

/2016 Study Report/



Iowa County

Law Enforcement Center

2016 Study Report

Dodgeville, Wisconsin

FINAL July 22, 2016

***Venture* Architects**
Justice Planning and Design

212 North 25th Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233
414.271.3359
www.ventarch.com

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
Existing Sheriff’s Department and Jail Description	6
Comparison to Wisconsin DOC 350 Jails	11
Existing Sheriff’s Department and Jail Evaluation	15
Average Daily Population Jail Bed Projections	23
Space Program For New Facility	24
New Facility Diagrams	27
Project Budget Information	32
Existing Facility – Stay “As Is”	33

Executive Summary

Background

Venture Architects has been retained by Iowa County to complete an update to the Sheriff's Department and Jail Study completed by Venture Architects in 2005.

Key items to be studied include:

- Existing Facility Evaluation
- Space Program Update
- Master Plan Diagram Update
- Budget Update

Recommendation

We recommend the County begin planning for a new replacement facility for the existing Sheriff's Department and Jail for the following three major reasons:

1. CURRENT JAIL STANDARDS

The current Jail does not meet current jail operational standards, including:

▪ SAFETY AND SECURITY

The housing area of the Jail does not provide appropriate viewing of inmates. Viewing is by cameras and monitors. This is in violation of the Wisconsin DOC 350 Code.

▪ JAIL OPERATIONS

Key areas of the existing Jail are inadequate to meet today's Jail needs, including the intake/booking area, inmate programs/activities, and the medical exam area. Each of these areas is too small to function properly, including the intake/booking area holding cells that are used for suicide watch, no exercise area, and no medical assessment area.

▪ INMATE CLASSIFICATION

The existing Jail does not provide adequate housing for proper inmate classification (minimum, medium, maximum, and special needs) for male and female inmates. There is no Huber (work release) housing for female inmates.

▪ SPECIAL NEEDS BEDS

The existing Jail does not have proper bed capacity for special needs inmates (mentally ill, disciplinary, and medical inmates). This continues to be the fastest growing segment of the inmate population.

2. EXISTING HVAC SYSTEM AND OTHER BUILDING SYSTEMS

The existing HVAC system does not meet current requirements for fresh air intake, and may have been in violation when the building was constructed in 1990. There appears to be no fresh air intake into the building. Stale air is being recirculated throughout the building. This can lead to many health related problems for staff and inmates. In addition, there are no smoke control zones, which if there was a smoke issue in the Jail, inmates would have to be moved to the "outside of the Jail" sally port.

Additionally, in the coming years, the County will need to plan for maintenance and upgrades to a number of existing building systems, including mechanical/electrical/plumbing systems, security doors, locks, and cameras to remain in operation.

3. PRISONER RAPE ELIMINATION ACT (PREA)

The Prisoner Rape Elimination Act (PREA) is a Federal requirement that establishes operational and physical requirements to curb rape in prisons and jails. The existing Jail does not meet the PREA requirements for proper visual separation between male and female inmates because of the Jail design. A temporary solution is currently in place. At this time, the State of Wisconsin DOC is not enforcing the PREA requirements. The State is accepting volunteer counties to be audited, but in time, all county jails will be audited.

Existing Sheriff’s Department And Jail Evaluation

The existing Sheriff’s Department and Jail, originally built in 1960 and added on in 1990, is old and outdated both physically and operationally. All areas of the building, including the Sheriff’s Department and Jail, are too small for their current uses.

Average Daily Population Jail Bed Projections

Since 2003, the average daily population has remained below the 43 bed rated capacity for the existing Jail. With the exception of the years 2012-2013, where the Jail population exceeded the 43-bed capacity, the Jail population has remained constant at roughly 30 beds.

Space Program Update

The update space program recommends:

Sheriff’s Department:	39,361 SF
Jail:	<u>49,821 SF</u>
Total New Building Size:	89,182 SF

The recommendation for the Jail beds is based on a single housing pod of 84 beds with the ability to double bunk a portion of the cells up to a future total rated bed capacity of 107 beds.

The breakdown is:

Minimum beds (dormitory):	40 beds
Medium beds (cell):	28 cells/51 beds (all cells sized to be double bunked)
Maximum / Special Needs beds (cell):	16 cells/ 16 beds

Budget Update

The proposed new Sheriff’s Department and Jail is budgeted for \$22,808,376, based on a 2017 construction start.

A breakdown includes:

Construction Cost	\$19,006,980
Non-Construction Cost	<u>\$3,801,396</u>
Total Project Cost	\$22,808,376

Recognizing the project may not be funded for a number of years, using an average of 3% inflation increase, the project budget will be as follows:

Year	Annual 3% Inflation
2017	\$22,808,376
2018	\$23,492,627
2019	\$24,197,406
2020	\$24,923,328
2021	\$25,671,028
2022	\$26,441,159

Existing Sheriff's Department and Jail Description

Current Building Description

- Original building built in 1960. Added on in 1990.
- 20,050 square foot total.
- 11,800 square feet on the first floor, includes Jail and Sheriff's Department.
- 8,250 square feet on the basement floor, includes Sheriff's Department.
- 10,150 square feet for the Sheriff's Department.
- 9,900 square feet for the Jail.

Sheriff's Department Description

- First floor functions include public lobby, kitchen, offices for the Detectives, Sheriff, Chief Deputy, Jail Administrator, support staff, 911 Communications area (two positions), and arrestee interview rooms. The 911 Communications area is one of two locations where inmates are watched with cameras in the housing areas.
- Basement floor functions include open offices for Patrol, evidence storage/processing, squad room/conference room, file storage, training area, and mechanical equipment.

Jail Description

- The existing Jail rated bed capacity is 43 beds, plus 2 holding beds. Design capacity is 37 beds (85% of rated bed capacity).

29 Cell Beds

14 Dormitory Beds

2 Holding Rooms

- Cell bed areas are divided into six smaller units, each with a small dayroom, and surround an open central officer's station. Cells are approximately 59 SF in size and have a combination stainless steel sink/toilet. The officer's station is not used. There is no direct line of sight viewing of inmate areas, especially the female housing areas. All viewing, not including regular cell checks, is done via camera. As will be discussed in other sections of this Report, this is a major facility deficiency.

