

Dane County Jail and Sheriff's Office

Part I – Health and Life Safety Assessment of City/County Building Jail

Preliminary Report



Report prepared by



In association with



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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. INTRODUCTION

Through a competitive selection process, the team of Mead & Hunt, Inc. Potter Lawson, Inc. and Pulitzer Bogard & Associates, LLC (Consultants) were selected to perform a detailed analysis of the City County Building Jail (CCB) to identify and make recommendations to mitigate life and health safety concerns in the CCB. In addition, the consultants were tasked with evaluating the current environment and make recommendations to reduce or greatly eliminate the use of solitary confinement and provide recommendations for bringing the jail into compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).

Part 2 of this report, yet to be completed, will analyze the cost of adjusting the 2014 Master Plan, allowing for independently or sequentially addressing issues, to bring the jail system up to current jail standards, applicable state and federal codes and regulations, and inmate health and safety needs. In Part 2, the consultants are charged with presenting two (2) options for upgrading the CCB Jail and PSB Jail and/or eliminating the use of the CCB and consolidating operations at the PSB Site.

Prior to moving forward with this portion of the report, the County must decide whether or not it is viable to continue the use of the CCB. While the total costs and implications of renovating the CCB are not entirely forecastable, many of these costs and implications have been identified in Part 1 of this study and can serve to guide the discussion on how to proceed.

Finally, Part 2 of the analysis will evaluate the final recommendations of the Public Protection and Judiciary Workgroups (Mental Health and Solitary Confinement, Length of Stay, and Alternatives to Arrest and Incarceration) released in September 2015. Predicted reductions in jail population resulting from the recommendations will be incorporated into the two options presented.

B. HEALTH AND LIFE SAFETY

The original CCB Jail opened in 1954 and occupied the sixth and seventh floors on the east side of the building. The jail was built in linear fashion with cellblocks facing into a common security corridor. The jail utilizes intermittent indirect supervision that includes bar/grille separation between staff and inmates. In 1985, a vertical expansion project expanded the Jail to the west side of the building and continued the linear design. Except for some minor renovations, the original construction remains. Each new part of the facility was constructed to meet the standards and practices of the industry at the time of construction without bringing the existing portions up to the same standards and practices.

The CCB serves as the Dane County Jail System's maximum security facility and has a total of 365 beds and is comprised of 50 cellblocks and two dormitory style housing units. The cellblocks range from 3 cells to 8 cells. All cells are designated as single occupancy with a bunk, toilet, and sink. Twenty-four (24) cells are designated by the jail as restrictive housing.

During the analysis of the CCB, significant problems, issues, and conditions, many of which threaten the health and life safety of those living, working and volunteering in the CCB, were identified. These include, but are not limited to:

- The linear indirect supervision model has not been accepted as a design/management style since the 1970s. The linear design facility makes

observation, both visually and audibly, difficult. In addition, the intermittent indirect model of supervision limits sightlines and observation of inmates throughout the CCB, compromising staff and inmate safety.

- The linear design of the facility poses a challenge for the management of inmates. The number and location of the cells make it impractical for direct supervision. Most of the cells are not within view of the deputies which increases the opportunity for and/or the likelihood of abuse or violence amongst inmates.
- The ability of the staff to provide regular well-being checks where inmates are personally observed by Jail staff at staggered intervals is problematic due to the layout of the facility and the additional duties required of the deputies.
- The CCB is in need of continuous repair and service due to the age of the building.
- Many systems are outdated and/or nearing the end of their usable life. Repairs are made more difficult as parts are hard to find and/or are obsolete.
- Housing alternatives for the special needs population is extremely limited. Cellblocks are used for different housing types based on the needs of the day,
- Of the 338 existing cells, 117 do not meet the current, applicable DOC standard which required 35 square feet of unencumbered floor space. In addition, the size of the CCB dayrooms do not meet the current DOC 350 standards. Renovating the existing cellblocks to provide the required sizes for cells and dayrooms would result in a reduction of one to two cells per cellblock.
- With the linear design of the CCB, life safety issues are of a risk to the safety of staff and inmates. This includes exiting of inmates in the case of a catastrophic event (fire, smoke, weather), the ability to unlock cells, cellblocks, corridors and exit doors in a timely manner.
- There are currently eight (8) cellblocks, or 48 cells, that exceed the maximum travel distance to an exit access.
- There are 24 cellblocks, or 172 cells, that exceed the maximum travel distance to a smoke barrier.
- An exit access corridor shall be separated from other parts of the building by walls having not less than a 1-hour fire resistive rating. The current arrangement of the jail does not have a compliant exit access corridor due to open bar grille cellblock fronts.
- The 6th floor visitation area is located beyond the maximum allowed travel distance to an exit.
- The power operated sliding doors and power operated locks for swinging door on the east side of the CCB are required to be operable by a manual release mechanism at the door and either emergency power or a remote mechanical operating release. The east side of the CCB does not meet this requirement.
- The door assemblies separating the 1950's jail from the 1980's jail do not meet the fire resistive construction requirements to be a horizontal exit.
- A stairwell pressurized system is required in the CCB since it is a high-rise building. Such a system does not exist.
- The existing building does not have an adequate smoke control system that meets today's standards.
- An event requiring an evacuation of the eastside of the jail during a power failure is both time consuming and problematic as cell doors have to be individually released.
- The gang release system on the eastside of the jail has been problematic both mechanically and electrically resulting in inmates being trapped in their cells for

- prolonged periods of time.
- The original door hardware remains in place and requires continual maintenance and repair. Parts are often unavailable and have to be manufactured. The existing door hardware is well beyond usable life expectancy. Continued use is potentially hazardous.
- Existing bars and grill fronts should be replaced to reduce the potential of suicide.

C. PREA COMPLIANCE IN THE CCB

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), a federal law enacted in 2003, seeks to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse in confinement facilities.¹ PREA national standards (PREA standards) were released by the U.S. Department of Justice in 2012, and are intended to operationalize what it means to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse within a correctional environment. PREA standards apply equally to locally operated facilities such as lockups, jails, juvenile detention centers, and locally operated residential community confinement facilities.

PREA imposes certain financial consequences on states and local facilities that house state or federal inmates that do not comply with the standards. Because of its agreement to house federal inmates, DCSO is subject to direct financial consequences for noncompliance with PREA standards. In addition, failure to comply with PREA standards exposes DCSO to civil liability related to its obligation under federal and Wisconsin constitutions to provide safety for those individuals in their custody.

While PREA standards cover many aspects of correctional operations, the focus for this phase of the project (Phase I) is to determine how the City-County Building's (CCB) physical plant impacts PREA compliance and to develop solutions to effectuate compliance by the DCSO. The observations and concerns presented have been informed by observations made on site, interviews, DCSO PREA status/assessment reports, and the PREA standards. The report includes a discussion of key findings that affect PREA compliance, and addresses areas within the CCB that present risk for sexual abuse, i.e., locations where inmates are together unsupervised (e.g., cellblocks, programs, recreation, movement), and isolated areas where sexual abuse can occur undetected (e.g., storage closets, janitor closets, kitchen coolers, offices, bathrooms).

The CCB, as presently designed and configured, makes compliance with PREA standards challenging and costly. Its linear design, small cellblocks (4-8 beds, average), poor sightlines, and blind spots will require additional staff, modifications/adjustments to operational practices, and/or physical plant modifications/renovations in order to mitigate PREA compliance-related issues. Present staffing levels are not adequate to perform basic routine jail operations such as timely wellness checks, provision of programs and recreation, etc., and, therefore, are insufficient to assure completion of activities/tasks related to PREA compliance such as routine supervision of programs/services (e.g., recreation, visitation, education), youthful inmate services/activities, camera monitoring, inspection of unoccupied areas, inmate work areas (e.g., kitchen, laundry), etc.

The 25 recommendations presented focus primarily on operational practices, staffing, and capital improvement strategies to mitigate the physical plant conditions that adversely

¹ Public Law 108-79, 108th Congress. "Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003." September 4, 2003.

impact the DCSO's ability to comply with the PREA standards. Prior to funding and implementing these recommendations, a thorough vetting of each recommendation will be necessary to ensure that accurate cost information and operational implications are established; particularly since a number of the recommendations are included within or are impacted by recommendations made elsewhere in this report.

D. RESTRICTIVE HOUSING

In response to the Workgroup on Mental Health, Solitary Confinement and Incarceration two recommendations, the consultant team toured the CCB and PSB facilities operated by the DCSO and reviewed a large number of operational procedures and practices as well gathered new statistics regarding the utilization of "solitary confinement," or restrictive housing as the preferred and more accurate term. The use and overuse of restricted housing has been a major topic of concern throughout the U.S. in recent months. As a result, we reviewed and incorporated the recommended approaches proposed in numerous reports and position statements from the Department of Justice, the American Bar Association, the American Correctional Association, the Society of Correctional Physicians and several large counties who are making great strides in reducing restrictive housing in their jail systems.

The report includes a discussion of a number of current DCSO policy and practice issues that affect the use of restrictive housing (RH) , including who is subject to such placement, for how long and according to what criteria. This analysis presented concerns that vague placement criteria, excessive staff discretion, insufficient review criteria and a lack of appropriate housing options for inmates suffering from serious mental illness may all be contributing to excessive use of restrictive housing and even, inadvertently, to some disparate impacts affecting inmates of color. These concerns were largely borne out by an extensive data analysis that documented the numbers of restrictive housing placements by reasons such as disciplinary or mental health placements, and also cross-analyzed these factors against the race of the inmates placed. The report includes a large number of policy, operational and physical plant recommendations that can potentially remedy most of the concerns raised. The majority of these can likely be implemented in a relatively brief period of time, with the exception of creating an appropriate physical environment which will require either extensive renovations of existing space and/or new construction.

The key findings of the data analysis, based on a randomly drawn statistically valid sample of RH placements over a two (2) year period, are as follows:

- RH inmates spend a mean of 11 days and median of 5 days in RH with mental health inmates having the highest length of stay.
- Disciplinary sanctions and AC²-Behavioral determinations together constitute one third of all placements.
- Suicide watch/observation, AC Review Mental health, and medical observation together comprise some 42% of all placements, each of which

² Administrative Confinement

would be more appropriately managed in a non-punitive, treatment oriented environment rather than RH.

- The three most frequent reasons for Disciplinary RH were failure to follow rules, disrespect and causing a disturbance, which carried average lengths of stay of approximately 4.5 days.
- While Black inmates comprise 45% of RH placements, they constitute 58% of disciplinary placements and 55% Of AC-Behavioral placements.
- 58% of RH placements had a MH diagnosis; 78% of those with a mental health diagnoses are diagnosed with Anxiety, Bipolar, Depressive and Psychotic Disorders, or Schizophrenia.

E. COST SUMMARY

HEALTH AND LIFE-SAFETY

After exhaustive review of the facility from the architectural elements, to the mechanical, electrical, technology and security systems, our team has developed a list of immediate and intermediate recommendations. We have structured the recommendations by calling them "LSC" and "ISC". Recommendations that are labeled LSC are **immediate** Life Safety and Health issues which have code and cost implications. Recommendations that are labeled ISC are intermediate Life Safety and Health issues which will need to be addressed if the County extends the life of the CCB beyond 2 ½ years.

The report highlights twenty-three (23) LSC recommendations and forty (40) ISC recommendations. **The reader needs to take note here that these recommendations cannot be exclusive and taken ala carte.** Each recommendation is a result of either: a Life-safety issue; a Health issue; a code compliancy issue or as a result of failed or failing systems.

If it is the intent of the County to discontinue the CCB Jail, significant upgrades will still be required.

The cost for the LSC recommendations	= \$18,147,988
The cost for the ISC recommendations	= \$ 8,491,000
The total cost for all recommendations	= \$26,638,988

It is important to note that should the County decide to renovate the CCB, these recommendations are not part of an overall concept of renovating the CCB. The cost and concepts will be determined in Part 2 of this study.

These costs are not all-inclusive. For example, they do not include the costs of any major renovation and the costs associated with the loss of use resulting from such a project. In addition, based on our professional experience, we know that any substantial renovation of the CCB will require that the facility be brought up to today's standards and will result in a loss of bed space that cannot be absorbed by the Dane County Jail System. It is highly probable that the 1950's jail will require remediation of hazardous materials such as asbestos and lead. These cost and the associated costs of loss of use have not been captured in this section of the report. In addition, design fees, soft costs associated with developing a major project including but not limited to project management, owner's construction contingency, FF&E (fixtures, furnishing & equipment including communication, data, telephone systems, radio systems, and antennae), site survey, geotechnical investigation, material testing and inspections, property acquisition (if

required), permitting, State plan review fees, UDC review, legal fees, owner's insurance during construction, transition costs and owner's project administration are not captured or factored into even the most basic of projects. Finally, the \$18.1 M in LSC and the \$8.5 M in ISC costs do not reflect the variable nature of quantifying these costs. While some staffing impacts have been identified, the full impact has not been fully developed and will require further study. Finally, a number of recommendations have a cost component that is listed as To Be Determined (TBD) and may be contingent upon the completion of a corresponding action.

PREA

The operational and capital costs associated with the 25 recommendations made for gaining compliance with the PREA standards within the CCB are \$19.8M. Of the \$19.8M, there is \$16.5M in recurring costs annually. As an illustration, this amounts to \$162.5M over a 10-year period. However, the \$19.8M does not reflect the variable nature of quantifying these costs. Specifically, a number of recommendations that have a capital cost component, have the cost listed as 'TBD-Future,' which means it is contingent upon completion of a corresponding action in order to establish the actual cost. In addition, for some recommendations, options for implementation are provided. Once a specific option is implemented, a reduction in either the operating and/or capital costs estimate may be realized.

RESTRICTIVE HOUSING

There are several operational expenditures regarding increased staffing that are recommended for immediate implementation. It is estimated that the associated annual recurring costs to hire the needed staffing proposed to support implementation of the restrictive housing recommendations is \$910,220. Capital costs are to be determined as the jail capital needs are defined in the next phase of the study.

Cost Summary

Cost for the LSC recommendations	= \$18,147,988
Cost for the ISC recommendations	= \$ 8,491,000
Cost for PREA recommendations	= \$19,800,000
Cost for Restrictive Housing	= \$ 910,000
Total cost of all recommendations	= \$47,348,988

F. CONCLUSION

In considering a course of action, we encourage you to not only consider the information found within this study, but look to other documentation regarding the challenges presented by the CCB.

In March of 2014, the County's insurance provider, Wisconsin Municipal Mutual Insurance Company contracted with a private consultant, All About Jails, to conduct a Risk Analysis of the Dane County Jail. The consultant's letter and subsequent report to Captain Richelle Anhalt on May 15, 2014 highlighted a number of areas of concern. Particular challenges noted included:

- The operational readiness of the CCB doors pose a challenge. There is significant risk and exposure to Dane County if cell doors do not operate during real emergencies.
- The most significant challenges facing Dane County are the housing and care of mentally ill offenders combined with an aging facility (CCB) that presents a number of issues in housing and care of offenders.
- The CCB in the traditional linear design of the 1950's uses "metal bars" for cells to separate corrections deputies from the inmate housing units. These bars are a significant risk for inmates harming themselves.
- The linear design of the CCB makes it difficult to implement an inmate behavioral management plan and will require an update to the staffing plan to allow for implementation of this model.

One "critical" finding is indicated in the report.

"The City County Building (CCB) – Outdated physical plant, and model of remote/intermittent observation and supervision, may increase Dane County's exposure to litigation over inmate self harm."

Recommendation – Continue with space study to determine how to replace this building, or research major renovations to comply with current and evolving practices in Jail Operations and Corrections.

As part of the 2015 Annual Jail Inspection, Inspector Nathan White, noted several observations and concerns regarding the CCB in his letter dated February 23, 2016. They included the following:

- The long-standing practice of keeping the control station doors open in the CCB. Regardless of whether they are left open as a matter of convenience, or for staff to adequately hear down the hallways (given the poor sightlines of a linear-style jail), this is not a sound correctional practice.
- The age of the plumbing system, particularly on the east side of the CCB, makes it difficult for maintenance staff to readily find replacement parts. Consequently, plumbing fixtures are pirated from one cell to fix another rendering the pirated cell inoperable for a period of time.
- The lack of appropriate meeting space and the logistics of moving inmates of a higher security class results in mental health staff conducting assessments through the bars or doors at the front of each cellblock compromises the integrity of such encounters. The possibility of other inmates and staff overhearing the conversation results in a reluctance to share information during the assessment.
- Due to limited recreation space and the logistics of moving a higher security population, inmates in the CCB reported only having monthly access to the recreation area (opposed to weekly access in the PSB).
- Inmates in need of special housing for medical or mental health issues (e.g. uncooperative booking, intoxicated, withdrawal, illness, injury, suicide watch, etc.) are housed in various segregation cells between the two buildings. Some of the segregation cells were not designed for long-term housing (e.g. no adjacent dayroom space, lack of natural light, etc.) while others have poor sightlines for maintaining enhanced observation. The limited amount, design, and

configuration of these cells impacts staffs' ability to interact with and supervise this vulnerable population.

- There continues to be situations where staff are unable to open a cellblock door. On January 21, 2016, deputies were conducting a standard lock inspection when a malfunction occurred with the manual override on a 6th floor housing unit. An inmate was essentially trapped in his cell for approximately 5 hours until maintenance personnel were able to fix the issue. The consistent operability of these locking mechanisms is paramount to the safety and security of the facility.

Inspector White concludes:

"These shortfalls, in part, illustrate how antiquated the facility is and how operating a jail in three separate buildings (one of which is 60 years old) poses ongoing logistical and operational challenges. The ability of the Sheriff's Office to appropriately manage risk in this environment continues to be compromised and is creating a potentially liable situation for the county."

As Correctional Design professionals, we see inefficiencies and inadequate conditions at similar facilities on a regular basis. However, with the City County Building (CCB) Jail, stakeholders should be extremely cautious in considering long term use of this building as a medium/maximum security Jail. Several reasons bring us to this conclusion.

As stated within the context of the report, there are some significant problems, issues, and conditions with the CCB. The linear supervision model has not been an accepted design/management style since the 1970s. Due to this style, the physical structure and the condition of the existing building, it will be extremely difficult and costly to modify it into a current workable model. Even with a complete and total renovation, there is a lack of necessary functions and programmatic necessities, due to space limitations. The age of the building, outdated technology, and poor physical conditions of the building, result in numerous risks and hazards to the staff, inmates, and volunteers. A few of those are:

- Inmate and staff safety and security risks during a potential fire/smoke event.
- The need to manufacture parts for locks, security panels, and plumbing fixtures that are no longer available.
- Costly and time consuming repairs.
- Fail-safe functions at doors that are not operational for life safety exiting, both for inmates and staff.
- Staffing inefficiencies created by the floor housing arrangement (linear style) and physical limitations of the building.
- Likely existence of hazardous materials (asbestos, lead paint, lead in the water).

There have been several recent examples that highlight the potential for loss of life including doors that may not open in emergencies. Lack of smoke control, bar/grille doors and walls provide an opportunity for suicide. In addition, inadequate and unsafe exiting in an emergency expose the County to further liability.

If a major renovation of the CCB Jail is determined to be viable, the work would require DOC approval. The DOC has grandfathered non-compliance with its standards within the Jail for years. However, it is assumed that any renovation work within the Jail must meet current DOC 350 Standards.

Any major renovation project at the CCB Jail would fall short of meeting the operational, staffing and treatment goals presented in the DCSO Needs Assessment and Master Plan Study dated June 2014. When considering remodeling and revitalizing the existing CCB Jail, one should consider the extreme cost of physical modifications, reduced capacity and increased staffing. There will also be considerable cost to board inmates at an alternative facility during construction. It is likely that each side of the facility be closed in stages and inmates boarded to proceed with construction. While any building can be remodeled, it really comes down to what is the value and cost-benefit of doing so.

As stated within the report, many health and life safety issues that currently exist need immediate action before a significant event happens. In the case of the CCB Jail, it is our professional opinion that the health and life safety issues that currently exist and the large capital and operating expenses that it would take to bring this building up to current standards and codes, to include PREA, will not be of overall benefit to Dane County and the Sheriff's Office. Therefore, we believe Dane County should not consider extending the life of the CCB Jail, but should work towards getting out of the building with due haste.

II a. PART 1 – HEALTH AND LIFE SAFETY

A. INTRODUCTION

The Dane County Jail System is comprised of three locations, the Public Safety Building (PSB), the 6th and 7th floors of the City-County Building (CCB), and the William H. Ferris Center (FC). Part I of this assessment concentrates on the health and life safety issues present at the CCB, as well as the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) issues and areas of solitary confinement in the current environment as they relate to the CCB Jail.

The City-County Building is a seven story building originally design by Holabird & Root and built in the mid-1950s. The building occupies an entire city block between Doty Street and Wilson Street, and Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and Carroll Street. The plan of the building forms an "H" shape. The main entrance to the City/County Building is from Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard. The ground floor is occupied by the City of Madison Police Department with entrances at Wilson Street and Carroll Street. Underground parking occupies the garage floor along with electrical and mechanical space. Dane County and the City of Madison occupy the floors from the basement to the fifth floors. Mechanical penthouses occupy the floor above the jail where there is a great deal of heavy mechanical equipment, including large potable water tanks and boiler tanks.

The jail occupies approximately 42,500 gross square feet on the 6th floor and approximately 38,500 gross square feet on the 7th floor of the CCB. The original jail occupied the 6th and 7th floors on the east side of the CCB. Inmate housing is arranged on each floor utilizing intermittent supervision model that includes bar grille separation between staff and inmates. Except for some minor renovations, the original construction remains. In 1985, the CCB Vertical Expansion project expanded the jail to the west, utilizing the existing linear design, and increased the jail size and population on the 6th and 7th floors. This expansion continued the intermittent supervision model with metal truss-reinforced steel panel partitions and ceilings.



6th and 7th Floors at Southeast Corner of CCB

A portion of the CCB Jail floors were renovated in 2000, renovation of the vacated booking space, the addition of CCB central control and special needs cellblocks, and adding visitation space, segregation housing and program space.

B. HOUSING

Jail housing has a rated capacity of 365 beds, comprised of 50 cellblocks configured as intermittent, indirect supervision cellblocks with a range of 3 to 8 cells, and two dormitory housing units. All cells are designated as single occupancy, with one bunk, lavatory, and water closet (toilet). Within the facility, 42 cellblocks and dorms are designated for males with an aggregate bed count of 305 and 10 cellblocks are designated for females with an aggregate bed count of 60. Actual distribution of male and female housing varies based on actual ratio of inmates. **Of the total bed count, 24 cells designated as administrative segregation or isolation which are remotely located, makes it difficult for observation.** (See Figures II a.1 & II a. 2)



Figure II a.1
CCB Sixth Floor – Existing Space Layout

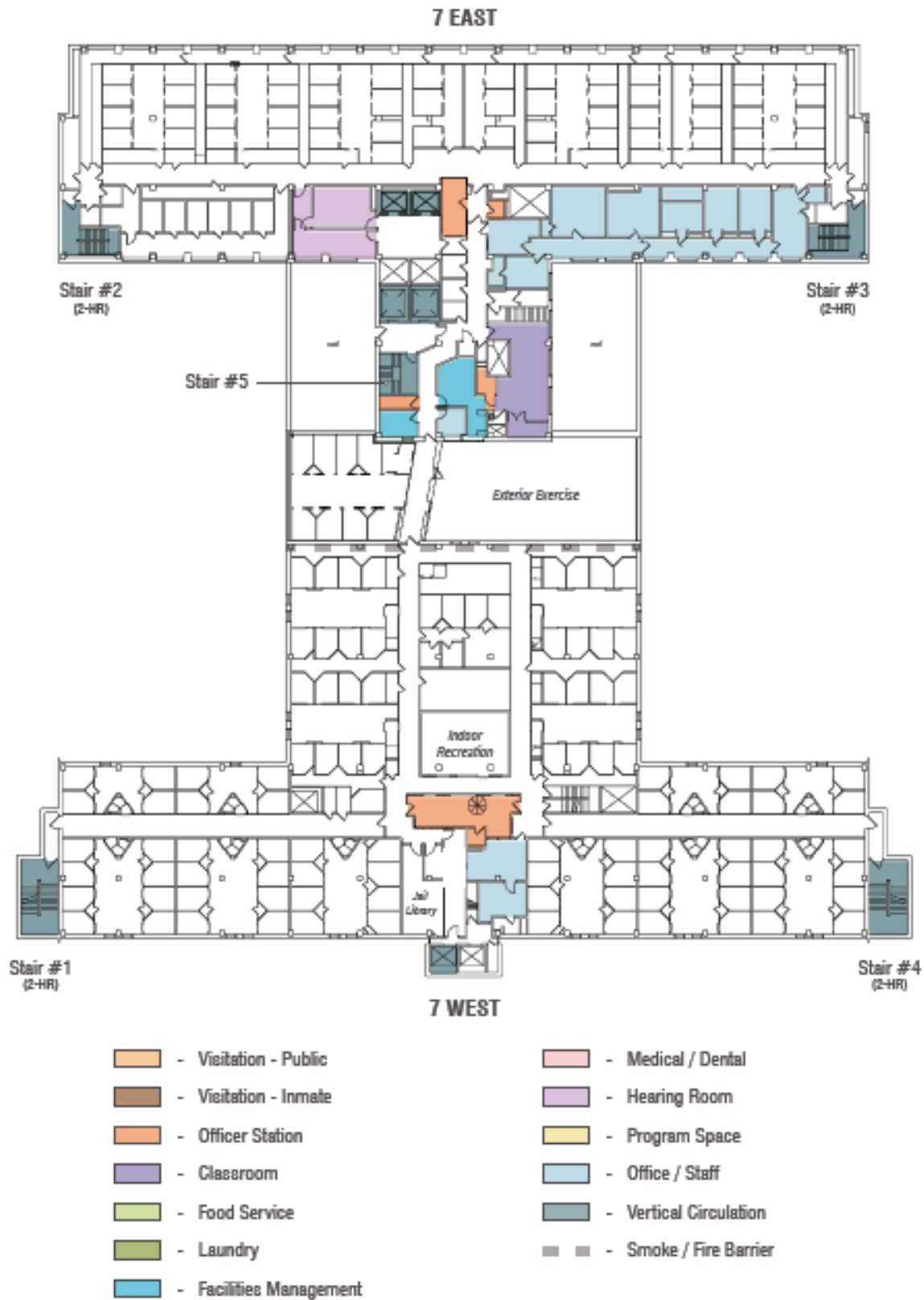


Figure II a.2
CCB Seventh Floor – Existing Space Layout

The cellblocks and cells are configured in a linear design (intermittent surveillance design) off of a security corridor. The number and location of the cellblocks makes it impractical for direct supervision. Consequently, most of the cellblocks are not within view of an officer, increasing opportunities for and/or the likelihood of abuse and violence amongst inmates. The two dorms are configured to provide a sleeping area with bunks with a common day area with tables and seating, television, telephone, toilets and showers.

When the CCB was originally constructed and subsequently added to, the size of the cells was designed per the Department of Corrections (DOC) Code at the time of construction. The minimum size was based on each cell being at least 5-1/2 feet wide and 7-1/2 feet long, to include a bunk, lavatory, and water closet (toilet).

Cells in the 1954 section of the jail are typically 51 total square feet and appear to meet the DOC standard at the time of construction but would not meet the current DOC 350 (Register August 2014 No. 704, effective September 1, 2014). The current standard requires 35 square feet of unencumbered floor space for single occupancy. The current DOC 350 standard defines unencumbered space as usable floor space that is not encumbered by furnishing or fixtures. An acceptable typical cell size would be a minimum 53 total square feet.

Cells in the 1985 section of the Jail are typically between 51.5 and 59 square feet and appear to meet the DOC standard at the time of construction. The majority of cells would meet the current DOC 350, Register August 2014, standard of 35 square feet of unencumbered floor space requirement, except for those cells that are 51.5 square feet.

Of the 338 existing cells that are available, 117 cells are non-conforming by current DOC standards.

The 1954 and 1985 sections of the Jail provided dayrooms accessible from the cells in the cellblocks. The applicable DOC standard at the time of construction did not have a requirement for the dayroom size. The current DOC 350 (Register August 2014) standard for the size of the dayroom would require a reduction in the number of inmates in some cellblocks, based on the current DOC requirement of 35 square feet of space for each inmate.

To renovate existing cellblocks to provide required sizes for cells and dayrooms, there would be a reduction of 1-2 cells per cellblock. Design of cellblocks would be reviewed as part of Part 2 of the Study.

The linear design model used for the cellblocks is a challenge for the management of inmates. The ability of the staff to provide regular well-being checks where inmates are personally observed by Jail staff at staggered intervals is problematic.

Staff duties are intensive due to the layout of the Jail and reduce staff available on each shift to perform additional work associated with inmate well-being checks. Though not ideal, there is a 2-hour inmate lock-down between first and second shift that allows the staff to perform duties that were not completed during the shift because of inmate well-being checks.

The four floor control stations are located at the east and west sides of the Jail floors. All of the floor control station rooms are vulnerable. When the room is occupied, the doors are left open to allow audible surveillance of the corridor and cellblocks. These control stations contain door control switches, various equipment, and sensitive information. The unsecured

doors allow inmates to observe/monitor staff activity in the rooms which compromises safety and security.

Housing options for Special Needs, Disciplinary Segregation, and Medical inmates are limited. Cellblocks are used for different housing types, from general population to restrictive housing, based on the needs of the day. This does not allow for housing to be inmate classification specific and poses challenges for the classification of inmates.

In addition, intake and receiving inmates are placed in the CCB as needed for overflow due to limited receiving space at the Public Safety Building. This is not sound practice as inmates are at their most vulnerable and highest risk of self-harm following admission into the facility.

The east side of the CCB was opened in 1954 and the west side was opened in 1985. Neither were designed for accessibility. The federal requirements for barrier-free design took effect on construction that commenced after January 26, 1992. Portions of the Jail have been renovated since 1992 and have been constructed in such a manner that they are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities.

Under the 2010 ADA Standards for accessible design that has been incorporated into the State of Wisconsin Building Code, existing spaces that are altered shall comply with the applicable requirements of standards, including the accessible routes to the altered area. Current compliance with ADA requirements is limited to one cell.

The east side of the CCB has bar grille fronts and doors throughout the cellblocks. This poses a challenge to provide a safe environment for the staff and inmates. Staff conducts private and confidential interviews with inmates at the cellblock fronts which can be overheard by other inmates and staff. This condition changes the quality of the interview and the information exchanged between staff and inmate as well as a concern with HIPAA Privacy Rule Compliance. The openness of the cell fronts also poses a significant risk for inmates to harm themselves (as a potential tie off point for suicide), as well as an opportunity to barricade themselves in their cell or cellblock.

Generally, the built environment and finishes in the CCB are in need of continuous repair and service due to the age of the building. There have been numerous repairs during the past three years that range from detention lock and sliding device repair to plumbing part replacements. These are made more difficult as parts are hard to find or are no longer available. The maintenance staff has to make available materials work or create the part that is no longer manufactured for each condition. (See Section 1 of Appendix for list of Work Orders)

The renovation of surface finishes over the years has created inappropriate conditions. An example is the paint over glazed block in a shower. This paint is peeling away from the glazed block, presenting an ingestion hazard for inmates attempting self-harm. In addition, black stains, believed to be mold, were noted in grout joints on the walls outside of the shower.

Recent Critical Events

In late April of 2016 two separate incidents occurred which highlight the difference in management style between direct supervision and indirect remote supervision. In one of the direct supervision housing units, an inmate approached the deputy and gave the deputy a book and told her to look inside. Upon opening the book, the deputy found a folded up

note that read, "I would like to see you going home to your kids safe every night." Inside was a straight saw blade approximately four inches in length.

Less than a week later, during cell inspections in the CCB, an inmate locked a deputy into a cell. The inmate then took a weapon, fashioned out of a Scrabble tile holder, out of his sock and told the deputy not to do anything stupid. Deputies verbalized with the inmate and ultimately were able to get him to comply and secure him with any one getting hurt. The investigation revealed that the inmate prematurely closed the cell door. Had he not, a deputy could have been seriously injured or killed. The inmate had revealed to cellmates his desire to kill a law enforcement officer. Fearing for their safety none of his cellmates had an opportunity to come forward to alert staff.

These two incidents highlight the difference between direct and in-direct supervision. In a direct supervision environment, the on-duty deputy is in the housing unit with the inmates. This provides an opportunity for the deputy to develop a professional relationship with the inmates that is based on mutual respect and trust.

In a linear facility that uses in-direct remote supervision, such as the CCB, this opportunity is lost. Barriers between inmates and staff precludes the development of this professional relationship and creates an "Us vs. Them" mentality.

C. BUILDING CODE AND STANDARDS

The Building Codes and Standards that are applicable to remodeling, renovation, and new work associated with the jail consist of NFPA 101 – Life Safety Code, 2015 Edition, Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter SPS 361 which references the 2009 International Building Code (IBC) subject to modifications specified within Chapters SPS 361 & 362, and the Wisconsin Administrative Code DOC 350 - Jails. The following are excerpts and commentary from the Codes and Standards as they applied to the current environment within the CCB.

Life Safety Code

The goal of the Life Safety Code, per NFPA 101, 2015 Edition, is *to provide an environment for occupants that is reasonably safe from fire by protection of occupants that are not intimate with the initial fire development and improvement of the survivability of occupants intimate with the initial fire development* [NFPA 4.1.1]. *An additional goal is to provide life safety during emergencies that can be mitigated using methods comparable to those used in case of fire* [NFPA 4.1.2].

The objectives for the Life Safety Code for the existing building are to provide *a structure to protect occupants who are not familiar with the initial fire development for the time needed to evacuate, relocate, or defend in place*. It will also provide *systems utilized to achieve the goals above that are effective in mitigating the condition for which they are being used, shall be reliable, shall be maintained to the level at which they were designed to operate, and shall remain operational* [NFPA 4.2].

The CCB is classified as a Detention and Correctional Occupancy [NFPA 6.1.7.1] with requirements for the occupancy located in Chapter 23 for Existing Detention and Correctional Occupancies.

The building consists of multiple occupancies including enclosed parking, City of Madison

offices, Dane County offices, City Council and County Board Chambers, and the Jail. The separation of occupancies [NFPA 6.1.14.4.1] between the CCB and the lower floors of the building is to be a 2-hour fire-resistive assembly with no reduction due to the presence of a fire sprinkler system. The rated construction assembly and fire suppression system required are currently provided.

Means of Egress [NFPA 3.3.172, Chapter 7] is a continuous and unobstructed way of travel from any point in a building to a public way consisting of three separate and distinct parts, the exit access, the exit, and the exit discharge. The components of the means of egress are discussed in subsequent section.

The jail as classified under Chapter 23 for Existing Detention and Correctional Occupancies, states that *"All detention facilities shall be maintained and operated to minimize the possibility of a fire emergency"* [NFPA 23.1.1.2.1]. It states further that *"Because the safety of all occupants in detention facilities cannot be adequately ensured solely by the dependence on evacuation of the building, their protection from fire shall be provided by appropriate arrangement of facilities; adequate, trained staff; and development of operating, security, and maintenance procedures. Those procedures included design, construction and compartmentation; provision for detention, alarm, and extinguishment; fire preventing and planning for the isolation of fire and transfer of occupants to areas of refuge, for evacuation of the building, or for protection of the occupants in place; and provision of security to the degree necessary for the safety of the public and the occupants of the building"* [NFPA 23.1.1.2.2].

Per the Classification of Occupancy, the resident user category group for the jail is Use Condition IV – Impeded Egress [NFPA 23.1.2.1.4], *"defined as a condition under which free movement is restricted from an occupied space, and remote-controlled release is provided to allow movement from all sleeping rooms, activity spaces, and other occupied areas within the smoke compartment to another smoke compartment"*. To be classified as Use Condition IV [NFPA 23.1.2.2], *"The arrangement, accessibility, and security of the release mechanism(s) used for emergency egress shall be such that the minimum available staff, at any time, can promptly release the locks."*

The existing building meets the minimum construction requirements [NFPA 23.1.6.1] for Use Condition IV which is limited to building construction type I for a high-rise, sprinklered building.

The occupant load, in number of occupants for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, is determined on the basis of the occupant load factor of 120 sf/person or as the maximum probable occupant load of the space under consideration, whichever is greater.

The arrangement for the means of egress requires that every sleeping room have a door leading directly to an exit access corridor [NFPA 23.2.5.1] or one adjacent room, such as a dayroom, that is used for access to an exit. An exit access corridor shall be separated from other parts of the building by walls having not less than a 1-hour fire-resistive rating [7.1.3.1]. The current arrangement of the jail does not have a compliant exit access corridor.

Recommendations

LSC – R8.a: Upgrade existing cellblock and cell doors from bar grille to detention hollow metal door.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC - R8.a	Upgrade to determine Hollow Metal Door Doors and Frames	Reduce Suicide potential Replace existing bar grille doors and frames that are non-compliant.	\$650,000

LSC – R6.a: Upgrade existing cellblock and cell fronts from bar grille to detention hollow metal wall system.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC - R6.a	Upgrade to determine hollow metal wall system.	Replace open bar grille cellblock fronts with solid fronts to provide an exit access corridor. IBC 1018.1, NFPA 23.2.5.1	\$835,000

LSC – R8.a: Upgrade existing cellblock and cell doors from bar grille to detention hollow metal door.

A common path of travel [NFPA 23.2.5.3] shall not exceed 100-ft within smoke compartments protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

Travel distance [NFPA 23.2.6.3] between any room door required as an exit access and an exit or smoke barrier shall not exceed 150-ft in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system. The current plan of the jail does not meet this travel distance requirement to either an exit or a smoke barrier. (See Figure IIa.3 and IIa.4)

Travel distance [NFPA 23.2.6.5] between any point in a room and an exit access and an exit or smoke barrier shall not exceed 200-ft in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system. The current plan of the jail does not meet this travel distance requirement to either an exit or a smoke barrier. (See Figure IIa.3 and IIa.4)

There are no provisions in the IBC where the exit distance requirement is to either the exit or smoke barrier as noted in the Life Safety Code [NFPA 23.2.6.3 and 23.2.6.5]

Recommendations

If the County determines that they would continue the use of the CCB, the following recommendations would need to be completed:

LSC – R1a and R1b: Discontinue use of 24 cellblocks (172 beds) that are located beyond required travel distance to smoke barrier and review staff deployment plan. (Refer to Figures II a.3 and II a.4.)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC - R1.a			\$3,452,900

	Discontinue use of cells that exceed the maximum travel distance to a smoke barrier; loss of use for affected cells	There are 24 housing units that exceed the maximum travel distance to a smoke barrier; total of 172 cells - loss of use requires boarding inmates at another correctional facility	
LSC - R1.b	Assess staffing resources in the context of the decrease in number of cells available for use due to not meeting maximum travel distance to a smoke barrier	DCSO Administration to review staff deployment plan	\$0

LSC – R2a and R2b: Discontinue use of 8 cellblocks (48 beds) that are located beyond required travel distance to exit and review staff deployment plan. (Refer to Figures II a.3 and II a.4.)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC - R2.a	Discontinue use of cells that exceed the maximum travel distance to an exit access; loss of use for affected cells	There are 8 housing units that exceed the maximum travel distance to an exit access; total of 48 cells - loss of use requires boarding inmates at another correctional facility	\$963,600
LSC-R2.b	Assess staffing resources in the context of the decrease in number of cells available for use due to not meeting maximum travel distance to an exit access	DCSO Administration to review staff deployment plan	\$0

LSC – R2c: Discontinue use of 6th floor noncontact visiting that is located beyond required travel distance to exit and review staff deployment plan.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R2.c	Discontinue use of the 6th floor noncontact visitation area	DCSO Administration to review visitation utilization and determine whether, with a modification in scheduling, the present CCB 'female' visiting area can accommodate all CCB visits	\$0

Or,

If the County determines that they should discontinue the use of the CCB, the following recommendations should be completed in the short duration of use:

LSC – R4: Convert exit stairways 1, 2, 3, & 4 into smoke barriers to provide additional smoke compartment locations.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R4	Provide travel distance to smoke barrier from cellblocks not in compliance.	Convert stairs into smoke compartments to provide additional smoke compartment locations. IBC 408.6.1, NFPA 23.2.6.3, NFPA 23.2.6.5	\$6,000

LSC – R5: Upgrade the wall construction between the 1954 and 1985 areas to 2-hr rated fire barrier to decrease travel distance to required exit, i.e. horizontal exit.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R5	Provide travel distance to horizontal exit from cellblocks not in compliance.	Create fire barrier at wall between 1953 and 1998 building to decrease travel distance. NFPA 23.2.6.3, NFPA 23.2.6.5	\$18,800

Wisconsin Administrative Code

Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter SPS 361 shall be used which references the 2009 International Building Code (IBC) subject to modifications specified within Chapters SPS 361 & 362. It should be noted that the Wisconsin Administrative Code is to be revised in 2017 to the 2015 International Building Code and would possibly be the prevailing code for any jail design and construction.

The Occupancy Classification of the Jail is Group I-3, Occupancy Condition 4 [IBC 308.4.4]. Occupancy shall include buildings in which free movement is restricted from an occupied space. Remote-controlled release is provided to permit movement from sleeping units, activity spaces and other occupied areas within the smoke compartment to other smoke compartments.

The Construction Classification is Type 1B [IBC 602.2] which has the following fire-resistive rating requirements:

Primary structural frame	2-hour
Exterior bearing walls	2-hour
Interior bearing walls	2-hour
Floor construction and secondary members	2-hour
Roof construction and secondary members	1-hour
Exterior nonbearing partitions	0-hour
Interior nonbearing partitions	0-hour

The general building height and area limitations [IBC 503.1] based on the Occupancy Classification and the Type of Construction noted above provides the allowable building area to be unlimited and the allowable height to be 11-stories or 160-feet. The existing building currently is within the limits of these standards.

The general approach to fire safety and evacuation within the jail is a defend-in-place philosophy. The first option is a horizontal evacuation to an adjacent smoke compartment. The second option is a vertical evacuation to remote location or out of the building. The difficulty associated with evacuation is the need to maintain security. Fire protection and life safety features must be provided in order to achieve an acceptable level of protection without interfering with the operation of the jail and the need to maintain security.

The egress doors [IBC 408.4] are permitted to be locked in accordance with the use condition. Doors from a refuge area to the exterior are permitted to be locked with a key in lieu of remote release locking method. The keys to unlock the exterior doors shall be available at all times and the locks shall be operable from both sides of the door. Currently, the egress path has a minimum four doors that require unlocking, all of which have separate keys.

The use of remote release of locks on doors in a means of egress [IBC 408.4.1] shall be provided with a reliable means of operation to release locks on all required doors. Currently, the Jail is provided with emergency power which provides reliable operation of the locks. The arrangement, accessibility, and security of the release mechanisms required for egress shall be such that with the minimum available staff at any time, the lock mechanisms are capable of being released within 2 minutes. The means of operating the remote release locks must be external to the housing unit so staff is not required to enter the unit to release the locks. Currently, the west side of the CCB has remote release cabinets located at each cellblock and cell door that releases all locks within the time constraints.

The provision for remote unlocking of occupied rooms is not required [IBC 408.4.1, Exception] provided that not more than 10 locks are necessary to be unlocked in order to move (all) occupants from one smoke compartment to a refuge area within 3 minutes. The opening of the necessary locks shall be accomplished with not more than 2 separate keys. The time period of 3 minutes is presumed by code to be a reasonable staff response time to a fire/smoke emergency, considering the intended staff levels of the facility. Excessive delay in releasing locks put the occupants at additional risk. Currently, the east side of the Jail at Cellblock 719 has more than the minimum 10 manually-operated locks which do not meet the Code requirement.

Power-operated sliding doors and power-operated locks for swinging doors [IBC 408.4.2] shall be operable by a manual release mechanism at the door, and either emergency power or a remote mechanical operating release shall be provided. Currently the west side of the jail is provided with emergency power to the electrical door control system. The east side of the jail is an exception to this provision.

Doors remotely unlocked under emergency conditions shall not automatically relock when closed [IBC 408.4.4], unless a specific action is taken at the remote location to enable doors to relock.

Any vertical opening [IBC 408.5] shall be protected by a shaft enclosure in accordance with IBC Section 708. However, shaft enclosures are not required in buildings equipped with an automatic sprinkler system for a stairway that is not a portion of a means of egress [IBC

Section 708.2] protected by fire barrier between floors [IBC Section 708.2, Exception 2.1]. The interior communicating stair and “dumbwaiter” on the east side of the CCB and the control station communicating spiral stair on the west side of the CCB are not provided with a shaft enclosure which are acceptable.

Occupancies shall have a smoke barrier [IBC 408.6] to divide every story occupied by inmates for sleeping, or any other story having an occupant load of 50 or more inmates, into at least two smoke compartments. The exception to this provision provides an alternative to movement into a smoke compartment that affords free, unobstructed access through a horizontal exit where the defend-in-place provisions are not needed. This option would allow inmates to exit to the stairways as part of the emergency evacuation procedure. The maximum number of residents or inmates in any smoke compartment [IBC 408.6.1] shall be 200. Each of the jail floors are divided into two smoke compartments with the smoke barrier partition located at the wall separating the original building and the vertical expansion. Each compartment houses less than 200 occupants.

The travel distance to a door in a smoke barrier from any room door [IBC 408.6.1] required as exit access shall not exceed 150-feet. The travel distance to a door in a smoke barrier from any point in a room shall not exceed 200-feet. Current travel distances to the smoke barrier are not met. To correct the violation, the study's recommendation would be to use the existing enclosed stairway as a smoke compartment for those occupants located beyond the travel distance noted.

