CONTENTS

Pre-Construction Occupancy

Dorm 1: 40
Dorm 2: 40
Dorm 3: 40
Medical: 1
Dorm 4: 36
Dorm 5: 36
North: 17
South: 17
East Bars: 20
West Bars: 20
Juvenile: 11
Single Cell 1: 1
Single Cell 2: 1
Observation: Suicide
SHU – 36
TOTAL - 316

Post Construction Occupancy

Yellow Pod 27
Dorm 2 *40*
Dorm *3* 40
MED 1
Green Pod 47
Blue Pod 47
Purple Pod 7
West Side 20
East Side 20
Orange (SHU) 36
Dorm 5 18
Dorm 4 18
2 Holding cell – not suitable for occupancy (not counted)
TOTAL – 321

L.R. Kimball

615 West Highland Avenue
Ebensburg, PA 15931
814.472.7700
www.lrkimball.com

March 23, 2020

Mr. Jonathan Boone, Director of Public Utilities & Facilities
Jonathan.boone@nashcountync.gov

Mr. Zee Lamb, County Manager
zee.lamb@nashcountync.gov

Mr. Robbie Davis, County Commissioner Chairman
Robbie.Davis@nashcountync.gov

Mr. Keith Stone, Sheriff
Keith.stone@nashcountync.gov

RE: Request for Statement of Qualifications for Proposed Addition to Nash County Detention Facility and Renovations to Existing Structure

Dear Mr. Boone, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Davis, and Sheriff Stone:

On behalf of Comprehensive Designer PLLC, the affiliate of L.R. Kimball (L.R. Kimball), we thank you for giving our firm the opportunity to respond to the request for Statement of Qualifications for the Nash County, NC Detention Facility, which we received by email from your office on Thursday, March 12, 2020 at 5:11 PM. We have carefully reviewed the description and scope of project as well as the report and recommendations prepared by Moseley Architects for Phase1 Recommended Improvements.

Prior to the issue of this RFQ, we visited with Sheriff Stone and Detention Staff on November 18, 2019:

- David McRoberts, CPP – L.R. Kimball's Security & Operations Specialist
- Csaba Balazs, AIA – L.R. Kimball's Lead Correctional Facilities Design Architect

Our resumes and supplemental information are attached.

Following the tour, we met with staff to discuss their observations and suggestions for improving and expanding the existing physical plant. Our most immediate reaction was to state that the Nash County facility in its current state was, in our view, among the 2-3 most deficient facilities we have visited since the late 1970's. Our opinions are based on David McRoberts' hands-on correctional facility operations experience as well as the experience of our firm and our Lead Corrections Facility Design Architect, Csaba Balazs. Our team has been involved in more than 150 projects in 17 states including North Carolina.

The existing Nash County facility layout is such a maze that in many instances, it was difficult to completely comprehend the scope, scale, and adjacencies of the operational components of the Detention Facility. We, therefore, requested and were provided with plans of the various alterations and additions from 1993 and 1999. This information was helpful in our analysis of the existing physical plant.

You may or may not know that our firm was the Architect for the 1993 expansion. From the beginning of that design process the original concept was focused on a solution for the now, not the long-term, while lowering construction costs at the expense of long-term operational costs. In short, we believe that this same planning deficiency will reoccur with the implementation of the Phase 1 Recommendations and Improvements.

The operational assessment of the Nash County physical plant through Nash County's technical assistance request of the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) on page 6, succinctly states:

> ***"Specifically, the facility is not providing the necessary safety and security to the community, staff and inmates. The facility insufficiencies are also creating an increased liability risk to the County. The facility lacks adequate space in many areas necessary to safely and efficiently carry out necessary jail operations. In addition, areas of the facility are outdated and worn to a point where they are no longer suitable for safe and reliable detention use. Due to either the lack of facilities, the condition of the facilities or the poor layout of the facilities, daily operations and subsequently the overall safety and security of the staff, inmates and community are negatively impacted."***

Based upon our observations and discussions with jail staff – the NIC assessment is accurate. The NIC study further suggests that a cost-benefit analysis including staffing costs be done to determine if expansion/renovation of the existing facility or replacement with a new facility is the best to meet the needs of this County. This critical step ensuring long-term stewardship for this project, in our view, has not been done.

An often referenced NIC study has found that construction costs for a jail represent only 10% of costs over a 30-year life cycle. Of the balance of costs, staffing will vary between 60% and 70% over that period. It is, therefore, imperative that staffing costs also be considered in determining which of the options being considered is the most cost-effective. To further illustrate this point, in studies for similar projects, we find that one full-time, 24/7 year-round post will cost a county $13,000,000+/- over a 30-year period.

While we have no knowledge of the interaction between the County and Moseley Architects in the development of the report nor the directives of the County in the process, we believe both Phase 1 and 2 Options are a continuation of a Remote Surveillance Management Model that, in our opinion, is the heart of the problem. The lack of opportunities for interactions between staff and inmates obviates the ability to proactively anticipate and diffuse events and negative institutional behavior.

The Phase 1 Option does little to resolve the core issues in current operations and to a large degree exacerbates those conditions by simply adding capacity. In this option, the North and South sections are decommissioned with the suggestion that this vacated space be repurposed for kitchen expansion and/or storage. Expansion of the kitchen into this vacated area does not appear to be feasible given that the study recommends the grandfathering of the East and West housing units. Though "grandfathered," we believe continuing to use these cells to house four beds in each does not comply with any standards we know of and could lead to potential litigation in disparity of conditions of confinement. Additionally, it is this disparity, deficiency, or perceived indifference to these conditions of confinement that contributes directly to the resistive, aggressive and non-compliant institutional behavior by inmates that is so very dangerous and difficult for jail staff to manage.

The many changes of levels require the movement of inmates within the facility to navigate the convoluted corridors with obstructed sight lines by way of elevators or stairs. Whether by stairs or elevators, any escorted movement poses dangers to staff and inmates.

In the Scope of Project, the RFQ suggests retrofitting an existing dormitory to provide a 27-bed celled unit. While it appears that there is adequate height for a two-tiered solution, it poses these unanswered questions in Moseley Architect's report:

- Are these to be wet or dry cells?
    - If wet cells, there are added construction costs
    - If dry cells, there are associated staffing costs
    - During construction, inmates would need to vacate the dormitory
- Where would they be housed, how long?
- If out of Nash County, what is the cost?

By decommissioning the North and South sections (34 beds) and converting Dormitory 1 (40 beds) to a 27-bed celled unit, where would these inmates be housed during construction? While the Moseley Report provides detailed conceptual plans of the proposed additions for the Phase 1 Option it does not do the same for the existing physical plant. The Phase 1 Option simply adds housing capacity. Again, this only increases pressure on already inadequate operational support components within the

core of the existing physical plant. Alterations or renovations to this core would become a complicated, phased process that adds both construction and staffing cost and security concerns.

While the Phase 2 Option adds more housing capacity, this again increases the pressure on some, or all, of the core support functions (with the exception of the new inmate and arrestee processing component) most notably medical services. With the ever-increasing issues of mental health and substance abuse in over 60% of the national inmate population, assessment and treatment become critical to the safety of inmates, staff, and ultimately the citizens of Nash County.

While Option 3 is a substantial improvement when compared to either Options 1 or 2, it does not appear to be incrementally expandable, and continues an Indirect Surveillance Management Model. This limits the ability of staff to interact with inmates to proactively prevent negative behavior or incidents. Therefore, we suggest that the County study the option of a Direct Supervision Management Model design to compare the costs and benefits, not only the effectiveness of inmate management, but also construction costs as well as long-term operational staffing costs. Direct Supervision, since its inception in the 1970's, has been continually proven to be a far more effective method of managing an inmate population while reducing inmate-on-inmate, inmate-on-staff violence, and vandalism. The overall value of these benefits can sometimes be difficult to quantify initially, but each has been proven to represent a substantial savings and improvement on safety for inmates, staff, and the public when compared to other management models. The Direct Supervision Design and Management model also better lends itself to incremental expansion with minimal or no interference with ongoing operations.

Our firm has compared the Option 3 plans to those of a Direct Supervision Management Model with a similar capacity and believe staffing costs would be comparable while immeasurably more effective in alleviating the reoccurring operational problems of staff safety and turnover often experienced in an Indirect Surveillance Design and Management Model as suggested in Option 3.

To summarize the foregoing, we believe the Moseley Report to be incomplete whether at the County's direction or not. Having designed more than 75 completed and occupied correctional facilities, we fully understand that these are largely unpopular and expensive undertakings for governmental bodies. They are, however, also expensive to operate over a life cycle and the cost-benefit of those costs needs to be compared when considering alternative options.

We would welcome the opportunity to be part of such a process but are declining the opportunity to be considered for providing the required services to Nash County as described in this RFQ.

Sincerely,

David McRoberts, CPP
Security & Operations Specialist

Csaba Balazs, AIA
Lead Correctional Facilities Design Architect

RMS/dm

cc: Renee Schoop, David Rispoli

Supplemental Information

The following pages include information regarding Direct Supervision facilities as well as resumes for Csaba Balazs and David McRoberts.

Direct Supervision Management Model versus Indirect Surveillance Management Model:

The following are thoughts proven over time to be the benefits of a Direct Supervision Management Model in County, State, and Federal correctional institutions:

- This model was first tried in the federal system in the late 1970's and in county facilities in the 1980's
- To this day, Direct Supervision continues to be the state-of-the art in the design and management model for correctional facilities
- Providing most services to inmates within each housing unit reduces the cost of escorts and potential danger in the movement of inmates to centralized functions
- This is without question the most effective model for managing correctional facilities given the direct inmate – staff interaction and communication
- The Direct Supervision Management Model requires the training of staff to alleviate the feeling of isolation when an officer is assigned by themselves to a housing unit
- Once in practice, it improves staff morale, reduces staff turnover, decreases staff tension, and improves working conditions for staff
- Less staff turnover means less investment in time and cost to train new staff
- The Direct Supervision Management Model has proven to show a decline in sick leave which in turn also reduces staffing costs
- In some cases, staffing of Direct Supervision Management Models has reduced staffing costs
- Reduces the level of inmate-on-inmate violence
- Reduces the level of inmate-on-staff violence
- Provides a safer environment for staff and inmates
- The officer assigned to a housing unit can proactively diffuse a potential violent event
- Less violence can result in less vandalism the value of which is difficult to quantify but can be substantial over time
- Less vandalism results in reduced maintenance and materials costs
- Direct Supervision can be useful in identifying the potential for or preventing suicides

When compared to current operations, staff is in a reactive environment which is less safe for staff and inmates. At the time of its design and construction, the Indirect Surveillance management model was the state-of-the-art for facilities of its size and future expansion was not a consideration given the site and laws of the time. Subsequently, increases in incarceration levels evolved over time given new legislation, the introduction of sentencing guidelines, sentencing practices of local jurisdictions, and the increased availability and use of illegal substances. Indirect Surveillance is better when inmates are in close watch or maximum security.

Articles for Reference:

What's the Different Between Direct and Indirect Supervision?
https://www.correctionsone.com/corrections/articles/whats-the-difference-between-direct-and-indirect-supervision-P6m8DqdC1KpYqioR/

Comparing the Cost of Direct Supervision with Traditional Jails
https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/FCJEI/Programs/SLP/Documents/Full-Text/Bigelow-Towles-paper.aspx

Direct Supervision in Jails
https://criminology-articles.blogspot.com/2018/01/direct-supervision-design-in-jails.html

Warren County Warren, PA
- New Prison
- Work Release Unit, Warren, PA

Waukesha County Waukesha, WI
- Huber Facility
- Jail Addition

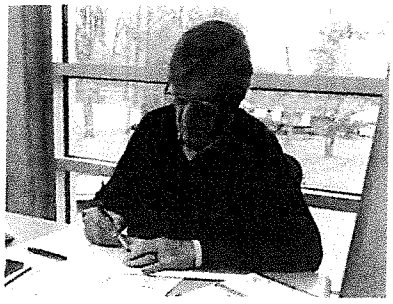
West Virginia Juvenile Detention Facilities Evaluation/Condition Assessments, Various Locations, WV
West Virginia Penitentiary, Master Plan for Upgrades, Moundsville, WV
Western Tidewater Regional Jail, Suffolk, VA
- New Jail
- Jail Expansion

Westmoreland County Prison, Greensburg, PA
Wyoming County Correctional Facility, Tunkhannock, PA
Yates County Jail Expansion Study, Penn Yan, NY
York County, York, PA
- Prison Renovations/Additions
- Prison Expansion

CSABA S. BALAZS, AIA

Lead Correctional Facilities Design Architect

L.R. Kimball



Highlighted Experience

- **Designed 150+ Correctional projects over the past 40 years – low, mid- and high- rise facility designs**
- **20+ Judicial / Public Safety Facility projects**
- **Wide range of renovations, restoration, expansion, retro-fit and new building design**
- **75 prison and jail studies completed**
- **25 facility designs honored by the ACA and/or AIA for Design Excellence**

Education

- **M.S., Architecture, The Pennsylvania State University, 1974**
- **B.S., Architecture, The Pennsylvania State University, 1972**
- **B.S., Physical Education, The Pennsylvania State University, 1967**

Registration

- **Pennsylvania, Registered Architect, 1975**

Professional Affiliation

- **American Institute of Architects**

Csaba has been involved in a wide range of architectural projects including renovations, restorations, expansions, and new building designs for both private and public clients. His design experience includes correctional, public safety, judicial, educational, health care, commercial, and sports facilities.

While Csaba has a wide range of project type experience, his niche over the past 40+ years has been the design of correctional and public safety facilities. He has designed more than 150 prison and jail projects across 17 states including over 30 prison and jail master plans, studies, and/or needs assessments. While correctional design theories have evolved over time, these key concepts remain at the core of every design:

- A safe, healthy environment for staff and inmates
- Maintain safe, efficient, and effective operations
- Initial and long-term cost savings
- Flexibility for future expansion

Twenty-five of these correctional facilities have been honored by inclusion in the annual Architecture for Justice Exhibition sponsored by the American Correctional Association (ACA) and the American Institute of Architects (AIA). Several designs have been cited for "Design Excellence".