Block A: 3 Cell /6 Bed Unit

Block B: 3 Cell /6 Bed Unit

Block C: 2 Cell /4 Bed Unit

Block D: 2 Cell /4 Bed Unit

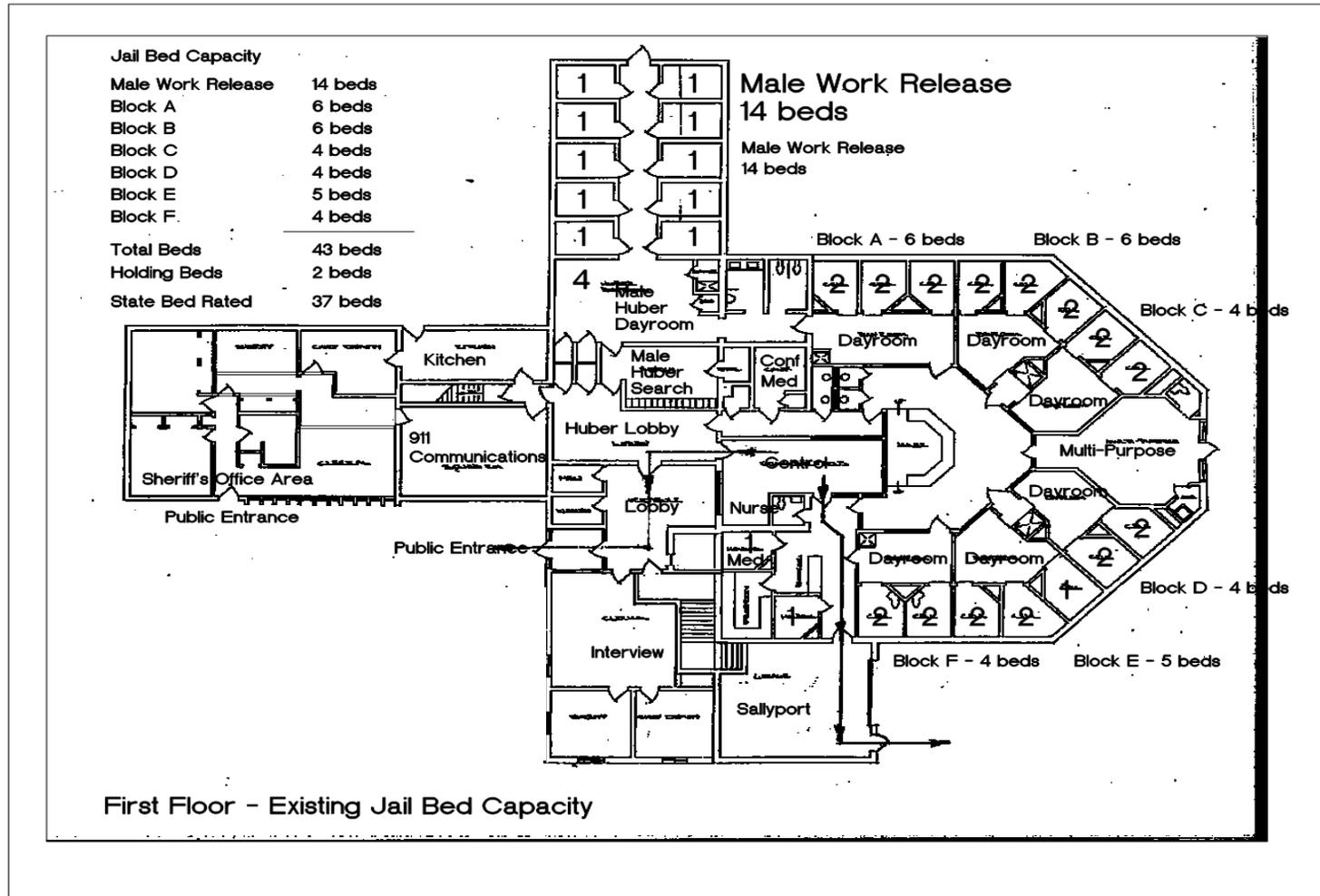
Block E: 3 Cell /5 Bed Unit

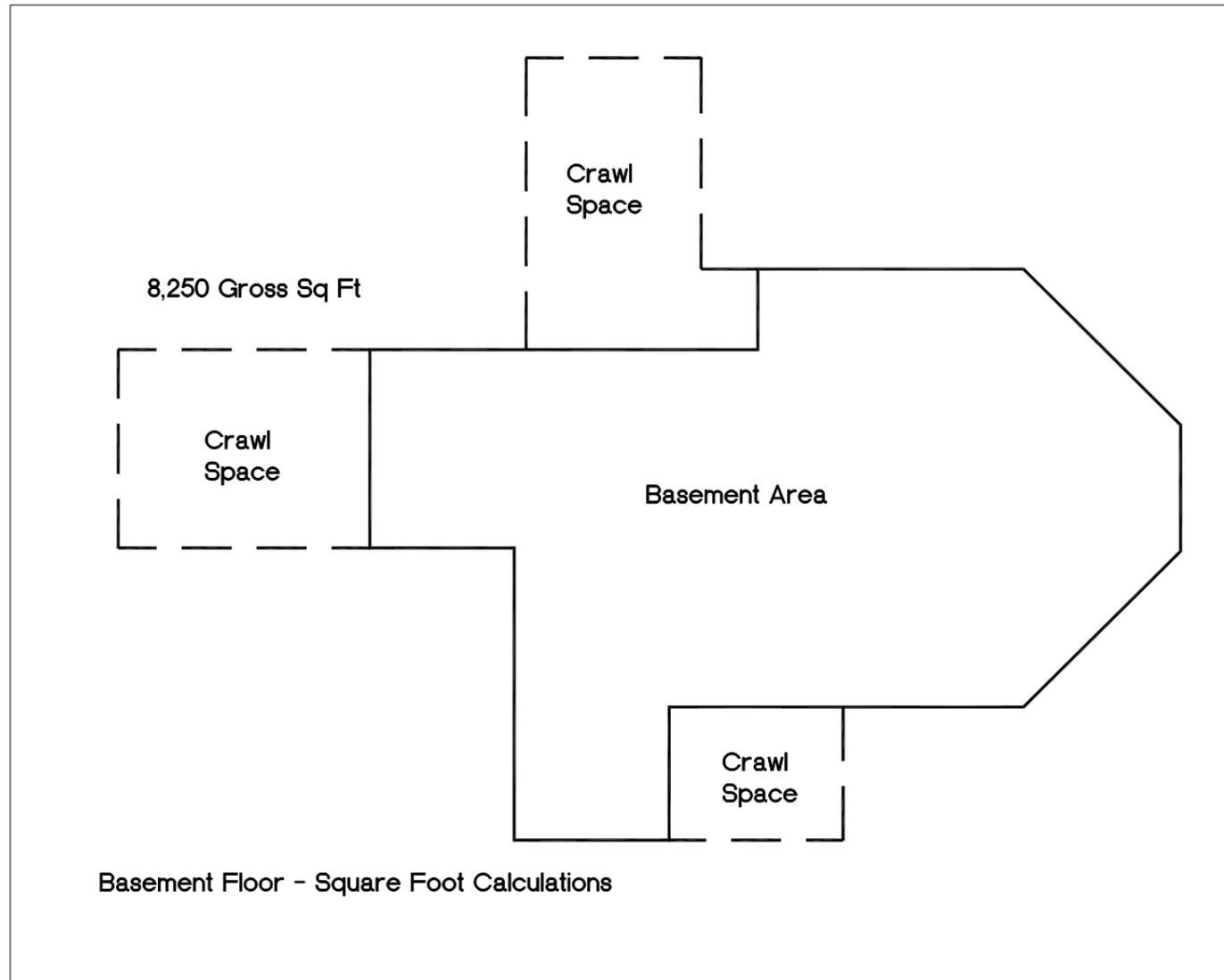
Block F 2 Cell / 4 Bed Unit

- Dormitory bed area is for only male work release inmates and includes ten dormitory beds in individual rooms (these are the original cells in the 1960 Jail), plus four beds in the dayroom. The area also includes toilet/shower area, inmate locker room, and non-contact visiting.
- Female housing is very limited in the Jail. All female inmates are housed in Blocks D and E. This creates classification problems as minimum and maximum female inmates cannot be housed together in the same Block. When that occurs, potentially another housing Block has to be cleared for the female inmate, that requires either male or female inmate(s) to be transferred to another County.

There is no female Huber (work release) area. Female work release inmates are housed with non-work release inmates. This creates a contraband problem in the Jail, and is a violation of the Wisconsin DOC 350 code.

- Support areas include:
 - Single vehicle sally port with single entrance. Also used as wash bay for Sheriff's vehicles and miscellaneous storage.
 - Booking area that includes a small booking/fingerprint counter, two holding cells (also used for suicide watch), inmate changing/inmate property storage room, and staff toilet (also used as inmate toilet). The shared toilet creates a contraband problem. There is no inmate shower.
 - Multi-purpose room for inmate programming and inmate laundry.
 - 2-position non-contact inmate visiting booths for the cell bed area and 2-position non-contact inmate visiting booths for dorm area.
 - One small conference room used for many uses including all inmate activities and programs, GED, attorney/client visits, court video, competency hearings, medical privacy, mental health counseling, probation/client visits, religious programming, and other agency interviews.
 - Jail staff work area that includes a nurse's desk and medication storage, three jail staff desks, and miscellaneous storage. This is one of two locations where inmates are watched with cameras in the housing areas.
 - Common circulation area (Huber Lobby) in the center of the Jail is used for a number of potentially conflicting functions, including staff personal property lockers, staff work area, and jail records.
 - Kitchen area. Kitchen is not a full service kitchen. Food is produced at the Lafayette County Jail (25 to 30 minute trip) and driven to the Jail for tray and distribution. Two hot meals and one cold meal. Limited counter area, storage, and dishwashing.





