### CITY OF MARYSVILLE AGENDA BILL

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR ACTION

### **CITY COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 6/8/15**

AGENDA ITEM:	
Public Safety Building Facilities Needs Assessment & Plan	
PREPARED BY:	DIRECTOR APPROVAL:
Gloria Hirashima, Chief Administrative Officer	
DEPARTMENT:	
Executive	
ATTACHMENTS:	
Original Request for Proposal	
2. Public Safety Building Facilities Needs Assessment & Plan	
BUDGET CODE:	AMOUNT:

### **SUMMARY:**

The City issued a Request for Proposals in March 2014. Following a selection process, the City entered into a contract with KMD Architects in July 2014 to complete an assessment of the current Public Safety Building (PSB) jail facilities. The consultant was also asked to assess future needs, based on projected growth for the next 20 years.

The original jail and PSB were constructed in 1988, 27 years ago. A study was previously performed in 2003 by KMD Architects and at that time a remodel/expansion of the current facility was recommended. The 2003 study was never implemented, nor was a structural evaluation performed at the time of the assessment to evaluate the remodel potential or feasibility of the 2003 report.

The current evaluation includes both structural evaluation, as well as a future needs assessment. These assessments recommend different direction for the facility as the structural evaluation indicates a remodel of current facility to be cost prohibitive, and therefore both alternatives recommended by the consultant direct new jail construction, either at the current site or on a new site. The consultants will be presenting their report and recommendations.

The costs identified in this report exceed the city's capacity for funding. As a result, staff considers this an initial but important first step in identifying and evaluating operational needs of our correctional function. Additional analysis must be performed on current operations and contracting options. The City must closely examine the consultant options and determine if further downscaling or reductions can be done to the plan concept to make it financially feasible and still provide potential for growth and improved function. A thorough policy discussion must be pursued to determine overall goals of the city for our public safety operations.

### **RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

Council review of information collected to date and feedback on future direction.



# REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL FOR ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR THE EXPANSION AND RETROFIT OF THE CITY'S JAIL AND PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITY

### **PURPOSE**

The City of Marysville is soliciting qualified, interested firms to submit proposals that demonstrate their qualifications for architectural and engineering services to complete the City's *Jail and Public Safety Expansion and Retrofit Project*.

### **INTRODUCTION**

In general, the selected firm will be responsible for conducting planning and programming exercises in order to determine the City's short-term and long-term needs related to the City jail and the Public Safety Facility as a whole. This process will include an analysis of the existing Public Safety building structural deficiencies, analysis of current and future jail housing needs, review of existing office/jail configurations and recommendations for redesign within existing building, the potential for locating an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at the existing Public Safety building, development of several preliminary design alternatives, research of permits requirements and preparation of an Alternatives Analysis report including estimated costs.

The Marysville jail is located within the existing Public Safety building, located at 1635 Grove Street. Marysville currently operates a 57-bed municipal jail that houses prisoners for up to 90 days. Inmates whose sentence exceeds 90 days are transferred to another facility. The City is also accepting prisoners from Arlington and Lake Stevens. Additional bed space and facility redesign could improve current operations. These immediate needs may be temporarily rectified with a phased construction approach.

The Public Safety building is also shared by the Marysville Fire Department and the Marysville Police Department, which operates 24-hours a day, 7-day a week. These shared uses will have to be analyzed as part of the planning and programming process to determine the best utilization of existing and proposed space.

The City expects that the initial phase of this project will involve a detailed programming exercise with the involvement of one or more stakeholders groups. The information generated by this process will then be utilized to develop several alternatives which will meet the City's long-term needs. These alternatives may range from making

modifications to the existing Public Safety facility to acquiring new property and building a new facility. The City believes that any viable solution will likely need to be phased in order to minimize impacts on ongoing operations.

### **PROPOSAL CONTENT**

All proposals shall contain the following minimum information, in an organized fashion, in the order shown below. The total length of the proposal shall not exceed 20 double sided or 40 single sided, letter size pages and graphics shall be kept to a minimum (resumes will not be counted towards the page total).

- 1. Letter of interest and introduction.
- Project components: List and describe briefly what you think are important issues related to this Project, identify how these issues will be achieved/overcome and discuss your approach for successful project completion.
- 3. **Planning and Programming:** Please describe your firm's experience regarding planning and programming exercises directly related to public safety operations and jail facilities specifically. This experience should outline both short-term (0 5 years) and long-term (20 30 year) planning and programming for public safety and jail facilities.
- 4. **Feasibility and alternatives analysis:** What are your firm's capabilities related to identify construction feasibility and alternative approaches to expansion and retrofit of existing facilities similar to this Project? Also, discuss your firm's experience with phased approaches to this type of Project.
- 5. **Similar experience:** List the experience of the firm's key staff proposed for this Project. Provide detailed information, including references, on at least two of those projects that are considered to be very similar to this Project.
- 6. **Proposed Staff:** List the experience and number of years with the firm for the key members of the staff proposed on the Project (Resumes to be included as an appendix). Also, include the experience of any sub-consultant staff proposed.
- Staff Availability: Demonstrate your ability to provide the proposed staff for this Project.
- 6. **Project Management:** Who will be the project manager? What experience does the project manager have on similar projects? Describe the project management approach to be used, including how costs will be managed and controlled?

7. **Permitting**: Describe the firm's ability and experience permitting similar projects.

### **PROPOSAL SCHEDULE**

Three copies of the proposal shall be delivered to the Marysville Public Works Department by 3:00 pm on Friday, May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014. Proposals can be mailed or delivered to the following address:

City of Marysville Public Works, Attn: Adam Benton, 80 Columbia Avenue, Marysville, WA 98270, RE: *Jail and Public Safety Expansion and Retrofit Project.* 

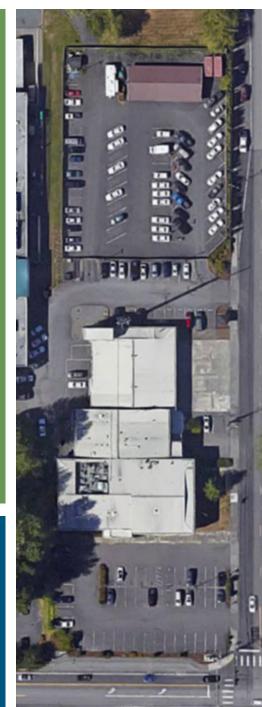
Should you have any questions, please contact Adam Benton, Fleet & Facilities Manager, at (360) 363-8283 or <a href="mailto:abenton@marysvillewa.gov">abenton@marysvillewa.gov</a>. Proposals will be reviewed and evaluated by a committee. The selected firm will begin work immediately upon execution of a Professional Services Agreement with the City. Time is an important factor in firm selection; the City would like to begin phased construction of the Project in 2015.

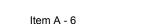


# Public Safety Building Facilities Needs Assessment & Plan

April 8, 2015







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Our Consultant Team greatly appreciates the invaluable assistance that it has received from City of Marysville staff during the course of this project, who are identified below.

### **CITY OF MARYSVILLE STAFF**

Brad Akau, Lieutenant; Police Department

Adam Benton, Manager; Fleet & Facilities Division

Suzi Elsner, Court Administrator; Marysville Municipal Court

Jeff Goldman, Commander, Police Department

Gloria Hirashima, Chief Administrative Officer

Robb Lamoureux, Police Commander

Marty Norsby, Facilities Maintenance

Rick Smith, Chief of Police

James Strickland, Custody Sergeant, Jail

Mark Thomas, Lieutenant; Police Department

Margaret Vanderwalker, Assistant to the Chief of Police

Wendy Wade, Commander, Police Department

### **CONSULTANT TEAM**

Vern Almon, Project Principal; KMD Architects

Nick Kollios, Principal Programmer; DSA Inc.

Jim Styrsky, Architect; KMD Architects

Steve Kelly, Cost Consultant; RLB

Andrew Ewing, PE, KPFF Consulting Engineers

**Document Overview and Purpose**: This document provides the City with two alternative facility plans to remedy existing facilities deficiencies and solve for the long-term (20-year) facilities needs of the Marysville Municipal Jail and Police Department (MPD). These two plans quantify and compare the relative scale of building development and associated project cost impacts regarding whether the City should continue using the Public Safety Building (PSB), located at 1635 Grove Street to, in part, help solve its facility needs, or instead, to develop an entirely new Municipal Jail and Police Station at yet-to-be determined location.

**Document Constraints**: It is not the intent of this document to recommend one plan over the other, as that will be the City's decision. Further, this document addresses the service demand needs *solely generated by the City of Maryville* and assumes that Marysville will gradually phase out providing contract jail-beds for other municipalities as City demand grows. At the City's direction, this project excludes any needs associated with Fire Department, or reuse of the existing PSB site if the Jail and Police Department were moved elsewhere.

**Project Goals:** The major goals of this project were to:

- Evaluate the Existing Facilities in terms of: functionality; general physical condition; code compliance; existing space inventory and space utilization; and the potential for expanding the existing building envelope on the current site and if needed, potentially adjacent parcels.
- Develop a Forecast of Jail-bed Needs, including conducting an analysis of historical prisoner booking and average length of stay trends; forecasting future bookings, and projecting future jail-bed needs.
- Develop a Forecast Police Staffing Needs, based on projecting future police calls for service and comparative analysis of police staffing levels of other like-sized Washington State municipalities.
- Develop Building Space and Site Area Requirements Programs, including formulating a detailed space program (assuming a 20-year planning horizon) for the Police Department and Municipal Jail.
- Generate Conceptual Alternative Building Expansion/Replacement Schemes for solving the building space requirements stipulated in the developed facilities programs.
- Provide Conceptual Facilities Development Cost Estimates for each development alternative.

**Existing Conditions**: The Public Safety Building (PSB) currently houses the City's Municipal Jail, Police Department, and Fire Station 61 of the Maryville Fire District. Since construction completion in 1988, the aging PSB now has significant physical condition issues and does not meet current "essential" facility structural-seismic building code requirements. The police areas of PSB are extremely overcrowded and the Jail operates nearly continuously at or beyond 100% of the rated bed capacity. The PSB has become less functional and less capable of supporting the Police Department and Jail's overall mission and operations, which has continued to evolve and become ever more complex, and is expected to continue to do so in the future.

Additionally, Snohomish County announced last year that it would no longer hold Marysville's misdemeanant prisoners in the their County Jail. Over the past four years, Marysville has averaged housing approximately 20 prisoners per day in the Snohomish County Jail, exclusive of other City contracts for additional bed space with a number of other Washington State counties, and most recently, with the South Correctional Entity Regional Jail (SCORE). Consequently, the City must not only find alternative means to obtain a source of beds previously provided by Snohomish County, but also must now absorb the impact of having to house prisoners up to a maximum 90-day length of stay versus a 30-day maximum, as it has in the past. Clearly, the

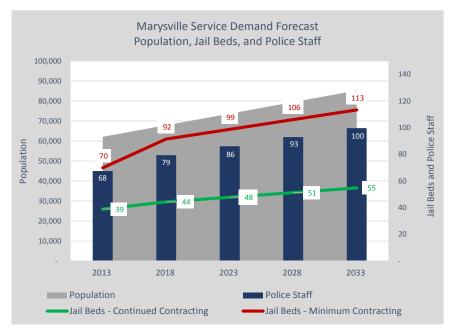
lack of facilities capacity has continued to become more acute, and will become even more so as the City continues to grow.

### Forecasted City Growth and Service Demand Impacts on Facility Needs

Maryville's population has been forecasted to increase from 62,100 in 2013 to 85,272 residents by year 2033, equating to a net increase of over 23,000 residents, or 37%. This growth (absent of any significant socio-economic, or other relevant changes), should generally result in a commensurate increase in police calls for service and need for jail-beds. The dual-scaled chart below provides a synopsis of the population growth (illustrated by the-solid gray area and using the scale on the left vertical axis) versus the forecast police staff and two alternative projections of jail-beds (scaled on the right axis).

Police Staff Forecast: The adopted police staff forecast calls for a combined total commissioned and civilian staffing level of 100 personnel by year 2030. This forecast was generated solely for facility planning purposes, and was arrived at after substantial analysis and discussion among the Consultant Team and City Management.