Csaba's relevant project experience includes:

Adams County, Gettysburg, PA
- Feasibility Study for Community Corrections Center and Replacement of Existing Adult Correctional Center

Allegany County, Jail and Public Safety Facility, Amity, NY

Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, PA
- New Jail
- Auxiliary Jail
- Minimum Security Facility
- Women's Program Center

Allencrest Juvenile Detention Center, Evaluation and Comparison to ACA Standards, Beaver, PA

Anthony Correctional Center, White Sulphur Springs, WV

Armstrong County, Kittanning, PA
- Feasibility Study
- New Jail

Beaver County Jail, Aliquippa, PA

Bedford County Prison, Bedford, PA

Berks County, PA
- Design Services for a New Prison, Leesport, PA
- Design Services for Prison Renovations/Additions, Leesport, PA
- Design Services for Renovation of a Nursing Home into a Community Corrections Center, Reading, PA

Blair County, Hollidaysburg, PA
- New Prison
- Prison Work Release
- Prison, Housing Unit Addition
- Courthouse Renovations/Additions

Butler County, Hamilton, OH
- Court Street Jail Renovations
- Detention Facility

Butler County, Butler, PA
- New Prison
- Conceptual Designs for Renovations to Intake and Medical, and design of a new mental health space within the existing facility

Cabarrus County Jail, Concord, NC

Calvert County, Barstow, MD
- Treatment Facility, Renovations to House Work Release Inmates
- Treatment Facility, Feasibility Study for Renovations to House Work Release Inmates (Phase II)

Cambria County, Ebensburg, PA
- New Prison
- Courthouse Addition and Feasibility Study/ Master Plan
- Conceptual Design for a New Booking Center

Cameron County, Emporium, PA
- Jail
- Courthouse Renovations/Additions

Centre County, New Correctional Facility, Bellefonte, PA

Charles County Sheriff's Headquarters Feasibility Study, La Plata, MD

Chatham County Detention Center Expansion, Savannah, GA

Chester County, West Chester, PA
- Prison Feasibility Study for Additions/Alterations
- Prison, Renovations/Additions for an Intake Center
- Government Services Center, West Chester, PA

Clarion County, Feasibility Study/Schematic Design for Courthouse Renovations/Additions, Clarion, PA

Clearfield County Prison, Clearfield, PA

Cortland County Jail, Replacement Study, Cortland, NY

Dare County, Manteo, NC
- Detention Center
- Design Phase Services for Governmental Complex

Delaware Department of Corrections, Sussex, Kent, and New Castle Counties, DE (consultant to R.G. Architects),
- Correctional Centers Master Plan for the following:
  - Howard R. Young Correctional Institution
  - Sussex Correctional Institution
  - Plummer Community Correctional Center
  - Delores J. Baylor Women's Correctional Institution

Delaware State Police, New Troop 6 Conceptual Design and Study, Wilmington, DE (consultant to R.G. Architects)

Eastern Shore Regional Jail, Eastville, VA

Elk County Holding Facility, Ridgway, PA

Erie County, Erie, PA
- New Prison
- Prison, Pre-Release/Work Release Center Addition

Fayette County Prison, Uniontown, PA
- Needs Assessment Study
- New Prison

FCI Loretto, Loretto, PA
Franklin County, Chambersburg, PA
- 2003 Jail Facilities Assessment
- New Jail

Frederick County Adult Detention Center Expansion, Consulting Services, Frederick, MD
Garrett County Detention Center, Schematic Design Services, Oakland, MD
Geauga County Safety Center, Chardon, OH
Greene County Prison, Waynesburg, PA
Greene County, Feasibility Study/Existing Conditions Surveys for County Facilities, Waynesburg, PA
Hamilton County, Correctional Facilities Master Plan Peer Review, Cincinnati, OH
Hillsborough County Correctional Facility, Manchester, NH
Howard County Detention Center, MD
- Design Services for Renovations/Additions
- Design Services for a New Facility

Indiana County, Indiana, PA
- Feasibility Study
- New Jail

Jackson County Jail, Ripley, WV
Jefferson County Correctional Facility, Needs Assessment, Watertown, NY
Kenosha County, Kenosha, WI
- Adult Detention Facility
- Pre-Trial Facility
- Courthouse Renovations/Additions

Lancaster County, Lancaster, PA
- Prison Needs Assessment Study
- Prison Renovations/Additions
- Prison Needs Assessment & Design Services for a New Facility

Lawrence County Prison, New Castle, PA
Lee County Central Booking and Arraignment Facility, Fort Myers, FL
Lee County Ortiz Correctional Facility, Fort Myers, FL
Lehigh County, New Prison, Allentown, PA
Livingston County Jail Expansion/Renovation, Geneseo, NY
Logan Township Municipal Building, Altoona, PA
Luzerne County, Wilkes-Barre, PA
- Correctional Facility, Comprehensive Needs Assessment
- Design Services for Correctional Facility

Lycoming County, New Prison, Williamsport, PA
Macomb County, Feasibility Study/Schematic Design for New Juvenile Detention Facility, Mt. Clemens, MI
Marion County Jail, Fairmont, WV
Mason County Jail, Point Pleasant, WV
Mercer County Jail, Mercer, PA
Mercer County Jail, Princeton, WV
MOD 3 Facility, Philadelphia, PA: Design services for modifications and renovations of existing MOD3 Facility from a male holding to a juvenile facility. New construction was to include a 16-bed female holding facility and a new multipurpose room.

Monmouth County Correctional Institution, Freehold, NJ
- Main Entrance Renovation
- MCCI Facility Assessment
- Facility Options for a New Facility and Addition/Renovations to the Existing Facility

Monroe County Courthouse Renovations/Additions, Stroudsburg, PA
Monroe County Correctional Facility, Stroudsburg, PA
- Feasibility Study and Conceptual Design for Renovations and Additions

Morgan County Jail, Berkeley Springs, WV
Nash County Jail, Addition, Nashville, NC
New Jersey State Prison, Programming and Schematic Design, Newark, NJ
Northampton County Prison, Design Services, Easton, PA
Northumberland County Prison, Schematic Design for Act 71 Submission, Sunbury, PA
Ontario County Jail, Canandaigua, NY
Perry County Courthouse Renovations/Additions, New Bloomfield, PA
Pike County Correctional Facility, Lords Valley, PA
Pike County Administration Building, Milford, PA
Pinellas County Jail Expansion, Phase II - Healthcare Facility, Clearwater, FL
Plaquemines Parish, New Detention Facility, Davant, LA
Platte County Courthouse Addition/Jail, Platte City, MO
Rensselaer County Correctional Facility, Renovation/Expansion, Troy, NY
Ritchie County Jail, Harrisville, WV
Santa Rosa County Jail, Milton, FL
SCI Albion, Albion, PA
SCI Cambridge Springs, Cambridge Springs, PA
SCI Camp Hill, Camp Hill, PA
- Renovation/ Expansion of Kitchen and Staff Dining Area
- New Diagnostic and Classification Building
- Main Gatehouse
- Housing Units (Phase IV)
- Modular Unit

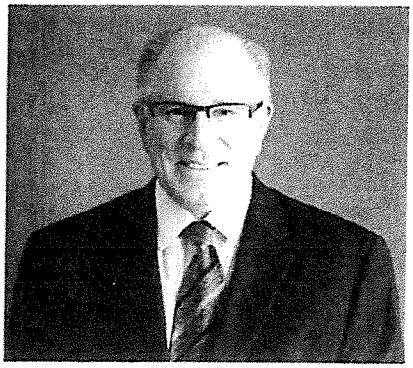
SCI Coal Township, Coal Township, PA
SCI Cresson, Cresson, PA
SCI Fayette, LaBelle, PA
Seneca County Jail and Sheriff's Department, Additions/ Alterations Study and Replacement Facility Study, Waterloo, NY
Snyder County Jail, Middleburg, PA
Snyder County Courthouse Renovations/Additions, Middleburg, PA
Somerset County Jail, Somerville, NJ
South Woods State Prison, Bridgeton, NJ
St. Mary's County, MD, Leonardtown, MD
- Detention Center Study
- Detention and Rehabilitation Center Renovation & Expansion

State College Municipal Building, State College, PA
Suffolk City Jail, Suffolk, VA
Sullivan County Jail and Sheriff's Department Study, Monticello, NY
Susquehanna County Jail, Montrose, PA
Tioga County Courthouse Addition, Wellsboro, PA
US Marshals Service Design-Build Facility, Pittsburgh, PA
Venango County Prison, Design Phase Services through Construction Documents, Sugar Creek Township, PA
Warren County Correctional Center, Belvidere, NJ

DAVID MCROBERTS, CPP

Security & Operations Specialist

L.R. Kimball



With a career in law enforcement and public safety, and past experience as a Jail Transition Team Leader and Jail Administrator, David's depth of experience is invaluable to our Corrections Team.

For 24 years, David served the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department as a Deputy Sheriff, advancing through the ranks to Sergeant, Lieutenant, and finally Captain. The scope of his responsibilities included: Patrol Supervisor, Patrol Shift Commander, Jail Administrator, and Detentions Division Commander together with Unit Commander of the Kenosha Sheriff's Department Tactical Response Team (SWAT). David also served for two years as a Police Officer for the Village of Twin Lakes, WI.

Since 1985, David has been a Wisconsin State Certified Law Enforcement Instructor for the Department of Justice/Division of Training and Standards. He is a national trainer and has delivered a variety of training topics to thousands of law enforcement officers and protective service personnel as well as private citizens. He is also the author of many written contributions to various publications, periodicals, and professional journals nationwide.

For over 15 years, David has worked with the L.R. Kimball Corrections Team as a Security and Operations Management expert. In this role, he serves as a liaison between our designers and our clients, ensuring that the design of the facility supports the client's operations in a safe, effective, and efficient manner.

Special career highlights include:

- **Department Liaison/Project Manager and Transition Team Lead for a 600-bed detention facility design, development, construction, and operation**
- **Improved Public Safety developing best practice procedures and post orders in support of comprehensive detention system involving two facilities housing 1,000+ incarcerated persons in secure physical custody and specialty programs**
- **Directly handled all identification, qualification and liaison functions nationally for justice and public safety business opportunities ranging from $3 Million to more than $200 Million**
- **Improved profit developing and servicing complex projects in multiple regions across the nation**
- **Earned multiple awards and accolades, including: Distinguished Service Award – Veterans of Foreign Wars and Certificate of Merit – Kenosha County Sheriff's Department**

Highlighted Experience

- **28 Years in Law Enforcement & Public Safety – Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant, Deputy & Tactical Team Commander, Jail Transition Team Leader, Programs Manager**
- **15+ Years of Experience as a Justice and Public Safety Client Liaison**
- **40+ Correctional / Public Safety Projects**

Education

- **Gateway Technical College**
- **U.W. Wisconsin Parkside**
- **Wisconsin State Law Enforcement Training Academy**
- **Lakeland College**
- **Wisconsin State Patrol Academy**

Professional Affiliations

- **International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)**
- **American Correctional Association (ACA)**
- **Society for Human Resource Management**
- **American Jail Association (AJA)**
- **American Society of Industrial Security (ASIS)**
- **National Sheriff's Association (NSA)**
- **International Law Enforcement Educators and Trainers Association (ILEETA) – Board Member**

Honors / Awards

- **Distinguished Service Award – Veterans of Foreign Wars**
- **Certificate of Merit – Kenosha County Sheriff's Department**

DAVID MCROBERTS, CPP

Security & Operations Specialist

Certifications

- **Certified Protection Professional – International Board Certification** by American Society of Industrial Security (ASIS)
- **Adjunct Staff Instructor, Criminal Justice Program** - Gateway Technical College
- **Wisconsin State Certified Criminal Justice Instructor** - Wisconsin Technical College System Board
- **Practitioner for NIMS** - Incident Command System
- **CARVER** – Federal Threat and Vulnerability Assessments
  Multiple Interview Assessments - Professional Judge and Review Examiner for professional consultants in delivering; background investigations, testing and screening of personnel

David's relevant project experience includes:

Allegany County, Jail and Public Safety Facility, Amity, NY
Berks County, PA
- Design Services for a New Prison, Leesport, PA
- Design Services for Prison Renovations/Additions, Leesport, PA

Butler County, Butler, PA
- New Prison
- Conceptual Designs for Renovations to Intake and Medical, and design of a new mental health space within the existing facility

Cabell County Emergency Services Center, Huntingdon, WV
Cambria County Prison, Conceptual Design for a New Booking Center, Ebensburg, PA
Centre County, New Correctional Facility, Bellefonte, PA
Chatham County Detention Center, Campus Expansion & Renovation, Savannah, GA
City of Cambridge, Police Department Needs Assessment, Cambridge, MA
City of New Orleans, Police Department Headquarters Replacement Facility - Facility and Site Assessment, New Orleans, LA
Delaware Department of Corrections, Sussex, Kent, and New Castle Counties, DE (consultant to R.G. Architects)
- Correctional Centers Master Plan for the following:
- Howard R. Young Correctional Institution
- Sussex Correctional Institution
- Plummer Community Correctional Center
- Delores J. Baylor Women's Correctional Institution

Delaware State Police, New Troop 6 Conceptual Design and Study, Wilmington, DE (consultant to R.G. Architects)
Eastern Shore Regional Jail, Eastville, VA
Fayette County, New Prison, Uniontown, PA
Franklin County, Chambersburg, PA
- 2003 Jail Facilities Assessment
- New Jail

Jefferson County Correctional Facility, Needs Assessment, Watertown, NY
Lancaster County, Prison Needs Assessment & Design Services for a New Facility, Lancaster, PA
Livingston County Jail Expansion/Renovation, Geneseo, NY
Howard County, MD
- Design Services for Renovations/Additions
- Design Services for a New Jail

Kenosha County, Kenosha, WI
- Adult Detention Facility
- Pre-Trial Facility

Monmouth County Correctional Institute, Freehold, NJ
- Main Entrance Renovation
- Vehicle Sallyport Gate
- Facility Options for a New Facility and Addition/Renovations to the Existing Facility

Monroe County Correctional Facility, Stroudsburg, PA
- Feasibility Study and Conceptual Design for Renovations and Additions

New Jersey State Police Emergency Operations Center, West Trenton, NJ
New Jersey State Police, Troop 'C' Headquarters and Firing Range, Hamilton, NJ
Ontario County Jail, Canandaigua, NY
Pennsylvania State Police, Feasibility Study for Renovation of Philadelphia Troop K Headquarters, Philadelphia, PA
Plaquemines Parish, New Detention Facility, Davant, LA
Rensselaer County, Correctional Facility Renovation/Expansion, Troy, NY
Rhode Island State Police, Design Development Services for Headquarters Facility, Cranston, RI
St. Mary's County, MD, Leonardtown, MD
- Detention & Rehabilitation Center Study
- Detention and Rehabilitation Center Renovation & Expansion

Sussex County Emergency Operations Center, Georgetown, DE
Wayne County 9-1-1/Communications Center, Programming/ Master Plan Study, Honesdale, PA
Wayne County Temporary 9-1-1/Communications Center, Honesdale, PA
Wayne County 9-1-1/Communications Center, Honesdale, PA
Westmoreland County Community College, Public Safety Training Academy Class A Burn Building, Smithton, PA
Yates County Jail Expansion Study, Penn Yan, NY

NASH COUNTY DETENTION CENTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT INMATE BED PROJECTIONS AND ENGINEERING REPORT

Nash County
North Carolina

FINAL REPORT

February 2020

MOSELEY ARCHITECTS

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Moseley Architects was retained by Nash County in November of 2019 to perform a Detention Center Expansion Needs Assessment service for the Nash County Detention Center. Services included evaluating the jail needs for a 20-year projection forecast, evaluate the existing facility and recommend repair, replacement, renovations as observed, develop expansion options with estimated costs, and present the findings to the County.

The existing Detention Center is functionally over-crowded, and the Sheriff cannot properly classify inmates for required separation for safety and security of the facility. Additionally, the older sections of the jail have aged to the point of life expectancy. The increasing population requires a replacement intake / booking area. The newer section of the facility is comprised of primarily dormitory housing and does not allow proper classification of the type of inmates housed there.

The County wanted a vision that would address facility needs for the future in the most efficient and functional arrangement to provide citizens of the county with the highest level of service. The objective of this Study is a comprehensive vision of facility development alternatives, the probable cost of each alternative, and objective information on each alternative so the County can choose the best course of action for the comprehensive vision.