Comparison to Wisconsin DOC 350 Jails

Overview

The table on the next pages lists the various parts of the Jail and their associated WI DOC 350 requirements.

There are three sections to Wisconsin DOC 350 code and each is based on the year of construction:

350.05	Since 2014
350.06	1990-2014
350.07	Before 1990

Does the Jail meet the requirements of the Wisconsin DOC 350 code?

DOC 350.07

The Jail falls under 350.07 (built before 1990), and is “grandfathered” approved, including double bunking of cells.

The Jail does not meet the Inmate Health Care requirement for providing sufficient equipment, material, place, and supplies for performance in a confidential manner.

DOC 350.05

Though not required because of the Jail’s construction date, how does the Jail compare to 350.05 (built since 2014)?

- **DOUBLE BUNKED CELLS**
The existing cells, with sizes ranging from 59 to 66 total square feet (including the bed and toilet), do not meet the 50 square feet of unencumbered space requirement (actual floor space excluding the bed and toilet) for double bunked cells (2 beds x 25 square feet per bed = 50 square feet). The unencumbered space for the 59 to 66 total square foot cells, is 41 to 48 square feet. All less than the 50 square foot space requirement. Currently, the existing Jail has been “grandfathered” to allow for double bunked cells.
- **DAYROOM**
The existing dayrooms with a size ranging from 23 to 33 square feet per inmate does not meet the 35 square feet per inmate space requirement.
- **DORMITORY**
The existing cells with a total size of 55 square feet does not meet the 35 square feet per bed requirement (35x2=70) as each cell has two inmates.
- **EXERCISE SPACE**
There is only the one multi-purpose room in the Jail that is for programming. There is no “second” room devoted to exercise.
- **INMATE HEALTH CARE**
This is discussed above.

- **SUICIDE PREVENTION**

Though the holding rooms in intake/booking are used for this purpose, it is questionable as to their “effectiveness” as there is very limited ability to view directly into these rooms. This is a potential liability to the County should there be a suicide or suicide attempt.

- **SUPPLEMENTAL OBSERVATION**

Because of the Jail’s design and how it is being operated, most of the Jail’s housing area is only observable by video monitoring. Video monitoring is supposed to be used to supplement observation and not serve as the primary means of viewing inmate areas.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS CHAPTER DOC 350 JAILS

	DOC 350.05 New or Substantially Remodeled	DOC 350.06 New or Substantially Remodeled 1990 to 2014	DOC 350.07 Constructed Before 1990	Iowa County Jail
Single Cell	35 SF Unencumbered	54 SF	Except For DOC 350.20, All Single Occupancy 5'-6" Wide and 7'-6" Long	7'-0" wide x 9'-0" long
Double Cell	25 SF Unencumbered Per Occupant	70 SF	70 SF	59 SF 66 SF
Dayroom	35 SF Per Inmate	Yes, No Specific SF Required.	-----	33 SF / Inmate 23 SF / Inmate
Receiving Cell	35 SF Unencumbered Single Occupancy,	Single Occupancy, 54 SF	-----	67 SF
Dormitory	35 SF Unencumbered Each, Sleeping Area and Dayroom	35 SF Each	Same Security Classification	Cell 55 SF Doubled ?
Holding Room	50 SF Minimum Plus Additional 10 SF For Each Occupant Above 5	50 SF Minimum Plus Additional 10 SF For Each Occupant Above 5	50 SF Minimum Plus Additional 10 SF For Each Occupant Above 5	-----
Multi-Purpose Rooms	Minimum One Multi-Purpose Room Per 100 Inmates, 300 SF Minimum	300 SF Minimum	-----	250 SF
Exercise Space	300 SF Minimum	-----	-----	-----
Inmate Health Care	Sufficient Equipment, Material, Place, and Supplies For Performance in a Confidential Manner. Medical Records Kept Separate	Sufficient Equipment, Material, Place, and Supplies For Performance in a Confidential Manner. Medical Records Kept Separate	Sufficient Equipment, Material, Place, and Supplies For Performance in a Confidential Manner. Medical Records Kept Separate	DISCUSS
Suicide Prevention	Designation of Housing Areas and Security Precautions For Inmates Placed on Suicide Watch	Designation of Housing Areas and Security Precautions For Inmates Placed on Suicide Watch	Designation of Housing Areas and Security Precautions For Inmates Placed on Suicide Watch	DISCUSS

	DOC 350.05 New or Substantially Remodeled	DOC 350.06 New or Substantially Remodeled 1990 to 2014	DOC 350.07 Constructed Before 1990	Iowa County Jail
Inmate Supervision	-----	-----	-----	-----
Double Celling (DOC 350.20)	15% of Cells Must be Single Occupancy, County Board and Sheriff Approval	15% of Cells Must be Single Occupancy, County Board and Sheriff Approval	15% of Cells Must be Single Occupancy, County Board and Sheriff Approval	DISCUSS
Inmate Classification	Maintain an Objective Prisoner Classification System	Maintain an Objective Prisoner Classification System	Maintain an Objective Prisoner Classification System	DISCUSS
Access to Natural Light Dayrooms, Dormitories, Cell Blocks	Yes	Yes	Yes	YES
Supplemental Observation	A Video Monitoring System May Be Used To <u>Supplement</u> But Not Replace Personal Observation	-----	-----	DISCUSS

Existing Sheriff's Department and Jail Evaluation

Overview

The following section of the Study Report describes in detail many of the issues that exist in the current Law Enforcement Center. Key highlights include:

- **SECURITY IN THE JAIL**
Because of the existing Jail design, security in the Jail is very limited due to the inability to view directly the inmate housing areas. Viewing of inmate areas is done primarily through cameras and monitors. This is the most serious of the many issues in the current Law Enforcement Center.
- **BUILDING SYSTEMS**
The existing building, due to its age, has many building system issues that will need to be addressed in future years, including the age of equipment and mechanical/electrical/plumbing system issues. The most serious issue is related to the building having no fresh-air intake. A potentially serious medical problem. It is in violation of current building codes, and may have been violation when the building was first built. Additionally, there are no smoke control zones which could be an evacuation problem in the event of a fire and/or smoke event.
- **JAIL OPERATIONS**
Jail operations, including intake/booking, inmate classification, medical, visitation, and inmate programs/activities, are inadequate due to the size and design of the existing Jail. In particular, the intake/booking area is significantly undersized for all that has to happen in this small area.
- **SPECIAL NEEDS BEDS**
The ability to provide special needs beds, a trend through the United States for mentally ill, disciplinary, and medical inmates, is essentially not available in the existing Jail. The Intake/booking holding rooms serve as the special needs beds.
- **WI DOC 350 REQUIREMENTS**
The existing Jail has been "grandfathered" approved due to its construction date of before 1990. In concept, it meets the pre-1990 space requirements, though it does not meet various operational requirements related to medical and inmate observation in the housing areas. It clearly does not meet current WI DOC 350 requirements.
- **PREA REQUIREMENTS**
The Prisoner Rape Elimination Act (PREA) is a Federal requirement that establishes operational and physical requirements to curb rape in prisons and jails. Visual separation between male and female inmates is difficult to achieve due to the existing Jail design.
- **SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS**
The existing Sheriff's Department, due to its size and design, does not provide for proper Departmental operations, including security, office operations, staff support, training, and work flow such as meal service to inmates, visitation, and programming.