There are no provisions in the IBC where the exit distance requirement is to either the exit or smoke barrier as noted in the Life Safety Code [NFPA 23.2.6.3 and 23.2.6.5]

Recommendations

If the County determines that they would continue the use of the CCB, the following recommendations would need to be completed:

LSC – R1a and R1b: Discontinue use of 24 housing units (172 beds) that are located beyond required travel distance to smoke barrier and review staff deployment plan. (Refer to Figures II a.3 and II a.4)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R1.a	Discontinue use of cells that exceed the maximum travel distance to a smoke barrier; loss of use for affected cells	There are 24 housing units that exceed the maximum travel distance to a smoke barrier; total of 172 cells - loss of use requires boarding inmates at another correctional facility	\$3,452,900
LSC-R1.b	Assess staffing resources in the context of the decrease in number of cells available for use due to not meeting maximum travel distance to a smoke barrier	DCSO Administration to review staff deployment plan	\$0

Or,

If the County determines that they should discontinue the use of the CCB, the following recommendations should be completed in the short duration of use:

LSC – R4: Convert exit stairways 1, 2, 3, & 4 into smoke compartments to provide additional emergency evacuation locations. A refuge area of at least 6-net square feet per inmate shall be provided on each side of smoke barrier [IBC 408.6.2] for the total number of inmates in the adjacent smoke compartments. The space shall be readily available wherever the inmates are moved laterally across the smoke barrier in an emergency evacuation. Current procedure is to provide space in the corridors of each smoke compartment for occupants being moved into those areas before evacuation from the CCB.

A description of the means of egress and evacuation procedures is described in section below.

The subdivision of cellblocks [408.8] is intended to separate areas where occupants may be asleep from other activity areas since people are more vulnerable to a fire emergency. The cellblocks consists of the sleeping areas and any contiguous day room, group activity space and other common spaces where inmates are housed. The separation requirements are based on the relative evacuation difficulty as determined by the occupancy condition.

Within the Jail [IBC 408.8.1, Occupancy Condition 4], each sleeping area shall be separated from the adjacent common spaces by a smoke-tight partition where travel distance from the sleeping area through the common space to the corridor exceeds 50-feet. Currently the travel distance to the corridor is acceptable and therefore the smoke-tight partition requirement is not applicable. On the east side of the CCB, common spaces shall be separated from the corridor by a smoke-tight partition. Recommend that cell fronts, housing unit front and back would be renovated to provide a smoke-tight partition.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R4	Provide travel distance to smoke barrier from cellblocks not in compliance.	Convert stairs into smoke compartments to provide additional smoke compartment locations. IBC 408.6.1, NFPA 23.2.6.3, NFPA 23.2.6.5	\$6,000

Recommendations

LSC – R8.a: Upgrade existing housing unit and cell doors from bar grille to detention hollow metal door.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC - R8.a	Upgrade Hollow Metal Door Doors and Frames	Reduce Suicide potential. Existing hollow metal doors and frames are obsolete	\$650,000

LSC – R6.a: Upgrade existing housing unit and cell fronts from bar grille to detention hollow metal wall system.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R6.a	Replace bar grille construction at cellblock fronts.	Replace open cellblock fronts with solid fronts to provide an exit access corridor. IBC 1018.1, NFPA 23.2.5.1	\$835,000

The aggregate area of openings in the solid room face [IBC 408.8.3] shall not exceed 120 square inches. All openings including door undercuts, food pass, cuff ports and grilles shall be included in the aggregate area. Openings shall not be more than 36-inches above the floor. The openings are required to be close to the floor to minimize the potential for smoke to pass through the opening. We recommend that cell fronts within the CCB Jail would be renovated to provide a solid face.

Recommendations

LSC – R8.a: Upgrade existing cellblock and cell doors from bar grille to detention hollow metal door. Door openings in partitions [IBC 408.8.4] required to be smoke-tight shall be substantial and of construction that will resist the passage of smoke. Latches and door closers are not required on cell doors. It is anticipated that the door lock would secure the door in the closed position.

Currently the west side of the CCB has non-openable and not readily breakable windows, therefore the floors would be considered a windowless building. Windowless buildings [IBC 408.9] shall be provided with an engineered smoke control system to provide a tenable environment for exiting from the smoke compartment in the area of fire origin for each windowless smoke compartment. Currently, this smoke compartment does not have an engineered smoke control system.

Currently the east side of the CCB has windows that are operable and use as part of the smoke evacuation process. The windows are operable and located outside of the secured perimeter of the cellblocks. Smoke is exhausted out of the area through the barred opening in the housing units through the opened windows. If the cell fronts and backs are provided with solid room faces, the windowless building [IBC 408.9] provisions would be required and an engineered smoke control system would be needed.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC - R8.a	Upgrade Hollow Metal Door Doors and Frames	Reduce Suicide potential. Existing hollow metal doors and frames are obsolete	\$650,000

Recommendations

LSC – R7.a: Replace fixed windows with operable windows.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R7.a	Replace windows with operable units on east	Replace windows with operable units	\$250,000

	portion of CCB to remove Windowless Building requirements		
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Or,

LSC – R7.b: Provide engineered smoke control system.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R7.b	Provide engineered smoke control system as required by Windowless Building requirement	Existing building does not have a smoke control system.	\$3,000,000

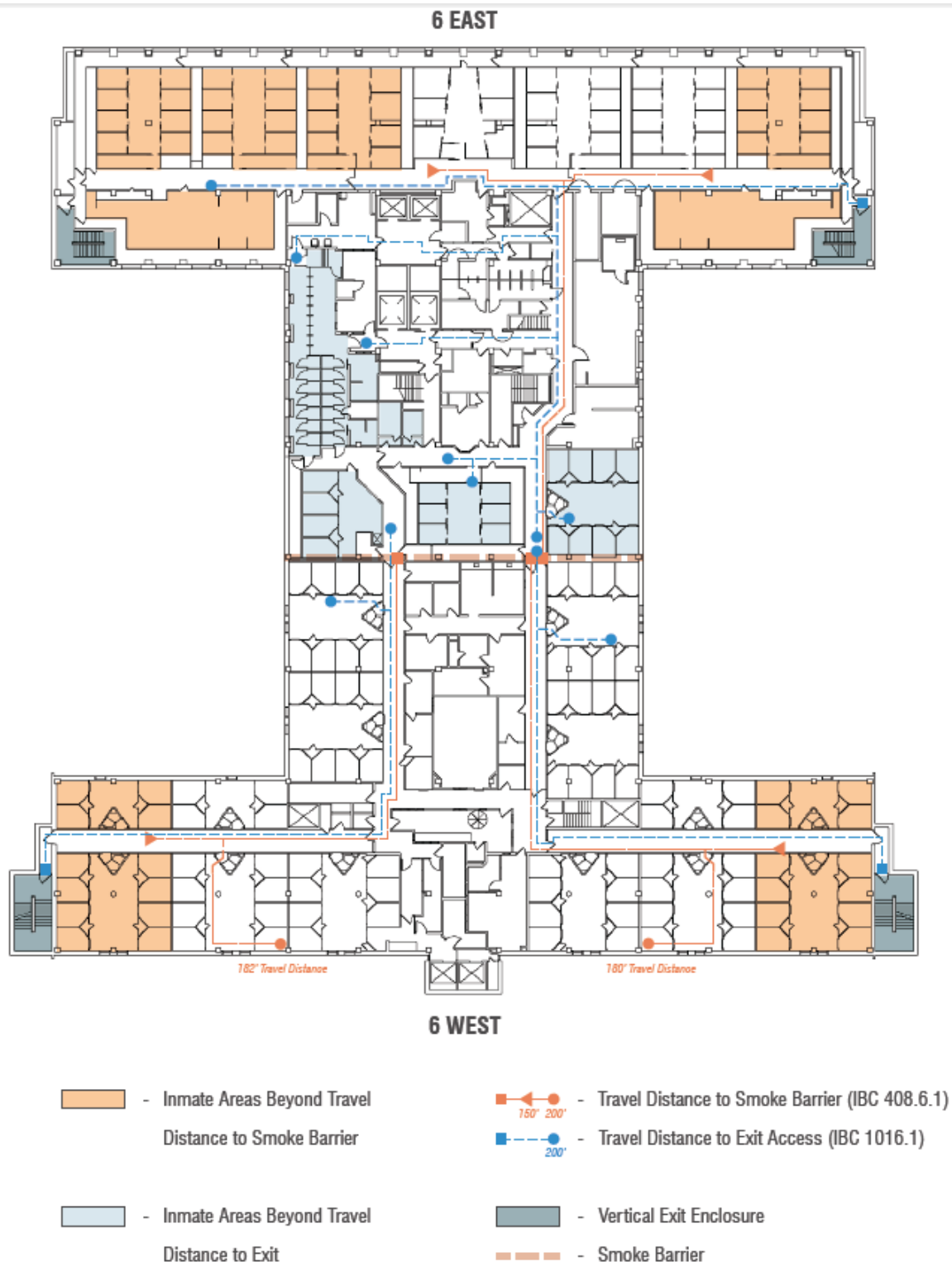


Figure II a.3
CCB Sixth Floor – Access Diagram

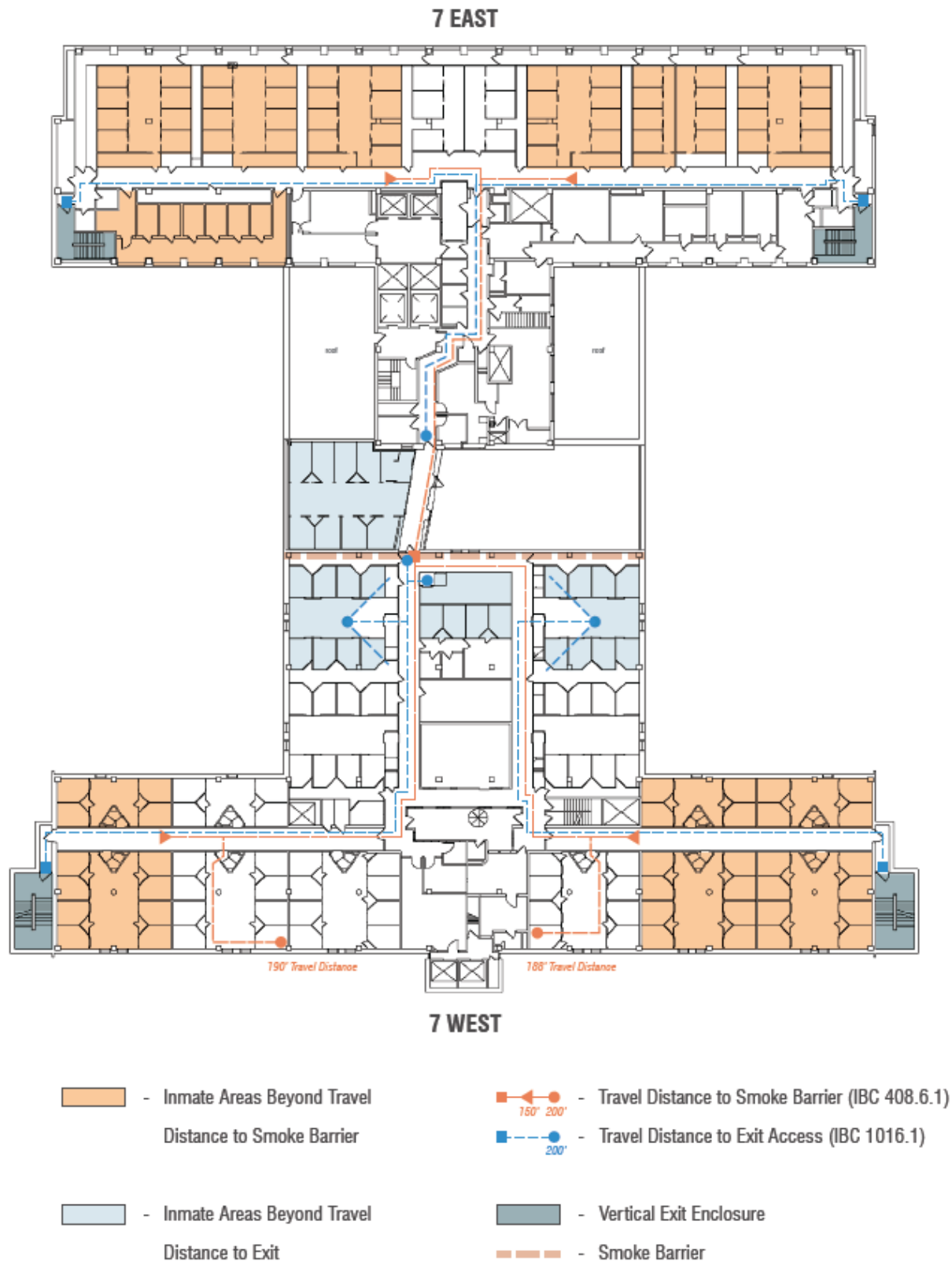


Figure II a.4
CCB Seventh Floor – Access Diagram

Means of Egress

The means of egress [IBC 1002.1, NFPA 3.3.172] are established as the primary method for protection of people in buildings and are comprised of three components, exit access, exit, and exit discharge. The information below addresses the issues related to the means available to relocate or evacuate occupants. (See figures II a. 3 & II a. 4.)

Exit access [IBC 1002.1, NFPA 3.3.84] is that portion of the means of egress system that leads from any occupied portion of the building to an exit serving the floor area. The exit access begins at the furthest points within each space and ends at the entrance to the exit.

The common path of egress travel is that portion of the exit access which the occupants are required to travel before two separate and distinct paths of egress to two exits are available [IBC 1002.1]. The common path of egress travel distance [IBC 1014.3] shall not be more than 100-feet. Areas that have a single exit [IBC Table 1015.1] shall have a maximum occupant load of 10 within I-3 occupancy. Currently the common path of egress travel distance and the maximum occupant load are acceptable.

At least one elevator will be required as part of the required means of egress [IBC 1007.2.1]. The exception to this requirement is if the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the floor is provided with a horizontal exit. The elevators that are on an accessible route shall be accessible [IBC 1109.6].

Locking arrangements in Jails [IBC 1008.1.9.9] are to be such that doors in means of egress serving spaces occupied by persons whose movements are controlled for security reasons shall be permitted to be locked when equipped with egress control devices which shall unlock manually and by a signal from a constantly attended location. Other options would be by activation of an automatic sprinkler system, or activation of an approved manual alarm box which are not applicable to the Jail operations. It is recommended that the doors at the vertical exit enclosures that currently are operated manually only be provided with a signal from a constantly attended location

The maximum length of exit access travel distance from the most remote point within a story along the natural and unobstructed path of egress travel to a vertical exit enclosure shall not exceed 200-feet when provided with a complete fire suppression system [IBC 1016.1]. Currently the length of exit access to areas within the CCB does not meet the travel distance. Recommend that the existing smoke barrier be updated to a 2-hr fire-resistive fire barrier, the partition would then be considered a horizontal exit and the exit access travel distance would be acceptable.

There are no provisions in the IBC where the exit distance requirement is to either the exit or smoke barrier as noted in the Life Safety Code [NFPA 23.2.6.3 and 23.2.6.5]

Recommendations

If the County determines that they would continue the use of the CCB, the following recommendations would need to be completed:

LSC – R1a and R1b: Discontinue use of 24 cellblocks (172 beds) that are located beyond required travel distance to smoke barrier and review staff deployment plan. (Refer to Figures II a.3 and II a.4)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R1.a	Discontinue use of cells that exceed the maximum travel distance to a smoke barrier; loss of use for affected cells	There are 24 housing units that exceed the maximum travel distance to a smoke barrier; total of 172 cells - loss of use requires boarding inmates at another correctional facility	\$3,452,900
LSC-R1.b	Assess staffing resources in the context of the decrease in number of cells available for use due to not meeting maximum travel distance to a smoke barrier	DCSO Administration to review staff deployment plan	\$0

LSC – R2a and R2b: Discontinue use of 8 cellblocks (48 beds) that are located beyond required travel distance to exit and review staff deployment plan. (Refer to Figures II a.3 and II a.4)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R2.a	Discontinue use of cells that exceed the maximum travel distance to an exit access; loss of use for affected cells	There are 8 housing units that exceed the maximum travel distance to an exit access; total of 48 cells - loss of use requires boarding inmates at another correctional facility	\$963,600
LSC-R2.b	Assess staffing resources in the context of the decrease in number of cells available for use due to not meeting maximum travel distance to an exit access	DCSO Administration to review staff deployment plan	\$0

LSC – R2c: Discontinue use of 6th floor noncontact visiting that is located beyond required travel distance to exit and review staff deployment plan.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R2.c	Discontinue use of the 6th floor noncontact visitation area	DCSO Administration to review visitation utilization and determine whether, with a modification in scheduling,	\$0

		the present CCB 'female' visiting area can accommodate all CCB visits	
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Or,

If the County determines that they should discontinue the use of the CCB, the following recommendations should be completed in the short duration of use:

LSC – R4: Convert exit stairways 1, 2, 3, & 4 into smoke barriers to provide additional smoke compartment locations.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R4	Provide travel distance to smoke barrier from cellblocks not in compliance.	Convert stairs into smoke compartments to provide additional smoke compartment locations. IBC 408.6.1, NFPA 23.2.6.3, NFPA 23.2.6.5	\$6,000

LSC – R5: Upgrade wall construction between the 1954 and 1985 areas to 2-hr rated fire barrier to decrease travel distance to required exit, i.e. horizontal exit.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R5	Provide travel distance to horizontal exit from cellblocks not in compliance.	Create fire barrier at wall between 1953 and 1998 building to decrease travel distance. NFPA 23.2.6.3, NFPA 23.2.6.5	\$18,800

Exit [IBC 1002.1, NFPA 3.3.83] is that portion of a means of egress system which is separated from other interior spaces of the building by fire-resistive construction and opening protectives as required to provide a protected path of egress travel between the exit access and the exit discharge. In the case of the CCB, the exit includes vertical exit enclosures.

Vertical exit enclosures that lead to a public way from the CCB are located at the four corners of the building. At these exits there is a manual controlled secure perimeter door that leads to a corridor to the enclosed exit stairway. The current exit width of the door is 36-inches which allows for a maximum of 120 occupants through each door opening. An area of refuge would not be required at exit stairway in building equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system.

Corridors [IBC 1002.1] are an enclosed exit access component that defines and provides a path of egress travel to an exit. The code regulates corridors because they serve as principal elements of travel in means of egress systems. Corridor enclosures are to provide fire protection to occupants as they travel to confined path to an exit. Within the CCB, corridors walls [IBC Table 1018.1] are to be 1-hour fire-resistance rated construction. The CCB currently has open bar cell fronts and metal truss walls which do

not meet the requirements of the corridor. Recommend that the corridors [IBC 1018.1] be renovated to provide a 1-hour fire-resistive rated construction.

Recommendations

LSC – R8.a: Upgrade existing cellblocks and cell doors from bar grille to detention hollow metal door.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC - R8.a	Upgrade Hollow Metal Door Doors and Frames	Reduce Suicide potential. Existing hollow metal doors and frames are obsolete	\$650,000

LSC – R6.a: Upgrade existing cellblocks and cell fronts from bar grille to detention hollow metal wall system

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R6.a	Replace bar grille construction at cellblock fronts.	Replace open cellblock fronts with solid fronts to provide an exit access corridor. IBC 1018.1, NFPA 23.2.5.1	\$835,000

Exit discharge [IBC 1002.1] is that portion of a means of egress system between the termination of an exit and a public way. The exit discharge will typically begin when the occupants reach the exterior at or very near grade level and will provide a path of travel away from the building. Currently, the exit discharge is acceptable as part of the means of egress system. Typically exiting of the jail occupants occurs in stages to allow staff and other law enforcement agencies to contain inmates when evacuated.

Luminous egress path markings [IBC 1024.1] delineating the exit path shall be provided having occupied floors located more than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. Improved safety for occupants negotiating stairs during egress is provided by improving the visibility of stair treads, landings, perimeter demarcation lines, and handrails under emergency conditions. Currently luminous egress path markings are not provided at the vertical exit enclosures.

Recommendation:

LSC – R9: Provide luminous markings at exit path within vertical exit enclosure.

Horizontal exits within Group I-3 occupancies [IBC 1025.1, NFPA 3.3.83.1] are permitted to comprise 100-percent of the exits required for Jail occupancies. Due to travel distances to an exit, the current CCB requires the partition between the east side and the west side to be a horizontal exit. The CCB appears to have a horizontal exit construction at the sixth and seventh floors. The door assemblies do not meet the fire-resistive construction requirements and would need to be renovated to utilize the wall as a horizontal exit.

There are no provisions in the IBC where the exit distance requirement is to either the exit or smoke barrier as noted in the Life Safety Code [NFPA 23.2.6.3 and 23.2.6.5]

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R9	Provide luminous egress path markings at exit paths with vertical exit enclosures.	IBC 1024.1	\$96,000

Recommendations

If the County determines that they would continue the use of the CCB, the following recommendations would need to be completed:

LSC – R2a and R2b: Discontinue use of 8 cellblocks (48 beds) that are located beyond required travel distance to exit and review staff deployment plan. (Refer to Figures II a.3 and II a.4)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R2.a	Discontinue use of cells that exceed the maximum travel distance to an exit access; loss of use for affected cells	There are 8 housing units that exceed the maximum travel distance to an exit access; total of 48 cells - loss of use requires boarding inmates at another correctional facility	\$963,600
LSC-R2.b	Assess staffing resources in the context of the decrease in number of cells available for use due to not meeting maximum travel distance to an exit access	DCSO Administration to review staff deployment plan	\$0

LSC – R2c: Discontinue use of 6th floor noncontact visiting that is located beyond required travel distance to exit and review staff deployment plan.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R2.c	Discontinue use of the 6th floor noncontact visitation area	DCSO Administration to review visitation utilization and determine whether, with a modification in scheduling, the present CCB 'female' visiting area can accommodate all CCB visits	\$0

Or,

LSC – R5: Upgrade the wall construction between the 1954 and 1985 areas to 2-hr rated

fire barrier to decrease travel distance to required exit, i.e. horizontal exit.

LSC – R5: Upgrade the wall construction between the 1954 and 1985 areas to 2-hr rated fire barrier to decrease travel distance to required exit, i.e. horizontal exit.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R5	Provide travel distance to horizontal exit from cellblocks not in compliance.	Create fire barrier at wall between 1953 and 1998 building to decrease travel distance. NFPA 23.2.6.3, NFPA 23.2.6.5	\$18,800

Evacuation Procedures

The primary evacuation plan for fire/smoke events are horizontal evacuation routes through a smoke barrier to the east and west smoke compartments of the CCB Jail. The doors at the smoke barrier partition are opened for operational necessity which would require use of a hold-open device and an automatic closing device connected to the operation of a smoke detector, loss of power to the smoke detector or hold-open device, or other fire-alarm function [IBC 715.4.8.3]. The doors in the current smoke barrier do not have either the hold-open device or the closing device required per Life Safety Code.



Door at Smoke Barrier

Horizontal evacuation into an adjacent smoke zone is the preferred method to move inmates in the case of an event per the Security Services Manual "Emergency Evacuation of the Jail" policy and procedure.

When moving inmates from one smoke compartment to the next, the evacuation areas would consist of the corridors and exit stairways where the inmates would be contained. Multi-purpose rooms that are vacant would provide better holding area, but the current jail lacks these types of spaces.

The evacuation process of moving inmates from housing units to safe locations also requires additional staff time. Cell doors on the east side when there is a complete loss of power, require manually removing the sliding door device cover, dis-engaging the locking column and then sliding the door open. **During an event requiring evacuation, this operation becomes time-consuming and problematic.** To allow staff to become more efficient during the evacuation process, a full-time life safety/fire safety coordinator position, who would be responsible for coordinating fire drills, drafting emergency evacuation procedures, conducting fire inspections, and other related activities would be recommended.

Recommendations

LSC – R3a: Provide Life Safety/Fire Safety Coordinator.

Segregation units are in remote locations which require more staff during evacuation of inmates from these units.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R3.a	Fund 1 FTE Life Safety/Fire Safety Coordinator	Life Safety/Fire Safety Coordinator will have the rank of lieutenant or higher; average annual compensation cost for lieutenant (\$157,188)	\$157,188

Emergency Evacuation Exercise

On December 12, 2013, the jail conducted an emergency evacuation exercise of cellblocks 620 and 621. The intent of the exercise was to provide the jail's medical contractor an opportunity to exercise a simulated emergency for accreditation purposes. It also provided an opportunity to give the Dane County Sheriff's Office staff "hands-on" practice in evacuation, identify a time frame for evacuating a portion of the jail, and quantify the resources needed. The drill was designed to simulate a "worst case" scenario under "optimal conditions." The incorporation of "optimal conditions" allowed the Dane County Sheriff's Office to focus exclusively on the performance of multiple procedures and avoid other "externalities" that would reduce the deputies' focus on evacuating the jail.

The scenario began with a power outage to the CCB Jail without back-up power to the cellblock door control systems. This was followed by smoke entering the 6th floor of the jail. At the supervisor's command, staff was to don self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBAs) and evacuate cellblocks 620 and 621 moving them laterally to the west side of the building.

The start of the exercise was delayed approximately one hour due to mechanical failure of the 620 panel in opening cells E and G. As a result, "inmate" volunteers were placed in the dayroom rather than the cells. Deputies experienced no real problems manually overriding the cell doors in cellblock 620. Problems were encountered in evacuating cellblock 621. Deputies tried for approximately 3 minutes to override and open cell B. After no success, they proceeded to cell C. It took approximately 2 minutes to override that door. They then went back to cell B and were ultimately able to open the door. At cell F, however, they ran into significant problems. The Deputies were unable to open the security cover for the panel for cell F. Facilities management was on scene due to the initial mechanical failure at the start of the exercise and had to drill the screw head and use a cutoff tool to get the screw out to open the cover. Once the cover was removed the deputies were ultimately able to open the door and the inmate was released approximately 20 minutes after the first attempt to open the cell. . **If this had been a real emergency requiring a full evacuation of the entire floor, it is questionable whether it is possible to evacuate all the inmates. The last inmate arrived at the lateral staging area approximately 25 minutes after the start of the exercise. Additional time would be required to evacuate the entire wing in substantially more staff time.**

This exercise highlighted areas of concern. Facilities Management (DCFM) has done an excellent job of addressing issues as they occur but this has become increasingly difficult due to the age of the facility and availability of parts. DCFM is not staffed 24/7. For the exercise, optimal conditions were present and maintenance was on hand to assist. **In addition, leverage is required for overriding the doors. Shorter deputies have to climb the bars, in full gear in order to gain the leverage required to override the system.**

A fire-suppression system is provided throughout the entire building. In addition, the CCB is provided with approximately 17 SCBA's with 5 spare air tanks. The SCBAs provide a limited air supply, but offered no fire protection. In an emergency situation requiring the evacuation of an entire wing, the supply of air is not sufficient. There are 3 AED's within the CCB, one on each floor and one in the medical office.

D. DOOR HARDWARE

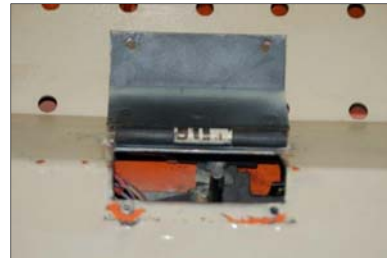
The original door hardware remains in place with continued maintenance required to keep the devices and locks in operating condition.

Some recent examples, but not all inclusive, of the door repairs include the following:

- During standard lock inspections in January, 2016, a malfunction occurred at cell door with the electronically release and manual override in a cellblock on the 6th floor.
- Cellblock 621 Outer Door: Door was not opening, potentially trapping eight inmates. CCB Staff would have had to attempt to over-ride in an emergency, assuming the door would slide.
- Cell Door 623E: Door was sticking closed, potentially trapping inmate inside. CCB Staff would have had to attempt to over-ride in an emergency, assuming the door would slide.
- Cell Door 625F: During monthly lock inspection checks of the manual over-ride system, door would not open manually. The door also could not be opened with the control panel after the attempted over-ride. The cell was occupied. Facility Maintenance had to drill out the screws to remove the overhead covers to get the door to open.
- Cell Door 622A: Door was not opening properly, potentially trapping inmate inside. CCB Staff would have had to attempt an over-ride in an emergency, assuming the door would slide.
- Cell Door 710C: Door was "jimmied" by inmate using half of a checkerboard to open his cell door. The inmate demonstrated how he did this while the plate was removed. The problem was fixed after an adjustment was made to the sensor.
- Cell Doors 721D, 722C, and 726D: During lock inspection, as part of the cell override system, the screws were stripped and Facilities Management responded and drilled the screws out in order to remove the over-ride plate screws. Had there been a loss of power, deputies would not have been able to perform the door over-ride procedure and 3 inmates would have been trapped.



Cell front sliding device



Sliding device manual release

- Cell Door 625F: Door was inoperable with an inmate locked inside.

- Cell Door 726C: Door was sticking and cannot be opened all the way, potentially locking inmate in cell. CCB staff would have had to attempted over-ride in an emergency, assuming the door would slide.
- While CCB staff was completing monthly lock inspection, the following items were noticed in reference to cell over-rides. Block 626 Cell C screw had been installed at an angle and would not move in or out. Block 624, Cell F and Block 622, Cell C override levers would not move to open the doors.



East wing bar grille cellblock fronts



West wing metal panel cellblock fronts

WI DOC 350.18 requires the jail to conduct well-being checks of inmates to ensure the safety and security of the inmates and staff. Procedures shall provide that all inmates are personally observed by staff at staggered intervals. Due to linear design of the cellblocks and the indirect supervision of inmates, the deputies are only able to see into the dayrooms of the cellblocks. The limited sightline into the cellblocks and other assigned duties hamper the staff's ability to complete these checks in a timely manner as dictated by the code.

E. DETENTION EQUIPMENT SYSTEM

Detention Door System



The existing detention door system consists of a combination of detention-grade hollow metal doors, tool-resistant steel grille doors, and grille doors equipped with poly carbonate viewports. Detention hollow metal door and wall system would also deter pass through and storage of contraband between the inmate populace.

Steel grille doors are no longer recommended by the Wisconsin Department of Corrections as they present a suicide risk.

Recommendations

If it is the intent of the County to discontinue the CCB Jail, significant upgrades will still be required. At a minimum, the detention bar grille cell fronts, day room doors and fronts will be changed to hollow metal doors and solid walls. The detention door hardware and electronics will require changing.

LSC – R6.b: Upgrade dayroom fronts with detention-grade metal walls will reduce risk of inmate suicide while protecting staff during guard tours, food distribution, and security surveillance.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R6.b	Replace bar grille construction at cellblock fronts.	Replace open cellblock fronts with solid fronts to provide an exit access corridor. IBC 1018.1, NFPA 23.2.5.1	\$835,000

LSC – R6.c: Due to renovation of the east side jail, inmates will have to be transported and housed elsewhere.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R6.c	Renovate East to replace bar grille cell fronts and locks (LSC-R6.b, LSC-R8.a and LSC-R8.d)	The whole eastside of the building will need to be vacated, due to the toxic fumes and hazardous material remediation during construction	\$1,386,000

LSC – R6.d: Due to renovation of west side jail, inmates will have to be transported and housed elsewhere.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R6.d	Renovate West to replace bar grille cell fronts and locks (LSC-R6.b, LSC-R8.a and LSC-R8.d)	The whole west side of the building will need to be vacated, due to the toxic fumes and hazardous material remediation during construction	\$2,227,500

LSC – R8.a: Upgrade existing dayroom doors and fronts from bar grille to detention hollow metal wall.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC - R8.a	Upgrade Hollow Metal Doors and Frames	Reduce Suicide potential. Existing hollow metal doors and frames are obsolete	\$650,000

LSC – R8.b: Upgrade door hardware and electronics

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R8.b	Upgrade detention door hardware and electronics	Existing door hardware is well beyond usable life expectancy and continued use is potentially hazardous	\$400,000

Door Controls and Electronics



Detention Hardware System

The existing door control and monitoring system consists of a combination of electro-mechanical and mechanical detention locks controlled locally by a local control panel and mechanical gang release system.

Existing gang release cabinets are equipped with red/green rocker switches used for local door control. Door status can only be monitored when the cabinet is in the open and unlocked position. The local door control system is not integrated with the touch screen control system remote emergency gang release on the east side of the facility.

The gang release system has been problematic both mechanically and electrically. Inmates have become trapped in their cells for prolonged periods of time. In certain areas, the only way to release an inmate from a cell that no longer operates electrically is to remove a cover at the top of the sliding device and insert a release key to manually lift the lock bar in order to open the door. Shorter staff are unable to reach and lift the release mechanism.

All doors with electrified hardware are equipped with manual key override. Door position switches and latch bolt indication switches are used to monitor the secured status of all detention doors.

Electrified detention locks relock upon closing, even in an emergency condition.

Door control power supplies are equipped with on-board battery back-up. The door control and monitoring system is on emergency power and distributed uninterruptable power supply (UPS) system.

Recommendations

LSC – R8.b: Detention locks of this vintage have been discontinued. Parts are no longer

available for servicing and maintenance. Due to the fact that there is a potential for loss of life due to malfunctioning detention locks, we recommend replacement of all electronic detention locking hardware.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC - R8.b	Upgrade door hardware and electronics	Existing door hardware is well beyond usable life expectancy and continued use is potentially hazardous	\$400,000

LSC – R8.c: State and National Building Codes require any electrified detention lock released under an emergency condition not to relock upon closing. All electrified detention swing doors in the CCB Jail building should be upgraded with half-cycle motor locks to comply with this code requirement.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC - R8.c	Replace existing swing door half-cycle motor locks	Existing swing doors	\$200,000

Consideration should also be given to equip high use doors with local electric key switches or card readers to gain operational efficiencies.



Detention Window System

The existing detention window system consists of a combination of tool-resistant steel barred openings with security screens and a stand-alone security screen system. The security screens are manufactured by Kane Manufacturing – Kane, PA.

Detention windows on the west side of the building are equipped with bars and are non-operable.

Detention windows on the east side of the building are not equipped with bars and are operable.

Detention windows on both the east and west sides of the building are equipped with

security screens.

Recommendations

LSC – R7.a: Wisconsin State Jail Standard DOC-350.03 requires all exterior windows in excess of 5-1/2" detention openings to be equipped with steel bars to prevent escape.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC-R7.a	Replace windows with operable units on east portion of CCB to remove Windowless Building requirements	Replace windows with operable units	\$250,000

The existing security screen and steel bar system are difficult to open due to age and some stripping and is also difficult to clean, which can present a health and life safety hazard.

ISC – R1.b: It would be our recommendation to upgrade all exterior windows with an insulated security metal window system with bars concealed in steel mullions 6" O.C. The security metal windows should be fabricated to meet or exceed the following minimum performance criteria:

ASTM E283 – Air Infiltration Test

Maximum air infiltration .37 CFM/ Ft. of crack length with pressure differential across the window unit of 1.57 PSF.

ASTM E331 – Water Penetration Test

No water penetration for 15 minutes when the window is subjected to a rate of flow of 5 gal. /hr./sq. ft. with differential pressure across the window unit of 2.86 PSF.

ASTM F1592 – Impact Test

Must withstand a minimum of 600 blows at each impact location (1200 total blows per frame).

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R1.b	Replace all exterior windows with insulated security metal window system	More secure, more natural light	\$900,000

The glazing and panels shall remain in place. No damage to the extent that forcible entry can be achieved. No weld joints or the entire frame joint shall completely separate. The wall anchoring shall retain the frame in place throughout the test procedure to the extent that forcible entry cannot be achieved.

Detention Furnishings System



Existing bunks in the CCB are free standing and equipped with weep holes. Free standing bunks with weep holes are problematic since they present a suicide risk. Inmates have been known to tie their clothes and blankets off to the bunk and strangle themselves.

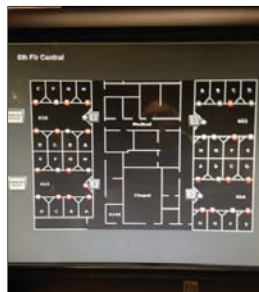
Recommendations

LSC – R8.d: Upgrade all furnishings in cells with a suicide-resistant detention furnishing system to impede inmates with the ability to tie articles off to any of the equipment in areas of indirect supervision. Consideration should be given to equip cells with a bookshelf and desk.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC - R8.d	Replace existing bar doors with metal	Reduce Suicide potential	\$2,100,000

Security Electronics System

Door Control and Monitoring System



The existing door control and monitoring system consists of a combination of push button controls, local red/green rocker switches, membrane control panels, and a touch screen door control system.

Door position switches and latchbolt indication switches are used to monitor the secured status of all detention doors.

The local door control system does not maintain a history of door alarms, which prevents staff from reviewing problematic doors.

In the event of a power outage, Security Electronics equipment rooms are equipped with rack (or room) mounted UPS's so the Security system can run on battery backup during the time necessary to start up generators. The door control and monitoring system is not powered by a centralized building UPS.

A door control system upgrade is currently under design and construction by SGTS – Verona, WI. The scope of said upgrade remains under consideration.

Recommendations

ISC – R2.a: Provide touch screen controls interfaced to non-proprietary industrial PLC processor through the use of mechanical relays.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R2.a	Provide upgrade to existing door control and monitoring systems: UPS and CRAC units	Provides upgrade to be code compliant and current technology	\$250,000

Equip door control workstations with 24" (wide screen) touch screens run with the latest version of Wonderware, Indusoft or Intellution software. Provide (3) quadrants on the side of the touch screen workstation for automatic call-up of cameras for door control, elevator control, intercom control and duress alarms. Provide proximity card reader stations at each touch screen workstation for officer log-in privileges.

Equip existing electronic equipment closet with emergency power and centralized UPS backup. Equip main security electronics closet with CRAC unit to condition and humidify the space in order to extend the useful life of the electronic components within.

ISC – R2.b: Equip entire door control system with history logging capabilities for record reporting of every action on the system with both time and date stamp. The history logging feature reduces County liability by creating accurate incident reports.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R2.b	Provide touch screen controls and history logging capability	Provides easily maintained and reliable door control system, as well as reporting function	\$250,000

All detention locks can be controlled remotely from either Master Control or a Satellite control workstation. Consideration should be given to equip high frequency doors with local electric key switches or card readers to gain operational efficiencies.

Integrate local door control system with touch screens at Master Control for remote unlocking of doors in the event of an emergency on the east side. The door controls on the

west side can be opened remotely.

Consideration should be given to equip linear dayroom cellblocks with wireless door control solutions. Equip officers with hand-held PDA's that allow them to control doors, control utilities, and answer intercom calls wirelessly.



Door Control Intercom System

The existing door control intercom system is analog-based with “cage-type” electronic voice communication control boards and industrial grade amplifier. The equipment is outdated, difficult to maintain and susceptible to failure.

There are no provisions for inmates to communicate with staff other than to “yell out” their issues. This causes anxiety among the inmates within the cellblocks and adjacent locations. To alleviate the issue, intercoms for inmate use should be provided.

Recommendations

ISC – R3: Recommend upgrading to digital voice communication system. A digital voice communication system would allow pre-programmed messages to be played within the facility with the ability to relay standard facility procedures and regulations. A digital voice communication system would also provide digital clarity.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R3	Upgrade to digitally controlled voice system with threshold monitoring	Provides increased communication, standardization and awareness	\$70,000

Provide sound threshold monitoring for use in cellblock dayrooms.



Local Intercom System

Officer workstations at the CCB are equipped with an independent local intercom system to allow communication between workstations. The system has outlived its useful life. Parts are no longer available for equipment of this vintage.

Recommendations

ISC – R4: Recommend integrating communication between officer workstations with the new touch screen control system currently under installation by SGTS – Verona, WI.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R4	Provides communication between work stations	Allows for integration and better communication between officers	\$30,000



Duress Alarm System

The existing CCB includes a distributed hard-wired duress alarm system. Duress alarms are used by both correctional and non-correctional personnel to signal Master Control in the event of an emergency. These alarms provide a quick way to alert partners of an issue and is a gross motor skill as opposed to keying the alarm on their radio.

Recommendations

ISC – R5: Recommend installing under counter flip-down type duress alarm switches at all officer workstations. Activation of duress alarm to automatically shut down local touch screen, annunciate a duress condition, and transfer controls to Master Control. Also, equip all areas utilized by non-correctional personnel (nurse's office, chapel, activities area) with duress alarms.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R5	Provides non-jail personnel to alert Master Control of emergencies	Protection of non-jail personnel	\$50,000



Video Surveillance System

The existing video surveillance system consists of analog cameras. The analog cameras are equipped with encoders and run through a digital video management system. Video is recorded to existing NVR's. Viconnet video management software is utilized.

The existing analog video surveillance system is installed with coaxial cable. The analog cameras and coaxial cable systems are out of date and susceptible to failure. Video resolution is poor. The analog camera system is in need of upgrade and replacement. Equipment of this vintage is considered antiquated by today's correctional standards. It is evident that the display of the video has deteriorated by blurry camera images (compared to modern digital quality). New cameras are recommended for improved identification of inmates and staff.

Recommendations

ISC – R6: Recommend upgrading video surveillance system from analog to digital. Replace existing coaxial cable infrastructure with new category cable to each camera location. Provide category cable infrastructure to allow camera system to be true IP.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R6	Replace outdated analog cameras and cable with new digital system	The analog systems are antiquated and problematic. Newer systems provide much better resolution and functionality	\$250,000

Provide additional camera coverage in all dayrooms and areas of remote door control. Integrate video surveillance system with voice communication system for automatic camera call-up upon activation of intercom call.

Upgrade of the video surveillance system should be of quality to provide the following minimum system performance:

- 1080p display resolution
- Seamless live video streaming at 30fps
- 90 days of network storage capacity (per camera) at 15fps
- Instantaneous camera call-up

Consideration should be given to drive the video surveillance system on its own parallel

Security network. An independent Security network will provide a point of demarcation to improve overall system performance and maintainability.

There are over 20 existing exterior cameras viewed from Central Control. Consideration can be given to write a video analytic script that would alarm if the public enters any restricted areas within the building.

There is more liability in corrections today, than there was when this facility was originally designed. In today's current marketplace, a greater emphasis is placed on the effectiveness of the video surveillance system to protect the County from incidents that occur during normal operation. Modern correctional designs include a multitude of cameras (with superior image quality) to provide a digital record of incidents as they occur.

Inmate Visitation System



The CCB does not currently utilize a video visitation solution. All inmate visitation is done using the non-contact visitation method. Visitors are escorted to visitation booths and conduct visits with telephone handsets.

The existing local intercom system at non-contact visitation includes a combination of hardwired handsets.

Communication between the public and inmates is accomplished through the use of hand-held local intercom phones. Inmate visits are recorded via analog means, which is problematic when trying to playback and find specific information upgrading to a new digital system will provide increase audio and visual monitoring for security and safety.

Recommendations

ISC – R7: Upgrade existing non-contact inmate visitation system with new video visitation solution. Implementation of video visitation technology would allow for remote visitation of inmates from any computer with web access. The video visitation system would also be used by Public Defenders for remote private visits with inmates.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R7	Install new video visitation system	Currently, the jail does not have a video visitation system. A new system could increase security and free staff up to do other duties. New technology such as the use of tablet PCs should be explored.	\$900,000 Recommended, but not required

Provide privacy switches to record visits except those between inmates and attorneys. Video visitation technology has potential for increased revenue streams should the County choose to implement charges for remote video visits. Implementation of a video visitation solution also increases staff safety and operational efficiency.

Inmate Television System



The CCB utilizes a cable inmate television system. Cable television signals are distributed through a series of flat screen monitors distributed to the various dayroom throughout the facility. Deputies are able to cut power to televisions from the control booth for remote on/off control. The inmate television system does not have the ability to playback pre-recorded messages.

Recommendations

ISC – R8: Upgrade existing inmate television system with digital technology. Reuse existing coaxial cable infrastructure. Integrate inmate televisions with Security touch screen system for playback of pre-recorded video messages such as HIPPA, PREA, and facility rules/regulations. Allow remote changing of channels from the touch screen workstations.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R8	Upgrade existing system with digital technology	Currently analog systems will become obsolete, and therefore will need to be replaced with digital.	\$300,000

Telecommunications Systems

Incoming Communications Services



MDF (Main Distribution Frame)

A mix of copper and fiber optic cabling feed the City/County building through the equipment room on the ground floor. Voice and data services for both the City of Madison and Dane County are co-located in this room. As with many buildings of this age, there is a significant quantity of legacy high-pair-count copper cabling terminated on a true MDF (main distribution frame). Further investigation would be required to know exactly how much of this copper cabling is still in use as both the city and county have migrated to VoIP (voice over internet protocol) telephony services. As new telecommunications services have been added to the building through this room, the existing and legacy services do not appear to have been maintained or removed. As such, newer cabling appears to have been routed in a haphazard manner with little regard to cable identification or management. The type, quantity and routing of incoming copper and fiber to the room would require an extensive study and interviews with both city and county IT staff. At some point, this legacy cabling should be removed to reduce the amount of contaminants produced in the event of a fire. Many of the legacy backbone cables that are terminated on the old voice frames appear to be lead-shielded cables and should be removed as they pose a health hazard to personnel working in this room.

In general, the ground floor equipment room is inadequate to function as anything but an

entrance facility; the use of this space for servers and other network electronics is not recommended due to the lack of environmental controls including cooling and filtration. The space is dirty and has not been well maintained.

Although the Durrant drawings of this facility (dated 12/6/99) indicate a new riser for telephone, security, and CCTV cabling, the actual conduit and riser pathway was not found in the locations shown on the drawings. Due to the steel ceiling construction of the 6th and 7th floor Jail facility, the actual routing of conduits containing voice / data / security and /or CCTV could not be verified.