The Moseley Architects planning team consisted of the following team members: Dan Mace, Partner-in-Charge; Bryan Payne, Project Manager; Todd Davis, Criminal Justice Specialist; Justin Carlson, Mechanical and Plumbing Engineer; and William Cary, Electrical Engineer.

Specific work tasks included the following:

- DETENTION BED SPACE NEEDS ANALYSIS – analyze historic detention data provided by the County in five-year increments; project jail population growth trends in five-year increments for the next 20 years to validate the study findings; translate growth trends into jail space needs (number and types of beds needed).

- CONCEPTUAL DRAWINGS, COST ESTIMATES – prepare based upon information and review comments, iterate these program needs into visual conceptual plans, and prepare total project cost estimates for each option identified, recommend potential phasing options.

- FINAL REPORT – combine all data and findings into a master report and present to the Commissioners for their use and consideration.

The findings of this report are summarized as follows:

Detention Center

Nash County Detention Center is currently rated for 296 beds and the needs assessment determined that by the year 2040, 403 beds would be required to meet operational classification and housing needs. The Study recommends that "core" spaces, such as kitchen, laundry, and intake/booking be sized for approximately 500 beds to accommodate future growth. Of the current 296 beds, Moseley recommends keeping 172 existing beds (primarily in the 1990's expansion) and renovating one or more of the dormitories into a celled housing unit – adding net 7 beds in doing so. The older "slammer" linear style beds in the existing "North-South" sections should be decommissioned and repurposed for kitchen expansion and/or storage for Sheriff needs. In the shorter term, the existing "Juvenile" portion composing 11 beds and the "East-West" housing units composing 40 beds (2 at 20 beds each) can be renovated for use in a "grandfathered" status. These housing units are over 40 years old and thusly are deficient in a number of ways compared to the current jail life safety standards for new jail facilities. This would bring the existing facility usable capacity to 230 beds.

The County requested Moseley Architects to evaluate the following options: 1) construct a 94 bed expansion to the existing Detention Center to increase the bed capacity; renovate the existing facility to convert one dorm into a 27 bed celled unit and perform miscellaneous upfits and renovations to improve safety and security of the facility; and 2) construct a possible additional phase to add another 209 beds including a new public lobby, magistrate area, visitation, and intake / booking with a new vehicular sally-port for the 500 bed future need. A replacement jail option was only observed to give the County and idea of the approximate cost of such as option.

Summary

The cost for the interior renovations to the existing 172 beds in the '90s Annex and the older 51 bed linear units is estimated to be $2,200,000, and the Phase One 94 bed addition to be $7,750,000, which would bring the new rated capacity of the facility to 324 beds [94(new)+179(1990's housing area)+11(juvenile)+40(east-west)]. The Phase Two option could add 209 more beds along with the needed new intake, etc., and would cost an additional $31,000,000, and would increase the rated capacity to 533 total beds. A replacement jail facility (without site acquisition costs) would be approximately $50,000,000 for 400 initial beds expandable with a 500 bed "core".

With limited available county funds, not all options are ideal and not all possibilities may be able to be funded at once. The County will use this report to make informed decisions and plan accordingly as they approach their budget planning and capital improvement allocations within their current revenue structure.

Moseley Architects is pleased to present the future bed needs projections for the Nash County Detention Center as part of Nash County Detention Facility Plan Space Needs Assessment Study.

Introduction

The Nash County Jail was designed and constructed in 1979, with expansions in 1993 and 1999. The jail is rated at 296 beds which includes the 3-person holding cell which provides for a total housing bed count of 293 according to the North Carolina Jail and Detention Branch of the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services Division. The 1970's portion consists of one medical bed (maximum custody). The next unit that is identified in the 1970's portion as the juvenile area, consists of 3 single cells, and two 4-bed units for a total of 11 beds. The East side, which are the open bar type housing units, consist of 5 units with 4-beds in each unit for a total of 20 beds. The West side is identical to the East side open bar type housing also with a total of 20 beds. The South side is open bar type housing consisting of 13 single lockdown cells and one 4-bed unit for a total of 17 beds. The North side is the last opened bar housing unit in the 1977 portion that consists of 13 single lockdown cells and one 4-bed housing for a total of 17 beds. This gives a total number of 85 beds in the 1977 section.

An addition was added to the facility in 1991 and approved by DHSR in 1993 that consists of two minimum custody dorms identified as Dorms 4 and 5 which were originally designed to accommodate 26 beds each but are currently being renovated and will house 18-beds in each minimum custody dorm for a total of 36-beds in the 1991 section.

A third addition was added in 1997 that consists of 3 40-bed minimum custody open dorms identified as Dorms one, two, and three, and one housing unit identified as the female area that consist of 18 lockdown medium/maximum double occupancy cells for a total of 36 beds in this housing unit. Dorm one has been modified from it's original 40 bed capacity to 20 bed capacity from the removal of the upper bunks. The 1997 addition now has a total bed capacity of 136 beds.

The overall breakdown of beds currently in the Nash County Detention Center after recent modification are as follows:

136 beds-minimum custody dorms
30 beds-medium/maximum single occupancy lockdown cells
36 beds-medium/maximum double occupancy lockdown cells
56 beds-minimum/medium custody 4-man cells
The overall total bed count is 258 at this time.

Architecture review

Date of Observation: Tuesday, December 17, 2019

Observer: Bryan Payne, Assoc. AIA

FACILITY INFORMATION

Year(s) of Facility's Structure(s): 1978, 1992, 1998

Building Area: approximately 41,200 SF

Acres: 3.48

Bed Capacity: 258

General Description:

The Nash County Detention Center is located at 222 W. Washington Street in Nashville, North Carolina. The Detention Center is located behind the Nash County Courthouse and shares the same parcel of land. The facility is bordered by W. Elm Street to the north; N. Drake Street to the west; N. Boddie Street to the east; and W. Washington Street to the south.

The facility is a single-story of masonry/ steel construction. The facility was built originally in the late 1970's and was added onto twice in the 1990's. The original 1970's building consists of five (5) detention holding units in a linear arrangement and utilizes tool-resistant steel-bar walls and doors common of that era. This portion of the building was built over an unfinished basement/ crawlspace which is used primarily to locate electrical switchgear, plumbing equipment and piping runs. The basement/ crawlspace is mostly dirt floors with some areas of concrete slab; no vapor barrier or insulation were observed.

The early 1990's addition to the facility included two (2) dormitory-style holding units, consisting of 32 beds each; an enclosed outdoor recreation yard; a kitchen addition; a medical area; two (2) segregation cells; visitation areas; a vehicle sally port and staff areas. The design of the dormitories in this portion of the building is of interest as there are three (3) different floor levels within each of the housing units. The dayroom is on the same level as entry into the unit. There is a lower level with beds and the shower/ toilet area. There is also a higher level with additional beds. The Sheriff's personnel reported having had numerous issues with inmates attacking officers on the lower levels of these units as there are blind spots where an officer can become trapped by inmates within the space with little to no ability of escaping. At the time of this walk-through these units were being painted and no inmates were being housed in them.

The late 1990's addition to the facility included three (3) dormitory-style holding units, consisting of 40 beds each; a lock-down unit with double-bunk wet-cells consisting of 36 beds total; an enclosed outdoor recreation yard; a laundry room; a new medical area; a new visitation area; a new administrative area; a booking office; a new vehicle sally port; a breathalyzer room and a group holding cell for intake. (Note: A subsequent renovation in the mid-2000's eliminated the breathalyzer room and reduced the size of the group holding cell in order to add an elevator & access corridor for an underground circulation corridor to the courthouse addition).

The design of this addition is of interest as all the housing units and the laundry area are at a level lower than the rest of the building. The difference in floor elevation is approximately 8 feet. There are three (3) sets of internal stairs in the facility as well as a service lift and a wheelchair lift all used to traverse the difference in elevations. Inmates were being housed in all four (4) of these housing units at the time of this walk-through.

ARCHITECTURAL OBSERVATIONS

Building Exterior:

The overall condition of the exterior of the buildings is in good shape, with more notable items being observed at the older portions of the facility.

- It was raining heavily at the time of this observation. Water was observed to be leaking from the roof gutter end located near the front entrance to the facility and running down the face of the exterior wall near a window. This could be representative of a problem with the gutter end cap and/or a clogged gutter. (Photo #1)

- A portion of coping cap was missing at the rear of the building near the loading dock. It is unknown if this is causing any water infiltration issues into the building near this area. (Photo #2)

- The sealant at the wall coping cap joints is deteriorating and separating from the masonry. It is unknown if this is causing any water infiltration issues into the building. The sealant should be replaced. (Photo #3)

- Cracking in the exterior brick near the door to the basement at the 1970's era building was observed. Brick in this area was out of alignment and pulling away from the building. Some of the brick has cracked and portions were observed with large chips. Mortar was missing from brick joints in this area. Areas above this location were observed where brick mortar joints appear to have previously been re-pointed. It is unknown if the cracking in this area is isolated to the exterior brick or if has translated through the exterior wall and is expressing on the interior of the building. This area needs further investigation to evaluate the problem. (Photo #4)

- Exterior masonry in the outdoor recreation yard behind housing units #1 through #4 was observed to be very dirty and stained. This is likely due to water run-off from the security

wire fabric used overhead to secure the rec yard. The concrete sidewalk in this area was also very dirty with algae growing in places. All this area needs proper cleaning. The security doors and frames in this area are also in need of repainting. (Photo #5)

- A portion of exterior sealant at the brick veneer control joint in this same rec yard was observed to be missing and needs to be replaced. The existing sealant should be removed along the entire height of the joint, and security pick-resistant sealant designed for use in detention environments, should be utilized. (Photo #6)

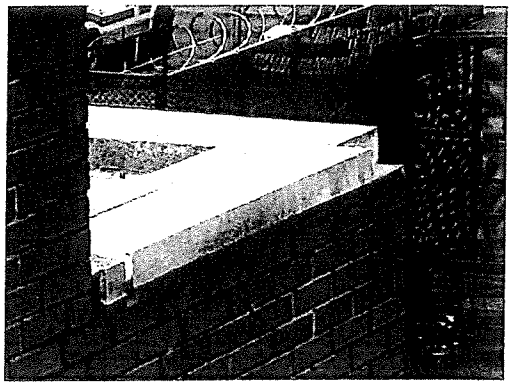
- At this same rec yard behind housing units #1 through #3, an opening in the security wire fabric was observed at one location. (Photo #7) At another location there appears to be two sections of fabric that have been overlapped at a joint in the material. (Photo #8) It is unknown if this overlapped fabric is mechanically fastened in any way to the structure below or if it has been lose-laid only. During this walk-through, it was reported by the Sheriff's staff that this rec yard was the location of a security breach where two inmates recently escaped. County maintenance reported recent improvement to this area including the addition of a steel member along the bottom edge to secure the material. The overhead support structure needs to be repainted. Further evaluation of the security wire fabric needs to be completed in order to adequately evaluate the product/ system for the installed application. At a minimum, existing holes in the material needs to be repaired immediately to prevent further breaching.

- The roof of the facility is a single-ply membrane which appears to be recently installed and is in relatively good shape. The 1970's era portion of the building is a ballasted roof system. It is unknown if this section of roofing is a different age than the rest or why this section only is ballasted. In general, the roof membrane is very dirty and needs cleaning. Since it was a heavy rain at the time of this observation, there were some small areas of ponding observed but nothing overly concerning. Some of the roof drain strainers were rusty and one was broken. At another roof drain location, debris has collected around the strainer causing some ponding. All debris should be removed, and the membrane properly cleaned. (Photos #9 and #10)

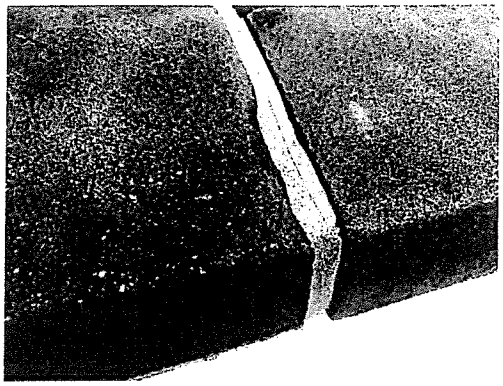
- At the roof over housing units #4 and #5, mechanical equipment was observed to be very close to the edge of the roof. This section of the building does not have a parapet at the perimeter exterior wall. The building code requires a guardrail be installed if mechanical equipment is within 10 feet of a roof edge. Guards are likely required at this area. (Photo #11)

- At this same area of roof, skylights are located over areas of corridor below. Glazing at these skylights appear to be nearing end of life. (Photo #12)

Photograph #1

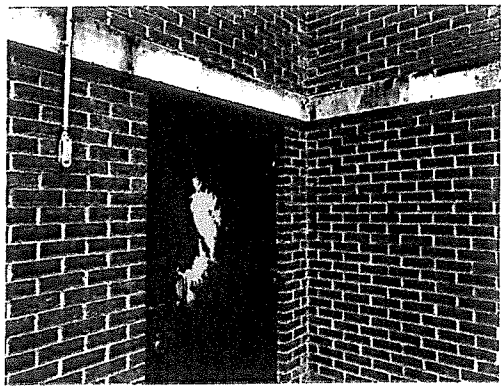


Photograph #2



Photograph #3

Photograph #4



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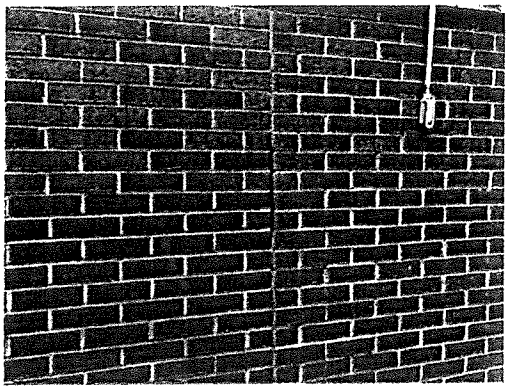

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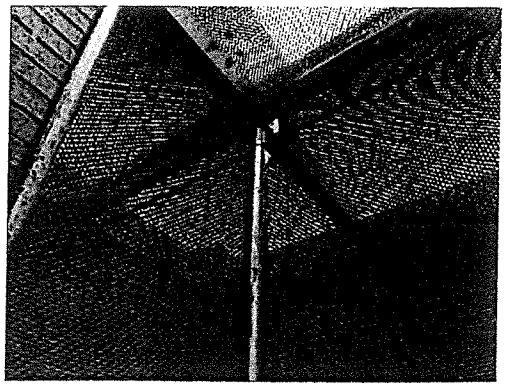

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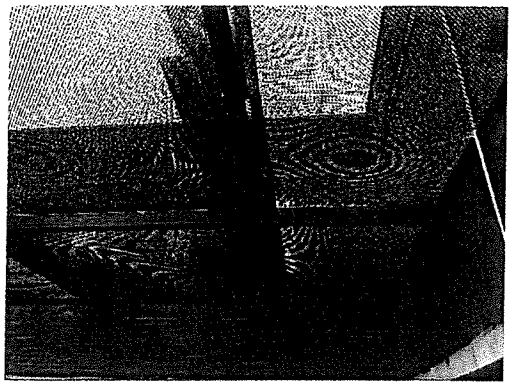

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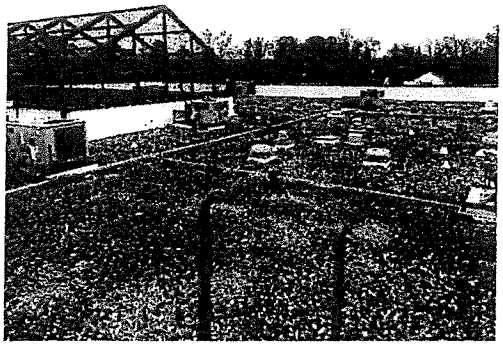
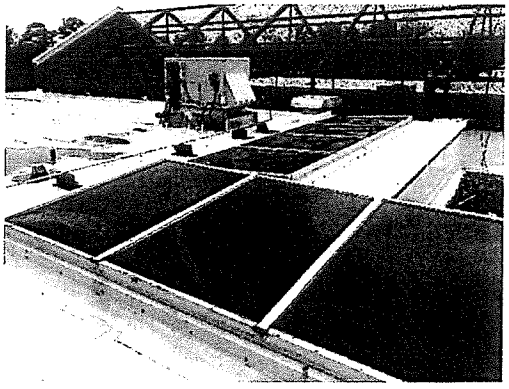


Photograph #9

Photograph #10

Photograph #11



Photograph #12

Building Interior:

The interior of the building is generally showing signs of age and wear throughout.