Sheriff's Department

FIRST FLOOR

OPERATIONS

- Security at front counter is limited to a tempered glass window with a speak opening in the glass. The door into office area from the public lobby is commercial grade wood door. There is the potential for someone to fairly easily get into the Sheriff's Department office area from the public lobby.
- There is no conference room for outside visitors out in the public lobby area. This means that to have a meeting with the public, the meeting has to happen inside the Sheriff's Department area.
- There is no Sheriff's Department conference room. All meetings happen in individual offices. This is a security problem as there is no confidentiality or security.
- There is very limited area for Sheriff's records. Record storage is a problem in the office area as well as in the basement storage area.
- Acoustical privacy between individual offices is difficult. Walls and ceilings are not acoustically isolated so all conversations, including those confidential, can be heard by others. This could be in violation of HIPAA laws for confidentiality of medical records.
- No separate Sheriff's staff break area/lunch room. Staff have to use the Jail kitchen which is also where the Jail meals are trayed and distributed. This can lead to many security breaches including the inadvertent leaving of knives, etc.
- The public toilet off of the Jail Lobby is used by both the public and Huber inmates who are returning from work, as there is no dedicated and separate Huber inmate entrance. This creates a potentially serious security issue as these inmates should not be mixing with the public, including children. Contraband can also be a problem as items can be stored in the toilet and brought into the Jail.
- There are no private staff toilets in the Sheriff's Department and Jail. Staff have to use the general use toilets in the basement.

BASEMENT FLOOR

OPERATIONS

- No designated area for in-house training for Sheriff and Jail staff. Existing space is inadequate. It is done wherever there is space available. There is no space for the storage of training equipment that is part of the training regimen.
- There is limited area for storage of Sheriff's Department and Jail records. Areas are not secure as anyone who can get into the basement can access these areas. This is a serious problem of confidentiality. This includes medical records and HIPAA violations.

- There is limited area for evidence storage and processing. Exhaust ventilation in these areas is unacceptable and has possibly caused health problems with Sheriff's Department staff.
- There is limited area for the storage of supply items. They are stored wherever room can be found.

BUILDING SYSTEMS

- The building's mechanical system design does not meet current fresh air requirements, and may not have been legal at the time of construction. There appears to be no fresh air intake into the building. Stale air is being recirculated throughout the building. This can lead to many health-related problems for staff and inmates.
- Basement flooding issues and raw sewage back-up in the record storage and evidence rooms is a major problem that has caused odor and mold problems in the past.
- As noted above, there is inadequate ventilation in the evidence storage area.
- The layout of mechanical equipment in the basement creates many problems when equipment needs to be removed and replaced.
- The building's mechanical system, made up of residential furnaces and air conditioning units, rather than commercial grade, create problems for maintenance and operation.

Jail

OPERATIONS

INTAKE/BOOKING

- The single vehicle sally port where all incoming arrestees arrive, where inmates are released, and where limited space creates many operational and security problems both inside the sally port and around the outside. Problems include bottleneck situations when multiple arrests are made and multiple vehicles are trying to get into and out of the sally port at the same time. The sally port needs a separate entrance and separate exit.
- The actual booking area is extremely small in size and is used for a number of functions that should not be in the same area or room. The booking counter only allows for one booking at a time. This can create a bottleneck in the booking area when there are two inmates being processed, one being booked in the Jail and one being released or transferred out of the Jail. The breathalyzer/intoxilizer equipment is in this area and not in a separate room. The equipment is vulnerable for being damaged and not functioning properly.
- There is no inmate personal property storage. All inmate items are currently stored in a filing cabinet. This leads to the potential for inmate personal items being lost or stolen.

- There is no shower for arrestees in the intake area. Showers happen after arrestees are booked and taken into the Jail housing. This creates many problems including the potential for bringing into the Jail any number of things including contraband, lice, and other undesirable items leading to a potential risk of contamination in Jail.
- The holding rooms are not adequate in number or design for handling all of the activities that currently occur in the booking area. There is no proper holding area in the booking area for arrestees withdrawing from drug/alcohol, which can take several days. There is no group holding areas for mass arrests. There is no area for inmates who are being transferred to other facilities.
- There are no multi-purpose rooms in the booking area for court video arraignment, classification activities, non-contact inmate / attorney conferences, and medical screening.
- There is no janitor's closet in the booking area. The closest janitor's closet is in the center of the Jail or in the Multi-Purpose Room.

SECURE HOUSING

- The Jail design limits the ability to view directly into the housing areas. Observation of inmates happens primarily with cameras in the housing areas and monitors in the Jail staff area and 911 Communication Room. There are many "blind spots" in the housing area that inmates are aware of that creates a major security problem in the housing area.
- Single cell special needs housing is not available in the existing Jail. If required, a single special needs inmate (disciplinary, mental health, and medical quarantine) will take up a 4 person block in order to separate them from other general population inmates. When required, as in the case of an inmate who is deemed suicidal, a holding room in the intake area has to be used as a special needs cell.
- There is no proper sight and sound separation between male and female inmates. Currently, the staff have to use paper, window blinds, and partitions to block windows between male and female housing areas, while still allowing for limited visual observation by Jail staff. This is a PREA violation.
- There are not enough lower bunks for inmates having restrictions (age, pregnancy, medical, falling history) and drug withdrawals, and cannot use an upper bunk.

HUBER HOUSING (WORK RELEASE)

- There is no dedicated Huber inmate entry and exiting area separate from other public building entrances. This creates many problems related to mixing of the public and the Huber inmates as well as contraband issues.

- The area where the public non-contact visiting booths are located for the Huber Dorm is also where the Huber inmates come in from the Jail lobby. So there is no separation between the public and the Huber inmates. This creates the potential for a number of problems to happen, including the passage of contraband into the Jail.
- There is no Huber dormitory for female inmates. Options include:
 - House female Huber inmates in female lockdown cell area. This causes an increased risk of contraband being brought into the Jail. It can also potentially make 9-10 beds unavailable to accommodate the one or two female Huber inmates.
 - Ship female Huber inmates to another county. This is only possible when the female Huber inmate has her job in that County.
- There is only one operational shower for 14 male inmates. This creates a scheduling problem in the morning as a majority of Huber inmates have jobs and need to get to work in the morning. Not all of this problem can be solved by scheduling.
- Two toilets for 14 male inmates can create problems in the morning.
- One urinal for 14 male inmates can create problems in the morning.
- There is limited visibility by staff in visitation booths. Inappropriate activities can happen.
- There is no sound or total physical separation between the male Huber area and the female housing Block A. A single secure door separates these two areas. There is no sound separation in the door and the bottom of the door does not have a sweep so items can be transferred between the two areas.

ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

- There are only two multi-purpose/ conference rooms in the Jail, where there should be at least 3 or 4 for different functions that often can happen at the same time. The larger multi-purpose room is used for a number of unrelated functions, including inmate programming, exercise, Law Library, inmate laundry, and other group activities. This is an operational problem. The smaller multi-purpose room is used for all other inmate activities, including GED, contact attorney/client visits, court video, competency hearings, medical privacy exams, mental health counseling, probation/client visits, and other agency interviews. It is too small and there should be more smaller multi-purpose rooms for these different functions..
- Specific to the Law Library, because of limited inmate access, there is potential for the violation of an inmate's rights to access legal material.
- There are no proper functioning non-contact attorney/client visiting booths in the Jail.

