kansas City west; Memphis, Nashville and Atlanta south; Louisville and Cincinnati east. Intra-regional commerce is stimulated by state highways, especially Illinois 13 as a four-lane from Murphysboro to Harrisburg, Illinois, which has encouraged retail and service centers to provide specialized goods and services that compete with centers at Cape Girardeau, Paducah, and Evansville. Currently, Illinois 13 is being widened to six-lanes from Marion to Carterville.
3. Regional airports offer regularly scheduled air service, instituted at locations near Carbondale, Herrin-Marion, Mt. Vernon, Benton, and Pinckneyville-Du Quoin. However, the high cost of airline operations, coupled with improved interstate access to St. Louis Lambert Airport, influenced the loss of scheduled commercial service for the Carbondale and Mt. Vernon airports. On the weekdays Williamson County Airport has eight scheduled commercial flights and three flights on the weekends, as well as an air freight operations facility.
4. In order to overcome frequent and often severe droughts as well as the need to replace woefully inadequate municipal water supplies, three lakes have been constructed: Kinkaid Lake (2,750 acres), Rend Lake (18,900 acres) and Cedar Lake (1,750 acres). Lake of Egypt (2,300 acres) was constructed as the water source for REA Power Co-op Electric Generation Facility. These lakes have also become important income-generating tourist and recreational attractions.
5. Industrial parks were developed with the aid of public funds in Benton, Carbondale, Dix, Du Quoin, Herrin, Marion, Murphysboro, Mt. Vernon, Pinckneyville, and West Frankfort, which

included building roads, water and sewer. In addition, privately funded parks were developed in Marion and Mt. Vernon.

6. Public housing projects were constructed in each of the counties, resulting in more than 3,000 units for low income or elderly persons. A federal requirement to obtain funds stimulated the preparation of community comprehensive plans.

Because of infrastructural developments, several new industries have located within the District partially offsetting the loss of older manufacturers who followed the national trend of moving out of the Midwest and into the U. S. "sunbelt", or to foreign countries. Newer industries appear to be locating within the District in order to take advantage of market location and available labor.

Economic diversification has occurred with the rapid expansion of employment in the retail and services industries. Numerically, this has more than compensated for losses in mining and manufacturing from the standpoint of creating jobs, and expanding overall employment. However, income losses per mining and manufacturing job are three times the income gains per retail and (nonprofessional) service jobs.

Regional Interdependence

Figures 2-2 and 2-3 reveal a dense clustering of many communities within a small area, with the corners at Murphysboro, Pinckneyville, Mt. Vernon, and Marion. Within this area of about 1,200 square miles are 46 municipalities; most located within seven miles of at least two other municipalities. This resulted primarily from the many company coal mine towns; and secondarily from long established roads and railroads.

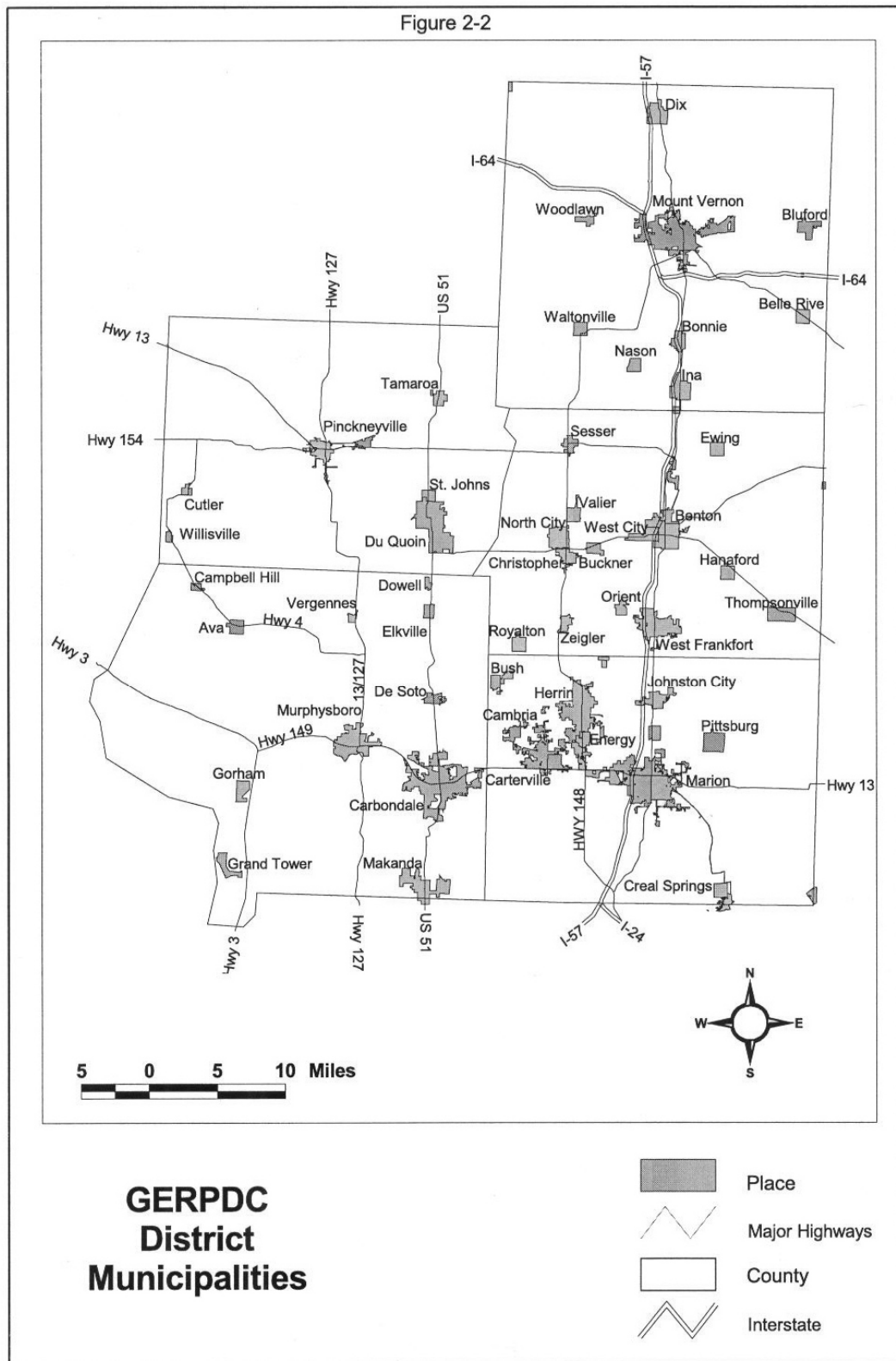
As industry and commerce proliferated and differentiated, specialized centers emerged as district recreational, educational/cultural, services, manufacturing, and retail centers. Smaller nearby communities became satellite or "bedroom" communities of larger communities. Many people live in one community, work in a second community, and may shop mostly in yet a third community.

The employment and marketing patterns of the Region indicate a high degree of mobility. This interdependence was first explored in academic journals during the late 1950s and 1960s. These initial studies led to the development and application of the "dispersed city" concept to the District.

The inter-regional and intra-regional movements of employees have been high historically, largely because of commuting coal miners and manufacturing workers to changing job sites. The most significant contributor to high mobility trends is SIU-Carbondale. Many university employees prefer the living conditions of smaller, more remote communities near Carbondale and therefore commute to work.

Table 2-2 shows figures on District worker commuting based on 2006-2008 US Census, American Community Survey data. The figures reflect a high degree of employee mobility, especially within the five-county region.

Localities of the region are interdependent in several other respects, especially in the developing and sharing of certain costly facilities and service that no one locality could support. Several of the basic regional linkages are transportation, water, education, mass communications, energy suppliers, government administration, and services.



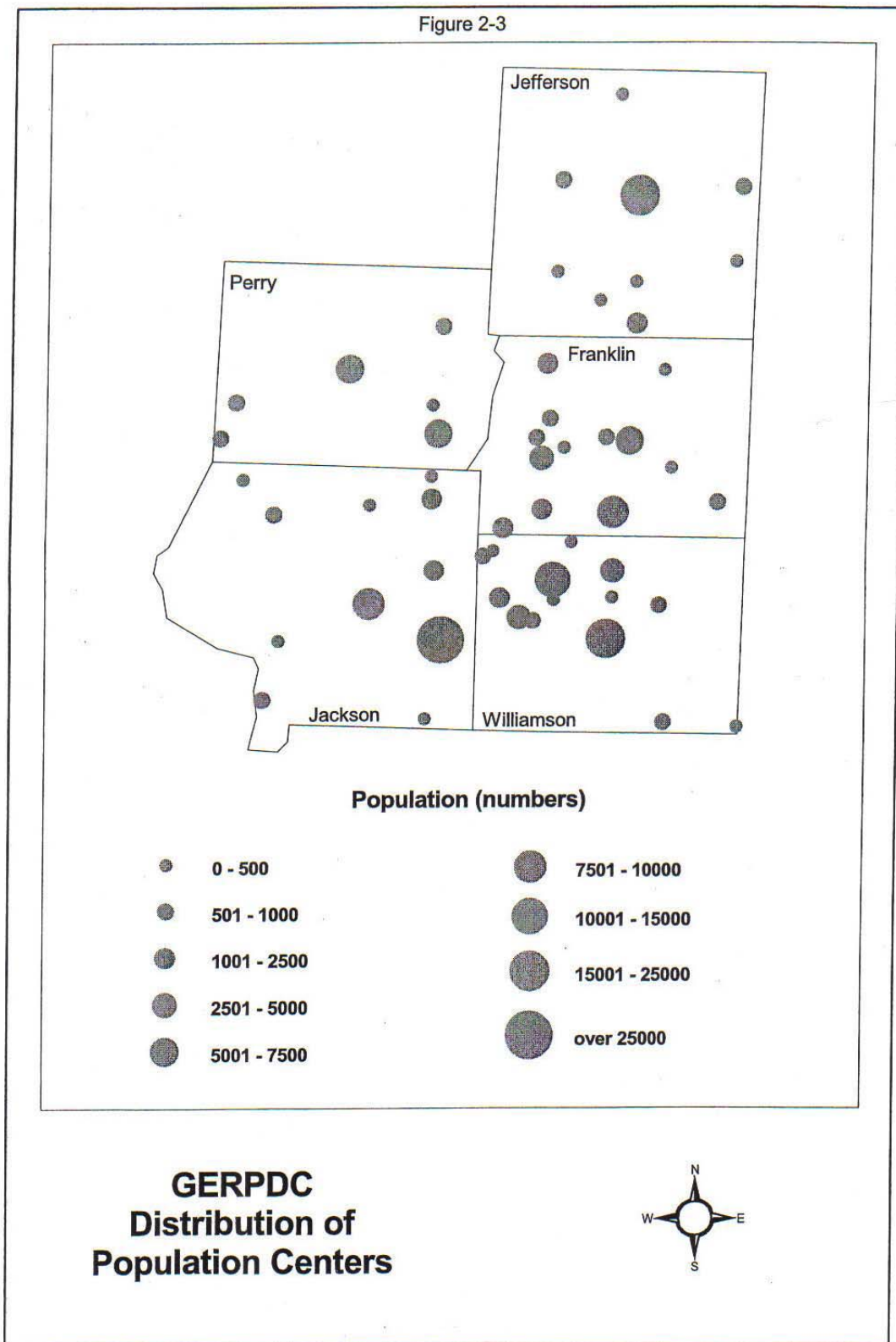


Table 2-2
Commuting Patterns 2006-2008

	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson
Workers 16 years and over	14,976	25,245	17,441	8,830	27,617
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	12,585	19,981	13,870	7,402	23,572
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	1,438	1,927	1,788	918	2,444
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	0	164	113	0	50
Walked	237	1,839	374	162	692
Other means	130	586	455	93	246
Worked at home	586	748	841	255	613
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.6	17.6	20.8	23	19.5

Source: Census, Survey: American Community Survey, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Clusters Analysis

A cluster analysis is the assignment of a set of observations into interconnected and related subsets. This analysis examines the organization of regulated and unregulated developments, development trends, interconnected relationships, and offers an insight of future growth. This study will evaluate trends in residential, agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and industry, mining, and healthcare developments.

Residential

Residential indicators help community leaders to understand the housing inventory available within a jurisdiction. According to the US Census, American Community Survey, 2006-2008, owner vacancy rate for the district is 1.58. Perry County has the most severe vacancy rate of 2.3. Rental vacancy rates reached to 9.12 for the district, with high vacancies in Jackson (13.2) and Jefferson (11.3). As a result, the counties with high owner vacancies and low rental vacancies are subject to the availability of high paying jobs within commuting distance. Conversely, low owner vacancies and high rental vacancies is an indication of high migration and lack of job with a moderate income. The statistic described in this section can be referred to in Appendix – A, Table A-1.

The residential building inventory has documented that in total 2,176 homes have been built since 2005 in the district. Almost half were built in Williamson County (1,059). A significant portion of the building stock was built from 1970 to 1979, accounting for 20% of the total number of structure built (103,564).

Owner occupied housing is considerable high in Franklin (77.3%), Jefferson County (76.3%), and Perry (79.0%). Owner occupied housing values primarily range from less than \$50,000 to \$149,999, which account for 70.5% of the total. This bring to attention that there is a lack of high-end housing throughout the district, specifically there are 1,844 homes valued over \$300,000. Williamson County accounts for 47.4% of the high-end housing.

Rent averages \$529 within the district. Rental property accounts for 47.4% of all homes in Jackson County. Overall, most rental property ranges from \$300 to \$999 (78.7) throughout the district. Only 7% of the rental housing available in the district less than \$200, notably Perry (0.6%) and Jackson (3.2%) Counties lack low income housing.

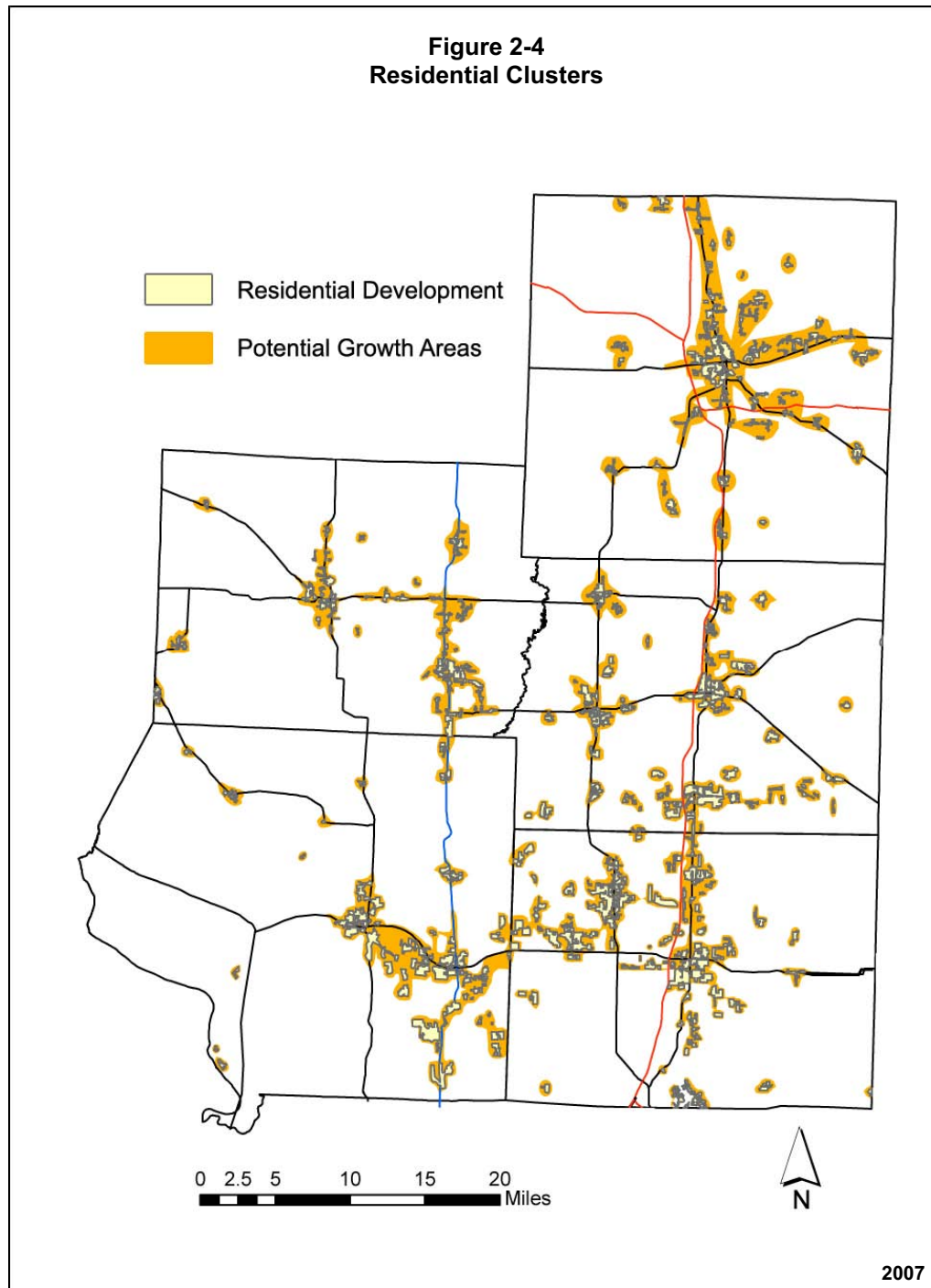


Figure 2-4, illustrates the residential clusters within the District. The development of residential land use is largely dependent upon location, amenities, employment opportunities, availability of utilities, crime, and aesthetics. Communities within the District have been classified regarding their growth potential. These categories are rapid growth, moderate growth, slow growth, and stable or loss.

Table 2-3
Community Growth Potential - Greater Egypt District

Rapid Growth		
Carterville	Herrin	Marion
Moderate Growth		
Crainville Energy	North City Willisville	Woodlawn
Slow Growth		
Cambria Desoto Dix (Rome)	Ewing Sesser	Waltonville Whiteash
Stable		
Belle Rive Bluford Bonnie Buckner Christopher Colp	Cutler Freeman Spur Ina Macedonia Makanda Nason	Pittsburg Spillertown Stonefort Thompsonville Vergennes West City
Loss		
Ava Benton Bush Campbell Hill Carbondale Creal Springs Dowell Du Quoin	Elkville Gorham Grand Tower Hanaford Hurst Johnston City Mt. Vernon Murphysboro	Orient Pinckneyville Royalton St. Johns Tamaroa Valier West Frankfort Zeigler

There is a considerable range within each of these categories as they are designed only to indicate relative expansion potential. There is certainly no reason why one in a low category could not, with considerable effort, actually experience greater growth. However, the above table indicates the probability for

expansion that is presently indicated by each of these communities. Conversely, it is possible for a community in a higher category to fall lower than expected.

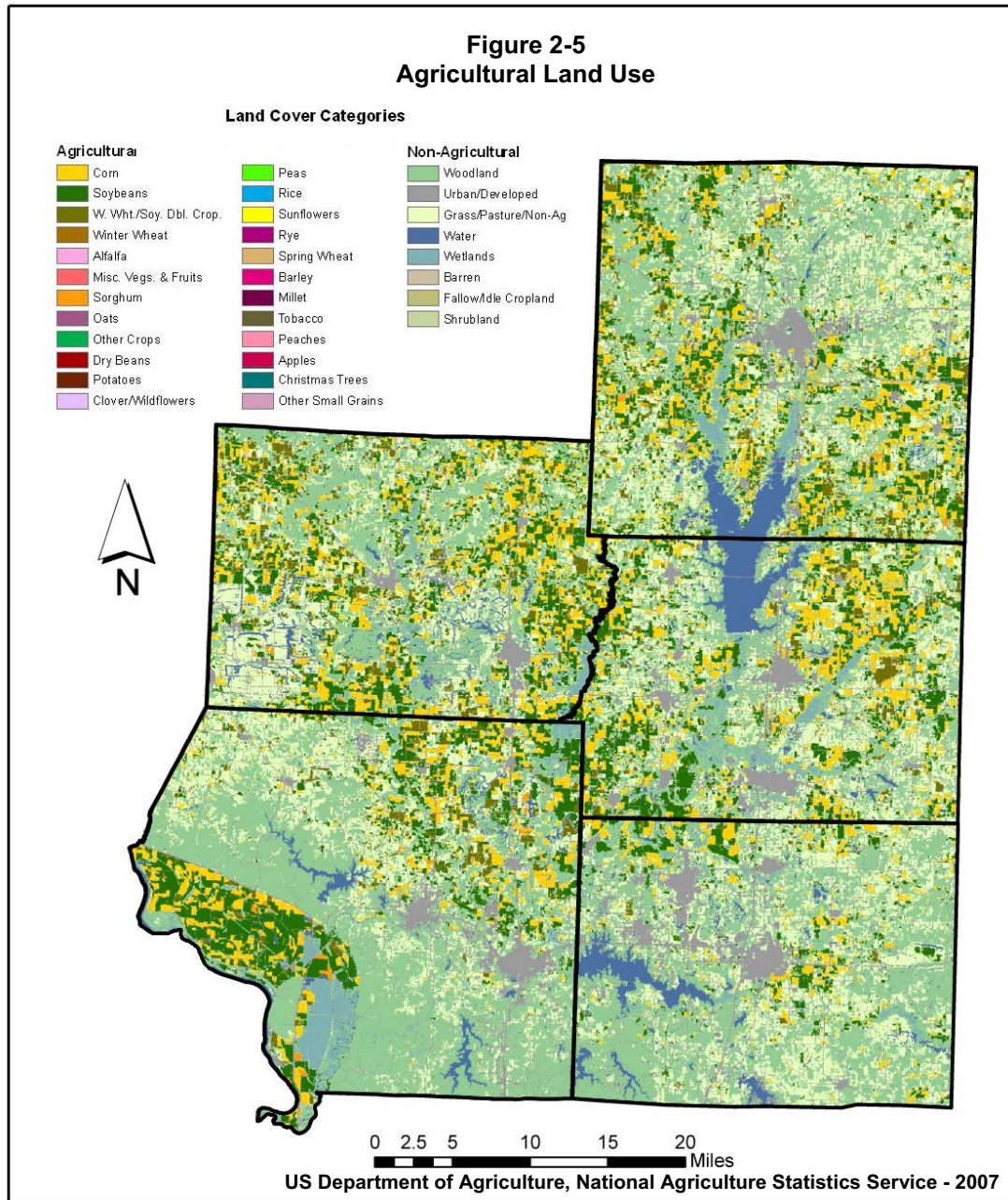
In light of the foregoing analyses and in keeping with the general pattern of concentrated development, observed in Figure 2-4, the largest areas of residential land use indicated are adjacent to those areas which can be called major growth centers.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the most dominant land use in the district. Agriculture in southern Illinois is diverse. Many farmers produce standard grain crops, but the region leads the state in vineyard and orchard production. Specialty crops and products are an essential part of the agricultural economy and culture, though they rarely show up strongly in agricultural data collected at the state level. Farmers in the area face varied climatic, environmental, cultural, and production challenges. Typically the soil is easily eroded resulting in the high silt content of the Muddy River.

Farmers in the District are challenged to sustain their operations through bad weather, crop pests, low prices, and poor markets, in anticipation of better times. Challenges from changing agricultural production pressures nationally seem magnified in southern Illinois. Migrant labor issues are particularly vexing for specialty crop growers who claim that there is no one else to do the painstaking labor of getting produce from the fields to the marketplace.

The District has 3,956 farms that have a total of 1,022,143 acres with an average farm size of 247 acres, as reported in the USDA - 2009 Illinois Annual Bulletin. In the District soybeans, corn, wheat and forage are the primary crops. Amongst livestock Cattle is the primary produce to rear for profit. Over a 3 years period the District's agriculture sector has continued to rise by 35%. In 2008, the total cash receipt for all farm marketing totaled \$326,944,000 and has continued to peak every year. Appendix A, Table A-2, documents the inventory of the farming industry. Appendix A, Table A-3, shows a record of the growing agricultural market by county. Figure 2-5, illustrates the land use by crop throughout the entire District.



The decline of farming in the District corresponds to the decline statewide from 1982-1997. The number of farms decreased between 1987-1997, from 3,535 to 3,436, as shown on Table 2-4, and then increased during 1997-2007 to 3,956. Total market value of agricultural products sold in the District increased 31% during 1987-1997 from \$109.9 million to \$143.8 million. However, the same period experienced about a 35% increase in the price of farm equipment and supplies used for farm production. From 1997-2007 the total market value of agriculture product increased by 57% proving that as the area slowly increases in the number of farms efficiency of those farms is the key to their success. Farming is not very significant to

the District economy as a source of employment. Farming has declined as a single source of income for the self-employed in recent years.

**Table 2-4
Agriculture**

	Number of Farms					1982-2007 % Change
	1982	1987	1997	2002	2007	
Franklin	672	586	658	727	785	1.2
Jackson	814	720	680	740	810	1.0
Jefferson	1,168	1,031	962	1,168	1,156	1.0
Perry	700	591	551	549	589	0.8
Williamson	674	607	585	631	616	0.9
District	4,028	3,535	3,436	3,815	3,956	1.0
Illinois	98,483	88,786	73,051	73,027	76,860	0.8
	Market Value of Productions Sold (in \$1,000)					1982-2007 % Change
	1982	1987	1997	2002	2007	
Franklin	\$24,409	\$20,738	\$31,638	\$26,894	\$56,626	2.3
Jackson	\$30,636	\$26,947	\$37,015	\$28,839	\$60,831	2.0
Jefferson	\$34,090	\$30,663	\$35,217	\$32,063	\$50,961	1.5
Perry	\$26,204	\$21,324	\$28,517	\$24,070	\$41,452	1.6
Williamson	\$11,319	\$10,033	\$11,422	\$9,775	\$16,216	1.4
District	\$126,658	\$109,705	\$143,809	\$121,641	\$226,086	1.8
Illinois	\$7,313,529	\$6,376,801	\$8,556,486	\$7,676,239	\$13,329,107	1.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1982, 1987, 1997, 2002, and 2007

In 2006, the Illinois Department of Agriculture produced a report, “The Illinois Grape and Wine Industry,” documenting the production and growth of the Illinois grape and wine industry. Southern Illinois is home to the top three counties with the greatest number of vineyards (Jackson, Union, and Johnson) as well as home to the top two counties (Union and Jackson) with the greatest number of wineries. In the Greater Egypt District, Jackson (20), Williamson (8), and Franklin (5) Counties were list amongst the top 17 counties with the greatest number of vineyards and wineries, representing 10.5% of the State of Illinois. In 2006, it is estimated that 148,300 gallons of wine were produced, comprising 26% of the total wine production in Illinois. Within the District there are 12 well know wineries: (Franklin County) Two Oak Vineyard and Pleasant Hollow; (Jackson County) Dry Hill Vineyard, Leven’s Vineyard, Pomona Winery, Von Jacob Vineyard, Meier Vineyard, McNitt Gardens and Greenhouse, Kite Hill Vineyard, and Black Jack Vineyard; (Jefferson County) GenKota Winery; (Williamson County) Cana Vineyard, Inc.

Commercial

Information about business in the District’s economy was gathered from several sources, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Illinois Department of Employment Security, and the US Census. The most recent Economic Census of 2007 is incomplete and lacks detailed data, so the Bureau of Labor Statistics will be used to obtain the following data: 4,818 businesses were reported in 1997 – 1,282 in retail trade,

304 in wholesale trade, 179 in manufacturing, 597 in construction, 467 in health and social services, and 405 in financial activity. In 2008, the Bureau of Labor Statistics provided comparable data on 4,864 businesses which were report to exist - 779 in retail trade, 219 in wholesale trade, 199 in manufacturing, 575 in construction, 512 in health and social services, and 473 in financial activity.

These 4,864 businesses, reported in the 2008, reflect an increase from 4,818 in 1997 primarily due to gains in health and social services and financial activity. The number of establishments declined in retail and wholesale, and remained about the same for manufacturing and construction. Figure 2-6, illustrates the commercial clusters that have developed up to 2007.

During 1990-2009, retail sales in the District increased by 70.57% in actual dollars. Table 2-5 shows sales and related tax receipts collected by counties and municipalities as reported by the Illinois Department of Revenue. During this same period, total Illinois county and municipal sales and related tax receipts reflected an actual dollar increase of 167.31. Retail sales in the District are suffering especially in Perry County. The gradually upward trend of District receipts in actual dollars continues lagged behind the Illinois total expansion in Trade. In Jackson, Jefferson and Williamson Counties, receipts increased substantially since 1990, due to increased auto sales and the impact of the regional shopping malls and related development.

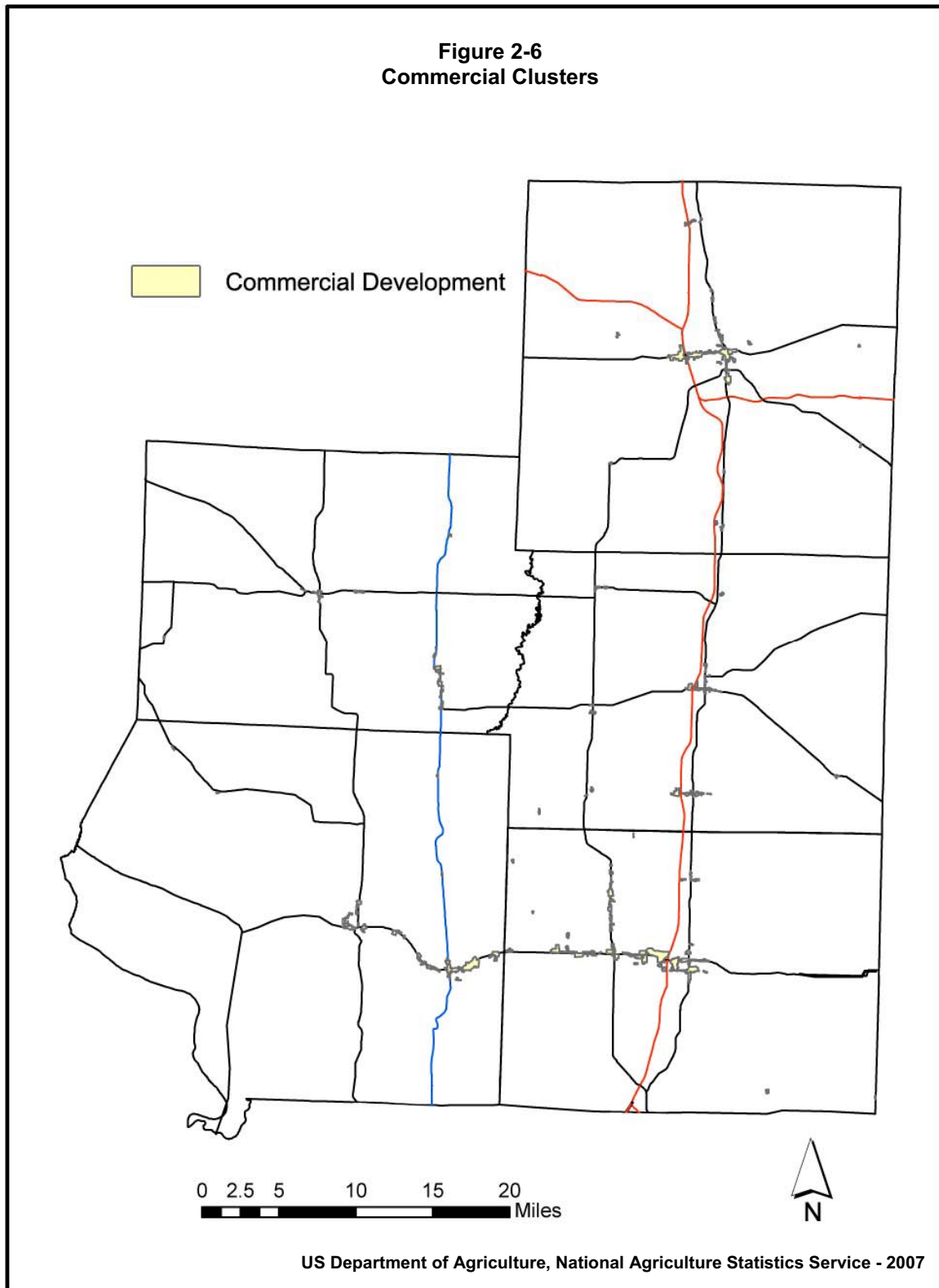
Table 2-5
Sales and Related Tax Receipts

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	% Change 1990-2009
Franklin	\$12,715,959	\$11,190,226	\$11,036,862	\$12,736,670	\$13,636,189	7.24%
Jackson	\$16,973,317	\$20,823,514	\$24,851,366	\$31,089,539	\$32,581,142	91.96%
Jefferson	\$15,204,783	\$17,803,625	\$20,862,091	\$24,125,801	\$24,437,752	60.72%
Perry	\$6,744,733	\$6,346,789	\$5,322,532	\$5,623,196	\$6,485,600	-3.84%
Williamson	\$17,573,540	\$26,959,640	\$28,555,041	\$34,084,100	\$40,915,959	132.83%
District	\$69,212,332	\$83,123,794	\$90,627,892	\$107,659,306	\$118,056,642	70.57%
Illinois	\$4,109,432,034	\$7,285,440,436	\$9,527,176,095	\$10,832,179,847	\$10,984,900,657	167.31%

Source: Illinois Department of Revenue, Sales Tax Reports by Kind of Business and Reporting Receipts with Amounts Collected from Municipalities and Counties Excluded

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code Reporting, 2009 Calendar Year - Sales Made During January 2009 Through December 2009

**Figure 2-6
Commercial Clusters**



Manufacturing and Industry

The manufacturing sector, which contributes disproportionately higher wages and incomes to the economy, continues to be stagnant. Table 2-6 shows the number of firms declined over the fifteen year period. However the value added continues to rise despite the reduction in the number of establishments. This is a result of the existing manufactures operating more efficiently to compete in a competitive market. Statistics have become relatively more restrictive to avoid disclosure, but it can be hypothesized that with the more recent cut backs and the recession that we will continue to see diminishing numbers in the short term future.

Table 2-6
Manufacturing

	Number of Establishments				Value Added by Manufactures: (Million Dollars)				Percent Change	Percent of State
	1992	1997	2002	2007	1992	1997	2002	2007	2002-2007	2002
Franklin	47	43	37	38	\$49.0	\$85.7	\$120.5	\$91.2	-24.3%	0.08
Jackson	32	35	35	31	\$68.4	\$61.6	\$75.2	\$66.6	-11.4%	0.06
Jefferson	43	44	42	36	\$288.3	\$371.1	\$465.0	D	D	D
Perry	28	22	27	19	\$59.1	\$119.9	\$132.8	D	D	D
Williamson	57	51	51	50	\$206.9	\$161.7	\$206.1	\$225.0	9.2%	0.20
District	207	195	192	174	\$671.7	\$800.0	\$999.6	D	D	D
Illinois	18,779	17,953	16,860	15,704	\$74,944	\$95,287	\$91,365	\$111,842	22.4%	--

Producer price inflation rates: 1992-97 (9%), 1998-02 (7%), and 2002-07 (7%)

D = Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Manufactures, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002 and 2007; Statistical Abstract of the United States, (Producer Price Index).

The 15-year period, 1992-2007, it has been a difficult time especially for manufacturing in Illinois and the Midwest. Manufacturing establishments in the District decreased from 207 to 174, while manufacturing employment from 1998-2007 decreased from 9,073 to 7,494. This reflects a significant reduction in the number of employees per establishment from 47 to 43 workers. This can be the result of several factors: (a) smaller plants emerged as the larger plants closed, (b) plants generally became more efficient, and (c) plants cut back their production as well as employment levels. Appendix A, Table A-4 thru A-22, provide an inventory of the certified industrial parks within the District.

Mining

Coal mining is the other high wage industry, and it shows considerable fluctuation in employment and productivity during the period of 1985-2008. In general, Table 2-7 shows that coal mines dropped and rose during this period from 17 to 7. Annual production decreased from 30.3 million tons to a total of 10.4 million tons. Production fell in Franklin, Jackson, Perry and Williamson Counties with the closing of fourteen mines. Table 2-7 indicates a continuation of the decline in mining employment into the year 2008. Also, Table 2-8 provides profile information on the existing mining operations within the five counties. Appendix B, Figure B-2 thru B-6, illustrates the existing underground mining areas throughout the District.

Table 2-7
Coal Mining

	Establishments						
	1985	1995	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
Franklin	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	1	0	2	1	2	2	3
Jefferson	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Perry	6	5	1	1	1	4	3
Williamson	4	1	0	1	1	1	1
District	17	10	4	4	4	7	7
Illinois	52	28	18	21	18	22	18

	Employment						
	1985	1995	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
Franklin	1,695	426	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	354	0	38	74	129	131	158
Jefferson	1,153	618	428	84	0	0	0
Perry	1,922	643	23	37	27	79	163
Williamson	766	135	0	15	0	70	170
District	5,890	1,822	489	210	156	280	491
Illinois	14,831	5,663	3,461	3,582	3,252	3,915	3,467

	Tons Mined						
	1985	1995	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
Franklin	7,360,833	5,298,000	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	2,542,724	0	895,822	1,296,268	1,542,164	1,811,214	1,831,950
Jefferson	3,571,055	4,705,347	2,739,424	1,682,614	0	0	0
Perry	13,138,630	6,527,572	76,282	444,178	504,621	1,449,240	3,113,511
Williamson	3,773,521	1,251,154	0	278,643	82,640	102,095	5,503,665
District	30,386,763	17,782,073	3,711,528	3,701,703	2129425	3,362,549	10,449,126
Illinois	60,477,256	49,537,182	33,541,271	33,445,848	32,279,112	30,057,024	34,051,291

	State Rank						
	2000	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Franklin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackson	10	10	9	7	7	7	8
Jefferson	4	8	--	--	--	--	--
Perry	12	12	10	9	10	8	4
Williamson	--	13	11	--	11	11	2

Source:

Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Mines and Minerals, Annual Statistical Report.

Table 2-8
2008 Coal Mining Profiles

Jackson						
Company	Mine Name	Mine Type	Coal Seam	Seam Thickness (feet)	Seam Depth (Feet)	Cumulative Mine Production
Knight Hawk Coal, LLC	Creek Paum	Surface	M'Boro, IL #5, IL #6, Mt. Rorah	4.0, 4.0, 6.0, 2.0	70 - 100	12,342,896
Knight Hawk Coal, LLC	Royal Falcon	Underground	IL #6	7.0	120	299,123
S Coal Company	Elkville	Surface	IL #6, IL #7	8.0, 2.3	90 - 30	1,595,719

Perry						
Company	Mine Name	Mine Type	Coal Seam	Seam Thickness (feet)	Seam Depth	Cumulative Mine Production
Knight Hawk Coal, LLC	Prairie Eagle	Surface	IL #6	6.0	70	2,083,425
Knight Hawk Coal, LLC	Prairie Eagle U/G	Underground	IL #6	6.0	120	2,186,349
Knight Hawk Coal, LLC	Red Hawk	Surface	IL #5, IL #6	2.0, 6.0	110, 80	7,295,039

Williamson						
Company	Mine Name	Mine Type	Coal Seam	Seam Thickness (feet)	Seam Depth	Cumulative Mine Production
Mach Mining LLC	Pond Creek	Underground	IL #6	6.5	460	6,681,522

Source: Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Mines and Minerals, Annual Statistical Report.

Healthcare

The region is served by three major health systems based in Carbondale, Marion, and Mt. Vernon. There are also a number of smaller community and critical access hospitals and clinics serving the less densely populated areas, which are either owned by one of these three systems or have integrated referral relationships with them. SIU provides professional education through its Schools of Medicine, Nursing, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and its College of Education and Human Resources and College of Applied Sciences and Arts. In addition, the area community colleges offer an array of allied health specialties with strong articulation agreements with SIU to ensure easy transition from one level of education to the next. It is the largest and fastest growing industry in the regional economy.

Table 2-9
District Hospital Statistics

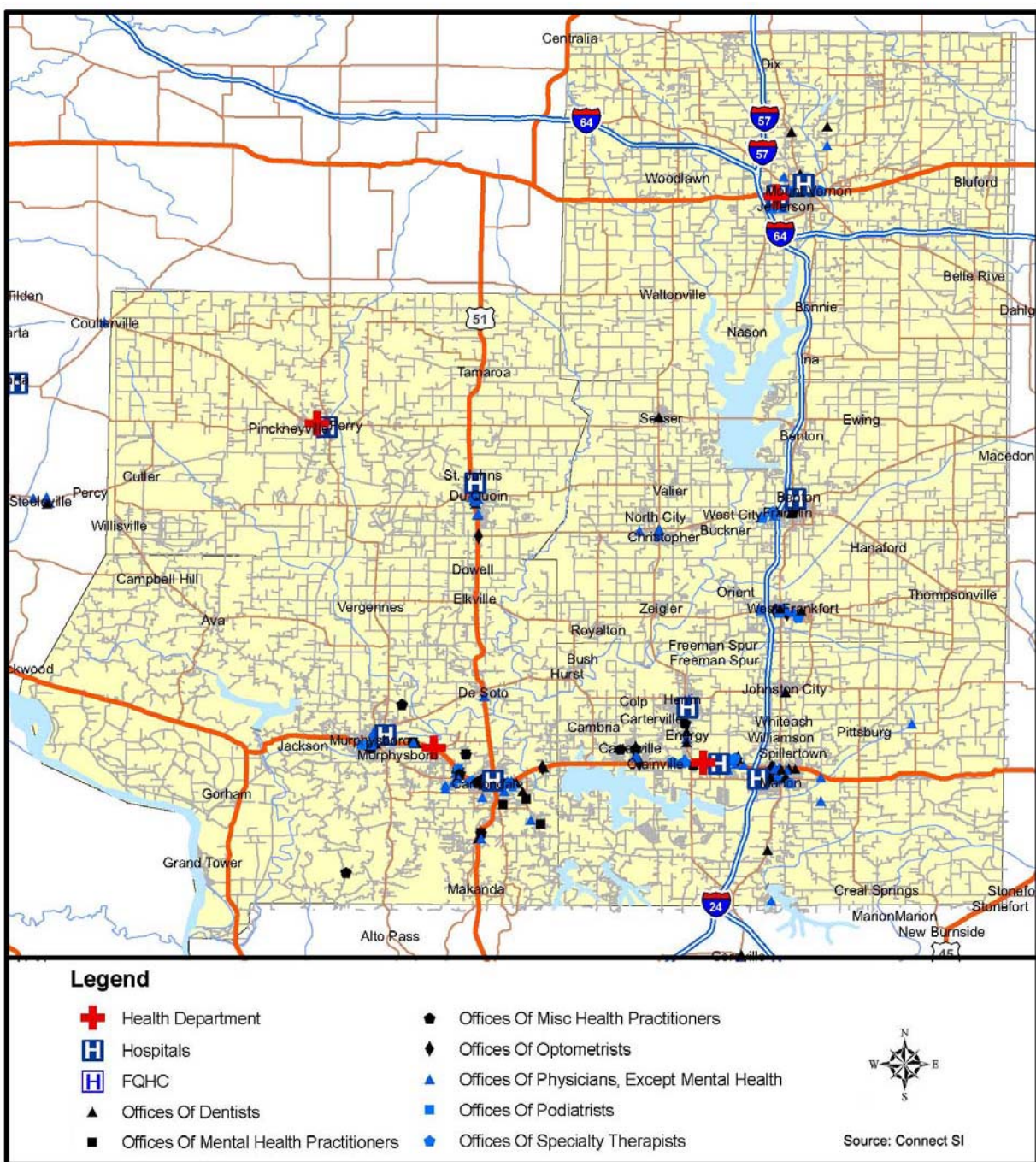
Hospitals by County	City	No. of Employees	No. of Beds	No. of Physicians
Franklin County				
Franklin Hospital	Benton	135 ²	25 ³	21 ¹
Jackson County				
Carbondale Memorial Hospital	Carbondale	1200 ²	140 ³	238 ²
St. Joseph's Memorial Hospital	Murphysboro	215 ²	40 ³	142 ²
Jefferson County				
Crossroads Community Hospital	Mt. Vernon	300 ²	52 ³	55 ²
St. Mary's Good Samaritan	Mt. Vernon	950 ²	134 ³	100 ¹
Perry County				
Marshall Browning Hospital	Du Quoin	186 ²	25 ³	10 ²
Pinckneyville Community Hospital	Pinckneyville	329 ²	28 ³	32 ²
Williamson County				
Herrin Hospital	Herrin	500 ²	104 ³	181 ²
Heartland Regional Medical Center	Marion	600 ²	92 ³	100 ²
Veterans Administration Hospital	Marion	800 ²	55 ²	38 ²

Sources: ¹DCEO - Community Profile

²Communication with facility

³Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Profile, Calendar Year 2008

Figure 2-9 Healthcare Clusters



CHAPTER 3

TRANSPORTATION AND CORRIDOR STUDY

Transportation

The region is in the heartland of the Midwest and is connected to U.S. transportation networks via I-57, I-24, and I-64, as well as by Canadian National's main north-south rail line, and Burlington Northern and Union Pacific rail lines. The rivers that define the region are also active with increasing long-distance barge traffic in addition to the only operating river ferry in Illinois, transporting citizens quickly to and from Kentucky. The transportation nodes and the intersection of state and interstate highways are centers of commerce and professional services in the area. Within this region are also five regional/municipal airports, serving commuter and cargo traffic.

Table 3-1
Air Transportation Characteristics

Airport	City	Aviation Type	Runway	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Surface	Annual Operations*	Annual Enplanements**
Benton Municipal	Benton	General	18/36	4000	75	Asphalt	5000	None
Southern Illinois	Carbondale	General	6/24	4164	100	Asphalt	93000	None
			18L/36R	6506	100	Asphalt		
			18R/36L	3498	60	Asphalt		
Williamson County Regional Airport	Marion	Primary	2/20	8012	150	Asphalt	24000	2636
			11/29	5000	100	Concrete/Asphalt		
Mt Vernon	Mt. Vernon	General	5/23	6496	150	Asphalt	14000	None
			15/33	3146	100	Asphalt		
			H1 Helipad	80	40	Concrete		
Perry County Airport	Pinckneyville-Du Quoin	General	18/36	4000	60	Asphalt	6000	None

* Operations: Landings and/or Takeoffs

**Enplanements: Boarding, specifically revenue passages boarding carriers at airports having scheduled services.

Source: FltPlan.com

Airport Inventory Report, IDOT, Division of Aeronautics

A network of state and federal highways integrates the District. The farthest communities in the District are within a 90-minute drive from each other, and most are accessible over high-speed roads within a one-hour drive.

Moreover, groupings of municipalities within the District add further cohesion to the area. Carbondale, Marion, and Murphysboro are linked by Illinois Highway 13, an east-west, four-lane State highway in the southern part of the District. Similarly, Marion, Johnston City, West Frankfort, Benton and Mt. Vernon are linked by Interstate 57, a north-south route located in the east part of the District.

Table 3-2
2009 AVERAGE DAILY VEHICLE MILES OF TRAVEL AND MILEAGE OF
HIGHWAYS AND STREETS

	Average Daily Vehicle Miles of Travel	Total Mileage	State System Mileage	County System Mileage	Township System Mileage	Municipal System Mileage
Franklin	1370560	1184.25	138.62	139.49	628.61	277.53
Jackson	1366949	1159.73	160.86	155.23	616.05	227.59
Jefferson	1934640	1412.86	139.45	192.97	903.62	176.82
Perry	538574	785.65	100.24	117.66	463.88	103.87
Williamson	2236602	1195.89	124.62	113.91	557.48	399.88
District	7447325	5738.38	663.79	719.26	3169.64	1185.69

Illinois Department of Transportation, Illinois Travel Statistics, 2009

Rail lines link most of the major communities of the District and, in turn, link the District with major market places. Figure 3-1, provides an overview of the transportation network and how they are integrated.

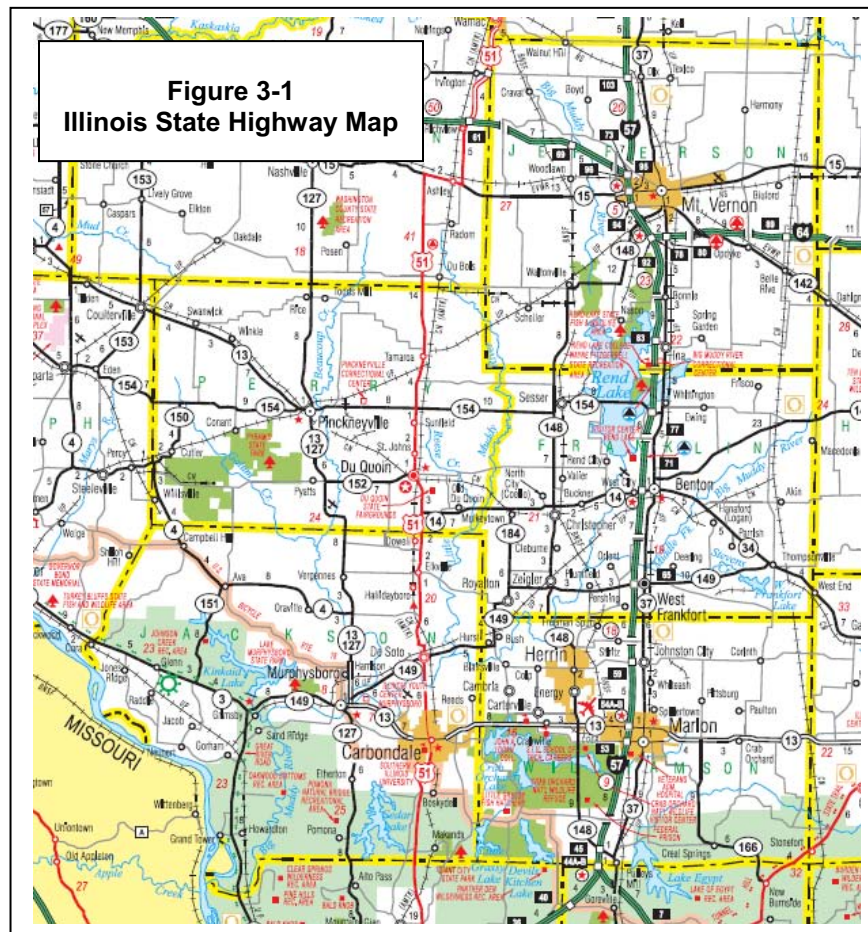


Table 3-3
IDOT TRAFFIC COUNTS
Based on Average Annual Daily Traffic Counts and Truck Counts

Routes	From - To	Avg. Annual Daily Traffic Count*	Truck Count
Interstate 57	I-64 to I-64 (Mt. Vernon)	37,700	12,450
Interstate 57	Rt. 15 to Rt. 14	29,000	9,400
Interstate 57	Rt. 14 to Rt. 13	33,000	9,150
Interstate 57	I-64 to Jefferson County Line	18,000	5,400
Interstate 64	Rt. 51 to Rt. 37	22,500	6,200
Interstate 64	I-57 to Jefferson County Line	10,600	3,100
Route 15	Rt. 37 to Jefferson County Line	5,600	250
Route 15	I-57 to Rt. 51	5,600	300
Route 37	Rt. 15 to Rt. 14	4,900	230
Route 37	Rt. 14 to Rt. 13	7,500	535
Route 154	Rt. 37 to Rt. 148	2,900	375
Route 154	Rt. 148 to Rt. 51	2,450	300
Route 154	Rt. 51 to Rt. 127	4,900	400
Route 14	Rt. 37 to Rt. 148	6,400	400
Route 14	Rt. 37 to Franklin County Line	2,400	205
Route 14	Rt. 148 to Rt. 51	3,700	450
Route 34	Rt. 37 to Williamson County Line	4,300	260
Route 51	Rt. 15 to Rt. 14	4,950	240
Route 51	Rt. 14 to Rt. 13	8,800	700
Route 13	Rt. 127 to Rt. 51	17,900	825
Route 13	Rt. 51 to I-57	31,000	1,100
Route 13	I-57 to Williamson County Line	15,300	900
Route 127	Rt. 154 to Perry County Line	3,150	300
Route 127	Rt. 154 to Route 13	4,450	375
Route 127	Rt. 13 to Jackson County Line	2,500	575
Route 148	Rt. 15 to Rt. 14	4,150	265
Route 148	Rt. 13 to I-57	6,200	775

Source: Illinois Department of Transportation web site www.dot.state.il.us

Interactive map/Average Annual Daily Traffic Counts and Truck Counts

*Numbers shown include both passenger vehicles and trucks

Local Corridors

Historically, the District consulted with representatives or officials of the larger communities to review the communities' local development strategies or developmental goals, often manifesting as projects. Oftentimes, the municipalities' efforts are mostly confined to resolving current day, or short term issues, and addressing a myriad of municipal needs. The need to plan, although recognized, becomes separated from the need to resolve immediate issues.

However, linkages established between organizations, such as chambers of commerce or similar groups, or through interaction between officials of neighboring cities, recognized the need to perhaps jointly work together to their mutual benefit. Such was the beginning of a group that recognized four-lane Illinois State Highway Route 13 as “Main Street, Southern Illinois,” an economic corridor that was a uniting link for the communities of Murphysboro on the far west, east through Carbondale, Carterville, Herrin, and to east of Marion and Interstate 57. Cooperative efforts were undertaken to share marketing information and issues of economic interdependence. Issues of mutual interest were addressed with state legislators and congressional representatives.

Leadership and activity materialized in Williamson County to create in 1999 a marketing entity for the county with an experienced full time economic development staff to undertake the marketing of region. The Regional Economic Development Corporation (REDCO) was created, and is composed of representatives of the cities of Marion, Herrin, and Carterville, Williamson County, the Marion Regional Airport Authority, chambers of commerce, and representatives of finance and industry. REDCO has continued to be instrumental in locating additional economic development in Williamson County.