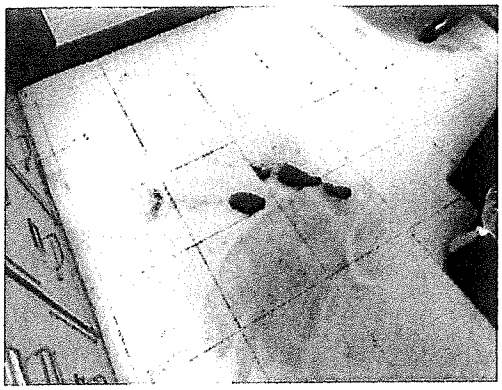
Flooring:

- Vinyl composition tile (VCT) has been utilized in most of the administrative areas and shows signs of wear. VCT in the control rooms and booking room have been worn down to the substrate below and should be replaced. (Photos #13 and #14)

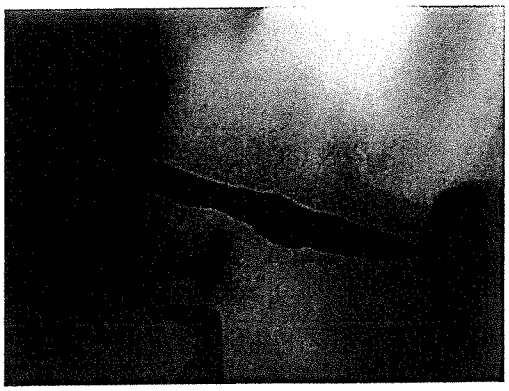
- A coating flooring system was utilized in most of the detention areas of the building. The County has replaced the flooring in Units #1, #2 and #3 with a similar system. Areas where the flooring has not been replaced, the coating system is showing signs of wear and needs replacement; these areas include the Lockdown Unit, Medical Holding, Laundry, Corridors, and miscellaneous detention areas. (Photo #15 and #16)

- The East/West Unit, the North/South Unit, and the Female Unit are all located in the oldest portion of the building dating back to the 1970's. The flooring in these areas is terrazzo and is holding up well considering its age. (Photo #17)

- The kitchen flooring is quarry tile and has been damaged in the areas around the walk-in cooler/ freezer and should be repaired or replaced. (Photo #18)



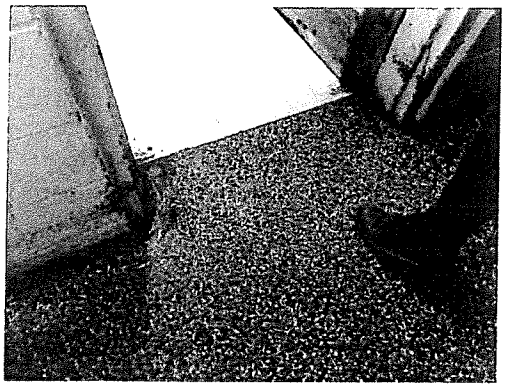
Photograph #13



Photograph #14

Photograph #15

Photograph #16



Photograph #17

Photograph #18

Ceilings:

- Generally, the ceilings throughout the facility are in good shape.
- Acoustical ceiling tiles (ACT) have been used within the administrative portions of the building and appears to be in good shape with some signs of age.
- Painted gypsum board (GWB) ceilings have been utilized in various areas and appear to be in good shape with some signs of age.
- A mixture of painted and non-painted hollow-core concrete planks have been used within the housing units and are in good shape. Painted areas are showing signs of age and need to be repainted.

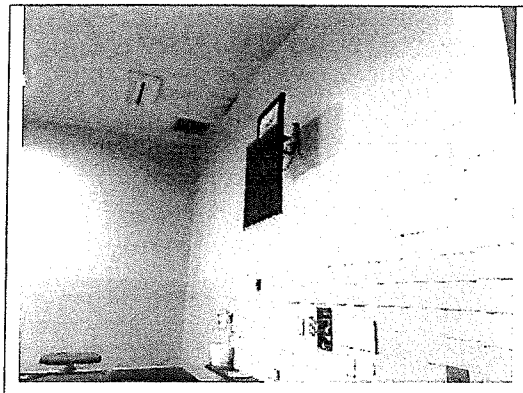
- Metal security ceilings have been used in housing units #4 and #5 and appear to be in good shape.

Walls:

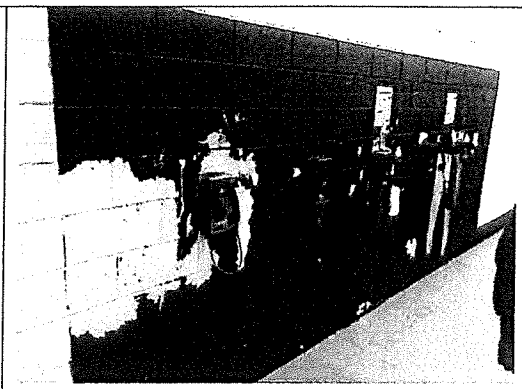
- Most interior walls are painted concrete masonry unit (CMU) walls. Walls in housing units #1 through #3 have recently been painted and appear to be in good shape; however, the extents of the new paint appears to stop at approximately 8-FT AFF. (Photo #19)

- Generally, throughout the building all CMU walls need repainting. Of notable concern are painted CMU walls at the inmate phones in the housing units. This area typically appears to be painted utilizing an inferior product and/or the existing walls were not adequately prepped prior to the new paint being applied. These areas need to be repainted. (Photo #20)

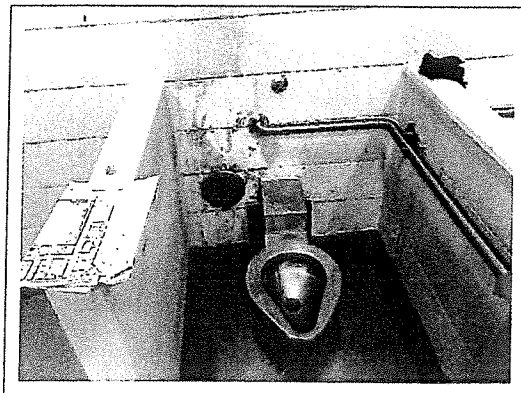
- Also, of notable concern are painted CMU walls at inmate toilets and shower areas. All these areas typically appear to be painted utilizing inferior products and/or the existing walls were not adequately prepped prior to the new paint being applied. All areas need to be repainted or another product/ system should be installed in these wet/ high-humidity areas. (Photo #21 and #22)



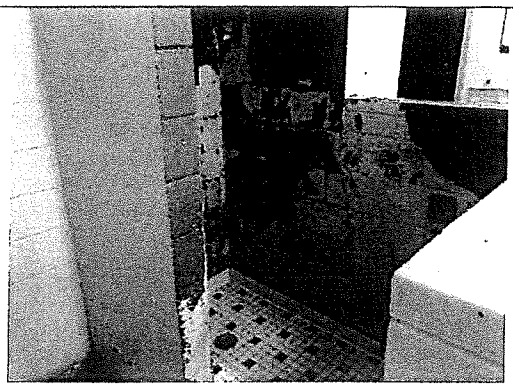
Photograph #19



Photograph #20



Photograph #21

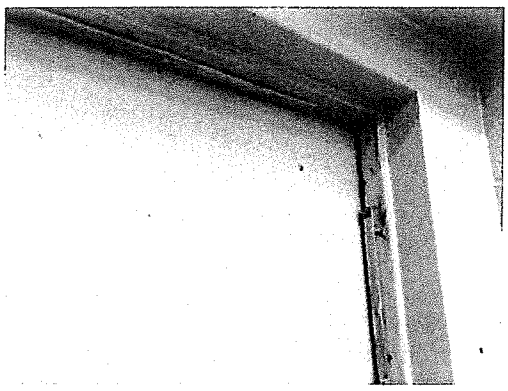


Photograph #22

Doors:

- In general, doors in the detention areas are showing signs of wear and age. All doors and frames need cleaning and repainting. Of notable importance, weather stripping installed at the doors from housing units #1 through #3 and the lockdown unit to the exterior rec yard is not detention grade weather stripping and should be replaced. The weather stripping is damaged in places and can be utilized by inmates as weapons. The Sheriff's staff reported that inmates have tampered with the door locks at these locations and in some cases have breached these doors. Further investigation needs to be made to determine if the existing doors, frames and hardware are in fact detention grade and if they should be replaced. (Photo #23 and #24)

Photograph #23



Photograph #24

Accessibility:

- In general, areas required to meet accessibility standards do not meet the current ICC A117.1-2009 ANSI guidelines, due to the age of the facility. No anti-ligature grab bars were observed. Some toilet rooms do not meet code required clearances. (Photo #25)

- Due to the varying floor heights in the building, a wheelchair lift and a service lift were installed. At the time of this observation the service lift was out of order. Maintenance staff reported the lift was scheduled to be repaired. During this observation meal deliveries were being made to housing units #1, #2, #3 and the lockdown unit. Staff and inmate workers were utilizing the wheelchair lift due to the service lift being out of order. The wheelchair lift was operating poorly and making a lot of noise. Staff reported the lift being problematic to operate and that meal delivery takes approximately 20 minutes to complete as only a single food cart can be loaded onto the wheelchair lift at a time. Both lifts are at or near the end of their service life and should be replaced. (Photo #26)

Photograph #25

Photograph #26

Miscellaneous:

- Evacuation route maps were not observed to be posted throughout the building.

- Fire extinguisher cabinets and sprinkler heads do not appear to be tamper-resistant type. (Photos #27, #28 and #29)

- Improper material appears to be used as firestopping material at electrical conduit penetrations. (Photos #30 and #31)

- Tamper-resistant steel detention doors and walls in the East/West, North/South, and Female Units in the original 1970's portion of the building have begun to corrode in places and need replacement. (Photo #32)

- Inmate property storage room size and storage system is inadequate to support the needs of the facility. (Photo #33)

- Wall-mounted bunks in the Lockdown Unit do not appear to be adequately connected to the CMU walls. Expansion bolt connections rather than welded connections appear to be utilized and some of the bunks have been pulled off the wall. (Photo #34)

- Bulk material storage for the facility is inadequate. Bulk supplies, mattress, etc. are being stored in Room 124 which are impeding the code required clearances in front of electrical panels. (Photos #35 and #36)

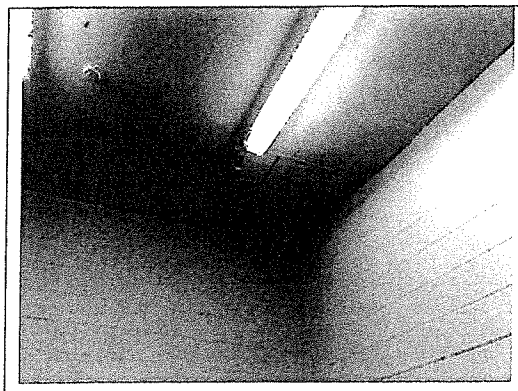
- Clean linen storage for the facility is inadequate. Items are being stored on shelving in the Laundry Room and Change-out Room. (Photos #37 and #38)

- Change-out facilities are inadequate. There is a single room which does not provide for separation of males and females. Change-out room does not provide toilet or showers.

- Electrical outlets and switches do not have detention covers. (Photo #39 and #40)

Photograph #27

Photograph #28



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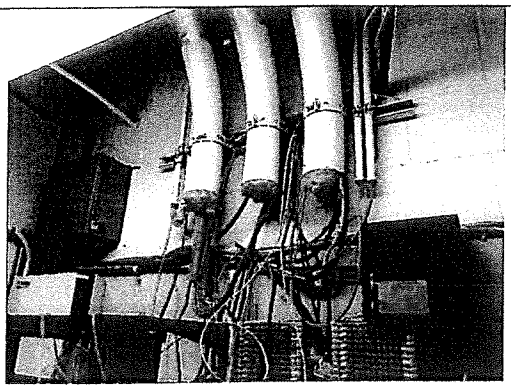
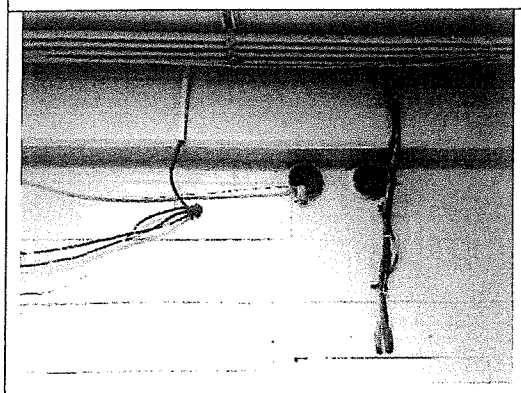


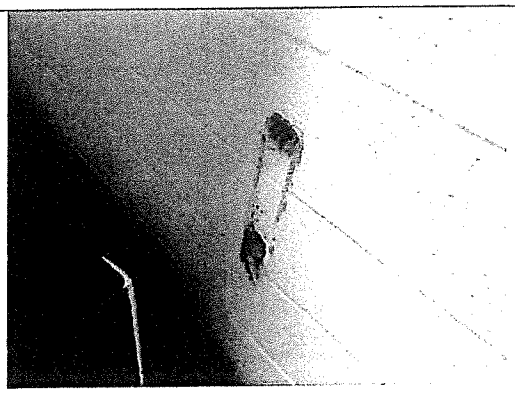
Photograph #30



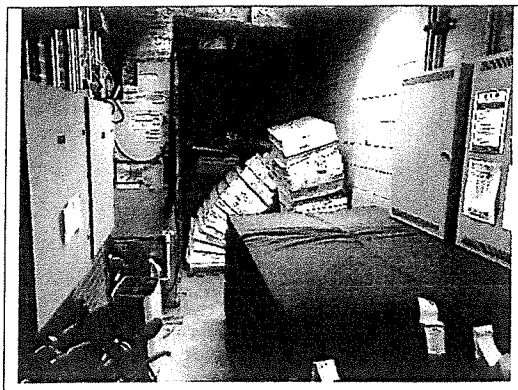
Photograph #31

Photograph #32

Photograph #33



Photograph #34



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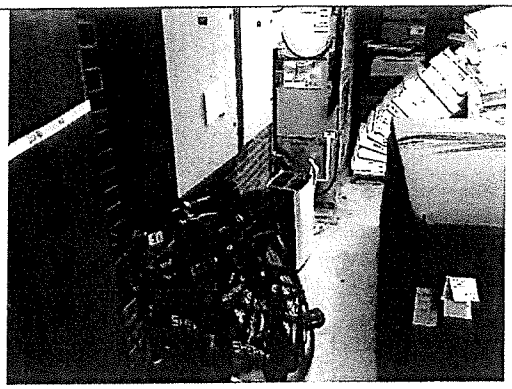