INMATE SUPPORT (FOOD, LAUNDRY, MEDICAL)

- The only kitchen area is used for inmate meal preparation and staff use. Besides creating a space problem, it also can potentially lead to security problems as there is not proper inventory of “sharps” as required in DOC 350. Staff could inadvertently leave a knife on the counter that can be accessed from the Huber housing area via a small passage.
- Inmate laundry for personal items is in the multi-purpose room. As noted before, this can lead to scheduling problems. In the past, there have been contraband problems where items have been slipped into the dryer vents from the outside. Since then, this has been addressed.
- There is very limited confidentiality in the Medical area as there is no separate medical exam room or separate Nurse’s office. The Nurse’s office area can create a potential HIPAA violation related to medical confidentiality as this space also serves as the public access to the non-contact Huber visiting booths, public access to the smaller multi-purpose room, and serves as the main staff corridor from the Sheriff’s Department into the Jail.
- Medical staff do not have direct access to inmate medical records without the assistance from Sheriff’s staff. The records are stored in a basement storage room that when records need to be accessed, medical staff need to be escorted by Sheriff’s staff as there is uncontrolled access to other Sheriff’s Office areas.

STAFF

- Areas dedicated to staff-only use do not exist in this building. This is both an operational problem and a staff-recruitment problem.
- There is no dedicated Sheriff’s Department and Jail staff shower anywhere in the entire building. This is a major problem for many reasons both operationally and health-related. There are occasions where a staff member needs to shower prior to dressing in civilian clothes at the end of a shift. Additionally, there are emergency incidents where staff have come into physical contact with OC and blood borne pathogens, feces / urine / bodily fluids, blood, vomit, etc.
- There is no dedicated staff break area. As previously noted, staff share the kitchen where inmate meals are prepared. This is not a good recruiting tool.
- There are no employee locker room. Personal property is stored in same place as Huber property is accessed. There is no opportunity to store a spare uniform that could be required for many reasons.

DOC 350

- The existing Jail is “grandfathered” approved due to its construction date before 1990, as currently agreed to by the State Regional Jail Inspector.
- Inmate Health Care is limited. As previously noted, there are major issues with confidentiality and proper separation of medical records. Both HIPAA violations.

- Suicide prevention is limited due to the limited availability of special needs beds which are visible by staff. Intake/booking cells are used for suicide prevention. This is less than ideal as they are not easily observable by staff.
- Inmate classification does happen but is limited due to the Jail design, including the number of blocks, beds, and use of Jail beds for intake activities.
- Supplemental Observation is limited due to the Jail design. Majority of observation happens with cameras and monitors. Cell check is only direct observation of inmates.
- As previously noted, there is no proper way to inventory “sharps” in the kitchen as the kitchen is used for both inmate food preparation and staff use.
- Not a DOC requirement, but if an option to complete a major renovation of the Jail were a consideration, if more than 50% of the entire building were to be remodeled, the entire building would have to be brought up to current building code standards.

PRISONER RAPE ELIMINATION ACT (PREA)

The PREA standards for prisons and jails is a Federal requirement established in 2003 to address the high incidence of rape and assault in prisons and jails. One of the major requirements is the visual separation of male and female inmates in the housing area. As with many older jails, this requirement is difficult to achieve in an existing jail. This includes the Iowa County Jail, where to achieve this separation as best possible, windows in areas of the housing pod used by female inmates is visually separated by a temporary window covering that while creating visual separation also significantly reduces the ability for staff to see into these inmate areas. While currently acceptable to the Wisconsin DOC, there will be a time in the future where a more permanent solution will be required, including glass replacement and lighting upgrades.

BUILDING SYSTEMS

- As previously noted, the heating and cooling system has many inefficiencies throughout the building. The most significant issue is related to the lack of code required fresh air into the building. This is both a code problem and a health-related issue, including the potential for mold creation.
- There is no smoke control system for the Jail. This is a building code violation. The correct design is to create several smoke control zones inside the building, so that if one smoke control zone had to be evacuated because of smoke, the evacuation would be to another smoke control zone, still inside the secure perimeter of the Jail. Currently, if the Jail had to be evacuated, because of a fire or other smoke-creating incident, inmates would have to be moved to the “outside of the Jail” sally port as a temporary location.
- There are a number of major electrical/security electronic challenges in and around the Jail. Jail light control continues to be a major problem. This is a major safety issue if this were to happen during a cell search or responding to an incident in the Jail. Because of its age, the security electronic software system for the Jail doors cannot be supported by the vendor any more.

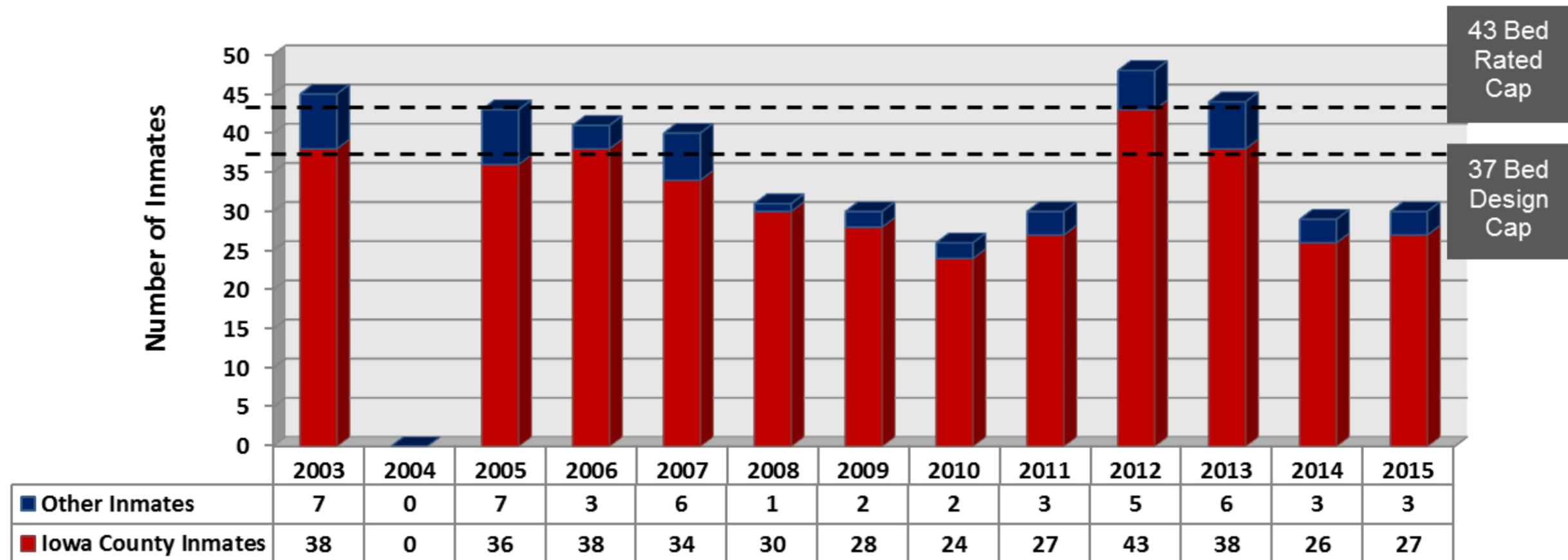
- There are plumbing issues throughout the building. These include requiring maintenance staff to go into the Jail to repair any plumbing issues in the cells, which is a frequent event as well as old plumbing parts which are not readily available.
- There is limited availability for detention key repair and replacement in the Huber area. Any damage to any existing key may require a new locking system for all doors.
- The Jail sliding door motors have maintenance issues that need to be addressed. Because of the age of the door assemblies, replacement parts are difficult to find.
- As previously noted, there are at a minimum three sewage pipes that are cracked in the basement due to settling of the building which has caused areas of the basement to be flooded with raw sewage. This is a major health-related problem.

Average Daily Population Jail Bed Projections

The following chart illustrates the annual average daily jail bed population between 2003 and 2015.

Bed statistics for 2004 are not available.

IOWA COUNTY JAIL Average Daily Population 2003 - 2015



Space Program For New Facility

Overview

On the next page, is a visual comparison between the 2005 space program and the updated 2016 space program. In summary:

- The 2016 Sheriff's Department is slightly smaller than the 2005 Sheriff's Department.
- The 2016 Jail is larger than the 2005 Jail for the following reasons:
 - **INTAKE/BOOKING**
A larger drive-through sally port and more arrestee holding cells.
 - **SUPPORT**
A larger full-service kitchen and laundry.
 - **HOUSING**
More single bed special needs cells. Fewer dormitory beds.

