

Buildings and Grounds

Although no building improvements have been made since the Public Safety Building was constructed, the way in which the County has used the building has drastically changed. There are issues with the building systems and the use of space in ways that the building is not currently designed to accommodate.



Building efficiency and controls are key issues. The electrical system has been altered and aged to an extent that it is in need of serious attention. The HVAC system has lost proper functionality and controls, greatly impacting efficiency and comfort. The hydronic piping has reached the end of its serviceable life. The plumbing system is composed of cast iron and galvanized steel drain lines which are corroding and failing. Much of the plumbing is inaccessible without extensive demolition.



*Top left – Boiler room in the basement
Top right – Electrical panels in the boiler room
Middle – Cooling units on roof of building
Bottom left – Chiller
Bottom right –Cabling along the roof*



Lake County Public Safety Building



*Public Safety Building
Constructed in 1976*

*9-1-1 Communications, Buildings and Grounds,
Sheriff's Office, Jail, State's Attorney's Office, and
Emergency Operations Center/Training Room*

The Lake County Public Safety Building Advisory Committee (LCPSBAC) serves at the pleasure of the County Commission. The LCPSBAC was formed to provide information and offer recommendations to the Commissioners regarding the current Public Safety Building facilities and the needs of the county departments housed in those facilities.

Sheriff's Office and Jail

The Public Safety Building is structurally sound, but there are buildings systems issues (water, plumbing, electrical) as well as spacing and security challenges.

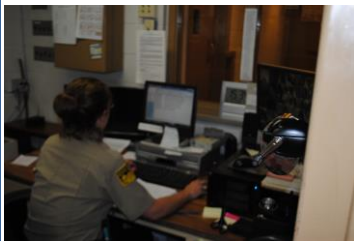


The entry to the Sheriff's Office. The windows are regular glass, with one window left open for the public. The office area is separated by a wooden door with a security keypad.

The main office area. Storage for files and other equipment is limited.



Correctional officers perform many of their administrative duties in the control room and the booking room.



The control room. Cameras are installed throughout the jail and are monitored by correctional officers from a computer.



The booking room. This area can become congested easily with multiple officers and arrestees.

State's Attorney's Office

This space was designed and once used as an apartment for the County Sheriff, and it was later converted for use as an office. There are spacing and safety concerns in the State's Attorney's Office.



The stairway from the outside door to the SA Office. The primary security concern is related to the office's entrance. There are no cameras in the hallway. The office area is separated by a wooden door with a security keypad, which is left unlocked during business hours.

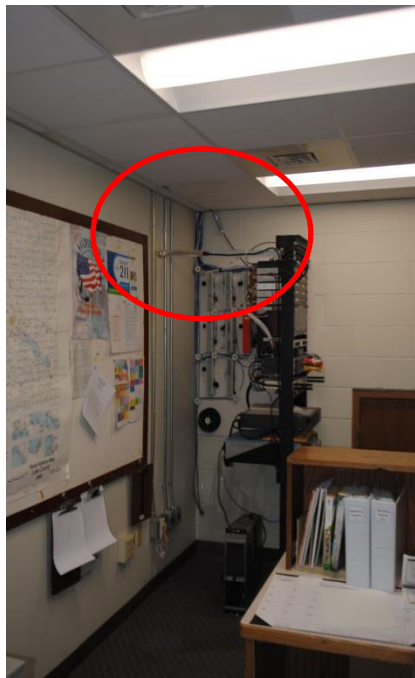
There are no barriers between the public and the employees. The entrance is open, with a counter near the door to assist in keeping the public out of the main office areas. Victims, witnesses, and defendants all visit the office.



Filing cabinets above and to the left. The office is required to keep records for several years before they can be destroyed. All of the filing cabinets are full, as well as two larger and one smaller closet. The office is working towards using more electronic records, but there are still certain hard copy records received by the office that will need to be retained.

9-1-1 Communications

Water enters the dispatch center through the wall and ceiling, has already damaged the ceiling, and must be constantly monitored.