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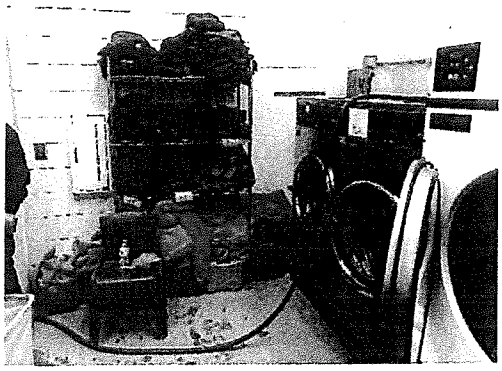
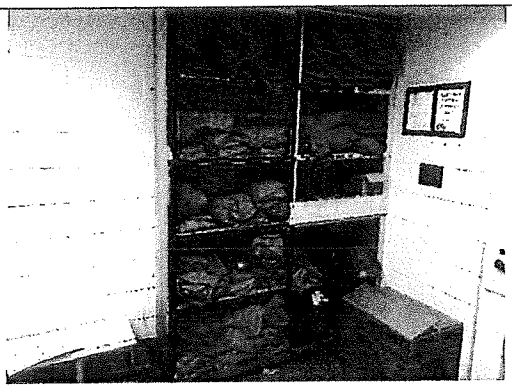


Photograph #37



Photograph #38

Photograph #39

Photograph #40

Engineering Review

Mechanical Assessment:

- The HVAC is primarily served by packaged rooftop units (RTU's) that include DX cooling coils and gas burners. They have bottom supply and return connections through the curb and R410A refrigerant. The RTUs installation date and condition varies among the facility as a portion of them were renovated at different times. A portion of the RTUs were installed in 2012 and are in good condition – not in immediate need of replacement. Another portion was installed in 2007. These are in fair condition but are nearing their life expectancy of 15 years. Another portion of the RTUs were recently replaced in 2017 and are in good condition. Another portion of RTUs are original and in poor condition and in immediate need of replacement.
- The walk-in refrigerator evaporator unit is not working. The condensing unit for the walk-in freezer is new and in good condition. The condensing unit for the walk-in refrigerator is in bad condition and in immediate need of replacement. Recommend providing an entire new HVAC system for the refrigerator including new refrigerant piping between evaporator and condensing unit.
- The kitchen exhaust fans, makeup air units, general exhaust fans and smoke exhaust fans throughout the facility are old, range in condition from fair to poor, and need replacement.
- New split system air handling unit was installed in 2018 that serves new exposed ductwork. This HVAC system is in good condition.
- The original portion of the jail constructed in 1977 has original ductwork, grilles, and fans. Between the security grilles partially clogged with miscellaneous objects and air particles.
- There is currently a controls issue with the purge exhaust system. In a smoke event, in some cases, fans/RTUs in a different smoke compartment will shut off. Nash County and controls contractor Automated Logic are investigating the issue. Simplex is the fire alarm system for the smoke compartments/RTU/Fan relationships. This needs to be resolved as soon as possible.
- There are several ductless split systems and PTAC units that serve various break rooms and supplemental cooling, ice machine rooms, data rooms, and the control room. These are old and in need of replacement.

Plumbing Assessment

- Two (2) central water heaters replaced in 2010. The heaters are in good condition. The domestic water piping is original except at the connections to the water heaters.
- The plumbing fixtures in the facility are in poor condition overall. There are several fixtures that are damaged, do not function properly or at all. Most of the floor drains are clogged, damaged or not functioning properly.
- The sanitary sewer piping is in poor condition. Most of the sanitary piping shows severe rust and damage, in several instances with the pipes being completely rusted out causing holes and leaks. There are several chases that show standing water due to the damage and leaks to these pipes.
- The domestic water piping is in fair condition. There were several instances with insulation on piping being severely damaged or completely removed. There are also several instances of domestic water piping that showed a significant amount of rust and damage causing leaks.

Electrical Assessment:

- Switchboard MDP is a 1600A 480/277V 3-Phase switchboard and was installed in 1997 and is in good condition, not in need of replacement. All breakers also appear to be operational. Overall expandability on this switchboard is good with the maximum load over a 12-month period being approximately 505A leaving approximately 775A available for expansion.
- Switchboard MDP-AA is a 1600A 120/208V 3-Phase switchboard in the basement that was installed in 1997 in a pit that does not allow proper working clearance per NEC 110.26. If this pit were to be infilled and the switchboard installed on a slab on grade, the height of the switchboard would prohibit this installation. One approach would be to expand the pit to allow proper working clearance in front of the switchboard.
- Switchboard MDP-A is a 1600A 120/208V 3-Phase Sylvania switchboard in the basement that was installed in 1977 and in need of replacement. Parts/breakers for these panelboards are no longer in production, making replacement parts near impossible to find or requiring facilities to utilize reconditioned parts.
- Several GTE Sylvania panelboards of 1977 vintage and need replacement, likely along with all wiring to and from those panelboards as this time period saw frequent use of aluminum wiring for branch circuits. Parts/breakers for these panelboards are no longer in production replacement parts near impossible to find or requiring facilities to utilize reconditioned parts.
- (2) existing kitchen panelboard covers are rusted and are in the process of rotting. At a minimum, the covers will need to be replaced ideally with NEMA 4X covers to prevent future rusting/rotting. The internals of the panelboard are likely rusted as well, which results in improperly terminated wiring and a potential fire hazard.
- Disconnects in the laundry room are rusted and likely have rust on the internal lugs thus resulting in improperly terminated wiring and a potential fire hazard.
- Open electrical troughs under control center desks pose a fire/shock hazard to anyone that may accidentally catch wiring not enclosed in a raceway.

- The Kohler generator and fuel tank were installed in 1997 and are in good working condition with no issues discovered during testing by maintenance. If not already being performed, diesel fuel in the generator fuel tank should be cleaned and treated each year to avoid fuel supply issues.
- The existing Simplex 4020 fire alarm control panel and all associated panels/devices are at or approaching end of life and will need replacement. The fire alarm control panel back-up batteries were replaced in 2017 and are in good working condition.
- There is a newer Silent Knight fire alarm control panel in the control room that is not in service and appears to have never been finished and programmed, as of now it remains offline.
- Fire alarm fan shutdown is not working properly and does not shut down the proper HVAC units when a specific zone of smoke detectors is triggered, thus resulting in the potential for air being supplied in a room with a fire. This is a major code issue and should be resolved as soon as possible.
- Lighting throughout the building is both T-12 and T-8 lighting with some metal-halide mixed in. These sources are very inefficient and require frequent maintenance replacing bulbs.
- The existing intercom/paging system in almost completely inoperable thus being unreliable to staff. This unreliability could potentially be an issue in areas where radios and other communication devices have weak signal.
- Data cabling throughout the control center appears to have been renovated throughout the years, resulting in an unorganized data/communications room making it difficult to troubleshoot issues with cabling. All network/server equipment appears to be in working order and not yet at end of life.

Kitchen/Laundry Evaluation

Kitchen and Laundry Evaluation Report Prepared By:

Foodesign Associates, Inc.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to identify the maximum inmate support capacity of the existing kitchen and laundry to determine and make recommendations for minor modifications or equipment upgrades within the existing footprint to enhance current operations.

Specific areas of evaluation are as follows:

- Food Storage
- Food Preparation
- Cooking and exhaust hood capacity and operation.
- Tray make-up and cart parking
- Dishwasher and Pot Washing
- Laundry washer and dryer capacity

FOOD STORAGE :

The existing dry food storage room is about 220 square feet.

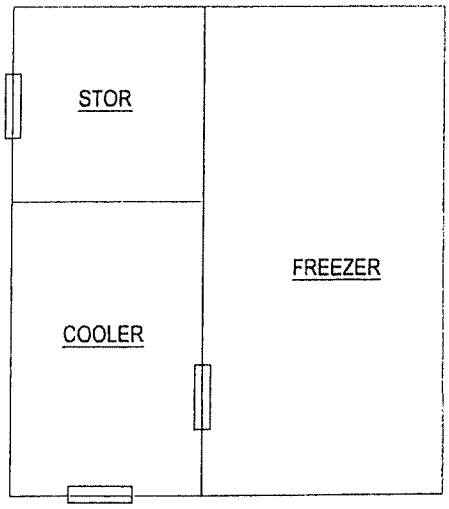
The maximum number of inmates per square foot of dry food storage is 1.5 per square feet, and assumes twice per week deliveries.

220 x 1.5 = **330 inmates maximum.**

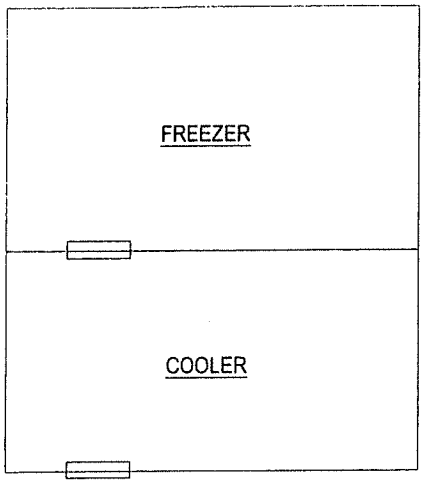
Total walk-in cooler freezer space should be 20% greater than dry food storage.

220 x 1.2 = 264 square feet. The existing cooler freezer is about 320 square feet total, so the overall size is adequate. However, the ratio between freezer and cooler should be 45% cooler and 55% freezer. The current ratio is about 30% cooler and 70% freezer. Since the cooler and freezer assembly is scheduled to be removed and replaced, we suggest the following change to correct the ratio and provide more perimeter wall separation to correct mold formation problems.

- Expand the overall cooler freezer footprint to capture the small storage room space.
- Reduce the overall width and length by 11.5" in each direction to increase offset from building walls.
- Rotate the direction of the cooler and freezer one behind the other to allow alignment of doors.



EXISTING



PROPOSED

FOOD PREPARATION :

Food preparation tables and sinks are in very good condition. Food processing equipment such as mixers, slicers, and choppers, are likewise in good working order, with adequate capacity for present and future needs. No changes are advised.

Some roll-in refrigerators may be helpful in place of the unused beverage counter for convenient holding refrigerator access to the tray make up and food prep areas.

COOKING AND EXHAUST HOOD CAPACITY AND OPERATION :

The cooking hood assembly is of adequate length and function for current and future needs. The hood is of adequate size to support 450-500 inmates if needed.

The existing cooking equipment, if in working order, is enough for **300-350 inmates.**

For inmate capacity over 350, we suggest increasing the braising pan from 30 to 40 gallons and adding a 10-sheet pan capacity Combi-oven.

This would enable cooking production capacity for **450-500 inmates** if needed.

TRAY ASSEMBLY AND CART PARKING :

The overall condition of the existing equipment is in good condition the time of use. We did not note any specific physical damage to any equipment that would require immediate repair and/or replacement. The line itself is sufficient in size for making up trays, even though the automated belt is missing. Manual sliding of the trays is acceptable.

There will be a requirement to add a few tray storage and drying racks, as well as the two types of delivery carts used for meal transport to housing. These would be Owner provided to match their current tray system. Additional carts can be parked on one end of the staff dining space. There will be more than adequate space remaining for seating needs by the kitchen staff.

DISHWASHER AND POT WASHING :

Wash tables and sinks are in good condition, as is the dishwasher itself, and retains adequate capacity for over 400 inmates if needed. No changes in equipment ar advised.

LAUNDRY WASHER AND DRYER CAPACITY :

The existing laundry is presently being operated from 6:00 am until 10:00 pm, six days per week.

The usual design calculation for 400 inmates would be as follows:

400 inmates x 15 lbs. per inmate per week (include personal laundry factor).

6,000 lbs. per week total inmate laundry

6000 divides by 60 cycles (40 hrs. at 1.5 cycles) = 100 lbs. min wash capacity.

Current wash capacity is 55 x 2 washers or 110 lbs. total.

55 lb. washers correctly match with 75 lb. dryers.

Theoretically the laundry equipment adequate, if the equipment is used to full projected capacity and working properly. We would recommend adding one washer and one dryer to cover the shortfall should a machine go down, but only if the actual population level exceeds 300 inmates.