The projections process included: substantial analysis of historical police calls for service per capita, and police staffing levels per capita; development of corresponding calls for service pro-



jections; and, analysis of comparative police staffing levels for other Washington State municipalities ranging in size from 65,000-95,000 residents (Reference Section 2 for further details).

Jail-Bed Forecasts: The two jail-bed forecasts (for beds that would be provided directly within Marysville facilities) shown above are based on two different operational assumptions. The conservative, lower bed forecast is based on the premise that Marysville will continue to contract at a substantial rate for bed space with other agencies (exclusive of Snohomish County), primarily for prisoners sentenced to serving longer jail times. The second forecast is founded on the supposition that Maryville will essentially cease contracting for beds, except for special needs prisoners and those requiring intensive medical care, which are a very limited number and would continue to be housed at SCORE. Again, under both scenarios, the City would cease providing contract beds for other municipalities. Both forecasts were generated based on: analyses of historical jail booking rates per capita, average length of stay, and average daily population; applying selected per capita rates of bookings to forecasted city population, and applying various average prisoner length of stay assumptions to those bookings to arrive at several alternative average daily population forecasts. Those forecasts where then adjusted to account for daily and seasonal peak demand periods and to provide adequate jail-bed capacity to allow for staff to adequately segregate prisoners.

As shown, if Marysville continued contracting for beds at the rate that it does currently and assuming the Jail had adequate capacity to accommodate peak demand periods and capacity to adequate segregate prisoners (operational factor) Marysville would generate a current need for 39 jail-beds and 55 jail-beds by year 2033. If however, Marysville ceased contracting for jail-beds, except for those prisoners designated as special needs and/or requiring intensive medical care, approximately 70 jail-beds would be currently required, with demand increasing to 113 beds by year 2033. (Again, reference Section 2 for further details).

Plan Alternatives: After preliminarily exploring a number of alternatives, the Project Team developed two approaches for the City to consider. Both facility development alternatives would provide a minimum of 64 jail-beds that could be double-bunked, resulting in a facility having a total potential capacity of 128 beds. Under a 64-bed scenario, Marysville would have to continue contracting for a significant number of beds, while under the 128- bed scenario, nearly all demand could be accommodated, with the exception of special needs/medical prisoners that would be housed at SCORE. Both options would satisfy the 20-year building space needs of the MPD (reference Section 4 for detailed space program data). Note that for consistency in design, construction, and staffing efficiencies, the total number of jail-beds provided differs from the statistical forecast previously addressed.

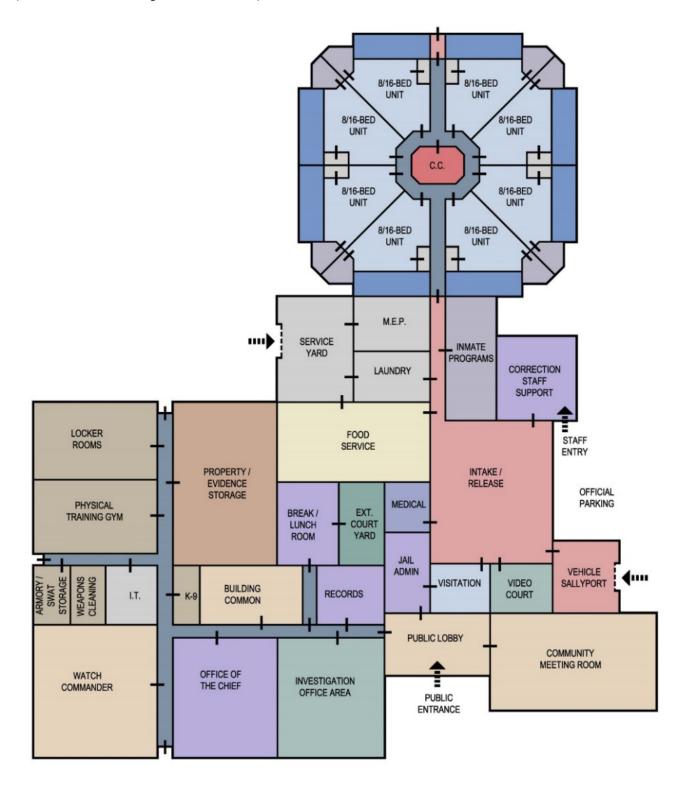
Note that the total jail-bed capacities are higher than the statistical projections previously addressed, and result from design and staffing efficiency considerations. In any case, if any beds remain unfilled, the City could always chose to contract them out to other agencies.

<u>Alternative A</u>: Under this scheme (shown on the next page) the City would develop an entirely new consolidated 64,633 gross square foot facility that would house the Police Department and Jail on a site with a minimum size of 4.86 acres, at a yet-to-determined location.

Alternative B: Under this plan (shown on the 5), Fire Station 61 would vacate the PSB and be relocated to a yet-to-be determined location (a task which falls outside the scope of this study) and the City would: a) develop an entirely new jail at the Grove Street site that would be connected to the existing PSB; and, b) substantially renovate all of the PSB and slightly expanding it to the West, South, and East. All renovated and expanded areas of the PSB would be used solely by the MPD. This renovation would include repurposing the existing jail space for police office and operations functions. This plan would require that the City acquire approximately 1.4 acres of land proximate to the Grove Street site, to accommodate relocating the long-term bulk property evidence building and a portion of the parking requirements that would not be able to be accommodated on the existing site.

(Reference Section 5 for more detailed building concept drawings)

Alternative A – Develop Entirely New Jail and Police Facility at New Site (Mezzanine Jail Housing Level not Shown)

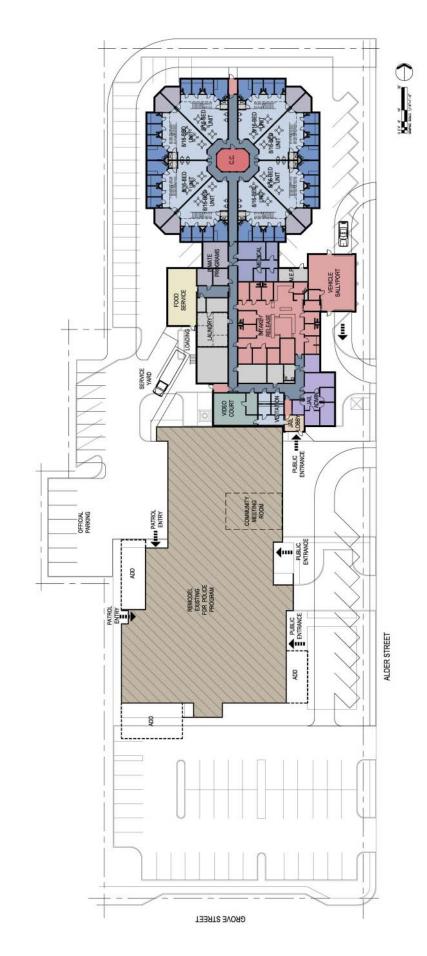


KMD Architects with DSA Inc.

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City of Marysville, WA PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND PLAN

Alternative B – Expansion and Renovation Plan on Existing Site (Mezzanine Jail Housing Level not Shown)



**Alternative Plans Summary Comparison:** The chart below provides summary data regarding the amount of building space and site area required for both plan alternatives and comparative costs.

CRITERIA	Alternative A Develop Entirely New Facility		Alternative B Expand Existing Facility
Building Square Footage			
Jail - Building Gross Square Feet	28,90	02	28,902
Police Facility - Building Gross Square Feet	35,73	31	35,047
Total Gross Square Feet	64,63	33	63,949
Site Acreage			
Existing Acres	2.0	61	2.61
Retained Acres Per Alternative	0.0	00	2.61
New/Additional Acres Required	4.8	86	1.40
Total Plan Acres	4.8	86	4.01
Estimated Cost			
Hard Construction Cost	\$ 35,676,6	79 \$	28,850,255
Soft Cost	\$ 12,486,83	38 \$	10,097,589
Total Project Cost	\$ 48,163,5	17 \$	38,947,845

As shown, the project cost of developing an entirely new combined Police and Jail facility under Alternative "A" would total \$48.2M (exclusive of land acquisition cost), while renovating and expanding the existing Public Safety Building would total \$38.9M (exclusive the land acquisition cost to acquire approximately 1.4 acres proximate to the PSB, to accommodate that portion of the parking needs that cannot be accommodated on the existing site).

Exclusive of unknown land acquisition costs, there is a \$9.2M delta between the two alternatives. More detailed cost estimate data is provided in Section 5 and Appendix E.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The City of Marysville's Public Safety Building (PSB) is located on a 2.6-acre site at 1635 Grove Street, in Marysville, Washington. The 32,000 gross square foot, two-level PSB houses the Marysville Police Department (MPD), a 57-bed minimum security Municipal Jail, and Fire Station 61, of the Marysville Fire District. The PSB was constructed in 1988, continues to age, and has significant physical condition issues: despite the best efforts of the City to maintain a fully operational and functional facility, given ongoing financial constraints. The PSB is considered an "essential" facility, by building code. Although the design and construction of the building was compliant when built, it does not meet current essential facility requirements, primarily due to structural-seismic issues.

Since the PSB was constructed, Marysville has grown in population and land area, most notably at year-end 2009, when due Central Marysville Annexation, city population increased nearly 80%. This impact, along with incremental city growth has resulted in increased public safety and law & justice service-demand; staffing, equipment, and fleet levels; as well as increases in prisoner bookings and the need for additional jail-beds. Combined, these circumstances have resulted in an extremely overcrowded building and the continued growing need for additional building space. In response, the City relocated the Municipal Court out of the facility, constructed a property-evidence annex building, and has carried out a number of rearrangements within the PSB. However due to facilities inflexible core and shell design and different construction types within different zones of the building, the results have been mixed, and the facility remains very overcrowded.

Further, last year, Snohomish County announced that it would no longer hold Mayville misdemeanant prisoners. Over the past four years, Marysville has averaged housing approximately 20 prisoners in the Snohomish County Jail per day, exclusive of contracting for additional bed space with other Washington State counties and most recently with the South Correctional Entity Regional Jail (SCORE). Consequently, the City must find alternative means to house its growing misdemeanant population and the additional impacts of having to house prisoners up to a maximum 90-day length of prisoner stay, versus the 30-day maximum, per past and current policy. Further, all other agencies that currently contract for bed space in the PSB, most notably, the Cities of Arlington and Lake Stevens, are having to adjust to this same new paradigm, resulting in an even more acute need for regional jail-beds.

Given the above events, current circumstances, and anticipated future needs, Marysville contracted with KMD Architects and DSA Inc. to develop this *Public Safety Building Facility Needs Assessment and Plan*.

### **PROJECT GOALS**

The broad goals of this study were to determine the feasibility and cost of expanding the existing facility to accommodate the projected jail bed demand solely for the City of Marysville and to accommodate the current and future space needs of its Police Department over a 20-year planning horizon. Note that our Consulting Team was directed by the City to exclude the Fire Department from this analysis and assume that Station 61 would be relocated to a yet-to-be determined location.

The specific goals of this project were to:

• Evaluate the Existing Facilities in terms of: functionality; general physical condition; code compliance; existing space inventory; capacity for expansion within the existing building envelope; and, the potential for expanding the existing building envelope on the current site and potentially adjacent parcels.

- Develop a Forecast of Jail Bed Needs, including conducting an analysis of historical prisoner booking and average length of stay trends; forecasting future bookings, and jail-bed requirements.
- Develop a Forecast Police Staffing Needs, based on forecasting future police calls for service and comparative analysis of police staffing levels of other like-sized Washington State municipalities.
- Develop Building Space and Site Area Requirements Programs, including formulating a detailed space program (assuming a 20-year planning horizon) for the Police Department and Municipal Jail.
- Generate Conceptual Alternative Building Expansion/Replacement Schemes for solving the building space requirements stipulated in the building space program.
- *Provide Facilities Development Cost Estimates* for each alternative in terms of construction (hard) costs and, project (associated overhead) costs on a square foot basis.

### INTRODUCTION TO THIS REPORT SECTION

The paramount purpose of this report section is to provide projections of jail-bed needs and police staffing levels that in large part formed the basis for the development of the facilities building space program provided later in this document. Specifically, this section provides:

- An historical analysis of jail service demand in terms of adult arrests, bookings, average daily prisoner population trends, and how that demand has been dealt with to date.
- Three alternative consultant-developed 20-year projections of jail-bed needs, which were based on different sets of assumptions that could occur, dependent upon what approach(s) the City chooses to solve future jail-bed demand.
- An historical analysis of police service demand trends and corresponding staffing levels.
- A consultant-developed 20-year forecast of expected police staffing levels.
- An explanation of the methodologies used to develop these forecasts.