Sheriff's Office and Jail

Spacing challenges have resulted in the multi-use of current spaces.



Visitation room. Used during family, attorney, counselor visits.



Garage/laundry/food storage. Used by officers to complete secure inmate transports. Also used as an on-site laundry facility and storage for meals.



Linen closet. Storage is limited for jail supplies and equipment.

The jail has a specialized plumbing system that is designed to be less vulnerable to user abuse or intentional acts of damage. Unfortunately, this can lead to additional difficulty and cost in maintaining, repairing, and updating the jail's plumbing system.



Plumbing & ventilation between cell blocks



Close-up of the plumbing; uses precast form

The jail's layout is linear, meaning that the correctional officer does not have a line of sight into the cells from the hallways or the control room.



Hallway as you enter into the jail. There are four main cell pods, a work release pod, an isolation cell, and a padded cell.



Hallway looking into a cell



Looking into the SE cell



East side hallway



Hallway between SE/SW cells



West side hallway



Padded cell



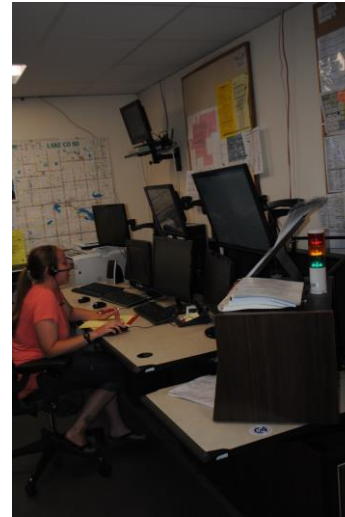
Work release cell



Isolation Cell

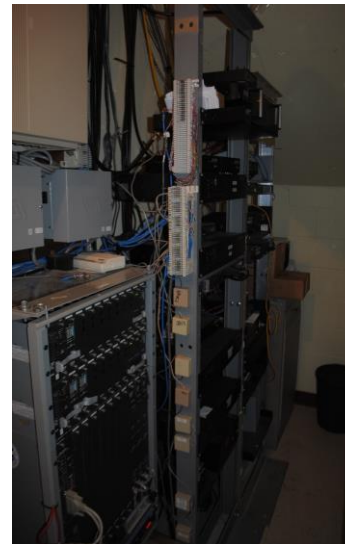
9-1-1 Communications

There are spacing, security, and safety concerns related to the dispatch center's current location. Water issues pose a safety threat to both dispatch equipment and employees.



Dispatchers receive emergency 9-1-1 and nonemergency calls, as well as monitor radio traffic and dispatch all local law enforcement, fire, and medical services.

Due to the nature of the job, dispatchers must remain in the dispatch center at all times. Dispatchers must also be sight and sound separated from the public. Until recently, the area just outside the dispatch center was used by the public as a storm shelter and for driver's licensing. While the County has worked to relocate those services, the public may still access this area of the building at this time.



Very expensive equipment is maintained in the dispatch center, which is vulnerable to water damage from current plumbing issues. Also, server racks and digital equipment need adequate cooling and reasonable humidity levels.

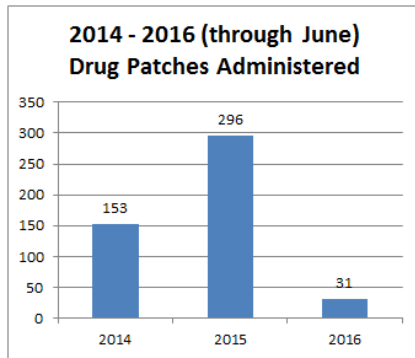
EOC/Training

Area immediately adjacent to the dispatch center, open to the public, designed and intended for use as an emergency operations center and training room.