Why the number of beds?

The number of beds is driven by several considerations that include:

- The housing pod design has the capacity for more beds than is required for the current number of inmates. The pod is designed for an initial rated bed capacity of 84 beds, with the built-in capacity by double-bunking the medium classification cells, for a final rated bed capacity of 107 beds. Design capacity, the size of the Jail with a 15% reduction in the number of beds actually used to allow for proper inmate classification, translates into an initial design capacity of 72 and a final design capacity of 91 beds. Restated, when the Jail reaches 91 inmates, it is "full".
- With this design, there is no expected increase in the number of housing pod staff as the number of actual beds being used increases. This does not include rovers and transportation staff.
- The Jail is being designed to meet the bed needs for as many as 20 years into the future.
- A larger Jail than initially required offers the opportunity to rent beds to adjoining counties that are deferring their own Jail facility needs, because of overcrowding and/or the age and condition of their existing Jail. There are a number of central and northern counties, including Waupaca and Lincoln counties, who regularly rent unused beds to other counties.

Why the different types of beds?

The type of beds is based on providing a wide range of housing bed types to meet the classification requirements, including:

- The dorm beds, the least expensive bed construction, is for minimum classification and work release inmates who can live in a dorm setting with other inmates.
- The double bunked cells, with their own toilet/sink, is for medium classification inmates who require a higher level of security and separation from other inmates.

- The single bed special needs cells are for a wide range of inmates who are classified as being high risk for many reasons including mental health, medical, drug-addicted, detox, etc. These beds in particular are not available in the current Jail.

2005/2016 Space Program Summary Page

Iowa County Law Enforcement Center
Dodgeville, Wisconsin

Study Update (2005)
PART ONE SPACE PROGRAM

VentureArchitects
Justice Planning & Design
212 North 25th Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233
(414) 271-3359
www.ventarch.com

SUMMARY

July 22, 2016
FINAL

		TOTAL BUILDING GROSS SQ (BGSF)		
FD Series	SHERIFF'S OFFICE	2005 Program	2016 Program	REMARKS
35000	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	609	609	
36000	SHARED - PUBLIC AREAS	4,425	3,609	
37000	ADMINISTRATIVE	2,287	2,658	
37100	RECORDS	2,079	995	
37200	DETECTIVES	1,574	1,693	
37300	PATROL	2,049	1,871	
37400	TRAINING	5,287	5,658	
37500	EVIDENCE	2,153	2,153	
37600	FLEET OPERATIONS	569	18,840	
37700	DISPATCH / 911 COMMUNICATIONS	1,188	1,276	

		TOTAL BUILDING GROSS SQ FT (BGSF)	
		2005 Program	2016 Program
Sheriff's Office Totals		22,220	39,361

		TOTAL BUILDING GROSS SQ (BGSF)		
FD Series	JAIL - PROPOSED 100 BEDS	2005 Program	2016 Program	REMARKS
38000	STAFF	1,782	1,976	
38100	INTAKE / BOOKING	3,395	9,253	
38200	HUBER PROCESSING	2,025	1,539	
38300	ACTIVITIES	3,904	2,932	
38400	SUPPORT	5,168	7,889	
38600	DAY REPORTING	0	551	
38500	HOUSING - EXISTING 37 BEDS	0	0	
38500	HOUSING - PROPOSED 100 BEDS	20,520	25,680	

		TOTAL BUILDING GROSS SQ FT (BGSF)	
		2005 Program	2016 Program
JAIL - Proposed 100 BEDS Totals		36,794	49,821
LAW ENFORCEMENT CENTER TOTALS:		59,014	89,182

New Facility Diagrams

Overview

The following diagrams include:

- Conceptual Housing Pod Plan.
- Two optional site plans for a typical rural site.
- One site plan for a typical urban site.

Conceptual Housing Pod Plan

The housing pod plan includes minimum classification/work release dorm beds, medium and maximum classification cells beds, and special needs cell beds. The medium and maximum classification cell beds are sized to potentially provide for double bunking in the future. The special needs cell beds are single occupancy and include a shower in the cell in order to minimize inmate movement. The pod is divided into 11 units that provide for minimum, medium, maximum, special need classification of inmates as well as pre-trial/sentenced separation, and male/female separation.

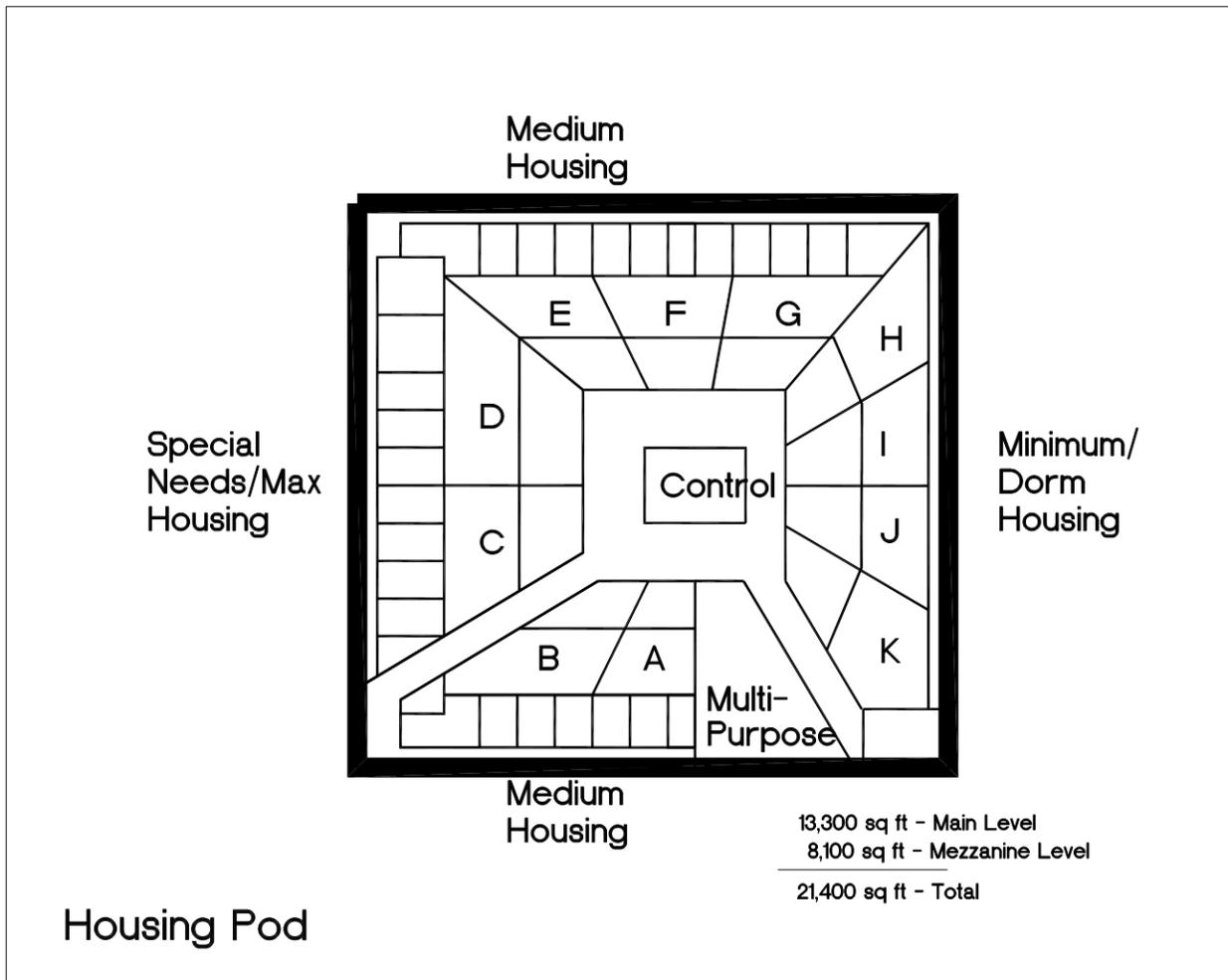
A key to this number of cells and beds is that it is an ideal size to achieve a maximum level of visibility into all housing areas and multi-purpose spaces in a single housing pod, while using minimal staff.