### JAIL-BED HISTORICAL SERVICE DEMAND AND FORECASTED JAIL-BED CAPACITY NEEDS

### **Current Conditions and Historical Trends Synopsis**

The Marysville Jail has a capacity of 57 physical beds and effective "operational" capacity of the Jail is 51 beds. However, due to the overly high ratio of beds per cell and corresponding undersized cell square footages per bed, the Jail would be rated for only 34 beds according to American Correctional Association (ACA) standards. At this time, the City has chosen not adhere to those standards nor is seeking for the Jail to become an ACA-accredited facility.

The Jail has been essentially fully occupied for decades, despite several increases in jail-bed capacity that have occurred. Exhibit 2.1 provides a snapshot of the Jail's bed capacity and average daily prisoner population (ADP) over the previous four years, and shows that the ADP has ranged between 94-97% of the facility's operational bed capacity. Therefore, during peak demand periods, which typically occur on weekends, the Jail frequently operates at full capacity, which challenges correctional officers' ability to adequately segregate prisoners.

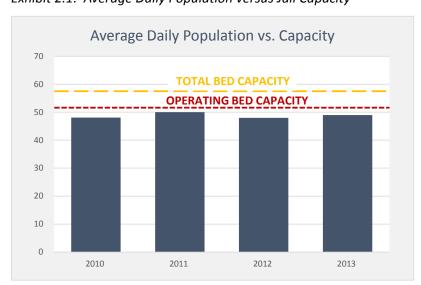


Exhibit 2.1: Average Daily Population versus Jail Capacity

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The determination of operational beds is based on the assumption that only 90% of all beds should be in use at any time due to prisoner churn and the need to adequately separate prisoners administratively (gender, gangs, special needs, etc.). In other words, not all beds should be filled all of the time.

Jail-bed demand is generated not only from the arrests occurring from within the City of Marysville but also from over ten other agencies, which include: Arlington, Everett, Lake Stevens, Sauk-Suiattle, Snohomish County Sheriff, the Tulalip Tribes, Washington State Police, and in much smaller numbers, several other agencies. As shown in the Exhibit 2.2, Maryville bookings only 60% of the collective total demand for jail-beds in 2013, and ranged between 60-66% between 2008 and 2013. Therefore, if Marysville chose to further limit the amount of jail-beds it provides to other agencies, it could effectively provide additional bed capacity solely for city use.

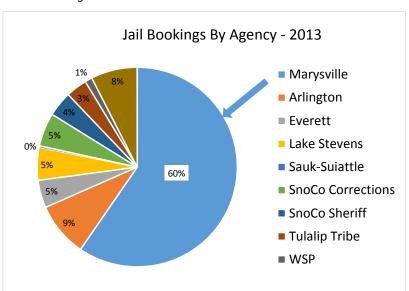


Exhibit 2.2: Historical Jail Bookings

### Jail-Bed Forecasting Methodology

Given the perspective above, the City directed the Consultant Team to forecast jail-beds solely for the Marysville and not for any contracting agencies. After testing a variety of projections models the Consultant Team used two general approaches to arrive at the 20-year forecasts of jail-bed needs, which have been provided in five-year planning increments, as discussed below.

One approach involved: a) developing a series of alternative booking projections founded on logically selected historical bookings per capita rates (including accounting for the number of cite and releases that have occurred in the field and estimating the percentage of non-arrests that otherwise would have occurred if there were sufficient jail-bed capacity) and then applying those rates to Marysville population forecasts; b) applying the selected bookings forecast to assumed average prisoner length of stay (ALOS) durations, which were derived from our analysis of the historical data available; c) accounting for seasonal and daily booking peaking factors; and, d) including a 90% jail-bed capacity operations factor.

The second approach involved: a) applying two logically selected average daily jail population rates per 1,000 city population to forecasted overall City population; b) accounting for seasonal and daily booking peaking factors; and, c) including a 90% jail-bed capacity operations factor. The rationales for selecting the specific bookings and ADP rates per capita will be discussed within the context of the Consultant-Team's analysis of historical jail service demand trends addressed below.

### **Data Caveats and Assumptions**

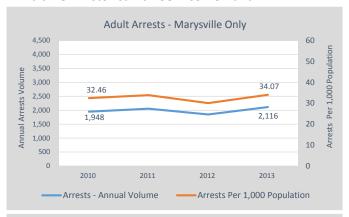
Working with the City, the Consultant Team strived to obtain the most comprehensive and consistent data possible to understand past and current jail service demand trends. This task was complicated, however, due to the Jail changing records management systems in 2008 and because of the significant increase in the City's population due to the Central Marysville Annexation that occurred on at the end of 2009. Therefore, the historical baseline data used in the analysis below, and which in part helped form the subsequent forecast of jail-bed needs, was limited to the years 2010 through 2013.

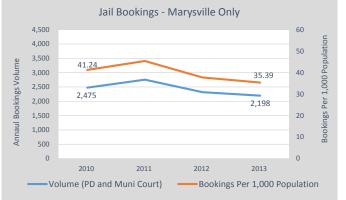
### **Jail Historical Service Demand Trends**

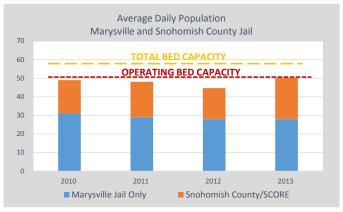
The charts shown in Exhibit 2.3 provide a synopsis of arrests, bookings, and average daily jail population levels generated solely by the City of Maryville, and show that since annexation:

- Annual arrests have increased from 1,948 to 2,116, or by 4%, while the arrest rate per 1,000 city-population also increased, from 32.46 to 34.07.
- Meanwhile, jail bookings declined (after rising initially) from the 2010 level of 2,475 to 2,198 by 2013, yielding related declines in the rate of bookings per 1,000 city population. Although the disparity between the volume of arrests and bookings might seem contradictory, recognize that Marysville was in a sense competing for bed space with its contracting agencies, and in many cases, arrestees suspected of more serious crimes were booked directly into the Snohomish County Jail, depending on the type of crime involved.
- The average daily prisoner population levels held in the Maryville and Snohomish County Jails combined have been at or near the operating bed capacity available at the Marysville Jail alone. Therefore, given that Snohomish County is ceasing to provide contract beds, the Marysville Jail would be at capacity solely based on demand from Marysville and exclusive of the demand generated by the contracting agencies.

Exhibit 2.3: Historical Jail Service Demand







Analyzing historical data over such a short timeframe for forecasting purposes has its shortcomings, but again, this was due to the limited amount of reliable consistent data prior to 2010, plus the composite makeup of the City changed quite significantly as a result of the Central Marysville Annexation at the end of 2009, therefore making analysis of the combined data prior to, and post-annexation a dubious process.

Exhibit 2.4 provides the detailed historical jail service demand used to generate the previous charts, and for further reader reference.

Exhibit 2.4: Historical Jail Service Demand Detailed Data

					ANALYSIS	: 2010-13
CRITERIA	2010	2011	2012	2013	Increase	Increase
Service Demand Drivers - General 1 Total Incorporated Population	60,020	60,660	61,360	62,100	2,080	3%
<ul><li>2 Public Initiated Police CFS</li><li>a. CFS Volume</li><li>b. CFS Per 1,000 Population</li></ul>	65,230 1,087	70,605 1,164	65,030 1,060	67,943 1,094	2,713 7	4% 1%
General Service Demand Drivers						
3 Adult Arrests						
a. Arrests - Annual Volume	1,810	1,905	1,739	1,982	172	10%
b. Cite and Release	138	150	108 1,847	134 2,116	(4)	-3% 9%
<ul><li>c. Total Adjusted Arrests</li><li>d. Arrests Per 1,000 Population</li></ul>	1,948 32.46	2,055 33.88	30.10	34.07	168 1.62	5% 5%
Jail Bed Capacity	32.10	55.55	55.25	5		3,1
4 Marysville Jail Bed Capacity						
a. Physical Capacity - All Cells	59	59	59	59	-	0%
- Booking Area	2	2	2	2	-	0%
- Detention Area	57	57	57	57	-	0%
b. Operating Capacity @ 90%	51	51	51	51	-	0%
Jail Service Demand						
5 <u>Bookings</u>						
a. Volume (PD and Muni Court)	2,475	2,754	2,317	2,198	(277)	-11%
b. Bookings Per 1,000 Population	41.24	45.40	37.76	35.39	(6)	-14%
Jail Activity Levels						
6 Avg. Daily Pop Max. 90 Days.						
a. Marysville	31	29	28	28	(3)	
b. Snohomish County/SCORE	18	19	17	22	4	24%
c. Total ADP	49	48	45	50	2	4%
7 ADP Per 1,000 Incorp. Population	0.53	0.40	0.46	0.45	(0.07)	420/
a. Marysville Jail Only	0.52	0.48	0.46	0.45	(0.07)	-13%
b. Combined Facilities	0.82	0.79	0.73	0.81	0.02	2%
8 % of Jail Operating Capacity						
a. Marysville Only	60%	57%	55%	55%	(0)	-10%
b. Marysville w/Other Facilities	96%	94%	87%	98%	0	3%
9 Avg. Length of Stay						
a. Marysville Only	4.57	3.84	4.41	4.65	0.08	2%
b. Marysville w/Other Facilities	7.23	6.38	7.04	8.35	1.97	31%

Exhibit 2.5 provides analysis of this data in terms annual volumes, and the minimum, average, and maximum rates of service demand that occurred. These alterative rates served as the baseline from which the Consultant Team and City discussed which rates seems most logical to use to forecast jail-bed needs.

Exhibit 2.5: Jail Service Demand Data Analysis

Criteria		2010	2011	2012	2013				
Total County Populat	tion	60,020	60,660	61,360	62,100				
Arrests Analysis									
Arrest Volume (inclu	des cit	1,948	2,055	1,847	2,116				
Arrest Per 1,000 Popu	lation	32.46	33.88	30.10	34.07				
Minimum Rate	30.10 Ave	rage Rate	32.63	laximum Rate	34.07				
Jail Bookings Analysis									
Bookings Volume		2,475	2,754	2,317	2,198				
Bookings Per 1,000 Pe	opulati	41.24	45.40	37.76	35.39				
Minimum Rate	35.39 Ave	rage Rate	39.95	laximum Rate	45.40				
Average Daily Population	n Analysis -	Marysville O	nly						
Average Daily Popula	ation	31	29	28	28				
ADP Per 1,000 Popula	tion	0.52	0.48	0.46	0.45				
Minimum Rate	0.45 Ave	rage Rate	0.48	laximum Rate	0.52				
Average Daily Population Analysis - Marysville and Contracted Bed Facilities									
Average Daily Population	n Analysis -	Marysville a	nd Contrac	ted Bed Facilities					
Average Daily Population Average Daily Popula	•	<b>Marysville a</b> 49	<b>nd Contrac</b> 48	t <b>ed Bed Facilities</b> 45	50				
	ation	•			50 0.81				
Average Daily Popula	ation tion	49	48 0.79	45					
Average Daily Popula	tion 0.73 Ave	49 0.82 rage Rate	48 0.79 0.79	45 0.73	0.81				
Average Daily Popula ADP Per 1,000 Popula Minimum Rate	ation tion 0.73 Ave	49 0.82 rage Rate	48 0.79 0.79	45 0.73	0.81				
Average Daily Popula ADP Per 1,000 Popula Minimum Rate Average Length of Stay A	ation tion 0.73 Ave Analysis - May	49 0.82 rage Rate Marysville Jail	48 0.79 0.79 <b>Only</b> 3.84	45 0.73 1aximum Rate	0.81				
Average Daily Popula ADP Per 1,000 Popula Minimum Rate Average Length of Stay A	ation tion 0.73 Ave  Analysis - A ay 3.84 Ave	49 0.82 rage Rate <b>Marysville Jail</b> 4.57 rage Rate	48 0.79 0.79 <b>Only</b> 3.84 4.37	45 0.73 laximum Rate 4.41 laximum Rate	0.81 0.82 4.65 4.65				
Average Daily Popula ADP Per 1,000 Popula Minimum Rate  Average Length of Stay A Average Length of Stay Minimum Rate	ation 0.73 Ave  Analysis - A  3.84 Ave	49 0.82 rage Rate <b>Marysville Jail</b> 4.57 rage Rate	48 0.79 0.79 <b>Only</b> 3.84 4.37	45 0.73 laximum Rate 4.41 laximum Rate	0.81 0.82 4.65 4.65				
Average Daily Popula ADP Per 1,000 Popula Minimum Rate  Average Length of Stay A Average Length of St. Minimum Rate  Average Length of Stay A	ation 0.73 Ave  Analysis - A  ay 3.84 Ave  Analysis - A	49 0.82 trage Rate Marysville Jail 4.57 trage Rate Marysville and	48 0.79 0.79 <b>Only</b> 3.84 4.37 <b>I Other Col</b> 6.38	45 0.73 1aximum Rate 4.41 1aximum Rate ntracted Bed Faciliti	0.81 0.82 4.65 4.65				

### **JAIL-BED NEEDS FORECAST**

### **Jail Bookings Forecast**

Exhibit 2.6 provides the alternative booking forecasts collectively developed by the Consultant Team and Jail Management staff. Four alternative projections were developed to provide a logical range of booking projections that could be expected to occur. The most conservative scenario applies the historical minimum rate of bookings per 1,000 population that occurred between 2010 thorough 2013, to the City's forecasted population. The next two mid-point forecasts apply the average and maximum historical rate of bookings per 1,000 population, while the most aggressive scenario applies 125% of the maximum bookings rate experienced during the stated timeframe.