Inmate Bed Projections

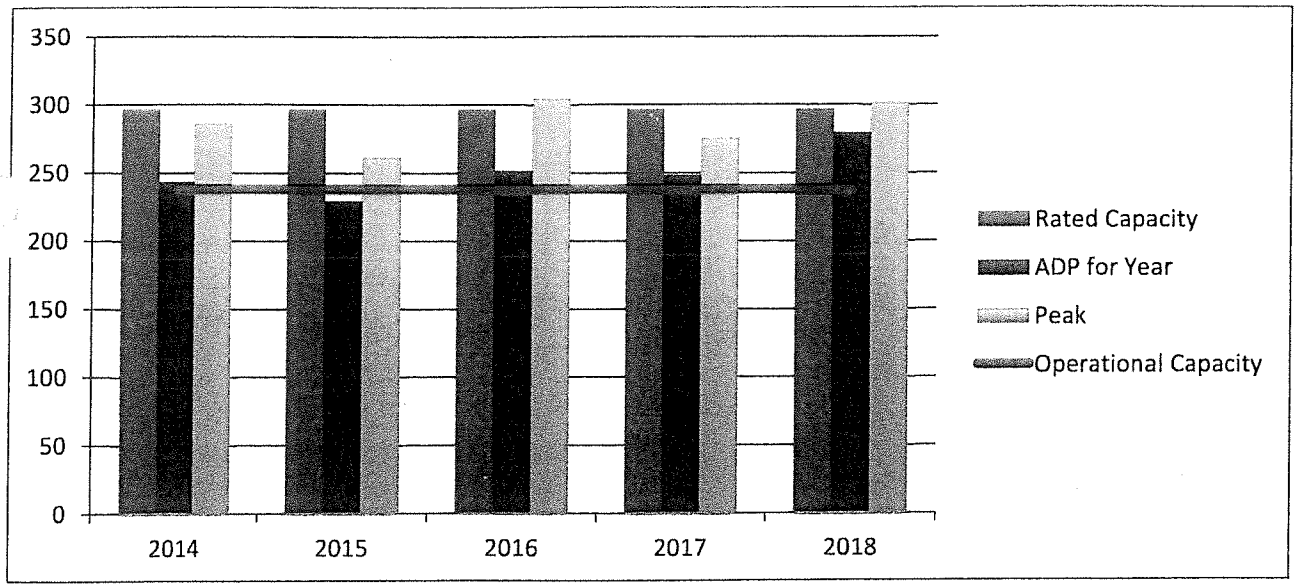
Historical Trends in Average Daily Detention Center Populations

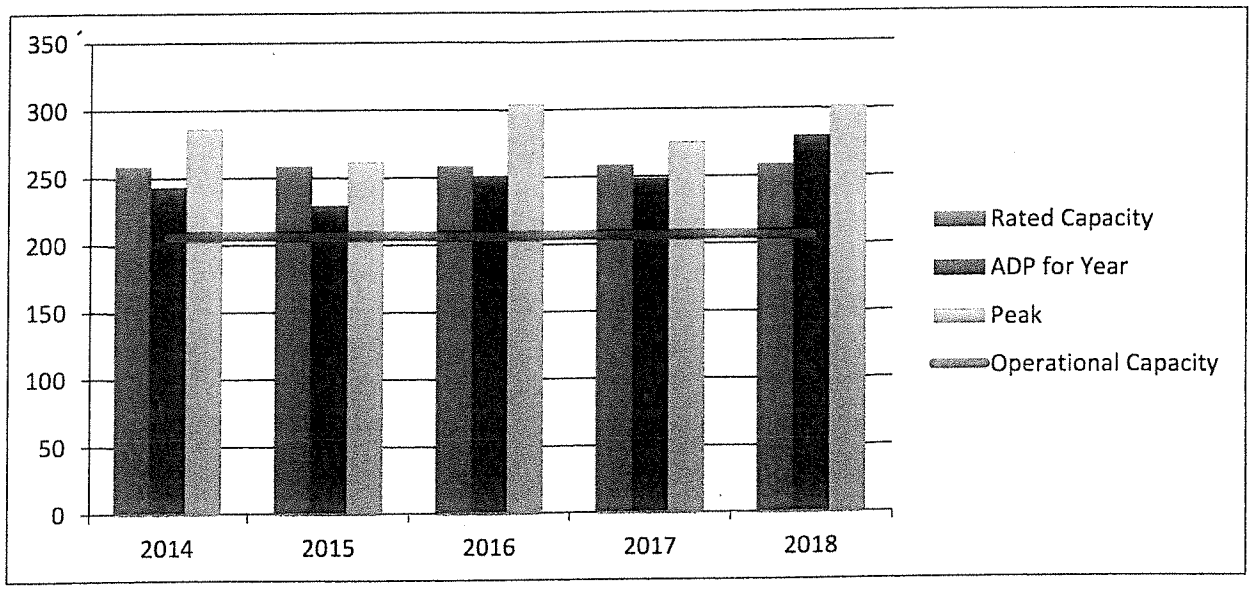
An analysis of the historical trends of the Nash County Jail average daily population (ADP) can serve as a great indicator of the need for future bed-space, and subsequently a new jail construction. The current Nash County Jail has a rated capacity of 296 but after recent modifications is 258 beds. It is because the ADP reflects the average number of offenders being housed, which is used to establish a baseline figure for future bed-space needs. The ADP for the Nash County Jail over the past five (5) years is reflected in Table I shown below:

Table I
Inmate Average Daily Population Per Year

Year	ADP	Amount of change from previous year
2014	243	
2015	229	-14
2016	251	+22
2017	248	-3
2018	279	+31
Average Daily Population during study period:	**250**	**+36 over the 5 yr period**

As indicated in the chart, the Average Daily Population has displayed some ups and downs throughout this study period. The chart shows a decrease of 14 from 2014 to 2015 but overall there has been an ADP of 250 inmates per day for this study period, which is 8 under the current amount of rated beds of 258 but 44 over the operational capacity of 206. For classification, a jail is technically full when it reaches 75 to 80% of rated capacity which is known as operational capacity. The growth rate variances of the ADP are due to numerous reasons when later compared to the number of admissions. Over the study period, the ADP increased by (36) from 2014 to 2018. Nash County has at times been housing in other counties, however these out of county inmates are still reflected in the Average Daily Population because though they are housed in other counties, they are still the responsibility of Nash County. The county's overall population growth trends continue to grow at a slow but consistent rate with a county population of 94,320 in 2014 and 95,647 by 2018 which is an increase of 1,327 residents in Nash County.





As displayed on the chart on page 3 Nash County has exceeded their rated capacity and their operational capacity consistently over the past 5 years. The Operational Capacity is displayed by the red line in the charts above. The top chart indicates a rated capacity of 296 and an operational capacity of 237. After recent modification both the overall rated capacity and the operational capacity has changed. The bottom graph displays a rated capacity of 253 and an operational capacity of 206. In both graphs Nash county has exceeded the operational capacity throughout the study period.

Offender Admissions (Bookings)

One of the first steps towards computing long-range projections is to calculate the **projected average daily population** for the local detention system. This requires information pertaining to the historical and projected number of offender admissions and the average length of stay of inmates. To compute the number of **projected admissions**, the historical number of admissions must be determined.
Table II shown below displays the number of offenders admitted into the jail each year from 2014 until 2018.

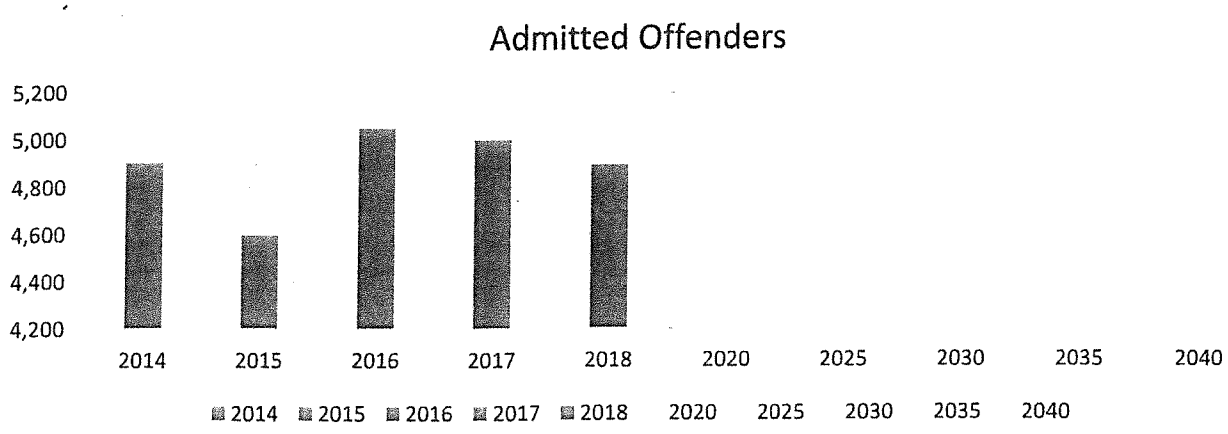
Table II
Historic Admissions to Nash County Jail

Year	Number of offenders admitted into the jail
2014	4904
2015	4597
2016	4993
2017	5002
2018	4894

Table III shown below displays projected jail admissions through the year 2040 shown in 5-year increments.

Table III
Projected Admissions

Year	Using Highest Admission Rate of 527
2020	5055
2025	5103
2030	5126
2035	5138
2040	5149



Based on the current jail data and the county population census, the number of admissions shown above in Table III, follows similar growth patterns as general county population growth. However, it would not be unusual for these numbers to increase with any revisions to current laws, best law enforcement practices or actions of the courts. Based on historical trends in state sentencing law changes, crime trends, and population growth, it should be expected to see that these trends would continue.

Average Length of Stay (ALOS)

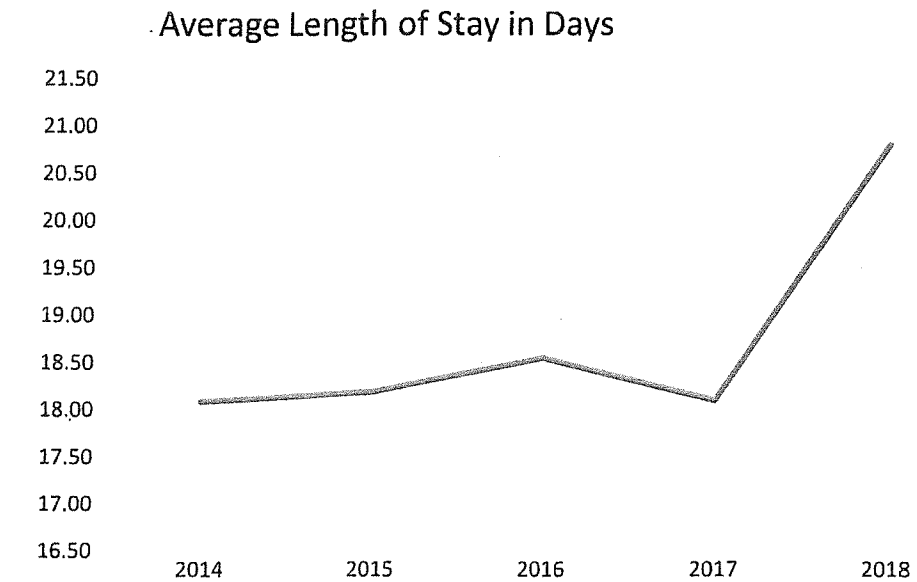
Determining the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) is critical to bed-space projections. While the number of offender admissions is a factor used to project future bed-space needs, the ALOS has a greater impact on bed-space. The amount of time that inmates are incarcerated while awaiting trial directly impacts available space and forecasted future needs. The longer the ALOS, the greater need for bed-space. Often when the detention center's daily population starts to exceed the rated capacity, you may see an increase in ALOS for a combination of reasons. Most often it is contributed to lower level crimes being moved out of the facility much faster or actions taken to prevent admission into the jail. As such, only the more serious crimes, which require longer lengths of stay due to the processing time through the justice system, are being housed. There have been a few recent state sentencing law changes that have had an impact on the ALOS. North Carolina no longer houses inmates convicted of misdemeanor type offenses and are now the responsibility of the county jails. Another recent change deals with probation. The Department of Adult Probation now can elect to place an offender into the county jail for a period of three (3) days, this is known as a "quick dip". On a more serious probation case for a period of 90 days, it is known as a "dunk". When either of these probation commitments occur then that inmate is to be held for that period without any provision for release until either the three (3) day "dip" or the 90 day "dunk" has been satisfied. The results of the change in misdemeanor sentencing as well as the probation rules are just recently starting to impact Nash County's Average Length of Stay numbers.

The national average for county jails Average Length of Stay (ALOS) range from 10 days to 20 days per offender. It has typically ranged, in North Carolina jails, between 13 and 19 days. Most often when a county's ALOS exceeds 20 days that normally indicates there is either a slowdown in the criminal justice system to get inmate's cases processed through the court system or the criminal justice system has taken a more aggressive approach to accelerate the lesser offenders and only the more serious offenders are being housed. It should be noted that the Nash County Criminal Justice system has noticed the need to address the jail's ALOS and has maintained an ALOS in the acceptable range, however increases over the past few years are mainly due to more serious offenders being housed. Continued efforts should be made to help reduce the ALOS.

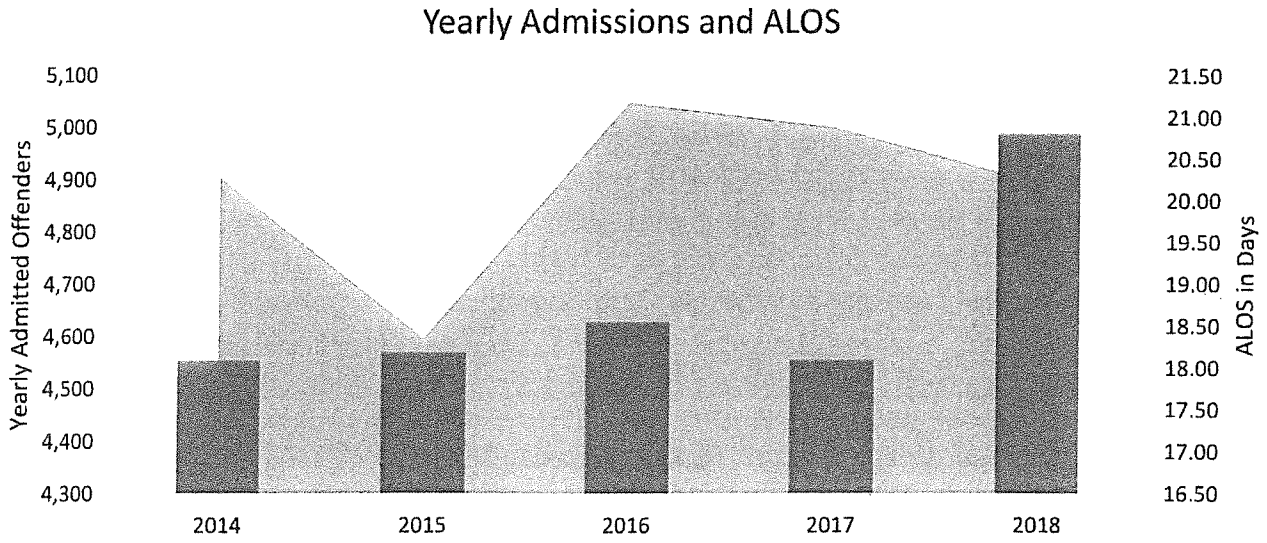
As displayed in Table IV below, Nash county has maintained a consistent average length of stay which is in line with many other North Carolina counties, however displayed an increase in 2018 and should be monitored in effort to reduce the ALOS.

Table IV
Nash County Average Length of Stay (ALOS)

Year	Average Length of Stay
2014	18.09
2015	18.18
2016	18.55
2017	18.10
2018	20.81
Highest ALOS for the period of study	**20.81**



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Average Length of Stay in Days	18.09	18.18	18.55	18.10	20.81



In this case, the highest average length of stay was 20.81. Due to the importance that ALOS plays in bed-space projections, all efforts should be made to reduce the amount of time inmates are incarcerated prior to trial and sentencing, especially after additional beds are available.

For example, if the average length of stay were 12 days and the number of inmates admitted for one year were 3000, using the formula # admitted X ALOS/365 = 3000 x (12/365), the average number of beds needed would be 99. Suppose that by changing some of the practices, the detention center reduces the average length of stay to 10 days. The number of beds needed would be reduced from 99 to 82. A decrease in the average length of stay can have a dramatic impact on the number of beds that must be built and maintained. **It should be noted that 20.18 ALOS is in approaching the high ALOS range in comparison with other counties and should be closely monitored to keep the ALOS as low as possible.**

Calculation and Importance of Peaking Ratio

The average daily population alone cannot be used to determine the total bed-space requirements. Additional space must be allocated to include peak admissions (highest admissions) and classified bed space for specific categories of inmates. To accommodate these issues, a peaking factor must be determined.

When considering the total number of new beds needed, if the county should construct a new facility, or add bed-space to an existing one, "peaking" must also be considered. Adjusting for peaking factors helps to see that the county can reasonably accommodate the large number of inmates that may be admitted for housing at certain times. This is especially true when such peaks occur with some degree of frequency.