The beds include:

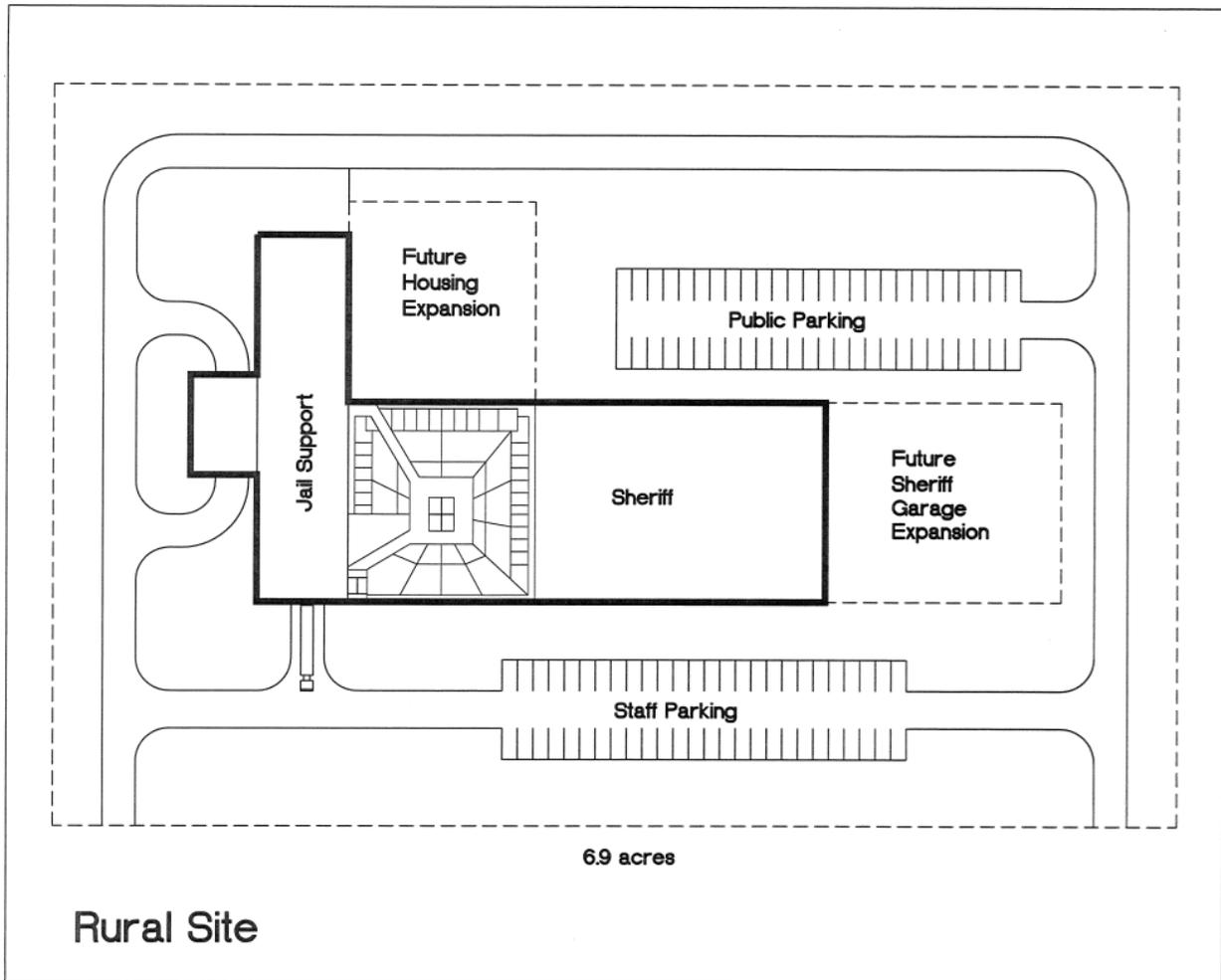
Unit	Cell No.	Single Bed No.	Doubled Bed No.	Classification
A	4	4	7	Medium Housing
B	6	6	11	Medium Housing
C	8	8	8	Maximum/ Special Needs Housing
D	8	8	8	Maximum/ Special Needs Housing
E	6	6	11	Medium Housing
F	6	6	11	Medium Housing
G	6	6	11	Medium Housing
H	0	10	10	Minimum Dormitory Housing
I	0	10	10	Minimum Dormitory Housing
J	0	10	10	Minimum Dormitory Housing
K	0	10	10	Minimum Dormitory Housing
	44	84	107	

Conceptual Housing Pod Plan

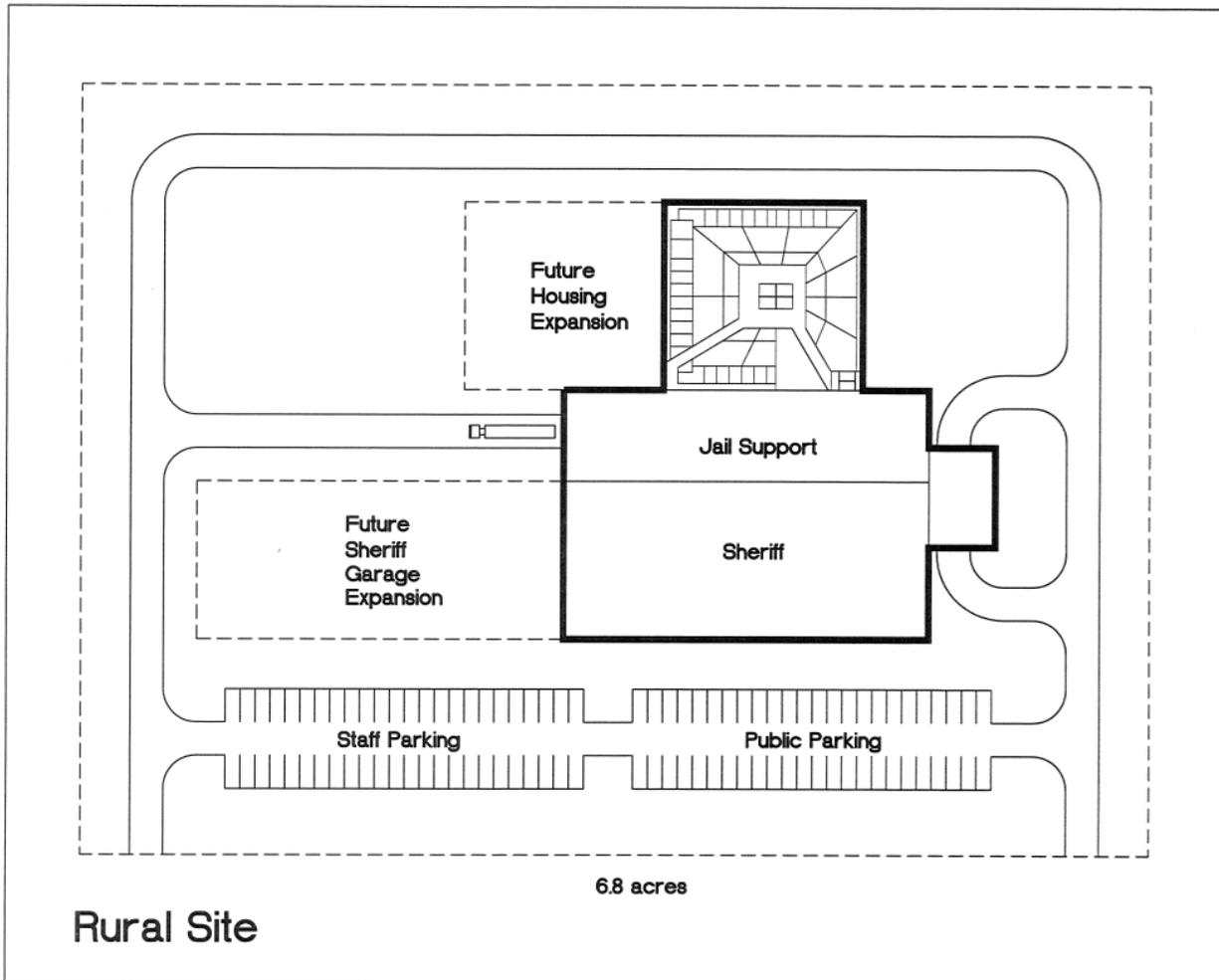
The diagrammatic plan illustrates a two level podular housing plan that from a single centrally located officer station can view the entire surrounding area that includes cells, dayrooms, dorm area, and a multi-purpose room for program activities. It is a staff efficient plan with one officer able to observe all inmates, both male and female.