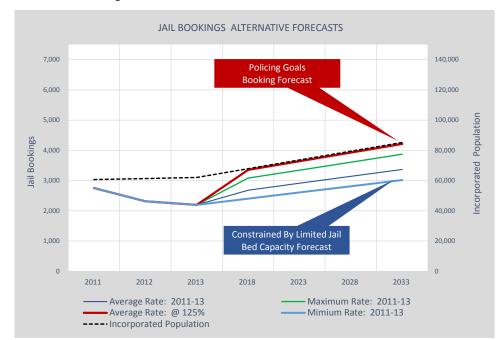


Exhibit 2.6: Alternative Bookings Forecast

PROJECTIONS BASIS	Applied	H	HISTORICAL						ANA	LYSIS
AND	Historical	DATA		FORECASTS				2013-2035		
ALTERNATIVE FORECAST	Rate	2011	2012	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	Net Chg.	% Change
Incorporated Population		60,660	61,360	62,100	67,893	73,686	79,479	85,272	23,172	37%
Alternative Jail Bookings										
Mimium Rate: 2010-13	35.39	2,754	2,317	2,198	2,403	2,608	2,813	3,018	820	37%
Average Rate: 2010-13	39.95	2,754	2,317	2,198	2,712	2,944	3,175	3,406	1,208	55%
Maximum Rate: 2010-13	45.40	2,754	2,317	2,198	3,082	3,345	3,608	3,871	1,673	76%
Average Rate: @ 125%	49.94	2,754	2,317	2,198	3,390	3,680	3,969	4,258	2,060	94%

After discussing these alternatives, the City choose to use most aggressive bookings forecast as part of the equation to estimate future jail-bed needs, because in large part, key police management believed that the overall booking rate has been somewhat suppressed, due to inadequate jail-bed capacity. Indeed, this supposition is in part substantiated by the fact that 5-7% of arrests were conducted on a cite and release basis, over the same historical timeframe analyzed. Further, in a group meeting with a large portion of the entire police department, most officers agreed they would be taking a more aggressive approach relative to booking arrestees if there were sufficient capacity within the prisoner booking and holding areas and full-time jail-beds in the housing units.

### **Jail-Bed Needs Forecast**

The Consultant Team developed three alternative jail-bed forecasts that based solely on demand that would be generated by Marysville and which specifically excludes all other agencies that contract for bed space with the City. The intent of providing these alternative forecasts is to provide logical range of jail-bed demand that could occur, depending on how the City chooses to solve its jail-bed needs and its ability to provide capital and operational funding to meet forecasted demand.

<u>Scenario 1 – Conservative Model</u>: This forecast assumes that Maryville will continue to contract for beds with other agencies at the current rate. Therefore, to develop a projection on this basis, the Consultant Team applied the historical average daily jail population rate of 0.48 per 1,000 city-population (that was experienced between 2010 and 2013), to the City population forecast. The resulting figures for each forecast period were then adjusted to account for seasonal and daily booking peaking factors, and a 90% jail operational capacity factor. Combined, these processes resulted in a long-term (year 2033) need of 55 beds. Corresponding bed surpluses and deficits are provided on the bottom two lines of the matrix, using the number of physical beds that currently exist and the amount that would exist if the City were to be ACA compliant.

Exhibit 2.7: Alternative Bookings Forecast: Scenario 1 - Conservative Model

Assumes Marysville will continue to contract for a significant number of jail beds

Assumes Marysvine will continue to contract for a signi	jicunt nui	nber oj ju	ii beus					
	Applied						ANA	LYSIS
	Historic	ACTUAL		PROJEC	TIONS		Net	Percent
PROJECTION CRITERIA	Rate	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	Change	Change
Primary Service Demand Generator Incorporated Population		62,100	67,893	73,686	79,479	85,272	23,172	37%
Jail Bed Projections								
ADP - Average Rate Per 1,000 Population 2010-13	0.48	28	32	35	38	41	12.5	45%
Account for Seasonal Peaking Factor	10%	3	3	4	4	4	1.3	45%
Account for Daily Peaking Factor	15%	5	5	6	6	7	2.1	45%
Subtotal		35	41	44	48	51	15.9	45%
Account for Operational/Seg. Needs @ 90% of Ops. Cap)	90%	4	4	4	4	4		
Total Forecasted Beds		39	44	48	51	55	16	41%
Forecasted Jail Bed Surplus/Deficit								
Existing Jail Capacity - Actual Beds		57	57	57	57	57	-	0%
ACA Rated Beds		35	35	35	35	35		
Jail Bed Surplus/Deficit - (based on physical capacity)		18	13	9	6	2	(16)	-88%
Jail Bed Surplus/Deficit - (based on ACA Standards)		(4)	(9)	(13)	(16)	(20)	(16)	400%

Scenario 2 – Midpoint Model: This forecast assumes that Maryville house *all* general population prisoners up to a maximum sentence of 90 days, and essentially cease contracting out for beds, except for medical/special needs prisoners. To develop a projection on this supposition, the Consultant Team applied the historical average daily jail population rate for all Maryville prisoners (that was experienced between 2010 and 2013), regardless of whether they were housed in the Marysville Jail or elsewhere (mainly the Snohomish County Jail), which was 0.79 per 1,000 city-population, to the City population forecast. Similar to Scenario 1, the resulting figures for each forecast period were then adjusted to account for seasonal and daily booking peaking factors, and a 90% jail operational capacity factor. Combined, these processes resulted in a long-term (year 2033) need of 91 beds, a figure which would result in a net deficit of 34 beds given the Jail's 57-bed physical capacity, and a deficit 56 beds, if the existing City operated the Jail within ACA standards.

Exhibit 2.8: Alternative Bookings Forecast – Scenario 2: Midpoint Model

 $Assumes\ Marysville\ will\ house\ all\ general\ population\ prisoners\ sentenced\ to\ 90\ days\ or\ less\ and\ contract\ out\ only\ for$ 

medical/special needs prisoners

medicul/special needs phisoners								
	Applied						ANAI	LYSIS
	Historic	ACTUAL		PROJEC	TIONS		Net	Percent
PROJECTION CRITERIA	Rate	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	Change	Change
Primary Service Demand Generator								
Incorporated Population		62,100	67,893	73,686	79,479	85,272	23,172	37%
Jail Bed Projections								
ADP - Average Rate Per 1,000 Pop 2010-13 (All Facilities)	0.79	50	53	58	63	67	16.8	34%
Account for Seasonal Peaking Factor	10%	5	5	6	6	7	1.7	34%
Account for Daily Peaking Factor	15%	8	9	10	10	11	2.8	34%
Subtotal		64	68	73	79	85	21.3	34%
Account for Operational/Seg. Needs @ 90% of Ops. Cap)	90%	6	6	6	6	6		
Total Forecasted Beds		70	74	80	85	91	21	30%
Forecasted Jail Bed Surplus/Deficit								
Existing Jail Capacity - Actual Beds		57	57	57	57	57	-	0%
ACA Rated Beds		35	35	35	35	35		
Jail Bed Surplus/Deficit - (based on physical capacity)		(13)	(17)	(23)	(28)	(34)	(21)	165%
Jail Bed Surplus/Deficit - (based on ACA Standards)		(35)	(39)	(45)	(50)	(56)	(21)	61%

Scenario 3 – Unconstrained Model: This forecast assumes that Maryville could develop a jail with sufficient capacity to house all general population prisoners up to a maximum sentence of 90 days and allow law enforcement to more aggressively arrest, book, and hold more suspected offenders that they otherwise would, if there was sufficient jail capacity. To develop this forecast, the Consultant Team: 1) first applied a booking rate equal to 125% of that experienced in year 2013 (49.94 per 1,000 population) to the City population forecast; 2) then applied the ALOS averaged for years 2010-13 (7.25 days per booking) to the resulting bookings forecast; and, 3) adjusted the resulting figures for each forecast period to account for seasonal and daily booking peaking factors, and a 90% jail operational capacity factor. Using this forecast methodology results in a long-term (year 2033) need of 113 beds, a figure which would result the net deficits shown on the two bottom-most lines of the matrix.

Exhibit 2.9: Alternative Bookings Forecast – Scenario 3: Unconstrained Model

Applies year 125% of 2013 booking rate to city population forecast. Applies ALOS average of years 2010-13.

Assumes Marysville will house all general population prisoners sentenced to 90 days or less and contract out for medical/special nee

Assumes wiarysville will house all general population p	risoriers si	entencea	to 90 aays	or iess ar	ia contrac	t out jor	meaicai/s	рестат пеє
	Applied						ANAI	LYSIS
	Historic	ACTUAL		PROJEC	TIONS		Net	Percent
PROJECTION CRITERIA	Rate	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	Change	Change
Primary Service Demand Generator Incorporated Population		62,100	67,893	73,686	79,479	85,272	23,172	37%
Jail Bed Projections								
Year 2013 Booking Rate @ 125%	49.94	2,198	3,390	3,680	3,969	4,258	2,060	94%
Average Length of Stay (average of years 2010-2013)	7.25	-	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25		
Average Daily Population		50	67	73	79	85	34	68%
Account for Seasonal Peaking Factor	10%	5	7	7	8	8	3.4	68%
Account for Daily Peaking Factor	15%	8	11	12	13	14	5.7	68%
Subtotal		64	85	92	100	107	43.4	68%
Account for Operational/Seg. Needs @ 90% of Ops. Cap)	90%	6	6	6	6	6		
Total Forecasted Beds		70	92	99	106	113	43	62%
Forecasted Jail Bed Surplus/Deficit								
Existing Jail Capacity - Actual Beds		57	57	57	57	57	-	0%
ACA Rated Beds		35	35	35	35	35		
Jail Bed Surplus/Deficit - (based on physical capacity)		(13)	(35)	(42)	(49)	(56)	(43)	335%
Jail Bed Surplus/Deficit - (based on ACA Standards)		(35)	(57)	(64)	(71)	(78)	(43)	124%

<u>Jail-Bed Forecast Summary Comparison</u>: Based on the analyses, rationales, and methodology discussed above, Marysville should plan operating a municipal jail ranging from a minimum of 55 beds (if it were to continue contracting for beds from other agencies at the rate that it currently does) to a maximum of 113 beds if it were to house all general population prisoners, and essentially cease contracting out for all but those beds required for medical-related/special needs prisoners (Reference Exhibit 2.10).