It is extremely advisable that plans provide for enough housing for times when the offender population may peak. Often, local government officials fail to accommodate for peaking and later find themselves faced with costly lawsuits filed by inmates claiming the conditions of confinement are inadequate due to overcrowding. Overcrowding alone is not unconstitutional, however some of the conditions associated with jail overcrowding such as limited toilet and shower facilities, minimum square footage requirements, access to exercise just to name a few, many times are items that are cited in a U.S. 42 1983 Federal law suit.

With the increasing need to house more special needs inmates, separate housing units designed to accommodate this type of offender is needed as well. Separate housing is needed for disciplinary reasons, the separation of co-defendants, protective custody, medical isolation, etc. This additional space is referred to as "classified" and is calculated by adding an additional 20 percent to the forecast number. The average daily population, coupled with the peak and classified factors, provides the base for determining the actual number of beds that will be needed.

Table V Nash County Jail Calculation of Peaking Ratio			
Year	**ADP for Study Years**	**Highest Population for study year**	**Peaking ratio**
2014	243	286	1.18
2015	229	261	1.14
2016	251	304	1.21
2017	248	275	1.11
2018	279	301	1.08
Averages	**250**		**1.14**

Bed need projections to include Classified and Peaked

Table VI shown below illustrates projected Average Daily Population (ADP) for the Nash County Jail and includes the classified (ADP increased by 20%) and the peaked and classified (classified multiplied by the peaking ration) population projections through 2040. These projections reflect the future growth of the Nash County Jail.

The classified and peaked projections reflect the highest offender population that the Nash County Jail may expect to have on any given day. This is the worst-case scenario to allow for unique classification and separation developments and not the average. The forecast and classified projections are more likely to reflect the actual number of detainees being housed in Nash County Jail.

Table VI Nash County Forecasted Population using the ***Highest*** Admission rate				
Year	**Forecasted ADP**	**Classified ADP (+20 %)**	**Peaked ADP**	**Classified & Peaked**
2020	288.21	345.85	1.14	395.35
2025	290.94	349.13	1.14	399.09
2030	292.28	350.73	1.14	400.93
2035	292.92	351.50	1.14	401.85
2040	293.58	352.30	1.14	402.72

Conclusion & Recommendations

Nash County is bordered by Franklin, Johnston, Wake, Wilson, Edgecombe, Halifax and Warren County. Out of the seven adjacent counties two are addressing jail needs currently. Johnston County is currently in design of a new replacement facility, Halifax is in the process of expanding their current facility.

Based on the above projections utilizing the *highest* admission rate, a total of 403 rated beds would be required to meet the classification and peaking requirements through the year 2040. Should jail use increase significantly or if the county grows faster than state projections suggest, jail bed space needs could grow at a much higher rate. Another factor could be a change in state sentencing laws, which also could impact jail population. Nash County should expand its Detention Center rated capacity on the current site or construct a new facility with a rated capacity of approximately 400 beds initially with a 500-bed core to accommodate future jail bed needs. Based on the projected bed need, the identified bed type to aid in proper classification as required by state standards: Should an expansion of the current facility be considered then 95% of the new beds should be double occupancy cells with 20% being female; there is a 20% need for special needs beds and the remaining 5% in restrictive housing single cells. The current jail has a larger make-up of dormitory style (minimum custody) type beds than what the inmate classification need requires. The addition of more medium to high custody beds are needed to properly manage the inmate population. Converting a portion of the minimum custody beds into medium and maximum lock-down cells is highly recommended. The bed type will be more defined during the subsequent design phases.

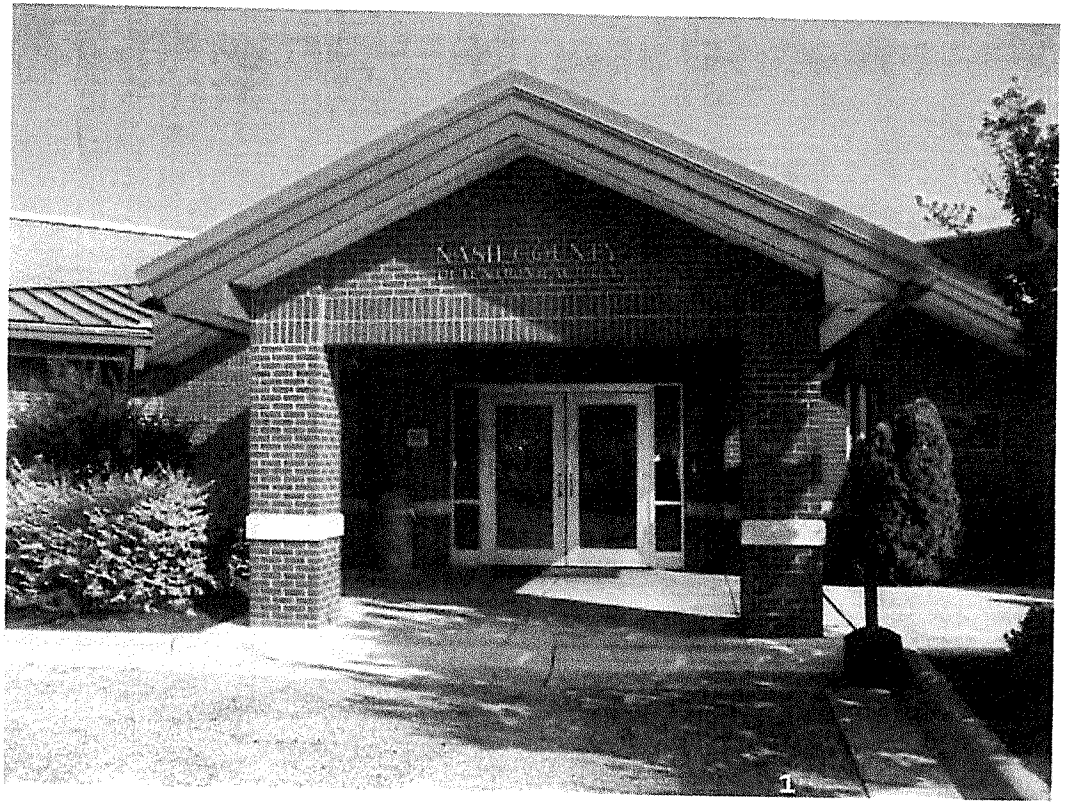
In addition to providing additional housing the need to address core spaces such as kitchen, intake/booking, laundry, inmate property storage, inmate program space is needed.

The lack of inmate holding cells near intake makes it very staff intensive as well as difficult to separate co-defendants, males from females during the intake process. The addition of at least 3 holding cells near the intake/booking area is recommended. As the bed space needs increase, a replacement intake / booking area is recommended. Magisterial space, public visitation, and new vehicular sally-port spaces are also recommended for future growth needs.

Safety Committee Meeting
September 16, 2025

Detention Facility Update

Nash County Sheriff's Office



ORIGINAL OCCUPANCY (PRECONSTRUCTION)

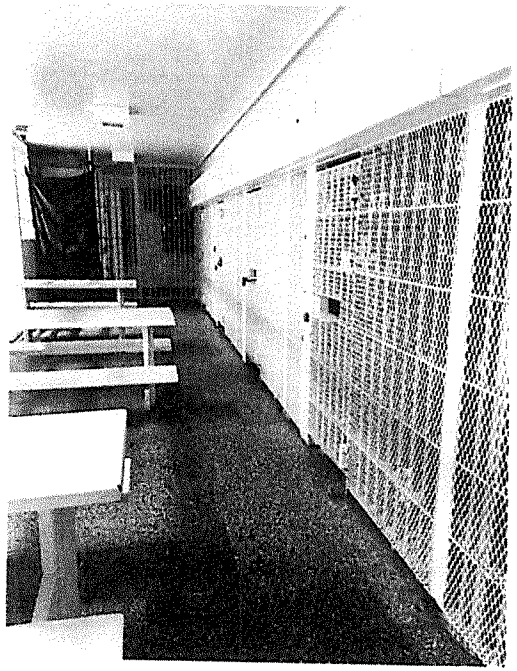
BARS AND DORMS

East Annex

Dorm 1: 40
Dorm 2: 40
Dorm 3: 40
Female: 36
Medical: 1

West Annex

Dorm 4: 36
Dorm 5: 36
North: 17
South: 17
East Bars: 20
West Bars: 20
Juvenile: 11
Single Cell 1: 1
Single Cell 2: 1
Observation: Suicide



Occupancy 316

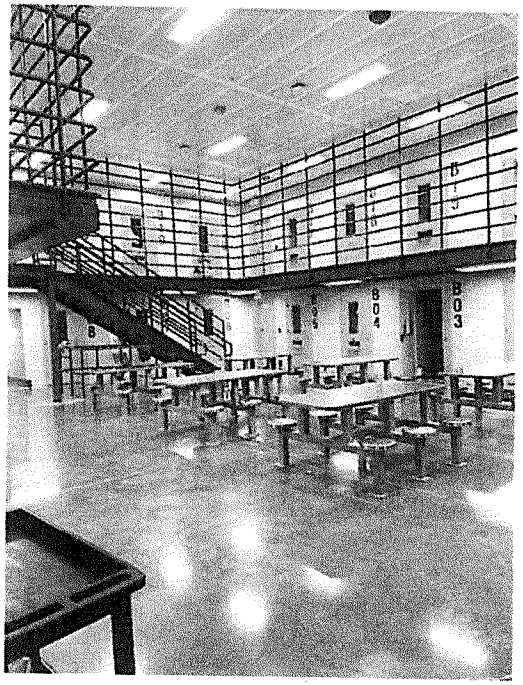
Nash County Detention Center

MID-CONSTRUCTION OCCUPANCY

PODS, BARS AND DORMS

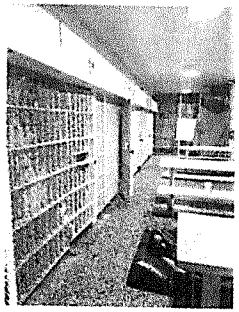
West Annex/D-Wing

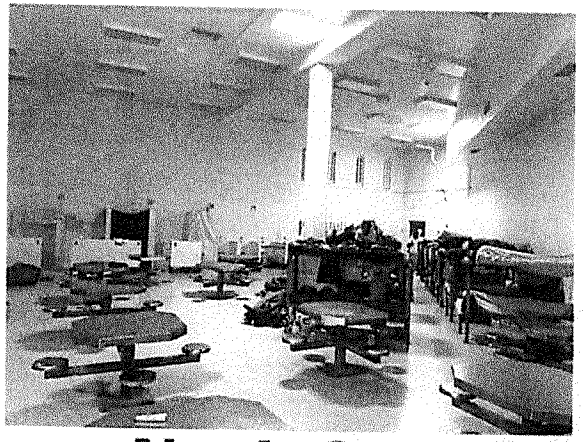
Green Pods 47
Blue Pods 47
Purple Pods 7
West Side 20
East Side 20



East Annex

Yellow Pods: 27
Dorm 2: 40
Dorm 3: 40
Medical: 1
Orange Pods: 36





Occupancy 285

Nash County Detention Center

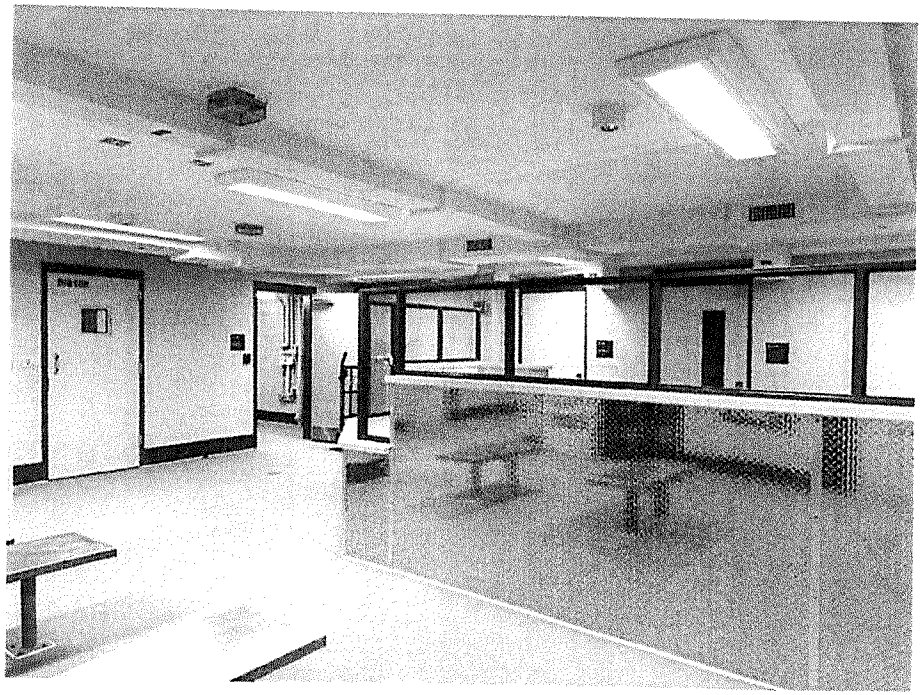
MID-CONSTRUCTION OCCUPANCY

PODS, BARS AND DORMS

East Annex & West Annex/D-Wing
Currently Approved 285

Pending Inspection Approval
Dorm 4 - 18
Dorm 5 – 18
Booking Area (New Construction)
1 Dry Room – no bed occupancy
1 Observation Room - concrete bench
2 Holding Cell - 2

OCCUPANCY – 323



Nash County Detention Center

POST CONSTRUCTION OCCUPANCY

PODS, BARS AND DORMS

East Annex

Yellow Pods: 27
Dorm 2: 40
Dorm 3 to Pods: 21
Orange Pods: 36
Medical: 1

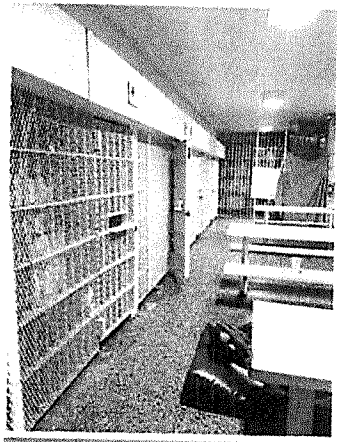
West Annex

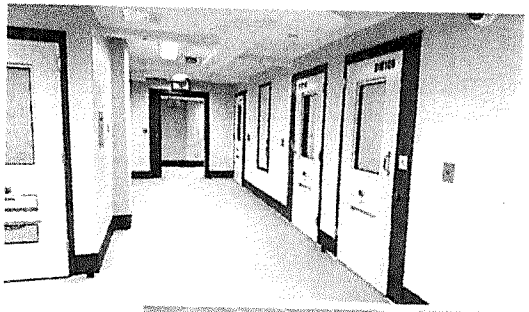
Green Pods: 47
Blue Pods 47
Purple Pods: 7
East Bars: 20
West Bars: 20