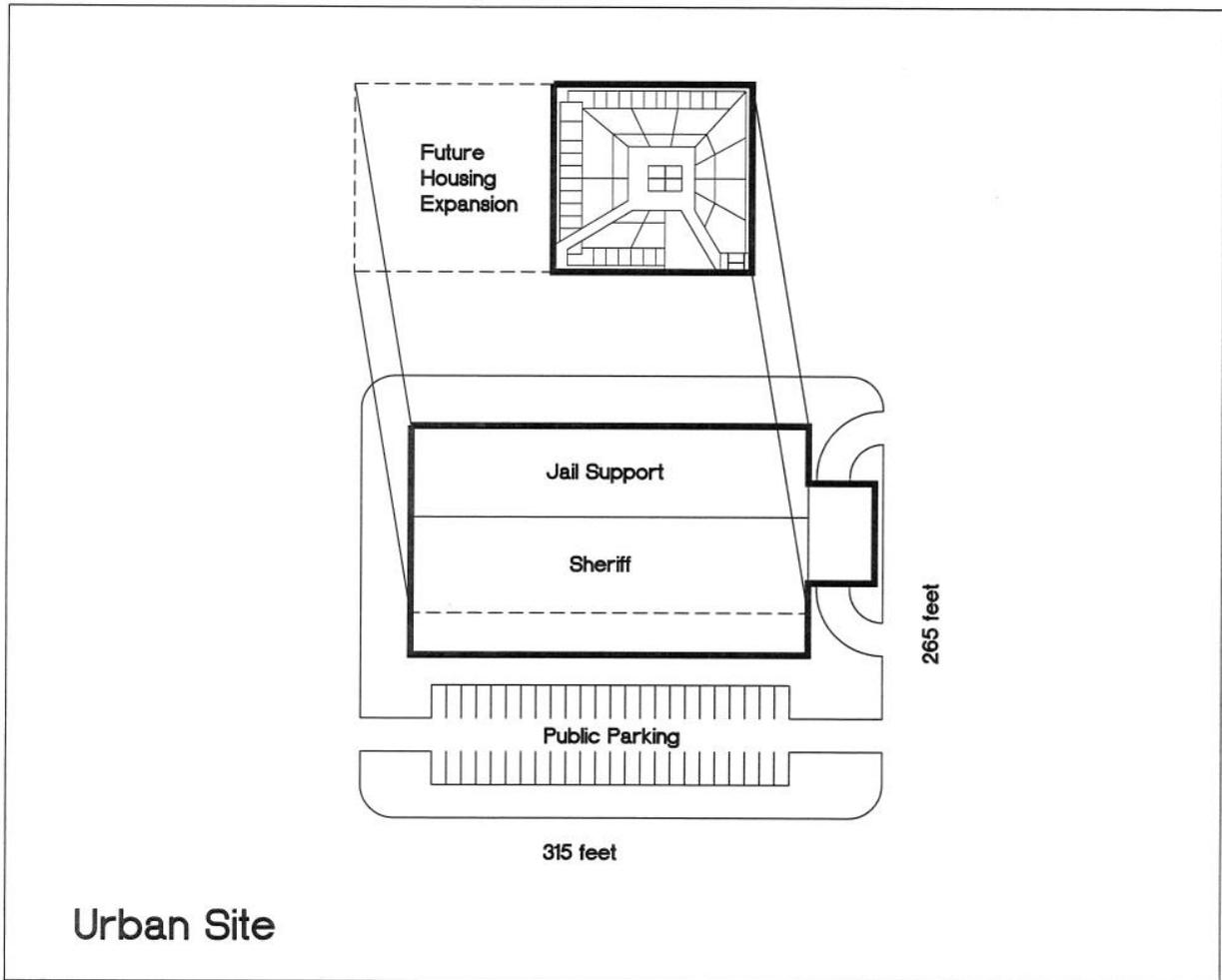
Typical Rural Site Plan Option One



Typical Rural Site Plan Option Two



Typical Urban Site Plan



Project Budget Information

The following is a project budget for a rural site option.

The Non-Construction Budget of 20% includes a number of items including design and construction phase contingency dollar, A/E Fees, survey and soil boring costs, building permits and fees, jail start-up costs, construction phase material testing, and other miscellaneous project-related costs. It does not include new moveable furniture for the Sheriff's Department or Jail.

CONSTRUCTION BUDGET (bid 2017)	
AREA	COST
Sheriff's Department	
Office Area	\$ 7,084,980
Fleet	\$ -
Jail	
Jail Support	\$ 4,345,200
Housing	\$ 6,676,800
Site Development	\$ 900,000
	<u>\$ 19,006,980</u>
NON-CONSTRUCTION BUDGET	
	<u>\$ 3,801,396</u>
	\$ 22,808,376

Existing Facility – Stay “As Is”

Overview

As Iowa County leadership discusses the potential for the design and construction of a future Sheriff’s Department and Jail, there are a number of maintenance and operational items that will need to be addressed in the next several years in order to keep the building functional.

Future Projects

- **MECHANICAL UPGRADES**
Upgrades to the mechanical system, which include addressing the need for providing fresh air into the building and a smoke control system, need to be addressed now. Further study is required to better define the specific scope of work and associated budget numbers.
- **ELECTRICAL UPGRADES**
The Jail light controls issue should continue to be addressed. This will require additional study.
- **PLUMBING UPGRADES**
Problems with cracked sewage pipes in the basement should continue to be addressed.
- **JAIL SYSTEM UPGRADES**
As the security electronic software system cannot be supported by the vendor anymore, this will require additional study. The limited availability for detention key repair and replacement needs to be addressed. Jail sliding door motor issues need to be addressed.
- **JAIL OPERATIONAL UPGRADES**
Jail Operational Upgrades are related to issues such as PREA compliance in the housing areas, HIPAA compliance in the medical area, and meeting the needs of a changing inmate population by providing special needs beds.

Closing Down The Jail

Instead of building a new Jail, is closing down the Jail and moving all of the Iowa County inmates to another county jail an option the County should explore?

There are several reasons as to why this an unlikely solution:

- The County needs beds for pre-trial inmates and newly arrested individuals. Otherwise, they need to be transported to another county jail, requiring additional staff and transportation-related costs.
- There needs to be an intake / booking facility in the County for arrestees being brought in by local jurisdictions as well as cells for inmates that have addictions to drugs and alcohol and require time for detoxification, which may take days.
- Other counties are unwilling to take in Iowa County’s “problem” inmates, including inmates with mental health issues, high medical needs, and violent/disruptive inmates who cannot reside peacefully with other inmates.