The District noted in an application to the Economic Development Administration that a project would serve a growth corridor within the region, and that it was one to two miles wide and west from Marion/I-57 to State Route 148. In reality, the growth corridor stretches 23 miles west to Murphysboro, and whose developable land is partially interrupted by a mile long segment of federal property. Businesses and industry in addition to office parks, malls, shopping centers, and academic institutions (SIU and John A. Logan College), hotels, restaurants, and other businesses continues to locate along this corridor.

In viewing the alignment of communities and main transportation linkages, several growth corridors are discerned. Market forces and economics, coupled with sufficient infrastructure, or industrial parks, have combined to locate investments in certain advantageous places. Within the District, the following corridors, with principal communities, are listed.

Route 13 Growth Corridor

The Route 13 Growth Corridor extends from Marion west to Murphysboro and has witnessed significant growth along its route.

The City of Marion is the county seat of Williamson County and has exhibited consistent growth over the past three decades. Marion is served by Route 37 and 13 as well as I-57, which connects to I-24 nine miles south of the city. It is also served by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) and Union Pacific (UP) railroads. In addition, the City acquired abandoned Illinois Central track, which is used by Crab Orchard and Egyptian Railroad (CO&E). The CO&E has interconnections with the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern and serves the City of Herrin as well as Marion. The western terminus of the CO&E is about 4 miles west of town. The Williamson County Regional Airport is the only commercial airport located in Southern Illinois with regular scheduled airline service as well as air freight service. As a result of industrial location and continuing development in the growth corridor, the State of Illinois has started construction on two additional lanes which would make Route 13 a six-lane from west of I-57 to Carterville, Illinois.

The City has utilized the Tax Increment Financing program to attract significant development in both industries and commercial activities. In addition, the City of Marion received designation in July 1991 as part of a joint eight-party Enterprise Zone. Recently, a \$8.5 million Civic Center has been completed,

which contains a theater and space for public use. One of the oldest successful industries is the local Pepsi Cola Bottling Company with an employment of approximately 600 people.

Of importance is the development of two industrial parks, the 290 acre REDCO Industrial Park capable of being served by rail, and the 220 acre Robert L. Butler Industrial Park. Aisin USA Mfg, Inc., in 2002, built a 180,000 sq. ft. facility in which it assembles door lifters and other assemblies and has since created 660 jobs. Moreover, that particular investment attracted a sister light metal extruding company from within the Aisin corporate structure to locate in the park just south of Aisin USA Mfg. In addition, Aisin Electronics located an additional 180,000 sq.ft. structure adjacent to its first building. In total Aisin employees approximately 930 persons in all three facilities.

The Butler Industrial Park, some three years old, has located Wisconsin Physicians Insurance, a Medicare billing processor with 350 employees, Blue Cross-Blue Shield, also a medical bill processor with about 300 employees, a vacant Circuit City's 1,000,000 sq. ft. distribution center, and Marking Systems, with 80 employees. Along this route is located the new Heartland Regional Medical Center with 600 employees.

The most recent projects that have been completed or near completion for the City of Marion have been: Extend Redco Drive from its northern end eastward across B & SF Railroad to Skyline Drive in order to provide a second access, which improves both safety and traffic circulation; construction of a water transmission line that taps on to the Rend Lake Conservancy District water system south of Johnston City in order to acquire an abundant resource of high quality water; plan for further development along the Highway 13 growth corridor; additional I-57 exit ramp for southbound traffic; and additional overpass on north side of the community to allow for further crosstown linkage to developing portions of the City.

Herrin is the second largest city in Williamson County, with a population of 12,450 and is located on IL Route 148. Its major employers include Herrin Hospital and Orpack-Stone. Most recent completed projects have been the reconstruct of Stotlar Street to an industrial grade road to develop additional property to accommodate industrial growth. In addition, a long-term project is to seek improvement of Herrin Street east to Johnston City I-57 interchange. Commercial/industrial properties in the City are located within the Williamson County Enterprise Zone.

Carbondale is the largest city on the Highway 13 growth corridor with a population of 26,235. Route 13 intersects with U.S. 51, north from Rockford, Illinois and south to New Orleans, Louisiana. Rail service is provided by the Canadian National/Illinois Central Railroad, which also operates a switching yard on the north side of Carbondale. Amtrak passenger service is provided to Chicago and New Orleans. Carbondale is home to Southern Illinois University, with 7,100 employees and an average student enrollment of about 20,000 undergraduate and graduate students. That city is home to Carbondale Memorial Hospital with 1,100 employees, and is the first to conduct heart surgery in southern Illinois.

The City's policy statement emphasizes the goals to improve the overall quality of life and to strengthen its position as the region's educational, commercial, medical, cultural, population and employment center for Southern Illinois. Economic development must also be viewed in a broad context to include the creation of opportunities for segments of the population who are disadvantaged or have special interests or needs so that all can benefit from prosperity. Other Carbondale community goals include providing quality municipal services with fiscal responsibility; encourage citizen participation and community pride; strengthen and promote neighborhood living. Carbondale, along with Murphysboro and Jackson County, is part of a joint Enterprise Zone.

Murphysboro is the county seat of Jackson County and the second largest city in Jackson County with a population of 8,106. It is served by IL Route 13, 127, and 149. Murphysboro, formerly home to several industries, has lost two industries that had employed a combined work force of 212 persons. The largest industrial park in the City is a 102-acre Chamber of Commerce property, of which one-third is occupied. A 35-acre business park is privately developed located just east of Route 13. Priority projects are: (1) improve the industrial park and related infrastructure; (2) undertake major renovation and rehabilitation of the City's wastewater treatment facility; (3) continuing improvements to downtown business district; and (4) support the construction of a 4-lane highway to I-64. All industrial and commercial property within the City is located in an Enterprise Zone.

I-57 Growth Corridor

This growth corridor selected with the City of Marion as the anchor on the south end and the City of Mt. Vernon at the north end. Of importance is that the Cities of Benton and West Frankfort, each more than 6,000 in population, also contain one or more industrial parks. Marion has been discussed under the Route 13 corridor and could be considered the pivot point between I-57 and 13 corridors.

The interstate, one of the most heavily traveled roads of the state and connects to I-24 three miles south of Marion and intersects with I-64 about 39 miles north from Marion. I-64 extends from St. Louis, Missouri to Virginia Beach, Virginia. I-57 goes north to Chicago and south to intersect with I-55 at Sikeston, Missouri.

West Frankfort is the largest city in Franklin County with a population of 8,125. The largest employer in the community is CrownLine Boats with approximately 578 employees located at the south end of the community on IL Route 37. Priority projects are as follows (1) to continue to improve and market Franklin County Industrial Park; (2) to improve incubator facility located in the park; (3) to replace water storage structure located in Franklin Heights; and (4) upgrade sewer lines and facility. The City received Enterprise Zone designation in 1988. Further, West Frankfort has a portion of its community designated as a Champion Community following a successful application by the Southern Illinois Coal Empowerment Zone to USDA. The City is also a proponent to the development of a county-wide marketing organization entitled "FREDCO".

Benton is the county seat of Franklin County and has a population of 6,910. Benton is the site of federal courthouse. I-57 is adjacent to the west city limits of Benton and IL Routes 14, 34, and 37 add to the highway network. Rail service includes Canadian National/Illinois Central as well as Union Pacific. The city has a general aviation airport. Benton's water supply is supplied by the Rend Lake Intercity System and has wastewater treatment plant whose current is .9 MGD, and is in need of significant rehabilitation and upgrade. The City of Benton has two industrial parks. The Benton Industrial Park is located in the northern part of the community whose main access is to IL Route 37. The park currently has 14 tenants and one of the larger employers in Franklin County, Bombardier, with about 380 employees. The community is continuing to try and enhance its downtown business district. The City and Benton Civic Industrial Association acquired 213 acres around the airport, a portion of which had been occupied by Mariah Boats, who closed their operations in 2001 laying off 350 people. Both industrial parks and the commercial areas of the City are located in a joint enterprise zone with Franklin County. The City is also a proponent to the development of a county-wide marketing organization entitled "FREDCO." A portion of the city is also included in the Champion Communities by USDA. The first priority by the City of Benton is construction of Illinois Avenue to an industrial grade road as well as relocation of utilities and

installation of storm sewers. Second priority is to improve Central Street to an industrial grade road. Of equal priority is the improvement of Du Quoin Street to accommodate truck traffic north around the community to Petroff Road, east to Route 37. A long-range priority is to develop an interchange between Petroff Road and I-57. There are opportunities of significant benefit to both Benton and West City to develop transportation linkages around the airport.

Mt. Vernon is the county seat of Jefferson County and has a population of 16,185. It comprises nearly 41% of the county's population. It is home to the Illinois Appellate Court. The City is well served by I-64 (east-west) and I-57 (north-south), as well as Illinois Routes 15 and 37. Four rail lines serve Mt. Vernon: Union-Pacific, CSXT, Burlington Northern, and NS. The City's largest employer is Continental General Tire, who employs approximately 2,000 persons. The City's second largest employer is Walgreen's Distribution Center, with about 1,500 employees. St. Mary's Good Samaritan has in excess of 600 employees.

Recently, construction of an interchange on I-57 from an extension of Veterans Drive and an intersection with Wells By-Pass to the west has been completed. Continuing projects are to install infrastructure and additional roads to Rolland Lewis Industrial Centre, including water and sewer and to maintain viability of the Central Business District. General goal of the City is to continue to diversify the industrial and commercial base. The City is served by Outland Airport which offers charter service. The City of Mt. Vernon and Jefferson County were designated as joint Enterprise Zone in 1986.

Du Quoin-Pinckneyville Growth Corridor

Pinckneyville is the county seat of Perry County. The City's population is 5,370 which included more than 2,000 people living in institutional group quarters. Overall, Pinckneyville has maintained a stable population of slightly over past three decades, other than the influx due to the inmate population. Perry County has traditionally experienced unemployment rates well above the state and national averages. The two largest private sector employers are Cooper B-Line, a leading provider of safety grating, bolted framing, and ladder and wire basket cable tray products, employing 214 persons; and General Cable, a a metal wire manufacturer, employing about 275, located in Du Quoin.

A draft comprehensive plan for Pinckneyville was completed in November 2001. While the City Council is still reviewing the plan contents, actual adoption has yet to be accomplished. Despite the circumstances, the City generally accepts the goals and recommendations. The main sewage treatment plant is, however, nearing capacity and will logically need expansion in the short term and on a priority basis. The City's priorities include: (1) Develop a unified retail/commercial strategy that is task oriented; (2) Upgrade the sewage treatment plant; (3) Develop a specific housing strategy that is focused on affordable home ownership plan; and (4) Maintain and/or upgrade existing infrastructure.

An ongoing issue in Pinckneyville is the State of Illinois' plan to construct a four lane limited access highway that essentially connects Carbondale and environs to St. Louis via Illinois 13/127 and Interstate 64. The actual route of the highway is planned to transverse around the city and will ultimately have a far reaching impact on near and long term businesses and transportation patterns in Pinckneyville. Local street modifications are virtually certain regardless of the outcome. Other local infrastructure impacts are additionally likely to occur.

Du Quoin is located in the southeastern corner of Perry County. With a population of 6,303, which was a slight decline over the 1990 total of 6,697, is the largest community in Perry County. In 2009 the City

experienced an unemployment rate of 12.7% which was slightly higher than the overall county rate of 11.9% and the State of Illinois rate of 10.1. Perry County's unemployment rate is traditionally in the top ten counties in Illinois.

A comprehensive plan was developed and adopted in 1994 and was updated in 2008. Many of the physical and social issues and challenges identified in the plan have been addressed and effectively resolved.

U.S. Route 51, Illinois Route 152, and Illinois Route 14 intersect in Du Quoin. U.S. Route 51 widens to a five lane street at the east edge of downtown and continues south past the Du Quoin State Fair to Illinois Route 14. The Canadian National Illinois Central Railroad runs through the center of town and parallels U.S. Route 51. This is the railroad's main line running from Chicago to New Orleans. Amtrak service is available on a daily basis and the City provides a passenger depot. A secondary rail line owned by the same company runs east to west through Du Quoin and essentially criss-crossing the town. The west branch runs to St. Louis. The recently completed U.S. Route 51 overpass separates automobile traffic from all trains moving north-south or east-west which therefore reduces major local congestion.

Du Quoin has a well established pattern of pushing for a combination of manufacturing growth and tourism growth as their economic drivers. Local manufacturing employment opportunities are somewhat up over prior years and virtually all are at least stable. Tourism is additionally on the upswing in Du Quoin as the Du Quoin State Fair is it has recently completed a 5,000 seat multi-purpose event center. There are additional plans for a new 60 room motel facility adjacent to the new center with convenient access to the fair's front gate. Recreational, cultural, and entertainment events at the Du Quoin State Fair are now offered virtually every week-end of the year.

Du Quoin's priorities are to add water storage capacity at or near the industrial park and expand or improve water service; continue efforts to recruit and maintain industries; continue to actively support the expanded efforts of the Du Quoin State Fair and related tourism efforts; encourage expanded new home ownership in the affordable ranges for Du Quoin workers; and work with established social service programs and agencies designed to move people away from poverty.

Summary

The development strategies are designed to initiate and promote economic development, with an emphasis on enabling projects that are industrial and employment generating. In addition to the EDA public work program, loan and grant programs by the State of Illinois have influenced development and offer the potential for realization of identified objectives.

These strategies are not etched in stone - they remain malleable, yet conform with overall goals and objectives. The District strategy focuses on regional impacts resulting from investments made by public and private sources. Investments in the growth corridors enhance regional improvements and benefits.

In the long run, success in fulfilling District development strategies depends upon the fulfillment of local strategies. Development activities by localities flow over to the activities organized on a district or regional level, and in most cases local activities and surroundings are as important to employers as those of the District.

CHAPTER 4

INFRASTRUCTURE

Electricity and Natural Gas

Electricity and natural gas are provided in the District by Ameren CIPS and Ameren IP Companies. Rural areas are served by electric cooperatives. The only major electric power supplier in the District is a coal fired plant at Lake of Egypt, called Southern Illinois Coop. Two natural gas peak power plants are Ameren CIPS in Grand Tower and Pinckneyville. Ameren announce that the Grand Tower plant will be closing in the near future.

Table 4-1
Average Price in Cents per kWh

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ameren CIPS	5.85¢	5.86¢	8.78¢	9.17¢	9.91¢
Ameren IP	7.05¢	6.86¢	6.68¢	10.01¢	10.62¢

Source: Illinois Commerce Commission - Annual Report on Electric, Gas, Water and Sewer Utilities

Table 4-2
Revenue in Cents per kWh for Bundled Service and Full Requirements Service by Class of Service, 2008

	Ameren CIPS	Ameren IP
Residential Sales	9.93¢	10.73¢
Small (or Commercial) Sales	9.96¢	10.73¢
Large (or Industrial) Sales	7.68¢	6.65¢
Public Street & Highway Lighting	14.07¢	9.51¢
Other Sales To Public Authorities	9.72¢	10.3¢
Sales to Ultimate Customers	9.91¢	10.62¢

Source: Illinois Commerce Commission - Annual Report on Electric, Gas, Water and Sewer Utilities

Table 4-3
Average prices in cents per therm of Natural Gas

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ameren CIPS	105.61	122.32	120.92	117.94	127.56
Ameren IP	97.46	112.01	120.76	111.02	125.02

Source: Illinois Commerce Commission - Annual Report on Electric, Gas, Water and Sewer Utilities

Table 4-4
Natural Gas Revenue in Cents per Therm by Class of Service, 2008

	Ameren CIPS	Ameren IP
Residential Sales	129.63	127.77
Small (or Commercial) Sales	127.25	124.15
Large (or Industrial) Sales	110.27	110.43
Other Sales To Public Authorities	59.71	40.45
Sales to Ultimate Customers	127.56	125.02

Source: Illinois Commerce Commission - Annual Report on Electric, Gas, Water and Sewer Utilities

Water

The development of reservoirs has further integrated the region. Further, these reservoirs enhance the potential for physical and economic development. The development of Rend Lake Intercity System, which provides potable water to over 40 communities in seven counties, has especially increased commonalities of interest among regional communities. Most recently, Marion is in the process of tapping onto the Rend Lake system and anticipates abandoning their current water treatment system. The Kinkaid Lake Intercity system provides potable water to most of Jackson County and part of southwestern Perry County. The Carbondale – Cedar Lake system serves the densely populated southeastern portion of Jackson County. Residents and tourists use these lakes for recreational purposes.

Nearly all the District lies in the Big Muddy River Basin. Increase concern about water quality has led to an increased awareness of the need for a unified regional water quality management planning program. The US Environmental Protection Agency designated the Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission as an Area Water Quality Management Planning Agency under the Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. The focus centered on maintaining the integrity of these new water supply reservoirs, the impact of coal mines upon the receiving streams, and the construction and improvement to the waste collection and treatment systems.

Table 4-5
Regional and Municipal Water Supply Inventory

Facility	Source	Treatment Capacity (MGD)	Storage Capacity (MG)
Benton	Rend Lake	--	2.40
Carbondale	Cedar Lake	8.0	5.16
Carterville	Rend Lake	--	5.00
Cutler	Deep Wells	0.7	
De Soto	Kinkaid	--	--
Du Quoin	Rend Lake	--	1.50
Energy	Rend Lake	--	1.80
Grand Tower	Deep Wells	0.3	0.09
Herrin	Rend Lake	--	2.20
Johnston City	Rend Lake	--	0.45
Kinkaid Lake System	Kinkaid	5.0	
Lake of Egypt W. D.	Lake of Egypt	2.0	
Marion	Marion Reservoir/ Rend Lake	2.7	1.50
Mt. Vernon	Rend Lake	--	7.30
Murphysboro	Kinkaid	--	1.35
Pinckneyville	Pinckneyville Reservoir	1.5	1.07
Rend Lake Intercity System	Rend Lake	27.0	
Royalton	Rend Lake	--	0.15
Sesser	Rend Lake	--	0.30
West Frankfort	Rend Lake	--	0.75
Zeigler	Rend Lake	--	0.30

Source: Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Community Profiles

Waste Water Systems

Table 4-6
Selected Wastewater Treatment Systems

City	Treatment Process	Design Capacity (MDG)	Average Demand (MGD)	Excess Capacity (MGD)
Benton	Secondary, Trickling Filter	1.52	0.750	0.770
Carbondale	Secondary, Activated Sludge	15.00	6.500	8.500
Carterville	Tertiary, Oxidation Ditch	1.50	0.750	4.000
De Soto	Secondary, Packed Tower	0.17	0.130	0.040
Du Quoin	Tertiary, Activated Sludge	2.40	1.400	6.000
Energy	Tertiary, Rock Filter	0.16	0.080	0.080
Grand Tower	Secondary	0.11	0.030	0.080
Herrin	Tertiary, Trickling Filter	4.64	1.813	2.837
Marion	Tertiary, Activated Sludge	6.30	2.500	4.100
Mt. Vernon	Tertiary, Lime Stab./Chor.	9.50	3.000	5.500
Murphysboro	Secondary	2.70	1.200	1.500
Pinckneyville	Tertiary, Aerobic Ext. Aeration	1.50	0.852	0.648
Royalton	Tertiary, Lagoon/Rock Filter	0.13	0.140	0.135
Sesser	Tertiary, Sand Filtration	0.40	0.300	0.100
West Frankfort	Tertiary	2.80	1.300	1.500
Zeigler	Tertiary, Lagoon/Rock Filter	0.24	0.030	0.205

Source: Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Community Profiles

Communication

The Southern Illinoisan, a daily regional newspaper, covers news events in the District. In addition, businesses throughout the District advertise in its pages more than any other daily newspaper. Major daily local newspapers published in the region and providing regional coverage include Benton Evening News, Du Quoin Evening Call, Marion Daily Republican, Mt. Vernon Register News, Southern Illinois University Daily Egyptian, and West Frankfort Daily American. Weekly newspapers published in municipalities within the region are Carbondale Times, Christopher Progress, Herrin Spokesman, Murphysboro American, Centralia Courier, and Pinckneyville Press. All of the papers noted above, with the exception of the Southern Illinoisan, Daily Egyptian, Carbondale Times and the Pinckneyville Press are owned by American Publishers.

Television viewers in the District receive major network transmission (ABC, CBS, NBC, FOX) from four stations at Carbondale-Marion-Harrisburg, Illinois; Cape Girardeau, Missouri; and Paducah, Kentucky; all cover area news. Educational and Public Television Network transmission is provided by WSIU, the university station at Carbondale. In addition, three independent stations (Mt. Vernon, Marion and Cape Girardeau) provide alternate programming. Cable and satellite television, offering additional reception, are available in most communities. Over 25 radio stations are in the region with a variety of programming.

The major telephone providers (landlines) are AT&T, Frontier (formally Verizon), Sprint, Mediacom, and ShawneeLink. Deregulation and increasing competition among the telecommunication providers (AT&T, Sprint, and MCI) as well as regional cellular companies offer the region a wide range of services.

Table 4-7
Telecommunication Tax Rates, 2010

	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson
Telecommunication Taxes	7.000%	7.000%	7.000%	7.000%	7.000%

Internet

The major internet providers are Access us.net, Earthlink.net, Neon Internet, Inc., People pc Online, ShawneeLink, Verizon Online, Mediacom High-Speed Internet, Clear Wave Communications, Comcast, Heartland Communications Internet, Mt. Vernon Net, Connect US, Local Net Corp., and One Cliq Internet.

CHAPTER 5

PUBLIC SERVICES AND GOVERNMENT

Education

The region has been significantly affected by Southern Illinois University - Carbondale. In addition to providing employment opportunities and resultant incomes, many residents use SIU for entertainment and culture. In the 1950s and early 1960s numerous Southern Illinois communities received assistance in community services and research from SIU. Although the growth and development of SIU created minor problems, its economic importance is unquestionable.

Two Community College Districts currently cover all but a small portion of the region. Rend Lake College located at Ina, near the county line between Franklin and Jefferson counties, and John A. Logan College is located in western Williamson County. The establishment of the community colleges required a great deal of cooperation and joint efforts among the various communities and counties in their service areas. Their combined enrollment currently exceeds 8,000 students.

SIU and the community colleges cooperate in various ways, including transfers of students from one institution to another by standardizing credits and consolidating educational resources. Another example of their cooperation is the Southern Illinois Collegiate Common Market, which coordinates services in the area.

Elementary and high school districts have consolidated to provide a higher quality educational environment and to use their fiscal resources more efficiently. A number of organizations operate regionally to improve the effectiveness of local elementary and secondary schools. Professional groups, athletic conferences, and extra-curricular events are geographically organized in a manner which increases commonalities of interest. However, increasing costs, aging facilities, and declining enrollments may result in further consolidation. Further analyses of the educational statistics are conducted in Chapter 7, Knowledge Economy, Talent.

Government Administration and Services

A number of public services and planning functions are administered on a regional basis by multi-county, state and federal agencies.

State of Illinois government programs affecting the region are based in the Regional Office Building located in Marion, which houses the departments of: Central Management Services (property management & personnel testing); Children and Family Services, Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Corrections, Emergency Management Agency, Environmental Protection Agency, Illinois State Police, Human Rights, Labor, Public Health, Specialized Care for Children, State Fire Marshal, and Veterans Affairs. Also located in the City of Marion are the Departments of Employment Security, Human Services, and Public Aid. In Du Quoin a State Police Headquarter is located across from the State Fair Grounds. These state agencies serve all five counties in the District.

A number of federal agencies maintain headquarters in or near the region: U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rural Development, and the Soil Conservation Service. Federal agencies located in the

federal building in Carbondale include the Drug Enforcement Administration, General Services Administration, Internal Revenue Service, and Social Security Administration. Located in the federal building at Mt. Vernon are: Food and Drug Administration, Geological Survey, Internal Revenue Service, and Social Security Administration. The Federal Courthouse for the Southern Illinois District is located in Benton. The U. S. Department of the Interior maintains refuge headquarters in the Region, and operates the Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge Complex, including Crab Orchard, Grassy, and Devils Kitchen lakes. The U. S. Forest Service maintains a field office in Murphysboro, which serves the northwestern portion of the Shawnee National Forest.

Multi-county agencies and organizations serving all or most of the District include the Egyptian Area Agency on Aging; Crosswalk Community Action Agency; Workforce Investment Board; Shawnee Resource Conservation and Development Project; Regional Water Quality Coordinating Council; and the Southern Illinois Mayors Association.

Ordinances and codes are not safety statutes, in the usual sense of the term, but the general safety of the community is unquestionably improved by such acts. Table 5-1 identifies the dates each city and village that has adopted land use planning and zoning ordinances within the district.

Table 5-1
Description of Zoning Plans/Ordinances

Franklin County								
Community	Comp Plan	Zoning Ord	Subd Control Ord	Erosion Control	Storm Water Mgmt	Burning Ord.	Seismic Ord.	Bldg. Stndrds.
Franklin County	3/30/1965	N/A	4/22/2008	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
City of Benton	Mar-79	9/27/1965	5/8/1972	N/A	5/8/1972	10/24/1988	N/A	1/20/1969
Village of Buckner	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
City of Christopher	7/1/1964	12/19/1966	N/A	N/A	N/A	10/12/1992	N/A	5/20/1963
Village of Ewing	7/1/1964	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5/2/2001	N/A	N/A
Village of Freeman Spur	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2005	N/A	2005
Village of Hanaford (Logan)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Village of Macedonia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Village of North City (Coello)	N/A	1986	N/A	N/A	N/A	1986	N/A	1986
City of Orient	8/15/1968	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3/2/1998	N/A	N/A
Village of Royalton	7/1/1964	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3/5/2007
City of Sesser	7/1/1964	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Village of Thompsonville	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Village of Valier	5/1/1968	10/1/1973	N/A	N/A	N/A	8/14/1993	N/A	N/A
Village of West City	7/1/1964	10/7/1970	N/A	N/A	N/A	11/5/1990	N/A	2003
City of West Frankfort	Jan-61	1962	1992	N/A	1992	1972	N/A	1992
City of Zeigler	7/1/1964	12/4/1972	12/4/1972	N/A	N/A	11/10/1986	N/A	12/4/1972

Source: Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, and Williamson Counties)

Table 5-1 (Continued)
Description of Zoning Plans/Ordinances

Jackson County								
Community	Comp Plan	Zoning Ord	Subd Control Ord	Erosion Control	Storm Water Mgmt	Burning Ord.	Seismic Ord.	Bldg. Stndrds.
Jackson County	3/10/1965	N/A	8/11/1982	8/11/1982	8/11/1982	N/A	N/A	N/A
City of Ava	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9/3/2002	N/A	N/A
Village of Campbell Hill	N/A	2002	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nov-69
City of Carbondale	4/29/1997	8/5/1974	9/30/1964	N/A	9/30/1964	1/19/1965	5/1/1956	5/1/1956
Village of De Soto	5/6/1966	N/A	3/21/1983	3/21/1983	3/21/1983	May-00	N/A	5/1/2008
Village of Dowell	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9/22/1986	N/A	N/A
Village of Elkhville	5/6/1966	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7/27/1990	N/A	N/A
Village of Gorham	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
City of Grand Tower	11/1/1968	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9/2/1980	N/A	N/A
Village of Makanda	N/A	N/A	3/3/1987	N/A	3/3/1987	N/A	N/A	N/A
City of Murphysboro	4/23/1965	9/9/1966	1/23/1971	N/A	1/23/1971	6/26/1970	N/A	1/24/1958
Village of Vergennes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jefferson County								
Community	Comp Plan	Zoning Ord	Subd Control Ord	Erosion Control	Storm Water Mgmt	Burning Ord.	Seismic Ord.	Bldg. Stndrds.
Jefferson County	May-70	N/A	9/14/1982	N/A	9/14/1982	N/A	N/A	N/A
Village of Belle Rive	N/A	4/20/1970	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Village of Bluford	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5/2/1989	N/A	5/2/1989
Village of Bonnie	N/A	Nov-99	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Village of Dix (Rome)	5/20/1969	N/A	5/16/1974	N/A	5/16/1974	N/A	N/A	N/A
Village of Ina	N/A	1965	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1965
City of Mt. Vernon	Sep-63	1966	1966	1966	1966	1966	N/A	Apr-07
City of Nason	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Village of Waltonville	May-69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Village of Woodlawn	Jun-02	N/A	5/4/2004	N/A	N/A	4/6/1999	N/A	N/A

Source: Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, and Williamson Counties)

Table 5-1 (Continued)
Description of Zoning Plans/Ordinances

Perry County								
Community	Comp Plan	Zoning Ord	Subd Control Ord	Erosion Control	Storm Water Mgmt	Burning Ord.	Seismic Ord.	Bldg. Stndrds.
Perry County	5/14/1965	12/18/2007	4/26/1999	N/A	N/A	Sep-08	N/A	12/18/2007
Village of Cutler	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11/7/2002	N/A	N/A
City of Du Quoin	4/14/2008	6/27/1995	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2/3/1967
City of Pinckneyville	1965	N/A	7/14/1964	N/A	7/14/1964	N/A	12/23/1996	N/A
Village of St. Johns	7/1/1964	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Village of Tamaroa	N/A	6/11/2008	N/A	N/A	N/A	5/12/2004	N/A	N/A
Village of Willisville	6/4/2008	6/4/2008	6/5/2000	6/5/2000	6/5/2000	N/A	N/A	2006
Williamson County								
Community	Comp Plan	Zoning Ord	Subd Control Ord	Erosion Control	Storm Water Mgmt	Burning Ord.	Seismic Ord.	Bldg. Stndrds.
Williamson County	7/1/1964	N/A	11/1/1982	11/1/1982	11/1/1982	4/13/1981	N/A	N/A
Village of Bush	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Village of Cambria	N/A	10/20/2005	10/20/2005	N/A	10/20/2005	N/A	N/A	N/A
City of Cartersville	5/6/1966	6/3/1969	2/3/1970	N/A	2/3/1970	2/3/1970	N/A	3/5/1963
Village of Colp	7/30/1967	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Village of Crainville	5/1/1968	6/5/2006	5/15/1980	5/15/1980	N/A	5/15/1980	N/A	N/A
City of Creal Springs	4/14/1967	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/11/1965
Village of Energy	N/A	N/A	8/10/1999	8/10/1999	8/10/1999	7/11/1989	N/A	N/A
Village of Freeman Spur	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2005	N/A	2005
City of Herrin	Sep-63	3/28/1966	4/13/1987	7/25/2005	7/25/2005	1/26/1998	N/A	10/28/2002
City of Hurst	6/26/1967	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12/26/1958
City of Johnston City	7/1/1964	8/18/1964	7/13/1964	N/A	N/A	1/1/1996	N/A	4/16/1963
City of Marion	7/15/1968	11/24/1958	2/8/1965	7/14/2008	7/14/2008	9/20/1993	N/A	N/A
Village of Pittsburg	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9/12/2005	N/A	N/A
Village of Spillertown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Village of Stonefort	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Village of Whiteash	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, and Williamson Counties)

Local government personnel provides and upholds the integrity and enforces the laws of a community. List on Tables 5-2 and 5-3 are the profiles of law enforcement and fire protection available within the region.

Table 5-2
Law Enforcement Personnel, By County 2008
Number and Rate Per 1,000 Persons

	Sworn Full Time		Civilian Full Time		Sworn Part Time		Auxiliary Officers		Total Officers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Franklin	63	1.6	40	1.0	36	0.9	38	1.0	177	4.5
Jackson	145	2.5	84	1.4	25	0.4	9	0.2	263	4.5
Jefferson	71	1.8	52	1.3	10	0.2	0	0.0	133	3.3
Perry	29	1.3	25	1.1	16	0.7	12	0.5	82	3.6
Williamson	108	1.7	53	0.8	66	1.0	35	0.5	262	4.1
District	416	1.8	254	1.1	153	0.7	94	0.4	917	4.1
Illinois	34,988	2.7	13,978	1.1	3,789	0.3	2,029	0.2	54,784	4.3

Source: Crimes in Illinois, 2008 Annual Uniform Crime Report

Table 5-3
Listing of Fire Departments, Ratings, and Number of Firefighters

Franklin County		
Fire Department	Fire Insurance Rating	Number of Firefighters
Akin – Cave Eastern FDP Station 1	ISO 7	N/A
Benton Fire Department	ISO 4	23
Buckner Fire Department	ISO 7	30
Christopher Fire Department	ISO 6	24
Coello Fire Department	ISO 7	20
Ewing – Northern FDP Station 1	ISO 7	11
Ewing – Northern FDP Station 2	ISO 7	11
Ewing – Northern FDP Station 3	ISO 7	10
Royalton Fire Department	ISO 6	15
Sesser FPD Station 1	ISO 4/8	26
Thompsonville – Cave Eastern FPD Station 2	ISO 7	23
Valier Fire Department	ISO 6/9	18
West City Fire Department	ISO 5/8	13
West Frankfort Fire Department	ISO 4	20
Whittington – Sesser FPD Station 3	ISO 4/8	1
Zeigler Fire Department	ISO 5	20

Source: Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, and Williamson Counties)

Table 5-3 (Continued)
Listing of Fire Departments, Ratings, and Number of Firefighters

Jackson County		
Fire Department	Fire Insurance Rating	Number of Firefighters
Ava Volunteer Fire Dept.	ISO 5	23
Campbell Hill Rural Fire Dept.	ISO 6/9	18
Carbondale Fire Dept. – Station 1	ISO 4	14
Carbondale Fire Dept. – Station 2	ISO 4	16
Carbondale Township Fire Dept.	ISO 6/9	18
De Soto Fire Dept.	ISO 6/9	15
Dowell Fire Dept.	ISO 5/9	20
Elkville Fire Dept.	ISO 6/8	20
Fountain Bluff Fire Protection Association	N/A	10
Gorham Fire Dept.	N/A	10
Jefferson County		
Fire Department	Fire Insurance Rating	Number of Firefighters
Belle Rive Fire Dept.	ISO 10	9
Jefferson Fire Protection District – Station 1	ISO 6/9	36
Jefferson Fire Protection District – Station 2	ISO 6/9	2
Jefferson Fire Protection District – Station 3	ISO 6/9	4
Jefferson Fire Protection District – Station 4	ISO 6/9	2
Mt. Vernon Fire Dept. – Station 1	ISO 3	9
Mt. Vernon Fire Dept. – Station 2	ISO 3	6
Mt. Vernon Fire Dept. – Station 3	ISO 3	6
Mt. Vernon Fire Dept. – Station 4	ISO 3	10
Waltonville Volunteer Fire Department	ISO 9	20
Webber Township Fire Protection District	ISO 9	18
Woodlawn Fire District	ISO 9	15
Perry County		
Fire Department	Fire Insurance Rating	Number of Firefighters
Cutler Fire Protection District	ISO 7/8	12
Du Quoin Fire Dept. – Station 1	ISO 4	21
Du Quoin Fire Dept. – Station 2	ISO 4	0
Pinckneyville Fire Dept.	ISO 5	25
Pinckneyville Fire Protection District	ISO 8	0
Tamaroa Fire Protection District	ISO 5/6	24
Willisville Fire Department	ISO 6	13

Source: Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, and Williamson Counties)

Table 5-3 (Continued)
Listing of Fire Departments, Ratings, and Number of Firefighters

Williamson County		
Fire Department	Fire Insurance Rating	Number of Firefighters
Bush Fire Dept.	ISO 7	10
Cambria Fire Dept.	ISO 5	16
Carterville Fire Dept.	ISO 6	21
Energy Fire Dept.	ISO 6	8
Herrin Fire Dept.	ISO 4	19
Hurst Fire Dept.	ISO 6	25
Johnston City Fire Dept.	ISO 4	14
Lake of Egypt Fire Protection District	ISO 7	38
Marion Fire Dept.	ISO 4	24
Pittsburg Fire Dept.	ISO 6	14
Stonefort Fire Dept.	ISO 6	11
Williamson County Fire Protection District	ISO 7	70

Source: Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, and Williamson Counties)

Listed below are the tax rates for each county. This is a supplement table of the Sale and Related Tax Receipts table find in Chapter 2, Table 2-5.

Table 5-4
Tax Rates 2010

Sales and Related Taxes					
Sales Tax (Retailer's and Service Occupation Taxes)					
	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson
General Merchandise	6.250%	6.250%	6.500%	6.750%	7.250%
Qualifying Food and Drugs	1.000%	1.000%	1.000%	1.000%	1.000%
Vehicle	6.250%	6.250%	6.250%	6.250%	6.250%
Use Taxes (Use and Service Use Taxes)					
	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson
General Merchandise	6.250%	6.250%	6.250%	6.250%	6.250%
Qualifying Food and Drugs	1.000%	1.000%	1.000%	1.000%	1.000%
Vehicle	6.250%	6.250%	6.250%	6.250%	6.250%
Automobile Renting Taxes					
	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson
Automobile Renting Tax (Occupation)	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%
Automobile Renting Tax (Use)	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%	5.000%
Telecommunication Taxes					
	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson
Telecommunication Taxes	7.000%	7.000%	7.000%	7.000%	7.000%

Source: Illinois Department of Revenue, Illinois Tax Rate Finder

CHAPTER 6

TOURISM AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Tourism and Recreation

Area tourism groups continue to collaborate release several tourism guidebooks for the region. Expanding local industries in viticulture and aquaculture carry great promise for future tourism dollars, along with other specialized hospitality venues and activities like the Southern Illinois Miners Baseball League and the propose entertainment development off interstate 57 in Marion. Local entrepreneurial talents in tourism are providing a driving force for economic growth.

Table 6-1
District Recreational Facilities

Recreational Area	Size (Acres)	Lodging	Boating	Camping Picnic	Fishing	Hunting	Hiking	Swimming	Horseback Riding	Golf
Cedar Lake	1,750		x	x	x	x	x	x		
Crab Orchard Lake Refuge	44,000		x	x	x	x	x	x		
Crab Orchard Lake	6,965		x	x	x	x	x	x		
Devil's Kitchen Lake	810		x	x	x	x	x	x		
Little Grassy Lake	1,000		x	x	x	x	x	x		
Giant City State Park	4,000	x		x		x	x	x	x	
Lake Murphysboro State Park	145		x	x	x		x			
Kinkaid Lake	2,750		x	x	x	x	x	x		
Lake of Egypt	2,300		x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Pyramid State Park Recreation Area	19,701		x	x	x	x	x		x	
Pyramid Lakes	135		x	x	x	x	x		x	
Rend Lake	18,900	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois Department of Transportation
recreation.gov

Quality of Life

People moving into the region tend to be amenity seekers nearing retirement age. Health care is critical, both in terms of employment and the well-being of the residents. The region is clearly disadvantaged based on health indicators such as alcohol and smoking statistics, incidence of disease, and access to healthcare and insurance.

Table 6-2
Health and Social Indicators, 2003

	2006-2008 Median Age ¹	Unmarried Live Birth Rate ²	Infant Death Rate ²	Heart Disease Death Rate ³	Lung Cancer Death Rate ³	Respiratory Disease Death Rate ³	Cirrhosis & Chronic Liver Disease Death Rate ³	Suicide Death Rate ³	Infection & Parasitic Diseases ³	Index Death Rate ³
Franklin	40.6	353	6.4	343.5	112.0	185.8	17.8	2.5	22.9	1,422.4
Jackson	27.5	370	4.3	214.9	47.4	77.8	13.5	6.8	20.3	763.1
Jefferson	38.6	418	4.4	271.1	67.2	184.1	5.0	17.4	22.4	1,052.2
Perry	37.4	390	8.0	348.0	57.3	83.7	17.6	22.0	35.2	1,145.4
Williamson	38.2	229.1	3.9	333.9	65.5	108.6	9.6	1.6	46.3	1,215.7
District	36.5	352.0	5.4	302.3	69.9	128.0	12.7	10.1	29.4	1119.8
Illinois	35.9	352.9	7.6	234.7	54.1	76.0	8.2	7.9	24.6	829.2

Source: ¹ US Census, American Community Survey, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

² Rate per 1,000 live births. Vital Statistics - Illinois 2003, Illinois Department of Public Health.

³ Rate per 100,000 population. Vital Statistics - Illinois 2003, Illinois Department of Public Health.

People also evaluate and reason the levels of crime before locating within an area. Conversely, current residents may decide to relocate due to high crime activity. Overall, the District experiences low to moderate crime level, which has characterized the area as a pleasant area to reside within.

Table 6-3
Reported Crime Offenses - 2008
Number and Rate per 1,000 Persons

	Violent Crimes ¹		Property Crimes ²		Drug Crimes ³		Domestic Crimes ⁴		Total Crimes	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Franklin	258	6.5	930	23.5	135	3.4	63	1.6	1,386	35.1
Jackson	407	6.9	2,340	39.8	496	8.4	145	2.5	3,388	57.6
Jefferson	316	7.9	1,533	38.2	431	10.7	73	1.8	2,353	58.6
Perry	70	3.1	170	7.5	177	7.8	36	1.6	453	20.0
Williamson	306	4.7	1,788	27.7	120	1.9	204	3.2	2,418	37.5
District	1,357	6.0	6,761	30.0	1,359	6.0	521	2.3	9,998	44.3
Illinois	69,441	5.4	386,918	30.1	98,914	7.7	109,089	8.5	664,362	51.7

¹Violent Crimes: Includes murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

²Property Crimes: Includes burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

³Drug Crimes: Includes cannabis, controlled substances and paraphernalia.

⁴Domestic Crimes: Includes crimes against school personnel, children and hate crimes.

Source: Crimes in Illinois, 2008 Annual Uniform Crime Report

Table 6-4
2008 Quality of Life

	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson
Total Crime Index (US avg. = 100)	152	159	144	147	144
Earthquake Movements	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Annual Maximum Average Temperature	62 deg. F	62 deg. F	62 deg. F	62 deg. F	62 deg. F
Annual Minimum Average Temperature	43 deg. F	43 deg. F	43 deg. F	43 deg. F	43 deg. F
Annual Average Temperature	52.4 deg. F	52.4 deg. F	52.4 deg. F	52.4 deg. F	52.4 deg. F
Mean Number of Days Clear	104 days	104 days	104 days	104 days	104 days
Mean Number of Days Precipitation	114 days	114 days	114 days	114 days	114 days
Mean Number of Days Snow	7 days	7 days	7 days	7 days	7 days
Average Annual Snowfall (inches)	24 inches	24 inches	24 inches	24 inches	24 inches
EASI ® Quality of Life Index	75	99	93	80	99

Note: 1. Total crime index (US average = 100) -- An index of the total crime for an area, where 100 equals the national average. Total crime

Represents the combined risks of rape, murder, assault, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The higher the value, the higher the criminal rate.

2. EASI® Quality of Life Index (US average=100) -- A combination measure developed from 29 different life quality variables. Weights were assigned based upon each variables importance to a high quality of life. The higher the value, the better the quality.

Source: www.developmentalliance.com, 2010.; www.weather.com

CHAPTER 7

DISTRICT ECONOMY

Existing economic conditions and anticipated changes in national and regional conditions and trends are the basis for the conclusions and recommendations of the CEDS. This section presents economic data for the past three decades including selected data through 2009. Historical data and trends provide the basis for evaluating the present and anticipating the future.

Population

Changes in the size and composition of the population are intertwined with changes in the economy. A growing population has more purchasing power and causes the economy to expand. Also a growing economy has more employment and influences immigration of working age people with a high fertility rate. More importantly, the generation of local economic wealth is heavily influenced by the quality as well as the number of jobs created or retained. A declining population reduces economic activity and conversely reduced economic activity decreases population. A population with a composition of a high proportion of persons of ages 18-65 tends to have high income (especially given high education levels) and therefore more economic activity.

Historically, early population migrations and settlement in the State of Illinois occurred in the southern end of the state as rivers and major streams, particularly the Ohio River and its tributaries, were the highways for early pioneers. This east to west movement during the early nineteenth century led to rapid increases in population and the designation of Kaskaskia Village (incorporated 1725) as the seat of government (1810-1819) for the Illinois Territory and first capitol of the state (1819-1820). The capitol was moved to Vandalia (1820-1839), and subsequently to Springfield (1839-present). These relocations were in response to placing the capitol central to its population as well as geographic center of the state.

According to the 1820 Census, approximately 60% of the state population lay in 14 southern Illinois counties. By the 1850 Census, that same area accounted for less than 15% of the state population. In 1850, the Greater Egypt Economic Development District accounted for 3.78% of the state population, in contrast the district accounts for only 1.74% of the state population in the 2009 US Census Population Estimate.

Southern Illinois, including the District, experienced corresponding increases in agriculture, trade and other economic activity during the early and middle 19th century, with much of its economy remaining relatively unchanged. However, discovery of coal in the District by the latter part of the 19th century was to significantly impact the economy. By the early twentieth century, dramatic increases in coal mining employment increased the region's population from 129,305 in 1900 to 206,857 in 1920.

After World War II, population migrations from rural to metropolitan areas were influenced by changing economic opportunities. Returning World War II veterans found little opportunity in rural areas to utilize their skills. Moreover, the G.I. Bill of Rights, making higher education affordable for veterans, produced over a 10-15 year period (including the Korean War veterans) legions of well trained individuals seeking work in a variety of professions and fields that was, for the most part, available only in metropolitan areas.

The region, whose economy was based on extractive industries, agriculture, and a modest, but fragile, industrial base, simply could not meet the demand for jobs. The major higher paying jobs were found in the coal fields, but the industry was facing competition as much of the nation was changing over to a petroleum-based fuel. One large mine in Perry County once produced 23 different grades of coal for its market, yet by the late 1960's produced only three grades. With disappearing markets and improvements in mining technology the industry required fewer miners to maintain production and profitability.

Table 7-1
Population Trends 1950-2009

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006	2008	2009
Franklin	48,687	39,281	38,252	43,201	40,319	39,018	39,862	39,288	39,312
Jackson	38,124	42,151	55,087	61,522	61,067	59,612	57,778	58,151	58,103
Jefferson	35,892	32,315	31,427	36,552	37,020	40,045	40,523	40,069	39,944
Perry	21,684	19,184	19,734	21,714	21,412	23,094	22,865	22,466	22,424
Williamson	48,621	46,117	49,031	56,538	57,733	61,296	63,740	64,605	65,169
District	193,008	179,048	193,531	219,527	217,551	223,065	224,768	224,579	224,952

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Regional population declined significantly during the period 1930-1960, from 202,803 (1930) to 179,048 (1960). Only Jackson County reflected an increase. Franklin County decreased by 20,161 persons (-33.9%); the loss mostly resulted from the decline of employment in coal mining, from 9,441 in 1930 to 1,482 in 1960, and to a low of 828 in 1961.

The Regional population increased during the 1960s, specifically in Jackson County, from 42,151 to 55,008 primarily due to the expansion of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. The student population increased from 9,028 in 1960 to 23,843 in 1970. Population increased during the 1970s due to at least two factors. First, the migration from the rural to urban areas had dwindled. Second, the regional economy and employment picture brightened, especially in the high wage industry of coal mining. Population increases occurred in every county and regional population increased from 193,531 in 1970 to 219,527 in 1980. However, population growth by 1990 occurred only in Jefferson and Williamson Counties; Jackson and Perry Counties declined slightly, and Franklin County's population declined significantly by over 6% (Table 7-1). Overall, the District's population declined less than 1%, from 219,527 to 217,551, from 1980 to 1990. The Census 2000 reported the District's population has modestly reversed this trend by increasing to 223,065, reflecting a 2.5% gain. Although two correctional facilities located in the District during the 1990's, Jefferson and Williamson Counties exhibited a net population increase beyond the influence of these facilities. The Bureau of Census July 1, 2009 estimated population for the District at 224,952, which proposes a 0.8% gain over 2000.

All five counties were severely impacted by the national recession 2007-2010 particularly in manufacturing, mining, and construction, the highest wage-earning sectors. The long term impact of the Clean Air Act upon the coal industry coupled with the current national economic downturn (2008-present) continues to hamper economic recovery throughout the District. However, Jefferson and Williamson Counties, as established centers of manufacturing and commerce favorably located on I-57, have been more able to withstand these economic setbacks than the other counties in the Region. Also though, Jackson County with Southern Illinois University's 5,103 fulltime employees (2009) and 20,350 student enrollments (2009), also helped soften the impact.

Social and Racial Composition

Table 7-2 and 7-3 show the social and racial composition of the District population as estimated by the US Census, 2006-2008 American Community Survey. Minorities constitute approximately 10% of the total District population, which is considerably less than the State (28.6) and National (25.7) percentages. Blacks constitute about 6.6% of the District population, most of who live in Jackson County. Most other minorities located in Jackson County are a result of their association with Southern Illinois University. Table 7-3, provides the historical evolution of the racial composition of the counties and district.

Table 7-2
Population Characteristics, 2006-2008

	Population Total	Age		Sex	
		Median	% Over 64	% Male	% Female
Franklin	39,434	40.6	19.0	48.2	51.8
Jackson	58,501	27.5	11.4	51.2	48.8
Jefferson	40,099	38.6	15.6	51.3	48.7
Perry	22,562	37.4	148.3	54.5	45.5
Williamson	64,103	38.2	16.5	48.9	51.1
District	224,699	36.5	28.7	50.4	49.6
Illinois	12,829,014	35.9	12.1	49.2	50.8
United States	301,237,703	36.7	12.6	49.3	507.3

	Race				Origin Hispanic
	% White	% Black	% Asian Pacific	% Other	
Franklin	97.6	0.4	0.0	2.0	1.0
Jackson	79.5	13.1	0.0	7.4	3.0
Jefferson	88.9	8.4	0.0	2.4	1.6
Perry	89.6	8.6	0.0	1.8	2.5
Williamson	94.5	2.8	0.0	2.7	1.5
District	89.6	6.6	0.0	3.7	1.9
Illinois	71.4	14.6	0.0	13.9	14.9
United States	74.3	12.3	0.1	13.2	15.1

Source: US Census, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 7-3
Population by Race

2006-2008					
	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson
Total population	39,434	58,501	40,099	22,562	64,103
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	386	1,778	646	568	988
Not Hispanic or Latino	39,048	56,723	39,453	21,994	63,115
White alone	38,185	45,688	35,263	19,881	59,761
Black or African American alone	150	7,442	3,330	1,873	1,770
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	177	37	131	44	223
Asian alone	136	2,616	292	63	498
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0	14	0	0
Some other race alone	31	55	32	15	16
Population by Race 2000					
	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson
Total population	39,018	59,612	40,045	23,094	61,296
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	249	1,443	531	406	763
Not Hispanic or Latino:	38,769	58,169	39,514	22,688	60,533
White alone	38,323	47,445	35,709	20,563	58,006
Black or African American alone	57	7,694	3,093	1,849	1,498
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	76	165	77	46	149
Asian alone	68	1,799	188	63	304
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	3	32	2	4	16
Some other race alone	3	92	28	7	32
Population by Race 1990					
	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson
Total population	40319	61067	37020	21412	57733
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	110	1082	157	120	448
Not Hispanic or Latino:	40209	59985	36863	21292	57285
White alone	39979	51409	34756	20812	55802
Black or African American alone	36	6259	1917	387	1130
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	106	101	52	23	105
Asian alone	81	2164	126	63	235
Some other race alone	7	52	12	7	13

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 7-3 (Continued)
Population by Race

Population by Race 1980					
	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson
Total population	43201	61522	36552	21714	56538
Spanish Origin (of any race)	168	712	180	78	295
Not Spanish Origin:	43033	60810	36372	21636	56243
White alone	42879	53434	34676	21138	55106
Black or African American alone	33	5651	1588	418	843
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	50	91	31	21	67
Asian or Pacific Islander alone	41	704	66	33	161
Some other race alone	30	930	11	26	66

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Migration

According to Table 7-4, 9.5% of the population living in the District in 2006-2008 lived in a different county of the state. This figure is lower than the 1990 rate of 14.0%. Jackson and Perry Counties are the highest rates in 2006 and 2008, which is a slight change in the past trends for Perry and Williamson Counties. Southern Illinois University plays a large roll in the migration patterns of both Perry and Williamson County do to the direct access to campus via Route 13 and US Highway 51 and influence of an annual enrollment of 20,000 and employment of 5,000. The relatively lower rates for Franklin and Jefferson Counties suggest that the recent economic recession has influenced population migration. Franklin County's consistent lower migration trend points toward a lack of economic opportunities, which is not attractive for persons looking for areas with potential job security and positive market setting.

Table 7-4
Migration

	Moved From Different County					
	1985-1990		1995-2000		2006-2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Franklin	2604	6.9	5191	14.1	1913	5.2
Jackson	15492	26.9	18505	32.7	9332	16.9
Jefferson	3062	8.9	6357	16.9	1936	5.1
Perry	1613	8.1	3365	15.4	2130	10.0
Williamson	6026	11.2	10121	17.6	5042	8.4
District	28797	14.0	43539	20.5	20353	9.5
	Moved From Different State					
	1985-1990		1995-2000		2006-2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Franklin	1343	3.5	1599	4.3	692	1.9
Jackson	4736	8.2	4689	8.3	1428	2.6
Jefferson	1926	5.6	2220	5.9	472	1.3
Perry	912	4.6	649	3.0	141	0.7
Williamson	3179	5.9	3412	5.9	1586	2.6
District	12096	5.9	12569	5.9	4319	2.0
	Population Over 5 Years Old					
	1990		2000		2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Franklin	37845		36788		37066	
Jackson	57585		56632		55336	
Jefferson	34296		37707		37655	
Perry	19972		21869		21364	
Williamson	54001		57647		60163	
District	205689		212643		213592	

Source : US Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing - Summary Tape File 3A, Table 1, 1992
Census 2000, Standard File 3, 2001
Census, American Community Survey, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Also lack of educational attainment in the District is largely associated with the loss in net-migration which is a common occurrence where educated young adults are attending institutions. This pattern is a reflection of the lack of local economic opportunities in the areas offering higher levels of educational attainment. Moreover, the absence and inability to retain the well educated young adult population hinders potential opportunities to attract major technical industries, which will assist the District to compete in the global marketplace. If the issue is one of well paying jobs and a robust economy, then workforce development hand-in-hand with producers and investors becomes paramount. Table 7-5 will also be used to project population growth later in this section.