**ALTERNATIVE JAIL BED FORECAST SCENARIOS** 20-Year Forecasts Range: 18 - 74 Bed Deficit 140 Unconstrained 120 Conservative 100 80 Jail Beds 60 55 40 **Existing Jail ACA Rated** 20 Capacity: 35 Beds 2018 2023 2013 2028 2033 ■ Scenario 1: Conservative Model ■ Scenario 2: Midpoint Model Scenario 3 - Unconstrained Model

Exhibit 2.10: Jail-Bed Forecasts Comparative Summary

## POLICE DEPARTMENT HISTORICAL SERVICE DEMAND AND STAFF FORECAST Current Conditions and Historical Trends Synopsis

As of year-end 2014, the Marysville Police Department (MPD) had a contingent of 72.5 budgeted staff (exclusive of 15 correctional officers), who were charged with providing public safety services for a city having 62,770 residents: figures which equate to a ratio of 1.09 staff per 1,000 city residents. This ratio is nearly half the rate experienced in 2009, prior to the Central Marysville Annexation, which resulted in a 70% increase in city residents, and only an 11% rise police staffing levels. However, over the same period, the rate of public initiated calls for service (PICFS) did not change commensurately with the large increase in population, as the areas involved in the annexation generated far less volume on a per capita basis. Regardless, despite budget constraints and reduced staff to population ratios, the MPD continues to provide adequate levels of service to Marysville.

Additionally, the MPD desires to continue intensifying its proactive policing efforts and apprehension of suspected offenders, including those suspected of lesser offenses, in an effort to hopefully reform those offenders, prior to them become more hardened criminals. Certainly, the City must have sufficient jail-bed capacity, if the MPD is to realize its goals moving forward.

All police personnel, fleet, and associated equipment are housed at the Public Safety Building Grove Street site. Although parking is adequate, building space is severely overcrowded and is becoming increasingly dysfunctional –subjects which will be further addressed in Section 3.

### Police Department Service Demand and Staff Levels – Historical Trends and Analysis

Police Calls for Service vs. Population Change: Exhibit 2.11 provides a five-year history of police service demand in terms of population levels, volume of public initiated calls for service, and corresponding rates of calls for service per 1,000 city-population. As shown:

- City population increased from 60,020 to 62,770 residents, which equates to a net growth of by 2,750 persons, or 5%.
- Meanwhile, public initiated calls for service (PICFS) increased nearly three times as fast, from 65,230 to 73,952, or by 13%. Correspondingly, the rate of PICFS per 1,000 city residents increased by 8%.

<u>Arrests versus Population</u>: Exhibit 2.12 provides arrests and data relative to population change.

The chart shows that while the volume of annual adult arrests remained relatively flat between 2010 and 2012, arrests have been increasing at higher rates ever since. Last year alone, adult arrests increased by 35% compared to year 2013, and by 52%, or 801 more arrests annually, when compared to the volume of arrests that occurred in 2010.

Exhibit 2.11: Historical Police Service Demand

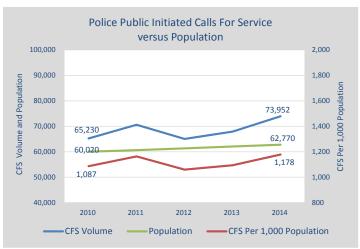
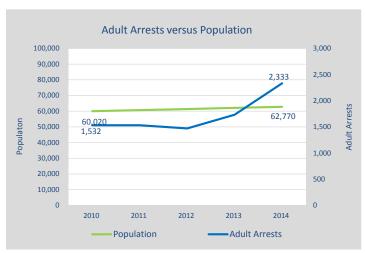
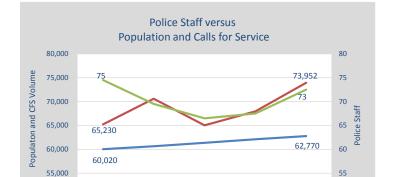


Exhibit 2.12: Arrests vs. Population



Police Staffing Levels vs. Population and Calls for Service: Exhibit 2.13 provides a comparison of historical police staffing levels versus service demand. As shown, while city population increased five percent and PICFS increased 13%, police staff decreased from 74.5 to 72.5 positions, or by (3%). Correspondingly, the rate of police staff per 1,000 city residents decreased from 1.24 to 1.16, or by (7%), and the rate of police staff per 1,000 PICFS fell from 1.14 to 0.98.

Exhibit 2.14 provides the detailed data used to generate the charts above.



2012

2013

50

2014

Police Staff (Non-Corrections)

Exhibit 2.13: Police Staffing Levels versus Service Demand

Exhibit 2.14: Detailed Public Safety Historical Service Demand Data and Police Staffing Levels

						ANALYSIS	: 2010-14
CRITERIA	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Increase	Increase
Service Demand Drivers - General							
1 Total Incorporated Population	60,020	60,660	61,360	62,100	62,770	2,750	5%
2 Public Initiated Police Calls for Service							
a. CFS Volume	65,230	70,605	65,030	67,943	73,952	8,722	13%
b. CFS Per 1,000 Population	1,087	1,164	1,060	1,094	1,178	91	8%
3 Adult Arrests							
a. Arrests - Annual Volume	1,532	1,532	1,471	1,732	2,333	801	52%
b. Cite and Release <sup>1</sup>	138	150	108	134	119	(19)	-14%
c. Total Adjusted Arrests	1,670	1,682	1,579	1,866	2,452	782	47%
d. Arrest Only Per 1,000 Population	25.5	25.3	24.0	27.9	37.2	11.6	46%
Police Staff							
4 Total Staff	89.5	84.5	81.5	82.5	87.5	(2.0)	-2%
Non-Corrections Staff	74.5	69.5	66.5	67.5	72.5	(2.0)	-3%
Corrections Staff	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0%
5 Non-Corrections Staff Per 1,000 Pop.	1.24	1.15	1.08	1.09	1.16	(0.09)	-7%
6 Non-Corrections Staff Per 1,000 CFS	1.14	0.98	1.02	0.99	0.98	(0.16)	-14%

50,000

2010

Population

2011

CFS Volume

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Year 2014 figure based on regression/trend line based on 2010-13 data.

### Police Staffing Levels Comparison - Marysville versus Other Like-Sized Washington State Municipalities

Exhibit 2.15 provides a comparison of police staffing levels and corresponding rates of staff per 1,000 city residents served for all Washington State municipalities, ranging in size from between 60,000 and 100,000 persons.

Exhibit 2.15: Police Staffing Levels Comparison

			FULL-TIME STAFF			RATE PER	ULATION	
County	Agency	Population	Comm.	Civilian	Total	Comm.	Civilian	Total
King	Renton Police Department	95,540	115	28	143	1.20	0.29	1.50
Yakima	Yakima Police Department	92,620	141	41	182	1.52	0.44	1.97
Spokane	Spokane Valley Police Department	91,490	98	1	99	1.07	0.01	1.08
King	Federal Way Police Department	89,720	119	27	146	1.33	0.30	1.63
Whatcom	Whatcom County Sheriff's Office	88,276	81	99	180	0.92	1.12	2.04
Yakima	Yakima County Sheriff's Office	86,360	54	33	87	0.63	0.38	1.01
Whatcom	Bellingham Police Department	82,391	107	47	154	1.30	0.57	1.87
King	Kirkland Police Department	81,730	97	35	132	1.19	0.43	1.62
Benton	Kennewick Police Department	76,410	93	14	107	1.22	0.18	1.40
King	Auburn Police Department	73,235	99	18	117	1.35	0.25	1.60
Franklin	Pasco Police Department	65,600	71	11	82	1.08	0.17	1.25
Snohomish	Marysville Police Department	62,100	58	10	68	0.93	0.16	1.09
Average		82,123	94	30	125	1.14	0.36	1.50
Mean		84,376	98	28	125	1.20	0.30	1.55
1 Std Dev		10,317	24	25	36	0.23	0.27	0.33

As shown, Marysville's police staffing levels rank at the bottom of the list, having a total staffing rate (exclusive of corrections staff) of 1.09 staff per 1,000 population, versus an average of 1.50 staff per 1,000 population for all other cities combined.

<u>Conclusions</u>: Clearly, when viewed over a five-year period, MPD staffing levels have not kept pace with increases in service demand in terms of base population served as well as increases PICFS. Yet, the MPD has been able to manage responding to substantial increases in calls for service and arresting more suspected offenders. Although these are positive performance figures, the most likely have come at the expense of the officers having less time to spend on proactive policing activities geared towards preventing crime in the first place (a major goal of the MPD). Further, MPD staffing levels fall well below other municipalities.

### **Police Department Staff Forecast**

The Consultant Team developed four alternative forecasts to provide a logical perspective on what range of staffing levels that Marysville might expect over the next twenty years. As shown in Exhibit 2.16, Alternatives A and B apply the rate of staff that Marysville experienced in 2013 and 2014 to forecasted population, while Alternatives C and D apply two comparative municipality rates.

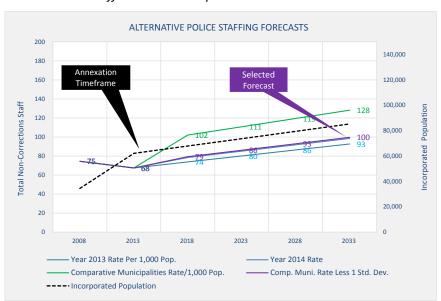


Exhibit 2.16: Alternative Police Staff Forecasts Comparison

PROJECTIONS BASIS AND		Applied Rates	HISTORICAL DATA		FORECASTS				ANALYSIS 2013-2035	
ALTERNATIVE FORECAST		Per 1,000	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	Net Chg.	% Change
Incorporated Population			34,482	62,100	67,893	73,686	79,479	85,272	23,172	37%
<b>Staff Forecast Scenarios</b> Year 2013 Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Selected Forecast	1.09	75	68	74	80	86	93	25	37%
Year 2014 Rate	1.16		75	68	78	85	92	98		
Comparative Municipalities Rate/1,000 Pop. 1.50		1.50	75	68	102	111	119	128	61	90%
Comp Municipalities Rate, Less 1 Standard Deviation 1.17		1.17	75	68	79	86	93	100	32	48%

The Consultant Team discussed these alternative forecasts with Police and City Management, who anticipate that the City should be able to afford funding a slightly higher level of staff versus population than it experienced in 2014. Consequently, it selected a staff population rate that was equal to one standard deviation below the comparative cities rate per 1,000 population. The Consultant Team then worked with Police management to develop a detailed staff plan for facilities programming purposes that is provided in Appendix A.



### INTRODUCTION TO THIS REPORT SECTION

The purpose of this assessment is to evaluate the overall design and physical condition of the Marysville Public Safety Building (PSB) understand if the facility can be cost-effectively renovated and/or expanded to meet the long-term needs of the Police Department and Municipal Jail. The methodology used for our Team's the assessment included: a) review of available architectural and engineering drawings and other pertinent documentation associated with the project; and, b) conducting facility tours of the PSB and site with representatives from the Police Department, Facilities Management, and Building Maintenance staff, responsible for maintaining the building and engineering systems. This provided opportunity for our team to confirm our impressions of readily observable facility physical conditions, space utilization, and functionality of the PSB.

This section of the report is organized into the following subsections:

- Public Safety Building Overview
- Site Analysis
- Building Construction Analysis
- Police Department Analysis
- Municipal Jail Analysis
- Fire Department Analysis
- Summary of Findings

### **PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING-OVERVIEW**



Space Allocation: The PSB envelops approximately 32,200 gross square feet (gsf) and was constructed in 1988 on an approximately 2.6 acre site, located at 1635 Grove Street, Marysville, Washington. The PSB houses the Police Department, Municipal Jail and Fire Department in a modest two-story building constructed with economical exterior finishes consisting of painted concrete block, cement plaster and metal panels (wall and roof), and standard commercial doors and windows. The design is reflective of the architectural style of the time; however, the exterior finish materials do not represent the quality that is typical of

an essential public safety facility designed for a long life expectancy. The space allocation and general configuration of the building consists of: a) Police Department space of approximately 9,760 gsf, which is located on the ground and second floors; b) Municipal Jail space of approximately 5,062 gsf, which is located nearly entirely on the second floor (with the vehicle sallyport and minor support areas located on the ground floor); and Fire Department space of approximately 10,365 gsf located on the ground and second floor.

General Building Layout and Renovation History Synopsis: The building's original design provided sufficient space for all three functions and logically located them within largely separate and self-contained security-zones, while yielding efficient operations. However, in reviewing the documents, it appears that the original design did take into account the potential for future growth, or changes in how the building's occupants would function. Consequently, as demand for space increased over time, the City carried out incremental (and

somewhat ad hoc) renovations and spatial rearrangement projects. Over time, this incremental approach has resulted in negatively impacting space utilization, building circulation, security, and operational efficiency.