Recommendations

ISC – R9.a: Remove the abandon and legacy cabling and frames.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R9.a	Remove existing legacy incoming cabling and frames	Helps reduce contaminants and helps increase usable space	\$60,000

Voice/Data Horizontal Cabling



Seventh floor telecommunications room

There is very little voice/data cabling on the 6th and 7th floors and most of it is dedicated to the duty stations with a small amount of data serving the Madison Schools classroom located in the south-central part of the 7th floor. The telecommunications room serving the 6th and 7th floors is located adjacent to the classroom and contains two (2) two-post equipment racks. The cabling observed appears to be older (multi-mode fiber and Category 5) but adequately installed, terminated and in good condition.

Recommendations

ISC – R9.b: Replace as new technology becomes available and of value to the operations of the facility.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R9.b	Replace Voice/Data as new technology needs arise	Helps to increase speed and operability	\$20,000

Inmate Voice Distribution

Inmate telephone cutoff switches

In the deputy control rooms, there are individual cutoff switches for each inmate cellblock that are located on backboards and allow the Deputies to control phone service to each cell. The cabling and associated cross-connect blocks are exposed within the control room and therefore subject to incidental damage.

Recommendations

ISC – 9.c: Replace or upgrade to provide protection.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R9.c	Upgrade and replace inmate voice distribution system	Will help staff communication	\$5,000

CATV (Cable Television)

CATV Cutoff Switch



Seventh Floor CATV Distribution

A small amount of CATV distribution cabling is located in an electrical room near the 7th floor Madison Schools classroom and also in the 7th floor deputy control room. It appears the coaxial cables from these locations are distributed above the steel ceilings to the inmate cells. Presumably the feed for the CATV service originates in the ground floor entrance facility, but as noted above, the riser pathway(s) could not be traced. Deputy escorts noted that there were cutoff switches for the televisions in various locations on the 6th and 7th floors.

Recommendations

ISC – R9.d: May need to be replaced as new (pay on demand/ for use streaming video) services become available. Would need to be replaced with a new cable media.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R9.d	Upgrade Cable Television from analog to digital	New technology will force cable infrastructure to be replaced	\$18,000

Security (non-secure side)



Access Control System



Proximity Card Reader

Access control for the non-secure areas of the facility is controlled by a Superterm system from Continental Instruments. One panel was observed in the basement and appeared to be controlling four doors. Wiring in the cabinet indicates at least one more cabinet in the system but it was not observed. A Motorola FlexPass proximity card reader is installed at the east penthouse entrance on the 7th floor. With proper maintenance, this system should last for at least another ten years.

Fire Alarm



Building FACP (Ground Floor)

A Simplex 4100U Fire Alarm Control Panel (FACP) is located in the shop area of the ground floor. This panel has been upgraded to include voice EVAC (emergency voice/alarm communications), however the EVAC is not active on the second floor juvenile detention area or the 6th and 7th floor jail as mandated by IBC [907.2.13]

Facilities staff reported that the original notification appliances are horn/strobes that are being replaced with speaker/strobes (in support of the EVAC system) as areas of the building are being renovated.

A separate Simplex 4100 FACP installed in Central Control on the 6th floor serves the initiating devices and notification appliances for the 6th and 7th floor jail. An annunciator for this FACP is located in the 6th floor west duty station. The 6th and 7th floor FACP is monitored by the ground floor FACP for the entire building.

The system is 20 years old and near its technical life expectancy. With regular maintenance and upgrades, the fire alarm systems shall be expected to be reliable and last another ten years.

Recommendations

ISC – R10: Replace devices as they fail.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R10	Fire Alarm system will require maintenance and replacement of devices	Existing system should be expected to last up to 10 years, however devices will fail and require replacement	\$15,000

Radio System

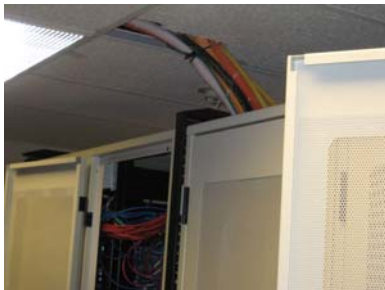
East Roof Antenna

The east penthouse contains RF (radio frequency) distribution equipment from the antenna array located on the roof of the east penthouse. The distribution equipment provides in-building coverage for the Sheriff's 800 MHz radio systems. Also located on the east penthouse roof is an emergency alert siren.

A curious enclosure is present in the east penthouse. With a 480VAC power service and a single coaxial microwave cable output, the function of this enclosure is not known. The Deputy and staff escorts did not have any information regarding this enclosure. Further investigation will be required to establish the use and need of this system.



East Penthouse Microwave Enclosure

Fifth Floor Data Center

While not part of the scope of this project, a walk-through of the fifth floor county data center was made to investigate the terminus of the fiber optic cabling for the 7th floor telecommunications room and the Public Safety Building entrance facility (see below).

In general, the routing and management of cable (primarily fiber optic) into and out of the room and cable management in the equipment cabinets is sub-standard, but functional. The distribution of

conditioned (cold) air was inconsistent throughout the room and the presence of numerous cardboard 'baffles' confirms that airflow is a concern in the room.

The room is also cluttered; cables, boxes, and documentation are littering the floors and work surfaces. As this space is a shared resource for both Dane County and the City of Madison it is CRITICAL that it be protected from unplanned electrical outages, water, dust and construction vibrations. Any electrical outages will need to be planned in advance to eliminate causing damage to the systems.

Recommendations

Due to the fact that this data center is a mission critical area for the jail and City of Madison functions (and directly below the 6th floor jail), protection from flooding is highly recommended.

LSC – R10: Protect the data center by creating a “No construction Zone” above and around the Data center. Provide water catch curbing on floors above the data center and dust curtains on all walls around the data center.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC - R10	Install secondary water proof ceiling, curbing and dust curtains	Mission critical area that requires high level of protection	\$150,000

ISC – R11: Relocate the Data center to an off-site location. While this option is very expensive it provides a higher level of security and “up-time”.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R11	Relocation of data center	Since the data center is mission critical and located directly below jail cells, which are susceptible to flooding, relocation is recommended.	\$3,500,000 Recommended but not required although there is high risk

F. MECHANICAL / ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

HVAC

The primary source of heat for this facility is steam obtained from the State's Capital Heat & Power (CH&P) plant. This steam is used directly in the air handler steam heating coil serving the 6th and 7th floors. Steam is also used to heat water via a steam-to-hot water convertor located on the penthouse level. This type of equipment generally has an approximate 30 year lifespan but can last 40+ years if well maintained. The steam convertor and hot water pumps appear to be in good condition. Steam condensate is collected in condensate return pumps and returned to the CH&P. Many of these condensate pumps are showing signs of corrosion and wear. The expected lifespan for these types of pumps is 25 years. The majority of this equipment is 32 years old or more, indicating that they are near or beyond their normal life expectancy.



Steam to Hot Water Convertor and Pumps



Steam Condensate Receiver and Pump

The primary source of cooling for this facility is (1) 438 Ton and (1) 332 Ton centrifugal chiller on the sub-basement level. Chillers of this type have an expected lifespan of 40+ years with regular maintenance. These chillers are approximately 10 years old and should not need replacement for many years. Both chillers are served by (2) roof mounted cooling towers. Depending on water treatment and maintenance, cooling towers like these have lifespans of 30+ years. Generally the PVC fill for these cooling towers will require replacement after 20 years of operation. The chilled water and condenser water pumps serving these systems are in good condition and should last 10-20 more years with regular maintenance.

The 6th and 7th floor west is served by a single air handler with a heat recovery module on the Penthouse level. This is a constant volume air handling unit containing a glycol run-around loop heat recovery coil, steam face-and-bypass heating coil, a chilled water coil and supply fan. The heat recovery air handling unit consists of a glycol run-around heat recovery coil, exhaust fan, and base-mounted glycol circulating pump. The air handler and heat recovery module are original to the vertical expansion and are approximately 32 years old. The air handler and heat recovery module appear in reasonable condition but will most likely require replacement in the next 10-15 years. Equipment of this type with proper maintenance and filter changes will last 40+ years. The devices associated with the air handlers such as control valves and dampers all have lifespans around 25 years. These devices are generally simple to replace and can be replaced as they fail. The ductwork and insulation associated with these systems are in fair condition and should last the life of the facility or until the air handler is replaced. Many of the supply and exhaust grilles throughout the 6th and 7th floors are dirty and/or in bad condition and would perform better if replaced.

The 6th and 7th floor east is served by a new single air handler that is about two years old. Miscellaneous ventilation for toilet exhaust and other spaces is provided by original, individual exhaust fans, most of which are on the penthouse level. These fans will generally last 40+ years due to the rugged construction that was common 60 years ago. These fans have likely undergone several parts replacements and repairs over the years. Clearly these fans have a very limited life expectancy.



Air Handling Unit and Heat Recovery Pump



Air Handling Unit in Penthouse

The control system for the west side air handling equipment is a digital/pneumatic system that has been replaced since the original installation. The system devices appear in good condition and the building staff does not report any problems with the control system. This system should serve the air handling unit until it is replaced, when a complete digital/electronic control system would be appropriate.



Temperature Control Panel



Exhaust Fan

The ductwork distribution system on the 6th and 7th floor's west side is largely original (1984) with few remodeling projects. The largest being in 2000. The 2000 project replaced a small percentage of the branch ductwork. The system on this side is constant volume reheat, meaning that there are many temperature controlled zones provided by hot water reheat coils with thermostats in each zone. These 32 year old controls are pneumatic and have an average life expectancy of 15-20 years, indicating that they will require an increasing amount of repair and replacement as time goes on.

The east side ductwork distribution system is largely original (1954) with few remodeling projects. The 2000 project included the same replacement of a small percentage of the branch ductwork. The system on this side is constant volume but without reheat, meaning that the only temperature controlled zones are those associated with the perimeter hot water heating baseboard system. This results in inadequate temperature control in the spaces.

Operational issues have been reported regarding the HVAC systems. Ventilation related problems include dust complaints, general air circulation quantity, and inadequate exhaust ventilation in the shower rooms. Air temperature and humidity has been a continual issue with complaints of being too hot, too cold, or high humidity. This would be expected considering the type and age of the HVAC system, especially on the east side.

A single air handling unit and ductwork system serving two floors that are separate smoke compartments is not currently code compliant. Smoke control systems are non-existent. Only smoke detectors exist to shut down fan systems in an attempt to contain

smoke on the fire floor.

Either separate air handling systems should be provided for each floor or all ducts penetrating the 7th floor to the 6th floor would need smoke dampers to prevent air from being supplied to the floor in alarm. The second option may not be feasible due to the required location and large number of dampers that would be required. These dampers would also need to be annually inspected and tested which would be maintenance intensive and disruptive to operations.

Stairwell smoke vents exist on the west as part of the vertical expansion project but is not currently code compliant. **A stairwell pressurization system is required in the CCB since it is classified as a “high-rise” building.** A pressurization system prevents smoke from entering the stairwell to provide a safe egress route from the building. The east side has neither of these systems in place.

Recommendations

HVAC

If it is the intent of the County to discontinue the CCB Jail, then changes are required. At a minimum, the stairwell smoke control management system must be installed.

LSC – R7.b: Provide stairwell smoke control management system.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC - R7.b	Install code compliant stairwell smoke control management system.	The smoke control system is non-existent.	\$150,000

If it is the intent of the County to continue use of the CCB, then a total building (east & west) engineered smoke control system will be code required.

LSC – R7.c: Provide engineered smoke control system as required by windowless building requirements.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC - R7.c	Existing building does not have a smoke control system.	Provide code compliant, engineered smoke control system	\$3,000,000

LSC – R7.d: Clean ducts and duct louvers through-out CCB Jail.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
LSC - R7.d	Clean ducts and duct louvers throughout CCB Jail	Ducts and louvers are extremely dirty and unhealthy	\$280,000

If it is the intent of the County to continue the use of the CCB, the following HVAC modifications will be required:

ISC – R12.a: Modify ventilation ductwork to extend to the face of the new cell fronts.

ISC – R12.b: Install new maximum security grilles at each modified penetration.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R12.a	Modify ventilation ductwork due to cell rework	Ductwork will required to be modified as a result of modifying the cells from bars to solid steel	\$30,000
ISC - R12.b	Install maximum security grilles	Remodeled ductwork and cells will require new security grilles	\$55,000

HVAC system components which are aged out and not expected to last for the next 5 to 10 years and therefore would need to be replaced include:

ISC – R12.c: Steam condensate receiver and pumps

ISC – R12.d: Hot water heating pumps

ISC – R12.e: East penthouse exhaust fans

ISC – R12.f: East temperature controls

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R12.c	Steam condensate receiver and pumps	Aged out	\$35,000
ISC - R12.d	Hot water heat pumps	Aged out	\$35,000
ISC - R12.e	East penthouse exhaust fans	Aged out	\$55,000
ISC - R12.f	East temperature controls	Aged out	\$45,000

Existing Systems and Components that will result in code violations and/or Health Life Safety violations due to the renovation but would not be able to be implemented due to the need to vacate the floors and perform significant HVAC system modifications throughout:

1. Increase cell, toilet, and shower exhaust volumes to code minimums or more (a 50% increase).
2. Add temperature control zones to provide space temperatures within an acceptable range.
3. Smoke control system for EAST side.

Plumbing

The plumbing system for this building was constructed with two systems. One for the original building construction built in the 1950's and the other for the vertical expansion West half of building floors 4th through 7th built in the 1980s.

Plumbing Code

Chapter SPS 381, 382, and 384 of the 2012 Wisconsin Administrative Plumbing Code shall govern any design and construction of the plumbing system within the jail.

Existing Plumbing Systems

The domestic water is supplied from the east mechanical room located on the ground floor. A duplex domestic booster system supplies water from the ground floor to the east penthouse where two 3500 gallon domestic water holding tanks are located. These tanks are pressurized to 45 psi with a dedicated air compressor. The water is then piped from these tanks to the entire building except the vertical expansion floors 4th through 7th. The vertical expansion floors are served by a triplex booster pump located in a pump room on the west side of the garage floor. Both of these pumping systems are original equipment. The duplex pump is approximately 60 years old with newer motors which are approximately 10 years old, and the triplex pump serving the vertical expansion is approximately 35 years old. The expected life of a domestic water boosting system is 35 to 40 years.

Domestic hot water is supplied to the original building from two steam heat exchangers, the hot water is stored in three 150 gallon storage tanks and distributed to the building at approx. 105 °F. **105 °F hot water is not adequate to serve laundry and kitchens. The water temperature should be in the range of 140°F to 160°F in these areas.** The existing system is not set up to provide multiple water temperature for inmate showering, kitchen facilities or laundries. To provide adequate temperatures to the serving kitchens and laundries the water heaters would be set to between 140°F and 160°F, if this is done then we would need to install mixing valves at each sink, shower, and lavatory sink accessible to the public and inmates to prevent scalding.

Domestic water is softened through a Hellenbrand twin alternating system located north of the domestic water heaters, this system is approx. 7 years old and is in good condition. Expected life for the domestic water heating system and the water softening system is approximately 20 - 25 years.

Domestic water is supplied to the west vertical expansion thru a twin alternating water softener (Ecodyne) and pumped to the west vertical expansion floors 4th thru 7th and up to domestic water heaters located in the west penthouse. The domestic water heating system is comprised of two (2) 625,000 BTU heaters and one (1) 300 gallon storage tank which only serves 4th through 7th floors of the vertical expansion. One of these water heaters was replaced in 2011 and the other in 2007. The storage tank is original to the vertical expansion making it approximately 35 years old.

The two 3500 gallon domestic water storage tanks located in the east penthouse are original to the building and are approximately 60 years old. These tanks were blasted and recoated approximately 13 years ago. The tanks are approaching or past their expected life span of 55 to 60 years.

The majority of the domestic water and sanitary systems throughout 6th and 7th floors are predominately copper for water piping having a predicted life span of 50+ years and cast

iron for sanitary piping with a predicted life span of 50 to 100+ years. Portions of these piping systems do wear out and need to be replaced throughout their expected life.

Portions of the 6th and 7th floors have been remodeled replacing fixtures and piping with new.

Many of the original fixtures are still in service approaching their predicted life. Many of these fixtures' faucets are no longer manufactured making it difficult to find repair parts.

The plumbing system in this building appears to be well maintained. Fixtures, equipment, and piping systems have been repaired or replaced as problems occur to maintain services. The plumbing work orders for 2015 were quite extensive. The problems ranged from broken faucets/handles, pipes leaking, hot and cold water issues throughout the 6th and 7th floors, sink water not turning off, washing machine is not getting any water, toilets not flushing properly and many more items, numbering a total of 419.

Just the labor to assess and repair each of these items at a minimum would be between 1,200 to 2,000 man hours costing approximately \$100,000 to \$150,000 not including materials. It is apparent by the extreme number of work orders that these systems are at their usable expected life and are considered 'aged out'.

Testing of the existing domestic water system has revealed higher lead content in the drinking water. It is thought lead is leaching into the domestic water through lead piping originally used in portions of the domestic water system when the building was built. The use of lead piping was a common practice when this building was constructed. Lead mitigation and filtering is highly recommended.

Beyond the west side addition, the plumbing systems serving the 6th and 7th floors have had only few minor additions or remodels over the life of the building. The vertical expansion approximately 15% of the 6th and 7th floors' cells, updated the serving kitchen, laundry, and addition of standard cells and only one (1) ADA cell.



Existing East Building Domestic Water
Booster Pump (Original to Building)



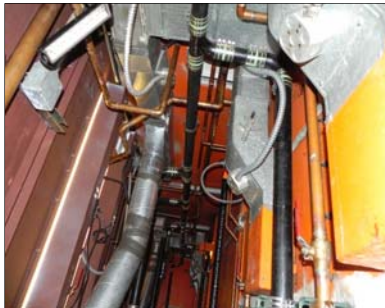
Existing East Building Domestic Water
Booster Pump (Original to Building)



Existing West Vertical Expansion Domestic Water Booster Pump System



Existing West Expansion Water Softeners (Original to Expansion)



Cell Chase Showing Uninsulated Domestic Water Piping. Code Requires Domestic Water Piping to be insulated.



Existing 3500 Gallon/Ea. Domestic Water Storage Tanks East Penthouse

Fire Protection

The fire protection system is original to the building. The fire pump and motor is approximately 60+ years old. In general the predicted life of a fire pump is 25 to 35 years old. The original fire protection system was done using fire hose cabinets with 1 ½" to 2" fire hoses throughout the building.

In 1980 when the vertical expansion was added the fire protection system was modified to include standpipes in stair wells and a sprinkler system throughout the building including 6th and 7th floors.



Existing Fire Pump and Jockey Pump East Building

Recommendations

If it is the intent of the County to continue the use of the CCB, the following plumbing modifications are recommended.

ISC – R13.a: Replace Triplex domestic water booster pump serving vertical expansion: replace with a variable speed triplex skid mounted system.

ISC – R13.b: Replace Duplex Domestic water booster pump serving 1954 building: replace with triplex skid mounted variable speed system.

ISC – R13.c: Replace west building vertical expansion water softener.

ISC – R13.d: Replace out dated flushometers and faucets on 6th and 7th floors (East) fixtures.

ISC – R13.e: Replace and upgrade east side detention grade fixtures on 6th and 7th floor. This could cost in the range of \$3,500 to \$4,000 per fixture, depending on selected options such as electronic controls, faucet and flushometer controls, towel holders, paper holders, pinned cleanouts etc. would also add to the cost of each fixture.

ISC – R13.f: Replace (2) 3500 gallon domestic water storage tanks located in east penthouse: replace with (14) 500 gallon compression tanks.

ISC – R13.g: In order to put a cost on reducing or eliminating the lead content in the drinking water there needs to be an extensive investigation done to determine where all the lead piping is located and what else may be contributing to the lead problem.

ISC – R13.h: Replacement of the fire protection system on 6th floor.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R13.a	Replace Triplex domestic water booster pump (west building)	Aged out	\$65,000
ISC - R13.b	Replace duplex domestic water booster pump (1954 building)	Aged out	\$80,000
ISC - R13.c	Replace west water softener	Aged out	\$35,000
ISC - R13.d	Replace outdated flushometers and faucets (East)	Aged out	\$70,000
ISC - R13.e	Replace East detention grade fixtures	Aged out. Cost depends on accessories (controls, towel and paper holders, pinned cleanouts, etc)	\$975,000
ISC - R13.f	Replace (2) 3500 gallon domestic	Existing units have aged out. Replace with 14 smaller insulated	\$80,000

		water storage tanks (East)	compression tanks. Cost includes demo of existing tanks	
ISC-R13.g	Thorough testing of existing water for lead and contaminants	Further investigation is required to determine where there may be lead within the buildings water system		\$20,000
ISC - R13.h	Replace the existing fire protection system (6th floor)	Aged out		\$340,000
ISC - R13.i	Replace the existing fire protection system (7th floor)	Aged out		\$308,000

ISC – R13.i: Replacement of the fire protection system on 7th floor.

Electrical Power Distribution

The installed normal utility and emergency/standby electrical power distribution systems have been upgraded through a number of projects since the original building was built. The three (3) main normal utility switchboards contain fusible service disconnecting means and feeder distribution. They are located in the ground floor electrical room and are fed from the Madison Gas & Electric vault. These switchboards were replaced in 1999 which would indicate that they are 16 years old. Overall condition of these switchboards shows they have been well maintained since installation. Typical life expectancy is 30 years. Based on observed equipment condition and readily available replacement components, a life cycle of 40+ years is expected for major electrical distribution components for this facility.

The main 480Y/277 volt (V), 3 phase, 4 wire switchboard is rated 4000A, and the two (2) main 208Y/120V, 3 phase, 4 wire switchboards are rated 3000A. Through field observations, this main distribution equipment has mounting space and ampere capacity to accommodate additional loads.



400A, 480Y/277V Switchboard (Ground Floor Electrical Room)



3000A, 208Y/120V West Switchboard (Ground Floor Electrical Room)



300A, 208Y/120V East Switchboard (Ground Floor Electrical Room)

Normal Power

The lighting and power panelboards on the 6th and 7th floor is a mix of original (1947), replaced panelboards (1999) and upgrades to the emergency panels (2001). Although when observed they appeared in fair condition. The life expectancy for panelboards and circuit breakers is typically 30 years. Other than the panelboards installed in 1947 which are beyond their normal life expectancy. The panelboards install in 1999 and 2001 with the availability of replacement breakers should last an additional 10 plus more years with regular maintenance. However spare breaker capacity for additional loads on the 6th and 7th floors appear limited.



Panels 7/X and 7/XE (Seventh Floor West) Installed in 2001.

Emergency Supply Systems (EPSS) Two independent emergency power supply systems (EPSS) serve 6th and 7th floor. The main EPSS is a 260 KW generator located in the penthouse. The generator and respective distribution was installed in the 1984 Vertical Expansion project. The second EPSS is a 60 kW diesel generator set located in the basement. This unit is original equipment install in 1954. In 2001 under a building panelboard replacement project the respective distribution equipment located on the floor was upgraded and/or

replaced. The typical life expectancy of a well maintained standby generator set can last approximately 10,000 to 30,000 hours. Other than the panelboards installed in 1984 which are beyond their normal life expectancy. The panelboards install in 1999 and 2001 with the availability of replacement breakers should last an additional 10 plus more years with regular maintenance.



260 kW Packaged Generator Set (Penthouse
Generator Room)400A Enclosed Circuit Breaker and ATS #2
(East Wall Generator Room)

Lighting and Controls

In the 1954 (East) building, the lighting and lighting controls on the 6th and 7th floor consists of lighting fixtures and controls from the original construction and replacement of fixture and controls upgraded in a renovation project in 1999. Primarily the fixtures located within the cellblock dayrooms, cells, dorms and service corridors are the original fixtures. The fixtures located in the service corridors and the dorms are outdated and the lamp source (incandescent) is becoming obsolete and should be replaced. The fixtures in the cells and cellblock dayrooms based on observations appear to be in fair condition. The typical life expectancy of fixtures is 40 years. The fixtures within the 1954 building dayrooms and cells although appear to be in fair condition based on observation are beyond their life expectancy and should be replaced. Additionally, the lighting controls are beyond their life expectancy as well and do not meet the current DOC 350 standards for health and wellbeing. The fixtures and lighting controls upgraded in the 1999 project appeared to be in good condition and could last another 10 years. It was noted at the time of the observation that in 2014 a ballast and lamp replacement project replaced the existing ballast and lamps with high performance energy saving ballast and lamps throughout the floor.

In the 1984 (West) section the lighting and controls on the 6th and 7th floor consists of lighting fixtures and controls original to the 1984 construction. Based on observations, the fixtures appear to be in good condition. The typical life expectancy of fixtures is 40 years. While the fixtures are approximately 32 years old they should last an additional 10 plus more years with regular maintenance.

Several of the fixtures in the service corridors on the 7th floor between the cells are becoming outdated and the lamp source (incandescent) is becoming obsolete.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1 - Immediate Mitigation of Health and Life-Safety Issues

No immediate electrical issues required.

Recommendation 2 – Interim Solution

To support the work described regarding maintaining the CCB in the short term, the following electrical modifications will be required:

ISC – R14.a: Replace outdated panelboards in the 1984 addition.

ISC – R14.b: Replace original and outdated lighting and controls in the 1954 building 6th and 7th floor.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R14.a	Replace outdated panelboards (1984 addition)	Aged out	\$30,000

ISC - R14.b	Replace original and outdated lighting and controls (1954 building)	Aged out	\$50,000
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G. STRUCTURAL

The exterior cladding on the original building is limestone. The west 6th and 7th floor addition is clad in precast to match the limestone. Windows are framed in aluminum. Most windows appear to be original.

Within the east wing stairwells, there appears to be significant cracks visible in the concrete beams at the 6th and 7th floors.



Southeast Stairwell



Southeast Stairwell

The beam on the west side of the east stairwell was in poor condition with very large cracks and spalling. However, none of the brick infill was cracked, only the concrete beams appear to have cracks.



Southeast Stairwell



Southeast Stairwell

There is less noticeable cracking on the lower (1st – 5th) floors. The original building design drawings show the stairs to be supported by concrete encased steel frame. Thus concrete casing on the steel would serve as fire protection and/or aesthetics. Further, more detailed investigation would be required to submit the exact cause and effect of the cracking. On the Wilson Street side, it is evident that some of the stone cladding panels between the 6th and 7th floors were protruding outward and had been bolted in place. We also noted some

cracking in the exterior stone panels.



South Elevation Showing Repair



East Wing Showing Panel Damage

On the roof it appears that caulking of joints in the stone coping was either severely deteriorated or no longer exists. The mortar joint below the stone coping was also severely deteriorated. We were able to remove the mortar by hand, which was found to be wet and chalky. The inside of the wall was wet and it is apparent that water is getting into the masonry walls through the coping. It was noted that there is no through wall flashing below the coping, and no means for the water to get out of the wall once it is in. This poor condition of the parapet wall was found to be similar for the entire eastern wing of the building. While on the roof, we also noted bubbling of the EPDM roof membrane where shower stalls are located below. This usually indicates vapor drive from the inside of the building to the outside.



Parapet Damage

In the Doty Street stairwell, several cracks in the concrete beams were noted, although not as severe as the Wilson Street side. However, there is a severe crack in the fourth floor which will need to be investigated further and likely repaired.



Stairwell Structural Damage



Stairwell Structural Damage

In summary, we believe water is getting into the masonry walls through the open coping joints in the parapet and travels down the cavity between the brick wythes and the stone cladding panels. Since there is no means for the water to get out, it is suspected the water ponds on top of the concrete beams. Then, either the water is causing corrosion of the

encased steel or creating frost heave within the concrete casing. It is believed this ponded water may be the cause of the protruding stone panels between the 6th and 7th floors; the trapped water (and potentially ice) causes outward pressure on the stone panels. This trapped water is likely corroding the stone panel connectors as well.

It should be noted that at the time of publishing this report, the County has budgeted for a capital project to repair the concrete in the stairwells.

It has also been observed that there is an issue with the columns in the basement parking area. The surface of the columns is concrete, however the design drawings show structural steel columns only. Presumably these columns are concrete encased structural steel. On the bottom few feet of each edge on the columns there are steel angles. These angles appear rusty and appear to be 'pack rusting' away from the concrete. It is likely that this is not a structural issue. Regardless the construction of the column is not completely clear. Thus additional investigation is recommended to determine the exact construction of the columns and effect of the corrosion.

H. MISCELLANEOUS

Existing elevators are original to each building construction. It was reported that they are problematic with their age and require continuous maintenance and repair.

The County also has a project budgeted to modernize four of six elevators within the CCB. While this project will help to update some of the elevators, it does not modernize the elevator on the west side of the building, which is exclusive use to the jail. The elevator modernizations will also not make them large enough for stretcher evacuation use.

ISC – R15.a: Replace elevators.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R15.a	Elevators are original and in need of replacement	Elevators are vital to the operation of a high-rise building.	\$ 300,000.00

Exiting for special needs inmates are staff intensive, requiring at least 2 staff members reducing the time for the egress process.

Standpipes located in the stairwells present a possible control issue with fire-fighting staff if they are needed in the event of an evacuation.

On the east wing, control of doors is primarily electronic. If power goes out, the deputy must override each cell by removing a Torx head screw at the sliding device cover above each cell door (approximately 8-feet above the floor), remove a panel, and activate a manual release. This must typically be done 9 times per cell block. (See photo 2). Refer to LSC-R8.b

Fire doors must be manually closed, as there are no automatic closers on the doors. The Building Code requires the doors to be closed at all times if not connected to the fire alarm system. Operationally, the doors are kept open by jail staff due to the difficulty the deputies have with supervision of the inmates.

The public area for visiting has no egress route other than through the jail. If a fire event occurred, it would require the jail staff to bring the public into the jail and possibly egress with the inmates. Operational issue to resolve.

Existing personnel alarms (call for assistance) throughout the jail are unreliable. Wiring has been reworked over the years and the calls don't always identify the correct location. It was reported that the retrofitting of the existing wiring and cables would be very costly to complete. Refer to ISC-R5.

West wing cells can be unlocked from a central location or at each block. It was reported that the manual overrides have often been found to be inoperable during testing. Refer to ISC-R2.

Medical bio-hazard has no controlled storage. Operational issue to resolve.

Due to the layout of the jail, control of people in the jail is staff intensive. With civilian program coordinators moving to various areas of the jail, it is difficult to account for the exact number of people in the jail at any time. Operational issue.

Security doors around the control room need to remain open so staff can hear inmates, but allows access to electronic door controls to inmates cells that can be unlocked from this location. Operational and physical plant issue.

The segregation units are located a long ways away from the control room making it difficult for staff to monitor high-risk inmates. Layout of the jail cannot be changed without significant remodeling.

I. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Due to the age of the building and lack of work that has taken place in the years since the buildings were constructed, ECM materials (asbestos and lead paint) may be present in the metal ceiling panel, floor tile, paint and pipe insulation within the east side of the Jail. Any work that would disturb these materials would require remediation of adjacent ECM materials. We would recommend that a hazardous material survey be completed to determine the scope of remediation required if any renovation work is contemplated within the Jail. Extent of remediation work and costs will be determined by the amount of remodeling, locations and type of hazard.

Recommendations:

ISC-R15.b Remediation of the CCB Hazardous Materials

ISC-R15.c Loss of use of the CCB jail and inmate shipping and boarding costs

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
ISC - R15.b	Remediation	Lead (Paint and Pipe), Asbestos	TBD
ISC – R15.c	Loss of Use	Due to renovation, the inmates will have to be transported and housed elsewhere	TBD

Recent water studies have shown high rates of lead in the domestic water system. Refer to the plumbing section above for additional information and recommendations

J. OPINION OF PROBABLE COSTS

Please see the attached LSC and ISC Recommendations that follow this page.

Health Life Safety Cost Analysis

Recommendations labeled "LSC" are immediate Life Safety and Health issues which have code and cost implications

LSC = Life Safety & Health Cost

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
LSC-R1.a	Do not exceed the maximum travel distance to a smoke barrier	Discontinue use of cells that exceed the maximum travel distance to a smoke barrier; loss of use for affected cells	There are 24 housing units that exceed the maximum travel distance to a smoke barrier; total of 172 cells - loss of use requires boarding inmates at another correctional facility	172 inmates × \$55/average per diem × 365 days = \$3,452,900	\$3,452,900	Yes	<u>6W</u> : 606, 607, 612, 613; <u>6E</u> : 619, 620, 621, 622, 626, 627; <u>7W</u> : 705, 706, 707, 708, 712, 713; <u>7E</u> : 719, 720, 721, 722, 725, 726, 727, 728
LSC-R1.b	Do not exceed the maximum travel distance to a smoke barrier	Assess staffing resources in the context of the decrease in number of cells available for use due to not meeting maximum travel distance to a smoke barrier	DCSO Administration to review staff deployment plan	N/A	\$0	No	Any adjustment/modification in staff deployment should be consistent with the results of the staffing analysis recommended elsewhere in this report (see PREA section)
LSC-R2.a	Do not exceed the maximum travel distance to an exit access	Discontinue use of cells that exceed the maximum travel distance to an exit access; loss of use for affected cells	There are 8 housing units that exceed the maximum travel distance to an exit access; total of 48 cells - loss of use requires boarding inmates at another correctional facility	48 inmates × \$55/average per diem × 28 days = \$963,600	\$963,600	Yes	<u>6W</u> : 601, 602, 617; <u>7W</u> : 701, 703, 716, 717
LSC-R2.b	Do not exceed the maximum travel distance to an exit access	Assess staffing resources in the context of the decrease in number of cells available for use due to not meeting maximum travel distance to an exit access	DCSO Administration to review staff deployment plan	N/A	\$0	No	Any adjustment/modification in staff deployment should be consistent with the results of the staffing analysis recommended elsewhere in this report (see PREA section)
LSC-R2.c	Do not exceed the maximum travel distance to an exit access	Discontinue use of the 6th floor noncontact visitation area	DCSO Administration to review visitation utilization and determine whether, with a modification in scheduling, the present CCB 'female' visiting area can accommodate all CCB visits	N/A	\$0	No	

Health Life Safety Cost Analysis

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
LSC-R3.a	Life Safety/Fire Safety Coordinator	Fund 1 FTE Life Safety/Fire Safety Coordinator	Life Safety/Fire Safety Coordinator will have the rank of lieutenant or higher; average annual compensation cost for lieutenant (\$157,188)	Annual compensation cost for a lieutenant = \$157,188	\$157,188	Yes	
LSC-R4	Provide additional smoke compartments	Provide travel distance to smoke barrier from cellblocks not in compliance.	Convert stairs into smoke compartments to provide additional smoke compartment locations. IBC 408.6.1, NFPA 23.2.6.3, NFPA 23.2.6.5		\$6,000	No	Stairs 1, 2, 3 & 4
LSC-R5	Provide horizontal fire barrier	Provide travel distance to horizontal exit from cellblocks not in compliance.	Create fire barrier at wall between 1953 and 1998 building to decrease travel distance. NFPA 23.2.6.3, NFPA 23.2.6.5		\$18,800	No	
LSC-R6.a	Provide an exit access corridor.	Upgrade to determine Hollow Metal Wall System	Replace open bar grille cellblock fronts with solid fronts to provide an exit access corridor. IBC 1018.1, NFPA 23.2.5.1	linear foot calculation	\$835,000	No	corridor bar grille replacement only . Cell bar grille replacement in LSC-R6.b cost
LSC-R6.b	Reduce openings in in solid room face (east)	Replace bar grille doors at cell fronts.	Replace open cell fronts with solid fronts. IBC 408.8.3		\$1,350,000	No	
LSC-R6.c	Renovate East to replace bar grille cell fronts and locks (LSC-R6.b, LSC-R8.a and LSC-R8.d)	Due to renovation the inmates will have to be transported and housed elsewhere	The whole east side of the building will need to be vacated, due to the toxic fumes and hazerdous material remediation during construction	East side - 140 inmates x \$55/day x 180 days	\$1,386,000	No	East side only (6th and 7th Floors)
LSC-R6.d	Renovate West to replace bar grille cell fronts and locks (LSC-R6.b, LSC-R8.a and LSC-R8.d)	Due to renovation the inmates will have to be transported and housed elsewhere	The whole west side of the building will need to be vacated, due to the toxic fumes and hazerdous material remediation during construction	West side - 225 x \$55/day x 180 days	\$2,227,500	No	West side only (6th and 7th Floors)

Health Life Safety Cost Analysis

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
LSC-R7.a	Replace windows with operable units on east portion of CCB to remove Windowless Building requirements		Replace windows with operable units		\$250,000	No	
LSC-R7.b	Add Stairwell (4) smoke control	Need to add stairwell smoke control management system to each of 4 stairwells	The smoke control system not functional and not currently code compliant	Based on square footage	\$75,000	No	
LSC-R7.b	Provide engineered smoke control system as required by Windowless Building requirement	Existing building does not have a smoke control system.	Provide code compliant, engineered smoke control system		\$3,000,000	No	Building would need to be shut down by wing (East side, then West side)
LSC - R7.c	Clean ducts and duct louvers throughout CCB Jail	Ducts and louvers are extremely dirty and unhealthy		\$2.00/sf x \$140,000	\$280,000	Yes	Clean once every 5 years
LSC - R8.a	Detention Door System	Upgrade to determine Hollow Metal Doors and Frames	Reduce Suicide potential. Existing bar grille doors and frames that are non-compliant	various quantities	\$650,000	No	
LSC - R8.b	Detention Door Hardware	Upgrade door hardware and electronics	Existing door hardware is well beyond usable life expectancy and continued use is potentially hazardous	various quantities	\$400,000	No	
LSC - R8.c	Swing Door Upgrades	Replace existing swing door half-cycle motor locks	Existing swing doors		\$200,000	No	
LSC - R8.d	Detention Sliding Door System	Replace existing bar doors with metal	Reduce Suicide potential	various quantities	\$2,100,000	No	
LSC - R8.e	Detention Furnishings	Replace cell bunks, stools, desks	Reduce Suicide potential	various quantities	\$550,000	No	
LSC-R9	Luminous egress path markings	Provide luminous egress path markings at exit paths with vertical exit enclosures.	IBC 1024.1		\$96,000	No	
LSC-R10	Fifth Floor Data Center	Install secondary water proof ceiling, curbing and dust curtains	Mission critical area that requires high level of protection		\$150,000	No	Needs to be coordinated with the City of Madison
SUB - TOTAL					\$18,147,988		

Health Life Safety Cost Analysis

Recommendations labeled "ISC" are Health and Life Safety issues which will be need to be addressed if the County extends the life of the CCB beyond 2 1/2 years
It is important to note that should the County decide to renovate the CCB, these recommendations are not part of an overall concept of renovating the CCB.
The cost and concepts will be determined in Part 2 of this study.

ISC = Intermediate Safety Cost

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
ISC - R1		Detention doors, windows, walls, ceilings					
ISC - R1.a	Detention Glazing System	Install glazing for better sight lines throughout CCB	Helps to prevent suicides, rape, contriaban	Various quantities	\$500,000	No	
ISC - R1.b	Detention Window System	Replace all exterior windows with insulated security metal window system	More secure, more natural light	Various quantities	\$900,000	No	
ISC - R1.c	Detention Metal Wall System	Replace existing metal bar walls with new metal wall system	Helps prevent suicide, reduces stray noise, more secure	Various quantities	\$1,665,000	No	Cell bar grille wall replacements only. Corridors covered in LSC - R6.a.
ISC - R1.d	Detention Security Ceiling System	Replace existing ceiling system	Existing ceiling system is falling appart due to age and abuse	Sq. Ft. costs for both East and West	\$900,000	No	
ISC - R2		Door Control and Monitoring System					
ISC - R2.a	Door Control and Monitoring System	Provide upgrade to existing door control and monitoring systems: UPS and CRAC units	Provides upgrade to be code compliant and current technology		\$250,000	No	
ISC - R2.b		Provide touch screen controls and history logging capability	Provides easily maintained and reliable door control system, as well as reporting function		\$250,000	No	
ISC - R3	Door Control Intercom	Upgrade to digitally controlled voice system with threshold monitoring	Provides increased communication, standardization and awareness		\$70,000	No	
ISC - R4	Local Intercom System	Provides communication between work stations	Allows for integration and better communication between officers		\$30,000	No	

Health Life Safety Cost Analysis

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
ISC - R5	Duress Alarm	Provides non-jail personnel to alert Master Control of emergencies	Protection of non-jail personnel		\$50,000	No	
ISC - R6	Video Surveillance	Replace outdated analog cameras and cable with new digital system	The analog systems are antiquated and problematic. Newer systems provide much better resolution and functionality.		\$250,000	No	
ISC - R7	Inmate Visitation System	Install new video visitation system	Currently, jail does not have a video visitation system. A new system could reduce staffing, increase security and provide a potential revenue source.		\$900,000	No	
ISC - R8	Inmate Television System	Upgrade existing system with digital technology	Currently analog systems will become obsolete, and therefore will need to be replaced with digital.			No	\$300,000 Recommended, but not required
ISC - R9	Telecommunications Systems						
ISC - R9.a	Telecommunications Systems	Remove existing legacy incoming cabling and frames	Helps reduce contaminants and helps increase usable space	na	\$60,000	No	
ISC - R9.b	Telecommunications Systems	Replace Voice/Data as new technology needs arise	Helps to increase speed and operability	na	\$20,000	No	
ISC - R9.c	Telecommunications Systems	Upgrade and replace inmate voice distribution system	Will help staff communication		\$5,000	No	
ISC - R9.d	Telecommunications Systems	Upgrade Cable Television from analog to digital	New technology will force cable infrastructure to be replaced	na	\$18,000	No	
ISC - R10	Fire Alarm System	Fire Alarm system will require maintenance and replacement of devices	Existing system should be expected to last up to 10 years, however devices will fail and require replacement	30 devices per year x \$500 each	\$15,000	Yes	
ISC - R11	Fifth Floor Data Center	Relocation of data center	Since the data center is mission critical and located directly below jail cells, which are susceptible to flooding, relocation is recommended.	Estimated cost of creating alternative Data Center space, with equipment		No	\$3,500,000 Recommended but not required. Need to coordinate with City of Madison

Health Life Safety Cost Analysis

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
ISC - R12		HVAC					
ISC - R12.a	HVAC	Modify ventilation ductwork due to cell rework	Ductwork will required to be modified as a result of modifying the cells from bars to solid steel	Based on number of cells to be modified	\$30,000	No	
ISC - R12.b	HVAC	Install maximum security grilles	Remodelled ductwork and cells will require new security grilles	Based on number of cells to be modified	\$55,000	No	
ISC - R12.c	HVAC	Steam condensate receiver and pumps	Aged out	square foot cost	\$35,000	No	
ISC - R12.d	HVAC	Hot water heat pumps	Aged out	Estimated based on number of pumps	\$35,000	No	
ISC - R12.e	HVAC	East penthouse exhaust fans	Aged out	Estimated based on number of fans	\$55,000	No	
ISC - R12.f	HVAC	East temperature controls	Aged out	Estimated based on number of control points	\$45,000	No	
ISC - R13		Plumbing					
ISC - R13.a	Plumbing	Replace Triplex domestic water booster pump (west building)	Aged out	Unit pricing	\$65,000	No	
ISC - R13.b	Plumbing	Replace duplex domestic water booster pump (1954 building)	Aged out	Unit pricing	\$80,000	No	
ISC - R13.c	Plumbing	Replace west water softener	Aged out	Unit pricing	\$35,000	No	
ISC - R13.d	Plumbing	Replace outdated flushometers and faucets (East)	Aged out	Unit pricing	\$70,000	No	
ISC - R13.e	Plumbing	Replace East detention grade fixtures	Aged out. Cost depends on accessories (controls, towel and paper holders, pinned cleanouts, etc)	\$4000/unit	\$975,000	No	
ISC - R13.f	Plumbing	Replace (2) 3500 gallon domestic water storage tanks (East)	Existing units have aged out. Replace with 14 smaller insulated compression tanks. Cost includes demo of existing tanks	Unit pricing	\$80,000	No	

Health Life Safety Cost Analysis

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
ISC - R13.g	Plumbing	Thorough testing of existing water for lead and contaminants	Further investigation is required to determine where there may be lead within the buildings water system	Vendor cost estimate	\$20,000	Yes	Annual testing would be much less cost than extensive testing
ISC - R13.h	Plumbing	Replace the existing fire protection system (6th floor)		\$8/sq ft x 42,500 sq ft	\$340,000	No	
ISC - R13.i	Plumbing	Replace the existing fire protection system (7th floor)		\$8/sq ft x 38,500 sq ft	\$308,000	No	
ISC - R14	Electrical						
ISC - R14.a	Electrical	Replace outdated panelboards (1984 addition)	Aged out	Unit pricing	\$30,000	No	
ISC - R14.b	Electrical	Replace original and outdated lighting and controls (1954 building)	Aged out	Unit pricing	\$50,000	No	
ISC - R15	Miscellaneous						
ISC - R15.a	Elevators are original and in need of replacement	Elevators are vital to the operation of a high-rise building, particularly for emergency use and accessibility (stretcher)		\$150,000 per elevator	\$300,000.00	No	

II b. PREA COMPLIANCE REPORT

A. INTRODUCTION

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), a federal law enacted in 2003, seeks to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse in confinement facilities.¹ In addition to providing federal funding for research, programs, training, and technical assistance to address the issue, the legislation mandated the development of national standards, which were developed by the National Prison Rape Elimination Commission. PREA national standards were released by the U.S. Department of Justice in 2012.

PREA standards apply equally to locally operated facilities such as lockups, jails, juvenile detention centers, and locally operated residential community confinement facilities. PREA imposes certain financial consequences on states, and local facilities that house state or federal inmates that do not comply with the standards. The Dane County Sheriff's Office (DCSO) presently has an agreement to house up to 30 federal inmates a year and received revenue of \$857,000 in 2015 for this purpose.² As a result, DCSO is subject to direct financial consequences for noncompliance with PREA standards.