Table 7-5
Migration - Components of Population Change in 2008/2009

	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson	District
Net Domestic Migration (chg 2008/2009)	64	-537	-213	-51	476	-261
Net International Migration (chg 2008/2009)	3	210	6	1	7	227
Natural Increase (births minus deaths)	-54	275	80	11	89	401
Births	496	707	479	261	824	2767
Deaths	550	432	399	250	735	2366

Source: STAT America (US Census Bureau)

Net migration rate is the difference of immigrants and emigrants of an area divided per 1,000 inhabitants, previously illustrated in Tables 7-4 and 7-5. Results produced from this indicator are limited by deficiencies in the data from the Illinois Department of Public Health and the US Census Bureau. A positive value represents more people entering a jurisdiction than leaving it, while a negative value means more people are leaving than entering it.

Population Projection

Population trends are based upon the rates of births, deaths, net migration, annexations, and various economic factors. Table 7-6 presents graphical estimates of population based on past trends, population indicators, and economic expectations of each. It should be emphasized that various unforeseen events of the future may effect the many assumptions upon which the projections have been made. In this event, new assumptions and modified projections must be made. Twenty year projections are less reliable then ten year projections, ten less then five, etc.; therefore, the further removed a projection is from the base date, the more it is subject to change due to unknown events. Presently, the District is experiencing a modest revitalization of economic activity. However, the District is influenced by national and global economic activities as well as technological advances.

The Population Growth Rate projections are based on population trends of the area subject to births, deaths, and net migration rates. The calculations demonstrate a potential growth in population that when plotted on a graph rise and fall with a net population loss for the District. This prediction was the most conservative and proposes net population loss for Franklin and Williamson Counties

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) projections are based primarily on economic expectations, which were made on a regional basis and the trends of population densities. This projection lends itself to be the most embellished, but foresees a significant growth in the distant future.

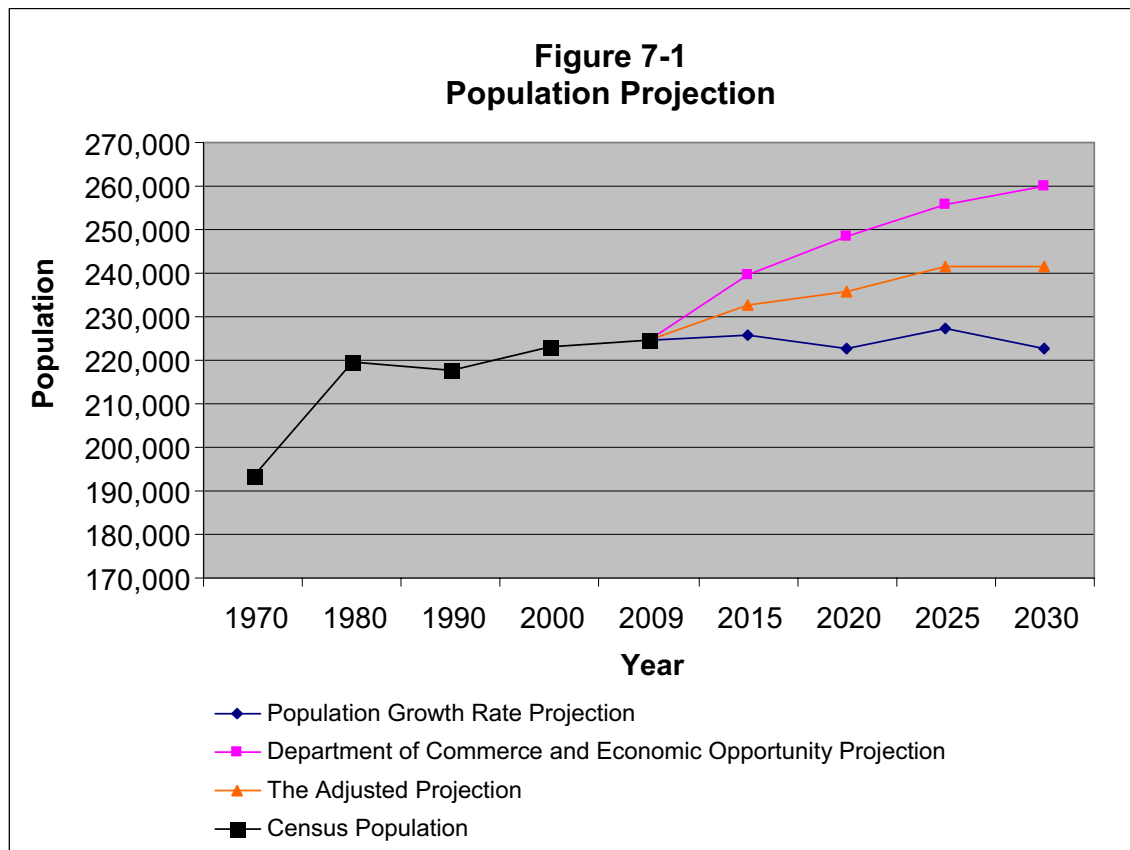
The Adjusted Projection is the average of both previous projections. This projection benefits from both the economic foresight of the DCEO projection and the migration trends developed from the Population Growth Rate. Overall, each projection has questionable results, but the estimates are within reason and adequate for this study.

Table 7-6
Population Projections

	Population Growth Rate Projection				
	2009	2015	2020	2025	2030
Franklin	39,312	39650	38990	39919	38977
Jackson	58,103	59536	59578	59977	59561
Jefferson	39,944	40199	40073	40301	40083
Perry	22,466	22556	22993	22543	22959
Williamson	64,605	63965	61197	64437	61163
District	224,430	225,906	222,831	227,177	222,743
	Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Projection				
	2009	2015	2020	2025	2030
Franklin	39,312	42905	44535	45807	46739
Jackson	58,103	62561	63719	64295	63825
Jefferson	39,944	42036	43792	45527	46800
Perry	22,466	23401	23913	24445	24913
Williamson	64,605	68791	72441	75763	77760
District	224,430	239,694	248,400	255,837	260,037
	The Adjusted Projection				
	2009	2015	2020	2025	2030
Franklin	39,312	41,278	41,763	42,863	42,858
Jackson	58,103	61,049	61,649	62,136	61,693
Jefferson	39,944	41,118	41,933	42,914	43,442
Perry	22,466	22,979	23,453	23,494	23,936
Williamson	64,605	66,378	66,819	70,100	69,462
District	224,430	232,800	235,616	241,507	241,390

Source: STAT America (US Census Bureau)

Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity



The Census Population counts have been charted on figure 7-1 to serve as a reference in which we can relate the projected population estimate to past population trends.

From a demographic standpoint, the outlook for the area's economy is improving. Out-migration has slowed considerably in the last three decades with the establishment of Southern Illinois University and two community colleges. Younger and better educated people continued to be drawn to the District. This "demographic recovery," will help stimulate economic growth in the years ahead. The higher education gap has narrowed slightly between the District and State as well as the nation during the 1990s, pointing to the need for increased efforts to attract the area's youth to a path of higher learning and to create more opportunities for their employment within the District.

Local Economic Conditions

Labor Force

The 2006-2008 District's labor force has increased by 8.4% from 1990. This is a result of increased employment opportunities (14.3%) and decreased unemployment (15.2%) from 1990-2008, expressed through data obtained from Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES). Recently, the nation has experienced mass layoffs and high unemployment rates that have plagued every state. The recession is slowly turning around and small strides of prosperity have been made. In 2009, the labor force dropped to 114,226 with an unemployment rate of 9.5% for the district. It can be predicted that in up coming data

from the 2010 US Census and IDES will continue to document the job loss and migration of the work force to other favorable areas.

Economists point out that the increasing national labor force reflects the growing number of women who seek work. While more women constitute a larger percentage of the national labor force, the Census shows staggering increases in the District labor force for women, as indicated in Table 7-7. In the 2006-2008 American Community Survey period, the percentage of women increased by 34.2% from 1990 to 77.7% of the District's labor force, while at the same time the women at the state level accounted for 82.4%.

Table 7-7
Labor Force Participation, 1990-2008

	Population Persons Over 16			Labor Force					
				Total			Women		
	1990	2000	2006-2008	1990	2000	2006-2008	1990	2000	2006-2008
Franklin	31,776	31,035	31,824	16,469	17,200	17,154	6,899	7,998	8,014
Jackson	50,522	49,687	49,458	29,646	30,702	29,395	13,320	14,530	24,010
Jefferson	28,198	31,470	32,418	16,753	18,662	19,141	7,114	8,678	15,787
Perry	16,412	18,678	18,791	9,537	9,999	9,687	3,978	4,750	8,500
Williamson	45,573	48,921	51,638	26,153	29,268	31,447	11,589	13,883	26,641
District	172,481	179,791	184,129	98,558	105,831	106,824	42,900	49,839	82,952
Illinois	8,796,610	9,530,945	10,014,013	5,840,292	6,230,317	6,704,699	2,653,338	2,913,502	5,136,573

Source: US Census, Census of Population and Housing, 1990
 US Census, Census 2000, DP-3: Profiles of Selected Economic Characteristics
 US Census, American Community Survey, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Manufacturing employment has taken a big hit in Franklin, Jefferson, Perry, and Williamson Counties. At the same time mining has lost all jobs in Franklin and Jefferson Counties. On the upside, Jackson, Perry and Williamson Counties have experienced significant gains, and Franklin County is expecting a new mining operation to begin in the near future. Education and Health Care employment in the District has increased by 16.6%. The 3.4% rate of population growth from 1990 to 2009 is somewhat misleading - it includes approximately 4,000 inmates of two new correctional facilities.

Overall, the District labor force gained about 15,065 in employment, but also witnessed a gain of 428 unemployment from 1990-2009. The increase of the labor force (Table 7-8) from 99,161 in 1990 to 114,226 in 2009 was substantial in the latter part of the decade which significantly raised the number of employed (by 15.2%) while rising the number of unemployed (by 4.1%). The number of employed increased from 88,692 in 1990 to 103,329 in 2009. IDES labor figures indicate that the impact from the 1981-1983 recession on the District's employment reached its peak during the 1991-92 period and was followed by a modest recovery. The recent recession was stated to have started December 2007 by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Though NBER has stated that it is premature to declare the ending point of the recession some economists believe it ended in June or July of 2009.

While the District labor force continues to expand from 1990 to 2009, the state showed a rise of 11.6% and national 23.5%. Employment in Illinois has increased by 7.1%, while employment in the nation increased more than 18.6%. The impact of the Clean Air Act decimated coal mining employment in

Franklin and Jefferson counties and has had major set backs in other counties that are slowly re-establishing the industry to levels of 1995-2000. A diversified economy in Jackson and Williamson Counties canceled the effects of decline in other sectors; thus, lessening the overall impact on the labor force. By contrast, Williamson County's labor force grew by 31.2% between 1990-2009 as a result of expanding trade and services employment.

Table 7-8
Labor Force 1990, 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009

	Civilian Labor Force				
	1990	2000	2003	2006	2009
Franklin	17,073	17,184	17,257	18,265	17,786
Jackson	29,292	31,165	31,178	32,699	31,951
Jefferson	17,213	19,297	19,644	21,085	20,503
Perry	9,257	9,275	9,028	10,296	9,435
Williamson	26,326	30,632	30,632	35,500	34,551
District	99,161	107,553	107,739	117,845	114,226
Illinois	5,916,819	6,524,894	6,330,059	6,685,600	6,606,100
United States	124,787,000	137,668,798	146,510,000	152,064,000	154,142,000
	Employment				
	1990	2000	2003	2006	2009
Franklin	14,516	15,905	15,838	17,049	15,487
Jackson	27,274	30,099	29,772	31,353	29,640
Jefferson	15,257	18,144	18,439	20,089	18,534
Perry	7,994	8,392	8,180	9,593	8,308
Williamson	23,651	28,417	28,679	33,804	31,360
District	88,692	100,957	100,908	111,888	103,329
Illinois	5,547,939	6,243,968	5,907,796	5,894,000	5,941,200
United States	117,914,000	129,721,512	137,736,000	145,123,500	139,877,000
	Unemployment				
	1990	2000	2003	2006	2009
Franklin	2,557	1,279	1,419	1,216	2,299
Jackson	2,018	1,066	1,406	1,346	2,311
Jefferson	1,956	1,153	1,205	996	1,969
Perry	1,263	883	848	703	1,127
Williamson	2,675	1,945	1,937	1,694	3,191
District	10,469	6,326	6,815	5,955	10,897
Illinois	368,880	280,926	422,263	274,100	664,900
United States	6,873,000	7,947,286	8,774,000	6,941,500	14,265,000

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 7-8 (Continued)
Labor Force 1990, 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009

	Unemployment Rate				
	1990	2000	2003	2006	2009
Franklin	15.0	7.4	8.2	6.7	12.9
Jackson	6.9	3.4	4.5	4.1	7.2
Jefferson	11.4	6.0	6.1	4.7	9.6
Perry	13.6	9.5	9.4	6.8	11.9
Williamson	10.2	6.4	6.3	4.8	9.2
District	11.4	6.5	6.9	5.4	10.2
Illinois	6.2	4.3	6.7	4.1	10.1
United States	5.5	5.8	6.0	4.6	9.3

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Appendix B, Figures B-1a thru B-1f and Table 7-9 shows that the loss of employment, as measured by the unemployment rate, is a District trend which can be traced back to 1975. The rate for the District increased from 5.9 in 1974 to 11.9 by 1990, peaking at 14.7 in 1983, and remained at double-digit levels, averaging 13 percent for the next decade until the recovery during 1994. In fact, the unemployment rate in the District has been consistently higher than that of the state and nation throughout the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. Mirroring the national trend, District unemployment clearly improved from 1990-2006, however in 2009 unemployment sky rocked just short of 1990s rate to 10.2%. From 2000-2009 the unemployment rate has remained about 1.0 times the national rate, while the total labor force continues to rise. At the same time, the number of employed by the District fluctuated upward from 100,957 and 103,329.

Table 7-9
Unemployment Rates, 1960-2010

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995
Franklin*	13.4	8.4	8.8	11.0	15.1	15.7	15.1	10.8
Jackson	8.5	4.4	5.0	6.5	8.8	8.8	6.7	5.2
Jefferson	7.9	6.8	7.4	5.5	13.8	13.8	10.3	7.2
Perry	11.1	6.2	7.0	7.1	14.2	14.2	14.6	11.3
Williamson*	13.4	8.4	8.8	6.8	17.6	17.6	10.2	8.5
District	10.9	6.8	7.4	7.4	13.9	14.0	11.4	8.6
Illinois	4.7	3.3	4.1	7.1	8.3	9.0	6.2	5.2
United States	5.6	4.5	4.9	8.5	5.8	7.2	5.5	5.6
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010**	
Franklin*	7.4	7.4	4.8	8.3	9.5	12.9	15.5	
Jackson	3.4	4.8	4.1	4.9	5.8	7.2	8.4	
Jefferson	6.0	5.3	4.7	5.2	6.4	9.6	11.2	
Perry	9.5	7.0	6.8	8.7	9.8	11.9	14.2	
Williamson*	5.6	5.6	4.8	6.8	7.2	9.2	11.2	
District	6.4	6.0	5.0	6.8	7.7	10.2	12.1	
Illinois	6.0	5.8	4.5	5.1	6.4	10.1	10.2	
United States	5.8	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	11.7	

*figures for Franklin and Williamson Counties for 1960-70 reflect the one figure available for the " Black Diamond Labor Area

** March 2010, Not Seasonally Adjusted

Information for 1960 was based on adjustments made to unemployment rates based on insured only.

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security

Mass Layoffs

The Illinois Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) Act, signed into law on August 15, 2004, requires employers to provide 60 days advance notice of pending plant closures or mass layoffs. The law applies to "business enterprises" with 75 or more employees (excluding part-time employees). Table 7-10, provides a breakdown of all major layoff in the recent history of the Greater Egypt District. According to the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity in 2009 an estimated 638 employees were laid off. In the past five years 2,262 employees were laid off from the manufacturing industry sector. In the past ten years there has been 31 mass layoff events totaling nearly 5,000 jobs lost. Amongst those losses, Perry and Williamson Counties suffered the worst, with 1,502 jobs lost in Perry County and 1,653 jobs lost in Williamson County. By industry sector the following jobs have been lost: Manufacturing – 2,885, Mining – 816, Services – 704, Retail Trade – estimated 285, Communications – 162, Whole Sale – 133, and Transportation – 67.

By observation of the past three years, the unemployed work force has been flooded with 832 manufacturing, 185 retail trade, and 133 whole sale trade skilled individual that has been laid off, totaling 1,150 persons. In 2009, the three mass layoffs events were directly related to the recession, totaling 505 individuals from the manufacturing and retail sectors.

In addition, over 600 dislocated workers completed community college or university certificates and degrees. Over \$ 10 million in federal Trade Adjustment Act and National Emergency Grant funds and over \$2 million in state additional state funds aided workers in their career training and job search. A Transition Team of over 60 leaders in education, social services, health services, ministerial alliances, elected officials, food pantries, economic and community development worked for a two year period of time to provide financial, health and social service supports to the workers and their families. Examples of collaboration included: career opportunity fairs, education fairs, financial workshops, health screenings, dental screenings, Career Closets, back to school back pack and supplies drives, Thanksgiving food drives, Christmas gifts for children, and College 101 workshops. Leaders throughout the region have come together to understand and meet the needs of families that have been devastated by the event of a plant closure in a rural area.

Table 7-10
Mass Layoffs Affecting the Greater Egypt Region

Company	County	1st Layoff Date	Total Affected	# Enrolled in Classroom Training	# Enrolled Job Search	Enrolled in OJT	Total Served	Exits	Employed
Archway	Perry	6/1/2005	257	53	55		108	108	85
Maytag	Williamson	12/6/2006	1000	535	335	20	890	800	201
Technicolor	Perry	4/6/2007	780	280	230	10	520	450	145
Godfrey	Franklin	7/8/2007	100	13	10		23	15	7
North American Lighting		6/3/2008	approx 40 LWA 25	8	16		24	3	
Crown Line Boats	Franklin	11/1/2008	253	29	81	30	140	2	84
START		6/29/2009	25				0		
Jf. Co. Health Dept. Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	8/1/2009	8				0		
Anheuser Busch	Jefferson	1/10/2009	40	11	4	0	15		0
Jf. Co. Comp. Services		8/2/2009	55				0		
Everbrite/Neon	Jefferson	5/9/2009	51	6	17		23		
Everbrite/Neon	Jefferson	6/4/2010	19						
Grand Tower Power Plant	Jackson	12/30/2009	15				0		
Transcraft Corp	Union	1/11/2010	150 LWA 26			2	2		
IL Education Assoc.	Williamson	6/1/2010	?				0		
The Gap	Jackson	2/24/2010	15				0		
Du Quoin District 300	Perry	5/21/2010	26				0		
Tri-County Schools	Jackson	5/28/2010	25						
Sesser Schools	Franklin	5/28/2010	7						

Source: Connect SI

Major Employers

Reliance on any one major employer may be considered to be a narrow and fragile economic base. Mining, once a dominant industry in the area and now is nearly dormant. From employment in the thousands to just a handful today, the economic loss has caused the Greater Egypt District to seek

economic stability of a more diversified base. This relative diverse economic base affords the District a degree of protection from fluctuations resulting from any one major source of employment. Regardless of the success and growth of any one industry, it takes a period of time for successful growth to influence investment in other industries. Table 7-11, populates an estimated employment count from most major employers in the five county district. In total, these major employers employ 23.1% to the total employed persons in the District. When reviewed by industry sector and compared to their representation of that sector the major employers represent 82.9% of the Manufacturing, 67.3% of the Transportation, Warehouse, and Utilities, 39.3% of the Public Administration, 20.4% Retail Trade, and 19.3% of the Education, Health and Social Services industries.

Table 7-11
Major Employers of the Greater Egypt Region

Manufacturing				
Company	Location	Established	Employees	Type of Business
Aisin Electronics, IL, LLC	Marion	2005	130	Auto Parts
Aisin Light Metals, Inc.	Marion	2004	140	Auto Parts
Aisin MFG IL, LLC	Marion	2001	660	Auto Part Fabricator
Bombardier of America	Benton	1995	380	Pleasure Boats
COM-PAC International	Carbondale	1984	225	Specialty Plastic Soft Goods
Contempri Industries	Pinckneyville	2001	120	Prefabricated Houses
Continental Tire N.A. Inc.	Mount Vernon	1973	2000	Tire manufacturer
Cooper B-Line	Pinckneyville	1960	214	Metal Fabrication
Crisp Container	Marion	N/A	100	Soda Bottler
Crownline Boats	West Frankfort	1991	578	Boat Fabrication
General Cable	Du Quoin	1963	275	Electric Cable
General Dynamics Corporation	Carterville	1958	420	Explosives and Ammunition
Lee Enterprises (The Southern Illinoisan)	Carbondale	N/A	200	Newspaper
Minova USA Inc.	Marion	1974	100	Mining Equipment
Mount Vernon Neon Sign	Mount Vernon	N/A	123	Commercial Signs
National Railway	Mount Vernon	1998	200	Rail Engine Manufacturing
Penn Alum	Murphysboro	1982	300	Machined Aluminum
Pepsi Mid American	Marion	1935	600	Soda Bottler
S. T. A. R. T.	Murphysboro	1968	160	SM Part Assembly

Hazard Mitigation Plan, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, and Williamson County

Table 7-11 (continued)
Major Employers of the Greater Egypt Region

Retail Trade				
Home Depot	Marion	2002	100	Home Improvement
Kohl's	Carbondale	N/A	105	Clothing and Houseware
Kroger	Carbondale	N/A	115	Grocery
Lowe's	Carbondale	1997	160	Home Improvement
Menards	Marion	2006	150	Home Improvement
Schnuck's	Carbondale	1997	180	Grocery
University Mall	Carbondale	N/A	705	70 Retail Stores
Wal-Mart	Marion	2006	350	Food, Clothing, and Goods
Wal-Mart	Herrin	1984	100	Food, Clothing, and Goods
Wal-Mart	Carbondale	1993	300	Grocery, Clothing, and Houseware
Wal-Mart	Murphysboro	2008	280	Grocery, Clothing, and Houseware
Wal-Mart	Mount Vernon		350	Food, Clothing, and Goods
Wal-Mart	West City	1979	165	Dept. Store
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities				
Company	Location	Established	Employees	Type of Business
Ameren/CIPS	Herrin	1912	200	Electric/Gas
FedEx	West Frankfort	2008	50	Regional Distribution
NBTY	Carbondale	1970	220	Mail Order Vitamins
Rend Lake Conservancy District	Benton	1965	85	Water Supply
Southern IL Power Co-op	Marion	1963	500	Electric
United Parcel Service	Herrin	1975	150	Distribution Center
Verizon	Carbondale	N/A	160	Telecommunications
Verizon	Marion	N/A	200	Telecommunications
Walgreen's Distribution Center	Mount Vernon	1990	1500	Regional Distribution
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Rental/Leasing				
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	Marion	1983	350	Insurance Provider
Wisconsin Physicians Services	Marion	1998	300	Insurance Provider
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services				
Rent One Park	Marion	2007	250	Baseball Stadium

Hazard Mitigation Plan, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, and Williamson County

Table 7-11 (continued)
Major Employers of the Greater Egypt Region

Public Administration				
City of Carbondale	Carbondale	1869	290	Public Administration
City of Mount Vernon	Mount Vernon	1819	178	Municipality Government
City of Murphysboro	Murphysboro	1875	102	Public Administration
Franklin County	Benton	1818	150	Government
Illinois Department of Transportation	Carbondale	N/A	315	State Hwy. Administration
Jackson County	Murphysboro	1816	425	Public Administration
Jefferson County	Mount Vernon	1819	170	County Government
Perry County Government	Pinckneyville	1827	150	Government
Pinckneyville Correctional Center	Pinckneyville	1998	200	Correctional Facility
Southern Illinois University – Carbondale	Carbondale	1874	7,100	Education/State Employees
State of Illinois	Benton	N/A	116	Government
State of Illinois Police	Du Quoin	N/A	152	Government
US Dept. of Justice	Marion	1963	350	Federal Prison
US Postal Service	Carbondale	N/A	190	Mail Service
Educational, Health, and Social Services				
Company	Location	Established	Employees	Type of Business
Benton Community Consolidated School District #47	Benton	N/A	123	School District
Benton Consolidated High School District #103	Benton	N/A	85	School District
Carbondale Community High School District #165	Carbondale	N/A	150	School District
Carbondale Elementary School District #95	Carbondale	N/A	180	School District
Cardinal EMS	Benton	2009	90	Ambulance Service
Cardinal Healthcare	Energy	N/A	140	Healthcare
Carterville Unit School District #5	Carterville	1965	152	School District
Center for Comprehensive Services	Carbondale	1977	426	Disabled Rehab
Center for Comprehensive Services	Carbondale	N/A	509	Health Services
Center of Medical Arts	Carbondale	1946	258	Health Services
Christopher Unit #99	Christopher	N/A	125	School District
Crab Orchard Unit School District #3	N/A	N/A	50	Education
Crossroads Community Hospital	Mount Vernon	1982	320	Hospital

Hazard Mitigation Plan, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, and Williamson County

Table 7-11 (continued)
Major Employers of the Greater Egypt Region

Educational, Health, and Social Services				
Du Quoin Community Unity School District #300	Du Quoin	N/A	187	School District
Frankfort Community Unit School District #168	West Frankfort	N/A	198	School District
Franklin Hospital	Benton	1955	130	Hospital
Heartland Regional Medical Hospital	Marion	2002	600	Healthcare
Herrin Hospital	Herrin	1913	450	Healthcare
Herrin Unit School District #4	Herrin	1964	250	School District
John A. Logan	Carterville	1967	800	Higher Education
Johnston City Unit School District #1	Johnston City	1955	110	School District
Marion Unit School District #2	Marion	N/A	450	Education
Marshall Browning Hospital	Du Quoin	1922	150	Hospital
Memorial Hospital of Carbondale	Carbondale	1950	1100	Health Services
Mount Vernon School District #80	Mount Vernon	N/A	201	Elementary School District
Mount Vernon Township High School	Mount Vernon	N/A	205	High School
Murphysboro Community Unit School District #186	Murphysboro	N/A	265	School District
Pinckneyville Hospital	Pinckneyville	1951	275	Hospital
Pinckneyville School District #50	Pinckneyville	N/A	162	School District
Rend Lake Community College	Ina	1966	500	Higher Education
Sesser-Valier Community Unit S.D. #196	Sesser	N/A	95	School District
Shawnee Health Services	Murphysboro	1972	165	Health Services
Southern Illinois Health Care Corp.	Carbondale	N/A	265	Health Services
Southern Illinois Regional Social Services	Carbondale	N/A	165	Social Services
St. Joseph Hospital	Murphysboro	1960	151	Health Services

Hazard Mitigation Plan, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, and Williamson County

Sectoral Employment Trends

District employment decreased during the 1990s significantly in mining, agriculture, manufacturing and retail. From 1990-2008 small but noteworthy achievements have been made to diversify employment opportunities and re-establish an economic base within the district. Though, there have been fluctuations in employment resulting partly from trends in sector-specific employment and the recessions of the early 1980s, 1990s, and now in 2008 the District has established a stable economy. Although employment rebounded during 1990 and 2000, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistic the overall disappointing

performance in the District economy had a substantial loss during the past two decades raises these questions: What have been the sector-specific trends in employment? Will these trends continue into the next decade?

Regarding the first question, an examination of employment by sector reveals that the 1990-2008 employment changes occurred only in some particular industries, and that, significant employment increases occurred in other sectors. Also, because employment decreases occurred mostly in high-wage sectors, the impact on income and the overall District economy is greater than suggested when only looking at employment numbers. Further discussion on this impact is included in Chapter 8 - Analysis of Resources and Problems.

Employment trends have been mixed for the seventeen employment sectors. District employment in manufacturing generally declined since 1980 to a low in 1986, and then moderately increased in the 1990's to more than 10,000 before finally falling to 8,000 by the end of 2008. Mining employment reached a high point by 1980, followed by a downward trend to just over 643 miners by 2000. Mining continues to struggle in the District, but Jackson, Perry, and Williamson Counties have had some growth recovery over the recent years. Retail has also seen major losses in employment since 2000. There was a steady employment increase in health services almost doubling between 1980 and 2000. Healthcare continues to rise with the new Health Care Reform Act signed by President Barack Obama. Other services, finance/insurance/real estate, and Public Administration reflected steady increases.

The District's mining employment during 1970-80 had reached its peak at a time when surging oil prices facilitated the extraction of domestic fuel resources such as Illinois oil and coal. This sudden increase of about 2,500 workers which brought the total to 7,519 in 1979, steadily declined to 5,275 workers by 1990, and from another data source, Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals (DMM), reports a similar percentage loss during the same period resulting in only about 491 workers employed in 2008. The significance of this loss, when measured by average annual wages per job of \$44,000, is monumental - an annual loss of \$178,250,000 or more than one billion dollars of economic loss over six years.

The steady decline in District mining employment since 1979 came as the result of several factors, among them are: (1) declining world oil prices, (2) downward recessionary pressures, (3) introduction of long-wall mining, which is a method of underground coal extraction that increases production efficiency, (4) and environmental concerns over the use of high-sulfur coal as a contributing factor to acid rain. This among other factors led to the passage of the Clean Air Act in 1990. This legislation dealt a severe blow to mine employment and production in the District. Beyond that, additional environmental concerns of burning hydrocarbon fuels (including coal and petroleum) may have contributed to global warming which has the potential to further restrict the District's mining industry.

On a positive note, the development of new cleaner coal technologies has progressed since the Clean Air Amendments took effect. State-of-the-art technologies of the 1980s and 1990s, such as Fluidized Bed Combustion and advanced Pulverized Coal plants, have made significant improvements in efficiency and sulfur dioxide emission control. However, they lack a means of controlling carbon dioxide, now viewed as a major environmental pollutant contributing to climate change. Advanced coal gasification techniques offer opportunities to use Illinois high Btu coal in coal-to-liquids projects that will produce low sulfur diesel fuel, synthetic natural gas and fertilizer bringing energy security to the United States. Coupled with oxygen blown gasifiers offer the unique opportunity to capture and store nearly pure carbon dioxide. These new technologies promise to bring an economic rebound to the coal regions of Southern Illinois.

Manufacturing employment in 1980 was 11,288 and has exhibited a slight decline to about 8,090 workers by the end of 2008. It should be noted that 1980-2000 figures are classified by SIC and 2001-2008 are NAICS classifications, which allocated certain industries to other categories. Data used to compile Table A-27 were maintained by their respected classifications in order to reflect continuity with previous years. Note that all employment data is the accumulation of full-time, part-time and temporary worker over a period of time. Though, this data does not lend itself to give an accurate depiction of the major economic driving forces alone, but when compared to the average annual wages earned by sector, provided in a latter section of this report, major employment sectors will emerge as dominate economic sectors that drive the local economy. A detailed table of employment trends through the periods of 1980-2008 can be referred to in Appendix A, Table A-27.

The composition of the District's industrial base changed - the result of global competition, aging facilities, and changing markets. The District no longer has shoe factories, garment industries, or printing/labeling industries which at one time employed more than 2,500 persons. Parent corporations closed operation of several older and outdated facilities in favor of consolidating operations at more cost-efficient locations.

Table 7-12 totals the percentage of selected private sector employment, manufacturing accounted for 13.4% of the jobs in 1980, but only 12.1% of jobs by 2008. However, recent IDES Employment Projections predicts a declining growth trend in manufacturing employment from 17.1% in 2000 to 8.2 in 2016. Total labor force employment is predicted to increase from 93,970 in 1980 to 111,527 in 2016.

Table 7-12
District Percentage Employment in Selected Sectors

Sector	1980	1990	2000	2008	2016
Natural Resources and Mining	13.5%	8.9%	4.4%	1.3%	0.4%
Construction	4.8%	4.7%	5.7%	4.8%	3.3%
Manufacturing	13.4%	11.9%	17.1%	12.1%	8.2%
Transportation and Warehouse	6.5%	5.0%	D	7.1%	6.3%
Wholesale Trade	3.0%	2.7%	3.4%	3.0%	1.8%
Retail Trade	17.0%	19.2%	30.8%	17.6%	10.9%
Information	D	1.1%	1.5%	2.3%	1.5%
Financial Activities	3.6%	4.7%	5.2%	6.1%	3.6%
Health Services	7.7%	10.0%	16.4%	16.4%	13.0%
Other Services	3.4%	2.7%	D	3.0%	3.6%
Public Administration	4.8%	4.5%	6.5%	6.3%	8.0%
Total Percent Represented	77.9%	75.5%	90.9%	79.9%	60.7%

D = Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Source: US Census 1980, 1990, and 2000

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Databases, Tables & Calculators by Subject, Quarterly

Census of Employment and Wages, 2001-2008

Illinois Department of Employment Security, Employment Projections 2006-2016

Based on Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics data for 1990 and 2008, employment in transportation, information, financial activities, healthcare, other services and public administration, showed slow but

steady growth. The major employment sectors for the District in 2008 were health and social services, retail trade, manufacturing, and public administration. Emerging sector that have made notable growing over the years have been transportation and warehouse, information, financial activities, health and social services, and public administration. Sector that are in decline are natural resources and mining, construction, manufacturing, and retail trade.

Sectoral Employment Projections

Overall, it is estimated that the District will experience a 5.67% growth rate by 2016. The sectors projected to grow most in employment are professional and business services, health and social services, and leisure and hospitality. The most desired sector for growth is in the higher paying sectors, especially professional and business services and health and social services. A detailed table of the projects discussed in this section can be referred to in Appendix A, Table A-28.

It is notable that there is a continued strong interest in new coal technology that may rejuvenate the coal industry. Mining, traditionally the highest paying sector within the District, is consistently projected to decline over the years, but significant increases in cost and supply of oil, changing requirements in the use of scrubbers and other improved processes, and progress toward clean coal technology may result in greater use of Illinois coal. Interest has been expressed in locating electric power generating facilities at proposed coal mine sites, although large amounts of capital investment may slow activity. Local and state efforts supporting increased clean coal technology research have continued and may eventually succeed in improving the prospects for the area's mining industry. The states, in conjunction with SIU efforts, have made proposals to the U.S. Department of Energy regarding the location of Future Gen.

Manufacturing employment for the District is projected to decrease significantly, although particular durable goods industries may experience a slight increase. Manufacturing remained relatively unchanged during the 1980s, gaining 1,168 workers during 1994-97 after fluctuating downward during the 1970s, from 11,000 by the early 1970s to the 9,000 level by 2002. Bureau of Labor Statistics data shows that District's manufacturing employment has had a steady decline from 2001 to 2008, due to rising interest rates and lower operating cost elsewhere. Continental General Tire in Mt. Vernon is the largest (2,000 employees) of these firms.

A review of ES 202 data and the revised NAICS format shows that Goods-Producing economic sectors share of employment and first quarter/annual wages is being overtaken by the Service-Providing sectors, which includes retail, information, services, and health services.

Except for Jefferson County, all counties in the District lost manufacturing jobs from 1980 to 2008. This was especially hard in Perry County, which lost 1,125 jobs; Jackson County, 1,179 jobs; and Williamson County, 1,101 jobs. None of these counties have recovered from the loss. These numbers were the result of many unfortunate events. Perry County experienced a series of plant closings in 1991-92 causing further job losses and increasing unemployment. Williamson County sustained a modest recovery during 1986-92 and 2000-2003. Jackson County lost 500 jobs during 1984-90 followed by the closure of two facilities resulting with a loss of about 212 jobs. Jefferson County has sustained a long-term upward trend during the past 3 decades, with considerable fluctuation. A significant drop is indicated during 1992 due to the closing of the Vernwood Press plant. This building was occupied by Anheuser-Busch for several years, but now lies vacant.

The Mt. Vernon area continues to promise growth because of its location at the intersection of Interstates 57 and 64. Franklin County employment has fluctuated upward since 1986 following the job losses suffered between 1976-83. Since 1990 a sustained recovery has been underway, due to expansion by Franklin County's local boat manufacturers. This particular industry is beginning to exhibit characteristics associated with cluster development.

Employment in construction generally varies with national and local interest rates coupled with demand for buildings. Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate a slight decline in the number of construction workers. Based on proposed construction projects in the public and private sectors, this economic sector is estimated by the IDES to increase in 2016 by 4.37%

Employment in transportation and warehouse, information and utilities are all projected to see significant declines by 2016. The health and social service sector, led by Jackson, Jefferson, Williamson Counties, is estimated to grow by 17.09% between 2006 and 2016. It is not unexpected, since these three counties contain the most population and major medical facilities within the District. All the counties showed significant employment increases in health and social services during 1980-2008. Bureau of Labor Statistics figures indicate that all five counties have experienced an increase, but with the new Health Reform Act it is certain that employment will continue to rise with the new measure that have been put in place to lower the costs of health services and become more efficient and interconnected.

District employment in wholesale and retail trade is projected to decline to a combined total of over 13,961 workers by 2016. However, low capital costs and wages make it relatively easy to enter most retail trades and compete with existing businesses. Being sensitive to purchasing power and personal income, employment in trade also is sensitive to employment and earnings in other industries. Another factor that has recently emerged with the growth of the internet is "e-commerce" whose impact on local retail and wholesale trade is unknown at this time, but a significant rise in this area may evolve as broadband access expands.

These changes in the structure of employment in the District are generally consistent with changes in the state, midwest and national economies. However, not all regions suffer significant employment declines in high-wage sectors such as mining.

The nature of global competition has devastated much of the United States manufacturing base as it had been known historically and particularly so in rural areas as the District. It has led to a skyrocketing trade imbalance and unprecedented national economic vulnerability to foreign interests. In many parts of the nation, expertise and technical knowledge in newer or reshaped industries appear to be counterbalancing the loss in traditional economic sectors. Industries will continue to be able to prosper within the area, but it will require a higher level of education both academically and technically to work and retain those sectors.

District development and planning efforts must be coordinated with Workforce Investment Act programs as well as with stakeholders in the educational, industrial, commercial, and social structures.

Livable Income

The purpose for analyzing a living wage is that people who work in a community should be able to live above poverty and raise a family there. This requires a wage and benefits package that takes into account the area-specific cost of living, as well as the basic expenses involved in supporting a family. Many

communities across the nation struggle to offer a competitive work force coupled with wages/income that can support the minimum standards of living.

Although livable wage standards do vary by region they are all considerably higher than the federal minimum wage. This is because the minimum wage does not begin to meet the needs of working people or families. A livable wage aims to correct this by establishing a local level and more reasonable minimum wage. Table 7-13, estimates the Districts livable wage and establishes different amount of income by size of family. The estimated minimum level of income and typical hourly wages are calculated by averaging and totaling typical living experiences across the District.

The Livable Wage Calculation estimates the hourly rate that an individual must earn to support a family. The calculation is based on a sole provider working full-time (2080 hours per year). The State minimum wage rate was increased to \$8.25 July 1, 2010 for all individual regardless of how many dependants they have. The poverty rate is typically quoted as gross annual income and has been provided for the sake of comparison. Wages that are less than the livable wage are shown in red throughout Tables 7-15 and 7-16.

As a result of the findings, the data suggests that a significant portion of the workforce in the District does not support a family of one adult and one child or larger. To meet their needs family rely on other public resources for support. Child Care Assistance Programs helped 1,533 families or 2,577 children in 2008, Supplement Nutrition Assistance Program provided benefits to 33,245 recipients in 2007, and other programs include All Kids Healthcare, WIC, Cash Assistance, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Aid to the Aged, Blind, and Disabled, Earnfare, General Assistance, Transition Assistance, Earned Income Tax Credit, and local food banks.

Table 7-13
Livable Wage Calculation

Greater Egypt District					
Wage Calculations					
Hourly Wages	One Adult	One Adult, One Child	Two Adults	Two Adults, One Child	Two Adults, Two Children
Living Wage	\$6.64	\$13.38	\$10.62	\$17.33	\$22.74
Poverty Wage	\$5.04	\$6.68	\$6.49	\$7.81	\$9.83
Minimum Wage	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25	\$8.25
Monthly Expenses					
Monthly Expenses	One Adult	One Adult, One Child	Two Adults	Two Adults, One Child	Two Adults, Two Children
Food	\$212	\$345	\$410	\$543	\$676
Child Care	\$0	\$467	\$0	\$467	\$827
Medical	\$98	\$193	\$196	\$291	\$386
Housing	\$436	\$549	\$436	\$549	\$549
Transportation	\$218	\$397	\$436	\$615	\$794
Other	\$151	\$296	\$302	\$447	\$592
Monthly After-Tax Income That's Required	\$1,115	\$2,247	\$1,780	\$2,912	\$3,824
Annual After-Tax Income That's Required	\$13,380	\$26,964	\$21,360	\$34,944	\$45,883
Annual Taxes	\$440	\$857	\$740	\$1,112	\$1,414
Annual Before Tax Income That's Required	\$13,820	\$27,821	\$22,100	\$36,056	\$47,297

Source: Poverty in America, Living Wage Calculator

Annual Income

Annual Income and employment levels are the two basic measures of the prosperity and progress of a national or District economy. They are used by EDA and other government agencies to determine eligibility to receive federal or state assistance. When confined to specific localities, populations, or industries they become important indicators of the workings and dynamics of an economy. Table 7-14 provide a historical outline of the number of establishments, number of jobs, and the average wage per job. Over the past ten year the District averaged a 5.9% increase in the number of establishments and a 17.3% increase in the number of jobs. Jefferson and Williamson Counties show the most growth and Franklin and Perry Counties demonstrated a total loss of the number of establishments and jobs.

Table 7-14
Annual Employment and Wages (NAICS)

Franklin				Jackson			
	Establishments	Jobs	Average Wage Per Job (*adj)		Establishments	Jobs	Average Wage Per Job (*adj)
2008	865	9,239	\$28,373	2008	1,347	26,078	\$33,349
2007	844	9,413	\$30,135	2007	1,352	26,329	\$32,563
2006	824	9,547	\$28,484	2006	1,341	26,425	\$32,201
2005	816	9,448	\$28,416	2005	1,344	26,387	\$32,331
2004	812	9,627	\$28,420	2004	1,329	25,856	\$32,609
2003	834	9,504	\$28,627	2003	1,321	25,860	\$32,325
2002	849	9,505	\$28,497	2002	1,318	26,276	\$32,795
2001	854	9,636	\$28,331	2001	1,322	26,377	\$31,841
2000	892	10,227	\$27,115	2000	1,347	26,224	\$31,904
1999	907	9,701	\$27,524	1999	1,347	25,454	\$32,085
1998	906	9,885	\$28,678	1998	1,360	24,573	\$32,037
10-Year Change	-41	-646	-\$305	10-Year Change	-13	1,505	\$1,312
10-Year Percent Change	-4.50%	-6.50%	-1.10%	10-Year Percent Change	-1.00%	6.10%	4.10%

Jefferson				Perry			
	Establishments	Jobs	Average Wage Per Job (*adj)		Establishments	Jobs	Average Wage Per Job (*adj)
2008	1,018	19,339	\$34,391	2008	409	5,045	\$29,601
2007	1,021	19,492	\$34,302	2007	410	5,301	\$30,916
2006	1,009	19,000	\$34,825	2006	404	5,728	\$30,870
2005	1,018	18,677	\$35,043	2005	409	6,225	\$30,533
2004	1,000	18,367	\$34,992	2004	407	6,168	\$31,215
2003	994	18,261	\$34,733	2003	403	6,323	\$30,627
2002	1,000	18,702	\$35,504	2002	402	6,298	\$30,606
2001	1,016	18,399	\$34,671	2001	418	6,841	\$29,978
2000	1,036	18,261	\$34,987	2000	437	6,280	\$29,679
1999	1,021	17,417	\$33,119	1999	443	5,759	\$29,065
1998	1,018	17,255	\$33,166	1998	452	5,670	\$29,783
10-Year Change	0	2,084	\$1,225	10-Year Change	-43	-625	-\$182
10-Year Percent Change	0.00%	12.10%	3.70%	10-Year Percent Change	-9.50%	-11.00%	-0.60%

*adj = Adjusted for Inflation; D = Non-Discloseable Data; N/A = Not Available; Note: Average wage may not match published numbers due to rounding.

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics(BLS)

Table 7-14 (Continued)
Annual Employment and Wages (NAICS)

Williamson				District			
	Establishments	Jobs	Average Wage Per Job (*adj)		Establishments	Jobs	Average Wage Per Job (*adj)
2008	1,571	25,837	\$32,371	2008	5,210	85,538	\$31,617
2007	1,559	26,095	\$32,653	2007	5,186	86,630	\$32,114
2006	1,519	26,258	\$31,833	2006	5,097	86,958	\$31,643
2005	1,469	25,333	\$31,441	2005	5,056	86,070	\$31,553
2004	1,450	24,566	\$31,347	2004	4,998	84,584	\$31,717
2003	1,452	24,002	\$31,118	2003	5,004	83,950	\$31,486
2002	1,448	23,737	\$31,149	2002	5,017	84,518	\$31,710
2001	1,454	23,026	\$30,620	2001	5,064	84,279	\$31,088
2000	1,462	22,441	\$30,420	2000	5,174	83,433	\$30,821
1999	1,451	21,757	\$30,808	1999	5,169	80,088	\$30,520
1998	1,404	22,158	\$35,500	1998	5,140	79,541	\$31,833
10-Year Change	167	3,679	-\$3,129	10-Year Change	70	5,997	-1,079
10-Year Percent Change	11.90%	16.60%	-8.80%	10-Year Percent Change	5.9%	17.30%	-2.70%

*adj = Adjusted for Inflation; D = Non-Discloseable Data; N/A = Not Available; Note: Average wage may not match published numbers due to rounding.

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics(BLS)

Historically, income in the District has been less than income for the state and nation. Depressed income has been the result of loss of employment in high-paying industries; population loss, especially of young people in the 1950s; and the related factor of poor educational attainment of the local population.

Table 7-15 shows the income gap between the District and state or nation. The median family income, median household income, and per capita income all show District averages below state and national averages. The 2006-2008 District per capita income was \$19,562 and \$28,820 for the state. The highest per capita income in the District was in Williamson County, followed by Jefferson County. Jackson County's per capita income is artificially low due to the significant presence of college students in Carbondale.

Table 7-15
Income 1989-2008

	Median Family Income			Median Household Income			Per Capita Income		
	1989	1999	2006-2008	1989	1999	2006-2008	1989	1999	2006-2008
Franklin	\$24,545	\$36,294	\$33,923	\$18,698	\$28,411	\$42,210	\$10,204	\$15,407	\$18,104
Jackson	\$27,307	\$40,950	\$32,156	\$17,567	\$24,946	\$50,984	\$10,003	\$15,755	\$19,131
Jefferson	\$28,750	\$41,141	\$40,905	\$22,397	\$33,555	\$50,658	\$11,279	\$16,644	\$20,783
Perry	\$28,267	\$41,064	\$40,751	\$22,979	\$33,281	\$51,746	\$10,751	\$15,935	\$18,625
Williamson	\$27,890	\$40,692	\$39,167	\$22,043	\$31,991	\$46,497	\$11,254	\$17,779	\$21,166
District	\$27,352	\$40,028	\$37,380	\$20,737	\$30,437	\$48,419	\$10,698	\$16,304	\$19,562
Illinois	\$38,664	\$55,545	\$55,935	\$32,252	\$46,590	\$68,296	\$15,210	\$23,104	\$28,820
United States	\$35,225	\$50,046	\$52,175	\$28,906	\$41,994	\$63,211	\$14,420	\$21,587	\$27,466

Source: 1990 US Census of Population and Housing - Summary Tape File (STF 3A), Table 3, 1993

US Census, Table DP-3 Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000

US Census, American Community Survey, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Income in most rural areas lags behind income in urban areas, which make up most of the state (specifically Chicago and East St. Louis) and national income figures. However, the cost of most living items purchased in rural areas is marketed lower than those in urban areas, so net income and the cost of living gap is narrowed. In 1959 the per capita income in the District was 67% of the per capita income in Illinois; in 1969 it was 71.6%; in 1979 it increased to 80.6%. The significant progress made in the 1970s can be attributed largely to two factors: demographic recovery; and the increase of employment in the high-paying industry of coal mining. However, the recession and loss of coal mining jobs widened the income gap in the 1980s. By 1989, per capita income in the District had fallen to 70.7% of that for the state and in 1999 the per capita income remains relatively the same at 70.6%. Today, the District's per capita income is 67.9% of the State income, which ranked the counties as follows: Franklin (58th), Jackson (55th), Jefferson (46th), Perry (57th), and Williamson (44th).

Income by Industry Sector

By reviewing income wages of specific industry sectors certain jobs can be targeted more unlikely than others to support a small family. Highlighted in red are the industries that are unlikely to support a small family of one adult and one child or larger. Minimum wages have been established to support different sizes of families, which in turn can be used to identify jobs that are valued higher than others. By analyzing these minimum annual wages of industrial sectors certain sectors will be identified as having a more substantial worth to the health and growth in the District. The US Bureau of Labor Statistics in 2008 estimated that 79.2 % of Franklin County, 32.3% of Jackson County, 36.8% of Jefferson County, 73.1% of Perry County, and 32.6% Williamson County do not average an annual wage per job to support the needs of a small family of two. More specifically, across the District sectors of Agriculture, Forestry, and Hunting; Retail Trade; Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing; Education Services; Healthcare and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services; and other Service all typically failed to average an annual wage that could support a small family, which have been identified in Table 7-16.

Table 7-16
Annual Industry Distribution of Jobs and Avg. Wage in 2008 (NAICS)

Franklin				
	Establishments	Jobs	Annual Average Wage Per Job	Pct Dist. in County
Total Covered Employment and Wages	865	9,239	\$28,373	100.00%
Private	780	7,319	\$26,521	79.20%
Agri., forestry, hunting	5	10	\$25,660	0.10%
Mining	7	26	\$57,038	0.30%
Construction	91	323	\$34,215	3.50%
Manufacturing	41	1,183	\$40,396	12.80%
Wholesale trade	37	229	\$44,564	2.50%
Retail trade	126	1,491	\$22,097	16.10%
Transportation, warehousing	53	261	\$28,765	2.80%
Utilities	6	35	\$64,854	0.40%
Information	20	293	\$25,984	3.20%
Finance and Insurance	46	244	\$29,090	2.60%
Real Estate, rental, leasing	27	80	\$16,177	0.90%
Professional, technical services	55	23	\$57,300	0.30%
Mgmt. of companies, enterprises	1	D	D	D
Administrative, waste services	36	423	\$27,747	4.60%
Educational services	21	970	\$34,515	10.50%
Health care, social assistance	70	1,260	\$24,941	13.60%
Arts, entertainment, recreation	18	63	\$11,883	0.70%
Accommodation and food services	83	940	\$11,130	10.20%
Other services, exc. public admin.	81	315	\$23,398	3.40%
Public administration	42	810	\$35,495	8.80%

Note: Average wage may not match published numbers due to rounding.

D = Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics(BLS)

Table 7-16 (Continued)
Annual Industry Distribution of Jobs and Avg. Wage in 2008 (NAICS)

Jackson				
	Establishments	Jobs	Annual Average Wage Per Job	Pct Dist. in County
Total Covered Employment and Wages	1,347	26,078	\$33,349	100.00%
Private	1,267	16,590	\$27,636	63.60%
Agri., forestry, hunting	12	48	\$22,238	0.20%
Mining	7	354	\$61,843	1.40%
Construction	140	869	\$39,606	3.30%
Manufacturing	49	1,002	\$30,450	3.80%
Wholesale trade	40	282	\$32,278	1.10%
Retail trade	199	4,064	\$19,298	15.60%
Transportation, warehousing	61	552	\$36,309	2.10%
Utilities	8	83	\$83,209	0.30%
Information	22	474	\$27,126	1.80%
Finance and Insurance	63	605	\$40,899	2.30%
Real Estate, rental, leasing	75	349	\$19,461	1.30%
Professional, technical services	117	671	\$37,993	2.60%
Mgmt. of companies, enterprises	2	D	D	D
Administrative, waste services	62	D	D	D
Educational services	22	198	\$22,227	0.80%
Health care, social assistance	121	3,291	\$37,983	12.60%
Arts, entertainment, recreation	25	155	\$19,361	0.60%
Accommodation and food services	142	2,589	\$11,074	9.90%
Other services, exc. public admin.	137	542	\$17,701	2.10%
Public administration	37	1,086	\$36,099	4.20%

Note: Average wage may not match published numbers due to rounding.

D = Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics(BLS)

Table 7-16 (Continued)
Annual Industry Distribution of Jobs and Avg. Wage in 2008 (NAICS)

Jefferson				
	Establishments	Jobs	Annual Average Wage Per Job	Pct Dist. in County
Total Covered Employment and Wages	1,018	19,339	\$34,391	100.00%
Private	932	16,608	\$34,503	85.90%
Agri., forestry, hunting	2	D	D	D
Mining	17	D	D	D
Construction	92	528	\$42,301	2.70%
Manufacturing	41	3,093	\$48,349	16.00%
Wholesale trade	67	744	\$39,219	3.80%
Retail trade	150	2,221	\$21,295	11.50%
Transportation, warehousing	48	2,252	\$34,327	11.60%
Utilities	7	138	\$75,009	0.70%
Information	16	213	\$29,557	1.10%
Finance and Insurance	67	733	\$48,661	3.80%
Real Estate, rental, leasing	23	102	\$27,203	0.50%
Professional, technical services	77	D	D	D
Mgmt. of companies, enterprises	3	D	D	D
Administrative, waste services	43	1,073	\$23,585	5.50%
Educational services	24	1,661	\$27,146	8.60%
Health care, social assistance	112	D	D	D
Arts, entertainment, recreation	8	71	\$18,763	0.40%
Accommodation and food services	84	1,592	\$12,977	8.20%
Other services, exc. public admin.	99	415	\$22,010	2.10%
Public administration	40	536	\$34,971	2.80%

Note: Average wage may not match published numbers due to rounding.

D = Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics(BLS)

Table 7-16 (Continued)
Annual Industry Distribution of Jobs and Avg. Wage in 2008 (NAICS)

Perry				
	Establishments	Jobs	Annual Average Wage Per Job	Pct Dist. in County
Total Covered Employment and Wages	409	5,045	\$29,601	100.00%
Private	383	3,686	\$26,611	73.10%
Agri., forestry, hunting	3	D	D	D
Mining	1	D	D	D
Construction	46	255	\$31,865	5.10%
Manufacturing	21	521	\$44,143	10.30%
Wholesale trade	13	D	D	D
Retail trade	59	638	\$19,820	12.70%
Transportation, warehousing	28	343	\$32,211	6.80%
Utilities	3	D	D	D
Information	8	120	\$28,098	2.40%
Finance and Insurance	24	196	\$31,264	3.90%
Real Estate, rental, leasing	7	21	\$17,882	0.40%
Professional, technical services	22	53	\$23,594	1.00%
Mgmt. of companies, enterprises	2	D	D	D
Administrative, waste services	16	D	D	D
Educational services	9	D	D	D
Health care, social assistance	37	D	D	D
Arts, entertainment, recreation	8	53	\$7,680	1.10%
Accommodation and food services	37	441	\$9,893	8.70%
Other services, exc. public admin.	53	141	\$14,818	2.80%
Public administration	13	292	\$28,055	5.80%

Note: Average wage may not match published numbers due to rounding.

D = Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics(BLS)

Table 7-16 (Continued)
Annual Industry Distribution of Jobs and Avg. Wage in 2008 (NAICS)

Williamson				
	Establishments	Jobs	Annual Average Wage Per Job	Pct Dist. in County
Total Covered Employment and Wages	1,571	25,837	\$32,371	100.00%
Private	1,502	20,923	\$30,000	81.00%
Agri., forestry, hunting	2	D	D	D
Mining	6	D	D	D
Construction	220	1,258	\$36,315	4.90%
Manufacturing	47	2,291	\$37,074	8.90%
Wholesale trade	62	497	\$37,404	1.90%
Retail trade	245	3,393	\$23,028	13.10%
Transportation, warehousing	75	994	\$35,068	3.80%
Utilities	12	220	\$87,462	0.90%
Information	34	510	\$36,062	2.00%
Finance and Insurance	85	1,484	\$37,166	5.70%
Real Estate, rental, leasing	59	316	\$28,182	1.20%
Professional, technical services	116	463	\$33,303	1.80%
Mgmt. of companies, enterprises	4	33	\$53,562	0.10%
Administrative, waste services	66	1,443	\$18,811	5.60%
Educational services	17	96	\$14,574	0.40%
Health care, social assistance	177	5,196	\$42,037	20.10%
Arts, entertainment, recreation	34	263	\$13,636	1.00%
Accommodation and food services	141	2,631	\$12,706	10.20%
Other services, exc. public admin.	127	602	\$22,708	2.30%
Public administration	36	1,494	\$39,605	5.80%

Note: Average wage may not match published numbers due to rounding.

D = Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics(BLS)

Poverty

Poverty persists throughout the District. Table 7-17 shows that the percentage of all families living below the poverty level. In 2006-2008, it was 13.1% (up from 14.2% in 1989), which compares to 8.9% for Illinois. The percentage of all persons living below the poverty level in the District in 2006-2008 was 18.0%, compared to 12.1% for the state. Again, contributing to this high percentage for the District is the significant presence of college students at Carbondale. The percentage of the black population below poverty was nearly seven and a half times greater in 2006-2008 than for the white population.

Table 7-17
Population Below Poverty Level, 1989-2008

	% All Persons			% All Unrelated Individuals		
	1989	1999	2006-2008	1989	1999	2006-2008
Franklin	20.8	16.2	19.3	31.8	26.1	29.5
Jackson	28.4	25.2	27	56.7	47.7	46.3
Jefferson	16.1	12.3	15.3	33.2	27.6	29.4
Perry	15.8	13.2	11.2	28.3	26.1	19.7
Williamson	15.8	14.6	17.2	30.2	26.5	27.4
District	19.4	16.3	18.0	36.0	30.8	30.5
Illinois	11.9	10.7	12.1	22.5	20.4	22.5
	% All Families			% Female Household Children		
	1989	1999	2006-2008	1989	1999	2006-2008
Franklin	16.6	12.6	13.5	63.9	33.5	38.1
Jackson	15.8	14.7	17	57.1	42.0	55.1
Jefferson	12.6	9.1	11.4	58.7	28.3	31.2
Perry	13.1	10.1	9.5	61.9	31.4	22.2
Williamson	12.6	11.4	14	56.1	26.5	37.2
District	14.1	11.6	13.1	59.5	32.3	36.8
Illinois	9.0	7.8	8.9	43.2	20.4	27.5

Source: 1990 US Census of Population and Housing - Summary Tape File (STF 3A), Table 3, 1993
US Census, Table DP-3 Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2001
US Census, American Community Survey, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Knowledge Economy

Workers who were skilled with their hands and could reliably work in repetitive and sometimes physically demanding jobs were the engine of the old economy. In today's New Economy, knowledge-based jobs are driving prosperity. These jobs tend to be managerial, professional, and technical positions held by individuals with at least two years of college. Such skilled and educated workers are the backbone of states' most important industries, from high value-added manufacturing to high-wage trade services.

The "knowledge jobs" indicators in this section measure six aspects of knowledge-based employment: 1) Talent; 2) Innovation Capacity; 3) Knowledge Sector Jobs; 4) Digital Economy; 5) Globalization; and 6) Economic Dynamism.

Talent

Growing and retaining the talent in southern Illinois is particularly important to establishing a knowledge-base economy. To develop the talent in southern Illinois the region's educational system and future workforce demands must be understood. The demand for skilled workforce must begin at the K-12 level to ensure that high school graduates are prepared for the demand of higher education. The region needs to use the educational system to "grow our own" to meet the future workforce demands of a knowledge-

based economy. Also the need to retain these individuals has become quite challenging in southern Illinois. The following tables provide a summary of the level of educated individuals that are resident of the Greater Egypt District.

Tables 7-18 and 7-19 provide an indication of the skill level and education attainment of the local population. Over all, education attainment has improved since 1990, particularly the increased number of persons who have obtained Associate, Bachelors, or Graduate/Professional degrees. Further, the District reflected a 66% reduction in persons with less than a 9th grade education. In addition to emphasis on staying in school, the rate was partially affected by the demise of elderly persons who had, for a variety of reasons, opted out of furthering their education beyond the 9th grade.

Table 7-18
Education Attainment
Population 25 Years or Older

	Less than 9th Grade			9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma			High School Graduates, or Equiv.		
	1990	2000	2006 - 2008	1990	2000	2006 - 2008	1990	2000	2006 - 2008
Franklin	4,715	2,439	1,846	4,357	3,845	3,392	9,656	9,285	9,384
Jackson	3,283	2,124	1,593	3,548	2,697	1,827	7,317	8,130	8,001
Jefferson	3,768	2,399	1,963	3,462	3,783	2,841	8,348	8,838	10,046
Perry	2,679	1,671	831	1,798	2,678	1,890	5,180	5,389	5,889
Williamson	5,636	3,584	1,839	5,294	4,913	3,509	12,509	13,567	15,366
District	22,071	14,217	8,072	20,449	19,916	13,459	45,000	47,209	48,686
	Some College (No Degree)			Associate Degree			Bachelor Degree or Higher		
	1990	2000	2006 - 2008	1990	2000	2006 - 2008	1990	2000	2006 - 2008
Franklin	4,484	6,292	6,620	1,769	2,046	2,861	2,233	3,058	3,506
Jackson	5,935	6,900	6,819	2,293	2,361	2,439	9,496	10,447	11,737
Jefferson	4,032	6,137	6,210	1,695	2,016	2,819	2,718	3,668	3,816
Perry	3,276	3,247	3,323	867	1,157	1,502	1,021	1,585	1,981
Williamson	7,137	9,536	10,719	1,656	3,174	4,320	5,501	7,199	8,628
District	26,854	34,112	33,691	10,270	12,754	13,941	22,959	27,957	29,668
Population 25 Years or Older									
	1990	2000	2006 - 2008						
Franklin	27,214	26,965	27,609						
Jackson	31,872	32,659	32,416						
Jefferson	24,023	26,841	27,695						
Perry	14,821	15,727	15,416						
Williamson	37,733	41,973	44,381						
District	137,653	146,165	147,517						

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990

DP-2, Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000, by County

Census, Survey: American Community Survey, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Table 7-19
Education Attainment
Percent of Population 25 Years or Older

	Less than 9th Grade			9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma			High School Graduates, or Equiv.		
	1990	2000	2006 - 2008	1990	2000	2006 - 2008	1990	2000	2006 - 2008
Franklin	17.3	9.0	6.7	16.0	14.3	12.3	35.5	34.4	34.0
Jackson	10.3	6.5	4.9	11.1	8.3	5.6	23.0	24.9	24.7
Jefferson	15.7	8.9	7.1	14.4	14.1	10.3	34.8	32.9	36.3
Perry	18.1	10.6	5.4	12.1	17.0	12.3	35.0	34.3	38.2
Williamson	14.9	8.5	4.1	14.0	11.7	7.9	33.2	32.3	34.6
District	16.0	9.7	5.5	14.9	13.6	9.1	32.7	32.3	33.0
Illinois	10.3	7.5	6.4	13.5	11.0	8.1	30.0	27.7	28.4
United States	10.4	7.5	6.4	14.4	12.1	9.1	30.0	28.6	29.6
	Some College (No Degree)			Associate Degree			Bachelor Degree or Higher		
	1990	2000	2006 - 2008	1990	2000	2006 - 2008	1990	2000	2006 - 2008
Franklin	16.5	23.3	24.0	6.5	7.6	10.4	8.2	11.3	12.7
Jackson	18.6	21.1	21.0	7.2	7.2	7.5	29.8	32.0	36.2
Jefferson	16.8	22.9	22.4	7.1	7.5	10.2	11.3	13.7	13.8
Perry	22.1	20.6	21.6	5.8	7.4	9.7	6.9	10.1	12.9
Williamson	18.9	22.7	24.2	4.4	7.6	9.7	14.6	17.2	19.4
District	19.5	23.3	22.8	7.5	8.7	9.5	16.7	19.1	20.1
Illinois	19.4	21.6	20.5	5.8	6.1	7.2	21.0	26.0	29.5
United States	18.7	21.0	20.1	6.2	6.3	7.4	20.3	24.4	27.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990

DP-2, Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000, by County

Census, Survey: American Community Survey, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Percentage-wise, the District had a higher percent of high school graduates (33.0%) than either the state of Illinois (28.4%) or the nation (29.6%) as reported in the 2006-2008 American Community Survey. Table 7-20 provides an overview of the ACT (American College Testing) composite scores throughout the District. The ACT is a standardized test that measures high school students' general educational development and their capability to complete college-level work.

Also the trend of rising numbers of persons obtaining associate degree or high continues to grow, though the District percentage (29.6%) lags behind the state (36.7%) and the nation (34.8%). When viewed within the District, the impact of college graduates in Jackson (43.7%), Williamson (29.1%), and Jefferson (24%) counties reflects the influence of Southern Illinois University, John A. Logan and Rend Lake Colleges.

Table 7-20
ACT Composite Scores

Franklin County											
Benton Cons High School						Christopher High School					
	Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science		Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science
Class of 2009	20	19	19	20	20	Class of 2009	20	20	19	20	19
Class of 2008	19	19	20	19	19	Class of 2008	20	19	20	21	20
Class of 2007	19	19	19	19	19	Class of 2007	20	20	20	19	20
Class of 2006	19	19	19	20	19	Class of 2006	19	17	19	19	19
Class of 2005	19	19	19	20	20	Class of 2005	17	17	17	17	18
Frankfort Comm High School						Thompsonville High School					
	Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science		Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science
Class of 2009	19	20	19	20	19	Class of 2009	18	17	20	17	17
Class of 2008	19	19	20	19	19	Class of 2008	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Class of 2007	19	18	20	19	19	Class of 2007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Class of 2006	19	18	19	19	19	Class of 2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Class of 2005	19	18	19	19	19	Class of 2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sesser-Valier High School						Zeigler-Royalton High School					
	Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science		Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science
Class of 2009	19	18	18	18	19	Class of 2009	20	19	20	21	19
Class of 2008	19	19	19	19	19	Class of 2008	18	19	18	18	18
Class of 2007	19	18	19	18	18	Class of 2007	20	20	19	20	19
Class of 2006	18	18	18	18	18	Class of 2006	20	19	19	19	20
Class of 2005	19	19	19	19	19	Class of 2005	19	19	19	19	19
Jackson County											
Carbondale Comm High School						Elverado High School					
	Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science		Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science
Class of 2009	22	21	22	22	22	Class of 2009	19	20	19	19	19
Class of 2008	21	21	21	21	21	Class of 2008	20	21	20	19	19
Class of 2007	22	22	22	23	21	Class of 2007	19	20	19	18	19
Class of 2006	21	21	21	21	21	Class of 2006	18	17	17	19	19
Class of 2005	21	21	21	22	21	Class of 2005	19	19	19	19	20
Trico Senior High School						Murphysboro High School					
	Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science		Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science
Class of 2009	20	20	19	20	20	Class of 2009	19	18	19	19	19
Class of 2008	20	20	20	20	20	Class of 2008	19	19	19	19	19
Class of 2007	19	19	18	19	19	Class of 2007	19	19	20	20	19
Class of 2006	20	20	19	20	20	Class of 2006	19	19	19	19	18
Class of 2005	19	19	19	19	20	Class of 2005	19	19	20	20	19

Source: IL State Board of Education

Table 7-20 (Continued)
ACT Composite Scores

Jefferson County											
Mount Vernon High School						Waltonville High School					
	Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science		Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science
Class of 2009	20	19	19	20	19	Class of 2009	20	19	20	20	20
Class of 2008	19	18	19	19	18	Class of 2008	22	20	22	22	22
Class of 2007	19	19	19	19	19	Class of 2007	22	21	20	24	21
Class of 2006	20	19	19	20	20	Class of 2006	18	17	18	19	19
Class of 2005	19	19	18	19	19	Class of 2005	18	18	17	20	18
Webber Township High School						Woodlawn Comm High School					
	Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science		Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science
Class of 2009	18	17	18	19	18	Class of 2009	21	22	21	21	20
Class of 2008	17	17	18	18	17	Class of 2008	19	20	19	19	19
Class of 2007	20	19	19	20	19	Class of 2007	17	17	18	17	17
Class of 2006	20	20	19	19	20	Class of 2006	19	19	19	19	19
Class of 2005	18	16	19	17	18	Class of 2005	20	20	19	21	21
Perry County											
Du Quoin High School						Pinckneyville Comm High School					
	Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science		Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science
Class of 2009	19	18	19	19	19	Class of 2009	20	20	20	21	20
Class of 2008	19	19	20	19	19	Class of 2008	20	19	20	20	20
Class of 2007	19	19	20	19	20	Class of 2007	20	19	20	19	20
Class of 2006	19	18	19	18	19	Class of 2006	20	20	20	20	20
Class of 2005	19	19	19	19	20	Class of 2005	19	19	18	19	19
Williamson County											
Cartersville High School						Crab Orchard High School					
	Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science		Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science
Class of 2009	22	22	22	21	22	Class of 2009	19	19	20	20	18
Class of 2008	22	22	23	22	21	Class of 2008	20	19	20	21	19
Class of 2007	22	22	22	22	21	Class of 2007	19	19	18	20	18
Class of 2006	21	21	21	21	20	Class of 2006	20	19	19	22	20
Class of 2005	22	22	22	23	22	Class of 2005	18	15	18	19	19
Herrin High School						Johnston City High School					
	Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science		Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science
Class of 2009	21	21	20	22	20	Class of 2009	20	20	21	20	20
Class of 2008	21	21	20	21	20	Class of 2008	18	18	19	18	18
Class of 2007	20	21	20	21	20	Class of 2007	19	19	20	19	20
Class of 2006	20	21	20	20	20	Class of 2006	19	19	19	19	19
Class of 2005	20	20	19	20	20	Class of 2005	20	19	19	20	20
Marion High School											
	Composite	English	Math	Reading	Science						
Class of 2009	21	20	20	21	21						
Class of 2008	20	19	20	19	20						
Class of 2007	20	20	20	20	20						
Class of 2006	20	19	19	20	20						
Class of 2005	19	18	20	20	19						

Source: IL State Board of Education

Table 7-21
District Dropout and Graduation Rates

	HS Dropout Rate of All Grades	HS Senior Graduation Rate
Benton CCSD 47	2.1	86.9
Christopher USD 99	1.6	100
Frankfort CUSD 186	1.6	83.3
Sesser-Valier CUSD 196	2	92.4
Thompsonville CUSD 274	1	95.2
Zeigler-Royalton CUSD 188	4.2	90.7
Franklin County	2.1	91.4
Carbondale CHSD 165	1.5	94
Elverado CUSD 196	5.7	74.4
Murphysboro CUSD 186	3.3	86.7
Trico CUSD 176	0.7	84.7
Jackson County	2.8	85
Mt. Vernon TWP HSD 201	5	83.8
Waltonville CUSD 1	1.9	100
Webber TWP HSD 204	2.3	100
Woodlawn CHSD 205	0.5	90.4
Jefferson County	2.4	90.4
Du Quoin CUSD 300	2	89.1
Pinckneyville CUSD 101	0.2	99
Perry County	0.6	94.1
Carterville CUSD 5	1.4	97.3
Crab Orchard CUSD 3	2.7	100
Herrin CUSD 4	3.4	82.8
Johnston City CUSD 1	1.6	89.3
Marion CUSD 2	2	95.1
Williamson County	2.2	92.9
District	2	90.8
Illinois	3.5	87.1

Source: Interactive Illinois Report Card

Though the retention of these highly skilled young adults has not been formulated yet, it still is viewed as an asset to the region, due to the endless supply that continues to filter through these institutions. Table 7-22 provides an overview of the untapped resources that pass through or District. A summary of the top 5 degrees awarded by each institution provides an indication of our greatest resources of skilled young adults and puts a finger on the pulse of our assets to guide our economic endeavors. This information is also useful to School Districts that are refining and creating career related courses. To summarize, the most predominate degrees awarded and highly sought after careers are in fields related to Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences, (1,283) Education (875 graduates), Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities (654), Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services (548), and Engineering Technologies / Technicians (506).

Table 7-22
Post Secondary Education Attainment - Greater Egypt Region

	Residency Enrollment 2008							
	Southern Illinois University Carbondale		John A. Logan		Kaskaskia College		Rend Lake College	
	Enrollment	Percentage	Enrollment	Percentage	Enrollment	Percentage	Enrollment	Percentage
Franklin	421	2.04	438	7.10	28	0.25	2,069	26.08
Jackson	1,542	7.46	2,072	33.60	24	0.24	113	1.42
Jefferson	246	1.19	6	0.10	231	2.03	2,849	35.92
Perry	285	1.38	337	5.46	46	0.40	820	10.34
Williamson	968	4.68	2,926	47.45	19	0.17	298	3.76
District	3,462	16.75	5,779	93.71	348	3.06	6,149	77.53
Total Enrollment	20,673	--	6,167	--	11,373	--	7,931	--
Undergraduate	15,980	77.30	6,167	100.00	11,373	100.00	7,931	100.00
Graduate	4,693	22.70	--	--	--	--	--	--

Top Five Undergraduate Programs by Degree Awarded 2008			
Southern Illinois University Carbondale	John A. Logan	Kaskaskia College	Rend Lake College
Education (875)	Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences (360)	Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences (464)	Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities (243)
Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services (429)	Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities (188)	Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities (223)	Multi / Interdisciplinary Studies (187)
Engineering Technologies / Technicians (366)	Multi / Interdisciplinary Studies (130)	Engineering Technologies / Technicians (74)	Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences (126)
Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences (333)	Mechanic and Repair Technologies / Technicians (92)	Personal and culinary Services (59)	Mechanic and Repair Technologies / Technicians (92)
Visual and Performing Arts (214)	Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services (77)	Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services (42)	Engineering Technologies / Technicians (66)

Source: Illinois Board of Higher Education, Institutional Profiles
Direct Contact with Institutions

Quarterly, IDES produces a summary of the statistical unemployment information. Table 7-23, is a synopsis of select Quarterly report that were available from IDES. Unemployed individuals are an indication of the potential resource of skilled young adults. The report documents that on average 74 to 76 percent of young adults, age 25-53, are looking for employment. Specifically, over the years the construction and manufacturing sectors have lead in available skilled workforce. Within the past year, mining, construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, professional services, management of co. & enterprise, adm. supp./waste mgmt/remedial, and other services have an unemployed workforce that represents 75% or greater of their respected sector.

Table 7-23
Unemployment by Industry, Quarterly Report Averages

	2009 Jan. - Mar.				2010 Jan. - Mar.			
	Unemployed	Under 25	25-53	Over 54	Unemployed	Under 25	25-53	Over 54
Agricult. / Forestry / Fish. / Hunt.	20	13%	60%	27%	26	6%	66%	28%
Mining	58	30%	53%	17%	117	6%	76%	18%
Utilities	3	0%	33%	63%	17	0%	74%	26%
Construction	917	4%	79%	17%	1011	5%	77%	18%
Manufacturing	1104	6%	79%	15%	585	7%	78%	15%
Wholesale Trade	159	6%	72%	22%	155	6%	76%	18%
Retail Trade	523	13%	74%	13%	429	15%	73%	12%
Transportation & Warehouse	218	3%	73%	24%	189	2%	72%	26%
Information	41	14%	62%	24%	41	6%	67%	27%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	95	18%	54%	28%	107	16%	54%	30%
Professional Services	64	5%	69%	26%	69	4%	77%	19%
Management of Co. & Enterprise	6	6%	76%	18%	6	6%	94%	0%
Adm. Supp. / Waste Mgmt / Remedial	567	13%	74%	13%	422	10%	76%	14%
Educational Services	85	4%	75%	21%	105	5%	71%	24%
Healthcare & Social Services	296	9%	71%	20%	324	8%	73%	19%
Arts, Entertain., and Recreation	72	9%	73%	18%	69	7%	68%	25%
Accommodation & Food Services	289	18%	71%	11%	289	22%	70%	8%
Other Services	76	9%	72%	19%	63	4%	81%	15%
Public Administration	135	6%	76%	18%	137	6%	71%	23%
Unknown	106	15%	69%	16%	87	26%	67%	7%
Total	4833	8%	76%	16%	4249	9%	74%	17%

Source: Illinois Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security

Innovation Capacity

Most growth in the New Economy, especially growth in per-capita incomes, stems from increases in knowledge and innovation. Studies show that it is not the amount of capital, but the effectiveness with which it is used that accounts for as much as 90 percent of the variation in growth of income per worker. Technological innovation is a fundamental driver of growth because it transforms the way capital is put to use. Therefore, it is not surprising that innovation indicators are correlated with per-capita income. As a result, by embracing technological innovation, the District can boost incomes.

The capacity of firms to develop new products will determine their competitive advantage and ability to pay higher wages. One indicator of the rate of new product innovation is the number of patents issued. Southern Illinois University – Carbondale is at the center of most innovative technology within the District. As technological innovation has become more important, patents issued per year have grown from 15 in 2004 to 23 in 2009 for Southern Illinois University - Carbondale. At the county and

municipality level innovation is relatively consistent and when coupled with SIU-C it proves the District is competitive and innovative.

Table 7-24
Issued Patents

	2008	2009	2010
Franklin	4	2	1
Benton	4	0	0
Christopher	0	1	0
Sesser	0	0	1
West Frankfort	0	2	0
Jackson	4	5	4
Carbondale	3	5	4
Murphysboro	1	0	0
Jefferson	1	3	8
Dix	0	1	0
Mt. Vernon	1	2	8
Perry	2	1	2
Pinckneyville	1	1	2
Tamaroa	1	0	0
Williamson	13	10	6
Carterville	2	1	0
Creal springs	2	3	2
Herrin	1	1	0
Marion	8	4	3
Stonefort	0	1	1
District	24	21	21

Source: United States Patent and Trademark Office

Table 7-25
Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Intellectual Property and Technology Commercialization

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Inventions	15	19	20	21	35	23
Royalties	\$224,535	\$466,300	\$354,045	\$524,584	\$776,102	\$538,004
License/Options Issued	3	5	4	5	10	7
Patents Filed	11	9	13	18	14	14
Patents Issued	6	4	2	4	3	3

Source: Southern Illinois University - Carbondale

Innovation is also measured by the resources and opportunities available that foster and promote creative and innovative thinking. Within the District there are 25 libraries, which participate in the Shawnee Library lending program of 95 libraries, in 32 counties. The Morris Library and Law Library at SIU-C are

the most well funded in the area and are a major asset to the Southern Illinois Region and participate in an Illinois lending program of 76 Illinois libraries, called I-Share.

Man Tra Con operates five resource facilities that provide staff-assisted core services such as career exploration, labor market information, individual job development, job search, placement and assistance with resume writing and interviewing techniques.

The SIU-C Research Park and the West Frankfort Incubator provide business advice and space to companies in start-up mode or those who are in need of extra space but are not yet ready to expand their facilities. With reasonable rates and flexible terms they help to foster business growth.

The high-tech sector is at the core of the knowledge economy. This sector includes science-base industries that manufacture products while performing above-average levels of research and development aerospace, pharmaceuticals, computers and office machinery, communication equipment, and scientific medical, precision, and optical instruments. High-tech jobs are typically higher-paying, and often require college degrees or other types of formal training. The following NAICS codes are identified as high-tech: 1131 Timber Tract Operations; 1132 Forest Nurseries and Gathering of Forest Products; 211 Oil and Gas Extraction; 2211 Electric Power Generation, Transmission, and Distribution; 324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing; 3251 Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing; 3252 Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial Synthetic Fibers and Filaments Manufacturing; 3253 Pesticide, Fertilizer, and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing; 3254 Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing; 3255 Paint, Coating, and Adhesive Manufacturing; 3259 Other Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing; 3332 Industrial Machinery Manufacturing; 3333 Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing; 3336 Engine, Turbine, and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing; 3339 Other General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing; 334 Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing; 3353 Electrical Equipment Manufacturing; 5417 Scientific Research & Development Services; 55 Management of Companies and Enterprises; 5612 Facilities Support Services; 8112 Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance, and federal government excluding the postal services. Table 7-26 provides a brief profile of these jobs.

Table 7-26
High-Tech Sector Profile

Employed					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Franklin	40	83	81	94	177
Jackson	2436	2450	2438	2375	2385
Jefferson	174	332	364	241	149
Perry	D	19	24	D	D
Williamson	460	665	716	563	565
District	3110	3549	3623	3273	3276
Establishments					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Franklin	32	34	40	38	42
Jackson	64	67	63	58	59
Jefferson	68	67	70	72	76
Perry	14	14	16	14	13
Williamson	70	72	73	71	84
District	248	254	262	253	274
Average Annual Wage					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Franklin	\$40,046	\$32,716	\$58,811	\$52,039	\$42,653
Jackson	\$50,059	\$42,153	\$46,239	\$49,777	\$49,852
Jefferson	\$36,593	\$47,678	\$44,172	\$52,114	\$48,394
Perry	D	\$48,534	\$54,834	D	D
Williamson	\$35,606	\$44,582	\$50,330	\$57,006	\$56,882
District	\$162,304	\$215,663	\$254,386	\$210,936	\$197,781

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Knowledge Sector Jobs

The IT revolution continues to transform the economy, as businesses in all industries use IT to find new ways to boost productivity, develop new products and services, and create new business models. IT workers, even in “traditional” industries, are bringing IT to an ever-growing list of applications, from standard Web site design, to tracking supply and product shipments in real time, to streamlining internal office operations. The number of IT workers in non-IT industries is a good proxy to measure the extent to which traditional industries are making use of IT. The information and communication cluster consist of cable television, telecommunications, internet service providers, computer services and design, and information services. The following NAICS codes are identified as information communication technology (ITC): 5152 Cable and Other Subscription Programming; 517 Telecommunications; 518 Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services; 519 Other Information Services; and 5415 Computer Systems Design and Related Services

Healthcare is currently the largest knowledge economy sector in the state. Healthcare providers in the region have expressed concern about their ability to attract sufficient numbers of skilled professionals to fill open positions. Moreover, healthcare practitioners and technicians on the national level are expected to be in increasing demand as are medical records and health information technicians. Healthcare is grouped with social assistance at the broadest NAICS code level 62. However, Healthcare is defined more specifically here by using NAICS codes 621-623 ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities. Table 7-27 provides a brief profile of ICT and Healthcare jobs.

Table 7-27
Jobs and Earning 2008

	ICT		Healthcare Services	
	Jobs	Average Annual Wage	Jobs	Average Annual Wage
Franklin	6	\$74,277	\$398	\$17,091
Jackson	224	\$48,674	\$1,684	\$36,138
Jefferson	50	\$56,432	\$1,451	\$44,857
Perry	D	D	\$360	\$25,363
Williamson	177	\$53,748	\$2,432	\$32,726

Source: US Bureau of Labor and Statistics

Digital Economy

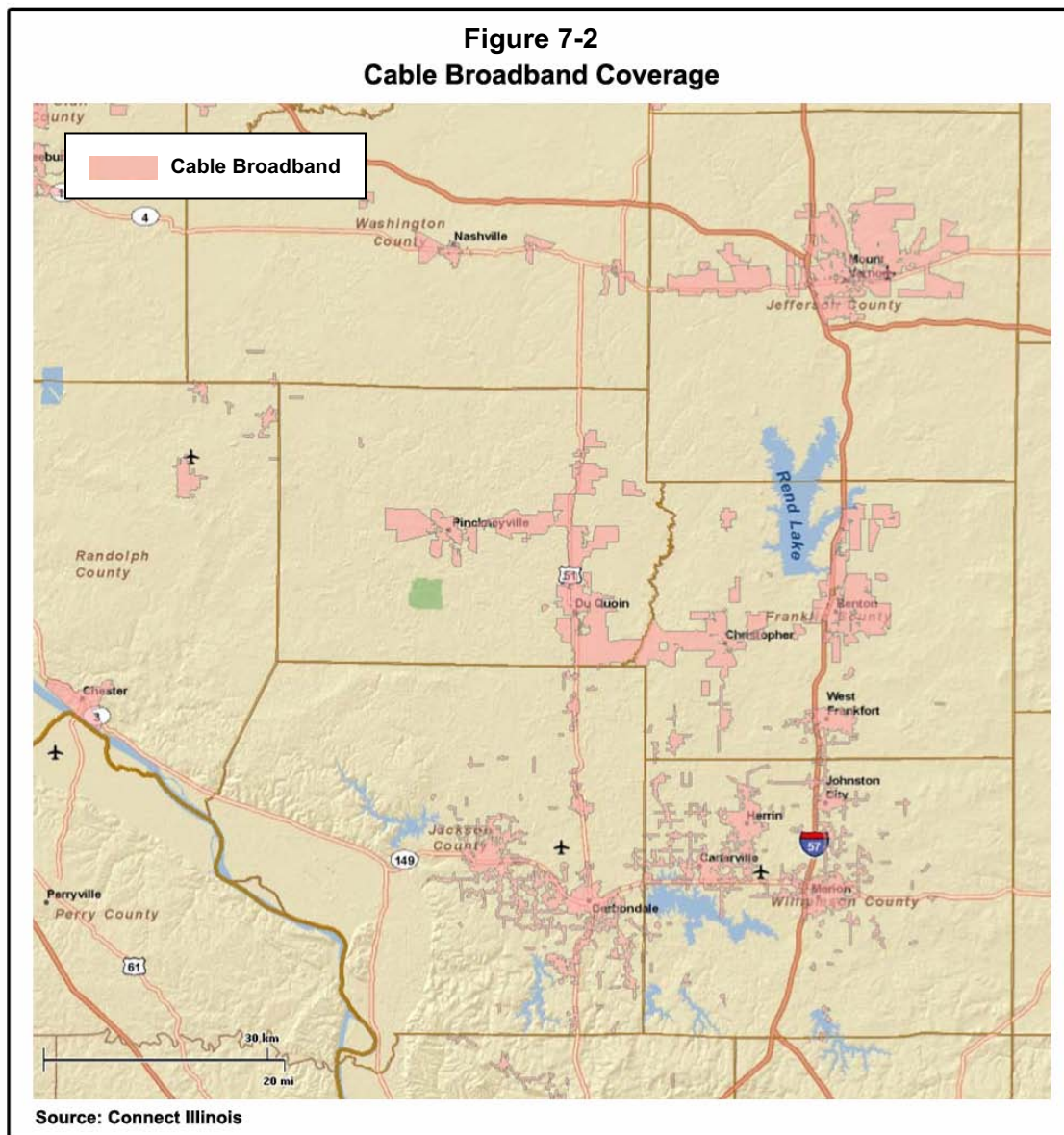
High-speed Internet, or broadband, access provides critical knowledge economy infrastructure. In the 21st century global knowledge economy, access to the global information network is critical to a region's economic success. The commercial use of the Internet and associated technologies is a major factor in raising productivity growth, which is the key to raising incomes. Higher productivity growth produces large economic and social benefits when sustained over a long period. The use of the Internet in many service sectors improves efficiency by cutting out the "middle-man" in most transactions, and by allowing firms to provide products and services to customers much farther away.

The region enjoys a distinct advantage in regard to increasing access to and adoption of broadband Internet services. The Connect SI project began in 2005 as the Southern Illinois Broadband Initiative over a 17 county area of southern Illinois. In 2006 the project grew to encompass 20 counties and became known as Connect SI. The dual cornerstones of Connect SI are collaborative regional behavior and ubiquitous access to affordable, productively used broadband Internet service. In working to achieve the latter goal, Connect SI has formed an organization of primarily private sector regional broadband Internet providers to work together to increase both the supply of service and to work jointly on demand creation strategies. Based today in the offices of Management, Training, and Consulting Corporation in Marion, Connect SI is regarded throughout the state as a seminal and exemplary project that is frequently emulated by more northerly regions.

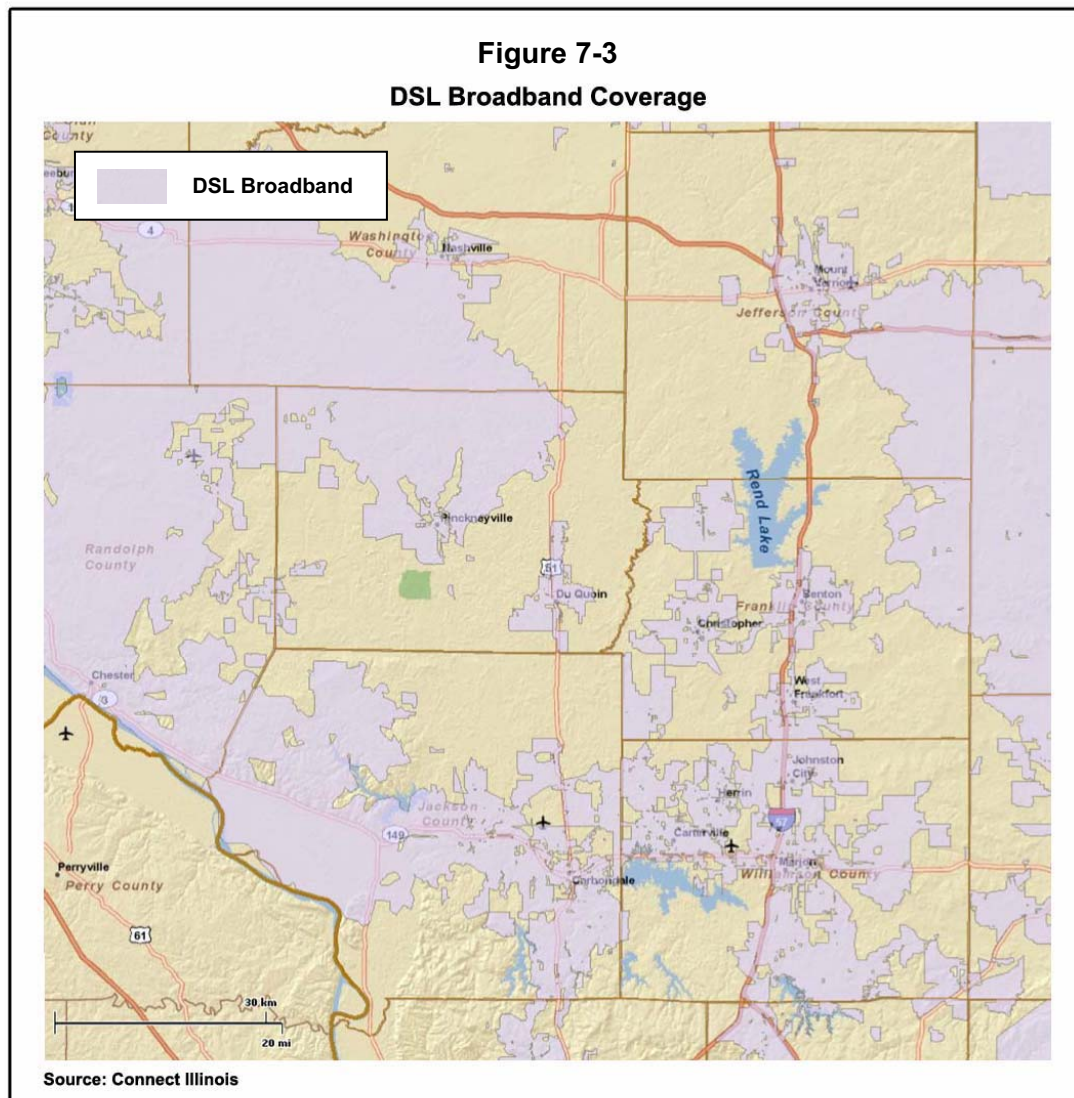
Of particular value to the five counties of the Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission is the work of the Connect SI Network Provider team leaders in their successful development of the Southern Illinois Opportunity Network, a fiber-optic based network envisioned to connect the many diverse and disparate community anchor institutions of the region. That network model was used as the basis for two 2010 proposals made to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, one of which at this writing is under final consideration for full funding. This funded 750

mile project holds the potential to provide a windfall of bandwidth access to community anchor institutions which in turn can build a platform for further growth in affordable residential and commercial access at increasingly higher bandwidths.

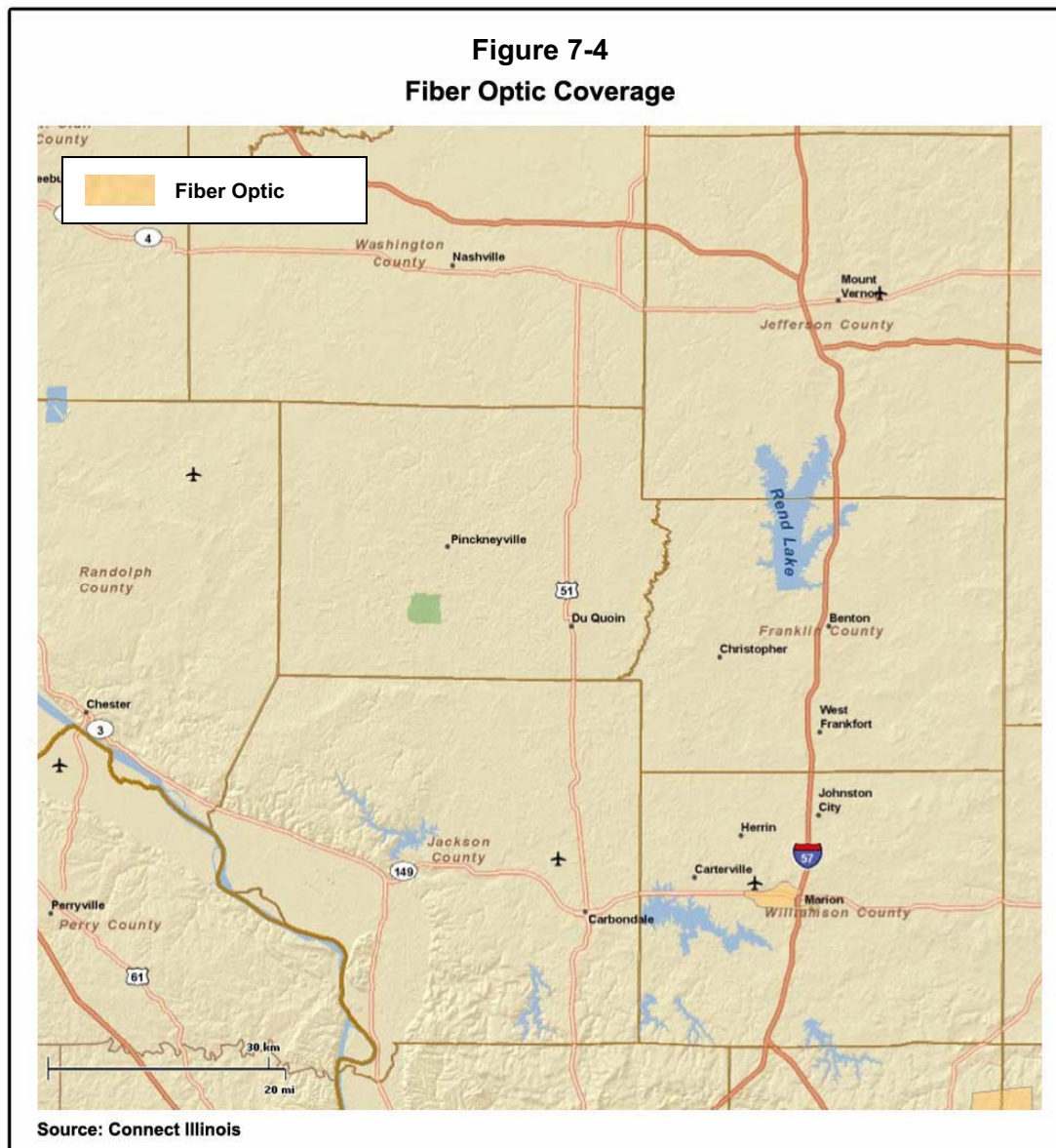
Because of the experience gained through Connect SI, Broadband Illinois was formed and incubated to address the statewide need for broadband mapping and demand aggregation and creation. In response to the federal NTIA State Broadband Data Development program, Broadband Illinois was selected as the designated entity for the state by Governor Pat Quinn. Excellent mapping artifacts have been produced that clearly illustrate access to various platforms of broadband delivery as well as unserved areas. Those maps follow with added commentary:



Cable Broadband Coverage Map – Illustrates broadband Internet access provided by cable television providers. Minimal growth in cable coverage is anticipated in the near term in the region.



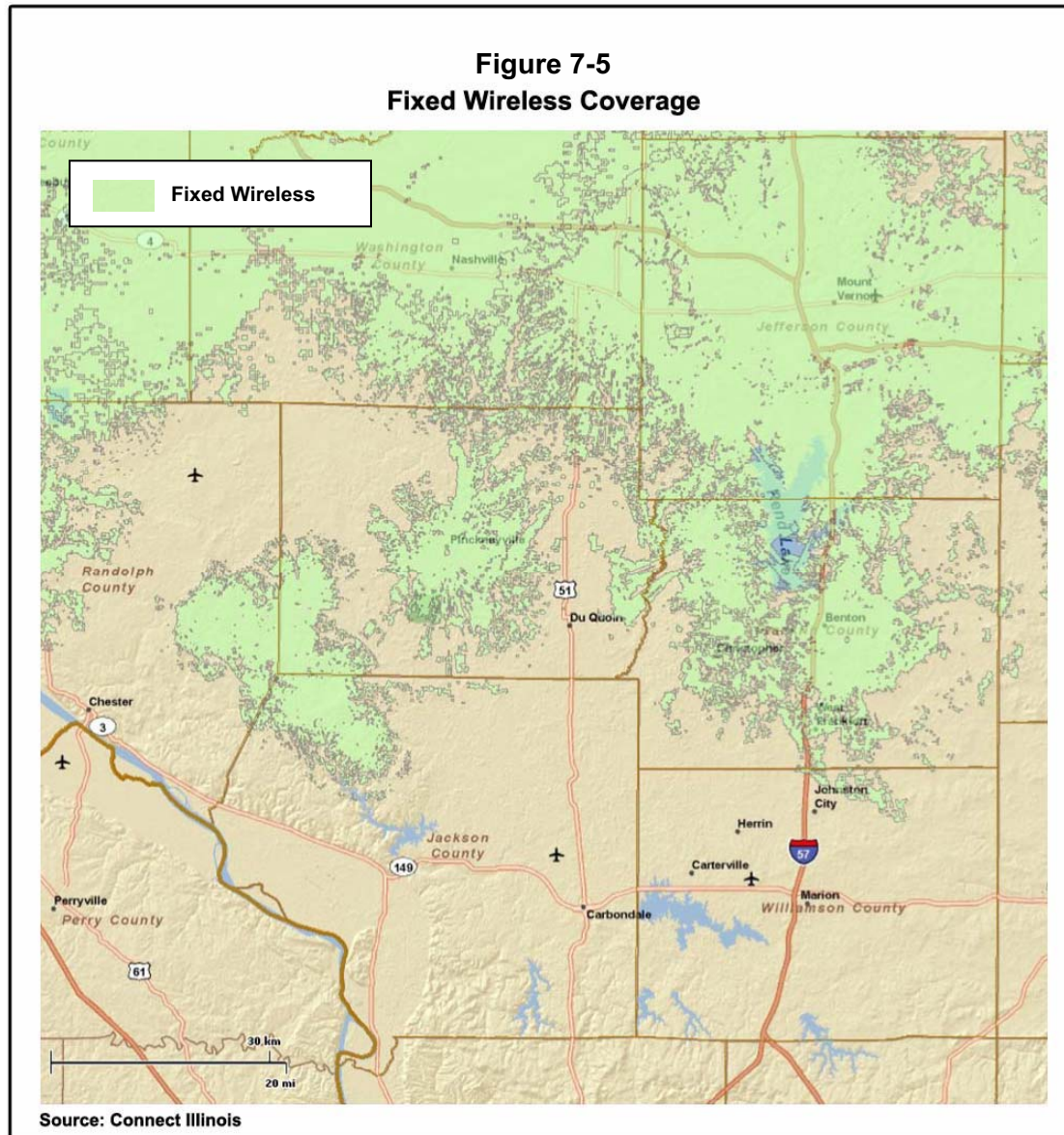
DSL Broadband Coverage Map – Illustrates broadband Internet access utilizing digital subscriber lines, typically over copper telephone wires. The region has seen some growth in DSL coverage in recent years, especially in rural areas close to larger communities. The technology faces practical challenges in that the quality and distance of service are delimited by aging copper wires. Older and/or poorly insulated copper telephone wires, conditions which are common in the region, reduce both the quality of signals sent and received, and reduce the distance those signals can reliably travel.



Fiber Map – Illustrates areas where broadband Internet access is available by way of direct fiber optic cable being run to the end user, i.e., fiber to the home or business. Seen by many as the “ultimate” form of very high speed, truly 21st century broadband connectivity, fiber-based connectivity is a platform that is gaining traction regionally. Two active projects underway at this writing are building fiber projects designed to address the needs of local business, industry, and health care, as follows:

- A fiber-optic cable project is currently underway in Williamson County that will connect the Regional Economic Development Corporation (REDCO) with the Heartland Hospital complex and the Logan Park medical community.

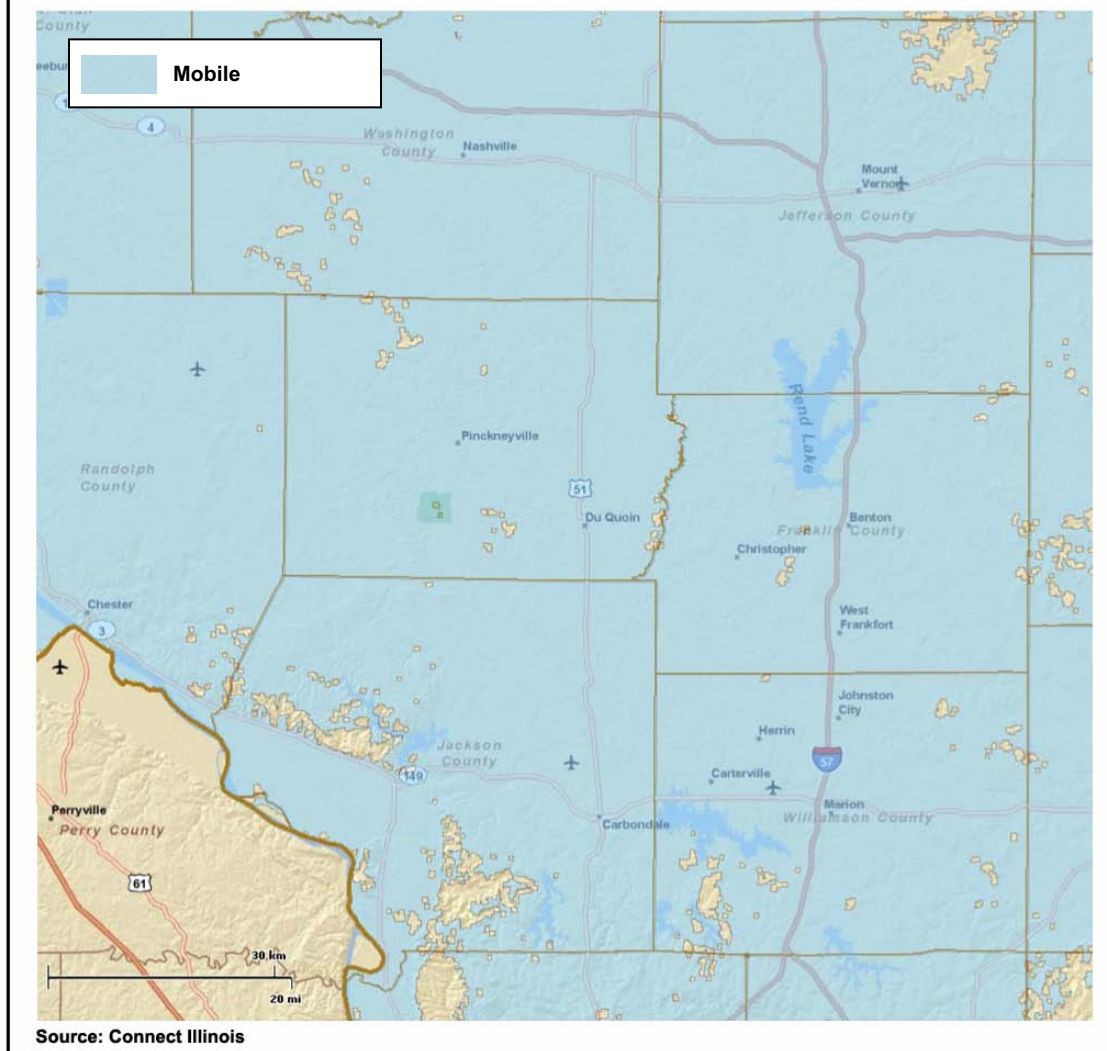
- A Jackson County project is laying new fiber optic cable east of Carbondale north along Reed Station Road from software company School Center across Illinois Route 13 to the Centennial Industrial Park north of the City of Carbondale.