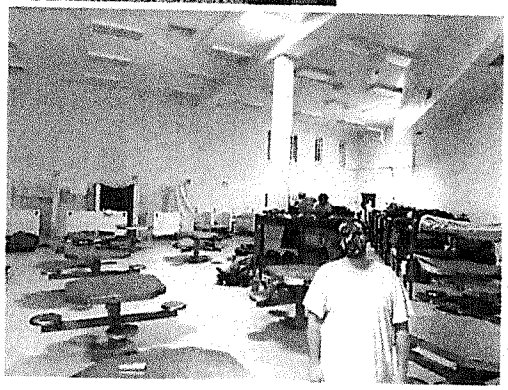
Booking Area

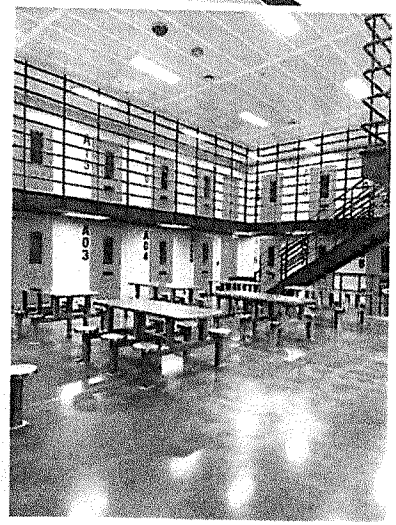
Booking Area (New Construction)
1 Dry Room – no bed occupancy
1 Observation Room - concrete bench
2 Holding Cell - 2
Dorm 4 - 18
Dorm 5 – 18

Anticipated Occupancy - 301







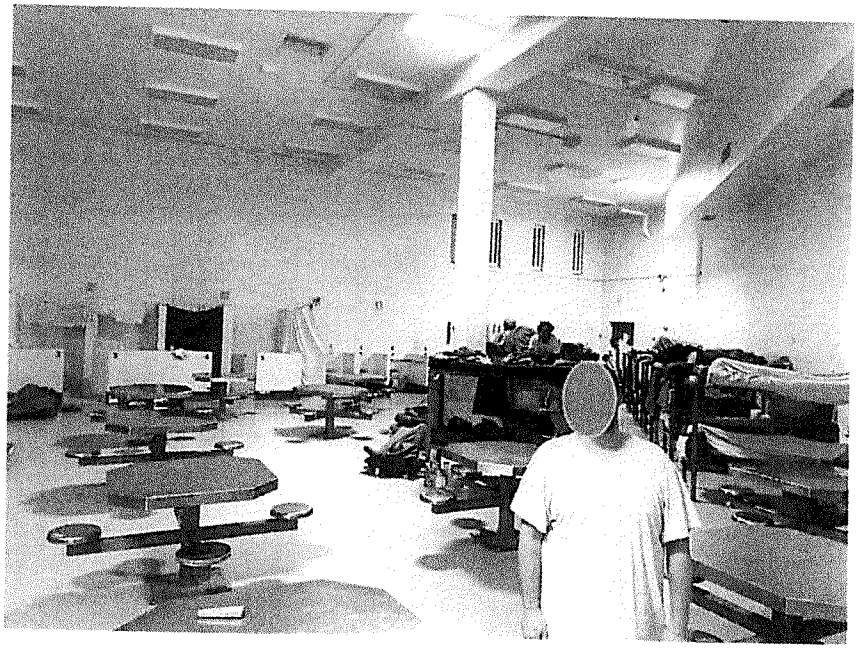


Nash County Detention Center

CURRENT INMATE POPULATION (09-13-2025)

Inmates housed in other facilities:9
Safe Keeping:3
Yellow Pods: Allotted- 27 / Currently-21
Dorm 2: Allotted – 40 / Currently -47
Dorm 3: Allotted – 40 / Currently –52
East Bars: Allotted – 20 / Currently -14
West Bars: Allotted – 20 / Currently -19
Blue Pods: Allotted – 47 / Currently -44
Green Pods: Allotted – 47 / Currently –46
Orange Pods: Allotted – 36 / Currently - 37
Purple Pods: Allotted – 7 / Currently -8
Medical: Allotted -1 / Currently -

Total Population:299



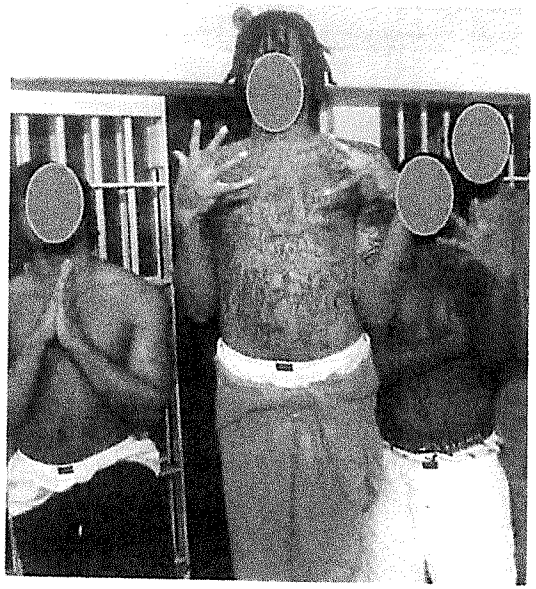
Nash County Detention Center

CURRENT INMATE POPULATION

Gang Statistics within Facility

Gang Validations

- 250-260 current inmates are validated
- Average 87% validated members
- An additional 10% invalidated



Blood Gangs

9 Trey
G-Shine
Sex Money
Murder
Brim

Folk nation

974 Insane Gangster Disciples
74 Gangster Disciples
274 Black Gangster Disciples

Crips

8 trey
52 Hoover
Grape street
Rolling 60s

White Supremacists

Bound for glory

Sovereign Citizens

Posse Comitatus
Moorish Nation

Mexican cartels

Motorcycle Gangs

Nash County Detention Center

STAFFING NEEDS FOR NEW DESIGN

FACILITY WILL BE SPLIT INTO 3 AREAS (due to increased footprint)

BOOKING AREA
(Booking Area, Medical Area, Dorm 4, Dorm 5)

D-WING
(Blue Pods, Green Pods, Purple Pods, East Side, West Side and Kitchen)

EAST ANNEX
(Administration Area, Yellow Pods, Dorm 2, Dorm 3 (Future Pods), Medical Area, Orange Pods, Laundry Area)

STAFFING NEEDS FOR NEW DESIGN

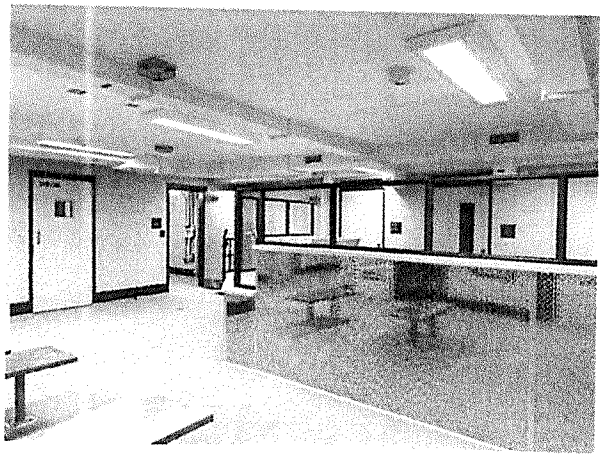
PERSONNEL NEEDS

BOOKING AREA

(Booking Area, Medical Area, Dorm 4, Dorm 5)

- Supervisor
- Booking Area Officer
- Dorm 4/5 Officer
- Floor Officer

Total = 4 Officers



Nash County Detention Center

STAFFING NEEDS FOR NEW DESIGN

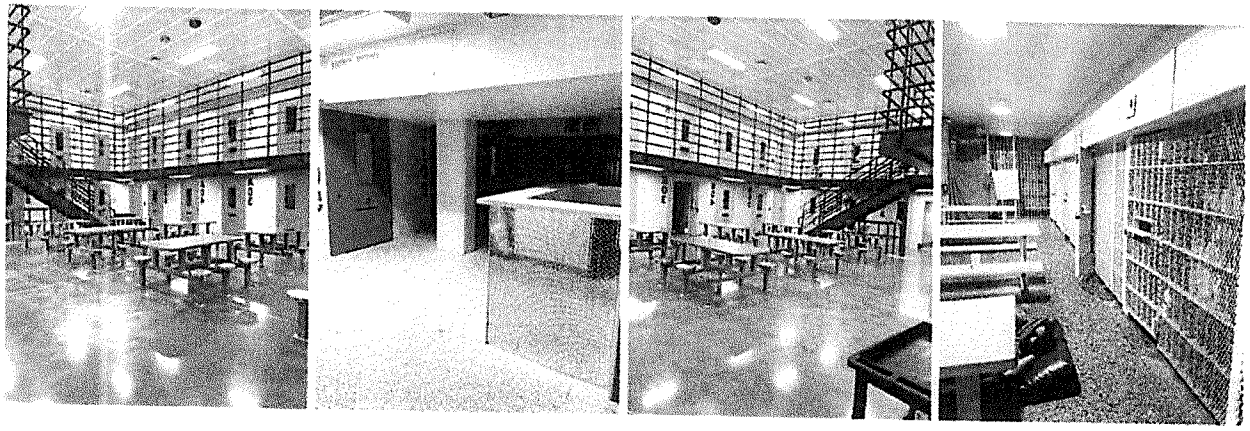
PERSONNEL NEEDS

D-WING

(Blue Pods, Green Pods, Purple Pods, East Side, West Side and Kitchen)

- Supervisor
- D-Wing Control Officer
- Blue Pods Officer
- Green Pods Officer
- Purple Pods Officer
- East/West Officer
- Floor Officer

Total = 7



Nash County Detention Center

STAFFING NEEDS FOR NEW DESIGN

PERSONNEL NEEDS

EAST ANNEX

(Admin Area, Yellow Pods, Dorm 2, Dorm 3/Future Pods, Medical Area, SHU, Laundry Area)

- Supervisor
- Main Control
- Male Control
- SHU Control
- Floor Officer

Total = 5

Nash County Detention Center

STAFFING COMPARISON

CURRENT STAFFING
1 Captain
2 LT
6 Sergeant
1 Corporal/Transport Officer
7 Corporal
2 Detention Transport Officer
36 Detention Officers

55 positions

NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR STAFFING
1 Captain
2 LT
6 Sergeant
1 Corporal/Transport Officer
8 Corporal
2 Detention Transport Officer
52 Detention Officers

72 positions

Current Vacancies - 3 Corporals, 7 Detention

Nash County Detention Center

Safety Committee Meeting
November 18, 2025

Detention Overpopulation
&
New Booking Area - Dorm 4/5
Update

Nash County Sheriff's Office

HOUSED OUTSIDE DUE TO OVERPOPULATION

Current Allotted Population 285
Current Actual Population 285

Housed outside 25
Mecklenburg County $40/day -- 1 long term female
Cherokee County $55/day -- 10 males
Granville County $50/day -- 5 males
Henderson County $50/day -- 4 males
Bladen County $50/day 5 males

Returned
Stokes County $60/day (Stokes county 5)
- Problematic females retuned due to aggressive behavior

Buncombe $75/day 10 males
- Previously housed for 11 days had to pick up due to their overpopulation

Nash County Detention Center

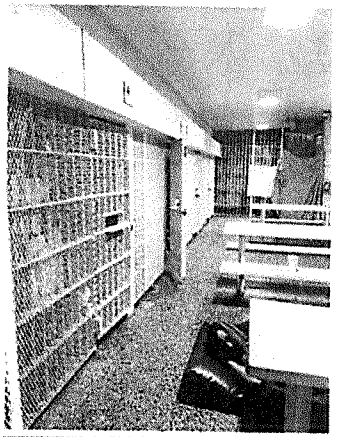
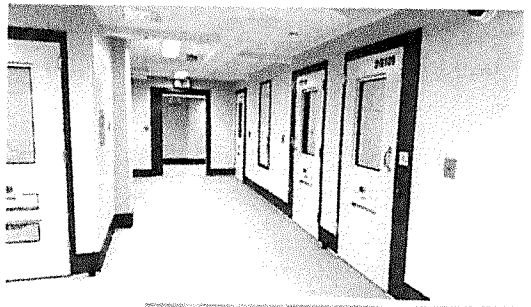
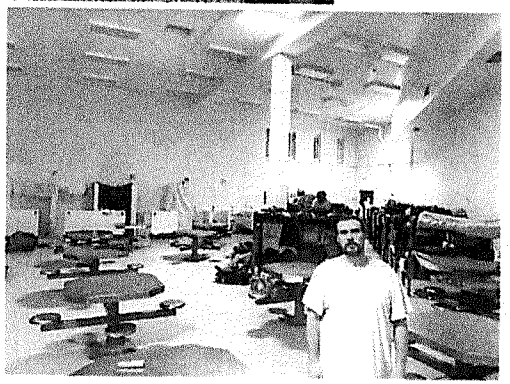
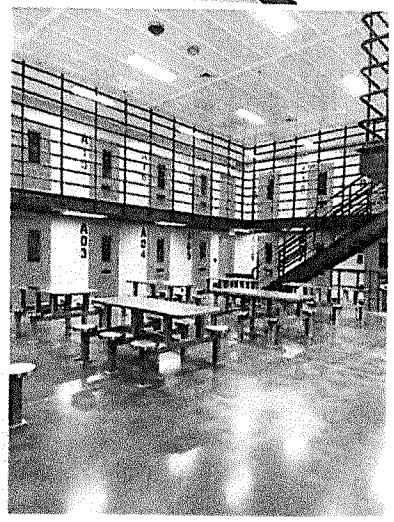
POST CONSTRUCTION OCCUPANCY

East Annex
Yellow Pods: 27
Dorm 2: 40
Dorm 3 to Pods: 21
Orange Pods: 36
Medical: 1

West Annex
Green Pods: 47
Blue Pods 47
Purple Pods: 7
East Bars: 20
West Bars: 20

Booking Area
Booking Area (New Construction)
1 Dry Room – no bed occupancy
1 Observation Room - concrete bench
2 Holding Cell - 2
Dorm 4 - 18
Dorm 5 – 18

Anticipated Occupancy - 301

Nash County Detention Center

CHALLENGES FACED IN OPENING NEW BOOKING AREA AND DORMS 4/5

July 16, 2025 Initial State Inspection Failure:

- Fire shutter in property storage must be tested during the inspection
- Confirm personnel will be on-site to demonstrate operation during the re-inspection
- Two Smoke Control Fans did not appear to meet requirements and Needed to be replaced
- Several fans in the smoke control system did not have the required 2 belt system per fan
- Smoke control system did not maintain the required minimum pressure across smoke barrier to separate smoke zones.
- Repair as necessary and retest to verify pressure differential is maintained.

Nash County Detention Center

CHALLENGES FACED IN OPENING NEW BOOKING AREA AND DORMS 4/5

September 2, 2025 Re-inspection Failure from July 16, 2025 Failure:

After the corrections made from the July 16th inspection additional items were noted by the State to include:

- UL label was not flagged during the July inspection
- The New Inmate Property Storage area requires installation of additional sprinkler heads to supplement the current configuration
- The sequence of operation during activation in Dorms 4 and/or 5 requires additional programming and/or mechanical repairs are necessary in these dorms, as the smoke evacuation system did not respond to activation in accordance with the original design specifications
  - New Evacuation System ordered and scheduled for delivery this week with installation to occur within the next 2 weeks followed by another state inspection

Nash County Detention Center

QUESTIONS

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Nash County Sheriff's Office
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Curtis.moore@nashcountync.gov