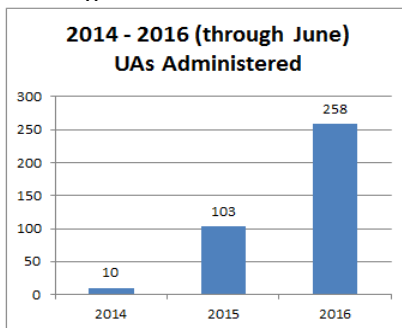
Drug Patches Administered

Drug patch testing may be required for individuals as a condition of their bond, sentence, parole, or probation. The Sheriff's Office is responsible for administering the drug patch testing. In 2014 and 2015, drug patches were frequently used as a compliance tool. The number of individuals on drug patches in 2016 has gone down significantly.



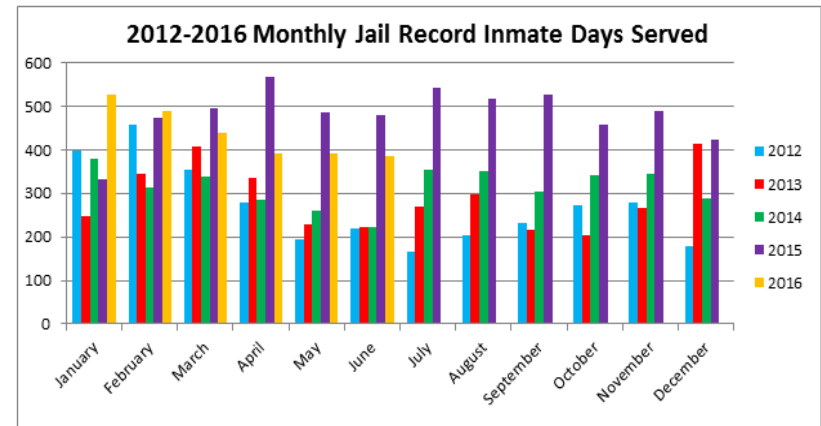
UAs Administered

UAs is urinalysis testing that is used as an alternative to drug patch testing. The Sheriff's Office is responsible for administering urinalysis testing. UAs must be administered more frequently than drug patches, as certain illegal substances may only be detected by urinalysis within a few days of usage. As the trend has shifted from the use of drug patches to urinalysis testing, the number of UAs administered in 2016 will be a significant increase.



Inmate Days Served

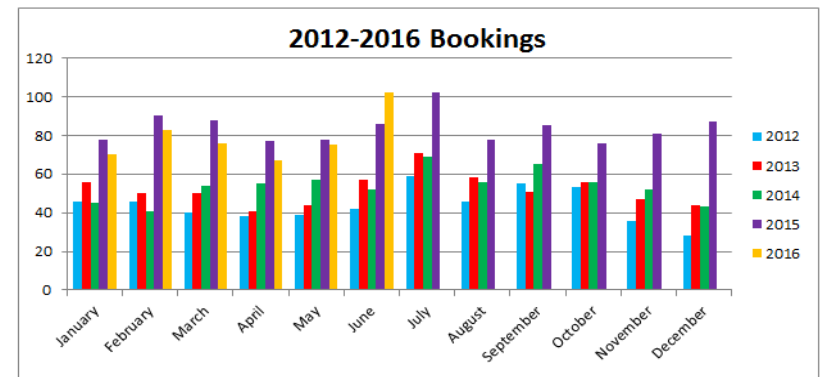
Inmate days served represents the total number of days served by all inmates in the jail over a specific period of time. For example, if 20 inmates served 20 days each during the month of August, the total number of inmate days served in August would be 400.



As reflected above, 2015 was a record year for inmate days served. In 2016 the numbers started off stronger than 2015, have leveled off a bit, but are still far exceeding the numbers we were seeing from 2012-2014.