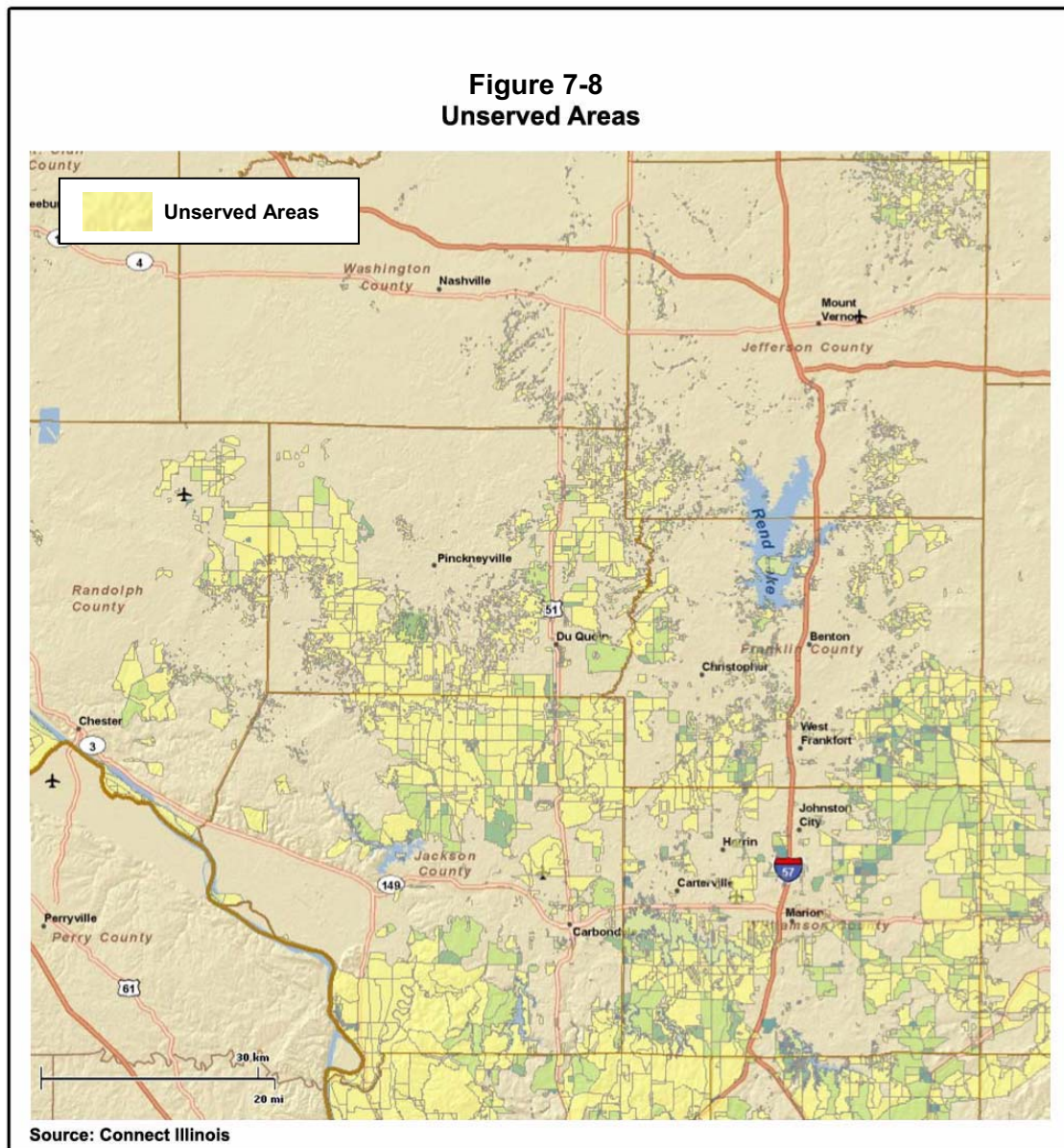
Fixed Wireless Map – Illustrates broadband Internet access provided by fixed, terrestrial wireless providers utilizing Wi-Fi technologies, but excluding mobile wireless coverage (see next map). Wireless service has proven to be an effective platform for providing service in more rural areas that feature acceptable topography. The USDA Rural Utilities Service has been productively used by providers in Jackson and Jefferson Counties to expand wireless service in the rural regions. As well, the sale of wireless-suitable spectrum by school districts is being used successfully to further extend wireless coverage. Two projects recently improved wireless services regionally, as follows:

- Hi Beam Internet, which provides service along the Interstate 57 corridor in the Herrin-West Frankfort areas, has increased access using spectrum purchased from the Hamilton County School District to leverage additional wireless coverage in parts of Franklin and Williamson Counties.
- Clearwave Communications has partnered with the City of Du Quoin to build a “pay as you go” wireless Internet system to meet the needs of hundreds of campers who use the spacious Du Quoin State Fairgrounds on an annual basis. The availability of wireless service will increase the attractiveness of the fairgrounds to large national camping organizations seeking locations for their annual meetings and conventions.

**Figure 7-6
Mobile Coverage**



Mobile Wireless Map – Illustrates broadband Internet access utilizing 3G and 4G wireless technologies. With very few exceptions mobile wireless is available ubiquitously throughout the five-county Greater Egypt region in the 3G version. Third generation (3G) technology is generally regarded as sufficient for cell phone and air card access, but not as a true high-speed, high-bandwidth solution. The coming evolution to fourth generation (4G) technology has the potential to dramatically change that dynamic. While incumbent local exchange carriers Verizon and AT&T are just beginning to roll out 4G service in urban areas, the rural, sparsely populated nature of the region dictates a significant waiting period before that level of service is available to serve Greater Egypt residents and area visitors.



Unserved Map – Illustrates in the shaded areas the parts of the region that lack broadband Internet. The more darkly shaded areas indicate the existence in those unserved areas of greater populations and should

serve as a demand aggregation tool which providers can use for market-based infrastructure decision-making.

Globalization

While the old economy was national in scope, the New Economy is global. This recent boom has been largely accounted by developed economies integrating with less developed economies, by means of foreign direct investment, the reduction of trade barriers, and the modernization of these developing cultures. When the old economy emerged after World War II, the winners were states whose businesses sold to national markets, as opposed to local or regional ones. In the New Economy of the 21st century, the winners will be the local and regional areas whose businesses are most integrated into the world economy. A global orientation ensures expanding markets for local and regional industries. Since the workforce of globally oriented firms also earns more than those at other firms, a global orientation means that a local workforce will have a higher standard of living. The globalization indicators in this section will review three aspects of globalization: 1) the extent to which the local manufacturing and service workforce is employed producing goods and services for export; 2) local area port districts; and 3) the potential to establish a foreign trade zone.

Table 7-28
Import and Export Characteristics of Major Facilities in the Greater Egypt Region by Sector

Manufacturing				
Company	Location	Employees	Import	Export
Aisin Electronics, IL, LLC	Marion	130	Plastic, Metal, and Other	Auto Parts
Aisin Light Metals, Inc.	Marion	140	Plastic, Metal, and Other	Auto Parts
Aisin MFG IL, LLC	Marion	660	Plastic, Metal, and Other	Auto Parts
Bombardier of America	Benton	380	Fiberglass	Pleasure Boats
COM-PAC International	Carbondale	225	Plastic	Specialty Plastic Soft Goods
Contempri Industries	Pinckneyville	120	Construction Material	Prefabricated Houses
Continental Tire N.A. Inc.	Mount Vernon	2000	Chemicals	Tire
Cooper B-Line	Pinckneyville	214	Metal	Metal Fabrication
Crisp Container	Marion	100	Plastic, Aluminum	Soda
Crownline Boats	West Frankfort	578	Fiberglass	Boats
General Cable	Du Quoin	275	Metal	Electric Cable
General Dynamics Corporation	Carterville	420	Explosives and Ammunition	Explosives and Ammunition
Lee Enterprises (The Southern Illinoisan)	Carbondale	200	Paper	Newspaper
Minova USA Inc.	Marion	100	Metal	Mining Equipment
Mount Vernon Neon Sign	Mount Vernon	123	Glass, Wood, Plastic, Paint	Commercial Signs
National Railway	Mount Vernon	200	Engine Parts	Rail Engine Manufacturing
Penn Alum	Murphysboro	300	Aluminum	Machined Aluminum
Pepsi Mid American	Marion	600	Plastic, Aluminum	Soda

Table 7-28
Import and Export Characteristics of Major Facilities in the Greater Egypt Region by Sector

Retail Trade				
Company	Location	Employees	Import	Export
Home Depot	Marion	100	Home Improvement Products	None
Kohl's	Carbondale	105	Clothing and Goods	None
Kroger	Carbondale	115	Groceries	None
Lowe's	Carbondale	160	Home Improvement Products	None
Menards	Marion	150	Home Improvement Products	None
Schnuck's	Carbondale	180	Groceries	None
University Mall	Carbondale	705	Food, Clothing, and Goods	None
Wal-Mart	Marion	350	Food, Clothing, and Goods	None
Wal-Mart	Herrin	100	Food, Clothing, and Goods	None
Wal-Mart	Carbondale	300	Food, Clothing, and Goods	None
Wal-Mart	Murphysboro	280	Food, Clothing, and Goods	None
Wal-Mart	Mount Vernon	350	Food, Clothing, and Goods	None
Wal-Mart	West City	165	Food, Clothing, and Goods	None

Table 7-28 (Continued)
Import and Export Characteristics of Major Facilities in the Greater Egypt Region by Sector

Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities				
Company	Location	Employees	Import	Export
Ameren/CIPS	Herrin	200	Cable	Electric/Gas
NBTY	Carbondale	220	Vitamins	Vitamins
Southern IL Power Co-op	Marion	500	Cable	Electric
Verizon	Carbondale	160	Cable	Telecommunications
Verizon	Marion	200	Cable	Telecommunications
Walgreen's Distribution Center	Mount Vernon	1500	Food, Clothing, and Goods	Food, Clothing, and Goods

Source: Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, and Williamson Counties)

In the southern Illinois area there are six port districts; Jackson-Union Counties Regional Port District, Kaskaskia Regional Port District, Shawneetown regional Port District, Southwest Regional Port District, White County Port District, Massac-Metropolis Port District, and the most recent Alexander-Cairo Port District. These port districts spur job creation and promote economic development in Southern Illinois by creating new foreign trade opportunities in the state.

Currently, there is not a foreign trade zone in southern Illinois, but with the recent development of the Massac-Metropolis Port District and Alexander-Cairo Port District this proposal is becoming more relevant. As a result of the preparing this Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy the CEDS committee has propose two locations that have the potential of becoming a foreign trade zone; Southern

Illinois Regional Airport and Williamson County Regional Airport. Outline below are a list of requirement taken from 15 CFR Part 400 - FTZ Regulations.

“§400.23 Criteria for grants of authority for zones and subzones.

a) Zones. The Board will consider the following factors in determining whether to issue a grant of authority for a zone project:

- 1) The need for zone services in the port of entry area, taking into account existing as well as projected international trade related activities and employment impact;*
- 2) The adequacy of the operational and financial plans and the suitability of the proposed sites and facilities, with justification for duplicative sites;*
- 3) The extent of state and local government support, as indicated by the compatibility of the zone project with the community's master plan or stated goals for economic development and the views of State and local public officials involved in economic development. Such officials shall avoid commitments that anticipate outcome of Board decisions;*
- 4) The views of persons and firms likely to be affected by proposed zone activity; and*
- 5) If the proposal involves manufacturing or processing activity, the criteria in §400.31.*

b) Subzones. In reviewing proposals for subzones the Board will also consider:

- 1) Whether the operation could be located in or otherwise accommodated by the multi-purpose facilities of the zone project serving the area;*
- 2) The specific zone benefits sought and the significant public benefit(s) involved supported by evidence to meet the requirement in §400.31(c); and*
- 3) Whether the proposed activity is in the public interest, taking into account the criteria in §400.31.”*

Economic Dynamism

The New Economy is about economic dynamism and competition, epitomized by the fast-growing, entrepreneurial companies that are one of its hallmarks. As innovation has become an important determinant of competitive advantage, the ability of local economies to rejuvenate themselves through the formation of new, innovative companies is critical to their economic vitality. In an economic environment of profound structural change and deeply-distressing transformation, the capacity to adapt to change is

absolutely essential. Such adaptation is often evidenced in the workforce as new jobs replace old jobs, and new enterprises are created and aging enterprises transform themselves or failed to survive.

One measure is the change in the number of businesses (as opposed to individual jobs). However, regional data is difficult to obtain for this measure. A high rate of change in the turnover of businesses (as opposed to changes in employment) is considered beneficial in the knowledge economy. The benefit is attributed to creating greater numbers of more innovative companies as less efficient companies go under.

Regional data is available for job turnover rates. These rates are based on the number of hires and separations in the workforce. Higher rates indicate a greater number of people starting new jobs and leaving existing jobs compared to workers remaining in existing jobs.

Table 7-29
Job Turnover Rates

	All Industry Sectors 2009	Healthcare and Social Services
Franklin	9.9	8.8
Jackson	8.6	6.6
Jefferson	7.5	6.8
Perry	7.6	6.1
Williamson	9.1	7.6
District	8.5	7.2

Source: Quarterly Workforce Indicators, Local Employment Dynamics, US Census Bureau

Economic Stimulation and Incentives

Enterprise Zone

An Enterprise Zone is a specific geographic area targeted for economic revitalization. Enterprise Zones encourage economic growth and investment in distressed areas by offering tax advantages and incentives to businesses locating within the zoned boundaries.

The Illinois Administrative Code, Title 14: Commerce, Subtitle C: Economic Development, Chapter I: Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, Part 520 Enterprise Zone and High Impact Business Programs, Section 520.700 List of Available Tax Incentives describes several tax incentive that are available to businesses located in Enterprise Zones. The tax incentives are listed as follows:

1. Investment Tax Credit found in the Illinois Income Tax Act [35 ILCS 5/201(f) and (h)];
2. Utility Tax Exemption found in the Public Utilities Act [220 ILCS 5/9-222.1 and 9-222.1A];
3. Machinery and Equipment/Pollution Control Facilities Sales Tax Exemption found in the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act [35 ILCS 120/1d - 1f]; and
4. Building Material Sales Tax Exemption found in the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act [35 ILCS 120/5k and 5l].

Source: Amended at 27 Ill. Reg. 3282, effective February 14, 2003

Table 7-30
Summary of Enterprise Zone Benefits

Benton - Franklin County					
2004			2005		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$0	0	0	\$0	0	0
2006			2007		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$700,000	9	10	\$0	0	0
2008			2009		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$1,907,500	11	23	\$55,691,029	194	8
Jackson County					
2004			2005		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$15,215,241	318	813	\$29,482,185	294	511
2006			2007		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$17,609,075	193	476	\$33,469,771	212	336
2008			2009		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$15,123,954	131	214	\$12,838,979	118	206
Mt. Vernon - Jefferson County					
2004			2005		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$18,348,106	236	127	\$18,920,643	165	471
2006			2007		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$19,745,053	150	2,709	\$16,510,354	149	191
2008			2009		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$23,855,496	151	348	\$10,190,878	152	158

Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity

Table 7-30 (Continued)
Summary of Enterprise Zone Benefits

Perry County					
2004			2005		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$0	0	0	\$34,000,000	130	0
2006			2007		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$6,300,000	20	0	\$0	0	0
2008			2009		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$0	0	0	\$2,000,000	10	20
West Frankfort					
2004			2005		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$2,083,000	38	36	\$1,623,723	11	538
2006			2007		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$1,807,039	53	428	\$1,625,438	24	85
2008			2009		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$2,850,000	36	14	\$2,016,800	42	11
Williamson County					
2004			2005		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$63,247,556	285	1811	\$23,837,630	257	1053
2006			2007		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$21,329,693	174	1,060	\$12,269,123	92	76
2008			2009		
Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained	Investment	Jobs Create	Jobs Retained
\$21,249,401	114	121	\$4,965,990	120	49

Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity

As a result of the on going evolution of the boundaries it is advised to contact the following agencies that administer their development for boundary confirmation and a summary of benefits: Greater Egypt Regional Planning Commission (Jackson and Williamson County EZ), Franklin County Clerk & Recorder (Benton - Franklin County EZ), the City of Mt. Vernon (Mt. Vernon – Jefferson County EZ), the City of West Frankfort (West Frankfort EZ) and Perry County Economic Development (Perry County EZ).

Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) is a financing technique that allows local taxing bodies to make a joint investment in the development or redevelopment of an area, with the intent that any short term gains be reinvested and leveraged so that all the taxing bodies will receive larger financial gains in the future. By capturing the increased property taxes that result from projects these funds may be used for costs associated with the development or redevelopment of property within the TIF, allowing blighted, declining and underperforming areas to again become viable, and allowing these areas to compete with vacant land at the edge of urban areas. Typical projects include, but are not limited to:

1. The redevelopment of substandard, obsolete, or vacant buildings.
2. Financing general public infrastructure improvements, including streets, sewer, water, and the like, in declining areas.
3. The development of residential housing in areas of need.
4. Cleaning up polluted areas.
5. Improving the viability of downtown business districts.
6. Providing infrastructure needed to develop a site for new industrial or commercial use.
7. Rehabilitating historic properties.

TIF funding can also be use as a private business incentive. Interest costs that have been acquired through the redevelopment project which do not exceed 30% of the annual interest cost of the project can be awarded TIF funds.

Table 7-31
Annual TIF Summary 2007

County	City/TIF district name	TIF Increment EAV	Rate %	Total TIF extension
Franklin	Benton 1 -- New 2007	96,570	9.2102	8,894.26
	Franklin Co 1	70,174	7.5227	5,278.98
	Sesser 1 -- New 2007	419,780	8.9528	37,581.88
	West Frankfort 1 -- Industrial Park	1,066,555	8.9397	95,346.54
	Total	1,653,079		147,101.66
Jackson	Carbondale 1 -- New 2003	1,528,900	8.2792	126,580.80
Jefferson	Mt Vernon 1 -- New 2007	2,407	7.7906	187.52
Perry	Pinckneyville 1	4,840,078	9.5259	461,060.90
Williamson	Marion 1	28,323,793	6.0085	1,701,840.80
	Marion 2	122,444	6.0311	7,384.74
	Marion 3	4,793,754	6.0311	289,115.04
	Marion 4	1,646,817	6.0311	99,320.60
	Marion 5	1,867,864	6.1402	114,691.43
	Marion 7	507,396	6.0311	30,601.44
	Marion 8 -- Golf Course	12,323,259	6.1402	756,677.24
	Marion 9 -- Pepsi Expansion	1,903,650	6.0311	114,810.66
	Marion 10 -- Marion Heights LLC	16,236,564	6.1403	996,966.35
	Total	67,725,541		4,111,408.30

Source: Illinois Department of Revenue

The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity awarded, through the Community Development Assistance Program (CDAP), Economic Development grants to local units of government to help them provide financial assistance to businesses locating or expanding within their boundaries. As financial assistance projects are repaid, the communities place the moneys in locally-administered Revolving Funds that can be used to fund future economic development opportunities within each community. The following entities administer a Revolving Loan: Benton, Carbondale, Du Quoin, Marion, Mt. Vernon, Pinckneyville, and West Frankfort.

STAR Bonds

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds (STAR Bonds) is a state financing program that allows city governments to issue bonds that are repaid over a 20-year period. STAR Bonds are repaid by all of the revenues received by the city or county from any transient guest, local sales and use taxes which are collected from taxpayers from within the district. In 2010, a STAR Bond District was sign into legislation designated to a 500 acre area in Marion, IL. A developer of Millennium Development plans to use the diverted sales tax revenue to construct a destination development.

CHAPTER 8

ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES AND PROBLEMS

From the foregoing description of the population, income, business activity, labor force, and sectoral employment trends, certain conclusions may be drawn about the resources and deficiencies of the District economy. For the Greater Egypt Economic Development District, creation of employment opportunities and economic diversification constitute the over-riding concerns, and particularly employment that produces high wages and economic stimulation.

Employment is the top priority because of the historical persistence and prevalence of high unemployment rates in the District. During this period, Perry County, relying on a disappearing coal economy and diminished manufacturing base, reached a 2010 average rate of 14.2%, while Jackson County, with Southern Illinois University as a driving economic engine, enjoyed an unemployment rate of 8.4%; lower than state and national rates.

In attracting jobs into the District, corporate location decisions are not confined only to economic factors, but are often influenced also by non-economic factors - the quality of schools, shopping facilities, recreational and cultural amenities, labor relations, interpersonal networks among business and civic leaders, business "climate," government services, etc. Economic-related factors are analyzed below, followed by analysis of the economic activities and issues peculiar to the District.

Resources and Services

The following economic-related resources and services are addressed:

- Natural Resources
- Transportation
- Utilities
- Housing
- Education and Training
- Health and Social Services
- Local Government

Natural Resources

The climate is mild; local promoters call Southern Illinois the "Sunbelt of the Midwest." The average winter temperature is 35° Fahrenheit, and summer temperature 77° Fahrenheit. Annual rainfall averages 41 inches and snowfall 10 inches.

The soil is not as fertile as the glaciated soil in central Illinois. In fact, the soil is more fertile in Franklin, Jefferson and Perry Counties than in the southern counties of Jackson and Williamson and with the exception of the bottom lands in the flood plain of the Mississippi River in Jackson County. In spite of over 20 years of strip mine reclamation, tillable land has been reduced throughout the District because of strip-mining.

Coal is abundant, virtually unlimited, throughout the District. Most of it is in the #5 and #6 Seams, and very little is being mined when compared to previous years. Limited oil is present in Franklin and Jefferson Counties, as part of the Lake Centralia-Salem Pool.

Water is abundant as the result of eight sizeable man-made lakes. Rend Lake is the most developed and offers a wide range of recreation activities. Investment by the State of Illinois, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the federal government (EDA), and the Rend Lake Conservancy District resulted in the construction of a 27-hole golf course, trap shooting facilities, campgrounds, hiking and biking trails, beaches, shoreline lodging facilities, hotels, marinas, fishing, and seasonal upland and waterfowl hunting for dove, quail, rabbits, squirrel, pheasant, deer, ducks, and geese. Other facilities include conference meeting rooms, restaurants, and an artisan's craft shop.

Kinkaid Lake, about one-sixth the size of Rend Lake, is a deep lake with wooded shorelines. The full service marina and campground offers annual semi-permanent lodging sites as well as trailer, tent, and motor home camping sites.

Kinkaid Lake has developed a reputation as a prime muskie lake in addition to bass, crappie, and bluegill fishing. A strong contingency of Missouri residents utilize the lake between Memorial Day and Labor Day. Rend and Kinkaid Lakes are major recreation tourism attractions in Southern Illinois.

In addition to Rend and Kinkaid Lakes, Cedar Lake, Crab Orchard Lake, Devils Kitchen Lake, Lake of Egypt, Lake Murphysboro, and Little Grassy Lake are popular for hunting, fishing, sailing, water sports, and camping. Rend Lake and Kinkaid Lake have had measured success in implementing development plans, and are actively marketing their tourism and recreational development potential.

Timber is available in limited supplies, especially at the southern edge of the District within the Shawnee National Forest, which extends into 10 counties. About 193,000 acres in the forest are suitable for harvesting of timber, mostly small scattered stands of oak and hickory. However, timber harvesting has been curtailed by the U.S. Forest Service, and court challenges to any harvesting of national forest timber have been sponsored by environmental groups.

Transportation

Transportation resources were discussed regarding interdependence in Chapter 3.

Interstate 57 and connecting Interstates 64 and 24 provide access for the eastern three counties. The western two counties (Jackson and Perry) have supported a variety of efforts to develop interstate, or its equivalent, highway access from Carbondale in a northwesterly direction through Perry County to the St. Louis metropolitan area. Toward this objective, recent (2009) efforts by the state focused on a study directed toward options of improving and widening State Highway 13/127 to four lanes from Murphysboro to the north side of Pinckneyville, a distance of approximately 19 miles. At some future point, an additional study would be required to review road improvements from Pinckneyville to Interstate 64.

Several state highways need straightening and repair work, and Illinois 13 was expanded to four-lanes eastward to Harrisburg, and eventually to Eldorado, in Saline County. The state's current program, entitled "Opportunity Returns" has included as a high priority the widening of 4-lane State Highway 13 to six lanes from Marion west to Carterville at estimated cost of \$51 million. Surveying and easement

activities were undertaken in 2003 and 2004. The construction of the project started in 2010 and will be complete in 2011. The City of Mt. Vernon, in conjunction with IDOT, has constructed an additional exit to the city from Interstates 57/64, about one mile south of Exit 95.

Major railroads include Canadian National (formerly the Illinois Central), Burlington Northern Santa Fe, Norfolk Southern, CSXT, and Union Pacific. The area had been well served by rail during the first half of the twentieth century, especially the coal mines. Not only did the rail lines carry coal, the towns and villages in the District were provided rail service between communities, in addition to carrying miners from town to the mines. Road systems were inadequate for coal hauling, and few workers owned automobiles. In the last half of the twentieth century, the abandonment of local tracks presented problems for local industries, requiring Marion and Herrin to acquire and maintain tracks for local service. The Crab Orchard and Egyptian Railroad provide service in and near these two communities, and have interconnection to the Burlington Northern Santa Fe line as well as to the Union Pacific Rail Road.

The only commercial air passenger and freight service in the district is provided by the Williamson County Regional Airport (Herrin-Marion). The airport handles a variety of medium size jet aircraft, and is large enough to land Air Force One, the presidential aircraft. Regular scheduled commercial air service is not available at Southern Illinois Airport (Carbondale-Murphysboro) and Outland Airport (Mt. Vernon).

Inter-regional bus service has been curtailed since the 1970s. Currently, Greyhound Bus Lines has a station in Carbondale, Marion, and Mt. Vernon, with no other stops elsewhere within the District. Charter lines exist in a number of communities. Intra-regional busing exists in Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson and Williamson Counties. There is no cohesive regional mass transportation system in place; individual counties operate bus systems based on service to the elderly or college student populations.

Utilities

Ameren CIPS, the Illinois component of Ameren, Inc., is the major supplier of electricity and gas in the District. It should be noted that Ameren has purchased Illinois Power from Dynegy, and is now known as Ameren IP. Rural electric cooperatives supply several coal mines and industries, and most of the unincorporated areas of the District. Supplies are currently abundant. Ameren CIPS operates gas driven turbine facility in Grand Tower and Perry County. The major electric power in southern Illinois is supplied by generating facilities located at Joppa, IL, (60% owned by Ameren) along the Ohio River, Grand Tower, IL (Ameren CIPS), Ameren IP at Baldwin, and Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative in Williamson County.

“Peaker” plants, consisting of multiple gas-fired turbines to provide electric power during peak use times, were strategically located at intersections of major electric transmission lines with cross-country gas transmission lines. Two such facilities were installed by Ameren CIPS. The first is adjacent to its coal-fired power generating facility at Grand Tower, next to the Mississippi River, and just north of a major cross-country gas transmission line crossing via a suspended bridge over the river. The second installation is northeast of Pinckneyville at the intersection of a gas transmission line and a major electric transmission line.

Peaker plants were proposed for a site northwest of Mt. Vernon and a site adjacent to the City of Benton and the Village of West City. Neither site was developed; both would have relied upon large volumes of water and reliable fuel supplies. The former site discontinued its planned development for economic

reasons during the national economic downturn in 2001-2002; the Benton site, to be located upon a closed coal mine site, appears to have abandoned its plans.

Raw water supplies are plentiful. Centralized water treatment and distribution systems at Rend Lake and Kinkaid Lake, and the City of Carbondale (Cedar Lake) provide most of the region with potable water. The largest is Rend Lake, which covers 18,900 acres and provides potable water to people in a seven-county area. Three lakes, Rend, Kinkaid, and Cedar, constitute the water supply for over 80% of the region's population. In 2008, Rend Lake has made major replacements and upgrades to its electrical system, including telemetry components. In 2010, Marion is near completion of an waterline extension to a RLCD water main south of Johnston City. The objective is to terminate water treatment operations at the current facility and acquire treated water from RLCD. The City of Pinckneyville, serving nearly 5,500 persons including the correctional facility, possesses its own water supply (reservoir), and operates a relatively new water treatment plant. Undersized and deteriorating water storage facilities have been an ongoing concern for many of the communities. Replacing or upgrading these facilities often requires federal or state financial assistance.

Sewer lines gradually are being constructed, rehabilitated, and extended to users within municipal limits, with many older housing areas within communities being funded by the Illinois Community Development Assistance Program and Rural Development. Major wastewater treatment facilities seek investments through EDA coupled with significant financing from IEPA, especially when continued or new services are needed to serve industrial needs.

Many places, especially unincorporated areas, lack the funds to build sewers and eliminate overloaded septic systems. Several municipalities lack funds to improve their wastewater treatment plants and have had difficulty meeting the current EPA water quality discharge standards. Commercial development adjacent to cities is placing particular demands upon sewer service extensions. Carbondale is in the process of constructing a major addition to its southeast wastewater treatment facility at an estimated cost of \$11 million. The City of Marion has a relatively new wastewater treatment facility costing \$9 million, and financed in part by an investment from EDA and additional financing through the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's revolving loan fund. Du Quoin, Murphysboro, Benton, and Pinckneyville are in various stages of securing financing in order to replace or undertake major rehabilitation of existing wastewater treatment systems.

Housing

In reference to Table A-1 in Appendix A, there are 103,564 housing units in the District according to the 2006-2008 US Census, American Community Survey, of which 71.6% percent are owner occupied, slightly higher than the statewide rate of 69.8%.

The housing stock is fairly typical of a rural area. About 0.55% of the houses have incomplete plumbing, which is above the state average. The 2006-2008 District median value of owner occupied houses is about \$79,740, which is 38% of the statewide median value of \$208,000. Jackson and Williamson counties contain the most number of homes valued above \$200,000. Although some of the best housing stock by median value appears to be located in Jackson County, its low owner-occupied ratio is the result of a large number of rental units to SIU students. Franklin and Perry Counties contain housing stock with the highest percentage of housing built before 1950, and with the least median value. Both of these counties have experienced stagnant populations in the period 1990 through 2009.

Housing is relatively available, as indicated by the 9.1% rental vacancy rate compared to a 7.7% for the state. However, the quality of available housing varies. Most of the municipalities and counties have embarked on housing rehabilitation programs funded through the Illinois Community Development Assistance Program coupled with assistance through the Illinois Housing Development Authority. These programs have been used effectively to maintain older housing stock by lower income persons.

There continues to be a need for new affordable housing. The recent lower interest rates and tax credit have been in effect for nearly two years and has stimulated home purchases in the District. The area has witnessed an increase in larger size, single family homes as well as an increase in apartment construction.

Education and Training

The level of educational attainment in the District is slightly lower than Illinois. The level of educational attainment is significantly weighted by Jackson County which has an unusually high level of attainment (89.4%) of person with a high school diploma or higher, because of Southern Illinois University – Carbondale (SIU-C). According to the 2006-2008 US Census, American Community Survey, 75.9% of persons 25 years or older graduated from high school compared to the state average of 78.4%. The high school dropout rate in 2009 for the State of Illinois was 3.5. In contrast, the District's 2008 high school dropout rate was 2.0%, including each county as follows: Franklin (2.1%), Jackson (2.8%), Jefferson (2.4%), Perry (0.6%), and Williamson (2.2%).

Graduate and undergraduate education is provided by Southern Illinois University-Carbondale with a fall 2008 campus enrollment of 20,673 students. Enrollment has remained relatively steady. Associate degree level education is provided by John A. Logan College to 6,167 students, Rend Lake College to 7,931 students and Kaskaskia College to 11,373 students, in 2008. Rend Lake College also serves additional students off-campus who are incarcerated in nearby Big Muddy Correctional Center at Ina and the Pinckneyville Correctional Center.

The most common degrees awarded among the four major scholastic institutions listed above were Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences (1,273), Education (875), Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humanities (654), Engineering Technologies/Technicians (506), and Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Services (506).

The public educational system for grades PK-12 within the District (Table 8-1) consists of 44 school districts with a total enrollment of 32,808 students, and a District-wide full-time equivalent of 1,821.9 teachers with a student/teacher (S/T) ratio of 16.6 to 1.

Table 8-1
Public Elementary and Secondary Education PK-12
Selected Characteristics By County: 2007-2008

	Number of School Districts	Total Students	Full Time School Teachers	Student/Teacher Ratio
Franklin	9	6,596	347.9	18.9
Jackson	8	7,228	422.5	17.1
Jefferson	17	6,226	358.3	17.4
Perry	5	2,834	168.9	16.8
Williamson	5	9,924	524.3	18.9
District	44	32,808	1,821.9	18.0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Most elementary and secondary education is provided by public schools organized in local districts. State tax disbursement equalization formula and consolidations have enabled most districts to overcome limited tax bases and occasional bond issue failures. However, many small districts have financial difficulties, as do most private schools. Special programs for disabled, handicapped and learning disabilities students are operating usually with a high level of state aid. Also, several Headstart programs are maintained.

Table 8-2
Selected Financial Characteristics of Public Schools
Total Revenue, Source and Per Student by County 2007-2008

	Total Revenue	Federal %	Local %	State %	\$/Student
Franklin	\$56,222,026	11.3	25.8	63.0	\$9,116
Jackson	\$75,544,000	8.8	43.3	48.1	\$9,997
Jefferson	\$57,911,000	8.2	32.4	59.4	\$9,135
Perry	\$25,480,000	7.6	37.0	55.8	\$9,191
Williamson	\$80,936,000	6.4	42.0	51.6	\$8,081
District	\$296,093,026	8.5	36.1	55.6	\$9,104

* Note all totals may not add up to 100.0 due to " rounding error"

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Total revenue consists of federal, local, and state funds. Federal funds account for less than 10% of the total revenue, with 36.1% local and nearly 60% from the state of Illinois. Table 8-2 reflects the county-wide averages of the individual districts located within each county. There exists an apparent disparity in the amount of support received from the state relative to the total budget of each district. There is also a disparity in the amount of funds received by individual school districts and in the total dollars allocated for each student enrolled. However, the state funds, in particular, are "equalization" funds whose amount is dependent upon a variety of factors representing that particular school district's basic wealth in generation of local funds as well as special programs that may be administered by the individual school district.

There are 21 private schools within the District serving 1,502 students taught by 159.6 teachers with an average student/teacher ration of 8.5 to 1. All are faith based educational districts with the exception of one, which is a private school for special students. See Table 8-3.

Table 8-3
Private Elementary and Secondary Education PK-12
Selected Characteristics By County: 2007-2008

	Number of Schools	Total Students	Full Time School Teachers	Student/Teacher Ratio
Franklin	3	169	15.1	11.2
Jackson	9	575	67.3	8.5
Jefferson	2	64	14.9	4.3
Perry	4	242	28.4	8.5
Williamson	4	452	33.9	13.3
District	22	1502	159.6	9.4

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Vocational training traditionally has been provided by high schools, colleges, private schools, and large corporations. The Workforce Investment Act provides basic and remedial education as well as on the job training programs to the private sector.

The Man-Tra-Con Corporation serves as the grant sub recipient of WIA Title I funds for the Chief Local Elected Officials of Local Work Investment Area #25. Man-Tra-Con Corp. also serves as the administrative entity for WIA Title I programs and as a partner in the One-Stop Business and Employment Center system. Man-Tra-Con Corp. serves both business and job seeker customers in Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry and Williamson Counties. Man-Tra-Con provides business services, rapid response activities, as well as WIA Title I programs for adult, youth and dislocated workers.

The Southern Illinois Workforce Investment Board is a business lead board which provides policy oversight for the Workforce Investment Act programs. The mission of the SIWIB is to serve as the premier source for information about and access to the array of workforce development programs and services offered to the citizens and employers in the District counties.

Health and Social Services

Health and social services include those issues which deal with public safety, i.e. police and fire protection in addition to identification of medical facilities and related services within the District.

The relatively higher median age in the District is the result of migration rather than longevity. The infant death rate of the District indicates that infants receive care as good as or better than elsewhere in Illinois. The suicide death rate of the District indicates that depression and related mental illness is about one-third higher than elsewhere. The 2003 death rate in the District from infectious and parasitic diseases (29.4) has surpassed that of the state rate of 24.6 cases per 100,000 people.

Heart and lung disease rates in the District are substantially higher than in the state, which indicates more smoking, stress and other factors, particularly such as the effects of coal mining on retired mine workers

and the usage of herbicides and pesticides on local farms. The stress of high unemployment and poverty in Southern Illinois may contribute to the high rate of heart disease, as well as to the suicide rate. According to the Illinois Department of Public Health the 2003 death rate due to heart disease in Franklin County is 343.5 cases per 100,000 people compared to 302.3 for the District and 234.7 for the state. Similarly, the 2003 lung cancer death rates in Franklin County are 112.0 per 100,000 people, compared to 69.9 for the District, and 54.1 for the state. Family unit stability in the District mirrors that in the state, as indicated by the nearly identical unmarried live birth rate.

Community stability is stronger, as indicated by the lower District crime rate; although most of the difference is due to the higher rates in Chicago and other metropolitan areas. The crime rate is higher in Jackson County than elsewhere in the District. Jefferson County exhibits a higher total crime rate (58.6 per 1,000) (Table 6-3) than the state (51.7 per 1,000). However, compared to previous years, the 2002 indices indicate that the rate of criminal activity has declined modestly in Jackson County, while increasing somewhat in Franklin and Jefferson Counties. One of the more important statistics to review is the rate per 1,000 for any classification of a criminal activity that has been reported. It provides the observer a ratio that permits general comparison with crime in much larger jurisdictions, as well as a comparison with statewide data.

Overall, more criminal activities occur in those larger communities and areas along major transportation routes. Consequently, criminal activity, and especially property crimes, is higher in communities such as Carbondale, Marion, West Frankfort, Benton and Mt. Vernon. From a point of adequate and effective police protection for the citizens and businesses, the law enforcement staffing within the District makes available about 4.1 officers for every 1,000 residents. The State of Illinois has available about 4.3 officers/1000 residents.

There are nine (9) general hospitals in the District, two each in Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, and Williamson Counties, and one in Franklin County. In addition, Marion is also the site of a Veteran's Administration Hospital. St. Mary's Good Samaritan Hospital in Mt. Vernon, Memorial Hospital in Carbondale, and Herrin Hospital each has more than 100 beds and offers comprehensive emergency service. The 1990s witnessed restructuring of hospital ownerships and alliances. Southern Illinois Healthcare purchased, or entered into management agreements with hospitals in Benton, Carbondale, Herrin, and Murphysboro.

Partially as a result of the national economic downturn as well as the lower Medicare rates for rural hospitals, Southern Illinois Healthcare (SIH) ended the management agreement with Franklin Hospital in Benton. The result of that action was an all-out successful effort by residents to retain a level of hospital services in the county through restructuring, eliminating costly services, and borrowing funds to enable the hospital to develop a more efficient long term operational strategy. The Miners Hospital, located in West Frankfort, was closed by SIH as a result of high cost and low use by the residents (many went directly to either Marion or Herrin facilities). The hospital was given to the city by SIH. Efforts by local groups over the past two years to resurrect Miners Hospital have been unsuccessful.

The past decade witnessed hospital additions or major renovations to better serve their communities. Further, a for-profit hospital purchased the old Marion Memorial Hospital, and constructed a \$40 million structure named as Heartland Regional Medical Center. The number of employees at Heartland Regional Medical Center is reported to be 600, a significant increase from the old Marion Memorial Hospital. Crossroads Hospital is has recently completed a \$2.5 million intensive care unit expansion and undertaking a \$3.5 million surgery department expansion. St. Marys Good Samaritan is groundbreaking of the new hospital site on Veterans Memorial Drive the project will cost \$237 Million and will be

completed 2012. Pinckneyville Community Hospital is set to start construction of a new facility estimating to cost \$28,850,245, in September 2010. St. Joseph Hospital is undertaking a lobby renovation which includes new private registration stations, handicapped restrooms, waiting areas, private waiting areas for the emergency room, and a covered carport entrance estimated to cost \$1.4 million. Most larger hospitals are holding or expanding, although one of the older hospitals has since closed. Most smaller hospitals are facing financial difficulty, partly due to rural rates of Medicare payments. Obstetrical services have been consolidated to larger hospitals.

Many communities in the District also have medical clinics and a growing number of medical office parks are apparent. Still more healthcare personnel are needed in the area but are not lacking to the point of failing to provide basic services. About 130 primary care physicians practice in the District, and the ratio of their number to the population is about 1 to 1,700. In addition to primary care physicians in the District, there are 33 OB/GYN specialists, 18 cardiologists, and 34 orthopedists and general surgeons, for a total of 316 physicians overall. An increasing number of mid-level medical personnel are being hired to fill the gap, including physician's assistants, nurse practitioners, nurse anesthetists, and nurse midwives. Heart by-pass surgeries are now performed at three of the hospitals- Carbondale Memorial, Heartland Regional, and St. Mary's Good Samaritan. The smaller hospitals have entered into agreements with larger medical facilities elsewhere to arrange for visitations by advanced specialists to occur locally; more intensive treatment would be provided at the larger facility.

However, the gains made over the past twenty years in obtaining a variety of specialties is in serious jeopardy. Rapidly rising malpractice insurance costs have caused a number of doctors to relocate to other states, and particularly hard hitting has been the loss of the only neurologists available in southern Illinois. The loss translates not only to the leaving physician, but the entire support staff attendant to those practices. The out migration to other states, or to facilities which provide part of the premiums for malpractice insurance, is not easily resolved.

Proposed remedies to this situation are piecemeal, and requested state legislation to address several of these issues has yet to be introduced. The overriding concern by local governments, businesses, the medical profession, and citizens is the perception that there will occur an erosion of medical assistance in all forms, and especially the economic impact it poses to this rural region to continue existing services as well as maintain a quality of life edge which is considered an asset in attracting expanding or new economic investments.

All five counties have active health departments with the establishment of Jefferson County's department by referendum in 1992. Jackson County, Perry County, and Bi-County (Franklin and Williamson) provide a comprehensive range of services including health education. Mental health services are provided in all five counties by the Southern Illinois Regional Social Services, Inc., H-Group (formally Franklin-Williamson Family Counseling & Mental Health Center), and Jefferson County Comprehensive Services.

Other publicly provided or subsidized services available in the District include home health care, developmental disabilities training, welfare assistance, and alcoholism and drug abuse counseling.

Local Government

There are 106 units of local government in the District that are general purpose - 5 counties, 44 townships, and 57 municipalities. As general purpose governments, they affect economic activity in at least seven ways:

1. Roads, water/sewer lines and other infrastructure are constructed and maintained.
2. Maintain public safety systems to maintain a safe and healthy environment for the community.
3. Taxes and other revenue are collected and expenditures spent that affect employment and income.
4. The community may be promoted to attract business locations or expansions.
5. Regulations such as zoning may be legislated.
6. Incentives may be offered in the form of tax breaks, loans, or grants of property.
7. Enterprise Zones and other development related taxing systems are established for specific areas.

There are numerous special purpose units of local government. In this respect, Illinois' national leadership is unchallenged; it leads all other states in the number of government units. Several levels of government can affect economic activity. The two river lake conservancy districts affect activity by providing adequate and reasonably priced water. Only the Williamson County Regional Airport provides consistent, regularly scheduled air transportation as well as host to an air freight operation. Airports may regulate land use within their vicinities. School districts affect activity as recipients of relatively large tax revenues and as major employers.

Most special purpose governments, particularly units such as residential water districts, park districts, fire districts, mosquito abatement districts, do not directly affect the District economy significantly, but do increase the quality of life within their respective service areas. Of note is the influence of water districts on local population redistribution, as water lines are constructed further into the country and often constitute the first delivery of municipal-like services attracting more residential development (equal to, and perhaps of greater impact than the rural electrification system) to unincorporated areas.

The counties have shown limited interest in the construction and maintenance of infrastructure, except for the building and maintenance of roads. The larger municipalities have shown great interest, particularly if an employer can be attracted. Benton, Carbondale, Du Quoin, Marion, Mt. Vernon, Pinckneyville and West Frankfort have developed industrial parks with EDA assistance. Murphysboro's industrial park lacks full sewer services. Mt. Vernon recently completed further infrastructure improvements to its partially developed municipal industrial and commercial park. Benton has partially developed its second industrial park which adjoins the municipal airport. An EDA investment in a new elevated water tower in downtown Benton and extension of a large water main to the airport enhanced the marketability of the airport industrial properties.

The larger communities have built infrastructure to attract employers, as well as to benefit local employers undertaking modest expansion projects. While not having publically owned industrial parks, several smaller communities have identified sites and encouraged the location of businesses by building

infrastructure. Twenty-three industrial and business parks in the District contain over 4,000 acres combined. About 75% of this acreage is fully served by utilities and road access, of which 60% of these sites are currently occupied by commercial or industrial tenants who employ over 2,500 workers. See Table A-4 thru A-26, Appendix A for information regarding industrial parks in the District.

Municipal government promotes the community to prospective businesses. In addition to what can be done with regulations, infrastructure and taxes to create incentives, larger municipalities can attract businesses in other ways. Several now have revolving loan funds replenished by repayments of loans by businesses, the funds which were initially granted to the municipalities through the Illinois Community Development Assistance Program. Benton, Carbondale, Du Quoin, Herrin, Marion, Mt. Vernon, Murphysboro, Pinckneyville, and West Frankfort have such revolving loan funds. Several municipalities support the employment of economic development professionals; Marion employs one directly; Du Quoin and West Frankfort support their employment by nonprofit corporations. Most mayors take a close interest in industrial or business promotion, often with successful results. Counties have become active in establishing revolving loan funds (Perry and Williamson) and supporting development corporations (Franklin, Jackson, and Williamson).

The cities usually promote their communities in concert with semi-private organizations. Communities having chambers of commerce include: Benton, Carbondale, Carterville, Christopher, Du Quoin, Herrin, Marion, Mt. Vernon, Murphysboro, Pinckneyville, West Frankfort, and Zeigler. Several communities also have industrial commissions or nonprofit corporations which include: Benton-West City, Carbondale, Du Quoin, Herrin, Mt. Vernon, and West Frankfort. Marion has an Office of Planning and Industrial Development.

General purpose governments in the District are only partly active regarding regulation. Perry County is the only county that has enacted a zoning ordinance, though zoning issues are occasionally discussed amongst the other counties. Counties have become more active in developing and implementing subdivision regulations. Jackson County, bordered on its west by the Mississippi River, and the lower Big Muddy River prior to its junction with the Mississippi River, has become increasingly more active in administering flood plain regulations. The eight larger municipalities have enacted zoning ordinances. Counties have taken more interest in environment-related regulation, particularly in solid waste disposal and preservation of natural resources, and most recently, flood plain regulation.

Various incentives are increasingly offered to promote economic development. A variety of state and local incentives are provided to businesses through enterprise zones designated by the State of Illinois. Enterprise zones initially had a life span of 20 years, or less, dependent upon adopted ordinances formally approved by the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (formerly the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs). The state legislature amended the state act permitting, upon submitting an application to the state, extending enterprise zone terms for an additional 10 years. Listed below are state designated enterprise zones within the five-county District, year of designation, and a indication of their extension of enterprise zone benefits. Several enterprise zones are joint endeavors between cities and counties.

Benton/Franklin County

Established 1990, extension approved until 2020

Carbondale/Murphysboro/Jackson County

Established 1990, extension approved until 2020

Mt. Vernon/Jefferson County

Established 1986, extension approve until 2016

Marion/Herrin/Carterville/Johnston City/Energy/Cambria/Crainville/Williamson County

Established 1991, extension approved until 2021

Pinckneyville/Du Quoin/St. Johns/Perry County

Established 1991, extension not approved

City of West Frankfort

Established 1988, extension approved until 2028

Those enterprise zones which appear to have had a measure of success in assisting the location of new or expanding businesses/industries are Mt. Vernon/Jefferson County, Carbondale, Marion-Herrin and West Frankfort. Continental General Tire, former Maytag, several units of the Aisin family of auto parts assemblers, former Circuit City, Walgreen's distribution center, manufacturers, hotel complexes, shopping malls, and hospitals are but a few of the significant investments in the enterprise zones representing millions of dollars. The local value of benefits to businesses by the enterprise zones are based upon the number of taxing units that have passed resolutions foregoing the collection of property taxes on the improvements to real estate for certain periods of time.

Although the City of Carbondale did not succeed in its 1994 application to the USDA, Rural Development, seeking designation as an Empowerment Zone/Enterprise Community, it did receive modest benefits accorded Champion Communities over a 10 year period. Those monies were used in support of the children's center. Similarly, the Southern Illinois Coal Belt Champion Community (SICBCC) had applied for rural empowerment zone (EZ) designation to USDA in 2001. Although not designated as an EZ, the group was also named a champion community in 2002. The group was assisted in preparing its application by the District providing demographic, economic, mapping, graphic, and technical assistance services. A representative of the District sits on the board of directors for that organization.

Tax increment financing districts have been established by the Cities of Marion and Pinckneyville, and Franklin County (inactive since inception), and most recently, Carbondale. Several communities have implemented Illinois Main Street programs to encourage downtown improvements and bolster their faltering central business districts. The mainstreet communities include: Ava, Carbondale, Herrin, Marion, Murphysboro, and West Frankfort. A special downtown development taxing district is established in Mt. Vernon. Usually operating through nonprofit corporations, several cities offer choice industrial/commercial sites.

Since the recession of the early 1980s resulting in continued fluctuations in the high rates of unemployment, local governments have been increasingly active in economic development. The counties have supported the Greater Egypt EDD and are taking more interest in economic development. Municipalities have become more mature and aggressive in attracting businesses to their communities. They have also utilized, and/or acquired, the professional staff available to them to maintain outreach efforts and work with industrial location firms seeking community and site information. Moreover, their professional staff has developed community information, instituted retention programs with local businesses, and prepares information packets marketing their community's assets. They become the focal

point for economic development/marketing. The District provides socioeconomic data, technical assistance, and mapping services to these organizations. It becomes increasingly important for officials to recognize how a well planned and regulated community can attract business and how communities can be more successful by coordinating their development and promotional efforts.

Special Economic Problems

Cyclical Unemployment

Economists attribute unemployment to three general causes - cyclical, structural, and frictional factors. Structural unemployment centers on the labor market, primarily on the supply of labor and especially on the demand for labor, which directs attention to the particular industries making up the District economy. Frictional unemployment refers to problems considered temporary or transitional in the movement of labor in and out of the labor force and from one firm or industry to another.

Cyclical unemployment, which results usually from recessions and recoveries nationwide, poses a special problem for the District economy. Manufacturing, construction, transportation, and most trade and services are susceptible to business cycles, especially to recessions. Firms in manufacturing and related industries in Southern Illinois that are small and marginal are the first to be established during recoveries, and they are the first to fail during recessions. However, larger firms often significantly impact local cycles as a result of plant closings and consolidations in response to national and global competition.

Major economic distress and disruptions occur within communities that experience such events. Refer to Table 7-10, Chapter 7 for detailed information.

Mine closings have, for the most part, been the result of a disappearing market for the relatively higher sulfur coal generally mined in southern Illinois. Much of the coal that is mined is often blended with cleaner burning, lower BTU Wyoming Basin coal, or sold on the spot market. Fewer long-term contracts exist for Illinois coal, although there is a resurgence of interest in mining those coal seams which contain relatively lower sulfur content.

Fifteen coal mines which ceased operations and closed their facilities in recent years include Consolidation Coal, Zeigler Coal, Old Ben, Arch Minerals, Cyprus Amax, and Freeman United. Those mine closings laid off 2,276 miners between 1995 and 2002, representing conservatively a combined annual payroll of \$100,144,000. The cumulative effect of the closings varied from year to year dependent upon the number of jobs lost each year. For example, in 1995, 420 mining jobs were lost representing a combined annual wage of \$18,480,000. The sum of the number of years that an estimated wage was not contributing to the local economy is viewed as an economic loss, and in this instance the 1995 lost income would sum up to \$147,840,000 not being contributed to the local economy for the past eight years. Similarly, if each year's lost wages is calculated for impact to the year 2002, the cumulative economic loss would be \$542,652,000 to the District.

Unemployment in the District economy, while rising during the last two national recessions, has not fallen sufficiently during the recoveries particularly due to the continuous erosion of mining employment. In the early 1970s, unemployment decreased, then after the recession of 1974 increased to 7.4%. It did not recover during the remainder of the 1970s; instead rose to 9.0% in 1979. It jumped to 12.2% at the start of the recession in 1980 and remained between 12% and 14% through 1988. Not until 1989, did the rate begin to slide downward. The recession of 1991-92 buoyed the unemployment rate back up above

11% until 1994, when the rate began a gradual, uneven decline to 6.1% by 1999. In 2008 another more substantial recession began and continues to plague us today, with a district unemployment rate of 10.2% in 2010.

The persistent high levels of unemployment appear to result from a combination of cyclical and structural factors, with the key dynamic factor being loss of income. The recession of the early 1980s hit especially hard in Southern Illinois, thereby reducing the income and purchasing power of several thousand workers and households. As the recovery period began in 1983, District employment continued to fluctuate in manufacturing and mining, because of structural causes, namely the move of manufacturing out of the Midwest and corporate re-structuring, and the lagging demand for high sulfur coal combined with increased efficiency in mining extraction methods. Because employment in these industries is high-wage, income and local purchasing power are especially adversely affected during their downturns.

Structural Income

Persistent and far-reaching change has occurred in the structure of private sector employment, and the result has been a large loss of income and purchasing power. The structure of employment has been shifting at least since the CBP benchmark year of 1959, from employment in high-wage industries to employment in low-wage industries. According to CBP figures, in 1959 the high-wage industries of mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communication and public utilities employed 16,867 workers, or 56.9% of the 29,638 total for all industries (excluding non-classifiable and agriculture). In 2008, these industries employed 17,595 workers, or 26.2% of the 67,046 total. These figures reflect state and national trends. While other facts and trends about the labor force, such as participation and overall employment, indicate growth and suggest economic well-being, this trend of the changing composition of the labor force indicates substantial loss of income and negative impact on the District economy.

During the 1990s, according to CBP, the growth rate of the annual payroll per worker has been more rapid in some sectors compared to others. Sectors with higher payroll growth rates include: health services, finance-insurance-real estate, manufacturing, transportation-communications-public utilities, and mining. Sectors that have lagged include: retail trade, other services, and wholesale trade. Annual average wages in construction is second only to manufacturing, with the exception of mining income. Conversely, health services and finance-insurance-real estate, at present rates of payroll growth, may become high-wage industries within the next decade. Thus, those private sectors that presently comprise the high-wage category are: mining, manufacturing, construction, and transportation-communities-public utilities.

The 2008 US Bureau of Labor and Statistics reports provide insight to income levels of similar industries through comparison of District to State data. Although broad in use, certain variations appear. All workers employed in the District average annually \$31,617 compared to the statewide average of \$48,719. Stated differently, the District average annual wage is 65% of the state overall average. Certain sectors compared favorable with the statewide averages, such as manufacturing, retail trade and education and health services. Alternatively, financial services, professional and business service and information are significantly lower than the statewide rates. However, these disparities reinforce the reality of a rural economy, and the need to continue to seek better paying jobs. Interestingly, the District level of annual federal wage is 90% of the statewide figure.

Although the comparison of District to State data is helpful, it is more important to note the disparities within the District from county to county. Moreover, several sectors are so low-paying, on average, that it brings to the forefront the question if certain of these sectors will bring wealth to those workers.