In addition, failure to comply with PREA standards exposes DCSO to civil liability related to its obligation under federal and Wisconsin constitutions to provide safety for those individuals in their custody. The U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, in its *Crawford v. Cuomo* (No. 14-969[2nd Cir. 2015]) decision, noted that societal standards of decency regarding sexual abuse and its harmful consequences have evolved and cited PREA as one of the sources reflective of the, "clearest and most reliable objective evidence of contemporary values."³ The *Crawford* case is significant because it is the first court decision to refer to PREA.⁴

While PREA standards cover many aspects of correctional operations, the focus for this phase of the project (Phase I) is to determine how the City-County Building's (CCB) physical plant impacts PREA compliance and to develop solutions to effectuate compliance by the DCSO. Areas within the CCB that present risk for sexual abuse include those areas where inmates are together unsupervised (e.g., cellblocks, programs, recreation, movement), and isolated areas where sexual abuse can occur undetected (e.g., storage closets, janitor closets, kitchen coolers, offices, bathrooms).

The Public Safety Building and Ferris Center will each be evaluated for PREA compliance as part of the Phase II work of this project, and in the context of any renovations of the PSB that may be recommended as well as the recommendations regarding the future of the Ferris Center.

DCSO PREA Compliance Efforts

The DCSO's efforts-to-date demonstrate a proactive approach to PREA standards compliance. One critical accomplishment is the certification of Deputy Matthew Gueldner as a PREA compliance auditor. This enables the department to make meaningful informed decisions about how best to modify its operations and the physical plant to foster necessary compliance. As reported by DCSO, its PREA compliance efforts include:

¹ Public Law 108-79, 108th Congress. "Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003." September 4, 2003.

² Source: Jeffrey Hook, DCSO Chief Deputy

³ FindLaw's United States Second Circuit case and opinions. (n.d.). Retrieved April 12, 2016, from <http://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-2nd-circuit/1710252.html>

⁴ Grossman, L. P. (2016, March/April). PREA and Compliance. *AMERICAN Jails*, XXX, 8-13.

- Periodic self-assessment audits
- Staff awareness – newsletters, training
- Inmate awareness – posters, inmate handbook, abuse reporting hotline
- Volunteer and contractor awareness – training, updated jail access screening process
- Policy and procedure revisions and development
- Screening of inmates for risk of victimization or abusiveness (note: without a corresponding increase in staffing) and separating the risk classes to the extent possible given the current physical plant.
- Physical plant modifications – cameras, shower curtains, privacy curtains
- Physical separation of inmates under 18 from adult inmates – to the extent possible
- Implementation of a transgender housing plan
- Agency outreach with community stakeholders such as Dane County Rape Crisis Center, Madison Outreach (LGBTI), Dane County Community Coordinated Sexual Assault Response Group

B. SUMMARY OF APPLICABLE PREA STANDARDS

PREA standards where a facility's physical plant impacts an agency's ability to comply with PREA include:

- §115.11 Zero tolerance of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; PREA coordinator
- §115.13 Supervision and monitoring
- §115.14 Youthful inmates
- §115.15 Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches
- §115.18 Upgrades to facilities and technologies
- §115.42 Use of screening information
- §115.43 Protective custody

§115.11 Zero tolerance of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; PREA coordinator: requires an agency to mandate zero tolerance toward all forms of sexual abuse and harassment, and to employ or designate an upper-level, agency-wide PREA coordinator. In addition, where the agency operates more than one facility, each facility will have a designated PREA compliance manager.

§115.13 Supervision and monitoring: requires adequate levels of staffing and, where applicable, video monitoring, to protect inmates against sexual abuse. In determining adequate staffing levels, consideration – at a minimum – is given to findings of inadequacy from internal or external oversight bodies, the facility's physical plant, composition of the inmate population, number and placement of supervisory staff, institutional programs occurring on a particular shift, State or local laws, regulations, or standards, and prevalence of substantiated and unsubstantiated incidents of sexual abuse. Particular attention is to be paid to the physical plant whereby the design results in 'blind spots' or areas where staff or inmates may be isolated, and the availability of video monitoring.

§115.14 Youthful inmates: youthful inmates⁵ will be housed such that there is no sight, sound, or physical contact with adult inmates. Outside of the housing unit, sight and sound separation between youthful inmates and adult inmates shall be maintained unless under

⁵ Youthful inmate means any person under the age of 18 who is under adult court supervision and incarcerated or detained in a prison or jail

direct staff supervision.⁶

§115.15 Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches: cross-gender strip searches or cross-gender visual body cavity searches are not generally permitted. Except in exigent circumstances or when incidental to routine cell checks, cross-gender viewing of inmates performing bodily functions, bathing, and clothing changes shall be avoided. Staff of the opposite gender is required to announce their presence when entering an inmate housing unit.

§115.18 Upgrades to facilities and technologies: when installing or updating a video monitoring system, electronic surveillance system, or other monitoring technology, consideration will be given to how such technology enhances the agency's ability to protect inmates from sexual abuse.

§115.42 Use of screening information: information gleaned from the risk screening will inform housing, bed, work, education, and program assignments with the goal of keeping separate those inmates at high risk of being sexually victimized from those at high risk of being sexually abusive.

§115.43 Protective custody: inmates at high risk for sexual victimization shall not be placed in involuntary segregated housing unless an assessment of all available alternatives has been made, and a determination has been made that there is no available alternative means of separation from likely abusers. Inmates placed in segregated housing shall have access to programs, privileges, education, and work opportunities to the extent possible. Periodic reassessment of the inmate's continued need for separation from the general population is required.

C. KEY OBSERVATIONS AND CONCERNS

The observations and concerns presented here have been informed by observations made on site, interviews, DCSO-generated PREA status/assessment reports, and the PREA standards.

CCB Overview

The CCB occupies the sixth and seventh floors of the City-County Building. It has two main housing wings (east and west) for each of the two floors, which on the sixth floor have been designated as 6 East (6E) and 6 West (6W), and on the seventh floor as 7 East (7E) and 7 West (7W). The east wing was occupied in 1954, and the west wing in 1985.⁷ The CCB has a total of 365 inmate beds distributed amongst 52 cellblocks and dormitories, and 10 isolation cells.

The 6E has 79 beds, and comprises 7 cellblocks and 2 dormitories. Capacity for each of the 7 cellblocks ranges from 6 to 8 inmates – all cells are single occupancy. In addition, there are 2 dorms (619 and 627), each with capacity to house 12 and 14 inmates,

⁶ As defined by the PREA standards, *direct staff supervision* means that security staff are in the same room with, and within reasonable hearing distance of, the resident or inmate. *Security staff* means employees primarily responsible for the supervision and control of inmates . . . in housing units, recreational areas, dining areas, and other program areas of the facility

⁷ Source: Richelle Anhalt, DCSO Security Services Captain

respectively.

The 6W has 117 beds, and comprises 17 cellblocks and 3 isolation cells. Capacity for each of the 17 cellblocks ranges from 4 to 8 inmates – all cells are single occupancy.

The 7E has 60 beds, and comprises 9 cellblocks and 6 isolation cells. Capacity for each of the 9 cellblocks ranges from 3 to 8 inmates – all cells are single occupancy.

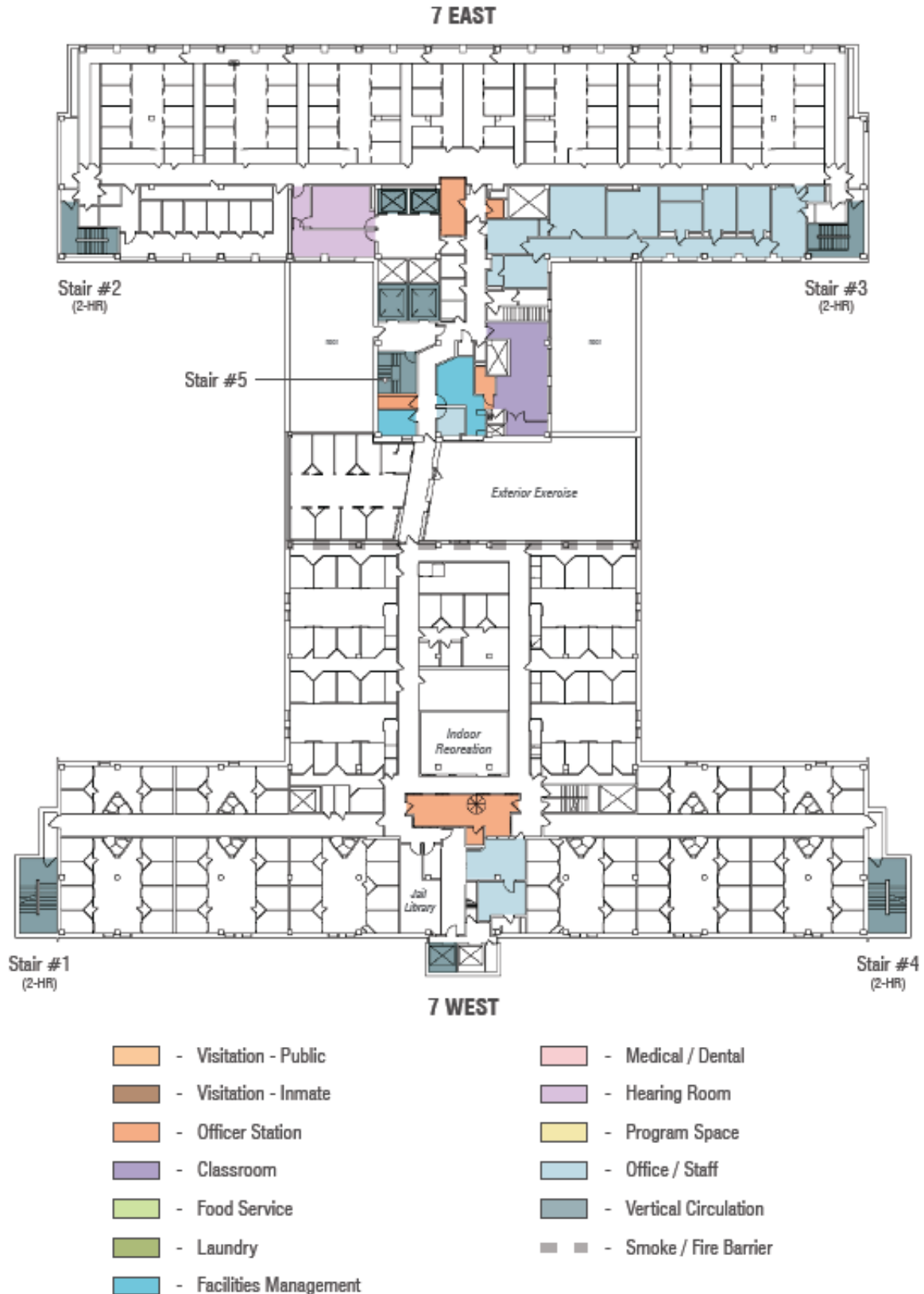
The 7W has 109 beds, and comprises 16 cellblocks and 1 isolation cell. Capacity for each of the 16 cellblocks ranges from 4 to 8 inmates – all cells are single occupancy.

Figures A and B graphically represent the sixth and seventh floors that comprise the CCB.

Figure A. CCB – Sixth Floor



Figure B. CCB – Seventh Floor



The basic deployment plan for security staff assigned to the CCB is reflected in Table A.

Table A. Existing CCB Staff Deployment Plan, 2016

Post	Day Shift	Evening Shift	Night Shift	Days/Week
Lieutenant	1	0	0	5
Sergeant	1	0	0	5
6 East	2	2	2	7
6 West	3	3	2	7
7 East	2	2	2	7
7 West	3	3	3	7
Wellness/Utility	1	0	0	7
Recreation	1	0	0	5
Visitation	1	1	0	7
Special Duty	1	0	0	5
Control	1	1	0	7

The CCB, as presently designed and configured, makes compliance with PREA standards challenging and costly. Its linear design, small cellblocks (4-8 beds, average), poor sightlines, and blind spots will require additional staff, modifications/adjustments to operational practices, and/or physical plant modifications/renovations in order to mitigate PREA compliance-related issues.

PREA Compliance Issues

This section summarizes identified PREA compliance issues for the CCB, and is organized by the primary relevant PREA standard. Where the issue implicates other PREA standards, these standards are listed in parentheses. These findings were informed by observations made on-site, interviews conducted, DCSO PREA status/assessment reports, and the PREA standards.

§115.11 Zero tolerance of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; PREA coordinator

PREA standard §115.11 requires the agency to employ or designate an upper-level, agency-wide PREA coordinator with sufficient time and authority to develop, implement, and oversee agency efforts to comply with the PREA standards. The DCSO recently named a Shift Operations Lieutenant as the PREA coordinator, and the associated responsibilities are an added duty. It is estimated that ten percent of the Lieutenant's time is used for PREA-related activities/functions.⁸ Considering DCSO is still in the early stages of its compliance efforts, four hours per week dedicated to PREA standards compliance is inadequate when considering the magnitude of the associated workload – developing, implementing, and overseeing the agency efforts to comply with the PREA standards for all of its facilities.

In addition, because DCSO operates three facilities (PSB, CCB, and FC), each facility is required to have a designated PREA compliance manager who has direct access to the Security Services Captain and the agency's PREA coordinator. The PREA compliance manager is responsible for leading, coordinating, guiding, and monitoring successful implementation of policies and procedures that comply with the PREA standards within

⁸ Source: Richelle Anhalt, DCSO Security Services Captain

his/her assigned facility. At this time, there is no designated PREA compliance manager at each facility (PSB, CCB, FC). Success of DCSO's efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse is directly related to the close monitoring of individual facilities' practices.

§115.13 Supervision and monitoring

1. The CCB's physical design and configuration of linear cellblocks obstructs viewing of inmates by staff (cells, showers, dayrooms), creating blind spots and hindering active supervision of the inmate population.

The most fundamental goal of every jail is to maintain a safe and secure environment for inmates, staff, and visitors. Effectively managing inmate behavior is critical to achieving this goal. Traditionally, jails have sought to control inmates solely through physical containment, namely, hardware – locks, steel doors, security glass, and alarm systems. Staff safety was believed to depend on maintaining physical barriers between staff and inmates. In the absence of staff management of inmate behavior, however, the emphasis on physically containing inmates has failed to keep jails secure. To be safe and secure, jail staff must actively supervise and manage inmate behavior.

The CCB employs intermittent supervision to monitor and manage inmate behavior. This approach, which is reactive in nature, leaves inmates unsupervised for extended periods. Direct supervision, which posts a deputy directly within a housing unit and is a proactive approach to managing inmate behavior, is not practical in the CCB. Nor is it feasible due to the small numbers of inmates housed in each individual housing unit, and the configuration of the housing areas. Particularly in light of the inability to provide direct supervision in the CCB, a comprehensive inmate behavior management (IBM) plan, of which supervising inmates is an integral component, is critical to effectively and safely managing the inmate population.⁹

2. Critical to the success of a jail's IBM is having adequate staff. Adequate staff has been defined as having the *right number* (and *type*) of staff in the *right place*, at the *right time*, doing the *right thing*.¹⁰ Present staffing levels are not adequate to perform basic routine jail operations such as timely wellness checks, provision of programs and recreation, etc., and, therefore, are insufficient to assure completion of activities/tasks related to PREA compliance such as routine supervision of programs/services (e.g., recreation, visitation, education), youthful inmate services/activities, camera monitoring, inspection of unoccupied areas, inmate work areas (e.g., kitchen, laundry), etc.
3. Inmates are afforded time together in the dayroom of their respective cellblocks without direct observation by corrections staff. In addition, during specified periods, there is unrestricted, unsupervised access to the common-use shower located within the housing unit's sallyport.

⁹ An IBM plan consists of six essential elements: assessing risk and needs of inmates; assigning inmates to housing; meeting inmates' basic needs; defining and conveying expectations; supervising inmates; and keeping inmates productively occupied. Source: Martin, M. D., & Rosazza, T. A. (2004). *Resource Guide for Jail Administrators*. Washington, DC (320 First St., NW, Washington 20534): U.S. Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Corrections.

¹⁰ B. Krauth. *Staff/Inmate Ratios: Why It's So Hard To Get To The Bottom Line* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, 1988), p.3.

To prevent the sexual victimization of inmates who may be attacked in a cell that is out of the view/hearing of staff, there is a rule that only the assigned inmate will be in their respective cell. There is no means to ensure this occurs since locking inmates out of their cells is not an option because there is no toilet accessible from within the dayroom.

4. The location and configuration of the following program/service areas do not support routine supervision of inmates by deputies. Inmates are escorted to the designated area only to be left unsupervised – either with other inmates or with the ability to move undetected within and/or between areas.
 - Chapel
 - Classrooms
 - Kitchen
 - Laundry/Linen storage
 - Mental health office suite
 - Outdoor recreation
 - Visitation
5. In 25 of the cellblocks, the center shower blocks visibility into the housing unit from the common corridor, creating blind spots and thereby increasing opportunities for inmates to be sexually victimized.¹¹
6. In 14 of the cellblocks, the shower area is isolated from and not visible from the dayroom.¹² These areas do not have glazing on the common corridor wall and without ready immediate access to the cellblocks, a deputy's ability to see the number of inmates in the shower area at any given time is restricted.
7. While the DCSO has installed privacy curtains and split-view shower curtains¹³ in a number of cellblocks, which provide visibility of a person's head/feet, there remain a number of showers that have solid curtains that prevent a deputy from ascertaining how many people may be in a single shower. (§115.15 Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches)
8. Because of the door locking mechanisms presently in use, staff does not have ready access to the cellblocks, which is necessary to foster meaningful interactions between staff and the inmate population. In order to gain entrance, the cellblocks each have two doors that can only be locked/unlocked from the common corridor. Consequently, two deputies are required each time entry to a housing unit is made. One deputy to unlock/lock the door and prevent inmates from exiting the unit, and the second deputy to enter the unit to conduct a wellness check and/or perform another activity. Staff access individual general population cellblocks approximately once per hour.¹⁴
9. Housing unit 617 (4 beds) located on 6W provides for no direct observation either from the common corridor – solid walls with no glazing, or the unit entrance – the unit entry door is solid with a small covered vision panel. Nor is there visibility to see the number

¹¹ 6W: 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616; 7W: 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714

¹² 6W: 601; 6E: 620, 621, 625, 626; 7W: 703, 704, 715, 716; 7E: 720, 721, 722, 725, 728

¹³ Split-view shower curtains afford a view of the person's head and feet

¹⁴ Inmates on suicide watch are checked every 15 minutes

of inmates in the shower area at any given time.

10. There are areas that, without proper visibility or vision panels, become prime areas where sexual victimization/abuse can occur undetected. A number of these areas were observed to be unsecured, heightening the potential for sexual victimization. These include:
 - Janitor closets
 - Storage rooms
 - Offices
 - Interview rooms
 - Kitchen walk-in cooler door (solid)
 - Unoccupied areas (e.g., housing catwalks, nonfunctioning rooms)
11. The toilet area in the inmate male staging area located in the visitation area, as configured, creates a blind spot that is not readily observable by staff. Because of the floor-to-ceiling partition, staff has to fully enter the room to ascertain the presence of someone in the toilet area.
12. In the laundry room, there is an easily accessible dead-spot behind the dryer that is large enough for more than a single person to move about, and that cannot be detected when a person is positioned in front of the dryer; thereby increasing the potential for sexual victimization.
13. The indoor recreation room and chapel both have ample glazing that could afford casual viewing from the common corridor. However, the glazing in the indoor recreation room has a mirrored tint that impedes visibility into the area, and the chapel has window shades that are drawn preventing casual observation of the area. Security staff is not assigned to these areas when inmates are present.

§115.14 Youthful inmates

14. Youthful inmates, generally and as required by the PREA standards, are housed such that there is no sight, sound, or physical contact with adult inmates. When there is a single youthful inmate in custody, the DCSO may house the youthful inmate with an adult inmate in an effort to minimize the detrimental effect isolation has on a person.
15. Youthful inmates as well as those inmates under the age of 21 years are provided access to educational services by the Madison Metropolitan School District. Provision of these services is presently provided in a classroom setting that puts both population groups together simultaneously. This practice is allowed by PREA standards provided it occurs under "direct staff supervision,"¹⁵ which is not presently the case; only the educator is present during programming. (§115.13 Supervision and monitoring)
16. Youthful inmates attend visits at the same time as adult inmates without the benefit of direct supervision by security staff. (§115.13 Supervision and monitoring)

¹⁵ As defined by the PREA standards, *direct staff supervision* means that security staff are in the same room with, and within reasonable hearing distance of, the resident or inmate. *Security staff* means employees primarily responsible for the supervision and control of inmates . . . in housing units, recreational areas, dining areas, and other program areas of the facility

§115.15 Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches

17. In 26 of the cellblocks located in 6W and 7W, inmates must enter/exit the shower within full view of the housing unit entry door and the common corridor – there is no private area to disrobe or dress.¹⁶ Depending on the gender of staff on duty, violations of the PREA privacy standard may occur. (§115.13 Supervision and monitoring)
18. A number of cameras encompass areas where inmates shower, perform bodily functions, and/or change clothing. PREA standards restrict cross-gender viewing of these activities except in exigent circumstances or when such viewing is incidental to routine cell checks. (§115.18 Upgrades to facilities and technologies)
 - a. Digitally obscuring restricted areas would eliminate issues related to cross-gender viewing. However, doing so will cover most of the camera viewing area and render ineffective the purpose of camera monitoring – namely, monitoring/observing inmate behavior/actions.
 - b. The CCB control room post – when staffed – has responsibility to monitor the CCB cameras. Also, these same cameras may be viewed by authorized personnel from any computer station located within the CCB, and from three locations within the PSB (jail sergeants' office, central control, and Move 3 office). Consequently, opposite gender viewing of cameras may violate PREA privacy standards.

§115.18 Upgrades to facilities and technologies

19. The DCSO has increased the use of camera monitoring technology in its efforts to prevent the occurrence of sexual abuse and to monitor the inmate population. Presently, there are 148 cameras throughout the CCB. There are 40 cameras located in 6E, 34 in 6W, 36 in 7E, and 38 in 7W. Of the 148 cameras, 39 are located within individual cells.¹⁷ (§115.13 Supervision and monitoring; §115.15 Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches)
 - a. The CCB Control, which is only staffed 16 hours per day (this is a civilian staff person post), has the ability to view the camera monitors in the CCB. However, the primary responsibility for this post is the operation of security doors throughout the CCB, and not camera monitoring. There are three monitors displaying upwards of 40 different cameras (out of 136 cameras), with the ability to isolate a given camera when needed/warranted.
 - b. There is no plan outlining what cameras will be monitored in real time or a schedule that identifies individual cameras that will be monitored during specified periods (e.g., outdoor recreation camera during recreation periods) or a schedule that identifies individual cameras that will be periodically reviewed. Cameras are primarily utilized reactively – post incident review.
 - c. Even with the significant number of cameras, there are notable gaps in camera coverage.

¹⁶ 6W: 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616; 7W: 701, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714

¹⁷ Source: Richelle Anhalt, DCSO Security Services Captain

§115.42 Use of screening information:

20. The CCB has a number of cellblocks whereby inmates who are vulnerable to sexual victimization may be housed separately from those who are deemed to be sexually abusive.
21. The lack of program spaces negatively impacts the availability of work, education, and program assignments for this vulnerable population. As is often the case, inmates at risk for sexual victimization participate in programs and visitation together with inmates deemed to be sexually abusive. In addition, there is a lack of appropriate spaces to conduct confidential interviews, counseling, PREA discussions, etc.

§115.43 Protective custody:

22. There are a number of cellblocks in the CCB whereby inmates requiring protective custody may be housed separately from the general population; yet, there is no space nearby or dedicated for programs and services to serve protective custody inmates. Access to program and service areas require that protective custody inmates be escorted within view of inmates who may pose a threat to them.

Recommendations

The PREA standards are intended to operationalize what it means to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse within a correctional environment. How agencies operationalize these standards and gauge compliance with them are varied and take many forms resulting in inconsistent application of the PREA standards. To that end, there are legal issues that impact jail efforts to comply with the PREA standards that remain unresolved, and will require agencies to be attuned to and monitor evolving changes in the application of the PREA standards in a jail setting.

The recommendations presented in this section focus primarily on operational practices, staffing, and capital improvement strategies to mitigate the physical plant conditions that adversely impact the DCSO's ability to comply with the PREA standards, and are organized by the primary relevant PREA standard. Recommendations are categorized as follows:

- Operational Practices (OP)
- Operational Costs (OC)*
- Capital Costs (CC)*

*In order to further promote a safe correctional environment and to mitigate DCSO's liability exposure, the operational and capital costs associated with implementation of the ensuing recommendations should be included in the County's next budget cycle.

The primary PREA standard and corresponding recommendations are presented below, and outline activities associated with implementing the recommendations. Table D cross-references each recommendation and provides detailed descriptions of the basic steps necessary to achieve the recommendations, cost methodologies and calculations, and ongoing cost implications (e.g., one-time or recurring costs). This table may be found at the conclusion of this section. The recommendations are numbered sequentially from R1 through R24. Within each recommendation there are either operational practices, operational costs (including staffing costs), or capital cost implications or a combination

depending on the issue. They too are numbered sequentially in order of appearance, (e.g., OP-01, OP-02).

§115.11 Zero tolerance of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; PREA coordinator

- R1. Fund a full-time PREA coordinator position. Once the CCB PREA standard compliance efforts have been established and stabilized, the time allocated for this function should be reassessed. (R1-OC-01)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R1-OC-01	Fund 1 FTE PREA Coordinator	PREA Coordinator will have the rank of lieutenant or higher; average annual compensation cost for lieutenant (\$157,188)	\$157,188

- R2. Establish and fund the PREA manager position at the CCB. At a minimum, this should be a half-time position. Once the CCB PREA standard compliance efforts have been established and stabilized, the time allocated for this function should be reassessed. (R2-OC-02)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R2-OC-02	Fund ½ FTE PREA Manager for CCB from within existing staffing allocation; coverage for time away from scheduled duties will be via overtime	Overtime calculated for 20 hours/week at Deputy I-II average overtime compensation rate (\$57.10/hour)	\$59,555

§115.13 Supervision and monitoring

- R3. Expand staff resources to:
- a. Enable more direct observation of inmates by staff, and meaningful interaction between staff and inmates in the housing units prevent incidents of sexual victimization.
 - i. Develop and implement an inmate behavior management (IBM) plan that outlines staff duties/responsibilities associated with actively supervising inmates. (R3-OP-01, R3-OP-02)
 - ii. Train staff on the IBM plan. (R3-OC-03, R3-OC-04)
 - iii. Fund additional security staff whose responsibility will be to make rounds, beyond the staff conducting wellness checks, with the purpose of actively supervising inmates in their assigned area consistent with the IBM plan. This will act as a deterrent to inappropriate conduct, and enable a quicker staff response in the event an inmate is being victimized between wellness checks. This will require 54.9 full-time equivalent (FTE) deputies. Coverage for this purpose is outlined in Table B. (R3-OC-05)

Table B. 2. Staffing Expansion - Inmate Behavior Management Plan

Post	Day Shift	Evening Shift	Night Shift	Days per Week	Post Relief	Total FTE
6 East	2	2	1	7	Yes	10.6
6 West	3	3	2	7	Yes	16.9
7 East	2	2	1	7	Yes	10.6
7 West	3	3	2	7	Yes	16.9

- b. Fund additional security staff to monitor and supervise inmate movement, inmate participation in programs/activities, foodservice and laundry operations, and unattended closets/rooms/areas. (R3-OC-06, R3-OC-07)
- i. Identify locations where glazing or vision panels in doors and walls in inmate program, support, activity, and storage areas are required to facilitate viewing from common corridors and/or for quick inspection. (R3-OC-08, R3-CC-01)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R3-OP-01	Develop and implement an inmate behavior management (IBM) plan	DCSO Administration to establish plan	N/A
R3-OP-02	Modify policy and procedure, and post orders to reflect the IBM plan and staff duties/responsibilities associated with actively supervising inmates	DCSO Administration to make necessary policy changes	N/A
R3-OC-03	Initial training for staff (including supervisors) on the IBM plan	Initial training - 24 hours. Estimated 235 staff assigned to CCB; coverage for time away from scheduled duties to attend training will be via overtime for Sgt, DIII, and DI-II	\$330,416
R3-OC-04	Annual refresher training for staff on the IBM plan	Annual refresher training - 4 hours. Estimated 235 staff assigned to CCB; coverage for time away from scheduled duties to attend training will be via overtime for Sgt, DIII, and DI-II	\$55,069
R3-OC-05	Fund security staff to provide additional D I-II FTEs for both day and evening shifts for 6E & 7E (2 deputies each floor) and 6W & 7W (3 deputies each floor); and to provide additional D I-II FTEs for night shift for 6E & 7E (1 deputy each floor) and 6W & 7W (2 deputies each floor) on a 7 day/week basis	It requires 10.6 FTE for each east wing per floor, and 16.9 FTE for each west wing per floor, for a total of 54.9 FTE. Costs for 54.9 Deputy I-II FTE calculated at average annual compensation rate (\$103, 704)	\$5,696,655
R3-OC-06	Fund a staffing analysis - using National Institute of Corrections methodology - to include all 3 facilities (PSB, CCB, FC); staffing recommendations made elsewhere in this report should be considered in the context of this staffing analysis	Professional contract to conduct a comprehensive staffing analysis of the DCSO Security Division	\$140,000
R3-OC-07	Based on results of R3-OC-06, adjust authorized staffing levels consistent with results of the staffing analysis	DCSO Administration to update staffing plan to reflect staffing analysis results as well as making adjustments to the staffing allocations/budgets; to be funded as part of regular budget cycle	TBD-Future
R3-OC-08	Identify doors/walls that require installation of glazing or vision panels	Professional contract to identify areas that are not readily visible by staff, and to develop budget for capital improvements to install glazing or vision panels	\$10,000

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R3-CC-01	Installation of glazing or vision panels in areas that are not readily visible by staff	Based on results of assessment conducted in R3-OC-08, DCSO Administration to develop budget for capital improvements to install glazing or vision panels; capital improvements to be funded as part of regular budget cycle	TBD-Future

- R4. Vacate a cell in each of the 49 cellblocks that does not have a common toilet, and designate for use as dayroom toilet to facilitate securing cell doors at all times to prevent opportunities for sexual victimization, affording scheduled access in/out of individual cells.¹⁸ (R4-OC-09)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R4-OC-09	Vacate a cell and designate it for use as the dayroom toilet, which will allow for instituting the policy that cell doors will be secured at all times, affording inmates scheduled access in/out of their cells	There are 49 cellblocks that do not have a designated dayroom toilet. Permanent loss of cell use - boarding of a single inmate at another correctional facility	\$983,675

- R5. In addition to vacating a cell for use as the dayroom toilet (see R4), modify 25 west wing cellblocks by removing the center shower and converting the vacated cell in each housing unit to a shower/toilet area with the requisite privacy, and installing glazing to afford visibility from common corridor. This will vastly improve visibility into the cellblocks. (R5-OC-10, R5-CC-02)

- a. Alternatively, staff each housing unit with a staff person on a 16 hours per day/7 days per week basis. (R5-OC-11)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R5-OC-10	Loss of cellblock use during center shower removal	25 cellblocks; estimated 6 week shutdown per housing unit; total of 166 cells - loss of cell use requires boarding inmates at another correctional facility	\$383,460
R5-OC-11	If center shower is not removed, post a deputy directly in each cellblock that has a center shower on a 16 hour/7 day basis	There are 25 cellblocks that have a center shower and would require a deputy to be assigned; 105.6 Deputy I-II FTE costs calculated at average annual compensation rate (\$103,704)	\$10,951,142
R5-CC-02	Remove center shower and convert one cell in each cellblock to a shower/toilet area with requisite privacy, install glazing on common corridor wall	There are 25 cellblocks where a center shower would be removed and a cell converted to a shower/toilet area; cost associated with loss of cell use reflected in R4-OC-09 (\$501,875)	\$1,013,050

- R6. Modify 14 cellblocks by moving the shower location and installing glazing (as needed) to afford visibility from the common corridor into the shower area.¹⁹ (R6-OC-12, R6-CC-03)

¹⁸ **6W**: 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617; **6E**: 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626; **7W**: 701, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717; **7E**: 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728

¹⁹ **6W**: 601; **6E**: 620, 621, 625, 626; **7W**: 703, 704, 715, 716; **7E**: 720, 721, 722, 725, 728

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R6-OC-12	Loss of cellblock use during shower relocation and installation of glazing	14 cellblocks; estimated 7 week shutdown per housing unit; total of 110 cells - loss of cell use requires boarding inmates at another correctional facility	\$296,450
R6-CC-03	Move shower locations and install glazing as needed to provide visibility from common corridor	There are 14 cellblocks where the shower is isolated and not observable from common corridor	\$237,000

- R7. Complete installation of privacy curtains and replacement of solid-panel shower curtains with split-view shower curtains. (R7-OP-03)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R7-OP-03	Complete replacement of solid shower curtains with split-view curtains and installation of privacy curtains	Presently in progress	N/A

- R8. Retrofit the outer doors to 48 housing unit sallyports to allow for remotely controlled electronic operation.²⁰ The inner sallyport doors of these cellblocks may be key-operated manually (or by card access). This approach would eliminate the need for two deputies to operate the sallyport to enter/exit the housing unit, and thereby allowing a single deputy to perform this task. This will reduce the number of deputies required for this function by 25.2 FTE, and will make them available for reassignment to duties being recommended elsewhere in this report. (R8-OC-13, R8-OC-14 R8-CC-04)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R8-OC-13	Once cellblock locking mechanisms have been retrofitted, discontinue practice requiring 2 deputies to conduct wellness checks. This will reduce from 2 to 1, the number of deputies required for this function (which occurs approx. once an hour), and will make the remaining deputy available for reassignment to duties being recommended elsewhere in this report	Reducing by 1 the number of deputies required to conduct wellness checks equates to 6.3 FTE per wing per floor for a total reduction of 25.2 FTE. Cost savings for 25.2 Deputy I-II FTE calculated at average annual compensation rate (\$103,704)	(\$2,613,341)
R8-OC-14	Once cellblock locking mechanisms have been retrofitted, expand hours for CCB control room post responsible for door control from a 16 hours/7 day basis to 24 hours/7 day basis	Increasing the number of deputies required to provide 24 hour/7day coverage in CCB control for door control equates to 2.1 FTE. Cost for 2.1 Deputy I-II FTE calculated at average annual compensation rate (\$103,704)	\$217,778
R8-CC-04	Retrofit outer doors to cellblock sallyports to allow for remotely controlled electronic operation; inner sallyport doors may be key-operated manually	There are 48 cellblocks that would require retrofitted locking mechanisms. The average cost for replacing a lock includes the price of the lock and installation, and integration with security electronics	\$336,000

²⁰ **6W**: 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616; **6E**: 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626; **7W**: 701, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717; **7E**: 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728. Note: it is assumed that use of 601G and 601H will be discontinued

- R9. Install ample glazing to afford deputies direct observation into 6W housing unit 617 from common corridor. (R9-OC-15, R9-CC-05)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R9-OC-15	Loss of cellblock use during installation of glazing in common corridor walls in 6W-617	Estimated 1 week shutdown; 4 cells - loss of cell use requires boarding inmates at another correctional facility	\$1,540
R9-CC-05	Install glazing in common corridor walls in 6W-617		\$28,000

- R10. Secure unoccupied spaces when not in use or no one is present (e.g., janitor closet). (R10-OP-04)
- Conduct hourly inspections to ensure unoccupied rooms/areas are locked. (R10-OP-05)
 - Identify and install camera/motion detector alarms in unoccupied areas (e.g., catwalk, nonfunctioning rooms). (R10-OC-16, R10-CC-06)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R10-OP-04	Modify policy and procedure to require that all unoccupied spaces are secured when not in use or no one is present	DCSO Administration to make necessary policy changes	N/A
R10-OP-05	Modify policy and procedure, and post orders to require designated staff post(s) to conduct hourly inspection to ensure unoccupied rooms/areas inmates are locked	DCSO Administration to make necessary policy changes	N/A
R10-OC-16	Identify unoccupied areas that are isolated or limited use for installation of camera/motion detector alarms (e.g., catwalk, nonfunctioning rooms)	Professional contract to identify unoccupied areas that are isolated or limited use for installation of camera/motion detector alarms, and to develop budget for capital improvements install motion detector alarms, to include integration with security electronics and cameras; cost associated with professional contract reflected in R21-OC-21	N/A
R10-CC-06	Based on results of R10-OC-16, install camera/motion detector alarms in unoccupied areas that are isolated or limited use (e.g., catwalk, nonfunctioning rooms)	DCSO Administration to develop budget for capital improvements to install camera/motion detector alarms, to include integration with security electronics and cameras; capital improvements to be funded as part of regular budget cycle	TBD-Future

- R11. Install vision panel in kitchen walk-in cooler door. (R11-CC-07)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R11-CC-07	Install vision panel in kitchen walk-in cooler door		\$1,500

- R12. Replace the floor-to-ceiling partition in the inmate male staging toilet area located in the visitation area with a half-height privacy partition to provide ready visibility into the area. (R12-CC-08)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R12-CC-08	Replace floor-to-ceiling partition with half-height privacy partition in inmate male staging toilet area (visitation)		\$6,100

R13. Seal off the dead-spot behind the dryer. (R13-CC-09)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R13-CC-09	Seal off the dead-spot behind the dryer		\$3,400

R14. Remove mirrored tint from glazing in indoor recreation. (R14-CC-10)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R14-CC-10	Remove mirrored tint from glazing in indoor recreation		\$11,300

R15. Remove the window shades in the chapel when inmates are present. (R15-OP-06)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R15-OP-06	Remove the window shades in the chapel	DCSO Maintenance to remove window shade	N/A

\$115.14 Youthful inmates

R16. Do not house youthful and adult inmates together in the same housing unit (R16-OC-17)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R16-OC-17	Do not house youthful and adult inmates together in the same cellblock; when only a single youthful inmate is in custody, board at another correctional facility	Based on 2015 data provided, it is estimated that there are 77 days per year when there is only a single youthful inmate in custody; average per diem (est.) = \$55	\$4,235

R17. Conduct programs and visitation and other activities where youthful inmates are with adult inmates by either

- Scheduling educational services, visits, etc. for youthful inmates separately from adult inmates; (R17-OP-07) or
- Assigning a deputy to provide direct supervision whenever youthful inmates are together with adult inmates. (R17-OC-18)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R17-OP-07	Schedule programs, visits, etc. for youthful inmates separately from adult inmates	DCSO to negotiate w/ Madison Metropolitan School District (MMSD) for additional hours in order to provide separate programming times for youthful and adult inmates; DCSO to modify visits and activity schedule	N/A
R17-OC-18	Fund a Deputy I-II to provide direct supervision when youthful inmates attend programs, visits, etc. with adult inmates;	10 hours (est.) per week that services are provided requiring direct supervision; Overtime calculated for 10 hours/week at	\$29,749

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
	coverage will be provided on an as-needed basis via overtime	Deputy I-II average overtime compensation rate (\$57.10/hour)	

- R18. Repurpose an unused or abandoned space within the CCB for use by youthful inmates for large muscle exercise (R18-OC-19, R18-OC-20, R18-CC-11).

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R18-OC-19	Identify suitable unused or abandoned space to be converted for use by youthful inmates for large muscle exercise	Identify area suitable for use by youthful inmates for exercise, and develop budget for capital improvements to repurpose area for large muscle exercise - to be completed by existing staff and DCSO maintenance; coverage for time away from scheduled duties will be via overtime	\$1,205
R18-OC-20	Fund additional staff to supervise youthful inmates' daily large muscle exercise	Youthful inmates to receive 1 hour of large muscle exercise per day; 3 sessions per day requiring 15 minutes either side of each 1-hour session for moving inmates to/from exercise area; it takes 1.2 Deputy I-II FTE to provide movement/supervision of this function; costs for 1.2 Deputy I-II FTE calculated at average annual compensation rate (\$103,704)	\$124,445
R18-CC-11	Based on results of R18-OC-19, identify necessary capital improvements to space identified for use by youthful inmates for large muscle exercise	DCSO Administration to develop budget for capital improvements to make the identified space functional; capital improvements to be funded as part of regular budget cycle	TBD-Future

§115.15 Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches

- R19. Install split-view privacy curtains in front of the shower area in 26 cellblocks to provide the requisite privacy for inmates to disrobe or dress. 21 (R19-CC-12)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R19-CC-12	Install split-view privacy curtains in front of shower area to provide privacy to disrobe or dress	There are 26 cellblocks that require installation of privacy curtains; average price of privacy curtain includes installation	\$10,000

- R20. Prevent routine viewing of cameras by opposite gender staff of inmates performing bodily functions, bathing, and clothing changes by either
- Modifying camera angles to ensure requisite privacy; (R20-OP-08) and/or
 - Discontinue the practice of opposite gender staff viewing of cameras where these activities may be observed. (R20-OP-09)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R20-OP-08	Identify cameras that capture inmates performing bodily functions, bathing, or	DCSO Administration to identify cameras needing adjustment; DCSO	N/A

²¹ 6W: 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616; 7W: 701, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
	clothing changes - adjust camera angle to provide requisite privacy	technology/maintenance staff to adjust camera angles	
R20-OP-09	Modify policy and procedure to discontinue practice of routine viewing of cameras depicting inmates performing bodily functions, bathing, and clothing changes; exceptions to the policy should be clearly outlined	DCSO Administration to make necessary policy changes	N/A

§115.18 Upgrades to facilities and technologies

R21. A full assessment to determine the location for additional cameras (and personnel to monitor) is required; for planning purposes, an estimated 25% increase in camera coverage is assumed. (R21-OC-21, R21-OC-22, R21-CC-13)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R21-OC-21	Conduct a full assessment to determine additional locations in the CCB requiring cameras	Professional contract to identify additional locations requiring cameras, and to develop budget for capital improvements to install cameras, to include integration with security electronics and camera/motion detector alarms; cost includes professional contract outlined in R10-OC-16	\$45,000
R21-OC-22	Assess staffing resources to determine the additional staff required to provide effective monitoring of cameras	DCSO Administration to assess available staffing resources; at a minimum, assign a Security Support Specialist (SecSS) on a 24-hour/7-day basis for this purpose; 5.3 SecSS FTE required for this function; costs for 5.3 SecSS FTE calculated at average annual compensation cost (\$74,669)	\$395,746
R21-CC-13	Install cameras as indicated by the results of the camera assessment (see R21-OC-21)	Assumed 25% increase in the present 136 cameras = 34 cameras. The average cost of new cameras includes the price of the camera and installation, and integration with security electronics	\$221,000

R22. Develop a plan and schedule for monitoring cameras, identifying which cameras should be viewed in real time and those that will be subject to routine post-recording review. (R22-OP-10)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R22-OP-10	Evaluate the purpose for each camera, and designate both an observation level for it (e.g., real time, intermittent, continuous, routine post-recording review), and the staff position responsible for monitoring the camera	DCSO Administration to establish plan	N/A

§115.42 Use of screening information

R23. Conduct an inmate programs and services assessment to ascertain need and availability of programs and services for each population group. Based on results, repurpose unused/abandoned spaces to fill unmet needs. (R23-OC-23, R23-CC-14)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R23-OC-23	Conduct an inmate programs and services needs assessment based on each population group	DCSO Administration to coordinate a needs assessment study that would include development of assessment and data collection instrument; analyze data; develop recommendations; define staff and program provider requirements, and, based on results, assess unused or abandoned spaces that can be repurposed to meet identified needs including budget for implementation; includes costs associated with programs and services needs assessment outlined in R25-OC-24	\$60,000
R23-CC-14	Budget for necessary capital improvements for repurposed spaces based on results of needs assessment recommended in R23-OC-23	Based on results of needs assessment, DCSO Administration to develop budget for capital improvements to make spaces functional; capital improvements to be funded as part of regular budget cycle	TBD-Future

- R24. Discontinue the practice of inmates at risk for sexual victimization participating in programs and visitation together with inmates deemed to be sexually abusive. (R24-OP-11)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R24-OP-11	Modify policy and procedure to discontinue practice of inmates at risk for sexual victimization participating in programs and visitation together with inmates deemed to be sexually abusive either by creating separate scheduling or providing direct staff supervision	DCSO Administration to make necessary policy changes	N/A

§115.43 Protective custody

- R25. Conduct an inmate programs and services assessment to ascertain need and availability of programs and services for protective custody inmates. Based on results, repurpose unused/abandoned spaces to fill unmet needs. (R25-OC-24, R25-CC-15)

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R25-CC-15	Budget for necessary capital improvements for repurposed spaces based on results of assessment recommended in R25-OC-24	DCSO Administration to develop budget for capital improvements to make spaces functional; capital improvements to be funded as part of regular budget cycle	TBD-Future
R25-OC-24	Conduct an inmate programs and services needs assessment for protective custody inmates	DCSO Administration to coordinate a needs assessment study that would include development of assessment and data collection instrument; analyze data; develop recommendations; define staff and program provider requirements, and, based on results, assess unused or abandoned spaces that can be repurposed to meet identified needs including budget for implementation; costs associated with programs and services needs assessment reflected in R23-OC-23	N/A

D. PREA RECOMMENDATIONS – COSTS IMPLICATIONS

The cost estimates presented in Table C are intended to provide a magnitude of order view of the expenditures that will be required to bring the CCB into compliance with the PREA standards. All costs are projected estimates and are reflected in 2016 dollars. Prior to funding and implementing these recommendations, a thorough vetting of each recommendation will be necessary to ensure that accurate cost information and operational implications are established; particularly since a number of the recommendations are included within or are impacted by recommendations made elsewhere in this report. For example, recommendation R8-CC-04 calls for retrofitting sallyport doors, which is also included as a recommendation within the Health and Life Safety section of this report.

The operational and capital costs associated with the 25 recommendations made for gaining compliance with the PREA standards within the CCB are \$19.8M. Of the \$19.8M, there is \$16.5M in recurring costs annually. As an illustration, this amounts to \$162.5M over a 10-year period.