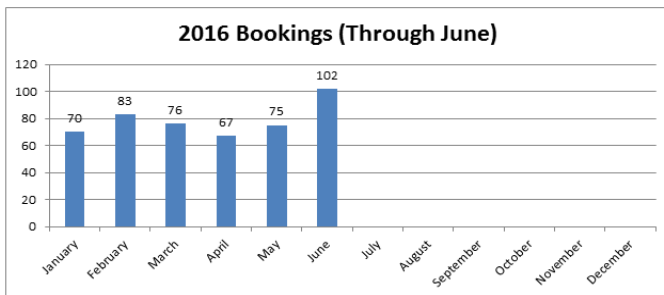
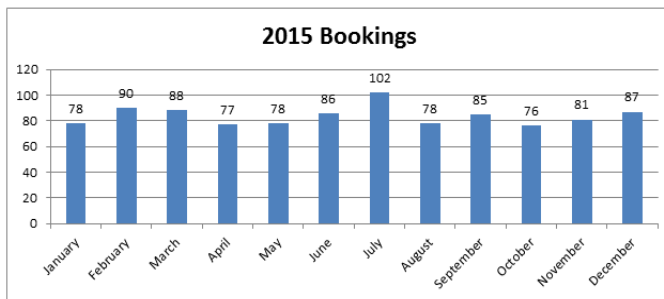
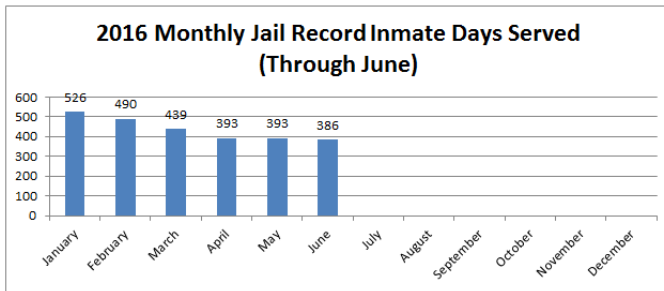
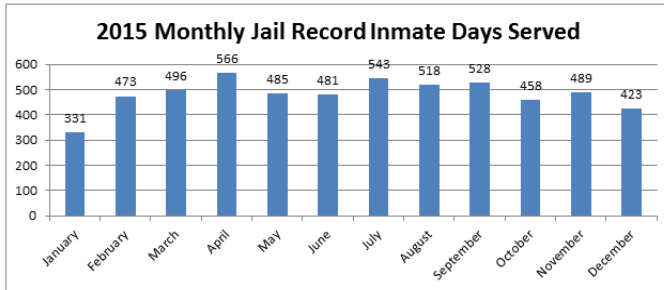
Bookings

Bookings represent the number of inmates booked into the jail over a specific period of time. The amount of time that someone who is booked into the jail actually serves in the jail before they are released varies and depends on a number of factors.



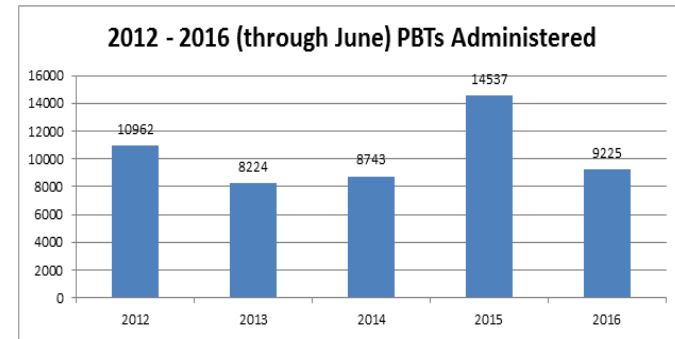
As reflected above, 2015 and 2016 have been record years for the number of bookings into the jail.

These charts give a more specific breakdown of the number of inmate days served and bookings into the jail in 2015 & 2016.



PBT's Administered

A PBT is a preliminary breath test. A number of individuals in our community participate in the 24/7 Sobriety Program. This program requires that the participant submit to twice-a-day testing at the Sheriff's Office to help monitor their sobriety. In 2015, a record number of PBTs were administered. If trends continue, in 2016 that record will be shattered.



SCRAM Participants

A SCRAM bracelet is a secure continuous remote alcohol monitor that provides electronic alcohol monitoring. It is used as a part of the 24/7 Program an alternative to the twice-a-day PBT testing. The Sheriff's Office administers this program as well. In 2015, there were twice as many participants than previous years, and those numbers are expected to remain high in 2016.