Because of lack of information about other known causes of unemployment, the shifting structure of employment and loss of income cannot be considered, simply and completely, as the cause of all but frictional unemployment. Nonetheless, the impacts on income and employment are very significant, and the estimated loss of income and employment is very substantial, especially considered from the standpoint of the District's long-term high unemployment. Furthermore, because the relative shift of employment from high-wage to low-wage industries is very likely to continue for some time into the future, the impacts are likely to continue. Conceivably within another decade, mining employment will phase out, and the growth rate of manufacturing and transportation-communication-public utilities worker payrolls will continue at a slower pace than health services, which is growing faster than any other non-mining sector, resulting in a leveling of payrolls per worker in all higher wage sectors across the board. Eventually, no high-wage industries will exist in the District because pay scales will have declined to a mid-level range in all sectors except the low-wage sectors of retail, accommodations, and food services.

In a different way, the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce also has examined the impact of losing high-wage jobs. The state chamber and University of Illinois Bureau of Business Research have calculated that each manufacturing job in Illinois supports 3.2 additional jobs.

The impact of attracting (or losing) an average industrial plant that employs 100 workers is the following:

- 420 more jobs
- \$14,600,000 more personal income per year
- \$5,750,000 more bank deposits
- 7 more retail establishments
- \$8,855,000 more retail sales
- \$620,000 increased tax revenue
- \$2,300,000 more service receipts.

These impact estimates probably are exaggerated, especially for manufacturing jobs and plants in Southern Illinois, but they indicate the importance of high-wage employment for income and for additional employment. (See brochure entitled "The Economic Impact of Manufacturing Jobs", distributed by the Economic Development Department of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, 20 N. Wacker Dr., Suite 1960, Chicago, IL.)

Table 8-4
2008 Average Annual Wages (1,000s)

	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson	District	Illinois
Total Avg.	28,333	33,199	34,356	29,591	32,405	31,577	48,691
Private Sector	26,489	27,531	34,578	26,550	30,091	29,048	49,052
Goods - Producing	38,929	38,317	47,685	40,665	39,541	47,346	57,234
Natural Resources	45,015	55,289	57,568	73,635	71,132	46,301	42,224
Agriculture	22,468	22,662	D	D	D	40,744	31,484
Mining	55,048	59,445	D	D	D	75,833	59,494
Construction	35,028	38,790	43,098	31,894	36,358	35,354	61,073
Manufacturing	39,891	30,683	48,121	44,401	37,172	38,417	56,320
Service - Providing	23,164	25,810	30,761	22,752	27,962	26,090	47,175
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	25,396	21,882	30,417	25,615	28,987	26,459	41,394
Wholesale	44,220	31,675	39,334	D	37,473	38,176	66,485
Retail	22,079	19,263	21,169	19,796	22,837	21,029	25,761
Transportation & Warehousing	20,853	29,961	34,134	30,253	33,544	29,749	44,634
Utilities	62,026	82,606	74,929	D	87,421	76,746	99,194
Financial Activities	25,727	32,898	44,994	29,977	35,352	33,790	84,067
Finance & Insurance	28,910	40,560	47,444	31,399	36,965	37,056	92,885
Real Estate	16,116	19,454	27,671	17,320	27,921	21,696	50,594
Information	26,735	27,620	29,738	28,940	36,186	29,844	67,127
Professional & Business Services	28,568	38,135	29,371	25,632	24,304	29,202	61,531
Education & Health	24,494	36,764	39,834	25,449	35,149	32,338	42,067
Education	9,457	20,781	D	17,547	14,926	15,678	42,679
Health & Social Assistance	24,844	37,828	D	25,831	35,599	31,026	41,961
Leisure & Hospitality	11,248	11,556	13,241	9,624	12,805	11,695	18,799
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12,318	19,869	20,402	7,674	14,241	14,901	30,996
Accommodations & Food Services	11,187	11,088	12,975	9,868	12,656	11,555	16,658
Other Services	24,800	17,908	21,705	14,699	22,739	20,370	32,995
Unclassified	D	11,980	D	D	23,065	17,523	44,351
State & Local Government	32,152	42,824	31,968	37,640	31,947	35,306	44,385
State Government	D	D	D	D	D	D	56,773
Local Government	32,152	D	D	D	D	32,152	41,916
Federal Government	59,860	50,616	50,903	45,422	66,557	54,672	64,921

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security, Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (ES-202), Illinois at Work, 2008

Business Climate

The "business climate" in Illinois is often noted as a problem. This usually refers to policies and practices of the State of Illinois when compared to those of other states. The rates of unemployment compensation tax and worker's compensation insurance that employers (with more than five full-time employees) must pay to the state are higher than rates in other states nearby.

The State of Illinois maintains a comprehensive array of programs designed to assist businesses to locate or expand their operations in the state. The programs offer a variety of incentives which may be in the form of technical assistance, direct loans, availability of specialized training programs, favorable tax incentives, and, dependent upon the type of business, direct grants.

Moreover, legislation exists which allows local governments to establish tax increment financing districts or other structures providing additional benefits.

The array of benefits and structured tax abatements comprise an important part of the business climate that all states develop as they compete with each other over industrial or corporate investments. The business climate becomes a perception of the structural well being of a state that portrays itself as aggressively "business friendly." Aside from the inducements that are offered, businesses seek to determine if the tax burden is equitable and that the creation of fees does not create an increasingly additional burden for the conduct of ordinary business.

From the State's perspective, the ability to generate funds through the use of general obligation bonds is important. Illinois' general obligation bond rating was unchanged at AA by Standard and Poor's, but was downgraded from Aa2 to Aa3 by Moody's Investor Services and from AA+ to AA by Fitch/BCA. The state's special obligation bond ratings remained the same, ranging from AAA by Standard and Poor's to A1 by Moody's for civic center bonds. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the state. Special obligation bonds are backed by a dedicated revenue stream. The amount of debt incurred by the state influences the interest rate on bonds, and makes for a higher cost to undertake capital projects.

Labor Organizations and Work Stoppages

Business climate always includes reference to labor organizations. As a highly urbanized state in the Midwest, Illinois has strong labor organizations. Southern Illinois has several labor organizations, particularly in Carbondale, Herrin, Marion, and Mt. Vernon. Most of the coal miners are represented by the United Mine Workers of America.

In a 1988 survey, the Commission identified 68 labor organizations that appeared to be active in the District. Thirty-seven represented the building and construction trades; 10, manufacturing; 8, professional or other services; 4, mining; 4, public sector work; 5, diversified interests. Forty-five had offices in the District and appeared to be quite active.

Work stoppages are relatively infrequent. Only six work stoppages occurred over the past five years, two in 1999 and 2003, and one each in 2001 and 2002 involving four private sector firms and two public schools. Two of the private sector work stoppages were with the same company, an automobile dealership which experienced a 12-day work stoppage with its 18 man work force, and again three years later upon contract renewal lasting for 52 days.

In summary, a total of 358 workers were involved in the six work stoppages. The two school work stoppage involving 32 and 65 workers continued for a month each. Two industries, each with 150 and 75 workers, were out 38 and 68 days respectively.

The year 1993 saw a series of mineworker's strikes involving 1,770 union members. Beyond that were only 5 work stoppages in the construction trades (carpenters, electricians, painters and labors) between 1990-1995 and the teachers' strike in 1999. No work stoppages in the manufacturing sector were reported during the entire decade of the 1990s.

Structure of Employment

The District economy has both resources and problems. The climate is mild and hospitable; soil fertility is only fair; water and coal are abundant; recreational areas are plentiful; several lakes are in the District; transportation is adequate; gas and electricity are virtually unlimited; potable water is plentiful for most localities; sewer is barely adequate and some sewage treatment facilities inadequate; housing is adequate though considerably deteriorated in some localities; schooling is barely adequate and educational attainment levels are low; health and social services generally are good; most local government services are adequate. Economic promotional organization is prevalent at both local and District levels. Labor organizations are only occasionally confrontational.

In most respects the District economy is similar to the economies of other rural districts of similar size and population. But there are unusual features, which are apparent in the structure of industrial and occupational employment. Table 8-5 compares the percentage of employment in each of the industries for the District, the state and the nation. Significant differences appear in most industries.

In 1980, manufacturing employment was 12.0% of District non-agriculture wage and salary employment, comparable to 11.28% for Illinois. The District has been affected by the decline of Illinois as a leading industrial state. However, since the mid-1980s the District manufacturing percentage share of employment has remained relatively constant compared to the state and nation, both which continued to decline to the present. This indicates that the area's industrial base may have strengthened and achieved stability through greater efficiency and a better overall product mix. Also, more firms are finding they are able to successfully compete in the global marketplace.

Because mining is the highest wage industry, the multiplier effect of the loss of miners' income (discussed earlier) has caused secondary multiplier effects in other industries and shaken the District economy. The percentage of mining employment may decrease in the future as a result of the Clean Air Act. However, smaller mines with lower overhead have recently undertaken strip mine operations in Jackson and Perry Counties producing about 2.3 million tons annually. There continues to be speculation of major coal mine investment developed with electric power generation. In Franklin County Williamson Energy Development, a subsidiary of the Cline Group, is mining approximately 37,000 acres of coal in the area north of Akin, which is a few miles east of Benton. When it was originally proposed it was estimated to create 350 new jobs.

Construction employment during the mid-1980s lagged in the District, compared to higher percentages in Illinois and still higher percentages in the United States. The relatively low District and state percentages indicate that higher rates of economic expansion were occurring in other parts of the United States. District construction employment is often single-project driven and subject to temporary periods of

economic expansion. Since 1990 there have been several large-scale projects in the District that have raised levels of construction activity and employment. Relatively lower interest rates have stimulated construction and remodeling of office structures and housing.

Table 8-5
2008 Percent Employment By Industry

	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson	District	Illinois
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, & Mining	0.4%	1.6%	0.6%	22.0%	1.1%	1.3%	0.4%
Construction	3.4%	3.4%	2.7%	5.1%	4.9%	4.8%	4.4%
Manufacturing	13.0%	3.8%	16.1%	10.2%	8.9%	12.0%	11.2%
Wholesale Trade	2.5%	1.1%	3.8%		1.9%	2.8%	5.3%
Retail Trade	16.1%	15.6%	11.5%	12.7%	13.3%	17.5%	10.8%
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	2.2%	1.7%	11.8%		4.3%	6.4%	4.3%
Information	3.0%	1.7%	1.1%	2.3%	2.0%	2.3%	2.0%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, & Rental and Leasing	3.5%	3.7%	4.2%	4.3%	7.0%	6.1%	6.6%
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, & Waste Management Services	7.0%	5.1%	8.2%	2.0%	7.1%	8.2%	14.7%
Education, Health, & Social Services	14.0%	13.4%	14.9%	14.4%	16.9%	18.9%	13.6%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, & Food Services	10.8%	10.5%	8.6%	9.9%	11.2%	13.0%	9.1%
Other Services (ex. Public Administration)	3.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.8%	2.3%	3.0%	3.5%
Public Administration	20.8%	36.4%	14.4%	26.8%	19.2%	30.4%	14.2%

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security, Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (ES-202), Illinois at Work, 2008

For reasons similar to transportation and related, the 2008 percentage of finance and related employment is low at 6.1%, compared to 6.6% for Illinois. This is due partly to a more sparsely populated rural area in which people are more settled and engage in fewer property transactions. This is due also to less economic activity and lower income levels; hence a distinct indication that the economy is somewhat depressed.

The percentage of employment in wholesale trade is 2.8% for the District compared to 5.3% for the state. Retail trade is higher in the District at 17.5% than the state at 10.8%. It is projected to continue to increase, despite low income levels in the District and lack of buying power. It will continue to increase because it is a low-wage industry that can hire more workers for fewer dollars, as well as being a sector in which businesses can start with relatively small investments. If buying power increases significantly, trade employment can increase more rapidly than expected.

Combined services account for 43.1% of all employment for the District. The largest component within that general category is education and health services, comprising 16.9% of all employment in the District. The phenomenal growth in health services has been documented, which provides not only a needed service but generates extra income because of relatively high wages and salaries in medicine. This latter component is one of the most rapidly growing sectors. Other services have increased that are

recreation and tourist related, though most are low-wage services provided by motels, fast food chains, and service stations. Like the trade industry, the services industry will grow if due to no other reasons than that most workers can be hired for relatively low wages and businesses can start with relatively small investments. Because it is so disparate and decentralized, the services industry is the most difficult to influence.

Government accounts for 30.0% of District employment compared to 14.2% for the state. This reinforces the point of the importance of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale as the largest single employer. The recent pattern of employment maintenance and budgetary cutbacks extends beyond federal and state to local governments. Local government especially is struggling to maintain employment despite reduced revenue and delays in funds due them. Given the present political climate, tax structure, and current disproportion of public sector employment, government cannot account for much more employment in the future. Its current disproportionate share of employment points to the weakness of private sector employment and business location and expansion. The recent construction of prison facilities, schools and colleges have created additional government employment in the District.

Reliable employment data is difficult to find in agriculture. The 1997 Census of Agriculture reported 3,432 farm operators in the District. (IDES data is not available; CBP data is incomplete.) One reason for unreliable data is that farm workers are increasingly difficult to find. The 1987 Census of Agriculture counted 3,535 farms, a work force which declined by 371 operators and 10.4 percent in only five years. By 1997, the number of farms rebounded to 3,432. Alternatives to the usual crops and livestock have been attempted with mixed results. The most successful efforts have been the aquaculture, and grape and wine production. There are over 17 vintners in and adjacent to the District. In 2007, USDA - 2009 Illinois Annual Bulletin reported 3,956 farms in operation.

The structure of occupational employment corresponds closely with that of industrial employment. As the demand side of employment consists of the industries, the supply side of employment consists of occupations.

Conclusion

The structures of industrial and occupational employment reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the District economy. Private sector employment is lagging, as indicated by the relatively low percentages of employment in high-wage industries. Low percentage employment in high-wage industries is not a recent or accidental occurrence; rather it is a result of the long term trends revealed in Table A-27, Appendix A. However, these trends generally parallel national and regional activities in corporate downsizing, lowering wages and changing operations in the drive to increase productivity in the face of national and global competition.

Lagging private sector employment is indicated also by high unemployment rates; 4 of the 5 counties had an average unemployment rate exceeding 10% in 1993. High unemployment was precipitated and perpetuated by the national cyclical causes and lags brought about primarily by the three recent national recessions (1974-75, 1980-83 and 1991-92). Full recovery has been erratic, as evidenced by the District's unemployment rate during the period 1994-99. Some improvement was promised in the early 1990s by expansions in tire and boat manufacturing, but the 1991-92 and 2008-10 national recessions resulted in a number of plant closings, layoffs, and cutbacks in local sales and uncertainty regarding the impact that the Clean Air Act would have on District mining employment. This slowed economic recovery in the District considerably and even has reversed it in some areas and economic sectors.

The recovery has been hindered also by structural causes in the District, some of which have been developing over at least three decades. Most notably, employment has been shifting from high-wage to low-wage industries and the resulting loss of income has depressed employment and income in other industries. This helps to explain the contradiction of rising employment and persisting high unemployment; more people are working, but their lower earnings are stimulating fewer support jobs.

In many respects, Southern Illinois appears to be passing an unfortunate juncture of geographic place and historic time. Located in the Midwest, it lost manufacturing employment. Not blessed with productive soil, it lost farms and workers due to the recent hard times for farmers. A place of great coal reserves, it lost mining jobs because of depressed oil and gas prices and concern about high sulfur coal, and more recently global warming and Clean Air Act requirements. Because revenue-sharing and other federal domestic spending have decreased, it lost local government employees. Because of these factors, construction employment, another high-wage industry, has stagnated. The effects of these losses now may be dissipating.

Although Jackson County, the home of Southern Illinois University, exhibits continuing low unemployment rates, the county's population has remained relatively unchanged for more than three decades. Its employment structure is dominated by service-providing economic sectors. Franklin and Perry Counties continue to reflect high unemployment rates and low incomes. Jefferson and Williamson Counties are the most industry driven as well as possessing strong service providing employment. Williamson County has exhibited steady and continuing growth for 30 years.

Long term employment gains in the trades and services probably will continue, if for no other reason than that work is necessary even at lower wages. Nonetheless, entrepreneurial opportunities are possible especially in services. Opportunities for manufacturing gains may increase as the result of increased tax and financial incentives, declining worker wage rates, improving worker productivity and changing technologies, procedures, and locational strategies by the industry. The adjustments are social as well as economic, and they will be responsive to the problems that persist during the years ahead.

CHAPTER 9

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Greater Egypt Economic Development District (EDD) strives to achieve a proper balance between economic development and environmental conservation. Within the District there are a number of manmade and natural environmental features and habitats that require conservation efforts along with careful planning. Their continued maintenance and preservation may alter or influence the direction and character of future development and patterns of urbanization in their surrounding areas.

The environmental issues in the District that tend to be the most significant in shaping or constraining development are those in regard to flood plains, wetlands, mined areas, and water quality. Less significant are environmental issues in regard to endangered species, hazardous waste sites, forests, sewage treatment, solid waste disposal, and scenic and historic sites. Each of these factors and their related environmental issues will be analyzed further in this section.

Endangered Species

During the past two centuries large portions of the District were gradually converted into agricultural cropland where prairies, forests and wetlands once existed. Smaller portions of the land were urbanized, surface mined for coal, and turned into lakes and reservoirs. Remnants of these former natural habitats still exist and are scattered particularly throughout the central and southwestern areas within the District.

Endangered species of plants and animals can be found in the most isolated of these remaining habitats, particularly in western and southwestern Jackson County. Generally, these isolated natural areas exist where the terrain and vegetative cover have been a formidable challenge to land conversion and development, such as in hilly forested areas and flood plain wetlands. In Jackson County, such areas exist in relative abundance. In the other counties, the terrain is not as hilly, and so, natural habitats where endangered species may survive are limited to the forested bottomlands and wetlands along the area's small rivers and intermittent streams. Endangered species also can survive in artificially created habitats such as old strip-mined areas and mine shafts, and in some small marshlands that were created as a result of highway construction projects which altered natural drainage patterns.

The most prominent natural drainage feature in the District is the Big Muddy River. This river begins in northwestern Jefferson County and empties into the Mississippi River from the southwestern corner of Jackson County. It passes through major portions of Jefferson, Franklin, and Jackson counties and a corner of Williamson. Its watershed includes several significant tributaries: Beaucoup Creek, Little Muddy River, and Middle Fork Big Muddy River. It also includes several smaller tributaries that are both named and unnamed streams. Portions of the bottomlands of all of these drainage systems contain scattered remnants of natural habitats. The largest of these generally are located in the lower portions of the Big Muddy River and its three major tributaries.

Natural habitats are also found in portions of the Shawnee National Forest which spans across Southern Illinois from the Wabash River to the Mississippi River. This forest includes portions of extreme southern Williamson County and portions of southern and central western Jackson County. In addition, an area in southwestern Williamson County which surrounds the Lakes of Crab Orchard, Little Grassy

and Devils Kitchen is designated as a national wildlife refuge and may contain some rare and endangered species.

Tables 9-1, 9-2 and 9-3 list the Federal and State endangered and threatened species of animals located in the District (from U.S. Department of the Interior - Fish and Wildlife Service and Illinois Department of Conservation). No federally designated "critical habitat" exists in the District at this time. The State also lists 33 endangered and 10 threatened plant species in the District; nearly all are located in Jackson County and several in Williamson. Only one federally threatened plant species exists.

Since most endangered species live in habitats which generally are located in the most isolated and least developable areas of the District, area development usually poses no direct threat to these populations of plants and animals. However, development can threaten these species indirectly by lowering the water quality of the streams and rivers that support the natural habitats which sustain these species, through siltation as well as organic and inorganic pollutants, such as from farming, mining, sewage treatment, manufacturing, and site construction.

Table 9-1
Federally Endangered Species*

Type	Animal	Counties
Mammal	Gray Bat	Jackson
Mammal	Indiana Bat	Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, Williamson
Mammal	Piping Plover	Franklin, Jefferson
Mammal	Least Tern	Jackson
Plant	Price's Potato-bean	Statewide

* Any species which is endangered of extinction throughout all or significant portion of its range.

Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service, Species Report 2010

**Table 9-2
State Endangered Animal Species 2008**

Type	Animal Name	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson
Bird	American Bittern				x	
Bird	Barn Owl	x			x	x
Bird	Bewick's Wren					x
Bird	King Rail				x	
Bird	Little Blue Heron	x				
Bird	Northern Harrier				x	
Bird	Upland Sandpiper					x
Crustacean	Indiana Crayfish					x
Fish	Western Sand Darter		x			
Mammal	Indiana Bat				x	
Mammal	Rafinesque's Big-Eared Bat		x			
Plant	Allegheny Barberry		x			
Plant	Bead Grass					x
Plant	Bellows Beak Sedge		x			
Plant	Bradley's Spleenwort		x			x
Plant	Carolina Whipgrass					x
Plant	Climbing Milkweed					x
Plant	Crested Coralroot Orchid		x			
Plant	Cynosciadium		x			
Plant	Dull Meadow Beauty					x
Plant	Eryngo					x
Plant	False Bugbane	x				
Plant	Green Trillium	x				x
Plant	Manna Grass		x			
Plant	One-flowered Hydrolea		x			
Plant	Sping Ladies' Tresses					x
Plant	Water-pennywort		x			
Reptile	River Cooter	x		x		

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Illinois Threatened and Endangered Species by County, 2008

Table 9-3
State Threatened Animal Species 2008

Type	Animal Name	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson
Amphibian	Bird-voiced Treefrog		x			
Amphibian	Eastern Narrowmouth Toad		x			
Bird	Common Moorhen		x		x	
Bird	Henslow's Sparrow				x	x
Bird	Least Bittern				x	x
Bird	Loggerhead Shrike			x	x	
Fish	Least Brook Lamprey					x
Fish	River Redhorse	x				
Mammal	Golden Mouse					x
Mammal	Rice Rat	x			x	x
Mammal	Bald Eagle	x	x	x	x	x
Plant	Black Cohosh		x			
Plant	Blazing Star			x		
Plant	Cliff Club Moss		x			
Plant	French's Shootingstar		x			x
Plant	Southern Grape Fern		x			
Plant	Tubercled Orchard				x	
Reptile	Timber Rattlesnake		x		x	x

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Illinois Threatened and Endangered Species by County, 2008

Hazardous Waste Sites

Hazardous waste has not been a significant problem in the District. A site near Crab Orchard Lake (west of Marion) in the wildlife refuge was the former location of the Sangamo Electric manufacturing plant which produced major spillage of PCBs during the 1920s and 1930s, resulting in the contamination of eastern portions of Crab Orchard Lake. This is a hazardous waste Superfund site. The clean up took several years and is completed.

One hazardous waste site was cleaned and the land fenced off. The site had a mixture of oil and grease since it was part of a rail yard for the old Gulf, Mobile, and Ohio Railroad. Further contamination of the site had occurred from the disposal of car batteries at a long standing garbage dump. Follow-up investigations resulted in combined efforts of public health departments, the City of Murphysboro, EPA, and the Canadian National Railroad to clean up the site. Inhabitants of a trailer park were relocated. A major clean up occurred in Tamaroa, IL as a result of a freight train derailment. Several months of clean up resulted in resumed train traffic.

Other much smaller sites have required clean up generally for petroleum-based products, such as gasoline or asphalt, or products containing lead, such as old paint. Some of the older buildings in the area, such as at Southern Illinois University, have required the professional removal of asbestos from duct work. Currently, there are landfill operators in the area that provide local manufacturers and others with services for the proper handling and disposal of hazardous waste.

Historic Sites

The following communities in the District have listed individual sites and buildings in the National Register of Historic Places in Illinois: Belle Rive, Carbondale, Du Quoin, Gorham, Grand Tower, Marion, Makanda, Mt. Vernon, and Murphysboro. Carbondale is the only community that has designated an entire Historic District. The preservation of these individual sites and districts has not posed a constraint on the area's development. In fact, development generally has supported the preservation of local historic buildings and has considered them an asset to the architectural enhancement of their communities.

Settlements of Native Americans existed in the area during the past century. Evidence has shown them to have been generally located along and nearby the area's waterways. Because of this, it has usually been necessary for local development projects in unincorporated areas to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey, as required by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. To date, no significant archaeological sites have been found to exist in the District.

Solid Waste Disposal

Disposal of solid waste emerged during the 1990s as a major concern in light of proposed closings of existing and aged landfills. The Greater Egypt Commission undertook the development of a regional solid waste plan. The process included representatives from various groups from within each county. The plan was completed by August 1996. As a result of these efforts, regional landfill capacities have been expanded to sufficient levels. Three transfer stations currently handle waste generated in the Mt. Vernon, Herrin, and Marion areas. Below is a listing of landfills used by the District and their remaining life expectancies.

<u>Landfill Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Close Year</u>
Southern Illinois Regional Landfill	Jackson	2061
Salem Municipal Landfill	Marion	Closed
Perry Ridge Landfill	Perry	2031
Saline County Landfill	Saline	Closed
West End Disposal Facility	Saline	2042
Veolia ES Wayne County Landfill	Wayne	2044
Marion Ridge Landfill	Williamson	N.A.

Source: Information from IEPA report "Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management and Landfill Capacity in Illinois," 2008 Annual Report.

The development of new landfills in the District has raised controversy. Two regional landfill sites currently had been proposed in the District: one located in Perry County west of Du Quoin; the other located in Williamson County northwest of Marion. Recycling operations at these landfills may be developed. A number of metal recycling operations are located in the District. Two of these also recycle paper; one handles plastics. Both of these sites have been permitted by the State of Illinois. The Marion site, located within 3 miles of the only commercial airport in Southern Illinois must first seek approval from the FAA. From an economic perspective, all of the landfills will rely on import of waste from other areas in order to remain competitive as well as profitable.

Wastewater Disposal

As of 1988, many communities in the District were required to upgrade their sewage treatment facilities in order to comply with stricter federal and state effluent standards. Some sewage treatment plants underwent complete renovation while others needed only minor improvements.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) issues two lists identifying facilities that need close scrutiny when issuing new sewer connection permits. Only the Hurst/Blairsville Collection System is among the District's communities on the Restricted Status List for which permits may no longer be issued. The system is currently undersized and has reached its capacity. Two communities are on the Critical Review List for which permits receive close scrutiny: Benton-Southeast STP and Elkhart. Benton and Elkhart have seasonal infiltration problems with sewer lines that periodically cause their treatment plants to approach capacity. The Benton-Northwest STP accepts wastewater from the Southeast STP during periods of high inflow, alleviating the problem. The City of Marion has been undergoing rapid growth along its west side commercial-industrial corridor, necessitating expansion of wastewater collection and treatment facilities as the system's design capacity is approached. That project has been completed.

All of the District's wastewater and sewage treatment plant effluent eventually drains into the Big Muddy River and its associated lakes created by impounded tributaries. The IEPA monitors the Big Muddy River Basin at about 35 sites in addition to the lakes that supply public water.

Flood Plains

In several communities in the District, flood plains pose a serious constraint to development. Except for the Mississippi River bottom lands in western Jackson County, nearly all other flood plains in the District are associated with the Big Muddy River drainage basin which includes the three major tributaries: Beaucoup Creek, Little Muddy River, and Middle Fork Big Muddy River. The largest flood plains in the District are generally located along the lower portions of these waterways. Smaller flood plains also exist along the lesser tributaries within this watershed.

See Figure B-2 thru B-6 in Appendix B for a map of the major flood plains in the District.

The cities identified within growth corridors which are seriously constrained in their future development by the existence of flood plains in their vicinity are: Carbondale (northeast); Mt. Vernon (east and west); Murphysboro (northeast and south); and West Frankfort (north and south). Other areas constrained to a lesser degree are: Benton (southeast); Carbondale (east and southeast); Du Quoin (northeast); Herrin (west); Marion (east); Pinckneyville (north and east); and West Frankfort (east and west). West Frankfort is virtually surrounded by flood plains and is the most seriously constrained community.

All of these communities are in the National Flood Insurance Program and have flood plain maps available from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Large scale development in flood plain areas is unlikely to occur due to the prohibitive cost of modifying construction to comply with 100-year flood hazard building standards. For most communities, there is ample opportunity for development in other directions.

Wetlands

Most of the District's wetlands are found in flood plains. As mentioned in the previous section, nearly all of the District's flood plains are located along tributaries within the Big Muddy River watershed. Other smaller wetlands are found scattered throughout the District. Many were formed as a result of surface mining activities, artificial impoundment (such as farm ponds and reservoirs), highway construction projects which altered natural drainage patterns, and occasional underground mine subsidence.

The most substantial wetlands, such as marshes, are generally located well within the largest flood plains. Typically these are among the most isolated areas in the District and, therefore, will not be directly impacted by development and urbanization within the foreseeable future. However, development and urbanization may impact these areas indirectly by lowering the water quality of the streams and rivers that eventually pass through or make contact with these isolated areas, through siltation as well as organic and inorganic pollutants, such as from farming, mining, sewage treatment, manufacturing, and site construction.

Many smaller wetlands are not as isolated and often are readily visible from transportation routes. These are more vulnerable to the direct impact of development. However, they usually pose only minimal constraints on development when they can be functionally incorporated into the development's site plan. If not, they may become a serious obstacle to project approval by State and Federal environmental agencies, particularly when the project is of large scale or when site grading and fill or complete submergence is involved.

Forests

Approximately 40 percent of the District's forested land is located within the Shawnee National Forest boundary, a narrow band along the southern end of Jackson and Williamson Counties, and also extending northward into western Jackson County from Kinkaid Lake up to Randolph County. However, less than 20% of that portion of the Shawnee National Forest boundary is owned by the federal government. These forests are maintained by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Recently, clear-cutting of timber was banned within the Shawnee National Forest as a result of intensive efforts by local environmentalists. Until then, clear-cutting had been used within the National Forest to harvest timber for market and as a method of forest management.

Another 50 percent of forested land is located in the bottom lands along the District's rivers and streams (which often are flood plains), and within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge. Forests within the Refuge are protected as a matter of federal government policy. And, the forests situated along waterways are effectively protected by virtue of their location within areas that are undevelopable, such as in flood plains, wetlands, and ravines. About 3,000 acres, including part of the southern portion of the Refuge, had been designated as an "eastern wilderness" area.

The remaining 10 percent of forest land exists as isolated stands of woods scattered throughout the District. Many of these are located in or along isolated wetland areas, including ponds, marshlands and small streams, particularly in areas north of Illinois Highways 4 and 13 where the terrain is more level and farming is more intensive. Marginal woodlands also exist in areas that have been surface mined and reforested, or where the terrain is particularly hilly, such as in areas south of Illinois Highways 4 and 13. Woodlands that are nearest to urban areas generally are located in flood plains or on terrain that is marginally developable. Therefore, they are less likely to be impacted by urbanization, though this will

not always be the case. The fact is that very few original woodlands are left in the District, outside of flood plains, wetlands and hilly areas, due to the gradual conversion of much of the district acreage to agricultural use, urban areas, and strip mining. Currently, many older trees, such as Oak and Hickory, are being selectively harvested by private landowners throughout the District because of the increasing market demand for such wood. Some communities have adopted tree ordinances to protect trees that reach a specific diameter from new development and construction activities.

Scenic Areas

The District's scenic areas are generally comprised of natural forests on hilly terrain, sometimes including unusual geological formations or close proximity to a body of water or natural stream. Most of these areas are located within the Shawnee National Forest, Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, conservancy districts, state parks, and state recreation areas. Such jurisdictions protect and maintain these scenic areas as part of a conservation program and for sporting and recreational uses. Most of these scenic areas are located in Jackson and Williamson Counties, south of Illinois Highways 4 and 13. Major exceptions are the Rend Lake Conservancy District located between the cities of Benton and Mt. Vernon, and Pyramid State Park in Perry County, which is situated on forested strip-mined land.

Most of these scenic areas are relatively isolated from urbanized areas and pose no constraints on development. A major exception is the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge which is an asset to the area as well as a substantial impediment to urbanization, particularly between Carbondale, Herrin and Marion which are three of the District's growth centers, along with the smaller communities of Cambria, Carterville, Crainville, and Energy which are located between the larger communities. Development pressures in this area are intensifying due to the location of two regional shopping malls, one in eastern Carbondale, the other in western Marion. However, this anticipated development is not likely to threaten the integrity of the Refuge, particularly since much of the development will occur only on the north side of Illinois Highway 13.

Mined Areas

The District overlays a major system of coal deposits which generally have been found at a depth of 10-200 feet below the surface. The shallowest deposits have been located across the southern-southwestern portions of the District, primarily well north of the Shawnee National Forest in Jackson, Perry, and Williamson Counties. Much of this coal has already been extracted through strip-mining. Deeper deposits extend through Franklin and Jefferson Counties. See Figure B-2 thru B-6 in Appendix A.

Mining operations throughout the District have been curtailed as a result of the Clean Air Act of 1990. At this time, modest strip mining operations continue in Jackson and Perry County (for many years Illinois' largest coal producing county) and have ceased in Williamson County. Formerly, this type of mining left substantial areas of land spoiled and undevelopable, barren of topsoil, with rills and acidified ponds and soil. Much of this land is still in need of reclamation. Current methods of strip-mining avoid these destructive results, making reclamation easier. These areas of disturbed land pose a major constraint to development and urbanization for the following growth centers: Du Quoin (west); Herrin (southeast); and Marion (northwest).

The depth of the coal deposits increase further north into the District, making the extraction by strip-mining no longer feasible, and favoring instead methods of underground mining by constructing a system of shafts and tunnels to gain access to coal seams. The extracted coal is temporarily stored on the surface

in piles waiting processing and transport. This type of mining has much less impact on the environment and poses less of an obstacle to urbanization and development.

However, underground mining poses the threat of surface ground subsidence caused by the resettling of the soil strata above the coal seam removed by mining. The risk of subsidence generally increases with the thickness of the coal seam extracted and methods used, and decreases with the depth of the coal seam and the time elapsed since it was extracted. Some areas in the District have been prone to subsidence, including portions of the following counties: Franklin (southwest), Perry (southeast), and Williamson (northwest). Growth centers most affected are Herrin and West Frankfort. Some portions of Franklin County, by virtue of long-wall mining processes, are subject to planned subsidence.

Air Quality

The District is located in an area that is designated as "non-attainment" by IEPA. This means that the District's air quality is within accepted federal standards and no special measures are required to reduce air pollution to accepted levels. Two IEPA monitoring stations perform measurements of the region's air quality. One is located in Carbondale, the other in Effingham (which is 60 miles northeast of Mt. Vernon).

Air pollution has not been a problem in the District. The region is of rural character and much of the terrain in and around urban areas is flat or gently rolling with marginal woodlands. Thus, these factors in conjunction with the normal weather patterns serve to disperse air emissions normally and unhindered. The District's prevailing winds generally are from the southwest.

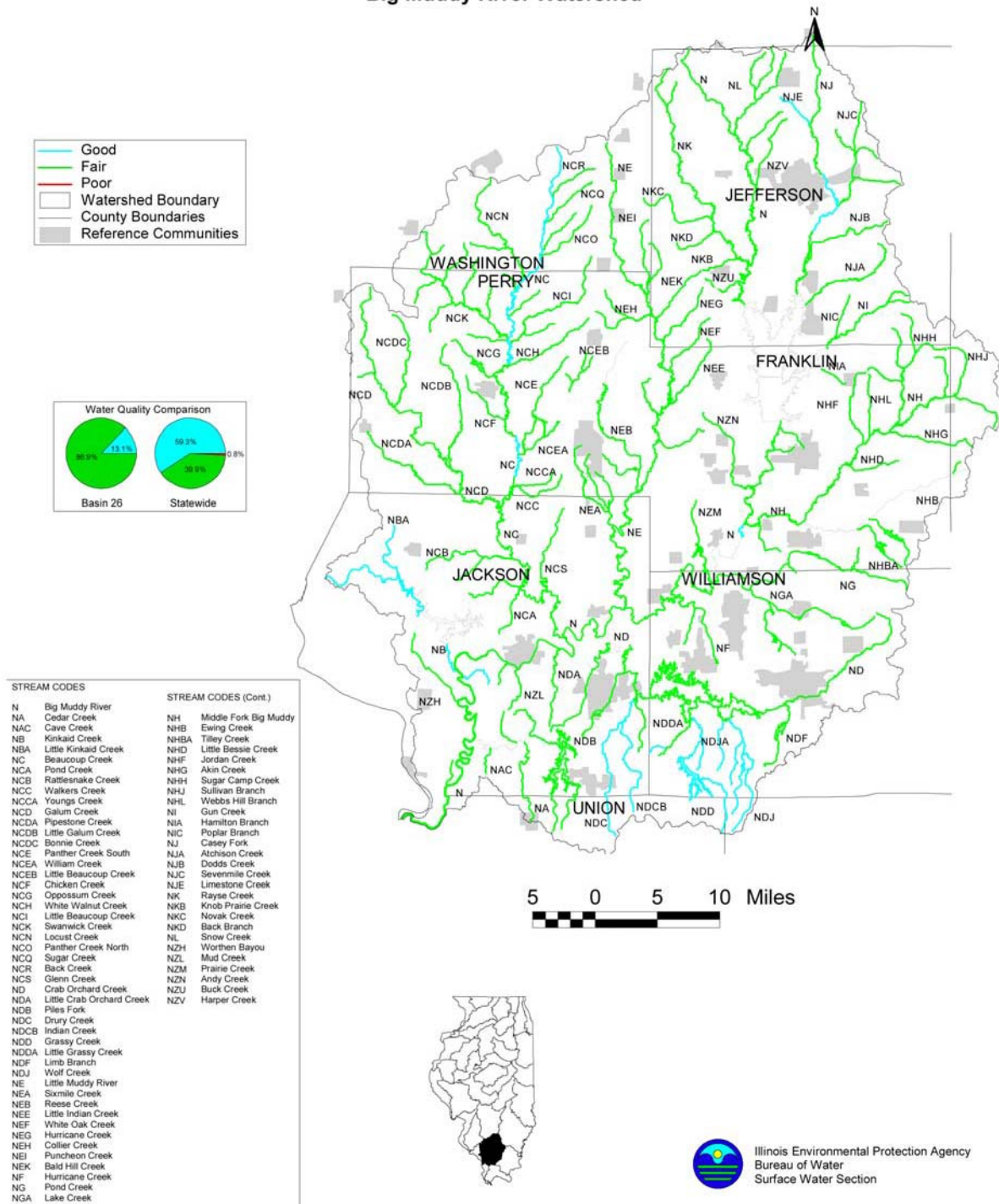
Most manufacturing plants located in the District have been required to install some form of air pollution control device in order to comply with State and Federal air quality standards for their operation. Many District communities have passed ordinances to prevent residents from burning their trash and domestic refuse.

Water Quality

The watershed of the Big Muddy River Basin occupies nearly all of the District's land area except the southeastern corner of Williamson County, which is part of the Saline River watershed. The Big Muddy River empties into the Mississippi River at a point located south of Grand Tower and generally drains south-southwesterly through the District. See Figure 10-1 (Big Muddy River Watershed).

Tributaries of the Big Muddy River penetrate into nearly all parts of the District. During the last 50 years, a number of points along these tributaries were impounded to create a network of manmade lakes and reservoirs. Their sizes range from small-town reservoirs of 20-30 acres to substantial impoundments such as Rend Lake which issues small craft advisories during stormy weather that can generate 5-foot waves.

Figure 9-1
Big Muddy River Watershed



Rend Lake is Illinois' second largest man-made lake and provides water to over 60 communities in 7 counties. Other lakes in the District are also a source of potable water as well as recreational activity.

Maintaining adequate water quality has been a high priority for the District. The IEPA monitors all lakes in the District that are sources of public water supply as well as about 35 points along the Big Muddy River drainage system. Their findings are reported periodically in the Illinois Water Quality Report. The Greater Egypt Commission participates with IEPA in water quality planning by reviewing wastewater discharge permits, conducting special studies, maintaining maps and records of discharges into the watersheds of Southern Illinois, and coordinating volunteer lake monitoring of smaller lakes in the region.

Overall Considerations

As discussed in the preceding sections, some environmental factors have greater prominence in some counties than in others regarding their potential for constraining development projects and affecting patterns of urbanization. For example, Perry County has relatively few flood plains near urban areas that would restrict development. But, for some communities in other counties, this may be a major environmental consideration for developers. The matrix on District needs below indicates the approximate relative significance that each environmental factor has within each county of the District, based on a generalization of the preceding analyses.

District Needs for Environmental Consideration*

Environmental Factors	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson
Endangered Species	m	m	o	o	m
Hazardous Waste	o	o	o	o	m
Historic Areas	o	M	o	o	o
Solid Waste Disposal	m	m	m	m	m
Wastewater Disposal	m	o	o	o	m
Wetlands	m	m	m	o	m
Flood Plains	M	M	m	m	M
Forests	m	m	o	o	m
Scenic Areas	m	M	o	o	M
Strip-Mined Areas	o	m	o	m	M
Mine Subsidence	M	o	o	m	m
Air Quality	o	o	o	o	o
Water Quality	m	o	o	o	m

*Degree of consideration: M - major / m - minor / o - negligible.

CHAPTER 10

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND PLAN

The implementation plan is carried out by the Commission in cooperation with numerous development and promotion groups and by units of local government. The decentralization of these development efforts requires extraordinary encouragement of coordination and cooperation. This decentralization is reflected in the many and varied projects proposed for the District, as listed at the end of this chapter.

EDA and State of Illinois Goals

The Goals formulated by EDA for river valley rural sub-category remain relevant to the Greater Egypt District. They are listed below:

1. Modernize and make effective use of major central business districts.
2. Encourage infrastructure investments in areas with concrete potentials for natural resource processing with emphasis on energy production.
3. Develop port facilities
4. Assist firms and communities impacted by foreign trade.
5. Develop and/or recycle land and industrial facilities.
6. Develop adequate labor force with relevant skills.
7. Develop institutional capability in areas of high distress.
8. Develop infrastructure and facilities for tourist industry.
9. Assist in the economic development of minority businesses and neighborhoods.
10. Assist qualified organizations and neighborhoods.

In the Governor of Illinois "Opportunity Returns" plan for the southern region lists six primary goals which apply to the District. The goals are:

1. Modernize and Expand Local Businesses
2. Improve Local Infrastructure
3. Strengthen Education and Job Training
4. Support Coal Industry and Use of Renewable Energy
5. Promote Regional Tourism

6. Assist Entrepreneurs and Small Business

District Goals and Objectives

Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)
Non-prioritized Goals and Objectives

Approach:

The 2005 CEDS listed 18 District Goals that were not prioritized. To assist in the ratings of projects and programs, the following prioritization of the goals contained in the 2005 CEDS is suggested. Only the 18 goals in the 2005 CEDS are listed.

Three Policy areas were created and prioritized. Policy I addresses basic Infrastructure needs for businesses. Policy II addresses Quality of Life issues. Policy III addresses the values and philosophies of regionalism. As this is an Economic Development Administration document, industrial and business infrastructure goals were prioritized higher than general community goals with values and philosophies lowest. Therefore, the sequence from Policy I, Goal 1 to Policy 3, Goal 7, are prioritized in order.

Policy I – Infrastructure

Policy Statement: Develop and maintain the basic Infrastructure required to retain, expand and attract businesses.

Goal 1 - Industrial Infrastructure: Develop suitable land and facilities, environmentally problem-free, needed to maintain existing, expanding or locating employers.

- A. New water tower at Du Quoin Industrial Park
- B. Expand water and sanitary sewer service at Du Quoin Industrial Park
- C. Build a new wastewater treatment plant that serves West Frankfort.
- D. Extend Mainline Road and related infrastructure into the West Frankfort Industrial Park.
- E. Build a new northwest wastewater treatment plant serving Benton.
- F. Build new water mains that serve the West Frankfort Business Incubator.
- G. Extend Factory Outlet Drive and related infrastructure to the West Frankfort Industrial Park.
- H. Resurface the parking, entrance-exit areas and install storm drainage in West Frankfort Industrial Park adjacent to and between Gold Electric and the West Frankfort Business Incubator.
- I. Upgrade water and sewer infrastructure to various areas of West Frankfort and the surrounding areas.
- J. Build pipeline to provide water to new developments along the new I-57 interchange in Mount Vernon for the Rend Lake Conservancy District.
- K. Make infrastructure improvements to the Bicentennial Industrial Park in Carbondale.
- L. Improve the infrastructure at the Carbondale Business Park East.
- M. Construct a new water tower on Brewster Road in Herrin.
- N. Build a new wastewater treatment plant in the southerly part of Herrin.
- O. Upgrade the existing wastewater treatment plant on Weaver Road in Herrin.

Goal 2 - Communications Infrastructure: Develop fiber optic and other telecommunications facilities that will enhance the flow of information and support new technologies

- A. Increase regional access to affordable Internet services at increasingly higher bandwidths.
- B. Build a connectivity “meet-me” point in the Carbondale area to enhance overall connectivity and support a health information exchange.
- C. Conduct an aggressive regional demand creation and aggregation project to further enhance regional connectivity.

Goal 3 - Business Expansion and Location: Make available land, labor, capital, and assistance needed by businesses to expand or locate in the District.

- A. Build new Research Park Building #3 at SIU-Carbondale
- B. Develop expertise and assets to conduct a regional microenterprise lending and support program.
- C. Develop regional access to venture and angel investor financial resources, particularly for debt and equity funding.
- D. Ensure sustainability of the Small Business Development Center programs.
- E. Build infrastructure and related improvements to enhance tourism in the Gun Greek area of Rend Lake.
- F. Improve the overall climate for growth of regional entrepreneurship, small business development, and innovation and technology.
- G. Work with Jackson Growth Alliance to leverage SIU research for economic development.
- H. Research the feasibility of a business park adjacent to the Southern Illinois Airport.
- I. Establish an Ambassador Program to serve as a response team for economic development leads and assist in marketing Jackson County.
- J. Generate federal research grants and contracts (SBIR/SBTT) by technology-based firms in the region and University spin-out companies.
- K. Improve entrepreneurial business and industrial promotion programming in Carbondale.
- L. L. Provide requisite infrastructure, roads, utilities, signage, etc. to develop a targeted 600 acre Mixed use site in Jefferson County to attract commercial, tourism, retail, residential, and light industrial usage.
- M. Replace the existing wastewater treatment plant in Murphysboro.
- N. Develop an industrial park site in the area of the abandoned Vocational-Technical Institute in Williamson County.

Policy II – Quality of Life

Policy Statement: Develop and maintain a high Quality of Life for residents, businesses and their employees.

Goal 1 - Community Infrastructure: Develop housing and other physical facilities that are healthful and attractive.

- A. Develop a support structure to assist units of local government to develop effective and implementable land use and property maintenance plans.

Goal 2 - Public Services: Maintain, upgrade and make readily accessible public services essential to orderly development, safety and well being.

- A. Build 1,500,000 gallons in new water storage capacity in Du Quoin
- B. Replace existing water mains in Du Quoin on Main Street from Line Street to West Street
- C. Replace existing water mains in Du Quoin on South Washington Street from Main to Grant Way.
- D. Replace deteriorated and undersized water mains in the City of Benton.
- E. Build a railroad overpass over South Du Quoin Street in Benton.
- F. Expand the West Frankfort to Johnston City water line for the Rend Lake Conservancy District.
- G. Build a new water tower in West Frankfort.
- H. Construct a new southwest pump station at the south end of the Perry County Fairgrounds in Pinckneyville.
- I. Construct a new wastewater treatment plant serving Pinckneyville.
- J. Upgrade the current sewage treatment plant #2 that serves the Pinckneyville Correctional Center.
- K. Improve the spillway at the Pinckneyville Reservoir.
- L. Build a new Westside Fire Station in Carbondale.
- M. Develop and construct an Oak Street Extension in the City of Carbondale.
- N. Develop and construct a Sycamore Street Extension in the City of Carbondale.
- O. Add water storage capacity in the City of Carbondale.
- P. Significantly improve the former Crab Orchard Water District system now owned by the City of Carbondale.
- Q. Develop a back-up water supply to serve the City of Carbondale.
- R. Replace existing water main from the water tower on Stave Mill road eastward through downtown on Walnut Street to 2nd Street in Murphysboro.
- S. Replace the city hall in Murphysboro.
- T. Resurface all brick and oil-chip streets at various locations throughout Herrin.
- U. Replace existing cast iron water mains at various locations throughout Herrin.
- V. Renovate Herrin City Hall
- W. Build a new road connecting Rushing Drive northward to Grand Road in Herrin in partnership with Williamson County.
- X. Replace antiquated clay storm sewer lines at various locations in Herrin.
- Y. Replace antiquated sanitary sewer lines at various locations in Herrin.
- Z. Conduct a strategic planning study resulting in a comprehensive infrastructure plan for the City of Herrin.

Goal 3 - Health and Medical Care: Provide and make accessible to all residents the best health and medical care possible.

- A. Develop and implement at Health Information Exchange network.

Goal 4 - Education: Improve all levels of education through effectiveness, efficiency, expansion, consolidation, as well as encourage upgrading of physical facilities, new technologies and special programs.

- A. Increase connectivity bandwidth to Southern Illinois University Carbondale to at least 10 gigabits/second to support teaching, research, and service missions.

Goal 5 - Workforce Development: Refine and make accessible to all residents workforce training and adult training programs.

- A. Support rural manufacturing and related workforce development initiatives.
- B. Increase the number of new and retained knowledge-based enterprises with corresponding growth in related high-skilled employment opportunities.

Goal 6 - Specialized Human Services: establish, refine and coordinate human services for the aged, youth, handicapped and socially maladjusted.

- A. Update and maintain the AccessSI database.

Goal 7 - Cultural and Recreation Activities: Encourage and provide for a more stimulating and rewarding use of leisure time through the development of regional attractions and events.

- A. Conduct a strategic planning study for the Southern Illinois Center at the Du Quoin State Fairgrounds.

Policy III – Regionalism

Policy Statement: Develop and support projects, programs and initiatives that encourage economic development and improve the quality of life throughout the region

Goal 1: Regional Development: Work cooperatively to promote the southern Illinois region

- A. Diversify the District's economic base by expanding manufacturing, service, trade and tourism related industries
- B. Develop informational and promotional programs and distribute timely socio-economic data to assist local organizations market the region
- C. Increase the flow of communication and cooperation among local, state and national governments as well as with local development groups
- D. Provide citizens educational and awareness programs and stimulate regional pride and promotion
- E. Expand and support leadership programs including Lead SI Youth Leadership Program, youth entrepreneurship programs, and community leadership programs
- F. Promote the region as a retirement area
- G. Improve the quality of regional air transport to and from the region.

Goal 2: Regional Policies: Develop and implement policies controlling issues that affect the entire region

- A. Develop policies regulating the environmental management of natural resources related to the pollution, conservation, land use, and maintaining the natural character and beauty of the region
- B. Develop a basic energy policy as a framework through which energy related activities and projects may take place
- C. Improve the overall climate for growth of regional entrepreneurship, small business development, and innovation and technology.
- D. Support rural manufacturing and related workforce development initiatives.
- E. Leverage SIU research for economic development.
- F. Promote the expansion of Highway 127 north to Interstate 64.

- G. Generate federal research grants and contracts (Small Business Innovative Research, Small Business Technology Transfer) by technology-based firms in the region and university “spin-out” companies.
- H. Increase the number of new and retained knowledge-based enterprises with corresponding growth in related high-skilled employment opportunities

Strategy and Plan Implementation

The District's planning project is directed toward the development of a stable and diversified District economy, emphasizing the retention as well as creation of high wage employment that will stimulate investment, income, and economic recovery.

Encourage partnerships in implementing, as well as refining portions of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). A number of constituencies will be involved over the course of the program year. The CEDS will provide a framework through which program activities and projects will be undertaken.

Encourage and facilitate economic development processes including promotion and networking with other local and state organizations to improve capability of implementation. Localities will be more sensitive to the importance of regional cooperation and region-wide development and promotion projects and programs. They also will be more capable to plan, develop, and promote their potential.

Assist in the continued building of infrastructure, especially of those facilities that are employment generating and require state or federal assistance. The District provides initial professional staff assistance to local units of government leading to the eventual acquisition of financing for renovation and expansion of local infrastructural systems. The assistance provided is in the form of acquisition and analysis of technical information and data; referral to appropriate programs or funding sources; preparation and transmittal of applications; and continued coordination, follow-up and implementation activities.

The ultimate benefit will be the location, expansion or retention of firms and employment they provide. In addition to the result of enabling localities and local government to generate employment, the District will coordinate and participate in area-wide programs to attract industry and business. Of importance is the expansion of the developmental process as part of the public agenda through the involvement and participation of the District with local government and the private sector in forging partnerships to address community and economic development.

The District planning program conducts demographic and economic analysis of the District utilizing Census 2010 data as it becomes available. Of importance is the data that characterizes commuting patterns, per capita income, occupation and industry structure of the District's labor force by counties, and most particularly by Census Tract and Block numbering areas which would provide greater differentiation and specificity. Provide results to partners to assist in decision-making and project formulation.

Continue the development and maintenance of a comprehensive data base that is computerized to maximize data retrieval and manipulation capability. Data pertains to localities, counties, and the District, including selected data pertaining to the state and nation, and to long-term economic trends. Develop and expand the use of the Commission's GIS program. Initiate base mapping of environmental features in and

around municipalities to identify recommended preferable sites of industrial and/or commercial development.

Coordinate resources and develop consensus among communities and other instrumentalities and organizations within the District in the development, maintenance, refining and implementation of the goals and objectives. Revise as necessary. Activities include maintaining contact at least quarterly with communities and their development organizations that have a local development strategy. Participate in the monthly meetings of counties and localities.