The majority of these space needs have been generated by increased jail-bed demand and police staff increases. In response, the City undertook a number of projects which resulted in the original public entrance being relocated from the south to the east side of the building. This allowed the lobby and conference room to be reconfigured to provide additional space for the police, while also achieving greater spatial efficiency. The formal lobby was reduced significantly (which is now little more than a corridor) and a large conference room was eliminated. Additionally, the second floor courtroom was relocated to another building, which provided additional space to house Police Investigations staff. Property/Evidence storage capacity was increased by the construction of a separate dedicated evidence storage building on site.

The original design capacity of the Jail was 18 beds. Over the last several decades increased jail bookings and corresponding growth in the average daily and peak prisoner populations resulted in City increasing the Jail's capacity to 33 beds, by the time this Project Team conducted the 2003 Marysville Jail Expansion Study. Subsequently, the Jail was expanded to its current capacity of 57 beds. The increases were accomplished by integrating additional inmate beds into the existing cells and providing minor inmate support facility improvements, which included constructing one additional shower. These increases in bed capacity have well exceeded the original housing and support space design capacity, and have resulted in an extremely overcrowded facility that is not compliant with ACA (American Correctional Association) Standards (which are nationally recognized as the industry standard for jail design and best practice operations.

Conformance to Contemporary Nationally Recognized Standards and Practice: All recognize that the PSB was built over 25 years ago and the current building is overcrowded, aging, has security issues, and negatively impacts operational efficiency and staff morale. Further, there remain significant risk-management issues which should be addressed. Therefore, it was determined that the recommended space program and resulting design concepts should be in conformance with nationally recognized standards where applicable and industry-typical design practice and construction, yet within budget constraints, wherever possible. Additionally, any modifications to the existing facility or design of a new one should ensure overall operational efficiencies and improved staff safety.

<u>Public Facility Concerns</u>: The PSB is a very important civic facility and its image should be representative of Marysville's commitment to the safety of its citizens. Serious consideration should be given to updating the building's dated appearance to provide a more contemporary, inviting, and user-friendly, yet secure image to the public. The public entrance should be easily located, formal, and unintimidating. The public lobby should be appropriately sized to allow for visitor separation, acoustical privacy for communication with the police reception staff and areas for public waiting. The reception counter should include appropriate impact resistance glazing and designed to allow police staff visual surveillance of the lobby and associated public areas to assure staff and visitor safety.

### SITE ANALYSIS

The Public Safety Building site is approximately 2.6 acres and provides adequate functional zoning separating public areas from the restricted police, jail, and fire department functions. The site has adequate signage that clearly defines the public parking and directs visitors to the public building entrance. The site has 134

spaces: 44 for public and/or staff; 18 for the Fire Department; 12 unsecured spaces for Police Fleet; and, 60 spaces for police fleet and staff located within a secure, fenced area.

Our observations and associated planning considerations for the site include the following:

- Public parking is located on the south side of the building fronting Grove Street and is accessed from Alder. The original public entrance for the building was also located on the south and provided public identification of the entrance. Currently, the entrance is located on the east side and requires signage to direct the public to the entrance. This parking area is also shared by staff because of the convenient location to the Police Department function and the limited staff parking areas on site.
- The security for staff and official vehicles that are required to park along the north side and west side
  of the building is restricted because the Fire Department apparatus access lane needs to remain accessible and unimpeded.
- The communication tower location will potentially limit building expansion options to the north and it
  may be beneficial or cost effective to relocate the communication tower if relocation improves the
  overall building operations.
- The chain link fencing with coiled razor wire that provides the security for enclosed police parking and the evidence storage should be replaced with a higher solid wall enclosure to provide visual and physical security, while mitigating any negative visual impact to the immediate neighborhood. Exterior low impact lighting fixtures and CCTV cameras that allow monitoring and recording of the entire parking area should be incorporated into the security design.

### **BUILDING CONSTRUCTION ANALYSIS**

The Public Safety Building general construction framing systems includes the following:

- Standard reinforced concrete footings, foundation walls, and ground floor concrete floor slabs with slab thicknesses and reinforcement depending on location.
- Structural systems vary throughout the building and include combinations of reinforced concrete block pilasters, steel columns, wood glulam beams, engineered wood trusses, concrete core plank and wood or reinforced concrete block bearing walls.
- Wood frame and reinforced concrete block are used for exterior walls, interior structural bearing walls and non-bearing interior partitions.
- Glulam beams, engineered wood trusses, and plywood decks are used for the second floor and roof framing system.
- Structural precast concrete core planks are used for the jail second floor framing system that also provides the necessary security barrier. Precast concrete core planks are also used at the jail ceilings for the security barrier and abuse-resistant finish.

The exterior architectural finishes include painted concrete block, painted cement plaster at the front arches and recessed window trim, architectural metal panels used for second story walls, fascia panels, and roofing system. Commercial quality aluminum and glass storefront system is at the public entrance for the building and standard hollow metal door and aluminum window systems are used for the other standard openings. Detention quality doors and glazing are used at the municipal jail location for security. The mechanical system

consists of numerous rooftop package units with gas heat and air conditioning. This system includes rooftop package units that are dated and will require replacement and efficiency upgrades. The rooftop package units are grouped together in a dedicated recessed roof well located above the jail on the west side of the buildings at the approximate center of the complex, thus allowing efficient distribution of the mechanical heating and cooling ducts. The roof mechanical well includes a topping slab over the wood structure for durability and the well is accessed by an interior ladder located in the central staff stairway.

Our Team's specific findings relative to the PSB's construction methods and materials are:

- The PSB was constructed in accordance with the Washington State Building Code and Marysville Municipal Zoning Code that were in effect at the time of the construction.
- Structural analysis determined seismic upgrades to the building will be required for compliance with the current seismic code. Police and Fire Stations are considered "essential facilities" by the building code and require a high level of seismic bracing that allow for continued operation after significant seismic events.
- The building is classified as a combustible building based on the wood construction for the wall and roof structural systems. This classification will have significant impact on the ability to expand the jail and the cost associated with the security upgrades because of the wood construction.
- Jail security operations restrict prisoner free movement within the security perimeter of the jail. All security door locking and unlocking functions are remotely operated from a central location currently outside of the Jail. The jail occupancy type established by code restricts the maximum size of the jail based on fire-life-safety compliance factors for the building that include automatic fire sprinklers, construction material fire resistance ratings, property yards sizes, building setbacks from adjacent property boundaries and buildings, etc. Code analyses determining the maximum size of Jail that can be constructed within the existing building is included in another section of this report.
- The general construction of the jail portion of the building consists of reinforced concrete block walls and precast concrete core planks used at the floor and ceiling for the high-level security perimeter. These construction materials provide the fire resistive construction and abuse resistant finishes needed for the Jail.
- The structural drawings identify a number of reinforced concrete block bearing walls on the ground floor (Police Department) that are supporting the second floor precast concrete core planks for the jail. It would be cost prohibitive to remove and replace these structural walls with another support system. This condition limits the flexibility for planning in those ground floor areas because the bearing walls will need to remain. The concrete block walls and precast core plank ceiling in portions of the jail has the potential to be removed for increased planning flexibility. However, the specific walls and ceiling locations will need to be identified after a complete structural analysis.
- The roof mechanical well appears to use the jail precast core plank ceiling as the structural deck supporting the equipment. The second floor bearing walls and other supporting structure would need to remain, limiting planning flexibility in that area.
- The building exterior envelope does not comply with current energy codes for energy efficient construction. Increased wall and roof insulation and other energy efficiency measures that are based on a complete energy audit are recommended.

- Roof mounted HVAC equipment consist of a number of heating and cooling units that are of different ages and various manufactures. Several were reported to be near the end of their expected service life and will soon need to be replaced.
- The mechanical system for the building should be fully analyzed and system upgraded with contemporary high-energy efficient equipment and controls that provide overall operational cost savings. The mechanical system design will be dependent on the size and complexity of the building renovation and/or expansion concept that is selected.
- The building does not fully comply with current Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements and upgrades will be required during the building improvements.

### POLICE DEPARTMENT FACILITIES ANALYSIS

The original floor layout design for police space provided appropriately sized spaces that met the needs of the department at the time the building was constructed. All essential police department functions were logically arranged and located within a contiguous and dedicated secure zone, functionally designed to provide suitable intradepartmental adjacencies, yielding efficient movement of staff, materials, and equipment. The design and resulting construction provided sufficient acoustical separation for confidentiality, and appropriate security zoning to allow police staff to operate within a secure environment while adequately serving the public via a public counter and lobby located outside of the staff-secure zone. The original design also provided the essential facility components typically found in police facilities during that era for contemporary police department operational concepts.

Since that time however, the City's population continued to grow and a more recent large annexation resulted in the need for the Police to increase staffing levels well beyond the building's design capacity. Further, Police operations and service delivery methods continued to evolve creating new functions, which combined required new types of spaces never envisioned by the original designers. As a result, the City carried out a number of incremental relocation, rearrangement, and renovation projects. The most notable included: a) relocating the courtroom to another building which provided much needed space for the Police; and, b) the reassignment and rearrangement of other spaces for Police use, including significantly reducing the public lobby area, can converting conference room spaces office and general work areas. Combined, these projects resulted in degrading the original floor layout, resulting in a confusing and cramped floor layout, and compromising intradepartmental adjacencies, inefficient circulation, as well as reduced physical interface and communication within the police portion of the facility.

More specifically, the findings of our Team's general assessment of police space are:

- The Police Department internal plan layout is poorly configured with undersized and insufficient work and support spaces.
- The work environment consists of dated interior architectural finishes and casework that will require upgrade.
- The original clarity of the internal department circulation has been compromised over time because of the numerous renovations and now is very confusing to visitors.
- Structural bearing walls supporting the second floor jail security construction will limit the flexibility to expand police departmental spaces.

- There is one elevator for the building and it is currently used by staff, public, and police escorting prisoners to the jail.
- The public lobby for the Police Department is small and does not provide the functional areas needed for visitor waiting or separations allowing visitors to have private communication with police reception staff.
- Interview room at the lobby does not provide the acoustical privacy important for police interviews.
- The public lobby at the elevator and stairway to the second floor is isolated and cannot be observed directly by staff.
- The number of police interview rooms and detainee holding rooms appear to be minimal and should be confirmed for adequacy.
- The current building design does not provide the level of security necessary for the secure police operations.

#### **MUNICIPAL JAIL ANALYSIS**

The Municipal Jail was designed as an 18-bed holding facility for pre-trial and sentenced prisoners, with a maximum length of stay of 30 days. The design consisted of seven multi-occupant cells of two sizes that accommodated two prisoners each in the five smaller cells and four prisoners each in the two larger cells. The configuration of cells provided for separation of prisoner classification for sleeping purposes, but they boarder a single large dayroom which must be used by all prisoners. Therefore, Jail staff seeks to maintain reasonable levels of segregation by assigning dayroom use on a scheduled basis, based primarily on security concerns for staff and prisoners. The jail does have exterior windows, but does have a single skylight located above dayroom providing prisoners access to some natural daylighting. The skylight includes security wire mesh screening at the ceiling security perimeter.

The jail security construction includes reinforced concrete block walls, precast concrete (core plank) floor, and ceiling system providing a high quality security perimeter. The security design incorporates detention grade components for prisoner accessible areas that include furniture, doors and interior window systems, electrical lighting fixtures, combination toilet/lavatory fixtures, mirrors, shower units, etc. Construction materials and room finishes are abuse-resistant and standard for jail construction. The security level based on construction type is considered medium security for the housing unit, holding cells, and associated areas within the defined jail security perimeter. The intake/booking, adjacent support areas, and prisoner corridor system to and from the vehicle sallyport elevator is considered lower security construction, and consist of special wood-framed security walls and ceilings. The overall level of security is appropriate for the classification of prisoners that are booked, sentenced, and housed in the facility.

Since the original building was occupied, the City increased the Jail's capacity to 57 beds, and increased the maximum length of stay up to 90 days. These changes were accommodated by increasing the number of beds in the seven dormitory cells, yet due to the constraints of the physical plant, prisoner program and support spaces were not expanded. While it is apparent that jail staff provide appropriate levels of management for maintaining a safe and secure environment for prisoners, having to operate a jail that functions well in excess of its original design capacity continually challenges staff.