However, the listed \$19.8M does not reflect the variable nature of quantifying these costs. Specifically, a number of recommendations that have a capital cost component, have the cost listed as 'TBD-Future,' which means it is contingent upon completion of a corresponding action in order to establish the actual cost. In addition, for some recommendations, options for implementation are provided. Once a specific option is implemented, a reduction in either the operating and/or capital costs may be realized.

Table C. Recommendation Costs by Category

Category	Comment	Recurring Costs		Grand Total
		No	Yes	
Operational Costs				
R1-OC-01			\$157,188	
R2-OC-02			\$59,555	
R3-OC-03		\$330,416		
R3-OC-04			\$55,069	
R3-OC-05			\$5,696,655	
R3-OC-06		\$15,064		
R3-OC-07	Contingent on results of R3-C06		TBD-Future	
R3-OC-08		\$10,000		
R4-OC-09			\$983,675	
R5-OC-10	Not required if R5-OC-11 is implemented	\$383,460		
R5-OC-11	Not required if R5-CC-02 is implemented		\$10,951,142	
R6-OC-12		\$296,450		
R8-OC-13	Requires implementation of R8-CC-04		(\$2,613,341)	
R8-OC-14	Requires implementation of R8-CC-04		\$217,778	
R9-OC-15		\$1,540		
R10-OC-16	Cost included in R21-OC-21	N/A		
R16-OC-17			\$4,235	
R17-OC-18	Not required if R17-OP-07 for separate programming is instituted		\$29,749	
R18-OC-19		\$1,205		
R18-OC-20			\$124,445	
R21-OC-21	Includes R10-OC-16 cost	\$45,000		
R21-OC-22			\$395,746	
R23-OC-23	Includes R25-OC-24 cost	\$60,000		
R25-OC-24	Cost included in R23-OC-23	N/A		
	Boarding inmates: staffing and logistical support ²²		\$469,505	
Operating Costs Total		\$1,143,135	\$16,531,401	\$17,674,537
Capital Costs				
R3-CC-01	Contingent on results of R3-OC-08	TBD-Future		
R5-CC-02	Not required if R5-OC-11 is implemented; cost for loss of cell use included in R4-OC-09	\$1,013,050		
R6-CC-03		\$237,000		
R8-CC-04		\$336,000		
R9-CC-05		\$28,000		
R10-CC-06	Contingent on results of R10-OC-16	TBD-Future		
R11-CC-07		\$1,500		
R12-CC-08		\$6,100		
R13-CC-09		\$3,400		
R14-CC-10		\$11,300		
R18-CC-11	Contingent on results of R18-OC-19	TBD-Future		

²² It is assumed that 3 Deputies, working 8 hours/day 5 days/week, are required to manage the movement of inmates – 1 Deputy to coordinate scheduling inmate movement, and 2 Deputies to transport inmates. This equates to 4.5 FTE. 4.5 FTE = 8 hours × 5 days × 52.14 weeks ÷ 1,382 (D I-II NAWH). 4.5 FTE × \$103,704 = \$469,505/year (est.)

Category	Comment	Recurring Costs		Grand Total
		No	Yes	
R19-CC-12	Not required if R5-CC-02 is implemented	\$10,000		
R21-CC-13		\$221,000		
R23-CC-14	Contingent on results of R23-OC-23	TBD-Future		
R25-CC-15	Contingent on results of R25-OC-24	TBD-Future		
	Security staff to provide supervision of renovations/work crews ²³	\$216,113		
Capital Costs Total		\$2,083,463	N/A	\$2,083,463
Grand Total		\$3,226,598	\$16,531,401	\$19,758,000

²³ It is assumed that 2 Deputies, working 10 hours/day 4 days/week for a period of 36 weeks, are required to provide security supervision for proposed PREA-related capital improvements. This equates to 2.1 FTE. 2.1 FTE = 10 hours × 4 days × 36 weeks ÷ 1,382 (D I-II NAWH). 2.1 FTE × \$103,704 = \$216,113/year (est.)

Table D. Recommendations by PREA Standard and Category

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
§115.11 Zero tolerance of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; PREA coordinator							
R1-OC-01	PREA Coordinator	Fund 1 FTE PREA Coordinator	PREA Coordinator will have the rank of lieutenant or higher; average annual compensation cost for lieutenant (\$157,188)	Annual compensation cost for a lieutenant = \$157,188 (est.)	\$157,188	Yes	Staff provided for in this recommendation should be considered in the context of the staffing analysis recommended in R3-OC-06
R2-OC-02	PREA Manager	Fund ½ FTE PREA Manager for CCB from within existing staffing allocation; coverage for time away from scheduled duties will be via overtime	Overtime calculated for 20 hours/week at Deputy I-II average overtime compensation rate (\$57.10/hour)	20 hours × 52.14 weeks = 1,043 hours. 1,043 hours × \$57.10 = \$87,935 (est.)	\$59,555	Yes	52.14 weeks = 365 days ÷ 7 days; Staff provided for in this recommendation should be considered in the context of the staffing analysis recommended in R3-OC-06
§115.13 Supervision and monitoring							
R3-OP-01	Inmate supervision - IBM	Develop and implement an inmate behavior management (IBM) plan	DCSO Administration to establish plan	N/A	N/A	No	
R3-OP-02	Inmate supervision - IBM	Modify policy and procedure, and post orders to reflect the IBM plan and staff duties/responsibilities associated with actively supervising inmates	DCSO Administration to make necessary policy changes	N/A	N/A	No	
R3-OC-03	Inmate supervision - IBM	Initial training for staff (including supervisors) on the IBM plan	Initial training - 24 hours. Estimated 235 staff assigned to CCB; coverage for time away from scheduled duties to attend	24 hours × applicable compensation rate (est.); regular compensation rate used for following job classifications: Capt, Lt,	\$330,416	No	Hourly compensation rate (number of staff): Capt - \$79.59 (1); Lt - \$75.57 (3); Sgt - \$75.32 (16); Admin Mgr - \$52.13 (1); DIII -

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
			training will be via overtime for Sgt, DIII, and DI-II	Admin Mgr, Class/Hearing; overtime compensation rate used for following job classifications: Sgt, DIII, DI-II			\$62.86 (8); DI-II - \$57.10 (200); Class/Hearing - \$46.82 (6)
R3-OC-04	Inmate supervision - IBM	Annual refresher training for staff on the IBM plan	Annual refresher training - 4 hours. Estimated 235 staff assigned to CCB; coverage for time away from scheduled duties to attend training will be via overtime for Sgt, DIII, and DI-II	4 hours × applicable compensation rate (est.); regular compensation rate used for following job classifications: Capt, Lt, Admin Mgr, Class/Hearing; overtime compensation rate used for following job classifications: Sgt, DIII, DI-II	\$55,069	Yes	Hourly compensation rate (number of staff): Capt - \$79.59 (1); Lt - \$75.57 (3); Sgt - \$75.32 (16); Admin Mgr - \$52.13 (1); DIII - \$62.86 (8); DI-II - \$57.10 (200); Class/Hearing - \$46.82 (6)
R3-OC-05	Inmate supervision	Fund security staff to provide additional D I-II FTEs for both day and evening shifts for 6E & 7E (2 deputies each floor) and 6W & 7W (3 deputies each floor); and to provide additional D I-II FTEs for night shift for 6E & 7E (1 deputy each floor) and 6W & 7W (2 deputies each floor) on a 7 day/week basis	It requires 10.6 FTE for each east wing per floor, and 16.9 FTE for each west wing per floor, for a total of 54.9 FTE. Costs for 54.9 Deputy I-II FTE calculated at average annual compensation rate (\$103,704)	FTE = total hours of coverage per day × number days per week post(s) is(are) covered × 52.14 weeks ÷ 1,382 (D I-II NAWH). 54.9FTE × \$103,704 = \$5,696,655/year (est.)	\$5,696,655	Yes	Staff provided for in this recommendation should be considered in the context of the staffing analysis recommended in R3-OC-06
R3-OC-06	Inmate supervision	Fund a staffing analysis - using National Institute of Corrections methodology - to include all 3 facilities (PSB, CCB, FC); staffing recommendations made elsewhere in this report should be considered in the context of this staffing analysis	Professional contract to conduct a comprehensive staffing analysis of the DCSO Security Division	Professional contract (est.)	\$140,000	No	

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
R3-OC-07	Inmate supervision	Based on results of R3-OC-06, adjust authorized staffing levels consistent with results of the staffing analysis	DCSO Administration to update staffing plan to reflect staffing analysis results as well as making adjustments to the staffing allocations/budgets; to be funded as part of regular budget cycle	N/A	TBD-Future	Yes	
R3-OC-08	Increased visibility	Identify doors/walls that require installation of glazing or vision panels	Professional contract to identify areas that are not readily visible by staff, and to develop budget for capital improvements to install glazing or vision panels	Professional architect/engineer for 80 hours @ \$125/hour = \$10,000 (est.)	\$10,000	No	
R3-CC-01	Increased visibility	Installation of glazing or vision panels in areas that are not readily visible by staff	Based on results of assessment conducted in R3-OC-08, DCSO Administration to develop budget for capital improvements to install glazing or vision panels; capital improvements to be funded as part of regular budget cycle	N/A	TBD-Future	No	
R4-OC-09	Inmate supervision - dayroom toilet	Vacate a cell and designate it for use as the dayroom toilet, which will allow for instituting the policy that cell doors will be secured at all times, affording inmates scheduled access in/out of their cells	There are 49 cellblocks that do not have a designated dayroom toilet. Permanent loss of cell use - boarding of a single inmate at another correctional facility	1 inmate × \$55/average per diem × 365 days = \$20,075/year; \$20,075/year × 49 cellblocks = \$983,675 (est.)	\$983,675	Yes	6W: 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617; 6E: 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626; 7W: 701, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717; 7E: 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
R5-OC-10	Inmate supervision - center shower (removed)	Loss of cellblock use during center shower removal	25 cellblocks; estimated 6 week shutdown per housing unit; total of 166 cells - loss of cell use requires boarding inmates at another correctional facility	166 inmates × \$55/average per diem × 42 days = \$383,460 (est.)	\$383,460	No	Multiple cellblocks may be shut down simultaneously; see R5--CC-02 for specific units
R5-OC-11	Inmate supervision - center shower (not removed)	If center shower is not removed, post a deputy directly in each cellblock that has a center shower on a 16 hour/7 day basis	There are 25 cellblocks that have a center shower and would require a deputy to be assigned; 105.6 Deputy I-II FTE costs calculated at average annual compensation rate (\$103,704)	FTE = total hours of coverage per day × number days per week post(s) is(are) covered × 52.14 weeks ÷ 1,382 (D I-II NAWH). 105.6 FTE × \$103,704 = \$10,951,142/year (est.)	\$10,951,142	Yes	6W: 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616; 7W: 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714; staff provided for in this recommendation should be considered in the context of the staff provided for in R3-OC-05 and the staffing analysis recommended in R3-OC-06
R5-CC-02	Inmate supervision - center shower (removed)	Remove center shower and convert one cell in each cellblock to a shower/toilet area with requisite privacy, install glazing on common corridor wall	There are 25 cellblocks where a center shower would be removed and a cell converted to a shower/toilet area; cost associated with loss of cell use reflected in R4-OC-09 (\$501,875)	Capital cost est.	\$1,013,050	No	6W: 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616; 7W: 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714
R6-OC-12	Increased visibility	Loss of cellblock use during shower relocation and installation of glazing	14 cellblocks; estimated 7 week shutdown per housing unit; total of 110 cells - loss of cell use requires boarding inmates at another correctional facility	110 inmates × \$55/average per diem × 49 days = \$84,700 (est.)	\$296,450	No	Multiple cellblocks may be shut down simultaneously; see R6-CC-03 for specific units
R6-CC-03	Increased visibility	Move shower locations and install glazing as needed to provide visibility from common corridor	There are 14 cellblocks where the shower is isolated and not observable from common corridor	Capital cost est.	\$237,000	No	6W: 601; 6E: 620, 621, 625, 626; 7W: 703, 704, 715, 716; 7E: 720, 721, 722, 725, 728

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
R7-OP-03	Increased visibility	Complete replacement of solid shower curtains with split-view curtains and installation of privacy curtains	Presently in progress	N/A	N/A	No	
R8-OC-13	Cellblock locks	Once cellblock locking mechanisms have been retrofitted, discontinue practice requiring 2 deputies to conduct wellness checks. This will reduce from 2 to 1, the number of deputies required for this function (which occurs approx. once an hour), and will make the remaining deputy available for reassignment to duties being recommended elsewhere in this report	Reducing by 1 the number of deputies required to conduct wellness checks equates to 6.3 FTE per wing per floor for a total reduction of 25.2 FTE. Cost savings for 25.2 Deputy I-II FTE calculated at average annual compensation rate (\$103,704)	$6.3 \text{ FTE} = 24 \text{ hours} \times 7 \text{ days} \times 52.14 \text{ weeks} \div 1,382 \text{ (D I-II NAWH)} = 25.2 \text{ FTE}$ $25.2 \text{ FTE} (6.3 \text{ FTE} \times 4) \times \$103,704 = \$2,613,341/\text{year (est.)}$	(\$2,613,341)	Yes	Staff reduction outlined in this recommendation should be considered in the context of the staffing analysis recommended in R3-OC-06
R8-OC-14	Cellblock locks	Once cellblock locking mechanisms have been retrofitted, expand hours for CCB control room post responsible for door control from a 16 hours/7 day basis to 24 hours/7 day basis	Increasing the number of deputies required to provide 24 hour/7day coverage in CCB control room for door control equates to 2.1 FTE. Cost for 2.1 Deputy I-II FTE calculated at average annual compensation rate (\$103,704)	$2.1 \text{ FTE} = 8 \text{ hours} \times 7 \text{ days} \times 52.14 \text{ weeks} \div 1,382 \text{ (D I-II NAWH)} = 2.1 \text{ FTE}$ $2.1 \text{ FTE} \times \$103,704 = \$217,778/\text{year (est.)}$	\$217,778	Yes	Staff provided for in this recommendation should be considered in the context of the staffing analysis recommended in R3-OC-06, and staff recommended for camera monitoring in R21-OC-22
R8-CC-04	Cellblock locks	Retrofit outer doors to cellblock sallyports to allow for remotely controlled electronic operation; inner sallyport doors may be key-operated manually	There are 48 cellblocks that would require retrofitted locking mechanisms. The average cost for replacing a lock includes the price of the lock and installation, and	Capital cost est.	\$336,000	No	6W: 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616; 6E: 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626; 7W: 701, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715,

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
			integration with security electronics				716, 717; <u>ZE</u> : 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728
R9-OC-15	Increased visibility	Loss of cellblock use during installation of glazing in common corridor walls in 6W-617	Estimated 1 week shutdown; 4 cells - loss of cell use requires boarding inmates at another correctional facility	4 inmates × \$55/average per diem × 7 days = \$1,540 (est.)	\$1,540	No	
R9-CC-05	Increased visibility	Install glazing in common corridor walls in 6W-617		Capital cost est.	\$28,000	No	
R10-OP-04	Secure unoccupied spaces	Modify policy and procedure to require that all unoccupied spaces are secured when not in use or no one is present	DCSO Administration to make necessary policy changes	N/A	N/A	No	
R10-OP-05	Secure unoccupied spaces	Modify policy and procedure, and post orders to require designated staff post(s) to conduct hourly inspection to ensure unoccupied rooms/areas inmates are locked	DCSO Administration to make necessary policy changes	N/A	N/A	No	
R10-OC-16	Secure unoccupied spaces	Identify unoccupied areas that are isolated or limited use for installation of camera/motion detector alarms (e.g., catwalk, nonfunctioning rooms)	Professional contract to identify unoccupied areas that are isolated or limited use for installation of camera/motion detector alarms, and to develop budget for capital improvements install motion detector alarms, to include integration with security electronics and cameras; cost associated with professional contract reflected in R21-OC-21	See R20-OP-12	N/A	No	

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
R10-CC-06	Secure unoccupied spaces	Based on results of R10-OC-16, install camera/motion detector alarms in unoccupied areas that are isolated or limited use (e.g., catwalk, nonfunctioning rooms)	DCSO Administration to develop budget for capital improvements to install camera/motion detector alarms, to include integration with security electronics and cameras; capital improvements to be funded as part of regular budget cycle	N/A	TBD-Future	No	
R11-CC-07	Increased visibility	Install vision panel in kitchen walk-in cooler door		Capital cost est.	\$1,500	No	
R12-CC-08	Inmate supervision	Replace floor-to-ceiling partition with half-height privacy partition in inmate male staging toilet area (visitation)		Capital cost est.	\$6,100	No	
R13-CC-09	Increased visibility	Seal off the dead-spot behind the dryer		Capital cost est.	\$3,400	No	
R14-CC-10	Increased visibility	Remove mirrored tint from glazing in indoor recreation		Capital cost est.	\$11,300	No	
R15-OP-06	Increased visibility	Remove the window shades in the chapel	DCSO Maintenance to remove window shade	N/A	N/A	No	
§115.14 Youthful inmates							
R16-OC-17	Youthful inmates - housing	Do not house youthful and adult inmates together in the same cellblock; when only a single youthful inmate is in custody, board at another correctional facility	Based on 2015 data provided, it is estimated that there are 77 days per year when there is only a single youthful inmate in custody; average per diem (est.) = \$55	77 days × \$55/average per diem = \$4,235 (est.)	\$4,235	Yes	
R17-OP-07	Youthful inmates - programs	Schedule programs, visits, etc. for youthful inmates separately from adult inmates	DCSO to negotiate w/ Madison Metropolitan School District (MMSD) for additional hours in order to provide separate	N/A	N/A	No	Educational services for youth presently funded by MMSD. Not anticipated that additional funding by DCSO would be required

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
			programming times for youthful and adult inmates; DCSO to modify visits and activity schedule				should separate programming for youthful and adult inmates be implemented. Source: Richelle Anhalt, DCSO Security Services Captain
R17-OC-18	Youthful inmates - programs	Fund a Deputy I-II to provide direct supervision when youthful inmates attend programs, visits, etc. with adult inmates; coverage will be provided on an as-needed basis via overtime	10 hours (est.) per week that services are provided requiring direct supervision; Overtime calculated for 10 hours/week at Deputy I-II average overtime compensation rate (\$57.10/hour)	10 hours × 52.14 weeks = 521 hours. 521 hours × \$57.10 = \$29,749 (est.)	\$29,749	Yes	On average, educational services are provided 6 hours per week. Inmates may receive 2 45-minute visits per week. It is assumed that youthful inmates will receive visits on a scheduled basis - 3 hours per week will be designated for youthful inmates.
R18-OC-19	Youthful inmates - recreation	Identify suitable unused or abandoned space to be converted for use by youthful inmates for large muscle exercise	Identify area suitable for use by youthful inmates for exercise, and develop budget for capital improvements to repurpose area for large muscle exercise - to be completed by existing staff and DCSO maintenance; coverage for time away from scheduled duties will be via overtime	Overtime calculated for 16 hours at Sergeant average overtime compensation rate (\$75.32/hour) (est.)	\$1,205	No	
R18-OC-20	Youthful inmates - recreation	Fund additional staff to supervise youthful inmates' daily large muscle exercise	Youthful inmates to receive 1 hour of large muscle exercise per day; 3 sessions per day requiring 15 minutes either side of each 1-hour session for moving inmates to/from exercise area; it takes 1.2 Deputy I-II FTE to provide movement/supervision of	1.2 FTE = 4.5 hours × 7 days × 52.14 weeks ÷ 1,382 (D I-II NAWH). 1.2 FTE × \$103,704 = \$124,445/year (est.)	\$124,445	Yes	Staff provided for in this recommendation should be considered in the context of the staffing analysis recommended in R3-OC-06

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
			this function; costs for 1.2 Deputy I-II FTE calculated at average annual compensation rate (\$103,704)				
R18-CC-11	Youthful inmates - recreation	Based on results of R18-OC-19, identify necessary capital improvements to space identified for use by youthful inmates for large muscle exercise	DCSO Administration to develop budget for capital improvements to make the identified space functional; capital improvements to be funded as part of regular budget cycle	N/A	TBD-Future	No	
§115.15 Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches							
R19-CC-12	Cross-gender viewing	Install split-view privacy curtains in front of shower area to provide privacy to disrobe or dress	There are 26 cellblocks that require installation of privacy curtains; average price of privacy curtain includes installation	Capital cost est.	\$10,000	No	<u>6W</u> : 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616; <u>7W</u> : 701, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714
R20-OP-08	Cross-gender viewing	Identify cameras that capture inmates performing bodily functions, bathing, or clothing changes - adjust camera angle to provide requisite privacy	DCSO Administration to identify cameras needing adjustment; DCSO technology/maintenance staff to adjust camera angles	N/A	N/A	No	
R20-OP-09	Cross-gender viewing	Modify policy and procedure to discontinue practice of routine viewing of cameras depicting inmates performing bodily functions, bathing, and clothing changes; exceptions to the policy should be clearly outlined	DCSO Administration to make necessary policy changes	N/A	N/A	No	
§115.18 Upgrades to facilities and technologies							

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
R21-OC-21	Cameras	Conduct a full assessment to determine additional locations in the CCB requiring cameras	Professional contract to identify additional locations requiring cameras, and to develop budget for capital improvements to install cameras, to include integration with security electronics and camera/motion detector alarms; cost includes professional contract outlined in R10-OC-16	Security electronics engineer for 300 hours @ \$150/hour = \$45,000 (est.)	\$45,000	No	Should be conducted in conjunction with R10-OC-16
R21-OC-22	Cameras	Assess staffing resources to determine the additional staff required to provide effective monitoring of cameras	DCSO Administration to assess available staffing resources; at a minimum, assign a Security Support Specialist (SecSS) on a 24-hour/7-day basis for this purpose; 5.3 SecSS FTE required for this function; costs for 5.3 SecSS FTE calculated at average annual compensation cost (\$74,669)	5.3 FTE = 24 hours × 7 days × 52.14 weeks ÷ 1,648 (SecSS NAWH). 5.3 FTE × \$74,669 = \$395,746/year (est.)	\$395,746	Yes	Assessing staffing resources for camera monitoring should be considered in the context of the staffing analysis recommended in R3-OC-06
R21-CC-13	Cameras	Install cameras as indicated by the results of the camera assessment (see R21-OC-21)	Assumed 25% increase in the present 136 cameras = 34 cameras. The average cost of new cameras includes the price of the camera and installation, and integration with security electronics	\$6,500 per camera; 34 cameras × \$6,500/camera = \$221,000 (est.)	\$221,000	No	
R22-OP-10	Cameras	Evaluate the purpose for each camera, and designate both an observation level for it (e.g., real time, intermittent, continuous,	DCSO Administration to establish plan	N/A	N/A	No	Should be conducted in conjunction with R21-OC-21

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
		routine post-recording review), and the staff position responsible for monitoring the camera					
§115.42 Use of screening information							
R23-OC-23	Programs/Services	Conduct an inmate programs and services needs assessment based on each population group	DCSO Administration to coordinate a needs assessment study that would include development of assessment and data collection instrument; analyze data; develop recommendations; define staff and program provider requirements, and, based on results, assess unused or abandoned spaces that can be repurposed to meet identified needs including budget for implementation; includes costs associated with programs and services needs assessment outlined in R25-OC-24	Professional contract for 400 hours @ \$150/hour = \$60,000. (est.)	\$60,000	No	Should be conducted in conjunction with R25-OC-24
R23-CC-14	Programs/Services	Budget for necessary capital improvements for repurposed spaces based on results of needs assessment recommended in R23-OC-23	Based on results of needs assessment, DCSO Administration to develop budget for capital improvements to make spaces functional; capital improvements to be funded as part of regular budget cycle	N/A	TBD-Future	No	Should be conducted in conjunction with R25-CC-15
R24-OP-11	Programs/Services	Modify policy and procedure to discontinue practice of inmates at risk for sexual victimization	DCSO Administration to make necessary policy changes	N/A	N/A	No	

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Recurring Annual Costs	Notes
		participating in programs and visitation together with inmates deemed to be sexually abusive either by creating separate scheduling or providing direct staff supervision					
§115.43 Protective custody							
R25-OC-24	Programs/Services	Conduct an inmate programs and services needs assessment for protective custody inmates	DCSO Administration to coordinate a needs assessment study that would include development of assessment and data collection instrument; analyze data; develop recommendations; define staff and program provider requirements, and, based on results, assess unused or abandoned spaces that can be repurposed to meet identified needs including budget for implementation; costs associated with programs and services needs assessment reflected in R23-OC-23	See R22-OP-15	N/A	No	Should be conducted in conjunction with R23-OC-23
R25-CC-15	Programs/Services	Budget for necessary capital improvements for repurposed spaces based on results of assessment recommended in R25-OC-24	DCSO Administration to develop budget for capital improvements to make spaces functional; capital improvements to be funded as part of regular budget cycle	N/A	TBD-Future	No	Should be conducted in conjunction with R23-CC-14

II c. RESTRICTIVE HOUSING REPORT

INTRODUCTION

In September 2015, the County's "Workgroup on Mental Health, Solitary Confinement and Incarceration" issued a report that included a series of recommendations for action and follow-up relative to the multiple areas within the Group's purview. Included among these recommendations were two that pertained to concerns about the use of "Solitary Confinement." The two recommendations are summarized here:

#1

- Major renovations for housing of inmates with special needs (medical, mental health, substance abuse, developmentally disabled)
- Provide needed space for programming
- *Eliminate Solitary Confinement*

#2

- Reduce frequency and duration of solitary confinement and administrative confinement
- Work toward goal of eliminating solitary confinement
- Review policies
- Establish baseline data measures
- Establish reduction goals
- Reduce harmful impact on special needs inmates
- Assess disparate racial impact

In response to the Work Group's stated concerns and recommendations, the County authorized the Sheriff's Office to enter into a contract to prepare a data analysis, reviewing current policies and practices, reviewing current best practices, standards, research and national trends.

This chapter of the Part 1 Report addresses the following:

- A. Summaries of key research and national standards regarding segregation of inmates
- B. Policies Review and Observations from our February 9-11, 2016 tours of the jail areas in the City County Building (CCB) and Public Safety Building (PSB)
- C. Discussion of the methodology and statistical findings obtained via an extensive data collection and analysis effort
- D. Recommendations
- E. Additional resources

Although the County Workgroup has employed the term "Solitary Confinement" in its discussions and recommendations, we will instead use the term "Restrictive Housing," which we maintain is a better description of the range of practices and statuses in place in the Dane County Jails. This is also the nationally accepted term as promulgated by the soon to be published ACA standards on restrictive housing and as defined by the Department of Justice¹. We will also use the term "segregated" to describe the process of an inmate placed in or held in Restrictive Housing (RH). RH would be inclusive of the different placement reasons and housing circumstances, which includes those imposed as discipline, but also

¹ "U.S. Department of Justice Report and Recommendations Concerning the Use of Restrictive Housing," Final Report, January 2016

placements falling within the very broad category of Administrative Confinement (AC).

Administrative Confinement, which by state standards and agency policy is supposed to be a “non-punitive” status. Agency policy includes a list of 12 reasons that can result in an inmate placed on Administrative Confinement status, including mental health concerns, medical reasons, requirements to protect vulnerable inmates, and patterns of generally disruptive behavior not necessarily attributable to mental health issues. As will be discussed elsewhere, many of the RH placements made per AC policy, are as a result of the lack of appropriate housing alternatives such as infirmaries for medically ill inmates, properly designed behavioral health housing units (cellblocks), specialized housing for inmates needing protection from others, etc.

Solitary confinement may also not be a particularly apt term because not all inmates in RH are actually isolated from others and some share cellblocks with others.

A. SUMMARIES OF KEY RESEARCH AND NATIONAL STANDARDS REGARDING SEGREGATION OF INMATES

Introduction: Restrictive Housing: Jails vs. Prisons

Much of the literature related to the use of restricted housing focuses on prisons instead of jails. It is important to understand that there is a significant difference in the populations that they serve. It is also important to understand that different jurisdictions use a number of names, that can confuse the issue, for the facility that serves as a local jail including: adult detention center, county or city correctional facility, county or city prison and county or city lock-up.

There are many differences between jails and prisons that impact the use of restricted housing in jails.

1. Jail populations include a high number of individuals who are newly arrested, intoxicated on alcohol and /or drugs, have serious mental illness, have substantial medical problems and who are shocked to find themselves in jail.
2. Jail populations consist of pre-adjudicated detainees who have not been found guilty of breaking laws, inmates who are serving local sentences (generally less than one year) and (in some situations) inmates who have received prison sentences who are waiting for transfer to state or federal institutions. This results in an ever changing population that must be managed in a facility with a restricted number of beds and cells.
3. Some jails, such as Dane County, do not have special housing for detainees/inmates with serious mental illnesses, developmental disabilities, either acute or chronic medical problems, or those that have a demonstrated history of threatening the safety and security of the facility.
4. Jails cannot shut their door or refuse to accept additional detainees because they are over-crowded.

Reports, Research, and Resulting Change

The use and overuse of restricted housing has been a major topic of concern throughout the U.S. in recent months. As a result, numerous reports and position statements have emerged. The following excerpts are those thought to be most relevant to jails and to Dane County concerns.

1. U.S. Department of Justice, Report and Recommendations Concerning the Use of Restrictive Housing, January 2016

On July 14, 2015, President Barack Obama directed that this study be completed “Not simply to understand how, when and why correctional facilities isolate certain prisoners from the general inmate populations, but also to develop strategies for reducing the use of this practice throughout our nation’s criminal justice system.”

DOJ concluded that there are occasions when correctional officials have no choice but to segregate inmates from the general population, typically when it is the only way to ensure the safety of inmates, staff and the public, stating, “But as a matter of policy, we believe strongly this practice should be used rarely, applied fairly, and subjected to reasonable constraints.”

This Report² includes 50 Guiding Principles which are intended as best practices for correctional facilities across the American Criminal justice system that are designed to serve as a roadmap for correctional systems seeking direction of future reforms, and address a range of topics including the use of disciplinary segregation, protective custody and long-term preventive segregation; the conditions of confinement in restrictive housing, and the treatment of certain categories of inmates including: juveniles under age of 18, young adults age 18 to 24, inmates with medical needs, pregnant women, LGBTI inmates and inmates with mental illness. Although all of these guiding principles are important, those most specific to the concerns of Dane County are described.

DOJ Guiding Principle: Inmates with Serious Mental Illness

Generally, inmates with serious mental illness (SMI) should not be placed in restrictive housing unless the inmate presents such an immediate and serious danger that there is no reasonable alternative, or a qualified mental health practitioner determines that such placement is not contraindicated, the inmate is not a suicide risk and that the inmate does not have active psychotic symptoms. In disciplinary circumstances, that lack of responsibility for the misconduct due to mental illness or mitigating factors related to the mental illness do not contraindicate disciplinary segregation.

Inmates with SMI who are diverted from restrictive housing should be placed in a clinically appropriate alternative form of housing, such as a secure mental health unit or other residential psychology treatment program.

If an inmate with SMI is placed in restrictive housing, mental health staff should conduct a mental health consultation at the time of the inmate’s placement in restrictive housing; the inmate should receive intensive, clinically appropriate mental health treatment for the entirety of the inmate’s placement in restrictive housing; and the inmate should receive

² U.S. Department of Justice (January 2016) Report and Recommendations Concerning the Use of Restrictive Housing.

opportunities for in-cell and out-of-cell therapeutic activities and additional unstructured out-of-cell time, to the extent such activities can be conducted while ensuring the safety of the inmate, staff, other inmates, and the public. At least once per week, a multidisciplinary committee of correctional officials should review the inmate's placement in restrictive housing. At least once per week, a qualified mental health practitioner, assigned to supervise mental health treatment in the restricted housing unit, should conduct face-to-face clinical contact with the inmates, to monitor the inmate's mental health status and identify signs of deterioration. After 30 days in restrictive housing, the inmate should be removed from restrictive housing unless the warden of the facility certified that transferring the inmates to an alternative housing is clearly inappropriate. In making this determination, the warden should consult with mental health staff, who should contact a psychological evaluation of the inmate beforehand.

There are additional guiding principles for regular evaluation and contact between mental health staff and all inmates in restrictive housing to ensure that any sign of SMI or mental status deterioration is identified.

DOJ Guiding Principle: Juveniles (Under 18 at Time of Adjudication)

Juveniles should not be placed in restrictive housing. In very rare situations, a juvenile may be separated from others as a temporary response to behavior that poses a serious and immediate risk of physical harm to any person. Even in such cases, the placement should be brief, designed as a "cool down" period, and done only in consultation with a mental health professional.

DOJ Guiding Principle: Young Adults (Age 18-24 at Time of Conviction)

All correctional staff should receive training on young adult brain development and appropriate de-escalation tactics. Training should incorporate reliable, evidence-based science. Correctional systems should incorporate developmentally responsive policies and practices for young adults, and as resources allow, implement modified therapeutic housing communities with wrap-around programming in order to reduce the number of incidents that result in placement in restrictive housing.

Correctional officials should strive to limit the use of restrictive housing whenever possible and to the extent used, to limit the length of inmates' stay and to identify services—including group educational and therapeutic services—that can safely participate in while in restrictive housing.

DOJ Guiding Principle: Inmates with Medical Needs

All inmates in restrictive housing should have access to appropriate medical care, including emergency medical care. When an institution lacks the capacity to provide appropriate medical care to an inmate in restrictive housing, that inmate should be transferred to an appropriate facility where he or she can receive necessary treatment.

2. Research: Rikers Island Jails, New York City

An empirical study performed by the NYC Bureau of Correctional Health Services (CHS) of the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene examined the stressors and characteristics of inmates who spend time in solitary confinement and who also commit self-harm acts. The purpose of the study was "to better understand the complex risk factors

associated with self-harm and consider whether patients might be better served with innovative approaches to their behavioral issues.” The study analyzed data from all jail admissions that occurred between January 1, 2010 and October 31, 2013 counting only acts of self-harm committed during that time period. A number of findings in the study resulted in the following conclusions:

- Length of stay in jails, serious mental illness, solitary confinement and young age are important and independent predictors of self-harm in jail.
- NYC Department of Correction and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene announced a plan to eliminate the practice of solitary confinement for inmates with SMI.
- Inmates with serious mental illness who violate rules will be placed in clinical settings where they will receive a high level of individual and group therapy aimed at promoting treatment adherence and prosocial behaviors.
- NYC’s plan also restructured the approach to punishment for inmates with mental illness whose illness is not categorized as “serious” such as those with mild to moderate behavioral problems and those with personality disorders. These inmates will be managed in a setting designed to provide tangible incentives such as increasing time out of cell and reduction in the length of solitary confinement for engagement with programming and following jail rules.

Recent Changes in Jail Restrictive Housing Policies and Practices

1. NYC Department of Correction

NYC’s Department of Corrections recently eliminated the use of solitary confinement for 16- and 17-year-olds on Riker’s Island and plans to eliminate the use of restrictive housing for all inmates 21 years of age and younger.

2. Westchester County, New York

The Westchester County Department of Corrections has stopped housing 16 and 17 year olds in the Special Housing Unit (SHU) and has developed alternative methods for managing these minors within the facility that includes additional out-of-cell time.

3. Hampden County, Massachusetts

The Hampden County Correctional Center (HCCC) in Massachusetts reported to DOJ that they have taken steps to reform segregated housing “an overused jail within a jail.” In developing reforms, they focused on staff buy-in, in part by forming a multidisciplinary committee to draft and propose changes to the Disciplinary Segregation/Special Management Unit. This ten month process resulted in the following changes for HCCC:

There is increased use of alternative sanctions to increase the ability of staff to respond to infractions without placing prisoners in disciplinary segregation.

Segregation unit reforms including: new programming, positive reinforcement for good behavior, preemptive steps to combat mental decompensation, and supportive re-entry planning for return to general population cellblocks. A good time policy has been developed that allows inmates in disciplinary segregation to reduce their sentence through good behavior. HCCC reported that they increased out of cell time through the use of an exercise cell with medicine balls, a stationary bike, and MP3 players loaded with correctional

programs, soundscapes, guided meditation, and music. There is also no use of segregation as a sanction for behavioral problems stemming from prisoner's mental illnesses. In addition, they have established a separate mental health crisis short term unit and created step down units to allow inmates to move from segregation to general population.

Supporting Standards and Position Statement

1. American Bar Association Standards for Segregated Housing (2011)³

Correctional authorities should be permitted to segregate some inmates for their protection and/or that of staff and other inmates, but not deprive them of items/services necessary for maintenance of psychological and physical well-being.

No extreme isolation should occur including sensory deprivation, lack of contact with others, enforced idleness, minimal out of cell time or lack of outdoor recreation.

All prisoners placed in segregation should be provided with meaningful forms of mental, physical, and social stimulation depending upon individual assessment of risks, needs and reason for placement. Stimulation should include in-cell programming for inmates not permitted to leave, additional out of cell time considering size of cell and length of time in segregation, exercise in presence of other inmates, daily face-to-face interaction with both uniformed and civilian staff, access to radio or TV, maximum out of cell time, cells 80 sf that are observable by staff and suicide resistant, and closely monitor inmate refusals to eat, attend programs or out of cell time.

2. Society of Correctional Physicians Position Statement⁴

"The Society of Correctional Physicians (SPC) acknowledges that prolonged segregation of inmates with serious mental illness, with rare exceptions, violates basic tenets of mental health treatment. Inmates who are seriously mentally ill should be either excluded from prolonged segregation status (i.e., beyond 4 weeks) or the conditions of their confinement should be modified in a manner that allows for adequate out-of-cell structured therapeutic activities and adequate time in an appropriately designed outdoor exercise area. SCP further recommends that correctional systems provide mental health input into the disciplinary process in order to appropriately shunt some of the inmates into active mental health housing and programming rather than disciplinary segregation when the mental condition is a mitigating factor in the commission of the infraction."

3. American Correctional Association (ACA)⁵

In early 2016, the American Correctional Association proposed changes to many of the Adult Local Detention Facilities, 4th Edition Standards related to restrictive housing. There is a Restrictive Housing Committee that is reviewing the proposed changes. It is anticipated that the changes that effect restrictive housing will be made public within the coming months. Highlights from the proposed changes include (*changes in italics*):

³ American Bar Association (2011) Standards for Criminal Justice, Treatment of Prisoners, 3rd Ed.

⁴ Retrieved 3/19/16 from <http://societyofcorrectionalphysicians.org/resources/position-statements/restricted-housing-of-mentally-ill-inmates>

⁵ American Correctional Association (January, 2016). Proposed Revisions to Performance-Based Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities, 4th Edition (2004).

- The primary proposed language change is from “segregation” to “*restrictive*” housing throughout the standards.
- Any necessary or immediate placement in *restrictive* housing will be approved, denied, or modified within 24 hours by an appropriate and higher authority.
- *Identification of the type of observation (minimal to constant) is determined and documented on a log by a qualified mental health professional during regular hours or medical staff after hours.*
- Inmates in *restrictive* housing receive *weekly visits* from members of the program staff.
- Staff assigned, on a regular basis to work directly with inmates in restrictive housing are selected based on criteria that includes *specialized training*.
- Inmates in *restrictive* housing have access to *medical and behavioral health services*.
- *Stepdown programs for release from restrictive housing.*

B. POLICIES REVIEW, OBSERVATIONS & CONCERNS

From February 9-10, 2016 we toured the 6th and 7th floors of the City County Building (CCB) and the PSB and interviewed staff representing behavioral health, medical health, security, and discipline.

1. *Too many inmates in AC status due to vague and overly broad policy.* Agency policy 602.04 for AC includes a list of 12 circumstances that jail supervisors may refer to when making the decision to place inmates on AC. The circumstances that fall under the umbrella of AC are extremely disparate, ranging from inmates having lice, to having “emotional difficulties serious enough to constitute a danger to themselves or others, to inmates needing protection, to those who generally display “violent, disruptive, and/or uncontrollable” behavior. Many of the descriptors of these circumstances are vague and grouping them all under the AC term tends to blur the very real distinctions between them relative to treatment needs and security responses.
2. *Although Administrative Confinement is defined by state standards and agency policy as being non-punitive, in fact all inmates on AC status are housed in punitive conditions, both in terms of the physical environment and lack of out of cell and recreation opportunities.* AC inmates are housed in the same general locations and physical environment as those inmates segregated in RH as a result of a disciplinary sanction. As is the case with inmates in RH due to disciplinary reasons, AC inmates are severely limited in terms of out of cell time (only one hour out of cell per day), access to recreation (no outdoor recreation and extremely limited or no indoor exercise), and no participation in programs. All RH inmates, regardless of whether they are segregated for AC or not, are housed in a harsh environment with little space and natural light. Inmates on AC for protection reasons are treated the same in terms of out of cell time and limited privileges as those considered dangerous, chronic rule violators.
3. *The category of AC-Behavioral, particularly as it appears in the computer documentation, is a particularly vague one with a large number of inmates being placed for that reason.* AC-Behavioral is the reason for placement for a significant portion of RH placements (11%) and inmates spend an average (median) of 6.5 days in that status. It is a necessary category as there are inmates who are chronic rule violators and dangerous who can properly be classified in this category. However,

while the underlying behavior should be considered by classification staff upon re-admission, it should not be cause for an automatic placement upon re-admission, even if for a relatively short time.⁶ And while permitted by state regulations,⁷ line deputies should identify and document behavior violations and patterns to supervisors, but should not be empowered to recommend that inmates be placed on a restrictive housing status (the AC Sergeant does have to issue the approval). Moreover, there should be a clear requirement for weekly segregation reviews, with criteria for behavior that will allow the inmates to earn their way out of the status.

4. *Inmates are placed in RH for disciplinary reasons without any notice of the possible sanctions for violation of jail rules.* There are policies that define the parameters of sanctions for major violations (607.04) and for minor violations (607.03) and there is a long list of rules included in the Inmate Handbook; however, nowhere in policy or the Inmate Handbook is there an explanation as to which rules would be considered major or minor violations subjecting the inmates to the sanctions for that category of offense. Not only does this present due process concerns, but it also means that line staff and first level supervisors have substantial discretion to arbitrarily decide on the degree of punishment that can be meted out for a particular jail rule violation.
5. *Most rule violations are dealt with informally, with inmates not receiving a due process disciplinary hearing before a formal officer or board even if the sanction decided upon is one involving segregation in RH.* Even when faced with serving time in restrictive housing, inmates generally agree to waive their hearing and any rights to call witnesses, cross examine witnesses, submit documents, etc. with no apparent benefit other than to expedite the process to see it through to completion. While there are benefits to some informal disciplinary processes for very minor offenses, that degree of informality for offenses that can carry up to 10 days in RH, raises concerns about arbitrary and inconsistent sanctions.
6. *Inmates remain in AC status, often for long periods of time, with vague segregation review criteria.* A sergeant currently conducts a review of all AC status inmates weekly, which is a reasonable timeframe for such reviews. While review of the inmate's behavior as documented in the jail log may be part of this review, there is no apparent criteria to guide the decision making process as it concerns whether to continue the AC status and for how long. There are also weekly mental health RH rounds for all inmates in RH, which can reasonably serve the function of a review and possible status change, particularly for those inmates in RH for mental health reasons. In addition, medical staff conduct cell-side assessments with each inmate three times a week, which could serve as a review that could result in a change of status for those inmates in RH for medical reasons.
7. *Conditions for juveniles held in jail pending adult charges are poor and practices, while well intentioned, frequently violate PREA.* CCB's 6th and 7th floors are an extremely

⁶ Inmates who are discharged from the facility on A/C are temporarily placed in isolation upon their return until the hearing and classification staff can conduct their primary classification and/or housing and A/C review. DCSO reports that this occurs typically within 24 hours.

⁷ DOC 350. 350.25(2)

poor physical environment for adult inmates, let alone for a juvenile facing serious charges. Moreover, when there is only one juvenile, he is housed with a young adult rather than housing him alone out of a legitimate concern for the youth literally being isolated. This practice, however, violates PREA standards, which prohibit the housing of any person under 18 with one 18 or older.

8. *Supervision of inmates in RH is insufficient due to poor layouts in the CCB and insufficient staffing.* CCB is the only available and viable location for restrictive housing now as the PSB is not designed for this population due to dormitory housing or other factors. Poor or no visibility from officer stations and entirely inadequate sight lines from corridors into RH cell blocks in the CCB's 6th and 7th floors results in inadequate supervision of inmates in RH housing. The configuration of housing areas on those floors makes supervision virtually impossible, and hourly safety/wellness rounds are too infrequent and too obvious to the inmates as to serve their intended purpose. Extremely low staffing deployment on these two floors is an impediment to being able to increase the frequency of rounds, and results in practices such as officers frequently recording their rounds without physically entering cell blocks (relying on inmates waving their arms through the bars so the officers can see they are alive); this practice severely limits officers' ability to verify that inmates are safe and limits their ability to detect contraband and potential hazards.
9. *The CCB is an unsafe environment for inmates with mental illness, which is the case for 78% of males and 92% of female inmates admitted to RH.* According to the data presented in section C below, the vast majority of inmates segregated in RH are on the mental health caseload at the time of placement. This includes inmates who are placed as a direct result of their illness but also others who are placed for disciplinary, medical or protection reasons. The lack of visibility, infrequent rounds, and cell fronts with bars and cells that are not suicide resistant creates an environment that is not safe in general, but particularly for those inmates with mental illness.
10. *In some cases, there is no medical or mental health assessment before an inmate is admitted to segregation.* Mental health stated during interviews that they are sometimes contacted for input but not on any regular basis. NCHC Standard J-E-09 requires that there is at least a health record review to determine if there are any contraindications for restrictive housing placement. Mental Health is *always* contacted if an inmate is being put on Suicide Watch or Observation.
11. *Privacy for mental health treatment is challenging due to the housing configurations, limited program space or private interview rooms in the CCB.* In addition, both medical and mental health rounds in the CCB take place at the doorway. Because of limited privacy, these encounters are not conducive to inmates offering concerns or symptoms that may indicate deteriorating health conditions. In addition, this is a HIPAA violation. Moving inmates to a private space such as an interview room is possible, but seldom occurs due to the lack of escort staffing within the CCB. Inmates who have symptomatic serious mental illnesses have only limited therapeutic opportunities when they are housed in the CCB. Those who are more stable, are classified as minimum or medium security, and are able to be housed in the special needs unit at the PSB and have more opportunities for individual and group therapy.
12. *There are no appropriate mental health or medical housing units (cellblocks) within the CCB or PSB to meet the more acute treatment needs such as an infirmary,*

detoxification housing, acute mental health or sub-acute mental health treatment needs. Many inmates with special mental health or medical housing treatment needs are currently housed in restrictive housing within the CCB with limited contact with others, limited out of cell time, and often for extended periods of time. The CCB is the most restrictive environment, while inmates who have acute or subacute symptoms of mental illness have difficulty living in the PSB's dormitory style units that are not conducive to inmates who are actively psychotic, have auditory hallucinations or who are aggressive as a result of their symptoms.