Implement a plan that will assist in revitalizing the District economy through the implementation of projects, programs, and activities that further the District Goals and Objectives.

Provide technical assistance to finance and implement infrastructural and other projects necessary to develop industrial parks and sites for industrial/business firms to locate or expand. Assist localities in preparation and revision of infrastructure applications to EDA. Projects continuing for the year include construction of (1) industrial road to Benton Airport Industrial Park and (2) RLCD waterline extension from Johnston City to Marion.

Provide technical assistance to market industrial parks and sites and local/area resources to attract industrial/business firms, particularly those in high wage industries providing full-time permanent employment. Continue development of regional sites program. Conduct annual needs assessment survey of the eight industrial parks and provide assistance as needed. Assist communities in the development of industrial site/park marketing data.

Assist the proposed Franklin County Economic Development Corporation (FREDCO) in developing market materials through the provision of data and technical assistance as requested.

Provide technical assistance where appropriate in selected watershed planning activities. Maintain water quality planning program and environmental related activities. Ensure that environmental considerations are incorporated into the work program consistent with provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act.

Provide planning and technical assistance to local Enterprise Zone Organizations in their administration of state designated enterprise zones. Maintain Enterprise Zone maps through annual updates. Assist in the planning and documentation concerning the process for expansion and operation of the enterprise zones. Act as an information and reference center for inquiries concerning enterprise zone incentives and programs.

Utilization of a dynamic strategy and schedule of specific actions and projects by community partners designed to diversity and stabilize the local economy, generate jobs, increase investment, and stimulate community development. Provide assistance to the Southern Illinois Coal Belt Empowerment Zone located in parts of Franklin, Perry, and Williamson Counties and which has been designated as a Champion Community. The Commission is represented on the Board of Directors.

Coordination and Planning

Several factors need to be addressed in order to develop a fully effective program. Although unemployment rates have declined, they remain relatively higher than state or national rates. Part of the

decline in the employment rate is the increase in the number of part time workers in the service and retail industries. These conditions act as a stimulus to local development organization efforts.

A continuing issue is the public perception of what opportunity exists for businesses that locate in Illinois. This perception reflects the belief that strong disincentives to business and industrial growth exist partially as a result of high labor costs and employee insurance programs within Illinois.

There is a lack of sufficient local resources to build infrastructure and maintain effective promotion programs. Because of economic under-development and limited tax base, most units of local government lack development capability and require assistance. Similar inadequate financing issues also hinder the development efforts of quasi-public and private organizations.

The District is uniquely qualified to address major causes of actual or threatened economic distress in its five-county service area. It is well recognized within the District for its long and exceptional history as a regional planning and development agency experienced in providing assistance and problem solving skills to address local and regional issues. It has been successful in maintaining a varied level of assistance to its constituencies in planning, data center functions, problem solving, grant preparation and application, contract administration, and technical assistance to units of government, businesses, organizations, and to the general population. It also acts as a referral center to state and federal agencies on behalf of local interests.

Private Sector/Local Leadership Involvement

Staff of the Commission meets regularly with elected county and municipal officials as well as with the private sector in providing technical assistance addressing local community and economic development issues. The development of EDA eligible projects usually originate out of such discussions nearly a year before a pre-application is submitted to the Economic Development Administration. In addition staff utilizes the District's Revolving Loan Fund to assist in providing gap financing to businesses and industry seeking to expand operations resulting in the retention or creation of jobs.

The full Commission, as well as the Executive Committee, are apprised of staff efforts and coordination through a written monthly Staff Report as well as placing issues on the monthly meeting agendas.

The Commission possesses staff capacity and capability to conduct economic development planning programs on behalf of the District. The Commission has consistently supported the District programs.

The Commission maintains a working relationship with Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, through its service centers and academic units. The Commission works closely with engineers, attorneys, public inspectors, accountants, contractors, and public funding agencies, especially the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The Commission maintains contact with the following economic development organizations:

Benton/West City Economic Development Corporation
Franklin Regional Economic Development Corporation (FREDCO)
Jackson County Growth Alliance
REDCO
Herrin Chamber of Commerce

Jackson County Economic Development Corporation
Man-Tra-Con (operates the Workforce Investment Program)
Mt. Vernon Economic Development Commission Staff
Perry County Economic Development Director

Program Plan Implementation

The CEDS is comprehensive in scope. It addresses not only industrial, commercial and occupational issues, but also issues of infrastructure, transportation, services, coordination and planning. Specific projects have been identified that can encourage the growth and stability of the District economy. The Greater Egypt EDD pursues a course of action consistent with goals and objectives of the District, statutory limitations, and available funding. District-wide projects are listed on Table 10-1.

Ranking the Program Projects

The projects, in various ways, would directly improve local economies or otherwise create the proper conditions so that the economy can be improved. Highway and IDOT projects are not included in the ranking.

The ranking of the projects listed in Table 10-1 is based on criteria developed by the Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission and described below. The CEDS project list may be added to or deleted from provided that the Commission approves the changes at a public meeting.

The project list was prioritized as shown in Table 10-1 by the application of criteria designed to evaluate the projects from a regional perspective. The resultant ranking system is intended to maximize objectivity and minimize subjectivity. Development projects in the Greater Egypt Economic Development District (EDD) have been ranked according to the following criteria described in Sections A and B.

A. Economic Distress Factors

A major priority of the Greater Egypt EDD is to implement projects that promote economic growth and stability, and favorable economic conditions in the long term. In order to assess the need for a project in a given area, the following economic factors were used as indicators of the existing economic distress in each area that a project will impact. Four different factors are used to accentuate the apparent magnitude of distress between communities, thereby increasing the likelihood that their differences are accurately portrayed. Areas displaying worse conditions in most or all of these categories are likely to be more severely distressed. Therefore, projects located in these areas were given higher priority.

Poverty Status. Since severe and long-term economic distress often results in conditions of poverty, the poverty rate of the local area in which the project is to be located was considered. Projects located in areas of higher poverty received more points based on the following scale of 2008 Census poverty rates:

Area Poverty Rate	Over 19%	3.0 points
Area Poverty Rate	18-19%	2.0 points
Area Poverty Rate	17-18%	1.0 point

County Unemployment. Since full employment is the desirable condition for economic growth and stability, the unemployment rate of the county in which the project is to be located was considered.

Prolonged high unemployment can produce conditions of poverty. Projects located in counties with higher unemployment received more points based on the following scale of 2008 Census annual average unemployment rates:

County Unemployment Rate	Over 10%	3.0 points
County Unemployment Rate	8-10%	2.0 points
County Unemployment Rate	6-8%	1.0 point

Per Capita Income. A major problem in the District is that per capita income levels have persistently lagged well below state and national levels. Continued low per capita income levels can result in an area of economic distress. Higher per capita incomes are indicative of areas experiencing economic growth and prosperity, and greater purchasing power. Projects located in areas with a lower per capita income received more points based on the following scale of 2008 Census per capita income levels:

Area Per Capita Income	Under \$24,000	4.0 points
Area Per Capita Income	\$24,000 - \$27,000	3.0 points
Area Per Capita Income	\$27,000-\$30,000	2.0 points
Area Per Capita Income	\$30,000-\$33,000	1.0 point

Population Decline. It is more unlikely that economic growth has been occurring in areas with a declining population. Population decline is often indicative of prolonged conditions of severe economic distress and poverty, or an extreme dislocation of the work force. Projects located in areas with higher rates of population loss received more points based on the 2000-2009 Census figures.

Area Population Loss	Over 2.5%	3.0 points
Area Population Loss	2.5 to 1.0%	2.0 points
Area Population Loss	1.0 to -0-	1.0 point

B. Specific Merits of Projects

It is the intention of Greater Egypt EDD to give priority to and promote projects that will have the greatest beneficial impact on the District's overall economy, as well as on individual communities within the District. The benefit of some projects is immediate while the benefit of other projects is delayed or lays groundwork for future economic growth. The range of CEDS projects listed signifies the area's local efforts to creatively pursue economic growth and diversification. In order to evaluate such a variety of projects, each having its own characteristics and potential impact, it was necessary to formulate the following sets of preferred characteristics that are generally and widely accepted as key contributing factors toward desirable long-term economic growth and stability that is intended by the area to be benefited.

Preferred Project Characteristics

- Promotes Permanent High-Wage, High-Benefit Jobs
- Contributes to Full Employment
- Has Area-Wide Impact
- Is in Targeted Growth Centers
- Contributes to Established Goals

- Promotes Rapid Employment

These characteristics were the basis for the following categories, referred to as “Specific Merits”, by which the projects were evaluated with respect to their potential economic benefit and area impact. Projects having these special merits in greater quantity and to higher degree are more likely to have a greater potential to economically benefit the area and to improve distressed and/or declining areas.

Employment Sector. Economic growth and stability are stimulated and protected by the creation or retention of high-wage, high-benefit jobs. Some sectors of the economy characteristically pay employees higher wages and provide greater benefits than others. Projects that promote the higher wage-paying economic sectors received more points based on the following scale for sectoral employment. Projects that promote more than one economic sector were considered in combination and their respective points were totaled as a result.*

Project creates/retains permanent knowledge-based employment	5.0 points
Project creates/retains permanent manufacturing jobs	5.0 points
Project creates/retains permanent wholesale-retails jobs	4.0 points
Project creates/retains permanent non-KBE service jobs	3.0 points
Project creates/retains temporary constructions jobs	2.0 points
Project creates/retains other permanent or temporary jobs	1.0 points

*can be combined totals

Project Category. Some types of projects tend have a greater impact potential than others with respect to promoting high wage jobs and contributing to full employment or rapid employment, as well as promoting overall economic growth and stability for the area in which the project is to be located. Projects that promote or target the categories with a greater impact potential received more points based on the following widely accepted list of project categories. Generally, projects are characterized as only one of these categories:

Project promotes business expansion/location	5.0 points
Project promotes infrastructure improvements	4.0 points
Project promotes tourism/recreation industry	3.0 points
Project promotes downtown revitalization	2.0 points
Project promotes housing or community facilities	1.0 point

*cannot be combined totals

Spatial Impact. A project received more points according to the anticipated geographic scope of impact of the benefits resulting from the project. Fewer points were given to projects with a more localized impact according to the following scale:

Regional (multi-county) impact	5.0 points
County-wide impact	3.0 points
Multi-city impact	2.0 points
Municipal (pop. 3,000+) impact	1.0 point

Growth Center. A project received more points if it is to be located in a specific growth corridor designated for economic development, as those described in Chapter 7. Such growth corridors are usually specifically delineated locations that are targeted by communities for economic improvement or

expansion. Development at these locations often assumes special services, incentives, and inducements. Projects located in a combination of these areas received combined point totals as a result.*

Enterprise Zone or TIF district location	3.0 points
Industrial park location	2.0 points
Business park or downtown location	1.0 point

Goal-oriented. The designated projects help to attain the economic development goals listed in the CEDS. Each project was assigned one point for each of the CEDS policy goals it was believed that it would help to attain. A maximum of three points could be given a project.

Policy I – Infrastructure	3.0 points
Policy II – Quality of Life	2.0 points
Policy III – Regionalism	1.0 point

Rapid Jobs Impact. Some projects generate immediate temporary or permanent employment. Others require a specific phase-in over a few years. Others lay the groundwork for future economic growth and employment for several years to come. Because conditions of economic distress are widespread throughout the District, projects that have the potential to create or retain jobs more rapidly received more points based on the following scale of employments. Point totals were combined for projects that can create or retain permanent as well as temporary jobs.* It is assumed that the permanent jobs created are as the result of a business location or expansion such as that which results with the industrial park improvements.

Creates/retains 150+ permanent jobs 1 st year	3.0 points
Creates/retains 50+ permanent jobs 1 st year	2.0 points
Creates/retains 50+ temporary jobs immediately	1.0 point
Creates/retains 20+ temporary jobs immediately	0.5 points

*can be combined totals

Results

Table 10-1 identifies ranked projects in order of their potential beneficial impact on the District's economy. Projects with more points have a higher priority and exclude IDOT road projects and housing projects.

Generally, the highest ranked projects involve the creation of high-wage employment, particularly in the sectors of knowledge-based and manufacturing, which have a potentially broad or rapid economic impact in an area with relatively high economic distress. Prime examples of such projects are those that improve industrial parks for the purpose of attracting prospective business and industry, develop high-capacity telecommunications systems that create attractive environments for entrepreneurial and knowledge-based employment growth, and that affect areas with high unemployment, poverty, and a declining population.

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2010

Table 10-1
PRIORITIZED PROJECTS 2010 CEDS

Priority	ECONOMIC DISTRESS FACTORS						SPECIFIC MERITS OF PROJECT						POSSIBLE AGENCIES ROLES	
	Project & Location	Total Points	Poverty	County Unemployment	Per Capita Income	Population Decline	Employment Sector	Project Category	Spatial Impact	Growth Center	Goal Oriented	Rapid Job Impact	Responsible Agency(ies)	Possible Funding Sources
1	Increase connectivity bandwidth to Southern Illinois University Carbondale to at least 10 gigabits/second to support teaching, research, and service missions.	33	3	1	1	3	5	5	5	3	3	4	Southern Illinois University	University funding - National Telecommunications Information Administration, Illinois Capital Bill Funding, Illinois Department of Central Management Services/Illinois Century Network
2	Build new Research Park Building #3 at Southern Illinois University - Carbondale	32	3	1	1	3	5	5	5	3	3	3	Southern Illinois University and the Southern Illinois Research Park Board	Economic Development Administration, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, United States Department of Agriculture
3	Expand infrastructure including water, sewer, and roads into the STAR Bond District in Marion	30	2	2	1	1	5	5	5	3	3	3	City of Marion and Williamson County	STAR Generated Funds - Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, City of Marion, Williamson County
4	New Water Tower at Du Quoin Industrial Park - Du Quoin	29.5	1	3	4	3	5	4	3	3	3	0.5	City of Du Quoin	Economic Development Administration- City of Du Quoin - Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
5	Water and Sanitary Sewer Service at Du Quoin Industrial Park	29.5	1	3	4	3	5	4	3	3	3	0.5	City of Du Quoin	City of Du Quoin - Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
6	Build new water main serving the West Frankfort Business Incubator	29.5	2	3	2	1	5	5	3	3	3	2.5	City of West Frankfort	City of West Frankfort - Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
7	Develop a business park adjacent to the Southern Illinois Airport	29	3	1	1	3	5	5	3	3	3	2	Southern Illinois Airport Board, Jackson Growth Alliance, Jackson County Board, City of Carbondale, City of Murphysboro	Southern Illinois Airport Board, Jackson Growth Alliance, Jackson County Board, City of Carbondale, City of Murphysboro, Economic Development Administration, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Delta Regional Authority
8	Build a connectivity "meet-me-point" in the Carbondale area to enhance overall connectivity and a health information exchange program.	27.5	3	1	1	3	5	4	5	3	2	0.5	City of Carbondale, private network providers, and Connect SI	City of Carbondale, and Private network providers
9	Extend Mainline Road and related infrastructure in the West Frankfort Industrial Park	27	2	3	2	1	5	4	3	3	3	1	City of West Frankfort	City of West Frankfort - Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
10	Extend Factory Outlet Drive and related infrastructure to the West Frankfort Industrial Park	27	2	3	2	1	5	4	3	3	3	1	City of West Frankfort	City of West Frankfort - Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
11	Provide requisite infrastructure, roads, utilities, signage, etc. to develop a targeted 600 acre mixed use site to attract commercial, tourism, retail, residential, and light industrial usage in Mt. Vernon	27	1	2	1	1	5	5	3	3	3	3	City of Mount Vernon and Jefferson County Board	City of Mount Vernon, Jefferson County Board, Economic Development Administration, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Department of Transportation
12	Develop an industrial park site in the area of the abandoned Vocational-Technical Institute in Williamson County	27	2	2	1	1	5	5	3	3	3	2	Williamson County Board, Regional Economic Development Corporation	Williamson County Board, Regional Economic Development Corporation, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Economic Development Administration, Delta Regional Authority
13	Build a new water tower in the city of West Frankfort in the Industrial Park	26.5	2	3	2	1	5	4	3	3	3	0.5	City of West Frankfort	City of West Frankfort - Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
14	Make infrastructure improvements to the Bicentennial Industrial Park in Carbondale.	26.5	3	1	1	3	5	4	3	3	3	0.5	City of Carbondale, Jackson Growth Alliance, Jackson County Board	City of Carbondale, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Economic Development Administration
15	Make infrastructure improvements to the Carbondale Business Park East.	26.5	3	1	1	3	5	4	3	3	3	0.5	City of Carbondale, Jackson Growth Alliance, Jackson County Board	City of Carbondale, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Economic Development Administration
16	Build a new road from Rushing Drive north to Grand Road in Herrin in partnership with Williamson County to the Logan Primary Care Medical Park.	26.5	2	2	1	1	5	5	5	3	2	0.5	City of Herrin, Williamson County	City of Herrin, Williamson County Highway Dept, Illinois Department of Transportation
17	Develop expertise and assets to conduct a regional microenterprise support program.	25	3	1	1	3	2	5	5	0	3	2	Southern Illinois University Small Business Development Center, Southern Illinois Coal Belt Champion Community	Southern Illinois University Small Business Development Center, Southern Illinois Coal Belt Champion Community, US Department of Agriculture Rural Development, Delta Regional Authority
18	Develop regional access to venture and angel investor financial resources, particularly for debt and equity funding.	25	3	1	1	3	2	5	5	0	3	2	Southern Illinois University Office of Economic and Regional Development	Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Private Investors

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2010

Table 10-1 (Continued)
PRIORITIZED PROJECTS 2010 CEDS

Priority	ECONOMIC DISTRESS FACTORS						SPECIFIC MERITS OF PROJECT						POSSIBLE AGENCIES ROLES	
	Project & Location	Total Points	Poverty	County Unemployment	Per Capita Income	Population Decline	Employment Sector	Project Category	Spatial Impact	Growth Center	Goal Oriented	Rapid Job Impact	Responsible Agency(ies)	Possible Funding Sources
19	Ensure sustainability of the Small Business Development Center programs.	25	3	1	1	3	2	5	5	0	3	2	Southern Illinois University Office of Economic and Regional Development	Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Delta Regional Authority
20	Upgrade the current sewage treatment plant #2 that serves the Pinckneyville Correctional Center.	24.5	1	3	4	3	2	4	5	0	2	0.5	City of Pinckneyville	City of Pinckneyville, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
21	Develop a comprehensive regional Health Information Exchange.	24	2	2	1	1	5	4	5	0	3	1	HIE-SI, Inc., Connect SI, Local Health Care Providers	US Department of Health and Human Services, Illinois Department of Health and Family Services
22	Conduct Strategic Planning Study for the Southern Illinois Center at the Du Quoin State Fairgrounds	23	1	3	4	3	2	3	5	0	2	0	City of Du Quoin	Illinois Department of Agriculture, US Department of Agriculture, Delta Regional Authority
23	Build infrastructure and related improvements to enhance tourism in the Gun Creek area of Rend Lake	21.5	2	3	2	1	3	3	5	0	2	0.5	Rend Lake Conservancy District, Jefferson County Board	Rend Lake Conservancy District, Jefferson County Board, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Economic Development Administration
24	Update and maintain the AccessSI database.	21.5	2	3	2	1	5	1	5	0	2	0.5	Man-Tra-Con	Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services
25	Encourage and promote redevelopment activities in regional downtown business districts.	21	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	Main Street Organizations, City Councils, Chambers of Commerce	Municipalities, TIF Districts, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
26	Improve the quality of regional air transport to and from the region.	20.5	2	2	1	1	2	4	5	0	3	0.5	Williamson County Airport Authority, Southern Illinois Airport Board	Williamson County Airport Authority, Southern Illinois Airport Board, Illinois Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration
27	Build a railroad overpass over South Du Quoin Street in Benton	20	2	3	2	1	4	4	1	0	2	1	City of Benton	City of Benton, Illinois Department of Transportation
28	Build 1,500,000 gallons of new potable water storage in Du Quoin	19.5	1	3	4	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Du Quoin	City of Du Quoin, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
29	Replace existing water mains on Main Street from Line Street to West Street in Du Quoin	19.5	1	3	4	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Du Quoin	City of Du Quoin, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
30	Replace existing water mains on South Washington Street from Main to Grant Way in Du Quoin	19.5	1	3	4	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Du Quoin	City of Du Quoin, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
31	Build new wastewater treatment plant to serve the City of West Frankfort	19.5	2	3	2	1	1	4	1	3	2	0.5	City of West Frankfort	City of West Frankfort, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
32	Build a new southwest pump station at the south end of the Perry County Fairgrounds in Pinckneyville	19.5	1	3	4	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Pinckneyville	City of Pinckneyville, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
33	Construct a new waste water treatment plant serving Pinckneyville.	19.5	1	3	4	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Pinckneyville	City of Pinckneyville, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
34	Improve the spillway at the Pinckneyville Reservoir.	19.5	1	3	4	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Pinckneyville	City of Pinckneyville, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
35	Replace the water mains serving the West Lake Road areas of the Pinckneyville Water System.	19.5	1	3	4	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Pinckneyville	City of Pinckneyville, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
36	Development and implement an attraction strategy to encourage retirees and tourists to live in and visit the region.	17	2	3	2	1	1	1	5	0	2	0	Southern Illinois Tourism Organizations, Municipalities, and County Boards	Local public and private funding, Illinois Bureau of Tourism, Delta Regional Authority
37	Develop a support structure to assist units of local government to develop effective and implementable land use and property maintenance.	17	2	3	2	1	1	1	5	0	2	0	Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission	Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
38	Build new northwest waste water treatment plant to serve the City of Benton	16.5	2	3	2	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Benton	City of Benton, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2010

Table 10-1 (Continued)
PRIORITIZED PROJECTS 2010 CEDS

Priority	Project & Location	ECONOMIC DISTRESS FACTORS					SPECIFIC MERITS OF PROJECT						POSSIBLE AGENCIES ROLES	
		Total Points	Poverty	County Unemployment	Per Capita Income	Population Decline	Employment Sector	Project Category	Spatial Impact	Growth Center	Goal Oriented	Rapid Job Impact	Responsible Agency(ies)	Possible Funding Sources
39	Replace deteriorated and undersized water mains in City of Benton	16.5	2	3	2	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Benton	City of Benton, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
40	Resurface parking, entrance-exit area and install storm drainage in West Frankfort Industrial Park adjacent/between Gould Electric and the West Frankfort Business Incubator	16.5	2	3	2	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of West Frankfort	City of West Frankfort, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
41	Infrastructure upgrade, both water and sewer, to various areas of West Frankfort and its surrounding area	16.5	2	3	2	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of West Frankfort	City of West Frankfort, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
42	Build a new Westside Fire Station in Carbondale	16.5	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Carbondale	City of Carbondale, Illinois Capital Development Board
43	Develop and construct an Oak Street Extension in the City of Carbondale	16.5	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Carbondale	City of Carbondale, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Department of Transportation
44	Develop and construct a Sycamore Street extension in the City of Carbondale	16.5	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Carbondale	City of Carbondale, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Department of Transportation
45	Add water storage capacity in Carbondale	16.5	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Carbondale	City of Carbondale, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
46	Upgrade the Northwest Wastewater Treatment Plant in Carbondale	16.5	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Carbondale	City of Carbondale, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
47	Significantly improve the former Crab Orchard Water District System now owned by the City of Carbondale	16.5	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Carbondale	City of Carbondale, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
48	Develop a back-up water supply system to serve the City of Carbondale	16.5	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Carbondale	City of Carbondale, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
49	Replace existing wastewater treatment plant in Murphysboro	16.5	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Murphysboro	City of Murphysboro, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Economic Development Administration
50	Replace existing water main from the water tower on Stave Mill Road eastward through downtown on Walnut Street to 2nd Street in Murphysboro	16.5	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Murphysboro	City of Murphysboro, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
51	Replace police, fire, and council chambers building (City Hall) in Murphysboro	16.5	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Murphysboro	City of Murphysboro, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Capital Development Board
52	Expand and support the Lead SI Youth Leadership and related youth entrepreneurship programs	15.5	3	1	1	3	1	0	5	0	1	0.5	Connect SI Foundation	Connect SI Foundation, Delta Regional Authority, Private and Public Benefactors
53	Construct a new water tower on Brewster Road in Herrin	14.5	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Herrin	City of Herrin, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
54	Replace existing cast iron water mains at various location around Herrin	14.5	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Herrin	City of Herrin, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
55	Resurface brick and oil-chip streets throughout Herrin	14.5	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Herrin	City of Herrin, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Department of Transportation
56	Build a new wastewater treatment plant in the southern part of Herrin	14.5	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Herrin	City of Herrin, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, 2010

Table 10-1 (Continued)
PRIORITIZED PROJECTS 2010 CEDS

Priority	Project & Location	ECONOMIC DISTRESS FACTORS					SPECIFIC MERITS OF PROJECT						POSSIBLE AGENCIES ROLES	
		Total Points	Poverty	County Unemployment	Per Capita Income	Population Decline	Employment Sector	Project Category	Spatial Impact	Growth Center	Goal Oriented	Rapid Job Impact	Responsible Agency(ies)	Possible Funding Sources
57	Refurbish existing wastewater treatment plant on Weaver Road in Herrin	14.5	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Herrin	City of Herrin, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
58	Renovate Herrin City Hall	14.5	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Herrin	City of Herrin, Illinois Capital Development Board
59	Replace antiquated clay storm sewer systems at various locations throughout Herrin.	14.5	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Herrin	City of Herrin, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
60	Replace antiquated sanitary sewer lines throughout Herrin.	14.5	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Herrin	City of Herrin, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
61	Conduct a strategic planning study culminating in a comprehensive infrastructure plan for the City of Herrin.	14.5	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Herrin	City of Herrin, Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, Delta Regional Authority
62	Build a new waste water treatment plant on the west side of Marion	14.5	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	City of Marion	City of Marion, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Economic Development Administration
63	Build pipeline to provide water to new developments along the new 1-57 interchange in Mt. Vernon for the Rend Lake Conservancy District	13.5	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	Rend Lake Conservancy District, Jefferson County Board	Rend Lake Conservancy District, Jefferson County Board, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Economic Development Administration
64	Expand the West Frankfort to Johnston City water line for the Rend Lake Conservancy District	13.5	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	0	2	0.5	Rend Lake Conservancy District, Franklin and Williamson County Boards	Rend Lake Conservancy District, Franklin and Williamson County Boards, Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, Economic Development Administration

APPENDIX A

Table A-1
Residential Inventory 2006-2008

	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson	District
Owner Vacancy Rate	1.7	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.58
Rental Vacancy Rate	7.5	13.2	11.3	4.2	9.4	9.12
Owner - Occupied	12,377	12,722	11,972	6,813	18,901	62,785
Renter - Occupied	3,637	11,450	3,711	1,815	7,054	27,667
Residential Building Inventory						
Total Structures	18,397	28,295	17,529	9,737	29,606	103,564
Built 2005 or later	252	413	353	99	1,059	2,176
Built 2000 to 2004	787	1,880	1,096	304	2,229	6,296
Built 1990 to 1999	1,554	3,121	2,514	770	3,813	11,772
Built 1980 to 1989	1,546	3,747	2,471	970	3,587	12,321
Built 1970 to 1979	3,115	6,580	3,604	1,879	5,043	20,221
Built 1960 to 1969	1,988	4,954	1,514	1,093	3,429	12,978
Built 1950 to 1959	2,122	2,475	2,175	1,045	2,456	10,273
Built 1940 to 1949	2,293	1,455	1,401	1,135	2,365	8,649
Built 1939 or earlier	4,740	3,670	2,401	2,437	5,625	18,873
Value of Owner - Occupied Units by Percent						
Less than \$50,000	42.6%	21.3%	24.3%	22.9%	22.9%	26.7%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	36.4%	32.0%	34.9%	45.7%	35.0%	35.8%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	11.3%	22.5%	19.7%	19.7%	18.1%	18.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5.5%	11.4%	10.4%	5.9%	13.0%	9.9%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	3.7%	9.0%	8.3%	4.0%	6.4%	6.5%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	0.4%	3.1%	1.6%	1.4%	3.8%	2.3%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
\$1,000,000 or more	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%
Median Value	\$55,900	\$95,200	\$86,200	\$75,200	\$86,200	\$79,740
Rent by Percent						
Less than \$200	11.2%	3.2%	7.9%	0.6%	12.4%	7.0%
\$200 to \$299	10.9%	7.8%	6.6%	16.0%	5.7%	8.0%
\$300 to \$499	27.4%	29.7%	26.2%	45.3%	18.3%	27.0%
\$500 to \$749	40.3%	36.5%	43.3%	29.4%	37.3%	36.4%
\$750 to \$999	9.9%	15.8%	12.3%	8.6%	20.3%	15.3%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	0.2%	6.0%	1.7%	0.0%	7.7%	4.8%
\$1,500 or more	0.0%	0.9%	2.0%	0.0%	3.2%	1.5%
Median Gross Rent	\$502	\$556	\$554	\$456	\$579	\$529
Housing Quality						
Lack Plumbing	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	--	0.4%	--
Occupancy Density						
With 1.01 or More Occupants per Room	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	0.8%	1.2%

Source: US Census. American Community Survey, 2006-2008

**Table A-2
Agricultural Profile**

	Franklin	Jackson	Jefferson	Perry	Williamson	District
Number of Farms (2007)	785	810	1156	589	616	3,956

Land in Farm (2007) (acres)	270,720	224,414	232,531	200,354	94,124	1,022,143
Average Size of Farm (acres)	265	277	201	340	153	247
Median size of Farm (acres)	47	78	62	99	52	68

Estimated Market Value of Land and Buildings (2007)						
Average per Farm	\$671,184	\$775,182	\$570,152	\$953,734	\$433,076	\$680,666
Average per Acres	\$2,535	\$2,798	\$2,834	\$2,804	\$2,834	\$2,761

Estimated Market Value of all Machinery and Equipment (2007)						
Average per Farm	\$80,319	\$107,406	\$72,646	\$100,470	\$53,815	\$82,931

Farm by Size: (2007)						
1 to 9 Acres	82	56	76	30	59	303
10 to 49 Acres	315	266	429	179	231	1,420
50 to 179 Acres	193	281	361	156	213	1,204
180 to 499 Acres	85	102	166	103	68	524
500 to 999 Acres	50	46	66	54	27	243
1000 Acres or More	60	59	58	67	18	262

Off-Farm Storage Capacity (2008)	D	D	1,900,000	D	D	N/A
On-Farm Storage Capacity (2008) (bushels)	5,500,000	8,600,000	5,600,000	5,500,000	1,800,000	27,000,000
Cash Rent (2009) (per acre)	\$72.0	\$92.0	\$95.0	\$73.5	\$66.5	\$79.8

USDA - 2009 Illinois Annual Bulletin; 2009 Illinois County Statistics

**Table A-3
Agricultural Production**

	Franklin			Jackson		
	2005	2008	Percent Change	2005	2008	Percent Change
Crop Cash Receipts						
Corn	\$10,404,000	\$19,465,000	87.10%	\$7,873,000	\$18,626,000	136.60%
Soybeans	\$16,414,000	\$20,192,000	23.00%	\$17,995,000	\$30,769,000	71.00%
Wheat	\$1,650,000	\$6,695,000	305.80%	\$1,996,000	\$6,388,000	220.00%
All Other Crops	\$7,128,000	\$5,857,000	-17.80%	\$8,395,000	\$16,790,000	100.00%
Total	\$35,596,000	\$52,209,000	46.70%	\$36,259,000	\$72,573,000	100.20%
Livestock Cash Receipts						
Cattle and Calves	\$2,283,000	\$2,477,000	8.50%	\$3,872,000	\$3,922,000	1.30%
Hogs and Pigs	\$7,294,000	\$6,059,000	-16.90%	\$1,294,000	\$1,291,000	-0.20%
All Other Livestock and Products	\$3,262,000	\$4,582,000	40.50%	\$2,271,000	\$3,188,000	40.40%
Total	\$12,839,000	\$13,118,000	2.20%	\$7,437,000	\$8,401,000	13.00%
Total Cash Receipts	\$48,435,000	\$65,327,000	34.90%	\$43,696,000	\$80,974,000	85.30%
	Jefferson			Perry		
	2005	2008	Percent Change	2005	2008	Percent Change
Crop Cash Receipts						
Corn	\$11,532,000	\$18,845,000	63.40%	\$11,842,000	\$20,193,000	70.50%
Soybeans	\$17,810,000	\$22,136,000	24.30%	\$18,076,000	\$24,405,000	35.00%
Wheat	\$2,060,000	\$9,953,000	383.20%	\$2,757,000	\$10,359,000	275.70%
All Other Crops	\$14,364,000	\$17,848,000	24.30%	\$6,148,000	\$9,297,000	51.20%
Total	\$45,766,000	\$68,782,000	50.30%	\$38,823,000	\$64,254,000	65.50%
Livestock Cash Receipts						
Cattle and Calves	\$5,361,000	\$4,747,000	-11.50%	\$3,475,000	\$2,890,000	-16.80%
Hogs and Pigs	\$1,882,000	\$2,185,000	16.10%	\$1,176,000	\$795,000	-32.40%
All Other Livestock and Products	\$2,738,000	\$3,845,000	40.40%	\$2,186,000	\$3,070,000	40.40%
Total	\$9,981,000	\$10,777,000	8.00%	\$6,837,000	\$6,755,000	-1.20%
Total Cash Receipts	\$55,747,000	\$79,559,000	42.70%	\$71,009,000	\$71,009,000	0.00%

USDA - 2009 Illinois Annual Bulletin; 2006 Illinois Annual Bulletin

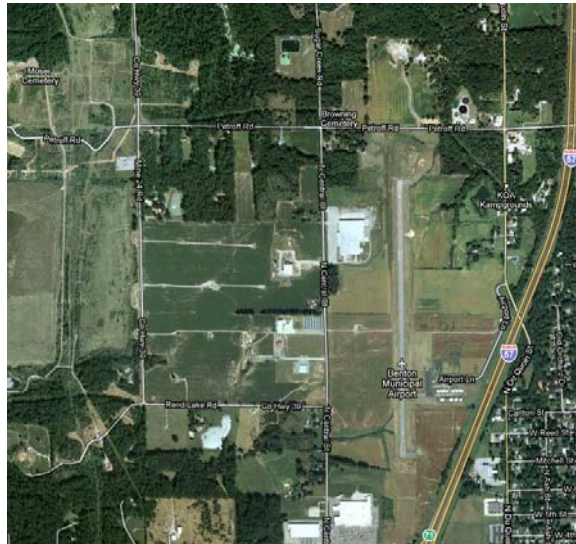
Table A-3
Agricultural Production

	Williamson			District		
	2005	2008	Percent Change	2005	2008	Percent Change
Crop Cash Receipts						
Corn	\$3,342,000	\$8,952,000	167.90%	\$44,993,000	\$86,081,000	91.30%
Soybeans	\$5,214,000	\$8,841,000	69.60%	\$75,509,000	\$106,343,000	40.80%
Wheat	D	\$992,000	D	D	\$34,387,000	D
All Other Crops	D	\$12,284,000	D	D	\$62,076,000	D
Total	\$16,582,000	\$24,013,000	44.80%	\$173,026,000	\$281,831,000	62.90%
Livestock Cash Receipts						
Cattle and Calves	\$2,879,000	\$2,683,000	-6.80%	\$17,870,000	\$16,719,000	-6.40%
Hogs and Pigs	\$2,588,000	\$1,689,000	-34.70%	\$14,234,000	\$12,019,000	-15.60%
All Other Livestock and Products	\$1,203,000	\$1,690,000	40.50%	\$11,660,000	\$16,375,000	40.40%
Total	\$6,670,000	\$6,062,000	-9.10%	\$43,764,000	\$45,113,000	3.10%
Total Cash Receipts	\$23,252,000	\$30,075,000	29.30%	\$242,139,000	\$326,944,000	35.00%

USDA - 2009 Illinois Annual Bulletin; 2006 Illinois Annual Bulletin

Table A-4
Franklin County - Industrial Park Profiles

Benton Airport Industrial Park




Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
84.7	30	Enterprise Zone

Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (___in.) Sewer Line (___in.) Natural Gas (___in.) Electric		Ag Energy Mariah's

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
No	I-57	Benton Airport

Source : FREDCO

Table A-5
Franklin County - Industrial Park Profiles

Benton Industrial Park		
		
Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
100	15	Enterprise Zone
Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (_8_in.) Sewer Line (_10_in.) Natural Gas (_4_in.) Fiber Optic (no) Electric (yes)	Lewis -Goetz, 15,000 sq. ft., 7 Secure Lock Storage, 12,000 sq. ft. , 3 Infinity Tool Manufacturing, 7000 sq. ft. ,14 Rend Lake Carbide,3800 sq. ft. ,5 Ag Energy, 16,800 sq. ft. , 0-35	
Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
No	I-57, Illinois Route 14	Benton Municipal Airport

Source : FREDCO

Table A-6
Franklin County - Industrial Park Profiles

Franklin County Industrial Park, West Frankfort



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
74.14		Enterprise Zone / TIF

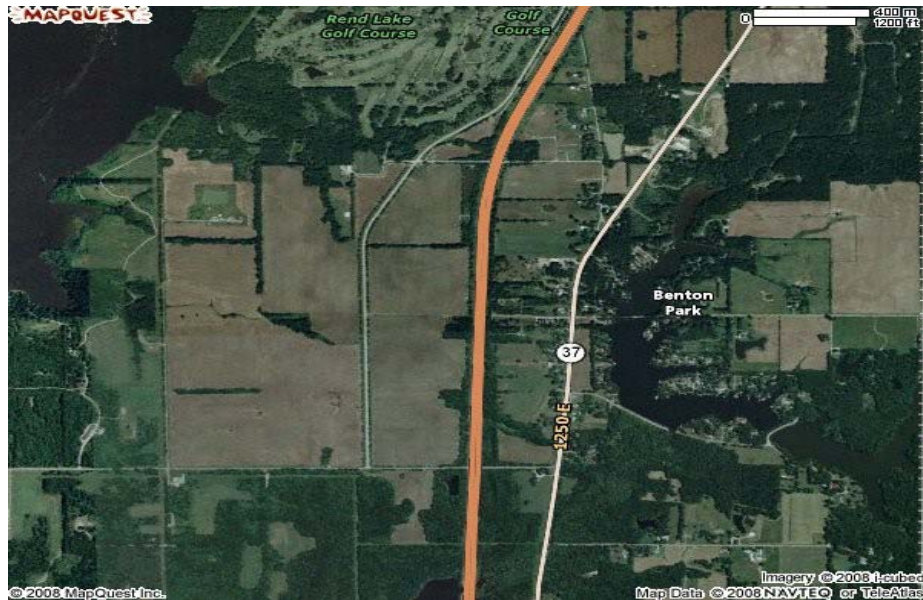
Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (_8_in.) Sewer Line (_12_in.) Natural Gas (_4_in.) No Fiber Optic Electric Yes		

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
No	I-57, ILL Rt. 146	No

Source : FREDCO

Table A-7
Franklin County - Industrial Park Profiles

RLCD/FREDCO Business Park



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
350+	0	Enterprise Zone

Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (_10 + 36_in.) Sewer Line (_10_in.) Natural Gas--Unknown No Fiber Optic Electric		

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
No	Interstate 57 Rt. 37	No

Source : LOIS, FREDCO

Table A-8
Franklin County - Industrial Park Profiles

West Frankfort Business Incubator



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
0	16	None

Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (4_in.) Sewer Line (8_in.) Natural Gas (4_in.) No Fiber Optic Electric Yes	West Frankfort Incubator, 300,000 sq. ft., 64	

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
No	I-57, Illinois Rt. 146	No

Source : FREDCO

Table A-9
Jackson County - Industrial Park Profiles

Carbondale Bicentennial Industrial Park



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
127	63	Enterprise Zone

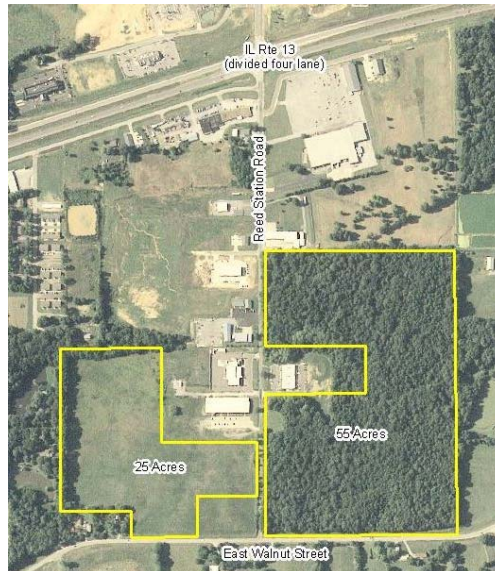
Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (12_in.) Sewer Line (15_in) Natural Gas (10_in.) Fiber Optic (yes) Electric - Egyptian Elec. Coop. - 69 KV onsite, 138 KV within 2 miles Electric - AmerenCIPS - 34.5 KV onsite, 161 KV within 2 miles	Vengoni Distributing SIH Distributing Beck Bus Company Remedy Express Trucking Intertape Polymer Adams Printing Jacobs Mechanical All Electric, Inc	

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
Canadian National - mainline track Chicago to New Orleans - 16 trains daily	U. S. Highway 51 N/S Illinois Route 13 E/W Divided 4-lane Interstate 57 - 15 miles	Southern Illinois Airport - 2 miles 3 all-weather runways - ILS approach FAA-approved tower Commercial air service - Williamson County Airport

Source : City of Carbondale, Jackson Growth Alliance

Table A-10
Jackson County - Industrial Park Profiles

Carbondale Business Park - East



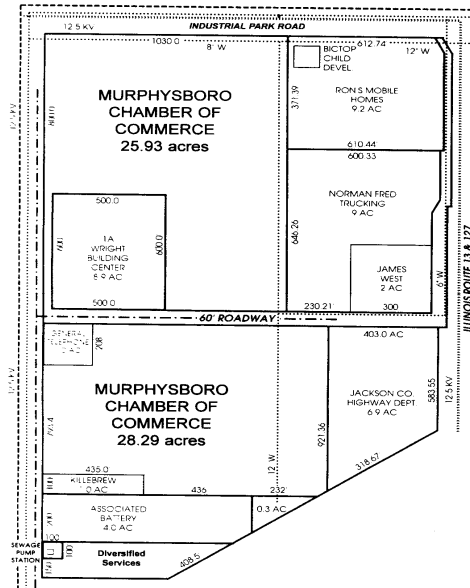
Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
80	30	Enterprise Zone

Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (12_in.) Sewer Line (6_in. force main) Natural Gas (10_in.) Fiber Optic (yes) Electric - AmerenCIPS - 34.5 KV onsite Electric - AmerenCIPS - 34.5 KV onsite Electric - Egyptian Elec. Coop. - 69 KV onsite	Neon Internet Think Ed Verizon Wireless CDM Engineers Glidden Paints	

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
Canadian National - mainline track 3 miles west Chicago to New Orleans - 16 trains daily	Illinois Route 13 E/W Divided 4-lane U. S. Highway 51 N/S Interstate 57 - 12 miles	Southern Illinois Airport - 5 miles 3 all-weather runways - ILS approach FAA-approved tower Commercial air service - Williamson County Airport

Source : City of Carbondale

Murphysboro Technology & Industrial Park



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
52	15	Enterprise Zone

Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (6-12 in.)	Norman Fred Trucking Service Employed 10	None
Sewer Line (8 in.)	B&J Computers, Inc., Employed 4	
Natural Gas (10 in.)	Imagine Photography, Employed 3	
Fiber Optic (yes)	Dollar General, Employed 12	
Electric (12.5 kV)	Medwedeff Forge & Design, Employed 5	
	Tri-County Lawn & Tractor, Employed 3	
	Verizon, Employed 15	

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
None	Il. Rt. 13/127	SI Airport

Source : Murphysboro Chamber of Commerce

Table A-12
Jackson County - Industrial Park Profiles

Southern Illinois Airport Industrial Park



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
100	0	Enterprise Zone

Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (_6_in.) Sewer Line (_8_in.) Natural Gas (_10_in.) Fiber Optic (no) Electric - Egyptian Elec. Coop. - 69 KV onsite, 138 KV adjacent Electric - AmerenCIPS - 34.5 KV onsite, 161 KV adjacent	SIUC School of Transportation Red Cross Army National Guard Readiness Center Southern Illinois Airport Authority	

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
Canadian National - mainline track within 2 miles Chicago to New Orleans - 16 trains daily	U. S. Highway 51 N/S Illinois Route 13 E/W Divided 4-lane Interstate 57 - 15 miles	Southern Illinois Airport - on site 3 all-weather runways - ILS approach FAA-approved tower Commercial air service - Williamson County Airport

Source : Jackson Growth Alliance

Table A-13
Jackson County - Industrial Park Profiles

SI Research Park



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
32	10	Enterprise Zone

Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Current Tenants
Water Line (12_in.) Sewer Line (15_in.) Natural Gas (6_in.) Fiber Optic (yes) Electric - AmerenCIPS - 34.5 KV adjacent	USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service GIS Project Applied Vocational Services B-Reality Capital Development Board CarbonChem, LLC Clear Sky Consulting Group, LLC Enki Technology, Inc. Illinois Century Network (ICN) Medical Claim Consultants	Mr. Admin Nanoaqueonics Olivia's Vintage SIUC Center for Innovation SIUC Office of Economic and Regional Development SIUE International Trade Community Health & Emergency Service, Inc. (CHESI) DXR Development Group SIU Nurse Assistant/Aide Testing Program

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
Canadian National - mainline track Chicago to New Orleans - 16 trains daily	U. S. Highway 51 N/S Illinois Route 13 E/W Divided 4- lane Interstate 57 - 15 miles	Southern Illinois Airport - 4 miles 3 all-weather runways - ILS approach FAA-approved tower Commercial air service - Williamson County Airport

Southern Illinois Research Park

Table A-14
Jefferson County - Industrial Park Profiles

Principle Meridian Business Park TIF, Centralia



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
208	0	TIF District

Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (___in.) Sewer Line (___in.) Natural Gas (3 in.) Electric		

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
Canadian National Railway	US Highway 51	None

Source : City of Centralia, Jefferson County Development Corp.

Table A-15
Jefferson County - Industrial Park Profiles

Dix Site #1



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
615	None	None

Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (6 in.) Sewer Line Adjacent Natural Gas (_ in.) Fiber Optic Adjacent Electric 345Kv		

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
NSF (Norfolk Southern)	Interstate 57 Interstate 64 12 mi State Route 37	Mt. Vernon Airport 15 mi Lambert Intl 90 mi

Source : LOIS, Jefferson County Development Corp.

Table A-16
Jefferson County - Industrial Park Profiles

Enterprise Park



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
131.5	0	unknown

Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (__ in.) Sewer Line (__ in.) Natural Gas (__ in.) Electric		

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
Union Pacific Railway	Rt. 37 and Rt. 142 Interstate 57/64	None

Source : LOIS, Jefferson County Development Corp.

Table A-17
Jefferson County - Industrial Park Profiles

Rolland Lewis Industrial Centre



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
193	90	Enterprise Zone

Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (__ in.) Sewer Line (__ in.) Natural Gas (__ in.) Fiber Optic (yes/no) Electric		

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
	Rt. 15 Interstate 57 and 64	

Source : Jefferson County Development Corporation, LOIS

Table A-18
Perry County - Industrial Park Profiles

Du Quoin Industrial Park



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
73.5	16.5	TIF

Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (_8_in.) Sewer Line (_12in.) Natural Gas Adjacent gas service station very high capacity Fiber Optic (no) Electric 69 Kv	Heartland Bakery , sq. ft. 40,000, employed 100 MPP sq. ft. 35,000, Employed 35	None

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
Canadian National	1 Block from US Highway 51	No

Source : Perry County Economic Development

Table A-19
Perry County - Industrial Park Profiles

East Side Industrial Park, Pinckneyville



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
0	30	Enterprise Zone

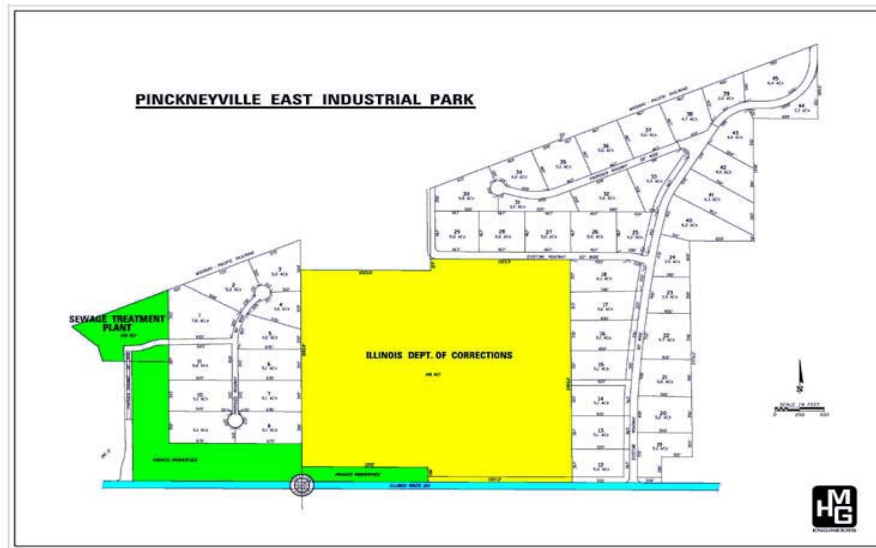
Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (10 in.) Sewer Line (8 in.) Natural Gas (4 in.) Fiber Optic (yes/no) Electric		

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
Canadian National Union Pacific	Route 153	No

Source : Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission

Table A-20
Perry County - Industrial Park Profiles

East Side Industrial Park Site #2, Pinckneyville



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
259	0	Enterprise Zone

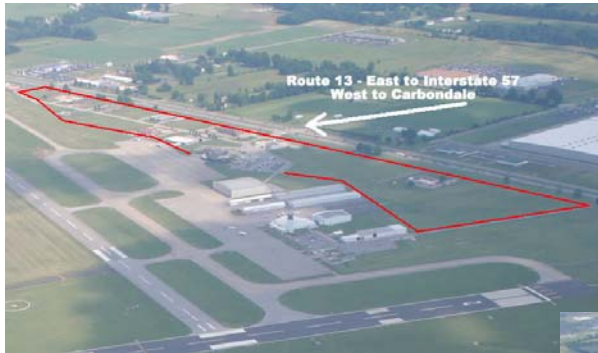
Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (10 in.) Sewer Line (8 in.) Natural Gas (4 in.) Fiber Optic (No) Electric		

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
Canadian National Union Pacific	Route 153	No

Source : City of Pinckneyville, Greater Egypt Regional Planning and Development Commission

Table A-21
Williamson County - Industrial Park Profiles

Airport Industrial Park



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
215		Enterprise Zone

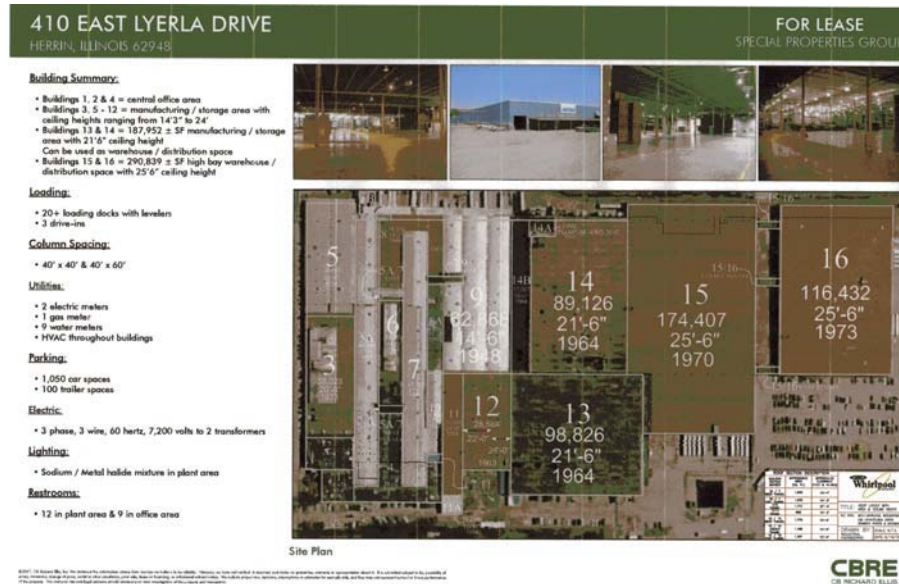
Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (___in.) Sewer Line (___in.) Natural Gas (___in.) Fiber Optic (yes/no) Electric	T-Birds Grille Airport Inn & Suites Uvanta Pharmacy Services Franklin-Williamson Bi-County Health IL Dept of Employment Security Rent All & Sales 5 Professional Office Buildings	DHL Distribution

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
None	50 ft. wide Access Road Rt. 13 and Rt. 148 Interstate 57 near by	Williamson County Airport

Source : Regional Economic Development Corporation

Table A-22
Williamson County - Industrial Park Profiles

Herrin Business Park



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
0	55	Enterprise Zone

Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (___in.) Sewer Line (___in.) Natural Gas (___in.) Fiber Optic (yes/no) Electric Ameren		Maytag 906,250 sq ft

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
CO&E Shortline	Rt. 13 & I-57 5 Miles	10 Miles

Source : Regional Economic Development Corporation

Table A-23
Williamson County - Industrial Park Profiles

Herrin Industrial Park



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
15	25	Enterprise Zone

Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (10 in.) Sewer Line (8 in.) Natural Gas (___in.) Fiber Optic (yes/no) Electric Ameren	Ridgway Wholesale Garon Industries 20,400 sq ft Professional Cleaning Services 15,000 sq ft	

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
	Rte 148 & Rte 13	10 Miles

Source : Regional Economic Development Corporation

Table A-24
Williamson County - Industrial Park Profiles

REDCO Industrial Park



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
202	89	Enterprise Zone

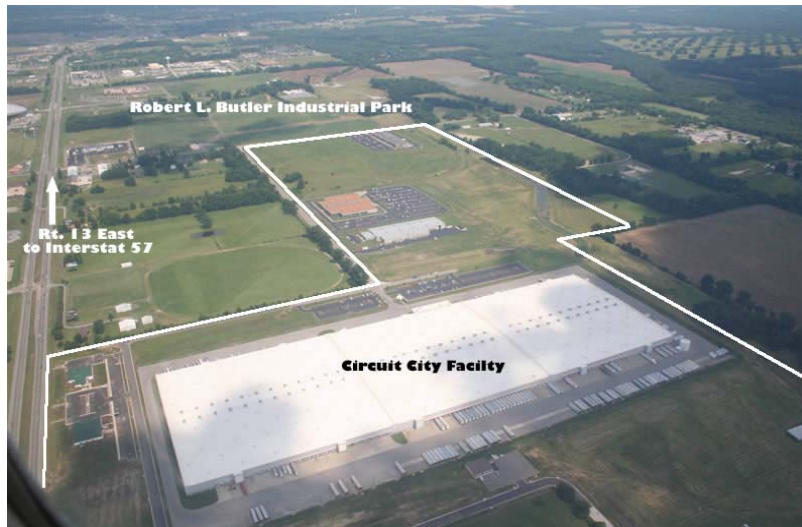
Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (12 in.) Sewer Line (12 in.) Natural Gas (___in.) Fiber Optic Yes Electric Ameren & SIPC	Aisin (Electronics, Light Metals, & MFG) 1.3 Million sq. ft. 930 Employed	

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
Santa Fe Railway	32 ft. wide Access Road Rt. 13 to Interstate 57 near by	Williamson County Airport

Source : Regional Economic Development Corporation

Table A-25
Williamson County - Industrial Park Profiles

Robert L. Butler Industrial Park



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
50	140	Enterprise Zone

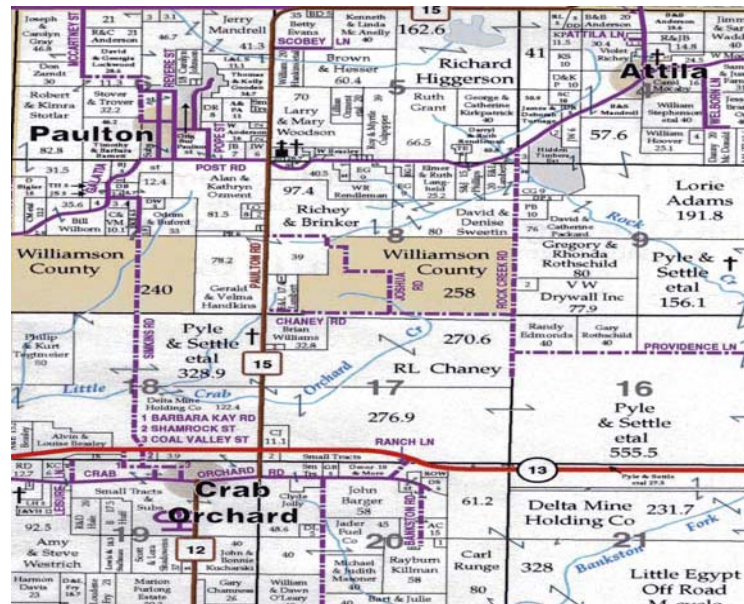
Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (16 in.)	WPS Medicare Processing, 51,000 sq. ft., 300 Employed	Circuit City Distribution Center, 1.1 million sq. ft.
Sewer Line (12 in.)	Blue Cross Blue Shield of Illinois, 72,000 sq. ft., 350 Employed	
Natural Gas (6 in.)	Frito-Lay, 7,700	
Fiber Optic Yes	Illinois Tool Works, Diagram Stencil, and Products Group, 66,000 sq. ft.,	
Electric Ameren	Southern IL Asphalt Illinois Laborers & Contractors Training Center	
	Laborers Local 773 Southern & Central IL Laborers District Council	

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
	40 ft. side Access Road Rt. 13 and Rt. 148 Interstate 57 nearby	Williamson County Airport

Source : Regional Economic Development Corporation

Table A-26
Williamson County - Industrial Park Profiles

Williamson County Industrial Park



Acreage Available	Acreage Occupied	Incentive
498	0	Enterprise Zone

Utilities Available	Current Tenants	Vacant Buildings
Water Line (__in.) Sewer Line (__in.) Natural Gas (__in.) Fiber Optic No Electric Ameren/SIECO-OP		

Rail Access	Major Road Access	Airport Access
None	Rt. 13	10 Miles

Source : Regional Economic Development Corporation

Table A-27
Long Term Sectoral Employment
Franklin County

	US Census		Bureau of Labor Statistics											
	1980	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3544	401	D	D	45	36	21	6	6	6	6	7	8	10
Mining, Quarry, and Oil and Gas Extraction		1919	D	D	28	23		14	16	14	12	15	18	26
Construction	850	670	463	498	531	532	461	391	378	293	262	289	305	319
Manufacturing	1631	1586	1498	1576	1583	1861	1531	1467	1442	1388	1378	1474	1283	1183
Wholesale Trade	552	576	412	394	311	278	234	232	219	208	206	208	215	229
Retail Trade	2079	2500	2268	2348	2508	2675	1634	1539	1503	1582	1494	1474	1476	1491
Transportation and Warehousing	--	576	341	218	223	222	222	192	183	184	185	184	189	162
Utilities	--	215		46	45	44	38	36	39	37	37	36	36	35
Information	--	83		107	100	123	251	245	260	265	260	267	291	278
Financial Activities	485	533	218	192	181	190	210	268	266	282	319	314	315	323
Professional and Business Services	362	1337	215	305	327	274	371	536	635	797	788	855	814	657
Educational Service	1023	1366	D	D	D	D	24	24	26	27	25	32	26	28
Health Care and Social Assistance	1102	1884	1194	1196	1244	1238	1156	1120	1052	1075	1084	1102	1153	1260
Leisure and Hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	1126	1007	1070	1065	1047	1028	1008	1003
Other Services	--	--	--	--	--	--	306	311	305	293	293	308	319	315
Public Administration	676	659	769	814	849	863	890	937	927	914	909	841	840	810
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	3	1	0	0	1	2	1
Total	14041	14595	7791	7935	7835	8153	9636	9505	9504	9627	9448	9547	9413	9239

Note: When subcategory information was not available to avoid disclosure categories were combined to offer overall employment.

D = Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

-- = Data not available

Source: US Census 1980, 1990, and 2000

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Databases, Tables & Calculators by Subject, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2001-2008

Table A-27 (Continued)
Long Term Sectoral Employment
Jackson County

	US Census		Bureau of Labor Statistics											
	1980	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1562	924	D	D	131	143	60	67	67	220	262	68	37	48
Mining, Quarry, and Oil and Gas Extraction		429	D	D	51	60	88	99	104			274	285	354
Construction	914	846	846	841	950	1017	1166	1140	1182	1153	1098	1016	855	869
Manufacturing	2181	1975	1161	1340	1341	1354	1195	1192	1149	1033	1020	1076	1092	1002
Wholesale Trade	471	395	369	355	338	366	296	304	307	286	270	267	277	282
Retail Trade	4430	5194	6131	5801	6233	6308	3567	3562	3712	3875	4062	4038	4014	4064
Transportation and Warehousing	--	1025	D	D	316	D	354	382	342	336	351	349	360	358
Utilities	--	186	215	213	233	239	137	120	116	102	92	89	84	83
Information	--	262	254	288	186	D	463	456	453	119	117	182	519	444
Financial Activities	979	1201	955	957	971	1003	919	872	945	910	960	955	881	955
Professional and Business Services	1012	1006	742	1070	1248	1540	1896	1728	1461	1503	1570	1643	1569	1344
Educational Service	7702	7259	137	139	149	169	165	169	180	186	181	175	176	198
Health Care and Social Assistance	1816	2857	3219	3557	3521	3612	3608	3581	3522	3236	3264	3206	3249	3291
Leisure and Hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	2950	3009	3046	2859	3097	2988	2948	2745
Other Services	--	--	--	--	--	--	586	559	603	517	612	619	558	542
Public Administration	1475	1327	1172	1174	1153	1164	1144	1147	1117	1097	1076	1074	1058	1086
Unclassified	--	--	D	D	0	0	0	0	1	6	11	3	7	13
Total	25767	26855	15845	16281	16809	17420	17450	17239	17188	16770	17298	17250	16911	16590

Note: When subcategory information was not available to avoid disclosure categories were combined to offer overall employment.

D = Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

-- = Data not available

Source: US Census 1980, 1990, and 2000

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Databases, Tables & Calculators by Subject, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2001-2008

Table A-27 (Continued)
Long Term Sectoral Employment
Jefferson County

	US Census		Bureau of Labor Statistics											
	1980	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1319	562	39	35	39	38	7	425	123	110	107	106	110	116
Mining, Quarry, and Oil and Gas Extraction		445	480	588	620	560	496							
Construction	799	813	571	593	611	646	548	585	550	560	548	572	567	528
Manufacturing	2438	2585	3086	3155	2861	3018	2809	2711	2686	2744	2963	2918	2980	3093
Wholesale Trade	800	617	778	750	774	738	598	587	D	D	778	D	764	744
Retail Trade	2641	3197	2833	4113	4307	4361	2424	2385	2393	2140	2077	2060	2240	2221
Transportation and Warehousing	--	674	253	267	296	304	1671	1857	1838	1867	1939	2070	2138	2157
Utilities	--	133	184	189	222	246	276	269	D	D	136	D	134	138
Information	--	176	211	241	255	276	414	404	391	373	377	358	224	213
Financial Activities	841	785	712	728	718	736	813	804	524	537	564	545	780	809
Professional and Business Services	614	2407	1377	1678	1626	1532	1354	1452	1477	1487	1508	1683	1816	1636
Educational Service	1016	909	D	D	D	D	2480	2587	2726	2876	2989	2983	2931	2876
Health Care and Social Assistance	1225	1249	2184	2178	2237	2344								
Leisure and Hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	1521	1625	1666	1730	1671	1727	1677	1663
Other Services	--	--	--	--	--	--	333	333	330	349	387	387	412	415
Public Administration	593	486	423	430	451	490	488	496	501	516	493	512	523	536
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	D	D	1	2	1	2	2	1
Total	14543	15038	14601	15366	15395	15705	15742	16022	15621	15670	16043	16292	16773	16608

Note: When subcategory information was not available to avoid disclosure categories were combined to offer overall employment.

D = Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

-- = Data not available

Source: US Census 1980, 1990, and 2000

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Databases, Tables & Calculators by Subject, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2001-2008

Table A-27 (Continued)
Long Term Sectoral Employment
Perry County

	US Census		Bureau of Labor Statistics											
	1980	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2126	278	D	D	D	D	D	109	84	D	D	21	15	12
Mining, Quarry, and Oil and Gas Extraction		1182	D	D	D	D	D			D	D			
Construction	366	478	223	179	190	194	D	186	165	D	D	230	279	255
Manufacturing	1646	1575	1574	1636	1718	1702	1643	1603	1442	1351	1401	1070	698	521
Wholesale Trade	118	205	89	83	95	98	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Retail Trade	1241	1465	1080	1042	1262	1269	794	808	774	756	731	684	664	638
Transportation and Warehousing	--	271	85	84	85	92	112	123	204	250	290	282	271	298
Utilities	--	54	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Information	--	27	36	36	37	38	116	108	122	122	111	108	132	120
Financial Activities	225	300	206	195	195	197	191	219	226	219	233	224	213	218
Professional and Business Services	188	997	96	72	58	D	737	175	248	131	114	102	100	101
Educational Service	505	545	D	D	D	D	46	42	44	46	46	709	689	722
Health Care and Social Assistance	590	700	643	627	619	617	661	660	686	708	681			
Leisure and Hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	586	594	573	607	642	592	546	494
Other Services	--	--	--	--	--	--	149	146	141	139	147	137	136	141
Public Administration	257	337	296	292	293	312	D	D	D	D	D	286	288	292
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	8009	8414	4860	4657	4896	1845	5392	4823	4881	4746	4811	4321	3910	3686

Note: When subcategory information was not available to avoid disclosure categories were combined to offer overall employment.

D = Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

-- = Data not available

Source: US Census 1980, 1990, and 2000

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Databases, Tables & Calculators by Subject, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2001-2008

Table A-27 (Continued)
Long Term Sectoral Employment
Williamson County

	US Census		Bureau of Labor Statistics											
	1980	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2794	398	D	133	D	D	D	D	D	D	134	162	233	293
Mining, Quarry, and Oil and Gas Extraction		1300	D	56	D	D	D	D	D	D				
Construction	1138	1356	1166	1070	1179	1256	D	D	D	D	1357	1299	1224	1258
Manufacturing	3392	2796	2627	2596	2949	2986	2922	2950	2910	2846	2980	3183	2411	2291
Wholesale Trade	612	605	768	757	742	705	580	580	548	530	559	498	513	497
Retail Trade	3923	4573	6613	6509	4887	5068	3352	3372	3328	3398	3422	3516	3475	3393
Transportation and Warehousing	--	906	373	434	537	539	650	670	647	623	678	762	915	880
Utilities	--	383	245	D	221	214	203	198	218	218	217	215	213	220
Information	--	450	262	253	367	363	481	479	504	500	511	523	507	510
Financial Activities	922	1304	1335	1377	1140	1177	1352	1632	1664	1590	1596	1697	1741	1789
Professional and Business Services	691	1291	537	564	808	865	1347	1360	1486	1748	2005	2067	2206	1939
Educational Service	2256	2768	D	D	93	91	103	114	115	113	106	94	96	96
Health Care and Social Assistance	1694	2143	2197	2355	2543	2659	2709	2824	2909	3637	3784	3961	4128	4255
Leisure and Hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	2380	2369	2442	2786	2757	2924	2954	2894
Other Services	--	--	--	--	--	--	622	614	604	582	586	628	610	602
Public Administration	1047	1193	1139	1196	1227	1335	1308	1332	1334	1303	1316	1357	1521	1494
Unclassified	--	--	--	--	0	0	D	4	7	7	15	7	7	7
Total	21610	23287	17909	17940	17294	17808	18322	18931	19062	20087	20707	21535	21235	20923

Note: When subcategory information was not available to avoid disclosure categories were combined to offer overall employment.

D = Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

-- = Data not available

Source: US Census 1980, 1990, and 2000

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Databases, Tables & Calculators by Subject, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2001-2008

Table A-27 (Continued)
Long Term Sectoral Employment
District

	US Census		Bureau of Labor Statistics											
	1980	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11345	2563	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	653	706	859
Mining, Quarry, and Oil and Gas Extraction		5275	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D			
Construction	4067	4163	3269	3181	3461	3645	D	D	D	D	D	3406	3230	3229
Manufacturing	11288	10517	9946	10303	10452	10921	10100	9923	9629	9362	9742	9721	8464	8090
Wholesale Trade	2553	2398	2416	2339	2260	2185	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Retail Trade	14314	16929	18925	19813	19197	19681	11771	11666	11710	11751	11786	11772	11869	11807
Transportation and Warehousing	--	3452	D	D	1457	D	3009	3224	D	D	3443	D	3873	3855
Utilities	--	971	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Information	--	998	763	925	945	D	1725	1692	1730	1379	1376	1438	1673	1565
Financial Activities	3452	4123	3426	3449	3205	3303	3485	3795	3625	3538	3672	3735	3930	4094
Professional and Business Services	2867	7038	2967	3689	4067	D	5705	5251	5307	5666	5985	6350	6505	5677
Educational Service	12502	12847	D	D	D	D	10952	11121	11260	11904	12160	12262	12448	12726
Health Care and Social Assistance	6427	8833	9437	9913	10164	10470								
Leisure and Hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	8563	8604	8797	9047	9214	9259	9133	8799
Other Services	--	--	--	--	--	--	1996	1963	1983	1880	2025	2079	2035	2015
Public Administration	4048	4002	3799	3906	3973	4164	D	D	D	D	D	4070	4230	4218
Unclassified	--	--	D	D	D	D	D	D	10	15	27	13	18	23
Total	83970	88189	61006	62179	62229	63931	66542	66520	66256	66900	68307	68945	68242	67046

Note: When subcategory information was not available to avoid disclosure categories were combined to offer overall employment.

D = Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

-- = Data not available

Source: US Census 1980, 1990, and 2000

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Databases, Tables & Calculators by Subject, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2001-2008

Table A-28
Industry Projections 2006-2016

	Franklin County			Jackson County			Jefferson County		
	Employment		Employment Change	Employment		Employment Change	Employment		Employment Change
	2006	2016	Percent	2006	2016	Percent	2006	2016	Percent
Natural Resources and Mining	18	18	0.00%	307	301	-1.95%	107	105	-1.87%
Construction	285	304	6.67%	1,093	1,163	6.40%	567	612	7.94%
Manufacturing	1,416	1,257	-11.23%	1,100	878	-20.18%	2,936	2,704	-7.90%
Transportation and Warehouse	318	325	2.20%	585	598	2.22%	2,227	2,609	17.15%
Utilities	36	33	-8.33%	91	82	-9.89%	137	124	-9.49%
Information	275	262	-4.73%	495	447	-9.70%	375	370	-1.33%
Wholesale Trade	221	226	2.26%	284	289	1.76%	810	828	2.22%
Retail Trade	1,516	1,548	2.11%	4,054	4,140	2.12%	3,132	2,190	-30.08%
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	317	335	5.68%	981	1,030	4.99%	547	574	4.94%
Professional and Business Services	985	1,121	13.81%	1,661	1,818	9.45%	1,660	1,923	15.84%
Education	951	1,061	11.57%	11,570	12,555	8.51%	1,701	1,897	11.52%
Healthcare and Social Services	1,099	1,372	24.84%	3,365	3,853	14.50%	2,989	3,456	15.62%
Leisure and Hospitality	1,034	1,190	15.09%	3,047	3,510	15.20%	1,756	2,015	14.75%
Other Services	601	664	10.48%	1,010	1,108	9.70%	720	775	7.64%
Government	1,123	1,114	-0.80%	2,553	2,512	-1.61%	1,988	1,914	-3.72%
Totals	12,161	12,817	5.39%	34,154	36,256	6.15%	22 985	24,406	6.18%

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security, Employment Projections 2006-2016

Table A-28 (Continued)
Industry Projections 2006-2016

	Perry County			Williamson County			District		
	Employment		Employment Change	Employment		Employment Change	Employment		Employment Change
	2006	2016	Percent	2006	2016	Percent	2006	2016	Percent
Natural Resources and Mining	22	22	0.00%	43	43	0.00%	497	489	-1.61%
Construction	235	255	8.51%	1,346	1,346	0.00%	3,526	3,680	4.37%
Manufacturing	1,101	907	-17.62%	3,504	3,204	-8.56%	10,057	8,950	-11.01%
Transportation and Warehouse	365	388	6.30%	955	1,001	4.82%	4,450	4,921	-11.01%
Utilities	D	D	D	217	197	-9.22%	D	D	D
Information	170	86	-49.41%	528	541	2.46%	1,843	1,706	-7.43%
Wholesale Trade	168	170	1.19%	523	307	-41.30%	2,006	1,820	-9.27%
Retail Trade	716	716	0.00%	3,447	3,547	2.90%	12,865	12,141	-5.63%
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	231	244	5.63%	1,733	1,803	4.04%	3,809	3,986	4.65%
Professional and Business Services	107	110	2.80%	2,175	2,474	13.75%	6,588	7,446	13.02%
Education	453	504	11.26%	2,331	2,605	11.75%	17,006	18,622	9.50%
Healthcare and Social Services	971	1,121	15.45%	3,949	4,686	18.66%	12,373	14,488	17.09%
Leisure and Hospitality	616	709	15.10%	2,928	3,370	15.10%	9,381	10,794	15.06%
Other Services	245	266	8.57%	1,031	1,148	11.35%	3,607	3,961	9.81%
Government	1,447	1,391	-3.87%	2,095	1,990	-5.01%	9,206	8,921	-3.10%
Totals	7,601	7,794	2.54%	28,643	30,254	5.62%	105,544	111,527	5.67%

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security, Employment Projections 2006-2016

APPENDIX B

Figure B-1a
Franklin and the State of Illinois
Unemployment Rates

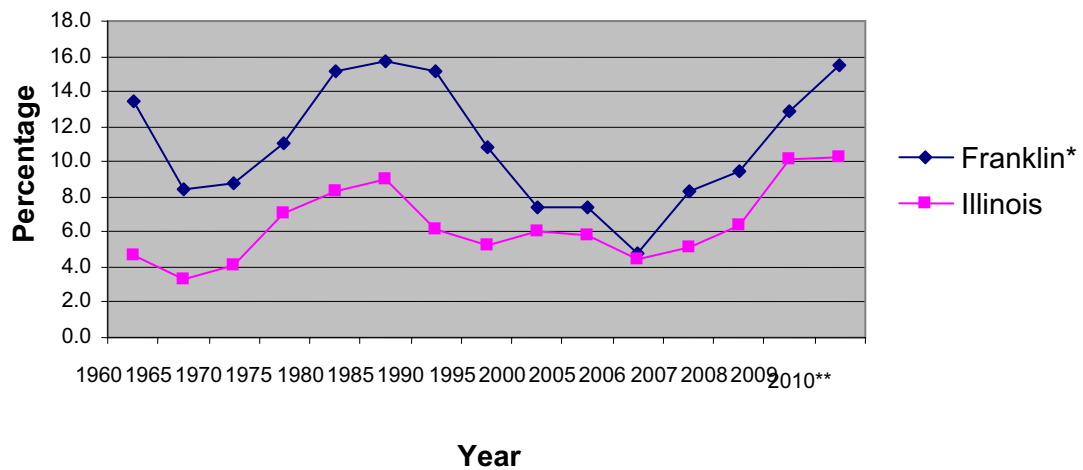


Figure B-1b
Jackson County and the State of Illinois
Unemployment Rates

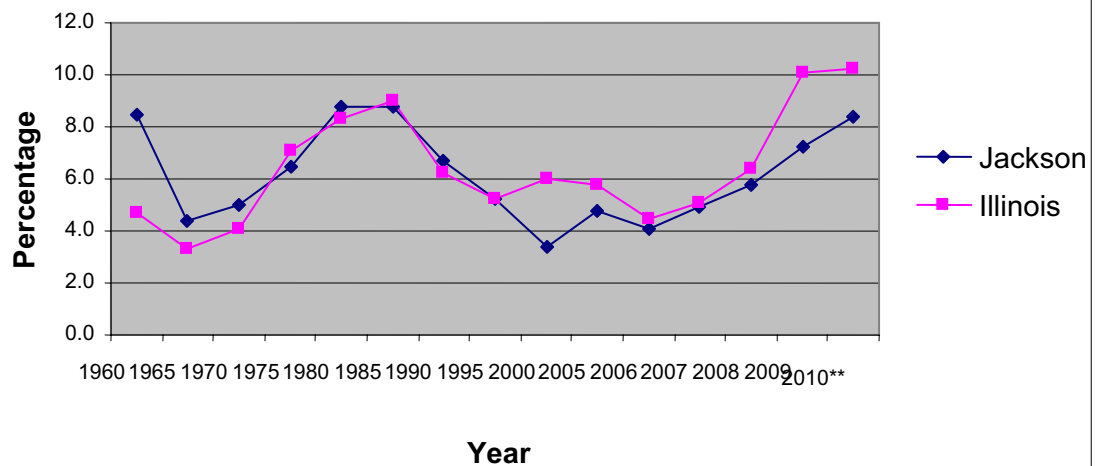


Figure B-1c
Jefferson County and the State of Illinois
Unemployment Rates

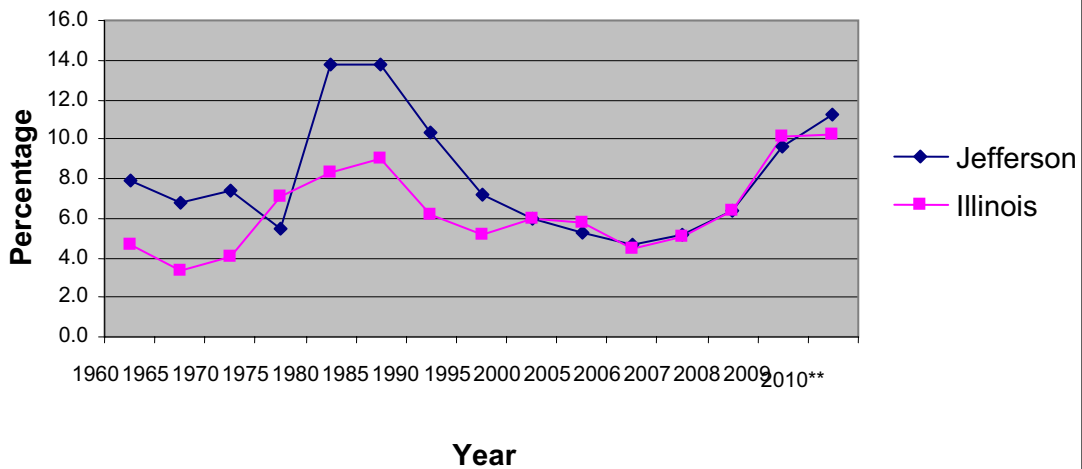


Figure B-1d
Perry County and the State of Illinois
Unemployment Rates

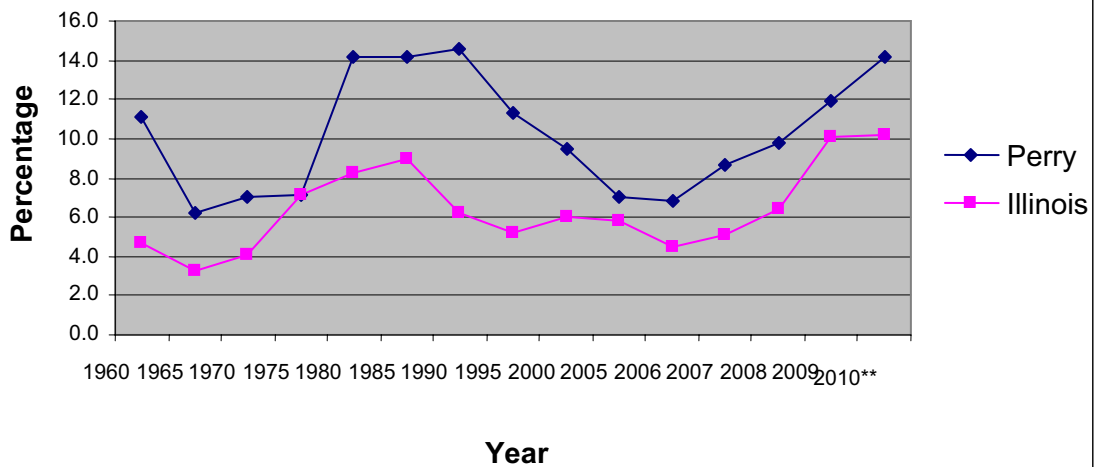


Figure B-1e
Williamson County and the State of Illinois
Unemployment Rates

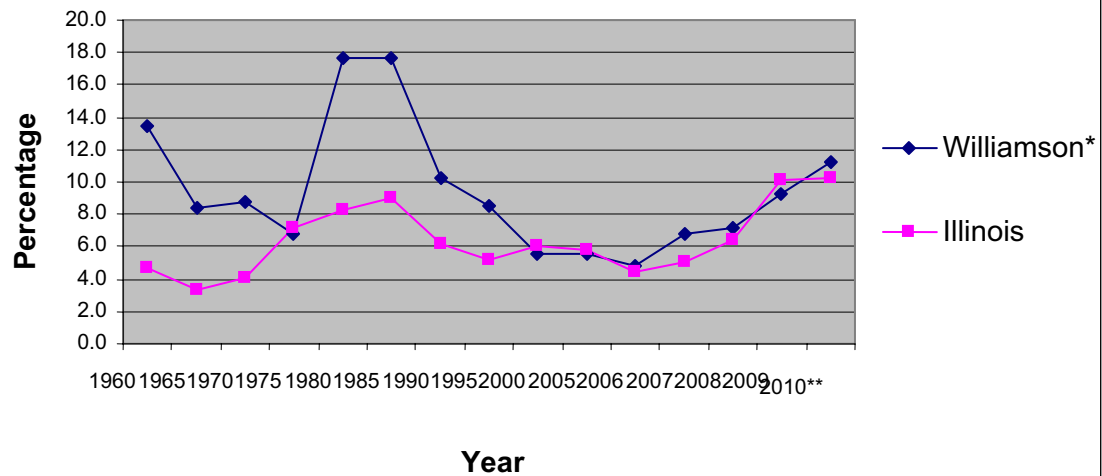


Figure B-1f
District and the State of Illinois
Unemployment Rate

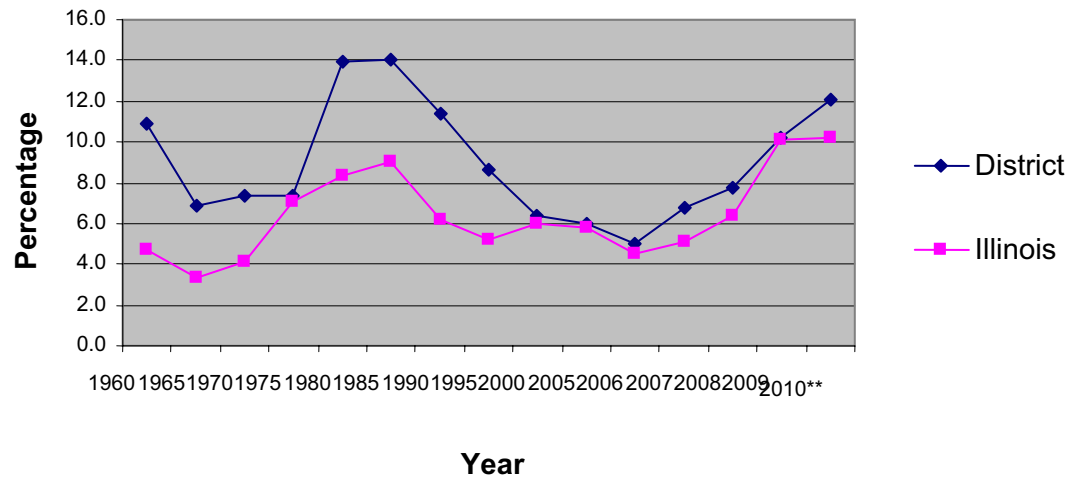
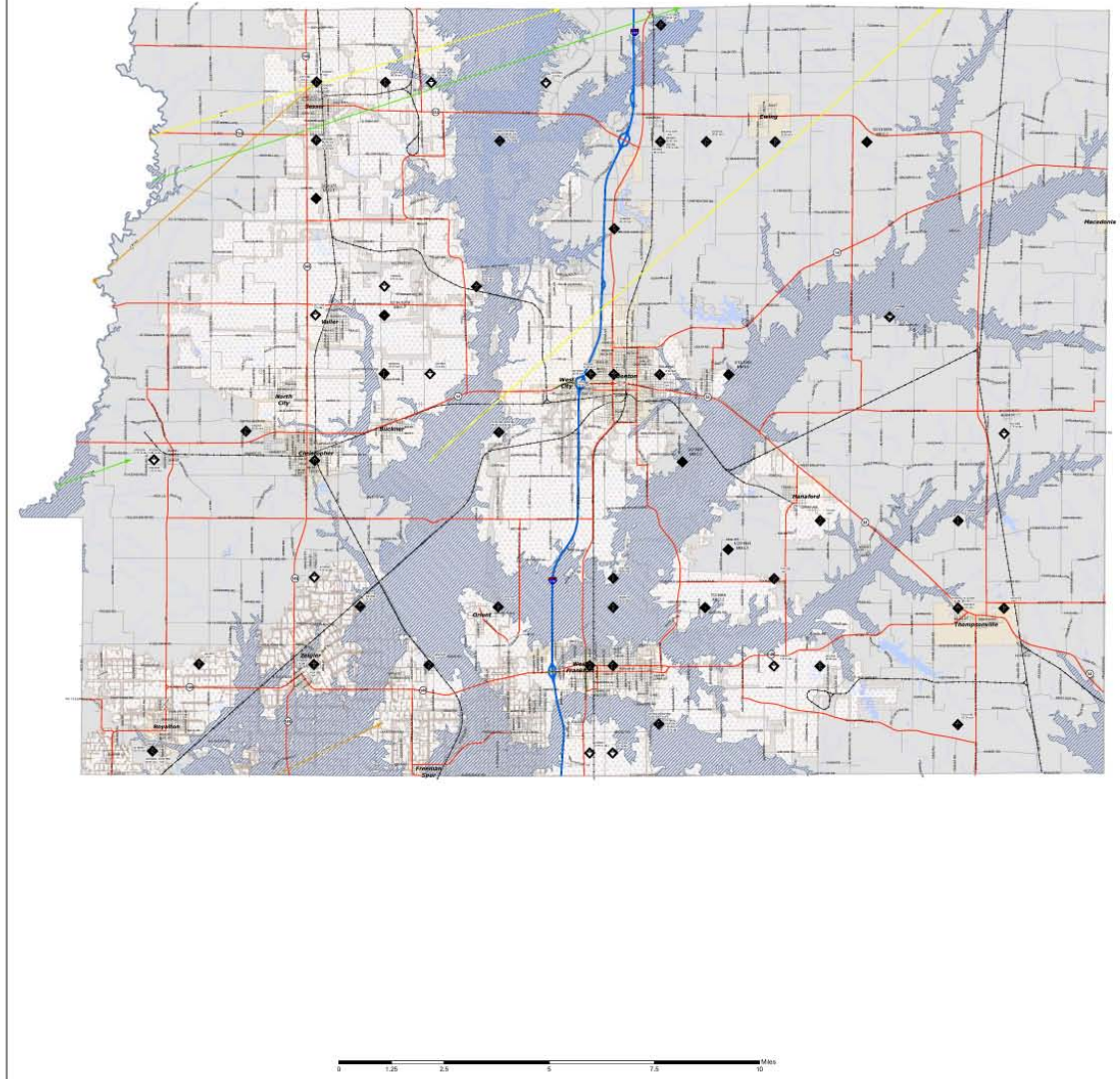


Figure B-2

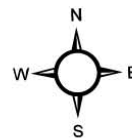


Franklin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

Historical Natural Hazards Map

Legend

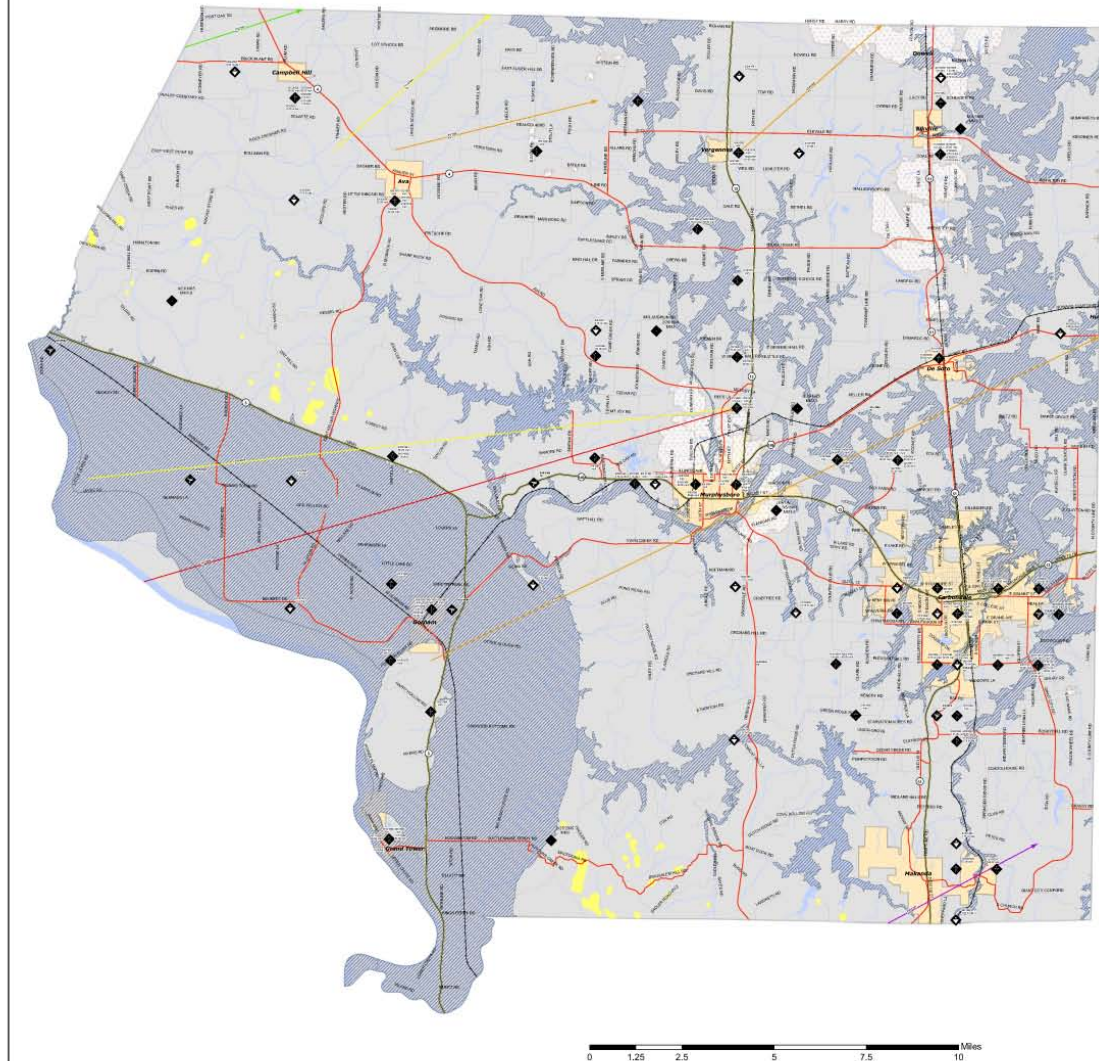
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|------------------------------------|------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| ◆ Severe Thunderstorm (Hail Event) | — F1 | — Interstate | — River |
| ◆ Severe Thunderstorm (Wind Event) | — F2 | — Expressway | — 100 Year Flood Area |
| ◆ Tornado Touchdown | — F3 | — State/County Highway | — Underground Mine |
| ◆ Earthquake Epicenter | — F4 | — Local Road | — Lake |
| | — F5 | — Railroad | — City |
| | | | — Sink Holes |



Data Sources: Geographic Names Information System (GNIS); HAZUS-MH U.S. Geologic Survey; Illinois Department of Health; Illinois State Fire Marshall; Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA); Illinois Department of Transportation, Franklin County (2011).

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Figure B-3

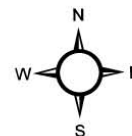


Jackson County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

Historical Natural Hazards Map

Legend

- ◆ Severe Thunderstorm (Hail Event)
- ◆ Severe Thunderstorm (Wind Event)
- ◆ Tornado Touchdown
- ◆ Earthquake Epicenter
- F1
- F2
- F3
- F4
- F5
- Interstate
- Expressway
- State/County Highway
- Local Road
- Railroad
- River
- 100 Year Flood Area
- Underground Mine
- Lake
- City
- Sink Holes



Jackson County
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1001 Walnut St.
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Greater Egypt Regional
Planning and Development
Commission
608 E College Street
Carbondale, IL 62901



The Polis Center
IU/PUI
1200 Waterway Blvd.
Indianapolis, IN 46202

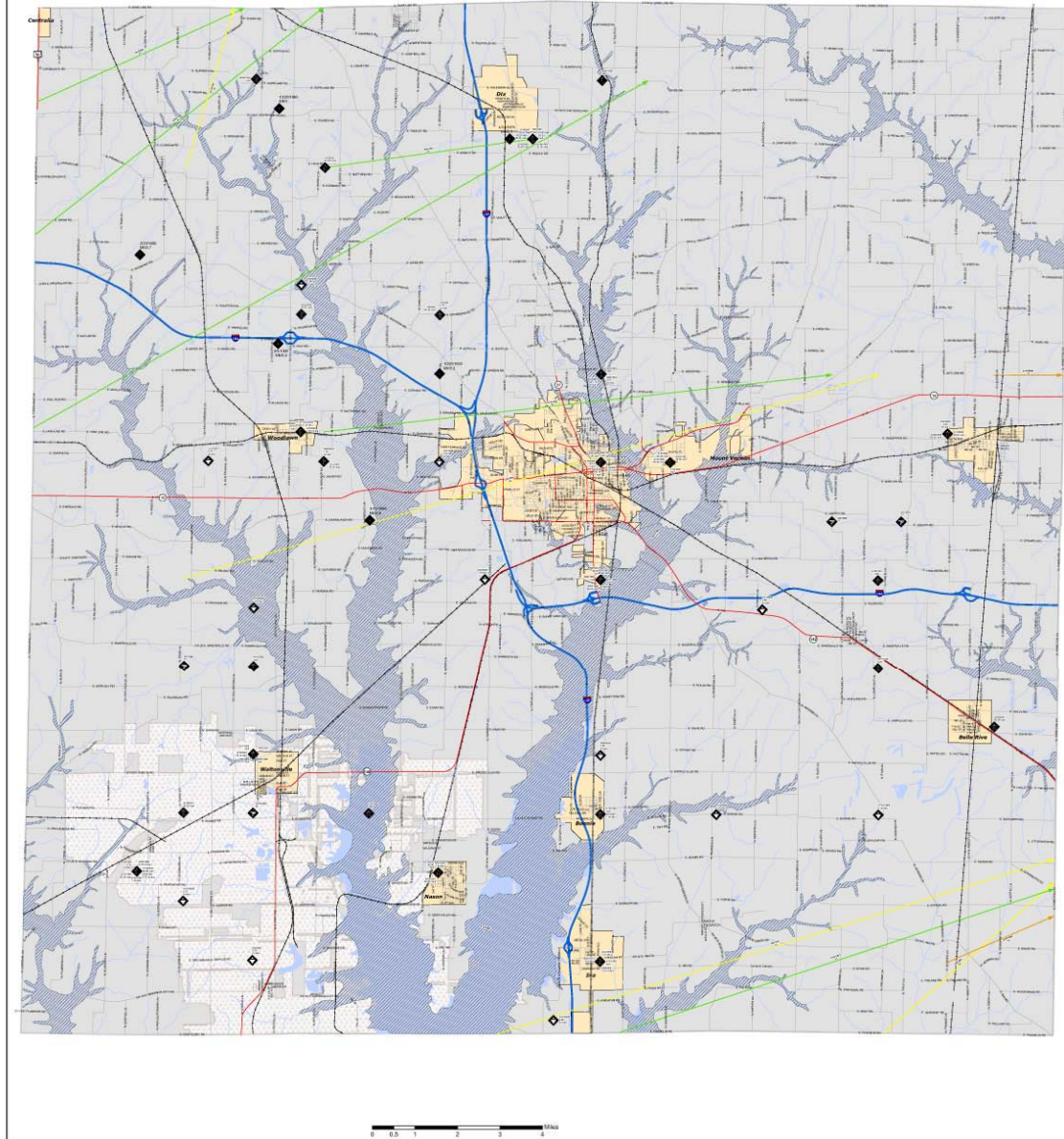


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Data Sources: Geographic Names Information System (GNIS); HAZUS-MU; U.S. Geologic Survey; Illinois Department of Health; Illinois State Fire Marshall; Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA); Illinois Department of Transportation; Jackson County DRI.

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Figure B-4

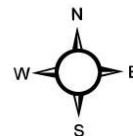


Jefferson County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

Historical Natural Hazards Map

Legend

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| ◆ Severe Thunderstorm (Hail Event) | — F1 | — Interstate | — River |
| ◆ Severe Thunderstorm (Wind Event) | — F2 | — Expressway | — 100 Year Flood Area |
| ◆ Tornado Touchdown | — F3 | — State/County Highway | — Underground Mine |
| ◆ Earthquake Epicenter | — F4 | — Local Road | — Lake |
| | — F5 | — Railroad | — City |



Data Sources: Geographic Names Information System (GNIS); HAZUS-MR; U.S. Geological Survey; Illinois Department of Health; Illinois State Fire Marshal; Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA); Illinois Department of Transportation; Jefferson County (1971).

Jefferson County
Emergency Management
Agency
714 S. 42 Street
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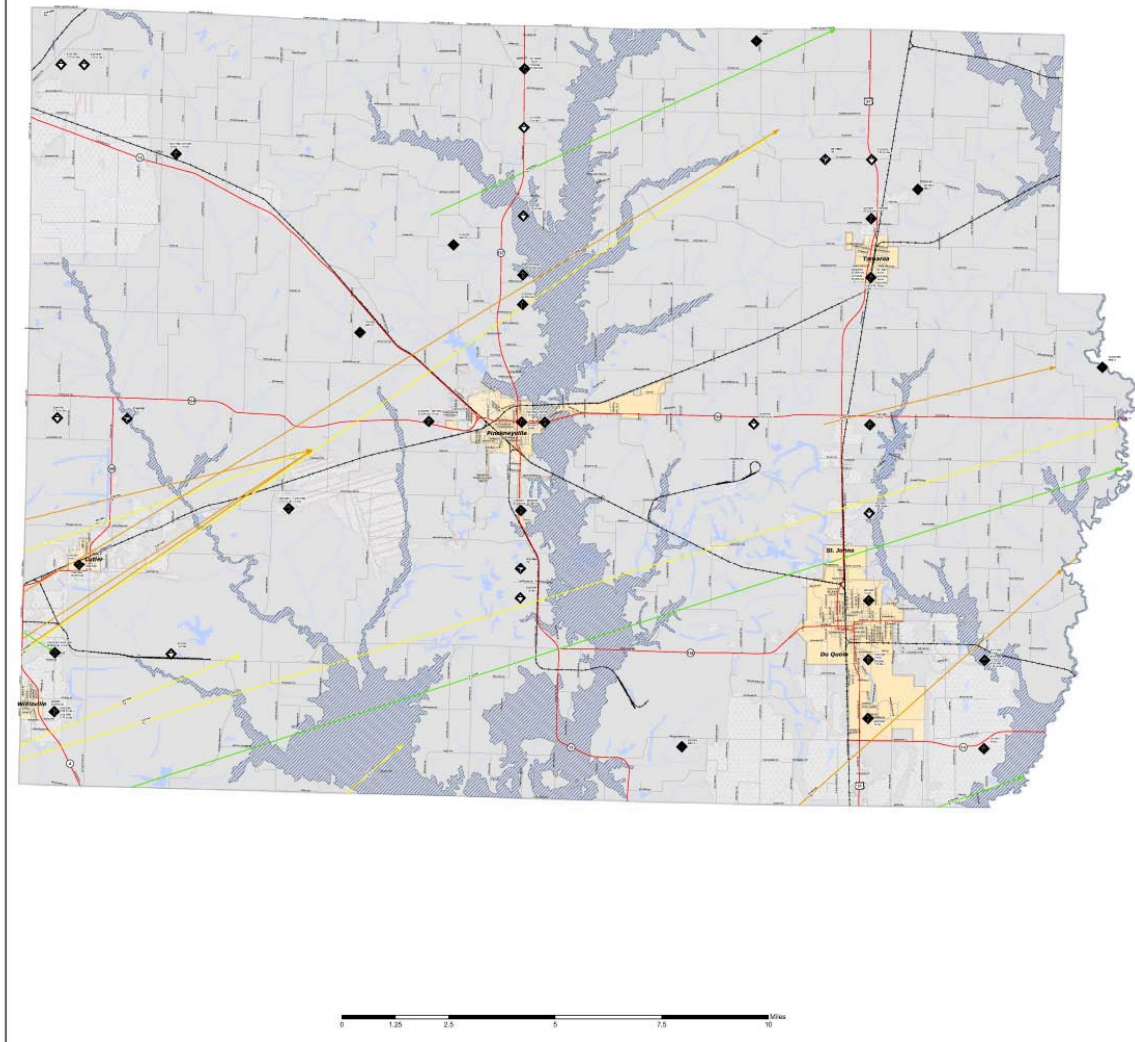
Greater Egypt Regional
Planning and Development
Commission
608 E College Street
Carbondale, IL 62901

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IUPUI
1200 Waterway Blvd.
Indianapolis, IN 46202

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Figure B-5

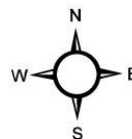


Perry County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

Historical Natural Hazards Map

Legend

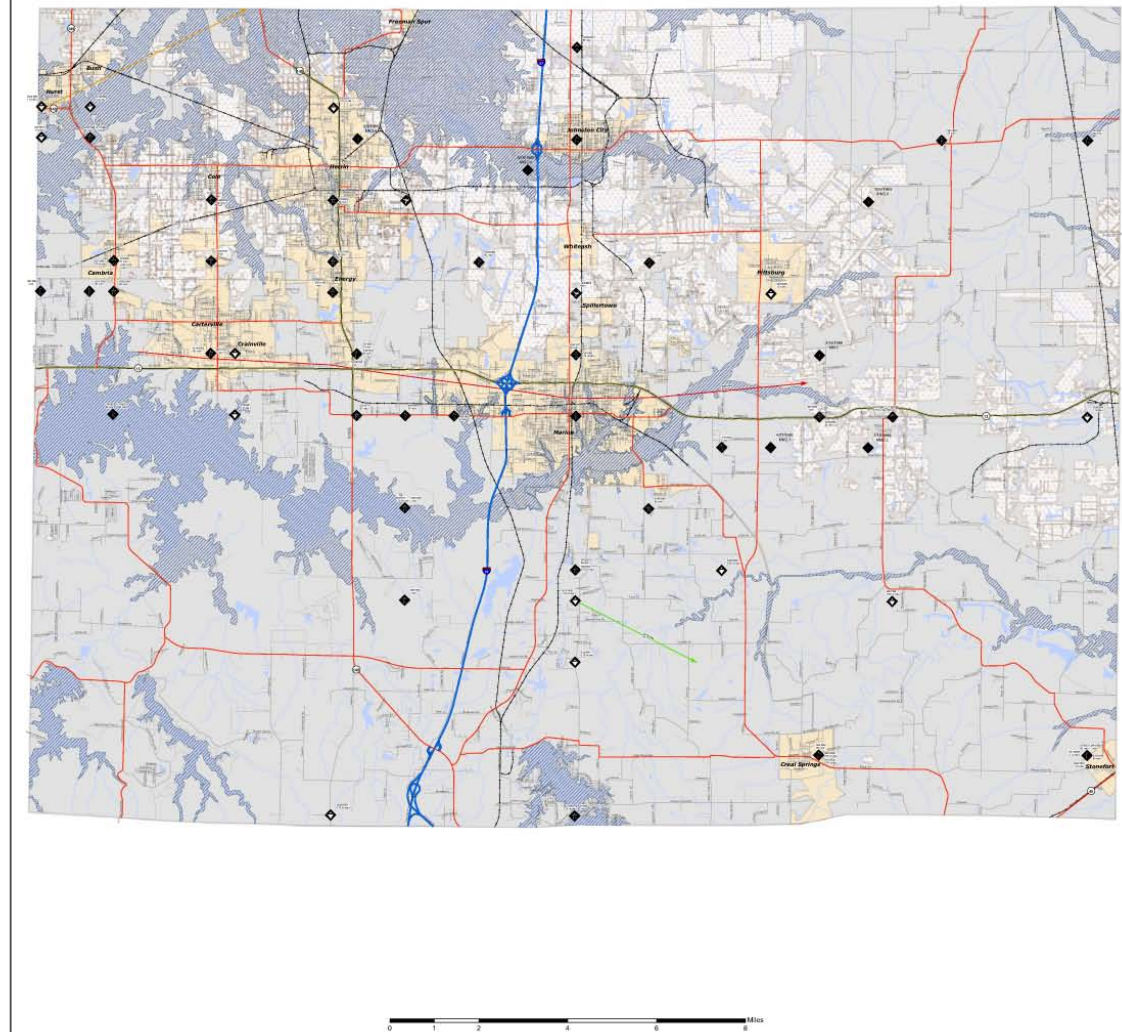
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|------------------------------------|------|--------------|---------------------|
| ◆ Severe Thunderstorm (Hail Event) | — F1 | — Local Road | 100 Year Flood Area |
| ◆ Severe Thunderstorm (Wind Event) | — F2 | — State Road | City |
| ◆ Tornado Touchdown | — F3 | — Railroad | Lake |
| ◆ Earthquake Epicenter | — F4 | | River |
| | — F5 | | Underground Mine |



Data Sources: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Geological Survey, Illinois Geological Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Center for Earthquake Research and Information, University of Memphis, Illinois Department of Transportation, Perry County [9]

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Figure B-6

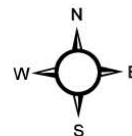


Williamson County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

Historical Natural Hazards Map

Legend

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----------------------|---------------------|
| ◆ Severe Thunderstorm (Hail Event) | F1 | Interstate | River |
| ◆ Severe Thunderstorm (Wind Event) | F2 | Expressway | 100 Year Flood Area |
| ◆ Tornado Touchdown | F3 | State/County Highway | Underground Mine |
| ◆ Earthquake Epicenter | F4 | Local Road | Lake |
| | F5 | Railroad | City |



Data Sources: NOAA - National Climatic Data Center, Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), Illinois Natural Resources Geospatial Data Clearinghouse, Williamson County 1911, Illinois Geologic Survey, Center for Earthquake Information, University of Memphis

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