Our Team's general assessment findings relative to the Jail are:

- There is limited ability for correction officers to adequately separate prisoners because of the limited number of cells and single dayroom.
- The jail does not have dedicated program space or interview rooms, which results in these activities having to be performed in the dayroom.
- Since a single dayroom is shared between all prisoner classifications, it limits dayroom use to a single classification at any one time, negatively impacting flexibility to conduct special programming or activities that should otherwise occur concurrently for different classifications.
- Jail finishes reflect constant use and abuse expected from prisoners and expected for secure environments. The existing finishes and fixtures should be further assessed and upgraded to assure a normative environment is maintained within the limitations of the facility.
- The security perimeter provides the greatest security level for the housing units and associated spaces (visitation, original dispatch, holding cells, etc.) as defined in the drawings. The intake/booking and secure corridor from the vehicle sallyport elevator is a different construction type that uses wood structure and would be considered a lower security level.
- Expansion of the jail beyond the current noncombustible secure construction located within the existing security perimeter would be compromised by the combustible wood construction that is typical for the remainder of the second floor.
- The location of the interior stairways limits planning flexibility for jail expansion concepts for the second floor. Operational concerns include establishing code enclosed building exiting paths that are required for jail occupancy types, creating appropriate zoning for jail functions while maintaining the existing internal staff stair that also provides access to the current video court, and assuring staff have unobstructed sightlines into jail housing expansion concepts.
- During a fire emergency requiring evacuation of the Jail, there is no defined secure area of refuge on site for prisoner evacuation.
- Security cameras are provided throughout the facility and allow monitoring of the vehicle sallyport, elevator, prisoner circulation corridors, dayroom, visitation area and building exteriors. The cameras are monitored at both the Booking desk and Control Station for the jail in the police office area.
- The security perimeter doors are controlled from a touchscreen control panel at the staff station in the
  police office area. The doors are high security doors with detention quality hardware conforming to
  the security level requirements for the jail.
- The jail does not have a secure outdoor recreation area that would provide prisoner limited exercise opportunity and access to the exterior environment.

## **FIRE DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS**

The Fire Department is housed in the northern portion of the building and occupies contiguous and dedicated space on the ground and second floors. The operation is separately zoned from all other functions located in the building. The ground floor fire components include staff dormitories with lockers and adjacent shared toilet/shower rooms, and are located separately from the administrative and training functions to minimize noise and what otherwise would be unnecessary intrusion. No dormitory areas include space for the Fire

Chief, a large training room, offices, and other lesser support space. The second floor is dedicated to general activity areas and includes: the dayroom, kitchen, exercise, offices, and support. All fire functions have convenient and direct access into the large four fire apparatus and equipment support bays. In addition, a separate hose tower also appears to be designed to function as a training tower.

Our Team's general assessment findings relative to the space occupied by the Fire Department are:

- This area of the facility has been constructed with concrete block exterior walls and interior perimeter separation walls between other functions. Wood structural framing is used for the interior floor systems and interior bearing (shear) walls and partitions. The roof system includes a combination of glulam beams supported by steel pipe columns at the apparatus bays, and wood bearing walls elsewhere supporting wood trusses with plywood deck.
- The work and general living environment consists of light commercial quality construction with dated interior architectural finishes and casework that will require upgrading.
- The fire apparatus bays are in excellent condition and appear to be well maintained and very functional.
- Ceiling tile in numerous locations show previous water damage that has been repaired; the damaged finishes need to be replaced or refinished.
- Structural wood bearing wall supporting the second floor and roof construction limit the flexibility for renovation that reorganizes the spaces to accommodate other departments or functions.

#### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

As initially occupied in 1988, the Public Safety Building was designed and constructed to appropriately house and accommodate the functional and operational space requirements needed for the Police Department, Jail, and Fire Department at that time. However, the building design and resulting construction did not include provisions for future expansion. This is most apparent for the Jail where high security non-combustible concrete construction was used for the jail perimeter but then transitioned to combustible wood construction for the remainder of the building. Expanding the jail perimeter would be difficult and expensive because of lack of the appropriate security construction. Also, Police Department expansions over the years required encroachment into adjacent tenant spaces or to other floors compromising efficiency and security of the police operation.

Therefore, our facility assessment findings include the following items that that may influence project development decisions moving forward.

- The Public Safety Building incorporates different structural framing systems with the majority being combustible wood construction that limits the buildings expansion potential and design flexibility.
- The building structural design includes a number of significant structural reinforced concrete block or wood bearing walls. The structural bearing walls are cost prohibitive to remove and will compromise the planning concepts developed for the departments.
- The building construction does not comply with current energy codes and a complete energy audit is recommended to determine appropriate energy efficiency improvements for the project.

- Mechanical, electrical and security systems will need to be further assessed based on the potential recommended expansion concepts and the current systems will require significant upgrades to comply with current energy codes and address the new project security requirements.
- The existing Police Department space was found to be significantly undersized for the current police operations and the building wall construction does not provide the appropriate level of security needed for staff safety. The overall efficiency of the internal planning has been compromised over the years with the numerous renovations needed to accommodate additional staffing due to departmental growth. Staff workspaces and support areas are undersized and have insufficient quantities for the operation. Interior office and support area architectural finishes are dated and the overall interior environment requires refurbishment. The Police Department space, although functioning, does not comply with recognized national police standards.
- The Municipal Jail is inadequately sized for the number of inmates and classifications currently housed in the secure detention facility. Jail construction security level is appropriate within the concrete and masonry security perimeter that only incorporates the inmate housing units and limited inmate support areas. The intake/booking area and the secure inmate circulation corridor that leads to the elevator serving the vehicle sallyport is lower security construction.
- Police and corrections staff are responsible for security during the booking process and when escorting in-custody prisoners to and from the vehicle sallyport.
- The current jail operation does not comply with ACA standards (though not mandatory) in terms of jail cell bed capacities versus size, ability to adequately separate prisoners, provide outdoor recreation space, and prisoner programming that are typically found in contemporary designed and constructed jails.
- During the facility assessment and concept development process, our Project Team was directed to assume that the Fire Department would be relocated to another site and that the vacated space would be repurposed for use in the new project.
- Consideration should be given for constructing a new Jail building based on the new jail space requirements and the potential costs for upgrading the existing Public Safety Building's construction and security.



PSB – View from Public Parking



Secure Police Parking Fence not compatible with neighborhood



Property Storage Annex Building/ Secure Police Parking



Limited Police Vehicle Parking Area adjacent to Police Entrance



Roof Mechanical Equipment



Fire Equipment Bay



Fire Equipment Bay



Public Reception Security Window



Fire Station Conference Room



Inadequate Public Lobby





Fire Station Living Room



Fire Station Sleeping Room



Record Storage



Police Department Detective Workstation



Police Department Small Office



Police Department Workstations



Armory



Police Department Interview Room



Property Storage Annex Building/ Secure Police Parking





Jail Inmate Dormitory



Jail Inmate Dayroom



Jail Property Storage

## INTRODUCTION TO THIS REPORT SECTION

<u>Overview to this Section</u>: This section of the report provides: a) an explanation the Consultant Teams facility programming methodology and terms typically used in the architectural industry to define different types of building space; and, b) the building space and site programs developed to meet the projected operational, functional, staffing, jail-bed capacity and fleet needs of the Municipal Jail and Police Department through year 2033.

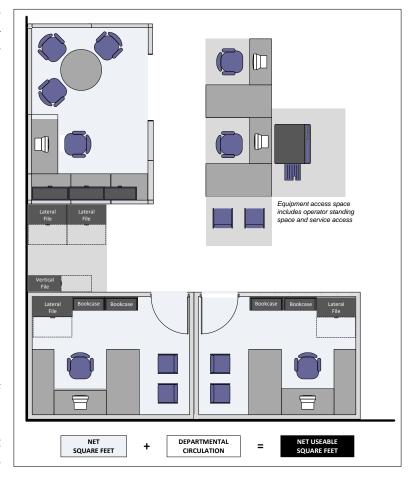
Building Space Program Conformance to Industry Standards and Guidelines: The Consultant Team developed a specific building space program, which was based on the projected prisoner bed capacities for the jail and detailed staffing plan provided in Appendix A. Although all applicable square footages quantifying detention space comply with the American Correctional Association (ACA) facility planning standards, at the direction of the City, certain exceptions have been made, relative to the types of components that by standard should be included within the Jail, namely, the exclusion of outdoor recreation space. Although no definitive nationally recognized building space allocation standards exist for Police facilities, be it from the International Association of Chiefs of Police or other organizations, the building space standards used in planning for Police Department space are typical of contemporary industry practice, and have been based on this Consultant-Team's experience with having programmed over 40 law enforcement facilities nationwide.

#### **BUILDING SPACE TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS**

Net square feet, new useable square feet, and gross square feet are commonly used terms in the architectural industry to categorize, define, and assign building space.

Net Square Feet (NSF): NSF is a measure of space that includes the actual footprint of an enclosed office, open workstation, piece of furniture or equipment, and other non-code required interior design elements (e.g. plants, decorative items). NSF also includes the space required for equipment usage and servicing. For example, the NSF measurement for a file cabinet would include the footprint of the file cabinet, space to accommodate extending its drawers, and standing space for the user to open the equipment.

Net Useable Square Feet (NUSF): NUSF includes all space that is assignable to, and occupiable by a given organization or function. NUSF consists of all net square footage (NSF) requirements plus



all partitions, walls (except when abutting a code-required corridor), and other areas that are specifically designed house and/or or be accessed by occupants of an area. NUSF also includes all required circulation space for the movement of people, materials, and equipment within occupiable/departmental space. For general office areas, departmental circulation space typically ranges between 20-35% of the total net useable square footage, depending on the mix of enclosed offices, systems furniture, open conventional workstations, and common area free-standing equipment. In the case of certain specialized areas (detention facilities for example), circulation space may range up to 50% of the total net useable square footage.

Gross Square Feet (GSF): GSF is the measure of total space of a building. Therefore, in addition to net useable square feet, GSF also contains all non-occupiable space, such as: all exterior walls; code required corridors and associated walls; stairwells; elevators; public lobbies and foyers; public restrooms; atriums; columns; and, any floor penetrations required to support building infrastructure. Combined, these non-occupiable areas are commonly referred to as building "gross-up" space. Specifically within jail detention areas, gross square footage also includes: a) the air space over dayrooms in housing units with mezzanine levels; b) internal circulation allowances within housing units and within specific special purpose rooms or area; c) and, movement among multiple areas and/or rooms within an individual program component.

Office Office Office Office Office Office Office Office Office Cube Office Kitchen Office Office Room Сору Office Office Cube Cube Men Cube Lobby Office Cube Cube Cube Cube Womer Cube Cube Cube ¢ 🔲 Cube Office Storage Office Cube Cube Cube Office Cube Office BUILDING CIRCU-GROSS NET USEABLE SQUARE LATION CORE SQUARE SQUARE FEET SPACE **SPACES** 3331 8831

Exhibit 3.1: Building Space Type Determination Diagram

<u>Net-to-Gross Ratio</u>: The ratio between a building's total NUSF and GSF is often referred to as the "net-to-gross ratio." For example, a building enveloping 100,000 GSF containing 75,000 NUSF yields a net to gross ratio of 0.75/1.00 (75,000 NUSF divided by 100,000 GSF). Net-to-gross ratios can vary significantly among building types –from as low as 0.65/1.00 in a federal courthouse, to 0.75:1.00 in a standard office building; to 0.85/1.00 or higher in a warehouse facility.

# **Space Programming Process**

The Project Team used the following processes to generate the building space program:

- <u>Determine departmental/functional area net useable square footage requirements</u><sup>1</sup>: For each major area within the facility, these space requirements were developed by:
  - Determining workstation space requirements: All workstation requirements were determined by multiplying the quantity of personnel for each function by the specific square footage workstation standard allocated per staff classification.
  - Determining "special use" area (e.g. public counters, conference space, staff locker space, property evidence, detention living areas, detention cells, prisoner program areas, etc.) space requirements: The Consultant Team sized each of these unique areas based on its analysis of: existing and anticipated operations; activities and tasks that would be performed within that space; user volumes, and for certain types of detention space, ACA standards where applicable and feasible to incorporate per the City's direction.
  - Determining open/common shared office equipment space requirements: Open/common shared office equipment space (photocopiers, printers, files, etc.) were programmed for each functional area on an allowance basis, meaning that existing equipment inventory square footages were projected in relationship to forecasted staff (albeit at varying and diminishing rates to account economies-of-scale, evolving office automation, and the continuing digitization of hard copy files).
  - Determining circulation requirements: Circulation factors (in terms of a percentage) were applied
    to the square footage of each line item in the space program to assure room for adequate movement of people, materials, and equipment.
- Determine total building gross square footage: To determine total building space, a building "gross-up" factor was applied to the total net useable square footage to account for building core (mechanical, electrical, stairwells, elevators, etc.) code-required building exit corridors and other elements.