13. *Suicide watch in CCB is conducted by officers who make 15-minute safety rounds, which may be insufficient, despite being ineffectively supplemented by closed circuit camera.* While rounds are made every fifteen minutes, this frequency does not meet the interactive needs of inmates who are intending self-harm. And while there are cameras employed in selected cells to supplement officers' making rounds, the cameras are frequently not monitored because deputies are not constantly in a position to do so and because cameras cannot replace staff when it comes to a function like suicide watch where inmates need regular human interaction that is more likely to result in identifying increasing risk of suicide or deteriorating mental status.
14. *Once an offender has been arrested and brought to the jail, there is limited opportunity to place an individual in need of psychiatric hospitalization or alternative acute mental health services to a more appropriate setting.* The Dane County jail and its medical and mental health staff do have relationships with local hospitals as well as a relationship with Journey Mental Health, the state designated gate keeper to crisis and hospital beds. Approximately one to two detainees are transferred each month.
15. *There is limited ADA accessibility and few accommodations in housing for inmates who have mobility, sight or hearing disabilities within the jail.* Although accommodations for medical equipment are made, there are no appropriate accommodations for an individual who requires special medical beds or are blind. However, the presence of medical appliances, can and do comprise the safety and security of the facilities.

C. RESEARCH FROM DANE COUNTY DATA

The County's Working Group Recommendation 7 identified a need to establish some baseline data about the frequency and duration of RH. The Group recommended that baseline data be measured so that performance measures could be established as it relates to reducing the use and length of time that inmates are placed in RH. In addition, the Group suggested that there be a review of "disparate impact on inmates of color and the harmful impact on individuals with mental health, substance abuse, developmental disability, or health issues."

To those ends, the consultants, working collaboratively with DCSO staff, conducted an extensive data collection and analysis to attempt to address the issues raised by the Working Group.

The sample for the restrictive housing analysis was assembled in several steps. First, Dane County staff generated a list of all inmates who were housed in a restrictive housing location across a two-year period. This resulted in the production of over dozen large data files which included every RH assignment during an inmate's incarceration. Second, consultant's staff

synthesized/combined the files into a master data file. In the process, the housing assignment information was de-duplicated. Third, a random sample of 115 inmates was drawn from the master file and checked for representativeness against known statistics such as race and gender. The random sample was then sent back to Dane County to acquire a range of details about the circumstances surrounding the inmate's assignment to an RH location such as the reasons for the assignment, the mental health status of the inmate, and any notable timeline events during the assignment. In some cases, selected inmates were eliminated from the analysis because their assignment to a given location did not correspond to a time period when the location in question was classified as restrictive housing.⁸ After a staff intensive and time-consuming effort on the part of DCSO and medical/mental health staff to manually retrieve and hand check the data, the completed file containing 106 cases was transmitted back to the consultants for analysis. The consultants removed 12 cases from the sample that represented very short-term placements that could not be considered RH placements;⁹ this resulted in a net sample of 94 cases. Simple frequencies were cross-tabulated.

Overview of sample

- A random statistically valid sample of 94 out of 15,911 RH placements over a two-year period
- 40 of 94 inmates had more than one reason driving their placement, resulting in 146 total placements
- Margin of error +/- 10% with 95% confidence level
- Sample 44.3% Black/54.7% White
- All segregation placements: 42% Black/55% White
- Average Daily Jail Population in 2015 was 44% Black and 54% White

Reason for Restrictive Housing Placement

- Disciplinary sanctions and AC-Behavioral together constitute one third of all placements.
- The other most frequent reasons for RH placement were suicide watch/observation, AC Review Mental health, and medical observation that together comprise some 42% of all placements and each of which would be more appropriately managed in a non-punitive, treatment oriented environment rather than RH.

⁸ All long-term restrictive housing presently occurs within the CCB. While there are some restrictive housing cells adjacent to Intake within the PSB, those inmates are there primarily for short-term stays associated with the admission process.

⁹ Several cases of medical observation (1), suicide watch (5), detoxification (5) and mental health observation (1) were removed from the sample due to very brief length of stay, most likely in the booking/admission area.

	Total	
Disciplinary Sanction	34	23.3%
Suicide Watch/Observation	21	14.4%
AC Review - Mental Health	20	13.7%
Medical Observation	20	13.7%
AC Review – Behavioral	18	12.3%
Medical Segregation	11	7.5%
Mental Health Observation	8	5.5%
AC Review – Voluntary	4	2.7%
Detox Observation	4	2.7%
Mental Health Segregation	4	2.7%
Pre-Hearing Detention	1	0.7%
Protective Custody	1	0.7%
Total	146	100.0%

Average Length of Stay by Placement Reason

- Inmates spend an average of 12.7 days in AC Review-Behavioral RH status
- Inmates spend an average of 5.7 days in disciplinary segregation status
- Inmates spend an average of 19.2 days in AC Review-Mental Health RH status
- Inmates spend an average of 29.5 days in Mental Health Segregation RH Status
- Inmates spend an average of 11.6 days in Suicide Watch/Observation RH Status

	Mean	Median	N
AC Review – Behavioral	12.7	6.5	18
AC Review - Mental Health	19.2	9.5	20
AC Review – Voluntary	22.8	6.5	4
Detox Observation	9.8	7.5	4
Medical Observation	7.5	5	20
Medical Segregation	4.8	3.5	11
Mental Health Observation	6.4	5	8
Mental Health Segregation	29.5	3	4
Pre-Hearing Detention	3	3	1
Protective Custody	23	23	1
Suicide Watch/Observation	11.6	6	21
Disciplinary Sanction	5.7	4	34
Total	11	5	146

Most Frequent Disciplinary Charges

- Of the inmates in RH as a disciplinary sanction, more than half had multiple disciplinary charges.
- Black inmates are disproportionately placed in RH for offenses including failure to follow rules, disrespect and causing a disturbance, which are the more subjective charges.
- White inmates are more frequently charged with more serious and more objective charges of assault on staff, possession of contraband and covering a camera.

Most Significant Charge	Black	White	Other	Total
Failure to Follow Rules	7	5		12
Disrespect	4	2		6
Causing Disturbance	6			6
Staff Assault/Battery		3		3
Contraband		2		2
Threats	2			2
Covering Camera		1		1
Arguing	1			1
Disorderly			1	1
Total	20	13	1	34

Average Length of Stay by Most Serious Disciplinary Charge

- The three most frequent reasons for Disciplinary RH were failure to follow rules, disrespect and causing a disturbance, which carried average lengths of stay of 4.42 days, 5 days and 5.33 days.
- On average, Blacks served far longer sanctions than did White inmates for failure to follow rules and disrespect, the sole charges received by inmates of both races.

By Mean	Black	Other	White	Total	N
Failure to follow rules	5.57	0	2.8	4.42	12
Disrespect	6	0	1	5	6
Disturbance	5.33	0	0	5.33	6
Staff assault/battery	0	0	8	8	3
Contraband	0	0	10	10	2
Threats	21	0	0	21	2
Arguing	2	0	0	2	1
Covering camera	0	0	1	1	1
Disorderly	0	5	0	5	1
Total	6.21	5	5	5.72	34

Reason for Restrictive Housing, By Race

- While Black inmates comprise 45% of RH placements, they constitute 58% of disciplinary placements and 55% Of AC-Behavioral placements.
- White inmates are far more likely to be in RH due to mental health or medical reasons
- While Black inmates comprise 45% of RH placements, they constitute 75% of Mental Health Segregation Placements

	Black	White	Other	Total
Disciplinary Sanction	58.8%	38.2%	2.9%	100.0%
Suicide Watch/Observation	38.1%	61.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Medical Observation	45.0%	55.0%	0.0%	100.0%
AC Review - Mental Health	35.0%	65.0%	0.0%	100.0%
AC Review – Behavioral	55.6%	44.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Medical Segregation	54.5%	45.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Mental Health Observation	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Detox Observation	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
AC Review – Voluntary	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mental Health Segregation	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Pre-Hearing Detention	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Protective Custody	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	45.9%	53.4%	0.7%	100.0%

Mental Health Data

- 95% of females and 78% of male admissions were on the mental health caseload at time of admission to RH

On Mental Health Caseload?	Female	Male	Total
Yes	95.5%	77.8%	81.9%
No	4.5%	22.2%	18.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- 79% of Black inmates and 84% of White inmates were on the MH caseload at the time they were admitted to segregation

On Mental Health Caseload?	Asian	Black	White	Total
Yes	100.0%	78.6%	84.3%	81.9%
No		21.4%	15.7%	18.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Top three MH diagnoses were depressive disorder, anxiety, schizophrenia (total 39.3%)

MH Diagnostic Code	Female	Male	Total	%
Depressive Disorder	4	12	16	17.0%
Anxiety Disorder	5	6	11	11.7%
Schizophrenia Disorder	2	8	10	10.6%
ADHD	0	4	4	4.3%
Mood Disorder	3	2	5	5.3%
Bipolar Disorder	1	2	3	3.2%
Psychotic Disorder	1	1	2	2.1%
PTSD	0	1	1	1.1%
None	6	36	42	44.7%
Total	22	72	94	100.0%

- 80% (8 out of 10) of inmates diagnosed with schizophrenia who were placed in restrictive housing were Black

MH Diagnostic Code by Race	Black	White	Other	Total	%
Depressive Disorder	4	11	1	16	17.0%
Anxiety Disorder	7	4	0	11	11.7%
Schizophrenia Disorder	8	2	0	10	10.6%
ADHD	1	3	0	4	4.3%
Mood Disorder	1	4	0	5	5.3%
Bipolar Disorder	1	2	0	3	3.2%
Psychotic Disorder	1	1	0	2	2.1%
PTSD	0	1	0	1	1.1%
None	19	23	0	42	44.7%
Total	42	51	1	94	100.0%

- 61 placements had no MH diagnosis
- 58% (85 of 146 placements) had a mental health diagnosis
- 59% (19 out of 32 placements) of discipline admissions also had a MH diagnosis; four of which had a diagnosis of schizophrenia
- 50% (9 out of 18 placements) AC-Behavioral admissions had a MH diagnosis
- 33% (3 out of 9 placements) AC-Behavioral admissions had a MH diagnosis of schizophrenia

	No Diagnostic Code		ADHD		Anxiety Disorder		Bi Polar Disorder		Depressive Disorder		Mood Disorder		Psychotic Disorder		PTSD		Schizophrenia Disorder		Total	
AC Review - Behavioral	9	14.8%	0	0.0%	2	11.1%	1	14.3%	1	4.5%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	3	20.0%	18	12.3%
AC Review - Mental Health	7	11.5%	1	16.7%	1	5.6%	1	14.3%	1	4.5%	3	25.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	4	26.7%	20	13.7%
AC Review - Voluntary	4	6.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.7%
Administrative Segregation	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	2	1.4%
Detox Observation	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.7%
Disciplinary Sanction	13	21.3%	1	16.7%	7	38.9%	1	14.3%	2	9.1%	3	25.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	4	26.7%	32	21.9%
Medical Observation	10	16.4%	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	1	14.3%	4	18.2%	1	8.3%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	20	13.7%
Medical Segregation	3	4.9%	0	0.0%	2	11.1%	1	14.3%	4	18.2%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	7.5%
Mental Health Observation	3	4.9%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	2	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	5.5%
Mental Health Segregation	2	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%	4	2.7%
Pre-Hearing Detention	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
Protective Custody	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
Suicide Watch/Observation	6	9.8%	4	66.7%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	8	36.4%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	21	14.4%
Total	61	100.0%	6	100.0%	18	100.0%	7	100.0%	22	100.0%	12	100.0%	4	100.0%	1	100.0%	15	100.0%	146	100.0%

14.8% of those without a diagnostic code are housed for AC Review - Behavioral

Totals to 146 due to multiple placement reasons

Includes everyone lacking a diagnostic code

Disparate Impact Conclusions

The data analysis revealed some indicia that suggest a disparate impact on people of color relative to RH placements. Among the factors that correlate with a disparate impact are:

- While Black inmates comprise 45% of RH placements, they constitute 58.8% of disciplinary placements and 55% of AC-Behavioral (chronic behavioral problem) placements.
- Black inmates are disproportionately placed in RH for offenses including failure to follow rules, disrespect and causing a disturbance, which are the more subjective charges.
- Black inmates spent significantly longer time in RH than did White Inmates for the same disciplinary charges.
- Black inmates with schizophrenia comprised 80% of inmates with schizophrenia who were placed in RH, although inmates with schizophrenia comprised only 10.6% of RH placements.

These observations are not in any way attributed to an intentional policy or practice as it relates to disparate treatment, but they do raise questions about how policies and practices may be inadvertently bringing about such results. There may be multiple explanations for these findings and all should be fully explored, including the degree to which prior institutional behavior of inmates in the sample may have affected the actual placements reflected in the data.

Efforts to explain these findings can possibly be found in the prior discussion of disciplinary practices and policies, particularly those concerns that reflected a lack of clear standards or criteria for decision making, substantial discretion, or an absence of due process. Each of these findings has the potential to create intended or unintended disparate impact, and should be carefully reviewed to determine the degree to which it may be occurring:

- Inmates are placed in RH for disciplinary reasons without any notice of the possible sanctions for violation of jail rules.
- Most rule violations are dealt with informally, with inmates not appearing before a neutral hearing officer or board even if the sanction decided upon is one involving segregation in RH.
- Inmates remain in AC status, sometimes for long periods of time, with vague segregation review criteria.

Mental Health / Special Needs Inmate Impact Conclusions

- 85 of 146 RH placements (58.2%) had a mental health diagnosis
- 66 of 85 RH placements (77.6%) with mental health diagnoses are diagnosed with Anxiety, Bipolar, Depressive and Psychotic Disorders, or Schizophrenia.
- 59% (19 out of 32 placements) of discipline admissions also had a MH diagnosis; four of which had a diagnosis of schizophrenia
- 50% (9 out of 18 placements) AC-Behavioral admissions had a MH diagnosis
- 33% (3 out of 9 placements) of those in AC-Behavioral review had a MH diagnosis of schizophrenia

These observations do raise questions about how policies, practice and the limited

treatment and housing options available at the jail may drive the decisions concerning placement in RH of persons with mental illness. There may be multiple explanations for these findings, including factors related to access to treatment in the community and decisions made across the criminal justice system related to difficulty finding appropriate responses to offenders with mental illnesses. All possible factors should be fully explored.

Efforts to explain these findings can possibly be found in the prior discussion of housing and treatment challenges within the jail. In particular, the lack of appropriate resources to meet the treatment needs of offenders who have significant symptomatology of mental illnesses:

- There are no appropriate mental health or medical housing units (cellblocks) within the CCB or PSB that meet the more acute treatment needs such as an infirmary, detoxification housing, acute mental health or sub-acute mental health treatment needs.
- Many inmates with special mental health or medical housing treatment needs are currently housed in restrictive housing within the CCB with limited contact with others, limited out of cell time, and often for extended periods of time.
- While suicide watch rounds in the CCB are made every fifteen minutes, this does not meet the human interaction needs of inmates who are intending self-harm and cameras are an inadequate form of supplemental observation since deputies are infrequently in a position to view the monitors.
- Once an offender has been arrested and brought to the jail, there is limited opportunity to place an individual in need of psychiatric hospitalization or alternative acute mental health services to a more appropriate setting. Approximately one to two detainees are transferred each month.

D. RECOMMENDATIONS

The majority of recommendations below can be implemented immediately as they are operational in nature. The physical plant recommendations will likely need to wait until major renovations and/or additions to the PSB can occur.

1. Modify the current Administrative Confinement policy 602.04 with specific policies, conditions of confinement and criteria for each restrictive housing category listed below:
 - Disciplinary Housing
 - Pre-hearing status
 - Protective custody (including PREA vulnerable)
 - Administrative segregation (including PREA predator)
 - Secure mental health
 - Medical observation
 - Voluntary
2. Modify Jail Rules Policy 607.01 to include a disciplinary scale that classifies rule violations by seriousness and includes a schedule of potential sanctions and conditions of confinement attached to each level of infraction:
 - Provide only limited term, minor sanctions for non-violent minor offenses, e.g., "disrespect"

- Consider disciplinary segregation as a last option, reserved for major violations
 - Continue to limit disciplinary segregation as a sanction to ten days arising out of any single incident, as per State Standards.
 - Count pre-hearing segregation time as time served toward any sanction.
 - Allow for good time to reduce disciplinary segregation time.
 - Establish clear parameters on line staff disciplinary authority and require supervisory review/sign off, within three hours for any minor discipline meted out.
3. Modify Policy 607.04 Formal Discipline for Serious Violations of Jail/Huber Rules and Policy 607.03 Informal Discipline for Minor Violations of Jail Rules to reflect the disciplinary scale set forth in a modified Policy 607.01 above.
 4. Update the Inmate Handbook to reflect the new disciplinary sanctions scale.
 5. Limit hearing waivers to minor sanctions that carry a sanction of 24 hours or less. Although permitted by State Code 350, do not allow for waivers for rule violations that will be classified as "major" once DCSO establishes a disciplinary scale (see Recommendation #2 above).

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R5	Fund 1 FTE Hearing Officer	Hearing Officer will have the rank of sergeant or higher; average annual compensation cost for sergeant (\$142,816)	\$142,816

6. Limit the use of pre-hearing segregation to cases involving major security violations and documented instances where such confinement is absolutely necessary for safety and security.
7. Create a RH review process, with multi-disciplinary staff participation, that includes specific criteria for reviews, behavioral contracts with inmates and guidelines for release to general population.
8. Based on the number of inmates who have mental illnesses and who are placed in restricted housing, mental health staff should be contacted by either classification or corrections staff to ensure that there are no mental health contraindications for the inmate to be placed in restrictive housing. Medical staff should be contacted to ensure that there are no medical contraindications for any inmate who is being placed into restricted housing.
9. Maximize out of cell opportunities for all restrictive housing categories by:
 - Increasing dayroom access to as many as 12 hours a day depending on type of housing status
 - Operate protective custody units as general population re: out of cell time and all privileges
 - Provide RH access to indoor and outdoor exercise areas at least three times a week by expanding staffing and operating those areas seven days a week, 12 hours a day.
 - Put TVs in all RH units

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R9	Fund Recreation Deputy for CCB on a 12-hour/7-day basis	The number of deputies required to provide 12-hour/7-day coverage for purposes of supervising recreation equates to 3.2 FTE. Cost for 3.2 Deputy I-II FTE calculated at average annual compensation rate (\$103,704)	\$331,853

10. Increase staffing on the CCB's 6th and 7th floors to allow for more frequent rounds for all RH inmates.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R10	Fund security staff to provide additional DI-II FTEs to make more frequent rounds of restrictive housing cellblocks to afford frequent, regular interaction with inmates	The recommended staff are included in the staffing recommendation in the report's PREA section (see R3-OC-05)	Included in PREA R3-OC-05 (\$5,696,655)

11. When making safety/security rounds, require deputies to physically enter all RH housing areas and insert the "pipe" at a location within each dayroom area that would require passing by all cells.
12. Clarify in policy and continue to limit the use of AC-Behavior (Administrative Segregation) to chronic and violent rule violators who threaten safety and security of the facility and to sexual predators.
- Establish a contract with any such inmates identifying specific behavioral expectations that will lead to increased privileges and potentially transition back to general population.
 - Develop step-down units with regular mental health programming, increased expectations and responsibility to encourage movement toward general housing.
13. Establish Mental Health Secure Units using the smaller 4-person cellblocks. Develop behavioral expectations for living in this unit that uses incentives to gradually increase privileges.
- Increase individual out of cell time as tolerated, gradual opportunities to interact with another inmate in the same cellblock outside the cell (depending on MH input for mixture and individual tolerance.)
 - Taking medication or increasing compliance with medication or other individualized incentives, such as active participation in programming, can be developed for their individualized treatment plan.

Rec #	Description	Methodology	Cost
R13	Fund security staff specifically designated to supervise inmates housed in the mental health secure units being recommended on a 16-hour/7-day basis	The number of deputies required to provide 16-hour/7-day coverage for purposes of supervising the mental health secure units equates to 4.2 FTE. Cost for 3.2 Deputy I-II FTE calculated at average annual compensation rate (\$103,704)	\$435,557

14. Develop step down units from secure mental health units toward moving to special needs congregate pods.
- Develop behavioral expectations toward movement to less restrictive housing unit.
 - Develop in-unit mental health programming.

Presently appropriate space to achieve this recommendation does not exist at the CCB or at any of the remaining two jail facilities. New spaces will need to be designed and constructed as part of a renovation and/or expansion plan for the future needs of the jail system

15. Increase the availability of special needs housing for inmates who have either medical or mental health treatment needs (congregate pods) that can provide access to both individual and group treatment in a private setting.
16. Continue to educate the community and others about the dearth of appropriate treatment environments (including housing, staffing, programming, etc.) within the jail setting.
17. Make arrangements with the juvenile detention facility to house minors charged with adult offenses in lieu of housing them in the CCB.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

<http://www.safealternativestosegregation.org/resources/juveniles-in-segregated-housing>

<http://www.safealternativestosegregation.org/resources/seggregated-housing-jails>

<http://www.safealternativestosegregation.org/resources/seggregated-housing-mental-health>

<http://www.safealternativestosegregation.org/resources/view/doj-report-restrictive-housing>

<http://www.safealternativestosegregation.org/resources/view/nasw-brief-social-work>

Restrictive Housing Recommendations – Staffing Costs Implications

Table A presents the cost estimates associated with the staffing proposed to support implementation of the restrictive housing recommendations. Each staffing recommendation should be considered in the context of the staffing analysis being recommended in the report's PREA section (see R3-OC-06). Cost estimates are in 2016 dollars. Prior to funding and implementing these recommendations, a thorough vetting of each recommendation will be necessary to ensure that accurate cost information and operational implications are established.

Table A. Staffing Costs Implications

Recommendation	Comment	Recurring Costs
R5: Hearing Officer		\$142,816
R9: Recreation Deputy		\$331,853
R10: Inmate supervision – RH	Cost included in PREA recommendation R3-OC-05	N/A
R13: Inmate supervision – MH		\$435,557
Grand Total		\$910,226

Table B cross-references each of the recommendations from Table A and provides detailed descriptions of each staffing recommendation, cost methodologies and calculations, and annual cost implications.

Table B. Recommendations – Description and Cost Calculations

Rec #	Recommendation	Description	Methodology	Calculation	Cost	Notes
R5	Hearing Officer	Fund 1 FTE Hearing Officer	Hearing Officer will have the rank of sergeant or higher; average annual compensation cost for sergeant (\$142,816)	Annual compensation cost for a lieutenant = \$142,816 (est.)	\$142,816	Staff provided for in this recommendation should be considered in the context of the staffing analysis recommended in the report's PREA section (see R3-OC-06)
R9	Recreation Deputy	Fund Recreation Deputy for CCB on a 12-hour/7-day basis	The number of deputies required to provide 12-hour/7-day coverage for purposes of supervising recreation equates to 3.2 FTE. Cost for 3.2 Deputy I-II FTE calculated at average annual compensation rate (\$103,704)	$3.2 \text{ FTE} = 12 \text{ hours} \times 7 \text{ days} \times 52.14 \text{ weeks} \div 1,382 \text{ (D I-II NAWH)}.$ $3.2 \text{ FTE} \times \$103,704 = \$331,853/\text{year (est.)}$	\$331,853	$52.14 \text{ weeks} = 365 \text{ days} \div 7 \text{ days/week};$ Staff provided for in this recommendation should be considered in the context of the staffing analysis recommended in the report's PREA section (see R3-OC-06)
R10	Inmate supervision - restrictive housing	Fund security staff to provide additional DI-II FTEs to make more frequent rounds of restrictive housing cellblocks to afford frequent, regular interaction with inmates	The recommended staff are included in the staffing recommendation in the report's PREA section (see R3-OC-05)	N/A	TBD-Future	Staff provided for in this recommendation should be considered in the context of the staffing analysis recommended in the report's PREA section (see R3-OC-06)
R13	Inmate supervision - mental health housing	Fund security staff specifically designated to supervise inmates housed in the mental health secure units being recommended on a 16-hour/7-day basis	The number of deputies required to provide 16-hour/7-day coverage for purposes of supervising the mental health secure units equates to 4.2 FTE. Cost for 3.2 Deputy I-II FTE calculated at average annual compensation rate (\$103,704)	$4.2 \text{ FTE} = 16 \text{ hours} \times 7 \text{ days} \times 52.14 \text{ weeks} \div 1,382 \text{ (D I-II NAWH)}.$ $4.2 \text{ FTE} \times \$103,704 = \$435,557/\text{year (est.)}$	\$435,557	Staff provided for in this recommendation should be considered in the context of the staffing analysis recommended in the report's PREA section (see R3-OC-06)

III. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Chief Deputy Jeff Hook

Captain Richelle Anhalt

Lt. Kurt Pierce

Michelle De Forest

Lt. Brian Mikula

Lt. Chuck Immel

Sgt. Mark Olson

Sgt. Mica Weber

Deputy Matt Guelnder

Karianne Kundert

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And all the county staff and board members that have helped us to understand and address the issues of the City County Building (CCB), the entire jail system and the services particular to Dane County.

The primary focus of this chapter is to identify and assess current Sheriff's Office and jail operations and space utilization within the Public Safety Building (PSB) and City/County.

IV. APPENDICES

SECTION 1 – 2015 JAIL WORK ORDERS

Craft	Location	WOID	Transaction Description	Request Description	Request Date	Actual Completion
Air Conditioning	City-County Building	15813	Mike Miller	please turn off kitchen heat. it is making the kitchen very hot. kitchen workers are complaining, thank you	10/14/2015	12/8/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	11521	Jim Deyoung	the television in cell block 704 was pushed off the stand, breaking it. the cable cord was stripped and remains attached to the cable outlet in the cell block, need a new tv and cable cord.	3/9/2015	3/9/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	11558	Jim Deyoung	We have lost pressure in the water pick of the dentist office. We can not see patients while its down. If we could hae some one come help trouble shoot ASAP we would appreciate it. It takes at least a day to get the repair man in sometimes longer.	3/11/2015	3/12/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	12233	Jim Deyoung	728 is stating they can not change the channels or adjust the volume or turn off the TV.	4/16/2015	4/16/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	12257	Karl Westphal	712 the TV is broken and needs to be replaced sgt olson is notified and approved	4/17/2015	4/17/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	12355	Jim Deyoung	thank you TV channel buttons not working properly.	4/22/2015	4/28/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	12437	Jim Deyoung	The dishwasher in the CCB kitchen on the 6th floor is leaking water where the dishes enter the machine. Apparently it only leaks when the water is running and the dishes are going through it. It has been leaking for at least 3-4 days. Potentially a rubber piece under the machine is missing or loose.	4/27/2015	4/27/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	12685	Karl Westphal	One of the mounting bolts on the tv bracket is broken, inmates report the tv speakers are not working too.	5/7/2015	5/8/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	13312	Jim Deyoung	buttons on the T.V. in the cellblock do not work	6/9/2015	6/10/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	13729	Jim Deyoung	Not sure if you have gotten this one yet but the TV in 605 needs to be replaced.	7/1/2015	7/1/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	13860	Jim Deyoung	Television in 710 is having issues. Static in picture and interference with sound.	7/7/2015	7/12/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	14089	Mark Snyder	the coffee maker in 4E works sporadically. Sometimes it works fine other time it doesn't engage or create hot water.	7/20/2015	7/20/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	14353	Jim Deyoung	There is a pipe on top of the dish-washer that leaks pretty good when there is a load of dishes getting washed. The pipe has alot of lime buildup at the connection.	7/31/2015	8/3/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	14487	Karl Westphal	The pressure washer is located in the PSB booking sally port. The "wand" ie: handle part isn't working. It seems clogged as I can tell water is making it to the handle. It needs to be cleaned out w/ a air compressor or something... or its just broke. Please fix. :-)	8/7/2015	8/7/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	14581	Jim Deyoung	The refridgerator is running at 55 degrees.	8/13/2015	8/13/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	15198	Jim Deyoung	the corner of the food cart is broken off on top. We just need two screws and screw it back on please.	9/14/2015	9/14/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	15737	Jim Deyoung	Could we get a new TV for block 711. The previous was damaged and removed from the block a few days ago. Thanks	10/9/2015	10/9/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	16555	Jim Deyoung	An inmate worker informed me that the dishwasher is not functioning correctly. He believes the water pressure is too high and the regulator and filter needs to be checked. He also mentioned that the gate in the inside center of the dishwasher is hard to slide open and shut.	11/18/2015	11/19/2015
Appliance Repair	City-County Building	16954	Jim Deyoung	Thank you. The drain bin under the coffee maker is at an angle and needs to be realigned and secured. Might be a broken clip or bracket. Will not drain properly in its current condition.	12/9/2015	1/14/2016
Ceiling Tile	City-County Building	14050	Jim Deyoung	Ann Mental Health request to file request. Water Leaks from ceiling in CSS office next to 7 East. Door Frame stated 7082.	7/17/2015	7/20/2015
Ceiling Tile	City-County Building	14884	Jim Deyoung	a cart hit the "panic button" on wall by 721. put tile back in ceiling and also screw button to wall please and thanks	8/29/2015	8/31/2015
Ceiling Tile	City-County Building	15530	Jim Deyoung	There is a leak in the ceiling on the right side of the doorframe entering the 7West floor. Currently the leak is being moped up with towels. It appears to be a slow leak.	9/29/2015	10/9/2015
Ceiling Tile	City-County Building	15963	Karl Westphal	While completing a fire inspection with Madison Fire, they requested that the ceiling tile, above the door way just past cellblock 717, heading towards 7 East needs to be put back in place. The tile is curently still present, just slid back.	10/22/2015	11/9/2015
Ceramic Tile	City-County Building	12254	Jim Deyoung	The shower tile is peeling and tile grout is coming out. the showers were done three years ago and I believe they are still under warranty. Attention is needed as it is getting worse.	4/17/2015	5/22/2015
Custodial	City-County Building	12047	Mark Snyder	trying to figure out who is responsible for the red hazard can in the garage of the CCB and need to know who to contact, is full to the brim and becoming a hazard itself. Feel free to just call me at 7E.	4/8/2015	4/9/2015
Custodial	City-County Building	13803	Karl Westphal	The 3rd sink in the bathroom seems to be stopped up.	7/6/2015	7/6/2015
Desk Repair	City-County Building	10370	Karl Westphal	The nurse has a cart she would like put together.	1/12/2015	1/14/2015
Desk Repair	City-County Building	12917	Jim Deyoung	The desk nearest the office door has a shelf which is supposed to be attached to the desk top. But at least one screw has come loose and the shelf is unstable.	5/20/2015	11/9/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	10210	Jim Deyoung	Cellblock 704 cell F - The motor for the door continues to run and had a slight burning odor. (door currently in open position, power off) need repair ASAP.	1/5/2015	1/6/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	10245	Jim Deyoung	606 out lock didn't shut (Jim was here2:25 pm) might be lock issue	1/6/2015	1/6/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	10268	Jim Deyoung	The inner door (1' door) will not open and close. It is currently in the open position which will allow us to move inmates in and out of the cellblock as needed.	1/7/2015	1/7/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	10466	Jim Deyoung	The inner door in 620 does not fully closed.	1/15/2015	1/16/2015

Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	10468	Jim Deyoung	Cell door 623 F is difficult to close.	1/15/2015	1/21/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	10499	Jim Deyoung	Sliding door on cell E extremely difficult to move. I believe it is off it's track.	1/17/2015	1/21/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	10681	Jim Deyoung	Door of 7 East Conference Room #2 (through which inmates enter) shows secure even though it's unsecured.	1/27/2015	1/29/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	10683	Jim Deyoung	Cell D in Block 621 will lock but does not show secure in the control panel.	1/27/2015	1/29/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	11172	Jim Deyoung	the inner door doesn't open all the way.	2/19/2015	2/19/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	11360	Jim Deyoung	The inner door makes a horrible high pitch noise while opening and closing.	3/1/2015	3/6/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	11414	Karl Westphal	The cell door in cell block 620G locks closed and opens but the panel shows a blinking red light and will not go to green when the door is closed, needs to be looked at ASAP for security reasons. Thanks! Deputy Hanusiewicz, 6-East Jail	3/3/2015	3/3/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	11606	Karl Westphal	This cell door keeps cycling and will not shut properly. Can you please look at it. The inmate that was in the cell was moved out so that it can be repaired. 621 Cell D door. Thank you	3/13/2015	3/13/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	11952	Jim Deyoung	Outer doors to Cellblocks 606 and 607 make a screeching sound while opening/closing, which is disruptive in the middle of the night. 607 is the worse of the two.	4/2/2015	4/2/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	12593	Mark Snyder	The inner door of block 622 has been making a buzzing/humming noise while open, as if the motor isn't switching off. This has been going on since at least Sunday. It did shut off (when fully open) once this morning, but it made a loud click when it did so.	5/4/2015	5/4/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	12594	Mark Snyder	The door to cell 622F doesn't open when the button is pushed, unless someone pulls on the door while the button is pressed.	5/4/2015	5/4/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	12814	Jim Deyoung	The door to cell 620G locks closed, but the light on the control panel won't turn green. It flashes red. Also, the door will not lock in the open position.	5/14/2015	5/14/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	12866	Karl Westphal	Hi there!! Someone removed all of the screws to the door know on the staff bathroom in the rec office. Can you please replace them? The door still works but all screws are gone. Thanks! Merrill :)	5/18/2015	5/18/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	13009	Jim Deyoung	The door to 709 E is not opening on its own. When you flip the lever on the control panel, the door moves approximately 2 inches. It took 3 deputies lifting and pulling the door, to get it open enough for the i/m in the cell to get out.	5/26/2015	5/27/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	13010	Jim Deyoung	Door 6E18B on 6 East leading in to the jail in the CCB does not unlatch when clicked on the control panel. You can hear the motor make a buzzing sound, but the door does not unlatch.	5/26/2015	5/27/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	13049	Jim Deyoung	Inner door to cellblock 611 has no power and can only be opened manually. Please check ASAP. The open and close button does not work.	5/28/2015	5/29/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	13095	Jim Deyoung	The inner slider of cellblock 626 will not close. If you manually close the door it will open but not close. Door is currently open. Please fix at your earliest convenience.	5/30/2015	6/1/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	13112	Jim Deyoung	The doors for 623 E and F are hard to open and close. They stick while sliding.	6/1/2015	6/1/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	13291	Jim Deyoung	The outer door will not secure to cell block #709. If you could please look at it at your earliest convenience.	6/9/2015	6/9/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	13397	Jim Deyoung	Door from Elevators to 6E not responding to Control panel. Door buzzes, Latch does not release.	6/14/2015	11/9/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	13459	Jim Deyoung	The I door on 606 quit work on my 2:15 check	6/16/2015	6/16/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	13606	Jim Deyoung	The door for cell 623E is locked in the open position and will not move.	6/24/2015	6/24/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	13984	Jim Deyoung	The door for cellblock 709-A, is sticking when the release switch is engaged. Someone has to pull on the door when the switch is pressed in order for it to open. Slides freely after that.	7/14/2015	7/14/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	14026	Jim Deyoung	The beds in 625 F & G share a common wall. When the beds are in use there is a LOT of flex on the bed. ie: when cell 'F' moves on the bed, cell 'G' bunk will move a good 4"-5" inches up and down.	7/16/2015	7/27/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	14360	Jim Deyoung	Cell door to cell 709F does not close securely. When door is physically closed, the light in the control box shows red.	7/31/2015	8/3/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	14376	Jim Deyoung	The "I" door for 615 does not work. The motor will run but the door will not open.	8/2/2015	8/3/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	14729	Karl Westphal	Cell E door does not pop open when open at the panel.	8/20/2015	8/21/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	15115	Karl Westphal	could someone plz replace the keyhook/ add an additional hook in the 717 control box?	9/10/2015	9/11/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	15124	Jim Deyoung	The I-Door for 603 will not stop running until we disconnect the power	9/10/2015	9/10/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	15545	Jim Deyoung	The lock to unlock the cellblock door is very hard to open/close and the key gets stuck mid-way, going both directions.	9/29/2015	10/9/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	15656	Karl Westphal	The door to cell D in cell block 613 is locked shut but shows unsecure. The light in the lock box temporarily will show secure when it is shut but then immediately shows unsecure.	10/5/2015	10/6/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	15789	Mark Snyder	Please replace all of the old locksets in cell 602 with the new Best locksets	10/13/2015	10/14/2015

Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	15803	Mark Snyder	The inner handle of 602F fell off- does not appear to have been tampered with. The handle is in the 6West office.	10/13/2015	10/19/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	15925	Karl Westphal	Atty Booth 1 is missing two screws. can these please be replaced? They are missing from the ceiling area of the booth.	10/20/2015	10/21/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	16005	Jim Deyoung	the cell door continues to cycle unless it is locked open or closed.	10/24/2015	10/26/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	16057	Karl Westphal	The outer door to 713 is getting very sticky or hard to open(or I'm getting very weak) non the less could you at it.	10/27/2015	10/27/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	16151	Jim Deyoung	The food slot in cellblock 623C (bottom food slot) does not open. Can you please look at it as it is a segregation door that sometimes requires the use of the bottom food slot.	11/1/2015	11/3/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	16176	Karl Westphal	Thanks.	11/2/2015	11/2/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	16201	Jim Deyoung	Carl, screws loose on door one of the brackets to the bottom food slot in 717 cell D was removed. The food is not operable at the moment. The bracket is missing a screw and we have it in the control room. Thanks Matteson 7West	11/3/2015	11/10/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	16210	Jim Deyoung	The six east door to the deputy office lock sometimes sticks, therefore shutting the door sometimes does not lock. Safety Hazard.	11/4/2015	11/9/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	16521	Jim Deyoung	727 Door C does not always pop open when the button is pressed. The light will change, the door will sound like it popped but unless pulled hard when the button is pressed door does not unlatch fully.	11/17/2015	11/18/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	16753	Karl Westphal	Lock mechanism occasionally sticks and outer door will not secure. Thanks!	11/30/2015	11/30/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	16787	Jim Deyoung	624 Cell F Control Panel is flashing red and cannot be cleared.	11/30/2015	12/1/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	16907	Karl Westphal	The 1095 door outside the secure elevators across from staging on the 1st floor of the PSB keeps cycling and will not stay closed.	12/7/2015	12/7/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	16968	Jim Deyoung	The outer door of 721 does not consistently lock. In order to get it to stay locked the mechanism has to be cycled through several times.	12/9/2015	12/10/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	17123	Jim Deyoung	Shower curtain needs to be zip tied to rod.	12/17/2015	12/18/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	17175	Jim Deyoung	The outer door J for 624 is opening up by itself door is closed and will reopen a few minutes later	12/21/2015	12/22/2015
Doors and Hardware	City-County Building	17176	Jim Deyoung	When the cell doors are closed for the cell of each inmate in the cell blocks are showing they are still open but when checked the doors are secure. The panels are not giving us accurate reading of what is secure and unsecure.	12/21/2015	12/22/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	10177	Jim Deyoung	The door light in cellblock in 620 f light stays red even when the door is secured. Not sure if this has already been addressed.	1/4/2015	1/5/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	11448	Jim Deyoung	Dayroom light out in 714. Thanks.	3/5/2015	3/6/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	11478	Jim Deyoung	The tv in 726 is very blurry. Tried minor "fixes" but still is blurry.	3/6/2015	3/11/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	12060	Mark Snyder	While replacing my old surge protectors, my MMSD computer tech noticed that the problem is actually the OLD outlet in my classroom. The issue seems to be that plugs do not get a snug fit and fall out easily (which explains the problems I've been having with losing electricity to computers on that wall). Any assistance would be appreciated. Thanks, Teacher Deb	4/9/2015	4/9/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	12064	Karl Westphal	Water in the walls by the card reader, it fried the wires to the card reader and reader was replaced by SGTs. Please find out where the water is coming from and get it to stop before it fries these wires. When card reader was replaced, wires were corroded.	4/9/2015	4/30/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	12316	Karl Westphal	721 cell A light is out.	4/21/2015	4/21/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	12508	Karl Westphal	The cell light is out for cell G in 721.	4/30/2015	5/1/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	12825	Karl Westphal	The bottom portion of the outlet above the countertop stopped working. The breaker was not tripped. The top portion still works.	5/14/2015	5/15/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	12963	Jim Deyoung	The panic alarm button in the hallway by blocks 625 & 626 was broken off by a laundry cart.	5/22/2015	5/22/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	12988	Jim Deyoung	catwalk ceiling light is burnt out by 720	5/26/2015	5/27/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	13325	Karl Westphal	I have been informed by an attorney that the phone in booth 10 is not working. The attorney stated that he could not hear his client. I have been informed that ICS does not service the attorney booth phones in PSB visitation.	6/10/2015	6/11/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	13496	Jim Deyoung	The duress alarms outside of cellblock 609, 608, and 607 do not work when they are pressed. They are the emergency alarms. Can you please look at these to fix the malfunction. Thank YOU!	6/18/2015	6/18/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	13825	Jim Deyoung	The television in 627 has some issues with the power cord. It appears to have come loose from some internal connections and now the tv will not work.	7/6/2015	7/7/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	13894	Jim Deyoung	The four cell doors in 706 magically popped open at 12:18 am on 7/9/15. The doors were closed by a deputy. It happened again at 1:22 am. The power was turned off. At 4:45 am the door for cell C would not open with the switch, it had to be manually overridden so it would open. Thanks.	7/9/2015	7/9/2015

Electrical	City-County Building	13927	Jim Deyoung	Inmate worker is complaining of the 2 circuits that keep tripping in the kitchen. They are located by dishwasher and large toaster.	7/10/2015	7/27/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	14161	Jim Deyoung	I have an extension cord that needs the female end replaced. The insulation covering the two wires near the plug have ripped.	7/22/2015	7/22/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	14791	Jim Deyoung	The receptacle that they plug the cord into on the steam table has come lose and some wires are exposed. Can you please tighten.	8/25/2015	8/25/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	15043	Jim Deyoung	The announcement or speaker system is turned down to low. You can barely hear the announcements being made to the various Cell blocks in this wing on the 6 West side.	9/6/2015	9/10/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	15215	Jim Deyoung	The light in 613 A is burned out for during the day.	9/15/2015	9/18/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	15691	Jim Deyoung	TV coaxial cable is damaged. TV will not work.	10/7/2015	10/9/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	16188	Jim Deyoung	The I door for 612 does not operate at all. It is currently in the open position, when the switch is toggled nothing happens and no noise is heard. Please repair as soon as possible. Thank you	11/2/2015	11/3/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	16447	Karl Westphal	The TV in cellblock 605 has a faulty cable connection on the TV itself. Please replace the TV at your earliest convenience.	11/13/2015	11/14/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	16571	Jim Deyoung	The box for the intercom by door 7064A is loose. I suspect it gets hit by laundry and food carts going in/out of 7 East. That door is to the sallyport to the public lobby.	11/19/2015	11/19/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	17074	Jim Deyoung	The outlet for the TV in cellblock 712 is not working. It is definitely an outlet problem and not a TV problem. TV works fine otherwise.	12/15/2015	12/18/2015
Electrical	City-County Building	17178	Jim Deyoung	The light is burned out for 624G cell.	12/21/2015	12/22/2015
Elevators	City-County Building	10310	Mark Snyder	We were unable to take Elevator #3 to the 7th floor and since then it seems it is not moving to any other floor either. Thank you!	1/8/2015	1/13/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	10183	Jim Deyoung	620 H cell door would not open via the push buttons had to manually open the door with some effort.	1/5/2015	1/5/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	10204	Jim Deyoung	cell block 711, control switch for cell E broke off. needs replacement.	1/5/2015	1/6/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	10314	Jim Deyoung	625 shower curtain. We have a new curtain that needs to be installed.	1/9/2015	1/9/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	10840	Jim Deyoung	The phone in attorney booth #1 near 6 east does not work. I was advised by J Kosubucki to put in maintenance request for this issue.	2/4/2015	2/11/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	11146	Jim Deyoung	The shower curtain rod in 708 has come down and needs to be re-installed. Can you fix it when you get a chance. Thanks, Maguire 7WWest	2/18/2015	2/18/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	11375	Jim Deyoung	the shower rod is broken on one end and needs replacing. thank you.	3/2/2015	3/6/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	11597	Jim Deyoung	wheel on door has been fixed.	3/12/2015	3/12/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	11602	Karl Westphal	The control/alarm panel is showing "alarm" but is not showing a location. It does not respond when the reset button is pressed, and immediately begins making a tone. It is currently silenced. Central Control was notified and they have no alarms on their end. Can you please check this?	3/12/2015	3/13/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	11608	Karl Westphal	Inmates need a new cable cord for their tv. it comes out easily.	3/13/2015	3/13/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	11741	Karl Westphal	Outer plexiglass cover of the camera case has been broken and needs to be replaced.	3/19/2015	3/20/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	11935	Jim Deyoung	723B The door is closed but it is not registering on the control panel.	3/31/2015	4/1/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	11936	Jim Deyoung	725A the door will not close or lock open.	3/31/2015	4/1/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	12777	Karl Westphal	There are new Caster wheels for the nursing medical carts located in the 1st floor PSB medical office. They need to be placed on the carts for 3rd and 4th floor located in the 1st floor psb nursing office and the 6th and 7th floor CCB carts located in the 6th floor CCB nursing office. I am told the worse one is the 7th floor cart and should take priority.	5/12/2015	5/14/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	13442	Jim Deyoung	The I door in 606 will not open electronically it has to be opened manually.	6/15/2015	6/16/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	13779	Jim Deyoung	Cellblock 725 has a dayroom TV that seems to have a short in the cable cord. Can someone replace the cable cord when possible? Thanks!	7/3/2015	7/3/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	13905	Jim Deyoung	***Jim has taken care of this for me- thank you!!*** Please tighten the basketball backboard in the outdoor recreation area. thanks! Merrill :)	7/9/2015	7/12/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	14185	Jim Deyoung	Cellblock 724 is in need of having some velcro strips installed for their shower curtain. Can someone please install some velcrow strips in the track when possible? There are velcrow strips in the deputy office. Thanks!!	7/23/2015	7/24/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	14547	Jim Deyoung	The cell door to 613D is not functioning properly. Most times I try to shut the door to lock it, it will not secure. On occasion it does secure but once opened again it does the same thing all over again. Can you come check it again please.	8/11/2015	8/11/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	15482	Jim Deyoung	We need a TV installed in 715, the block is being turned into an A/C Block.	9/28/2015	9/28/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	15633	Karl Westphal	The lever for the TV control in cellblock 604 snapped off when I was attempting to turn the television control off. It is located in the 604 control box that controls the tv outlet.	10/4/2015	10/5/2015

Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	15750	Mark Snyder	The control switch for cell A in the cell door control box broke off. Still able to open door with all door switch. Hi there!! The arm pads on the leg lift station in the indoor recreation area are secured by two thin straps near the base of where the pads rest. These straps need to be fastened down as they are coming loose. Additionally, can we please get all of the nuts and bolts tightened in the indoor rec area (on the equipment) as we are starting to utilize it more with the colder weather coming in. Thank you!! Merrill :)	10/9/2015	10/14/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	15888	Mark Snyder	The door to cell F in 616 does not unlock from the control box unless someone pulls on the door at the same time as the lock switch being activated. The same holds if the manual override is applied as well.	10/19/2015	10/19/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	15982	Karl Westphal	Coax on TV is bent and so is the box connector causing intermittent connection. Thanks	10/23/2015	10/23/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	16190	Jim Deyoung	I found the connector peice from the TV in cell block 715 sitting on the TV stand. The cable is just shoved into the opening of the TV.	11/3/2015	11/9/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	16192	Jim Deyoung	Can you please blow out the motor area of the floor buffer? We have been blowing circuits and the motor area is in need of cleaning.	11/3/2015	11/9/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	16202	Jim Deyoung	Thank you!! Merrill :)	11/3/2015	11/16/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	16628	Jim Deyoung	The control panel for this cellblock indicates that cell D is unsecure when it is secured. The cell door needs to be slammed in order for the panel to indicate it is secure.	11/20/2015	11/23/2015
				The food cart for the 7th floor (the stainless steel one with the heating elements) should be inspected. An inmate worker showed me the extension cord for it, and the plastic on the plug is slightly singed & melted around one of the holes where it plugs into the cart. The inmate worker said it wasn't like that yesterday. Thank you, Dep. Carlson We tried using the cord, but it started to smell of burnt plastic after a few minutes. I unplugged it Carlson	12/1/2015	12/2/2015
Equipment Maintenance	City-County Building	16795	Jim Deyoung	I am being told that the tv that is currently in 621 cannot change the channels due to the buttons being broken.	12/30/2015	1/5/2016
Flooring	City-County Building	10312	Karl Westphal	Please replace the non-slip strips on the base of the shower stall. An inmate also slipped and fell.	1/9/2015	1/10/2015
Flooring	City-County Building	10313	Jim Deyoung	625 cell G - hot water to sink not working	1/9/2015	1/9/2015
				by door 7082 in the Mental Health hallway on 7 east - there are a few floor tiles that are totally loose and can be picked up. Can you please glue them down. Thank you much.	2/17/2015	3/6/2015
Flooring	City-County Building	11115	Jim Deyoung	Please respond to 623 cell A camera broken with glass shard still in camera. please remove camera glass	1/26/2015	2/18/2015
Glass/Window Repairs	City-County Building	10642	Karl Westphal	Please respond to 623 cell A camera broken with glass shard still in camera. please remove camera glass	1/26/2015	2/18/2015
Glass/Window Repairs	City-County Building	10642	Karl Westphal	The cameras in cells #623A & B on 6 East need to have silicone placed around them.	2/16/2015	2/18/2015
Glass/Window Repairs	City-County Building	11094	Jim Deyoung	The plexiglass shield on the security cameras of cells 726 B and C have glue smeared on them and the surface is scratched. We are not able to monitor properly the inmates housed in there. They need to be replaced. Thank you, 7East	2/16/2015	2/18/2015
Glass/Window Repairs	City-County Building	14305	Jim Deyoung	cell b and cell e need to be recaulked around camera. Sgt was in and refocused them and thus had to remove camera housing. It now needs to be sealed again.	7/29/2015	8/25/2015
Glass/Window Repairs	City-County Building	15608	Karl Westphal	The camera lense is completely blurry and not able to be cleaned to see into cell 717C. I am not sure if it is damaged where it needs to be replaced but I do know that it has been tried to be cleaned and we are still not able to view into the cell via the camera. Can you please replace the camera lense if at all possible? Thank you very much!	10/2/2015	10/5/2015
Glass/Window Repairs	City-County Building	16327	Jim Deyoung	Cellblock 727A has a burnt out cell light. Can someone replace this when possible? Thanks.	11/9/2015	11/16/2015
Grounds	City-County Building	17095	Jim Deyoung	623c's push button for water doesn't work most of the time. When pressed nothing happens. Maintenance was here but problem was not known at time until 2 minutes ago. Sorry	12/16/2015	12/16/2015
Heating/Ventilation /Air Conditioning	City-County Building	13143	Jim Deyoung	Cell block #602 dayroom and individual cells are very warm. If you could check the temp please.	6/2/2015	6/4/2015
Heating/Ventilation /Air Conditioning	City-County Building	16032	Mike Miller	Cell 602E extremely warm compared to other cells, and requires the door to stay open now to reduce the heat.	10/26/2015	12/8/2015
Heating/Ventilation /Air Conditioning	City-County Building	16166	Mike Miller	Residents of 602 reporting the temperature is to high. During a security check I have noticed the sauna like heat in the block. The casing of the back radiator is very hot.	11/2/2015	12/8/2015
Heating/Ventilation /Air Conditioning	City-County Building	16607	Mike Miller		11/20/2015	12/8/2015

Heating/Ventilation /Air Conditioning	City-County Building	16773	Karl Westphal	Cellblocks #619 & #620 are complaining of cold water in the shower and sinks. I believe it was just adjusted due to complaints of it being scalding hot. Can you please look again and see if there is a happy medium. Thank you.	11/30/2015	11/30/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	10213	Jim Deyoung	Keys get stuck in lock when opening/closing outer door. cell block 607. Please check. Thanks	1/5/2015	1/6/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	10277	Jim Deyoung	Switch for opening door stays on once door is opened, causing door motor to continue cycling. Switch is manually being put in center to disactivate for now.	1/7/2015	1/8/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	10350	Jim Deyoung	Main lock to cell block is very hard to open. Cover has loose screws.	1/11/2015	1/22/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	10548	Jim Deyoung	The lock for 717 appears broken and the cell has been rendered inoperable until repaired.	1/20/2015	2/11/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	10578	Jim Deyoung	Lock on 623 lock box sticks halfway when resecuring the box.	1/21/2015	1/22/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	10734	Mark Snyder	Our keys for the secure elevator (one on the left as you face them) will not go in all of the way, making it inoperable.	1/30/2015	2/3/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	11361	Jim Deyoung	One key will not open the control box for 708. It's the key on the silver ring with the yellow lock.	3/1/2015	3/6/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	11772	Jim Deyoung	The door on booth#22 doesn't alarm when pushed/pulled while it is still secured. Inmates often try to push the door when they're in the booth and it sets off the alarm for that door, which is the way it should be, but for some reason this door doesn't alarm. Thank you.	3/22/2015	3/24/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	11851	Mark Snyder	lock on outside door is difficult to use.	3/26/2015	3/27/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	12687	Karl Westphal	The bottom food slot is able to be open when an inmate kicks at it.	5/7/2015	5/8/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	13498	Jim Deyoung	the door between the north hallway and shower is very hard to open. It is functional but with several tries and is finicky.	6/18/2015	6/18/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	13660	Jim Deyoung	The outer door lock on 605 is stuck in the open position. The 1 is currently closed.	6/26/2015	6/26/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	13721	Jim Deyoung	The first door entering the 6E sally port from the secure elevator area does not secure. Door can be pushed or pulled open without being controlled by central control.	7/1/2015	7/1/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	13956	Karl Westphal	The lock on the fire door in the hallway between cellblocks 617 and 601 (right outside the 6W visitation door) is not working properly. Multiple keys were tried and multiple keys are able to turn the lock approx. 1/4 turn, but none of the keys works to completely turn the lock, not even the correct key. Please repair or replace the locking mechanism in this door. Thank you!	7/13/2015	7/13/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	14716	Mark Snyder	Inmate side door #6e74 Booth 25 in ccb visitation will not secure. You can pull on the handle and the door will open and will not lock. This used for inmates talking to their attorney and if not locked they could get out and walk around. If not repaired it will cut down on the attorney booths to use.	8/19/2015	8/21/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	15265	Jim Deyoung	In fire stairwell 3 the ground level exit door does not open. It makes the fire stairwell unuseable.	9/17/2015	9/18/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	15341	Jim Deyoung	The cell door to #602G is locked and cannot be opened with the key. The inmate is currently out of the cell but cannot enter.	9/21/2015	9/21/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	15342	Jim Deyoung	The door between 601 and 617 is closed and will not open. If you could please look at this door as soon as possible as it is heavily used.	9/21/2015	9/21/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	15471	Jim Deyoung	The outer door lock to cell block 603 is not operating smoothly. The key must be in the complete opposite position and then the door must be forcefully pulled open.	9/27/2015	9/28/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	15677	Jim Deyoung	The outer door on cellblock 721 will not shut/lock. The angled latch that slides into the door when you close it is stuck in the frame and won't pop out, so it doesn't engage the door to lock it. Please fix ASAP as the cellblock is full and we don't have room to move them anywhere else. Thank you!	10/7/2015	10/9/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	15697	Jim Deyoung	Lock mechanism feels loose, and can take multiple attempts to engage/disengage.	10/8/2015	10/9/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	16097	Jim Deyoung	The panic alarm button on the wall across from cellblock 726 is broken and needs to be fixed immediately. The button falls out of its housing with the lightest touch. Also the control room panel does not reset.	10/29/2015	10/29/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	16229	Jim Deyoung	The lock for the outer door of cellblock 611 is very difficult to turn it has been worked on at least twice since Sunday. It has not been satisfactorily fixed.	11/4/2015	11/19/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	16271	Jim Deyoung	need lock on small fridge in back room of clinic	11/6/2015	11/17/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	16496	Jim Deyoung	728 outer door has malfunctioned ie: its dead RIP outer door. If you cant fix please advise asap and SGTS will need to be contacted.	11/16/2015	11/16/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	16540	Jim Deyoung	The lock for the outer door of 721 was malfunctioning. The bolt wouldn't extend out, so the door wouldn't secure. Jim was up here. He inspected & lubed it.	11/18/2015	11/18/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	16560	Jim Deyoung	During our monthly lock inspection, the manual override was discovered to not work on 7 West, Cellblock 709, Cell H. Thank you!	11/19/2015	11/19/2015
Key and Lock	City-County Building	16748	Jim Deyoung	First shift informed us that the black lockbox in the jail library is not securing properly.	11/29/2015	1/27/2016
Key and Lock	City-County Building	17024	Jim Deyoung	The main lock on 611 turns hard when opening or closing.	12/13/2015	12/14/2015

				Unable to open 724 cellblock door electronically. "sgts" were in yesterday and were redoing all the doors. Several doors not working or switched around. I think they are the ones that have to fix it and they are being notified as well Thanks		
Key and Lock	City-County Building	17134	Jim Deyoung	7 east	12/18/2015	12/22/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	10158	Jim Deyoung	All 4 lights do not work when placed on dim. They do work when put on bright.	1/2/2015	1/2/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	10186	Jim Deyoung	dayroom light out 613	1/5/2015	1/5/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	10195	Jim Deyoung	7 East, Cellblock 721, Cell B's light is out and needs to be replaced.	1/5/2015	1/6/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	10235	Jim Deyoung	light out	1/6/2015	1/6/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	10363	Jim Deyoung	The light in Cellblock 726A of the 7E Wing is out.	1/12/2015	1/12/2015
				Maintenance order requested for cellblock 717 cells 717B and 717C for the lights. It is completely blacked out and you cannot see into the cellblock with the lights on dim at all. No inmates are currently housed in there but this is a big safety and security concern if they are housed in there where they need to be monitored via camera because you also cannot view anything via the cctv monitor. Thanks	1/15/2015	1/16/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	10437	Jim Deyoung	601 cell C's light is out.	1/18/2015	1/21/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	10521	Jim Deyoung	light out. cell is dark and occupied	1/19/2015	1/21/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	10522	Jim Deyoung	light is out and cell is dark. currently unoccupied.	1/19/2015	1/21/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	10630	Karl Westphal	The light in 712 E is not currently working.	1/25/2015	1/26/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	10787	Jim Deyoung	Dayroom light in cell block 601 is out	2/3/2015	4/28/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	10919	Jim Deyoung	light burnt out	2/9/2015	2/9/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	10999	Jim Deyoung	Light flickers on and off constantly.	2/11/2015	2/12/2015
				Light is burnt out in 712H. Can you replace when you get a chance. Thanks, Maguire	2/14/2015	2/16/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11054	Jim Deyoung	Cellblock 611, cell G: Cell light flickers/strobes while on dim	2/15/2015	2/16/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11067	Jim Deyoung	The light in cell G in 728 is out.	2/16/2015	2/16/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11083	Jim Deyoung	light in catwalk behind 726 is out.	2/16/2015	2/16/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11084	Jim Deyoung	Thanks	2/16/2015	2/16/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11234	Karl Westphal	The light is out in cell 721H.	2/23/2015	2/23/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11315	Jim Deyoung	Light is out in 601 E.	2/26/2015	3/2/2015
				The light in cell F is burnt out and needs to be replace. Thanks in advance.	3/4/2015	3/6/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11445	Jim Deyoung	The light in cell block 722, cell C is burnt out.	3/5/2015	3/6/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11455	Jim Deyoung	Light bulb burnt out.	3/5/2015	3/6/2015
				There is a ceiling light burnt out in the 7 East catwalk by cellblock 723.	3/9/2015	3/9/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11510	Jim Deyoung	The light is out in cell 722A. It's being fixed right now, this work order is just for the record.	3/9/2015	3/9/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11516	Jim Deyoung	Light is totally burnt out when switch is put on dim.	3/10/2015	3/10/2015
				The ceiling light in the dayroom closest to the back of the cellblock (over the dayroom table) is burnt out in cellblock 728 on 7 East.	3/12/2015	3/19/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11569	Jim Deyoung	The light is burned out in cell 625D and needs to be replaced. Thanks.	3/12/2015	3/12/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11573	Jim Deyoung	please fix the light in the closet we store razors in. it is right outside of cellblock 617. right now it is flickering. thank you.	3/12/2015	3/12/2015
				The light in stairwell 1 on 7 West is burnt out and it appears as though it somehow fell onto the floor. There are glass shards all over the landing.	3/16/2015	3/17/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11674	Jim Deyoung	Shower light flickering	3/16/2015	3/17/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11850	Mark Snyder	Needs a new lightbulb. Light is completely dead.	3/26/2015	3/27/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11861	Mark Snyder		3/27/2015	3/30/2015
				The light in the stairwell is still out. I know it was an issue a while ago with water getting into the light fixture.	3/31/2015	3/31/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11910	Jim Deyoung	The light bulb in 728B is out.	3/31/2015	4/1/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	11929	Jim Deyoung	The light by 619 (in the catwalk) area outside of the shower there is a light out. Can you replace it please.	4/9/2015	4/9/2015
				Hi, One of the light bulbs out in the dayroom is burnt out and needs to be replaced.		
Lighting	City-County Building	12242	Karl Westphal	Thank you	4/16/2015	4/17/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	12246	Karl Westphal	There is a ceiling light that is burnt out in the 7 East catwalk by cellblock 722.	4/17/2015	4/17/2015
				There is several, well ok four of six lights out on the public lobby outside of the hearing rooms. the lights are the smaller round ones.	4/17/2015	4/21/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	12251	Karl Westphal	625F cell light is inoperative. Please repair.	5/5/2015	5/6/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	12634	Jim Deyoung	614E night light does not work (out).	5/6/2015	5/6/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	12639	Jim Deyoung			
Lighting	City-County Building	12752	Karl Westphal	The light in cellblock 711, cell C, does not work due to the inmate punching the wall (not the light).	5/11/2015	5/12/2015
				Light in 717 cell B is burned out. If we can have someone replace that would be great. Thanks.	5/18/2015	5/18/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	12867	Karl Westphal	Cell light is out	5/19/2015	5/20/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	12904	Jim Deyoung	The light in cell 720D is burnt out.	5/27/2015	5/27/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	13029	Jim Deyoung	The light in this cell is flickering.	5/27/2015	5/28/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	13035	Jim Deyoung			
Lighting	City-County Building	13055	Jim Deyoung	The light in cell C of 620 is burnt out. Please replace at your convenience. Thank you.	5/28/2015	5/29/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	13343	Jim Deyoung	Cellblock 715 E & G low lights off switch does not work.	6/10/2015	6/11/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	13386	Karl Westphal	Cell Light Bulb burnt out	6/12/2015	6/22/2015

Lighting	City-County Building	13398	Jim Deyoung	619 dayroom has 3 lights out	6/14/2015	6/26/2015
				The Mental Health Office has a desk that is in need of having a light bulb replaced. It is a bulb that is directly over the computer monitor. It is the first desk on the left as you enter Room 7082. Can you replace this when possible? Thanks!!		
Lighting	City-County Building	13489	Jim Deyoung		6/17/2015	6/19/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	13524	Jim Deyoung	The light in cellblock 712 shower needs to be replaced. Thank you!	6/19/2015	6/23/2015
				The light in cell 717H needs to be replaced. It keeps flickering and this is a highly used segregation cell. Thank you!	6/25/2015	6/25/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	13629	Jim Deyoung		6/26/2015	6/30/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	13654	Jim Deyoung	The cell light in 601 D is burned out.	6/26/2015	6/30/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	13654	Jim Deyoung	The cell light in 601 D is burned out.	6/26/2015	6/30/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	13728	Jim Deyoung	708-D and 719-D. Lights are burned out.	7/1/2015	7/1/2015
				The lights don't work on "normal." Only the emergency lights are on at this time and there are inmates in the cell block.	7/7/2015	7/7/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	13840	Jim Deyoung		7/8/2015	7/9/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	13862	Jim Deyoung	Dim lights in these two cells are not working.	7/8/2015	7/9/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	13926	Jim Deyoung	Light in 622-C is burned out.	7/10/2015	7/12/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	14025	Jim Deyoung	625-B Light is out.	7/16/2015	7/16/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	14257	Jim Deyoung	Light bulb is out in cell. Please replace. Thank you	7/27/2015	7/28/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	14331	Jim Deyoung	Lightbulb is burnt out in rm#6012 (across from 602)	7/30/2015	8/6/2015
				In cellblock 719 a lightbulb in the hallway near the showers is out and needs to be replaced.	8/1/2015	8/3/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	14369	Jim Deyoung		8/1/2015	8/3/2015
				The light for female visit is not working. The switch is in 6 East control room. I had them flip the switch both directions and they are still not coming on.	8/13/2015	8/14/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	14585	Jim Deyoung		8/13/2015	8/14/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	14591	Jim Deyoung	Cell light needs to be changed, is flickering. Currently no inmate in cell.	8/13/2015	8/14/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	14646	Jim Deyoung	Bulb out behind 720 in catwalk. Thanks.	8/17/2015	8/17/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	14653	Jim Deyoung	722g light out Jim got it done already thx	8/17/2015	8/17/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	14694	Mark Snyder	One fluorescent bulb is out in the nursing office.	8/18/2015	8/21/2015
				728-C cell light is burnt out and needs to be replaced.		
Lighting	City-County Building	14726	Karl Westphal	Thank You	8/20/2015	8/21/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	14875	Mark Snyder	EXIT sign not lit	8/28/2015	9/1/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	14893	Jim Deyoung	725-B's cell light is burnt out.	8/30/2015	8/31/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	14958	Jim Deyoung	621 Cell G's light is burnt out.	9/1/2015	9/2/2015
				The light for cell 725D has burned out and needs to be replaced.		
Lighting	City-County Building	15062	Jim Deyoung	Thanks	9/8/2015	9/10/2015
				Can you change a light bulb on the 2nd floor of the FC in the Jail Diversion office please.	9/9/2015	9/10/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15092	Karl Westphal		9/9/2015	9/10/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15110	Jim Deyoung	cell light in 723-B is out completely	9/10/2015	9/10/2015
				722-E cell light out.		
Lighting	City-County Building	15142	Karl Westphal	722-H cell light almost out.	9/11/2015	9/11/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15183	Jim Deyoung	The light is getting dim and appears to need a new bulb.	9/14/2015	9/14/2015
				The light in cell 721F is out.		
Lighting	City-County Building	15213	Jim Deyoung	Thanks	9/15/2015	9/18/2015
				The light in cell C of cell block 606 flickers on the dim setting.	9/17/2015	9/18/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15278	Jim Deyoung		9/18/2015	9/18/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15307	Jim Deyoung	720 Cell B - the light is out.	9/18/2015	9/18/2015
				the light in the catwalk in back of 720 cell c is out on the ceiling.	9/18/2015	9/18/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15308	Jim Deyoung		9/18/2015	9/18/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15339	Jim Deyoung	the light in cell H needs to be replaced	9/21/2015	9/21/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15431	Karl Westphal	The dim light is burnt out in cellblock 704 F	9/25/2015	9/25/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15439	Karl Westphal	The light in cell A of cell block 613 continuously flickers.	9/25/2015	9/25/2015
				The light in cell H of cell block 611 is not working. Thank you!	9/25/2015	9/25/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15440	Karl Westphal		9/25/2015	9/25/2015
				The night light in 611D is burned out and needs to be replaced.	9/28/2015	9/28/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15481	Jim Deyoung		9/28/2015	9/28/2015
				624 h light is out so cell is dark. Please replace bulb. thank you	10/5/2015	10/6/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15647	Karl Westphal		10/5/2015	10/6/2015
				there is one light out in the catwalk near 728, please replace when you have time, thank you	10/6/2015	10/6/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15666	Karl Westphal		10/6/2015	10/6/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15674	Jim Deyoung	Light in the cell is constantly flickering.	10/6/2015	10/9/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15728	Jim Deyoung	The light in cell D is out.	10/8/2015	10/9/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15732	Jim Deyoung	The light in 707 D is out.	10/8/2015	10/9/2015
				A ceiling light is burnt out in the catwalk on 7 East behind cellblock 725.	10/13/2015	10/13/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15786	Karl Westphal		10/13/2015	10/13/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15787	Karl Westphal	The light is out in the catwalk by 626. Can you please replace this. Thank you	10/13/2015	10/13/2015
				The light in cell A of cell block 613 is completely out and needs repair/replacement. Thank you.	10/13/2015	10/13/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15798	Karl Westphal		10/13/2015	10/13/2015
				The cell light in cell G in cellblock 728 on 7 East is burned out. Please replace bulb.	10/16/2015	10/16/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15846	Karl Westphal		10/16/2015	10/16/2015
				717 cell H, dim light is burned out. Additionally cell C @ H need the camera lense replaced. camera issue in cell C- this request sent deputy Kuntz.	10/19/2015	10/21/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15905	Karl Westphal		10/19/2015	10/21/2015
				The dayroom light is completely burnt out in cellblock 621 making it hard to see at night and into the cells. Can you please replace it. (the light closest to the cellblock entry door.) Thanks	10/21/2015	10/21/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15926	Karl Westphal		10/21/2015	10/21/2015
				There is a light burnt out between the 1st and 2nd floors in stairwell 6.	10/22/2015	10/22/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	15948	Karl Westphal		10/22/2015	10/22/2015
				Light bulb needs replaced in mental health bathroom on 7E. Door 6070	10/26/2015	10/26/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	16024	Jim Deyoung		10/26/2015	10/26/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	16045	Karl Westphal	The dim light in cell C is out.	10/26/2015	10/27/2015
				Light is burned out in cellblock 620D. request replacement	11/6/2015	11/6/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	16272	Karl Westphal		11/6/2015	11/6/2015
				The fluorescent light in cell C is flickering badly. Please fix at your earliest convenience.	11/9/2015	11/9/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	16329	Jim Deyoung		11/9/2015	11/9/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	16554	Jim Deyoung	The light in this cell is flickering and about to burn out.	11/18/2015	11/19/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	16587	Karl Westphal	Light burned out in cell 626G, 6E.	11/19/2015	11/20/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	16658	Jim Deyoung	The cell light is out in 626 A	11/23/2015	11/23/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	16659	Jim Deyoung	The light is out in the shower area of cell block #622.	11/23/2015	11/24/2015

Lighting	City-County Building	16703	Karl Westphal	The light in 710B flickers rapidly.	11/25/2015	11/25/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	16704	Karl Westphal	The light in 711D is fine when it's on bright, but doesn't work at all on dim.	11/25/2015	11/25/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	16766	Karl Westphal	The cell light in #622A is out.	11/30/2015	11/30/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	16791	Jim Deyoung	There is a light out behind cell block 722 in the catwalk.	12/1/2015	12/1/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	16850	Jim Deyoung	Light in cell H is burnt out	12/3/2015	12/3/2015
Lighting	City-County Building	17186	Jim Deyoung	There are about 10 light bulbs that are burned out in the catwalk. Please replace when you have time. Thank you.	12/21/2015	12/22/2015
Locker Repair	City-County Building	11435	Jim Deyoung	The lock box for the hearing room shackles is hard to open with the newer type of 607 key.	3/4/2015	4/8/2015
Locker Repair	City-County Building	12926	Mark Snyder	The lock for the basement exit door on stairwell 1 (madison parking lot) is extremely loose.	5/21/2015	5/21/2015
Locker Repair	City-County Building	16696	Karl Westphal	The hot water in 603B doesn't want to shut off on its own when the button is pushed.	11/24/2015	11/25/2015
Painting	City-County Building	13609	Karl Westphal	The far shower in C-wing has holes from a previous soap dispenser mount. Water is getting behind the surround. Several showers throughout the wings have similar issues. In some cases the wall anchors are exposed allowing for potential water to leak through them. Please check this out when you have time. Thank you.	6/24/2015	6/27/2015
Pest Control	City-County Building	12248	Karl Westphal	Inmates complaining of bugs and odor from shower drain in 603 shower.	4/17/2015	4/17/2015
Pest Control	City-County Building	13062	Karl Westphal	Reports of silver fish and spiders	5/28/2015	5/31/2015
Pest Control	City-County Building	13548	Jim Deyoung	bug/gnat problem in this cell block.	6/20/2015	6/22/2015
Pest Control	City-County Building	16630	Jim Deyoung	Inmate complaint of silverfish insect inside the cellblock.	11/21/2015	11/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10149	Jim Deyoung	Water is seeping out from the plumbing area between cell A and B. Coming out into dayroom and both cells at a slow rate.	1/1/2015	1/2/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10178	Jim Deyoung	The sink in 608A is not draining.	1/5/2015	1/5/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10182	Jim Deyoung	624 D the hot water is not working in the sink.	1/5/2015	1/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10185	Jim Deyoung	The sink in 615 H is backed up and not draining.	1/5/2015	1/5/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10187	Jim Deyoung	sink plugged 609 A	1/5/2015	1/5/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10196	Jim Deyoung	cellblock 717 cell B, the toilet is not flushing.	1/5/2015	1/5/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10202	Jim Deyoung	The large industrial coffee maker in the CCB 6E kitchen is leaking onto the floor from a hose in the back of the machine. Is there any way you can please have someone come to service/repair this?	1/5/2015	1/5/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10219	Jim Deyoung	Toilet is not flushing.	1/5/2015	1/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10226	Jim Deyoung	the sink is stuck on and running	1/6/2015	1/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10264	Jim Deyoung	Mental health offices' bathroom; the sink will not stop dripping.	1/7/2015	1/8/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10291	Jim Deyoung	608 sink plunger please two cells need it	1/8/2015	1/8/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10295	Jim Deyoung	625 g not enough water pressure to sink	1/8/2015	1/8/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10341	Jim Deyoung	The water fountain outside of the 6 East control room is not draining properly. Can you please look at it. Thanks!	1/10/2015	1/21/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10351	Jim Deyoung	Drinking fountain stays on for several minutes before shutting off.	1/11/2015	1/12/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10352	Jim Deyoung	Inmate said that his sink is clogged.	1/12/2015	1/12/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10382	Jim Deyoung	occupants of 715 D and 715 H complain of their sinks not draining.	1/12/2015	1/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10383	Jim Deyoung	toilet not flushing.	1/12/2015	1/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10414	Jim Deyoung	The ladies in 726 advise that the shower drains very slow. Can you check it when you get a chance. Thanks, Matt Maguire	1/14/2015	1/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10430	Jim Deyoung	Whole cell block is complaining of no hot water	1/14/2015	1/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10432	Jim Deyoung	The toilet in cell C, Cell block 717 is leaking.	1/14/2015	1/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10465	Jim Deyoung	Toilet is reported to not be flushing properly.	1/15/2015	1/30/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10519	Jim Deyoung	I/M stated toilet in cell 625 B does not flush.	1/19/2015	1/21/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10520	Jim Deyoung	The cold water of the inmates water fountain in 715A is not working. When the button is pushed nothing happens.	1/19/2015	1/25/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10523	Jim Deyoung	The inmates hot water in cell 708H will not shut off. Currently the hot water to the fountain has been shut off to stop it from running.	1/19/2015	1/21/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10545	Jim Deyoung	The sink in cell B of the 719 segregation blocks is plugged. I attempted to plunge it with a sink plunger w/out success.	1/20/2015	1/22/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10557	Jim Deyoung	Toilets are overflowing in cellblock #622. Please respond to floor as soon as possible. Thanks.	1/21/2015	1/21/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10558	Jim Deyoung	601H... The water is off. Any reason why? It smells BAD, not just gross, but more like i'm going to puke all over... PLEASE help.	1/21/2015	1/22/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10589	Jim Deyoung	Is there something to pour down the shower drain. inmate state some feces went down drain. (disinfectant) etc. inmate used our cleaning solution today.	1/22/2015	1/25/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10604	Karl Westphal	Also sink drain to cell 6 26 E is slow to drain drinking water not working at all. seg space is running low due to two other cells being out of order long term (door lock and camera).	1/22/2015	1/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10605	Karl Westphal	When attempting to restore water in the plumbing chase between 625 and 626 the toilets on both sides began to over flow. 8 cells are affected by lack of water.	1/23/2015	1/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10634	Karl Westphal	There is water leaking near the washing machines in the laundry room. The service people came in to fix the machine on the right and it didn't help now it is still leaking. can you advise where the water is coming from so we can service appropriate item.	1/26/2015	1/26/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10640	Karl Westphal	sink is clogged	1/26/2015	1/26/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10643	Karl Westphal	623 a clogged toilet please fix	1/26/2015	1/26/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10655	Karl Westphal	Toilet will not drain.	1/26/2015	1/28/2015

Plumbing	City-County Building	10659	Jim Deyoung	Per 2014 Dane County Public Health report, the hand sinks located in the food services areas of this facility are equipped with short faucet handles. The hand sinks should be using a functional non-hand operated faucet. To demonstrate whether or not a faucet in non-hand operated: Food staff should be able to use the back of their wrist to turn it off. Please contact Sgt. Sondreal(266-7455) with the likely costs and time table.	1/27/2015	4/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10663	Jim Deyoung	There is a small leak/ drip coming from the light/ceiling outside of 601 G/H	1/27/2015	1/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10669	Jim Deyoung	plumbing 623 plumbing water is coming out for the pipes in plumbing chase when 623 F flushes the toilet. Water currently turned off.	1/27/2015	1/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10672	Jim Deyoung	The urinal in cellblock #627 is starting to back up.	1/27/2015	2/3/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10673	Jim Deyoung	The hot water in cell #625E is not working. The cold water is barely coming out.	1/27/2015	1/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10693	Jim Deyoung	The toilet in #623F is not working. There is currently an inmate housed in there if you can look into at your earliest convenience	1/28/2015	1/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10695	Karl Westphal	The hot water in 708A sticks on. It has been turned off until repaired.	1/28/2015	1/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10700	Jim Deyoung	617 cell C's sink is draining very slowly.	1/28/2015	1/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10703	Jim Deyoung	sink in cell a is clogged thank you	1/28/2015	1/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10726	Jim Deyoung	I/MS' stating the water doesn't work quite as well. It takes a couple of attempts to get the water working.	1/29/2015	2/11/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10732	Jim Deyoung	Toilet in 721-F is acting up and will not flush.	1/30/2015	1/30/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10774	Jim Deyoung	The toilet will not flush in cell G.	2/2/2015	2/2/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10807	Jim Deyoung	The sink in #626E is clogged.	2/3/2015	2/4/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10817	Jim Deyoung	Slow draining sink. Thanks.	2/4/2015	2/4/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10848	Jim Deyoung	Toilet does not flush in cell block 610 cell A.	2/4/2015	2/5/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10857	Jim Deyoung	The floor drain in the hallway between #602 & #603 is clogged and has standing water around it creating a hazard.	2/5/2015	2/5/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10866	Jim Deyoung	624 h water is bubbling up vs down the drain	2/5/2015	2/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10870	Jim Deyoung	The toilet in cell 717- H is plugged up. It was plunged and this still did not resolve the issue.	2/5/2015	2/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10945	Jim Deyoung	717 E toilet is clogged.	2/9/2015	2/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10974	Jim Deyoung	Sink will not drain.	2/11/2015	2/11/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10981	Jim Deyoung	The toilet in 722E flushes slowly.	2/11/2015	2/11/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10986	Jim Deyoung	The sink in 722B drains slowly.	2/11/2015	2/11/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	10998	Jim Deyoung	I/m claims his sink runs and is very close to overflowing before it shuts back off.	2/11/2015	2/12/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11001	Jim Deyoung	Toilet is leaking.	2/11/2015	2/12/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11011	Jim Deyoung	The button on the control panel inside the lock box keeps flashing red as if it is in alarm. The door is functional but the alarm will not reset.	2/12/2015	2/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11014	Jim Deyoung	The small suction pump in the dental office is leaking water into the medical office. If it can be looked at Friday between 7A-3P staff will be there to assist. Thanks.	2/12/2015	2/13/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11062	Jim Deyoung	Cold water in cellblock 623 cell F only has a very short burst of water coming out.	2/15/2015	2/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11070	Jim Deyoung	Steaming hot shower, temp adjust please.	2/16/2015	2/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11108	Jim Deyoung	719 C toilet is clogged.	2/16/2015	2/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11153	Jim Deyoung	606 cold water temperature	2/18/2015	2/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11161	Jim Deyoung	Low water pressure on sink. Low priority.	2/19/2015	2/19/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11203	Karl Westphal	605 cell D, there seems to be some water leaking from underneath the toilet/sink fixture.	2/20/2015	2/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11244	Karl Westphal	inmate has no hot water to his sink in 605 cell d	2/23/2015	2/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11247	Karl Westphal	TOILETS IN CELLBLOCK 622 and 623 are OVERFLOWING!!	2/23/2015	2/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11253	Jim Deyoung	I/m states toilet won't flush.	2/23/2015	2/25/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11316	Jim Deyoung	Sink does not stop running.	2/26/2015	2/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11329	Jim Deyoung	607 is asking that the water be turned up in the shower.	2/27/2015	2/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11364	Jim Deyoung	Cell block 607 cell H the toilet is leaking along with an Ammonia smell.	3/2/2015	3/26/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11376	Jim Deyoung	cell a has a slow drain and cell c has no hot water. thank hou.	3/2/2015	3/9/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11391	Karl Westphal	Toilet plugged in seg cell G	3/2/2015	3/3/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11395	Karl Westphal	The water fountain in deputy control station is slow to drain and the water does not seem to get very cold. The compressor does not turn on which leads me to believe the cooling unit isn't working. Somebody removed our bottled water so this is a priority.	3/3/2015	3/3/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11443	Jim Deyoung	Inmate's toilet is clogged and needs to be fixed.	3/4/2015	3/9/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11444	Jim Deyoung	Thank you.	3/4/2015	3/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11468	Jim Deyoung	612h hot water wont turn off.	3/5/2015	3/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11513	Jim Deyoung	THE sink in cell A is apparently leaking onto the floor.	3/9/2015	3/9/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11513	Jim Deyoung	The toilet in 722E doesn't flush properly. It doesn't drain quickly, and it looks like there's not enough water pressure.	3/9/2015	3/9/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11548	Jim Deyoung	Inmate in 601G - toilet is overflowing he just got in there and has not put anything in it. please fixASAP as cell is occupied.	3/10/2015	3/11/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11552	Jim Deyoung	Toilet leaks when sink is on	3/10/2015	3/12/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11568	Jim Deyoung	Inmate in Cellblock 608 Cell F claims his hot water runs for approximately 15 minutes after each use without shutting off.	3/12/2015	3/12/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11590	Karl Westphal	toilet is backing up when flushed.	3/12/2015	3/13/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11607	Mark Snyder	Yesterday 1st toilet overflowed. After it was plunged it overflowed again. Toilet currently taped off. No current water issue.	3/13/2015	3/13/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11609	Karl Westphal	The inmates in 622 cells E-H advise they have little/no hot water pressure after having the toilets fixed a week ago or so. Thanks.	3/13/2015	3/13/2015

				In cell block 720 on 7 East, the toilets in cell blocks A, B, C and D are backed up, nearly overflowing and will not flush properly. These cell blocks will not be able to be occupied until they function properly. Thank you for your help.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	11676	Jim Deyoung		3/16/2015	3/17/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11691	Jim Deyoung	Inmate in 603 W cell G has a leaky sink	3/17/2015	3/31/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11692	Jim Deyoung	Toilet is clogged. Attempted to use the plunger with no luck	3/17/2015	3/18/2015
				Inmates have been complaining for over a week that their shower temperature is ice cold. i did test it just now. it was warm for approx two seconds then remained ice cold for duration.	3/18/2015	3/19/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11706	Jim Deyoung		3/18/2015	3/19/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11717	Jim Deyoung	Clogged toilet in 624 H. Unable to fix with a plunger.	3/18/2015	3/19/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11720	Jim Deyoung	I/M stated his water button is not working.	3/19/2015	3/19/2015
				719 A/B/C all have water condensating or collecting on the floor of these cells. No inmates have attempted flooding, rather it appears to be emanating from the sink area. Thanks!	3/19/2015	3/20/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11742	Karl Westphal		3/19/2015	3/20/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11751	Karl Westphal	The water from the 723 shower doesn't get warm, but the sinks have warm water.	3/20/2015	3/20/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11762	Karl Westphal	The toilet water will not go down. Attempted to plunge..but will not plunge out.	3/20/2015	3/20/2015
				723C hot or cold water is malfunctioning. Hot water doesnt work and cold water doesnt have enough pressure to push the water out...it only dribbles. Please look into this when you have time. Thanks!	3/22/2015	3/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11773	Karl Westphal		3/22/2015	3/23/2015
				There appears to be a leak coming from the plumbing chase that is affecting cells 719A,B and C. There is standing water in the plumbing chase near these three cells. Also, When cell B flushes water seeps into her cell from the inner wall. Thank you	3/23/2015	3/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11792	Karl Westphal		3/23/2015	3/23/2015
				727A stated toilet water is up to the top of the toilet. Please come check	3/25/2015	3/25/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11830	Jim Deyoung		3/25/2015	3/25/2015
				Cell 607 H water will not stop running. The button appears to be locked in place. The water was turned off.	3/26/2015	3/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11837	Mark Snyder		3/26/2015	3/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11880	Jim Deyoung	Sink in 625 B is draining very slowly.	3/30/2015	3/30/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11909	Jim Deyoung	Toilet is clogged/slow to flush. 601 c	3/31/2015	3/31/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11917	Jim Deyoung	toilets 725 and 724 backed up please look thx	3/31/2015	3/31/2015
				Toilet in mental health area continues to run after flushing it. Apparently this has happened recently.	3/31/2015	3/31/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11922	Jim Deyoung		3/31/2015	3/31/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11934	Jim Deyoung	The right sink button is inoperative in 623F. Please repair.	3/31/2015	4/1/2015
				An inmate notified me there was water coming from his toilet/sink area. He said it only happens every now and then, but it leaks onto the floor. There is not a substantial amount of water, but it can easily be seen on the ground.	4/1/2015	4/2/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11950	Jim Deyoung		4/1/2015	4/2/2015
				The toilet does not flush properly- could someone have a look please?	4/3/2015	4/3/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	11974	Jim Deyoung		4/3/2015	4/3/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12003	Jim Deyoung	703 c sink wont shut off thx	4/6/2015	4/7/2015
				705 cell D, sink hotwater runs. Hot water currently shut off.	4/8/2015	4/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12042	Jim Deyoung		4/8/2015	4/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12055	Jim Deyoung	725 cell c is complaining of no hot water in her cell	4/9/2015	4/9/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12069	Jim Deyoung	Hot water reported not working in the cell	4/9/2015	4/10/2015
				722 cell F said she flushed a pad and the toilet is backed up.	4/10/2015	4/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12094	Jim Deyoung		4/10/2015	4/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12098	Jim Deyoung	The shower in 723 has poor water pressure.The water trickles out.	4/10/2015	4/15/2015
				Toilet to the right in 619 will randomly flush.	4/10/2015	4/15/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12108	Jim Deyoung		4/12/2015	4/15/2015
				Thanks	4/12/2015	4/15/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12113	Jim Deyoung	The water is not working in cell B, block 608. The water button is stuck in and is not working	4/12/2015	4/15/2015
				toilet keeps running in the mental health bathroom.	4/13/2015	4/13/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12117	Jim Deyoung		4/13/2015	4/13/2015
				725 G toilet does not flush very well. it flushes just not a good swirl if you know what i mean.	4/16/2015	4/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12231	Jim Deyoung		4/16/2015	4/16/2015
				601A toilet is plugged. Inmate attempted to unplug with plunger to no avail.	4/17/2015	4/17/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12247	Karl Westphal		4/17/2015	4/17/2015
				The shower will not stay running, when turned on it only stays on for seconds then shuts off.	4/17/2015	4/17/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12259	Karl Westphal		4/17/2015	4/17/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12313	Karl Westphal	Toilet clogged. Thanks.	4/21/2015	4/21/2015
				Block 728 cell H, toilet backed up, no room to move inmate.	4/21/2015	4/21/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12315	Karl Westphal		4/21/2015	4/21/2015
				The cold water in cell E of cellblock 709 would not shut off. The water to the cell is currently turned off and the inmate was moved to a different cell.	4/22/2015	4/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12356	Jim Deyoung		4/22/2015	4/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12376	Jim Deyoung	The water tap is shooting water over the edge of sink.	4/23/2015	4/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12432	Jim Deyoung	715 Cell D sink is clogged.	4/27/2015	4/27/2015
				inmate's cold water does not work. the hot water works just fine.	4/27/2015	4/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12433	Jim Deyoung		4/27/2015	4/27/2015

				The dishwasher on 6east is leaking. Could you please send a repairperson? Thanks, Winrich We would like someone to please look at this to see if something just needs to be tightened before we call Hobart. Please let me know if I need to call service. Thanks Deuce 6 East		
Plumbing	City-County Building	12440	Jim Deyoung		4/27/2015	4/27/2015
				maintenance, The toilet in cell 624A is somewhat plugged. A plunger was used in an attempt to unclog it, but it was unsuccessful. The toilet does flush a little, but it's clear there is still an obstruction. Joe Tarnowski 6 East	4/27/2015	4/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12451	Jim Deyoung		5/5/2015	5/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12635	Jim Deyoung	clogged sink in 728 C. Will not drain.		
				Karl addressed the problem, however the toilets backing up in 720 cells E-H and 721 cells A-D.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	12679	Karl Westphal	thank you	5/7/2015	5/7/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12684	Karl Westphal	inmate reports the hot water in 706-D does not work.	5/7/2015	5/8/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12688	Karl Westphal	The toilet in 717-C is unable to flush. Thank you.	5/7/2015	5/8/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12782	Karl Westphal	The sink is of draining and the hot water runs too long.	5/12/2015	5/13/2015
				Toilet maybe leaking from wall mount as there is a puddle of water coming from the wall behind toilet.	5/13/2015	5/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12794	Karl Westphal	Toilet won't flush in cell block 721 cell B	5/16/2015	5/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12853	Karl Westphal	The Sink in 719 shower will not shut off, continues to run cold water causing the sink to overflow. The water is currently turned off in back closet.	5/17/2015	5/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12856	Karl Westphal	The sink in cell 719-B is clogged.	5/18/2015	5/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12863	Karl Westphal	The shower button is not working in the 722 cell block shower. Pushing the button does not do anything.	5/20/2015	5/20/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12912	Jim Deyoung	Toilet in 610 C does not flush.	5/20/2015	5/20/2015
				Hello, can we have someone come take a look at 703 cell E plumbing for toilet and sink. Water not working in this specific cell. There may have been a past work order sent for this cell. Cellblock currently vacant however anticipating occupancy.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	12919	Jim Deyoung	Thanks	5/20/2015	5/20/2015
				sink seems to be clogged as it takes a long time to drain according to the inmate	5/21/2015	5/21/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12925	Jim Deyoung	Button for cold water on sink does not work. No cold water when button is pressed.	5/21/2015	5/21/2015
				The hot water button for the sink in 614 A does not work. You can disregard this order as Jim just fixed this while he was on 6 west fixing 602 and 612.	5/21/2015	5/21/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12942	Jim Deyoung	Water leaks on the cell walls when toilet is being flushed.	5/22/2015	5/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	12970	Jim Deyoung	The toilet in 721B will not flush, nothing happens when button is pressed.	5/22/2015	5/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13028	Jim Deyoung	The sink in cellblock 703, cell A, would not shut off and was running continuously. The water was shut off, as it was about to flood over and would not drain either. Cell A and B are currently not able to be used due to the water for both cells being turned off.	5/27/2015	5/28/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13037	Jim Deyoung	Toilet will not flush	5/27/2015	5/28/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13038	Jim Deyoung	607 C sink drains slowly, clogged.	5/28/2015	5/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13045	Jim Deyoung	The sink in cell block 710 cell B isn't draining and might need to be plunged.	5/28/2015	5/29/2015
				The toilet in cell block 717 cell F needs to be plunged and/or the trap checked. The water level does adjust when flushed but not correctly.	5/28/2015	5/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13054	Jim Deyoung	The hot water does not work in cell G of cellblock 624. Water does not get hot. Thank you.	5/28/2015	5/31/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13059	Karl Westphal	601 C toilet does not flush completely. May be a partial clog.	5/28/2015	6/4/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13060	Jim Deyoung	Low Priority. Sink drains slowly/clogged.	5/29/2015	5/31/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13064	Karl Westphal	The toilet in cell 721B will not flush, when the button is pressed nothing happens etc.	5/29/2015	5/31/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13067	Karl Westphal	The loitet in cell 721B is not working.	5/29/2015	5/31/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13083	Karl Westphal	Water runs too long.	5/31/2015	6/1/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13107	Jim Deyoung	The sink in cell #704H is draining very slow. If you could look at when you have time.	6/1/2015	6/1/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13120	Jim Deyoung	Low priority. Sink in cell drains slowly.	6/4/2015	6/4/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13183	Jim Deyoung	725-E-F-G-H toilets are starting to back up like the main is plugged. Inmates were told not to flush until maintenance can come. If the toilets back up we have very limited space to move inmates. High priority.	6/4/2015	6/4/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13185	Jim Deyoung	The sink is clogged in 620 B as in Boy	6/4/2015	6/4/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13186	Karl Westphal	704 cell c stated he has no hot water, d stated the sink is clogged up. PLease come fix.	6/4/2015	6/4/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13212	Karl Westphal	The sink in the deputy station is leaking water all over the bathroom floor.	6/9/2015	6/9/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13309	Jim Deyoung	Cellblock 612 cell D sink faucet keeps running when the button is pushed.	6/10/2015	6/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13322	Jim Deyoung	toilet would not flush. Jim took care of it. all good.	6/10/2015	6/11/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13340	Jim Deyoung			

Plumbing	City-County Building	13345	Jim Deyoung	612 D is stating he is not getting any cold water. He recently didn't have hot water, which was fixed. Now has no cold water.	6/11/2015	6/11/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13349	Jim Deyoung	Hot water button for the sink in cell D of cellblock 612 sticks. The water keeps running.	6/11/2015	6/11/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13351	Jim Deyoung	The toilet in 616H does not flush properly. Waste does not go down the pipe.	6/11/2015	6/11/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13356	Jim Deyoung	The sink in #701D is not draining properly.	6/11/2015	6/11/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13470	Jim Deyoung	Sink will not drain.	6/16/2015	6/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13473	Jim Deyoung	I/m reported that his hot water works, but his cold water and toilet do not.	6/17/2015	6/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13497	Jim Deyoung	The sink in cellblock 612A is clogged. Can you please take a look at it.	6/18/2015	6/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13521	Jim Deyoung	The sink is clogged. A plunger was used but did not remedy the problem. 716 G	6/18/2015	6/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13536	Jim Deyoung	Toilet clogged in 601-G	6/19/2015	6/19/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13598	Jim Deyoung	Toilets in cell block 624 A/B/C/D overflowing. Sgt Ziesch notified.	6/23/2015	6/24/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13602	Jim Deyoung	in closet - no water pressure and soap pump doesn't work	6/24/2015	6/24/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13612	Jim Deyoung	sink slow to drain	6/24/2015	6/24/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13649	Karl Westphal	the toilet in 711 Cell E is not working. Please come fix Thanks	6/26/2015	6/26/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13652	Jim Deyoung	Cell 719B has a water leak along the right side wall/floor. it appears to be water seeping up into the cell through the grout. Unsure what the water source is from. The currently has no inmates occupying it. Can someone please come and take a look at this when possible? Thanks!	6/26/2015	7/1/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13652	Jim Deyoung	Cell 719B has a water leak along the right side wall/floor. it appears to be water seeping up into the cell through the grout. Unsure what the water source is from. The currently has no inmates occupying it. Can someone please come and take a look at this when possible? Thanks!	6/26/2015	7/1/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13677	Jim Deyoung	601 C has a clogged toilet. He tried plunging it twice to no avail. It sounded like the plunger was working, but when it flushed, the water would not go down.	6/29/2015	6/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13680	Jim Deyoung	Inmate's sink in 724 B is clogged. She said it has been clogged for a while, but it progressively getting worse.	6/29/2015	6/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13694	Jim Deyoung	The inmates in cell block 624 are saying that the toilets in cells A,B,C,D are having problems going down when flushed. Could someone please check this out.	6/29/2015	6/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13702	Karl Westphal	Thanks	6/29/2015	6/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13705	Jim Deyoung	Cell 603F sink continues to run 10-15 minutes after the button is depressed.	6/30/2015	7/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13705	Jim Deyoung	The toilet in cellblock 608 E is running for a very long time after it has been flushed.	6/30/2015	6/30/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13835	Jim Deyoung	Sink is slow to drain.	7/6/2015	7/7/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13851	Jim Deyoung	The sink was running slow in 603 cell c and d. Jim was already in the block regarding another issue and fixed both sinks. Issue already addressed	7/7/2015	7/7/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13852	Jim Deyoung	The toilets in cell block 623 (cells E and F) and block 624 (cells A, B, C, D) are overflowing. The water to them has been shut off for the time being.	7/7/2015	7/7/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13865	Jim Deyoung	The showers in 710 and 714 dont work. No water comes out. We dont have a wrench to turn them on. We have to do hours out for the inmates, who are all on A/C.	7/8/2015	7/9/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13878	Jim Deyoung	712F sink doesn't work	7/8/2015	7/12/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13882	Jim Deyoung	716C toilet doesn't work	7/8/2015	7/9/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13882	Jim Deyoung	The toilet is backing up and plunging has apparently not been enough to get it to flow.	7/8/2015	7/9/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13912	Jim Deyoung	Sink in cell 713A has insufficient pressure. Water reportedly barely trickles out.	7/9/2015	7/12/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13955	Karl Westphal	The water faucet in 706B is not working properly. Takes a very long time to turn off...at least 10 minutes.	7/13/2015	7/13/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13957	Karl Westphal	the water faucet in cell F is stuck and will not shut off. Tried shutting water off. Did not fix problem when water was turned back on.	7/13/2015	7/13/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13959	Karl Westphal	water is not coming out of the hose in the cleaning closet. just a slow trickle.	7/13/2015	7/13/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13978	Jim Deyoung	Inmates cell toilet is backing up. Can this please be snaked?	7/13/2015	7/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13983	Jim Deyoung	Toilet in cell F will not drain	7/13/2015	7/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	13989	Jim Deyoung	The toilets in cell block 624 A-D are not going down when flushed. The inmates in the block say that the toilets are close to overflowing.	7/14/2015	7/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14004	Jim Deyoung	The toilets for Cells 624 A-D are stopped up again. We probably need to have the line cleared again.	7/15/2015	7/15/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14017	Jim Deyoung	The toilet is plugged and needs to be looked at. It was plunged and that does not fix the issue. Please look at it when you have a chance as space is of an issue. Thanks!	7/16/2015	7/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14042	Jim Deyoung	Water is leaking onto the floor from the sink/toilet unit. Unknown where it is actually coming from.	7/17/2015	7/20/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14077	Jim Deyoung	The toilet in 611 Cell E runs for several minutes after flushing. Also the button for the toilet sprays water when pressed. Apparently it is a two hour fix. If it is possible to schedule the repair during the 2:00 pm lockdown it would work better from deputy's ability to be in monitoring inmates during the repair.	7/18/2015	7/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14116	Jim Deyoung	Cell 710D sink is clogged and does not drain.	7/20/2015	7/21/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14117	Jim Deyoung	Cell 710A reports no hot water.	7/20/2015	7/21/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14120	Jim Deyoung	Toilet in 623F will not flush.	7/21/2015	7/21/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14121	Jim Deyoung	Pipe in the plumbing cabinet is leaking at a seam.	7/21/2015	7/21/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14159	Jim Deyoung	sink is not draining	7/22/2015	7/22/2015

				The water flow in the water closet is very low. Inmate workers tried to hook up the pressure washer to clean some of the cellblocks and were having difficulty getting enough water pressure to clean.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	14163	Jim Deyoung	Thanks! Merrill :)	7/22/2015	7/22/2015
				There is a water leak in the laundry room near between the south most washer and the slop sink. The inmate workers have been unable to determine where it is coming from but there has been water the last several days.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	14164	Jim Deyoung	Thanks! Merrill :)	7/22/2015	7/22/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14206	Jim Deyoung	The toilet in cell 601B is plugged and I was unable to clear it with the toilet plunger.	7/23/2015	7/24/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14210	Jim Deyoung	Cellblock 716, cell A. Water in the sink runs continuously and wont shut off. Currently have the main water shut off for the cell.	7/24/2015	7/24/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14245	Jim Deyoung	The sink in cell E of cellblock 609 on 6 West is clogged and will not drain.	7/27/2015	7/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14246	Jim Deyoung	The sink in cell B of cellblock 615 on 6 West is clogged and will not drain.	7/27/2015	7/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14256	Jim Deyoung	Toilets are overflowing again in 623 E & F and 624 A, B, C, D	7/27/2015	7/28/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14279	Jim Deyoung	Toilet backing up and flushing very slow. Thanks.	7/29/2015	7/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14280	Jim Deyoung	Water will not stop running in cell 625C.	7/29/2015	7/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14306	Jim Deyoung	the toilets in the cellblock are flushing slow, like there is a blockage somewhere.	7/29/2015	8/3/2015
				The toilet in 601G on 6 West is clogged. We attempted to plunge it, but it still overflowed. This cell is a priority at this time due to needing it for a specific inmate with behavioral issues. Thank you!		
Plumbing	City-County Building	14334	Jim Deyoung		7/31/2015	7/31/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14338	Jim Deyoung	726 a toilet up to top back up problem please check thanks	7/31/2015	7/31/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14385	Jim Deyoung	clogged sink 701A	8/3/2015	8/3/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14412	Jim Deyoung	Inmates in 608 are stating the water temp is too hot.	8/4/2015	8/5/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14420	Jim Deyoung	Slow draining toilet and light out in 704 H. Possible duplicate request? Has been on the board since 7-23, no one here seems to know anything about it.	8/4/2015	8/5/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14421	Jim Deyoung	Note on board says "toilet out". Possible duplicate request? Has been on the board since 7-21, no one here seems to know anything about it.	8/4/2015	8/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14432	Jim Deyoung	The hot water will not stop running in 707B. I secured the hot water by closing the valve in the plumbing chase.	8/4/2015	8/5/2015
				The Vacuum Breaker is leaking. Jim looked at it but it STILL NEEDS REPAIR. Thank you.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	14439	Jim Deyoung	T. Algiers	8/5/2015	8/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14482	Karl Westphal	Cellblock 626 Cells A-D toilet's continue to rise when other toilets are flushed. Currently on verge of flooding cellblock.	8/7/2015	8/7/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14519	Karl Westphal	Toilets in 624 A, B, C, D just about overflow when 623 D, E, F flushes their toilets.	8/9/2015	8/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14542	Jim Deyoung	clogged sink in 714b.	8/11/2015	8/11/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14562	Jim Deyoung	Sinks water pressure	8/11/2015	8/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14565	Jim Deyoung	Clogged sink	8/12/2015	8/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14566	Jim Deyoung	701A has a clogged sink.	8/12/2015	8/13/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14576	Jim Deyoung	toilet in ccb control is clogged	8/12/2015	8/13/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14579	Jim Deyoung	the sink in 603B needs adjusted, hot and cold water trickle down into sink.	8/13/2015	8/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14580	Jim Deyoung	garbage disposal stopped working causing the sink to back up.	8/13/2015	8/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14644	Jim Deyoung	Inmate claims his toilet is not flushing when the button is pushed.	8/16/2015	8/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14666	Jim Deyoung	The toilet in 607E flushes, but doesn't drain properly. This prevents the waste in the toilet to be flushed out.	8/17/2015	8/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14687	Karl Westphal	clogged sink	8/18/2015	8/19/2015
				toilets in 724 water level raising to top can you take a look please		
Plumbing	City-County Building	14689	Jim Deyoung	725 might be too thanks	8/18/2015	8/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14691	Karl Westphal	When the inmate flushes his toilet in cell 609B it continues flush for 10 to 15 minutes before it stops.	8/18/2015	8/19/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14700	Karl Westphal	The sink in 708 H is plugged. Are you able to take a look at it to unplug it. Thanks	8/19/2015	8/19/2015
				l/ms sink at inspection was full of water. Sink will not drain. Thank you.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	14703	Karl Westphal		8/19/2015	8/19/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14709	Karl Westphal	The water fountain in cellblock 619 is not draining properly. Please address this at your leasure. Thank you.	8/19/2015	8/19/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14732	Karl Westphal	The cold water in cell C is not working.	8/20/2015	8/21/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14787	Jim Deyoung	Inmates in 625 A-D report that the water pressure is low in their sinks. Could you come take a look? Thanks!	8/24/2015	8/25/2015
				Toilet is not flushing. The button gets pressed but the water doesn't run. Please take a look.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	14805	Jim Deyoung	Thank you.	8/25/2015	8/26/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14807	Jim Deyoung	The sink in 709 D is clogged.	8/26/2015	8/26/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14830	Jim Deyoung	Toilet clogged.	8/26/2015	8/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14831	Jim Deyoung	Toilet clogged.	8/26/2015	8/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14848	Jim Deyoung	Toilet is flooding and water is not receding .	8/27/2015	8/28/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14849	Jim Deyoung	Sink water sprays over sink, inside plumbing chase cabinet, water sprays as well.	8/27/2015	8/28/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14850	Jim Deyoung	Sink does not drain	8/27/2015	8/28/2015

Plumbing	City-County Building	14859	Jim Deyoung	toilet is clogged, bowl will not empty	8/28/2015	8/28/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14860	Jim Deyoung	toilet clogged, bowl slow to empty	8/28/2015	8/28/2015
				The shower to cell block 603 was running continuously. The hot water was turned off to that shower and it stopped. Please see to this at your convenience. Thanks!		
Plumbing	City-County Building	14892	Jim Deyoung		8/30/2015	8/31/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14906	Jim Deyoung	needs a sink snaked, sink blocked	8/31/2015	8/31/2015
				719 segregation 7 east needs to be looked at ...all cells reaching to overflow point toilets thanks		
Plumbing	City-County Building	14918	Jim Deyoung		8/31/2015	9/1/2015
				Cells A-D are stating the water levels are getting backed up when the toilets are flushed. The toilets are 'bubbling up' The water levels appear normal in all the cells as of now. Possibly some foreign object that shouldnt be down the drain impeding water flow?		
Plumbing	City-County Building	14927	Jim Deyoung		8/31/2015	9/1/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14933	Jim Deyoung	cell a-c have 723 and all the ones e-h in 722 are bubbling and will not flush. are going to overflow soon.	9/1/2015	9/1/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14948	Jim Deyoung	toilet is overflowing or stopped up. Cellblock is filled to maximum at the time.	9/1/2015	9/1/2015
				604 E. the hot water is consistently running. i cut the water to the sink to try and stop the issue. the hot water button may be stuck. water is currently off to the sink		
Plumbing	City-County Building	14959	Jim Deyoung		9/1/2015	9/2/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14960	Jim Deyoung	Toilet isn't working.	9/1/2015	9/2/2015
				The toilet will flush however not all debris are going down instead it just spins around and has to be flushed a number of times. Location 617 Cell D.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	14964	Jim Deyoung		9/2/2015	9/2/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14978	Jim Deyoung	no hot water.	9/2/2015	9/3/2015
				Cell 607F Cold side sink water valve is not turning off. Tried to reset, but still stays on. Water turned off at the main valve in the plumbing chase.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	14983	Jim Deyoung		9/3/2015	9/3/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	14988	Jim Deyoung	Sink in 617 B is clogged and has a very slow drawing, needed to have it unclogged.	9/3/2015	9/3/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15020	Jim Deyoung	707 G has leak from G/H wall area. All water is in cell G.	9/4/2015	9/25/2015
				The cold water is hardly coming out and the sink is not draining.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	15055	Jim Deyoung		9/8/2015	9/10/2015
				Cell F in cell block 609 on 6West needs to have the toilet plunged or snaked. It doesn't flush well. Slowly drains also.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	15059	Jim Deyoung		9/8/2015	9/14/2015
				The water was running in this cell continually throughout 2nd shift for roughly 4+ hours. Water has since been shut off.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	15087	Jim Deyoung		9/9/2015	9/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15103	Jim Deyoung	The toilet is not flushing, attempted to clear it with a plunger but it was unsuccessful.	9/9/2015	9/10/2015
				605B is continually flushing and will not shut off. No overflow issues. Water was turned off in the plumbing chase and then turned back on. Seemed to remedy the situation temporarily, however it is taking a long time for the toilet to shut off. Inmate states that this happened before and then the toilet continued to run and would not shut off for approximately 45 minutes.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	15104	Jim Deyoung		9/9/2015	9/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15109	Jim Deyoung	Toilet not working at all.	9/10/2015	9/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15112	Jim Deyoung	the showers in 706 & 707 will not stop running	9/10/2015	9/10/2015
				report of toilets backing up between cell blocks 624 and 623		
Plumbing	City-County Building	15125	Karl Westphal		9/10/2015	9/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15141	Karl Westphal	725-D toilet is plugged.	9/11/2015	9/11/2015
				The showers are running non stop in both 706 and 707. They were possibly fixed yesterday, but both are running again.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	15165	Jim Deyoung		9/12/2015	9/14/2015
				706 and 707 still do not have hot water. this is the 3rd day the showers have either been off or the hot water doesn't work.		
				There are too many issues up on 7west for us to keep dealing with this hassle. please fix asap.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	15217	Jim Deyoung	Thank you.	9/15/2015	9/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15234	Jim Deyoung	Sink in cell B is full of water and wont drain.	9/15/2015	9/18/2015
				In cell block 612 between cells E and F in the plumbing chase there is a loud clunk/banging noise everytime the toilet in cell E is flushed.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	15277	Jim Deyoung		9/17/2015	9/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15289	Jim Deyoung	C728 - Toilets in cells E, F, G, and H are backing up to the point of almost overflowing.	9/17/2015	9/18/2015
				Sewer backed between cellblock 725 and 726. The toilets are currently full to the brim. Inmates instructed not to use the restroom.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	15294	Jim Deyoung		9/18/2015	9/18/2015
				When the toilet in cell 725F is flushed, it will stop flushing. I was able to get it to stop by closing and opening the valve, but the problem doesn't go away. When flushed again, it still will not stop.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	15302	Jim Deyoung		9/18/2015	9/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15352	Jim Deyoung	Need help! overflowing toilet!	9/21/2015	9/21/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15387	Jim Deyoung	Toilet overflowing when flushed.	9/22/2015	9/23/2015
				Toilets are bubbling up possible obstruction from a large wipe. Water will be shut off.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	15393	Jim Deyoung		9/23/2015	9/23/2015
				toilets are bubbling and slow to drain between 624 and 625 wall. It just started doing this within past 15 minutes and reported by different inmates from 624 and 625.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	15400	Jim Deyoung	thank you.	9/23/2015	9/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15432	Karl Westphal	713 C the sink is draining slowly and the flush button for the toilet leaks.	9/25/2015	9/25/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15448	Karl Westphal	IN cellblock 713 D the sink drains slow and the flush button for the toilet leaks	9/25/2015	9/25/2015
				hot water button stuck in cell. continuously running. currently turned off for now.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	15517	Jim Deyoung		9/28/2015	9/29/2015
				The shower in cell block #605 is leaking out on to the floor in the hallway.		
Plumbing	City-County Building	15532	Jim Deyoung		9/29/2015	11/9/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15550	Jim Deyoung	624 cells A-D toilets are close to overflowing.	9/29/2015	10/9/2015

Plumbing	City-County Building	15553	Mark Snyder	The bubbler in the lobby area will buzz occasionally. The buzz is quite loud. Not sure if it indicating something bigger or not but at a minimum is quite annoying.	9/30/2015	10/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15599	Karl Westphal	Cellblock 624 Cells A-D have very little water pressure when toilets are flushed and sinks are turned on.	10/2/2015	10/2/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15607	Karl Westphal	Karl was here but inmates had said problem was taken care of. Problem is back, toilets are slow to flush and are bubbling.	10/2/2015	10/2/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15632	Karl Westphal	The sink is slow to drain.	10/4/2015	10/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15655	Karl Westphal	The hot water is off due to a leak in cell A in cell block 611. Would you be able to inspect the water leak.	10/5/2015	10/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15659	Karl Westphal	The valve for the cold water button in 615 C is sticking and allowing the water to run for longer than it should.	10/5/2015	10/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15661	Karl Westphal	Thank you.	10/6/2015	10/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15664	Karl Westphal	Hot water button in 707 G will not turn on the hot water One of the water buttons on the sink in cell 725F does not work. The water does not turn on when the button is pushed.	10/6/2015	10/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15676	Jim Deyoung	The toilets in cell 722 E-H water level rises when one toilet is flushed. They have not overflowed yet.	10/6/2015	10/9/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15696	Jim Deyoung	621 A sink is not draining well.	10/7/2015	10/9/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15740	Mark Snyder	The third toilet going into the 3l bathroom is overflowing when flushed. There does not seem to be any visuable blockage for the over flow.	10/9/2015	10/12/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15742	Jim Deyoung	Inmate in 717 claiming his toilet won't drain when flushed. Very slow and not all material goes down the toilet	10/9/2015	10/9/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15790	Karl Westphal	704-A's hot water continues to run. we went into plumbing chase and fiddled with it so it would stop. still sticks though.	10/13/2015	10/13/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15801	Karl Westphal	Water from the sink is brown.	10/13/2015	10/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15802	Karl Westphal	The toilets in 624 A-D are yet again nearing an over flow. If they actually overflow, the water will be shut off.	10/13/2015	10/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15812	Karl Westphal	Toilet is backed up.	10/14/2015	10/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15814	Karl Westphal	The toilet in seg cell #601H on 6 West is not flushing.	10/14/2015	10/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15847	Karl Westphal	Inmate's sink in 710C is not draining properly.	10/16/2015	10/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15855	Karl Westphal	it's turned off but the toilets are high and ready to spill over. clogged line again.	10/16/2015	10/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15883	Mark Snyder	cellblock 619 - The shower drain is apparently clogged resulting in standing water.	10/19/2015	10/19/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15903	Karl Westphal	Cellblock 607, cell E has a sink that the water continuously runs. Can someone please fix this when possible.	10/19/2015	10/21/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15910	Karl Westphal	Shower head in 727 is not functioning properly.	10/20/2015	10/21/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15952	Karl Westphal	The sink in cell #617C is clogged.	10/22/2015	10/22/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15956	Karl Westphal	Inmates in cell block #617 are complaining of the shower being hot and it continually runs.	10/22/2015	10/22/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15983	Karl Westphal	The toilets in 702 C and D are backed up. When one toilet flushes, the other one fills up.	10/23/2015	10/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15986	Karl Westphal	Cell 608B has a clogged sink.	10/23/2015	10/26/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	15989	Karl Westphal	6 West bathroom in the deputy office has a sink that continuously runs. Can someone fix this when possible? Thanks.	10/23/2015	10/30/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16015	Jim Deyoung	water in sink dribble out. No stream for both hot and cold.	10/25/2015	10/26/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16017	Jim Deyoung	The sink water does not work. When you push the water buttons nothing happens. The toilet flushes. The other cells have no issues with their water.	10/25/2015	10/26/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16033	Jim Deyoung	Inmate in cell #615A is complaining that there is no hot water in his cell.	10/26/2015	10/26/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16037	Jim Deyoung	Toilet will not flush, when button pushed all you hear is water running	10/26/2015	10/26/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16052	Karl Westphal	603C Sink is not draining.	10/27/2015	10/27/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16054	Karl Westphal	Administration is requesting shower floor drains in 6 East cellblocks be "Snaked" rootered to prevent possible obstruction of debris	10/27/2015	11/3/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16113	Jim Deyoung	There may be a cloughed pipe between cellblock 720 E,F,G,H and 721 A,B,C. When someone in 720 flushes their toilet the toilets in 721 bubble up with sewage and visa versa when 721 flushes then the toilets in 720 bubble up.	10/29/2015	10/29/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16162	Karl Westphal	Toilet in 602 G is having plumbing issues and is backed up.	11/1/2015	11/2/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16168	Karl Westphal	The sink in 601D is draining very slowly and might have some blockage. Please see this at your convenience. Thanks!	11/2/2015	11/2/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16169	Karl Westphal	The toilet in cell #623A is not flushing. It is currently occupied.	11/2/2015	11/2/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16177	Karl Westphal	cell block #624, Cells a-d toilets are bubbling up and ready to overflow if you could look at it as soon as possible.	11/2/2015	11/2/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16213	Jim Deyoung	621(sinks and showers.) and 624(sinks) have no hot water.	11/4/2015	11/9/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16219	Jim Deyoung	Toilet in 710C won't stop flushing	11/4/2015	11/4/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16264	Karl Westphal	When flushed the toilet bowl will fill with water and over time slowly drain leaving what was originally in the bowl not flushed.	11/5/2015	11/6/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16326	Jim Deyoung	The toilet in cell C 717 does not flush. The water is tured on, there may be a problem with the air line for the toilet in the plumb chase.	11/9/2015	11/9/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16352	Jim Deyoung	Slow drain in sink	11/9/2015	11/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16354	Karl Westphal	please increase water pressure at drinking fountain.	11/9/2015	11/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16363	Jim Deyoung	The button on the toilet flushing does not work.	11/10/2015	11/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16383	Jim Deyoung	The shower drain in 721 is clogged.	11/11/2015	11/11/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16453	Karl Westphal	The toilets in cellblock #625 E-H and #626 A-D are starting to back up if you could please check for blockage.	11/13/2015	11/14/2015

Plumbing	City-County Building	16471	Jim Deyoung	Cell block 717 cell E toilet leaks when flushed.	11/16/2015	11/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16473	Jim Deyoung	The bubbler in 716G on 7W is only working part of the time and won't work when the button is pushed other times.	11/16/2015	11/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16512	Karl Westphal	The sink in cell 708B on 7W was not draining. I plunged the sink and a foul smelling black substance/grit come up into the sink through the drain (it almost appeared to be flies/maggots and mold). The sink eventually drained slowly but needs to be snaked and drained to breakup whatever is growin in it.	11/17/2015	11/17/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16541	Jim Deyoung	Inmates in 721 are reporting no hot water in their cells and that the shower only gets lukewarm.	11/18/2015	11/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16557	Jim Deyoung	Toilet base is leaking all over the floor in this cell.	11/18/2015	11/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16572	Jim Deyoung	727 says the cold water doesn't come out of the sink well enough to drink please look thx	11/19/2015	11/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16578	Karl Westphal	725 g states the flushing of g makes the cells shake and is very loud. please check thx	11/19/2015	11/19/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16589	Karl Westphal	Cells D, E, and G all are having issues with the toilets. The sinks in all these cells work fine, but the toilets are so longer functioning. We currently have no other area to house these inmates. Thank you!	11/20/2015	11/20/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16590	Karl Westphal	Cell block 603 cell D has not hot water.	11/20/2015	11/20/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16606	Karl Westphal	Resident of 601 H reporting a lack of hot and cold water. When resident depresses the button for cold water it will not stay on. Resident reports all water coming out warm but not getting any hotter or colder	11/20/2015	11/20/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16644	Jim Deyoung	609 E has a slow leak from under his sink. Inmate is able to keep the water at bay with a towel currently. Please address at your earliest convenience	11/22/2015	11/25/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16662	Karl Westphal	603 cell A the cold water will not shut off in his sink. I has to drain sink manually by using a cup to bail the water into the toilet. Please address at your convenience.	11/23/2015	11/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16663	Jim Deyoung	The toilet is not flushing properly in 717 G. My partners were in the plumbing chase and got it to work for a short while, but now not flushing again. If this could be addressed as soon as possible as 717 segregation is full. Thank you	11/23/2015	11/25/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16671	Karl Westphal	7 East, 720 north side of cell block (cells A-D) toilets all nearly flood/over flow when one of the 4 flushes.	11/23/2015	11/24/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16673	Karl Westphal	The water button sticks in Cell E, Cellblock 603. Thanks.	11/24/2015	11/24/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16689	Jim Deyoung	The sink in cell 719 B does not drain and appears to be plugged. Thank you.	11/24/2015	11/24/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16692	Karl Westphal	Requesting maintenance on the toilet in Cell A of cellblock 716. It is not working. Thank you.	11/24/2015	11/25/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16693	Karl Westphal	Requesting maintenance on the toilet in Cell G of 717. It is not working. Thank you.	11/24/2015	11/25/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16694	Karl Westphal	The 717 C toilet almost overflows when flushed	11/24/2015	11/25/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16695	Karl Westphal	The hot water in cellblock 603 A will not shut off on its own and had to be shut off from the plumbing chase.	11/24/2015	11/25/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16701	Karl Westphal	The water from the tap runs for an irregular time. Sometimes it shuts off after a few seconds, other times it runs for several minutes.	11/25/2015	11/25/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16702	Karl Westphal	Yesterday afternoon the hot water in 714E was stuck on. I shut it off from the chase, then turned it back on and it still ran. I shut it off again. Today, I turned it back on and it seems to function properly. But you might want to check it.	11/25/2015	11/25/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16710	Karl Westphal	The water in cell A in cell block 603 is running out very slowly when the button is depressed. This is for both the hot and cold water. Could someone please come and take a look at this.	11/25/2015	11/25/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16737	Jim Deyoung	toilet in 609 E vibrates and make a loud noise every time it is flushed. Can be heard from the deputy station	11/29/2015	12/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16749	Karl Westphal	Faucet is running constantly	11/29/2015	11/30/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16754	Karl Westphal	The sink in cell 706B will not drain.	11/30/2015	11/30/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16775	Karl Westphal	The toilets in #624 cells A-D are backing up again. Water turned off.	11/30/2015	11/30/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16789	Jim Deyoung	The water in the showers is not worming up. All inmates are complaining that the water is freezing.	11/30/2015	12/1/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16797	Jim Deyoung	It appears that the washing machine is not getting any water.	12/1/2015	12/1/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16818	Jim Deyoung	The toilet and sink in cell E are both clogged and overflowing. Area was cleaned up.	12/1/2015	12/2/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16820	Jim Deyoung	Toilets in 623 D, E, F & 624 A,B,C,D are slowly overflowing, water shut off for now.	12/2/2015	12/2/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16829	Jim Deyoung	Plugged sink in 717B.. if we can have someone come fix that would be great. thankyou	12/2/2015	12/2/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16845	Jim Deyoung	The sink in cell 719 E is clogged. Could you please come take a look at it? Thanks!	12/2/2015	12/3/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16848	Jim Deyoung	Inmate in cell 601G says that there is no cold water coming from his sink.	12/3/2015	12/3/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16849	Jim Deyoung	Toilet Sink does not offer cold water, only hot water has been coming out of the sink, no matter which way the nob's are turned	12/3/2015	12/3/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16855	Jim Deyoung	No cold water in any of the cells.	12/3/2015	12/8/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16860	Jim Deyoung	No cold water in 725 (left side) and all of 728	12/3/2015	12/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16860	Jim Deyoung	No cold water in 725 (left side) and all of 728	12/3/2015	12/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16862	Jim Deyoung	The hot water in 703 C and G is not coming out at all.	12/3/2015	12/4/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16863	Jim Deyoung	626 H - Cold water in cell is not working.	12/4/2015	12/8/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16865	Jim Deyoung	Water in shower in cell block 621 is constantly cold.	12/4/2015	12/8/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16866	Jim Deyoung	the toilet in 626e does not flush, please repair when you have time. thank you	12/4/2015	12/8/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16878	Jim Deyoung	the water for the shower 622 is not working, attempted to figure it out but cannot find where it is turned off	12/4/2015	12/8/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16894	Jim Deyoung	Sink would not shut off.	12/7/2015	12/8/2015

Plumbing	City-County Building	16918	Jim Deyoung	Water fountain in cell would not turn off once activated. Water is currently turned off in the cell. Please repair. Thank you.	12/7/2015	12/8/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16920	Jim Deyoung	Toilets in 623 - cells D, E, F are backed up. Water is shut off to all three toilets.	12/8/2015	12/8/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16922	Jim Deyoung	Sink in Cell A is not draining.	12/8/2015	12/8/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16945	Jim Deyoung	728 e-h. sink water is warm again. no cold at all.	12/9/2015	12/22/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16945	Jim Deyoung	728 e-h. sink water is warm again. no cold at all.	12/9/2015	12/22/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16950	Jim Deyoung	toilet in cell D 717 is not flushing. Thanks	12/9/2015	12/10/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	16994	Jim Deyoung	One of the pipes along the catwalk area/windows in 619 that leads into the ceiling appears to be leaking hot water and also appears to be dripping hot, melted black plastic. It is one of the pipes that is closest to the 619 restroom area.	12/11/2015	1/8/2016
Plumbing	City-County Building	17003	Karl Westphal	The toilets are backing up in #624 A-D again. Water is currently off.	12/11/2015	12/11/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17026	Jim Deyoung	626 cell H does not have any cold water.	12/13/2015	12/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17029	Jim Deyoung	Cellblocks on 7 East are complaining that they do not have cold water. This has been an ongoing issue. Today's complaints have been from cellblocks 720 and 725. Can someone please check into this when possible? Thanks.	12/13/2015	12/22/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17029	Jim Deyoung	Cellblocks on 7 East are complaining that they do not have cold water. This has been an ongoing issue. Today's complaints have been from cellblocks 720 and 725. Can someone please check into this when possible? Thanks.	12/13/2015	12/22/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17033	Jim Deyoung	sink in 721-H will not turn off when the right button is pressed. Must turn off water supply in the plumbing chase to get water to stop running.	12/13/2015	12/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17035	Jim Deyoung	Cells 626H & 625D have not had cold water coming out of their faucets for over a week. Not sure if this issue has been addressed before.	12/14/2015	12/14/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17059	Jim Deyoung	7 WEST. 717-cell F. Toilet clogged and does not flush properly.	12/14/2015	12/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17073	Jim Deyoung	Water runs for a long time before shutting off. Sink does not overflow, but does fill up a little. Please adjust water flow on sink.	12/15/2015	12/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17082	Jim Deyoung	Toilet is not draining.	12/15/2015	12/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17083	Jim Deyoung	There is no hot water in the showers.	12/15/2015	12/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17085	Jim Deyoung	The toilet won't flush in cell 722H	12/16/2015	12/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17086	Jim Deyoung	A previous inmate in 623C clogged the sink. Tried plunging it and it did not work. Water is dark, but looks like it may be clogged with wet toilet paper and/or cereal.	12/16/2015	12/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17094	Jim Deyoung	Cellblock 720, cells A,B,C,D toilets are plugged and about to overflow. Can someone please check the plumbing pin? My guess is that because yesterday was canteen day, someone flushed a wrapper of some sort. Ladies informed to avoid flushing toilets if possible until maintenance can check the pipes. Thanks.	12/16/2015	12/16/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17114	Jim Deyoung	the guys in 621 are complaining that there is no hot water in the shower.	12/17/2015	12/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17121	Jim Deyoung	inmates are complaining that the water is not cold in the sinks.	12/17/2015	12/22/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17136	Jim Deyoung	Inmate in 617D reports his sink is clogged.	12/18/2015	12/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17139	Jim Deyoung	Inmate states that when he pushes button on sink in cell to get water, the water keeps running.	12/18/2015	12/18/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17207	Jim Deyoung	Toilets are overflowing, again. Water is turned off.	12/22/2015	12/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17213	Jim Deyoung	The shower in 621 is not getting hot. I had the inmates run it for a few minutes and tested the temp with my hand. The water is cool to the touch. Please repair when you have time.	12/23/2015	12/23/2015
Plumbing	City-County Building	17292	Mark Snyder	The sink is clogged and drains slowly. Located in the 7West breakroom area towards the back of the breakroom area.	12/28/2015	1/4/2016
Restrooms	City-County Building	10360	Jim Deyoung	601 shower has no hot water	1/12/2015	1/12/2015
Restrooms	City-County Building	10843	Jim Deyoung	The sink in the CCB Sergeants Office/bathroom is backed up.	2/4/2015	2/5/2015
Restrooms	City-County Building	11398	Karl Westphal	The handle for hot water in the bathroom sink in the Mental Health Office on 7 East (Room 7062) is nearly impossible for me to turn (I am unable to turn it on). Someone suggested that the handle needs a new cartridge (not my trouble-shooting, but that of someone in 'the know' about such). Thanks!	3/3/2015	3/3/2015
Restrooms	City-County Building	11771	Karl Westphal	The privacy curtains on the first two stalls in the 311 bathroom are falling off frequently due to the wear and tear of velcro straps. Thank you.	3/22/2015	3/23/2015
Restrooms	City-County Building	12699	Karl Westphal	The shower curtain holder in 712 is broke on one side. The cellblock is currently vacant however if we can have someone come fix that would be great.	5/8/2015	5/8/2015
Restrooms	City-County Building	13164	Mark Snyder	A faucet handle broke off one of the sinks in the B-Wing bathroom on the 1st floor of the Ferris Center.	6/2/2015	6/3/2015
Restrooms	City-County Building	13436	Jim Deyoung	no HOT water... please check 621 C	6/15/2015	6/16/2015
Restrooms	City-County Building	13599	Jim Deyoung	The majority of showers on 6 West contain black mold/mildew in the sally port shower areas. When possible please inspect and spray with bleach solution. Some of the worst blocks are 610, 611, 612, 613 and 614. Thank You.	6/23/2015	6/24/2015
Restrooms	City-County Building	15203	Jim Deyoung	There is no hot water in 707/706 showers.	9/14/2015	9/18/2015
Restrooms	City-County Building	15203	Jim Deyoung	There is no hot water in 707/706 showers.	9/14/2015	9/18/2015
Restrooms	City-County Building	15267	Jim Deyoung	paper towel dispenser broken and unusable, needs replacement.	9/17/2015	9/21/2015
Restrooms	City-County Building	15269	Jim Deyoung	toilets in 624 are backing up	9/17/2015	9/18/2015
Restrooms	City-County Building	17052	Jim Deyoung	sink water is not turning off, rotating the handle doesn't turn off the water either This may be the 3rd request, but her sink is FULL !! Please come visit and fix	12/14/2015	12/16/2015

Restrooms	City-County Building	17140	Jim Deyoung	toilet will NOT flush and its FULL	12/18/2015	12/18/2015
Signage	City-County Building	11695	Jim Deyoung	Toilet doesn't flush. Went into the plumbing chase to reset toilet, but couldn't find a button to do so. Inmate said she'd flushed several times, and the toilet stopped.	3/18/2015	3/18/2015
Signage	City-County Building	14876	Mark Snyder	Can you please post a handwashing sign in kitchen area?	8/28/2015	9/1/2015
Smoke Detector	City-County Building	11744	Karl Westphal	dirty smoke detector 601 cell d 6 west	3/19/2015	3/20/2015
Smoke Detector	City-County Building	11881	Jim Deyoung	DIRTY SMOKE DETECTOR - 6E 625 CELL C	3/30/2015	3/30/2015
Smoke Detector	City-County Building	11964	Jim Deyoung	Bad smoke detector in 722 Cell D	4/2/2015	4/3/2015
Smoke Detector	City-County Building	12034	Jim Deyoung	Dirty smoke detector 620 A	4/8/2015	4/8/2015
				Cell 621-H has a dirty smoke detector.		
Smoke Detector	City-County Building	12466	Jim Deyoung	Thank you for your time S3 Pelowsky	4/28/2015	4/28/2015
Smoke Detector	City-County Building	12612	Jim Deyoung	There is a smoke or carbon monoxide detector in the 6th floor laundry room. I suspect it has a low battery as it beeps about once every minute.	5/5/2015	5/5/2015
Smoke Detector	City-County Building	12831	Karl Westphal	Dirty smoke detector alarm went off for cell 722 E. Alarm acknowledged and aborted. Still showing up on 6 East and possibly CCB control panel as not resetting.	5/15/2015	5/15/2015
Smoke Detector	City-County Building	15594	Karl Westphal	Smoke detector for central control keeps going off. Cell 728E is the cause	10/1/2015	10/2/2015
Smoke Detector	City-County Building	16021	Jim Deyoung	Dirty smoke detector 620 cell A	10/26/2015	10/26/2015
Smoke Detector	City-County Building	16387	Jim Deyoung	THE FIRE PANEL IS REPORTING A DIRTY SMOKE DETECTOR ON 7EAST SOUTHEAST CORRIDOR.	11/11/2015	11/11/2015
Smoke Detector	City-County Building	16646	Jim Deyoung	Received smoke alarm trouble for 626A & dayroom dirty smoke detector if you could check on it please.	11/22/2015	11/23/2015
Wall Mounting	City-County Building	11289	Jim Deyoung	Please remove the "talkphone" from the wall it is no longer used. Mount the large black lockable cabinet to the wall. The wall is marked. The "talkphone" is currently in the way by about 2-3 inches. if you have any questions please contact Sgt. Olson in the CCB or me.	2/25/2015	2/25/2015
Wall Mounting	City-County Building	12682	Karl Westphal	At your earliest convenience we need to have the Bag for one of the SCBA'S hanging on the wall removed to get repaired.	5/7/2015	5/7/2015
Wall Mounting	City-County Building	13022	Jim Deyoung	Maintenance, I will need to take one of the red air pack covers in for repairs on 7W. It is the one on the south side of the control room closest to cellblock 709. Could you please remove it from the wall and place everything including the red cover inside the control room. Thanks. Joe Tarnowski 7 West	5/27/2015	5/27/2015
Wall Mounting	City-County Building	13641	Jim Deyoung	There is a new clock to be hung up in the exam room in the 6 West Nursing office.	6/25/2015	6/26/2015
Wall Mounting	City-County Building	14665	Jim Deyoung	We have a new manual pencil sharpener thats needs to be installed in the dayroom of 627 (the old one broke). The new one is in the 6 East deputy station. Thank you!	8/17/2015	8/18/2015
Wall Mounting	City-County Building	14854	Jim Deyoung	Can we get the hand sanitizer mounted to the wall outside of 717. IT was only attached by adhesive and it is wearing off.	8/28/2015	8/28/2015
Wall Mounting	City-County Building	14870	Jim Deyoung	more like removal. Is it possible to remove the clock hanging from the ceiling outside cell block 711? It doesnt work and it hangs really low.	8/28/2015	8/31/2015
Wall Mounting	City-County Building	15397	Jim Deyoung	Sgt Olson requested that all the televisions mounted in the cell blocks on 7-East be moved down to a lower position. They are currently too high to be seen while sitting at the dayroom tables.	9/23/2015	11/9/2015
Wall Mounting	City-County Building	15540	Jim Deyoung	One of the red air pack covers for 7 East has been repaired and returned. It is currently in the 7 East Control room and just needs to be remounted to the wall. It will be obvious which air pack it belongs to; any questions, just ask the 7 East Deputies. Thanks. J. Tarnowski	9/29/2015	10/9/2015
Wall Mounting	City-County Building	15779	Karl Westphal	Request security buttons located outside of cellblock 623 be relocated to a location adjacent from current location. Also remove and re-locate two air packs that is obstructing view from control room towards cellblock 627 to the wall adjacent control room down hallway towards cellblock 620.	10/12/2015	10/12/2015
Wall Mounting	City-County Building	15964	Karl Westphal	While completing a fire inspection with Madison Fire, they requested that the green oxygen tank in the cell entry room, be secured to one of the shelves in the room. He said a chain, rope, or bungy cord would be sufficient, to keep it from falling over.	10/22/2015	10/22/2015
Wall Mounting	City-County Building	16034	Jim Deyoung	6 West needs to have a forms holder mounted on the wall outside the control room.	10/26/2015	10/29/2015
Wall Mounting	City-County Building	16056	Karl Westphal	need to have a wall file attached to the wall by the linin bucket on the north side of the control room.	10/27/2015	10/27/2015
Wall Mounting	City-County Building	17325	Jim Deyoung	We are in need of a hook or screw to be mounted in the Public visitation area. It will be for a standard wall clock.	12/29/2015	1/6/2016