### **Jail Housing Pod Space Programming Determinants**

The Consultant Team incorporated the following design and operational concepts into the development of the facilities program for the prisoner housing units:

Modern podular housing floor configurations: Housing pods should incorporate contemporary modular/podular design concepts. This means that all prisoner cells/beds should be arranged around a common dayroom that serves the entire pod, and that all areas would be visible from a secure, self-contained housing control area, that would be located centrally on each housing floor. This central floor location would allow each housing control area to manage multiple housing pods.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See next report subsection for definitions and illustrations of building space types.

Podular design typically yields: a) more efficient staff to housed prisoner ratios; b) reasonable degrees of operational flexibility in program delivery methods; c) increased ease in segregating prisoner populations; and, d) unimpaired lines of sight between housing control and most housing and program areas, which in turn improves the security of prisoners and staff. Components in direct line of sight should include at a minimum: all cell doors, dayrooms, showers, and outdoor recreation areas.

- ACA Standards Conformance: Whenever feasible and not in conflict with Jail Management goals and philosophy, the Consultant Team strived to meet ACA facility planning and building space standards. The two major primary areas in which the building space program and design do not comply are that: a) outdoor recreation space has not been provided for prisoners, and all jail cells contain only a minimum of 70 NSF of floor space, as opposed to 90 NSF per ACA Standards, assuming double-occupancy. However, the dayroom sizing in each housing unit does comply with ACA square footage standards.
- Comply with ADA standards and principles: As such, each housing pod (excluding dormitories) will contain at least an ADA accessible cell of no less than 90 square feet.
- Minimize the need for expensive security technologies: Properly designing the floor layouts of housing pods, by devoting particular attention to the size and arrangement of specific areas, sight lines to and from them, and distances that staff must traverse to attend to prisoner activities and incidences that would occur within the pod, should facilitate prisoner supervision and mitigate the need for expensive electronic security technologies.
- Prisoner Service and Programming Delivery Points: Providing services and programs to prisoners in their housing units will reduce vertical circulation and prisoner escort/observation requirements.
   Therefore, each housing unit should include a dedicated dayroom, and multi-purpose program room.

### **Building Space Programs**

<u>Caveats</u>: It is important to note that the building space programs provided below document actual building space needs, and in a sense define the architectural problem that must solved during the design process. Consequently, the actual resulting square footages for some spaces may differ from that delineated in the building space programs below.

<u>Jail Space</u>: Exhibit 3.2 provides a summary of the detailed jail building space program provided in Appendix B. This program is based on providing the City with the ability to accommodate a minimum 64-single bed cells and/or double bunking any number of cells up to 128 beds. These capacities are based on developing eight housing units containing eight cells each. As result, under either a single or double-bed cell scenario, each these schemes slightly exceed the range of projected bed need forecast alternatives documented in Section 2, because of the practicalities and cost-effectiveness of associated having design uniformity among housing units.

As shown in Exhibit 3.2, 25,133 net useable square feet would be required to accommodate all functional area building space needs, that would require a total building envelope of 28,902 building gross square feet, given an estimated net-to-gross ratio of 0.87:1.00. These figures equate to 452 gross square feet per bed, assuming a 64-bed scenario, and 226 gross square feet per bed, assuming a 128-bed maximum capacity facility.

Exhibit 3.2: Jail Space Building Program

	Component Number and Description	Staff	Beds	NUSF			
2.0 Jail							
2.1	Public Areas (common with Police Facility)	Ref. Police	Program; Co	mp 1.1			
2.2	Jail Administration	5		825			
2.3	Staff Support (accommodated within Police Facility)	Ref. Police	Program; Co	; Comp 1.2			
2.4	Video Arraignment	-		653			
2.5	Prisoner Housing (subtotal from below)	15		15,480			
	2.5.1 Single Bed Housing Unit - Multipurpose Unit A: 8 Beds Unit B: 8 Beds Unit C: 8 Beds		8 8 8	1,935 1,935 1,935			
	Unit D: 8 Beds	_	8	1,935			
	Unit E: 8 Beds	-	8	1,935			
	Unit F: 8 Beds	-	8	1,935			
	Unit G: 8 Beds	-	8	1,935			
	Unit H: 8 Beds	-	8	1,935			
	Prisoner Intake/Transfer/Release	-	-	4,396			
2.7	Central Control	5	-	468			
2.8	Inmate Programs (subtotal from below)			1,820			
	2.8.1 Visitation	-	-	702			
	2.8.2 Prisoner Programs	1	-	572			
2.9	Medical Services	1	-	545			
2.10	Inmate Services (subtotal from below)			1,490			
	2.10.1 Food Service	-	-	729			
	2.10.2 Laundry Service	-	-	761			
Tota		27	64	25,133			
Aver	age Net Useable Square Feet Per Bed	•••••		393			
Depa	rtment Net-to-Gross			0.87			
Tota	Estimated Gross Square Feet - Main Building			28,902			
Aver	age Gross Square Feet Per Bed (@ 64 beds)			452			
Average Gross Square Feet Per Bed (@ 128 beds)							

The detailed Jail Facility Building Space Program is provided in Appendix B.

<u>Police Department Building Space Program Summary</u>: Exhibit 3.3 provides a summary of the Police Department's 20-year space needs. As shown, net useable square footage requirements total 26,798 NUSF, and would require a building totaling 35,731 gross square feet, assuming an applied net-to-gross ratio of 0.75:1.00.

Exhibit 3.4: Police Department Building Space Program Summary

Component Number an	Staff	NUSF						
1.0 POLICE	1.0 POLICE							
1.1 Public Areas		-	3,433					
1.2 Building Support	-	8,066						
1.3 Office of the Chief	4	1,864						
1.4 Operations Division	65	5,658						
1.5 Administrative Division	14	3,773						
1.6 Support Division	20	4,006						
Totals 103 2								
Average Net Useable Square Feet Per Person 260								
Estimated Net-to-Gross Ratio 0.75								
Total Estimated Gross Square Fed	et - Main Building		35,731					
Average Gross Square Feet Per Person 347								

The detailed Police Facility Building Space Program is provided in Appendix C.

#### **Site Programs**

<u>Introduction</u>: The Consultant Team has developed two site programs based on: the building space programs addressed above, parking requirements for public visitors, staff, and city fleet vehicle, necessary ancillary facility items, and allowances for building setbacks and landscaping. The Consultant Team developed separate site programs for the Jail and Police components, to provide sufficient information, should the City choose to develop either or both facilities on an alternative site. Exhibits 3.5-3.7 (shown on the following pages) provide the detailed site program information for each facility.

As shown, the new stand-alone Jail would require a minimum site of 1.96 acres, a stand-alone new Police Facility would require 3.59 acres, and a combined new facility would require a site of 4.86 acres to accommodate all necessary site components, including: the main building footprints, ancillary site facilities, all parking requirements, necessary site circulation, and allowances for building setbacks and landscaping. Note that a consolidated facility site would require 0.7-acre less than separate sites, due primarily to anticipated public parking requirements economies-of-scale.

Appendix D provides the detailed parking requirements for each facility that have been incorporated into the site programs below.

Exhibit 3.5: Stand-Alone Jail Site Program

		Space	Square	
Item		Standard	Footage	Comments/Assumptions
Primary Building(s):				
Gross Square Feet			28,902	
Number of Stories			2	Jail Housing Mezzanine only
Ground Level Building Footprint			26,609	
Total Enveloped Area			26,609	
Building Apron			6,993	Apron depth: 10'
Subtotal - Site Square Feet			33,602	
Ancillary Areas				
Vehicle Sallyport			800	Drive through two bays
Emergency Generator			300	
Garbage/Recycling			200	
Subtotal - Site SF Required			1,300	
Parking Requirements (Year 2035 requiremen	Spaces	Sq. Ft.		Assumes all surface parking
Public Public/Volunteer Parking Area	20	360	7,200	_
Official Vehicles/Staff Parking - Secure			,	
Staff Parking Area - Secure	16	360	5,760	Includes circ.; day/afternoon shift overlap
Fleet - Sedans	4	360	1,440	Includes circ.; day/afternoon shift overlap
Oversize Vehicles	2	720	1,440	Includes circ.; day/afternoon shift overlap
Subtotal - Site Parking Requirements	42		15,840	
Subtotal - Program Components			50,742	
Non-Program Site Requirements				
Site Circulation @ 30%			15,222	Percentage of Total Program Components
Subtotal Program and Site Circulation			65,964	
Landscaping and Setbacks			10,885	2 x 3 rectangular site; 10' setback all sides
Total Site Requirements				
Total Square Footage			76,849	
Total Acreage			1.76	

Exhibit 3.6: Stand-Alone Police Facility Site Program

Space   Square   Footage   Comments/Assumptions
Gross Square Feet 35,731 Number of Stories 1  Ground Level Building Footprint 35,731 Enclosed Patio 800 Total Enveloped Area 36,531 Building Apron 8,124 Apron depth: 10'  Subtotal - Site Square Feet 44,655  Ancillary Areas  Large Property Evidence/Vehicle Processing 2,000 Emergency Generator 300 Garbage/Recycling 200 Flex Area - Operations Staging 1,000
Gross Square Feet 35,731 Number of Stories 1  Ground Level Building Footprint 35,731 Enclosed Patio 800 Total Enveloped Area 36,531 Building Apron 8,124 Apron depth: 10'  Subtotal - Site Square Feet 44,655  Ancillary Areas  Large Property Evidence/Vehicle Processing 2,000 Emergency Generator 300 Garbage/Recycling 200 Flex Area - Operations Staging 1,000
Number of Stories 1  Ground Level Building Footprint 35,731 Enclosed Patio 800 Total Enveloped Area 36,531  Building Apron 8,124 Apron depth: 10'  Subtotal - Site Square Feet 44,655  Ancillary Areas  Large Property Evidence/Vehicle Processing 2,000 Emergency Generator 300 Garbage/Recycling 200 Flex Area - Operations Staging 1,000
Enclosed Patio Total Enveloped Area 36,531  Building Apron 8,124 Apron depth: 10'  Subtotal - Site Square Feet 44,655  Ancillary Areas  Large Property Evidence/Vehicle Processing Emergency Generator Garbage/Recycling Flex Area - Operations Staging 1,000
Enclosed Patio Total Enveloped Area 36,531  Building Apron 8,124 Apron depth: 10'  Subtotal - Site Square Feet 44,655  Ancillary Areas  Large Property Evidence/Vehicle Processing Emergency Generator Garbage/Recycling Flex Area - Operations Staging 1,000
Total Enveloped Area 36,531  Building Apron 8,124 Apron depth: 10'  Subtotal - Site Square Feet 44,655  Ancillary Areas  Large Property Evidence/Vehicle Processing 2,000 Emergency Generator 300 Garbage/Recycling 200 Flex Area - Operations Staging 1,000
Building Apron 8,124 Apron depth: 10'  Subtotal - Site Square Feet 44,655  Ancillary Areas  Large Property Evidence/Vehicle Processing 2,000 Emergency Generator 300 Garbage/Recycling 200 Flex Area - Operations Staging 1,000
Subtotal - Site Square Feet  Ancillary Areas  Large Property Evidence/Vehicle Processing Emergency Generator Garbage/Recycling Flex Area - Operations Staging  44,655  2,000 2,000 2,000 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300
Large Property Evidence/Vehicle Processing  Emergency Generator  Garbage/Recycling  Flex Area - Operations Staging  2,000  300  200  1,000
Emergency Generator 300 Garbage/Recycling 200 Flex Area - Operations Staging 1,000
Emergency Generator300Garbage/Recycling200Flex Area - Operations Staging1,000
Flex Area - Operations Staging 1,000
Subtotal - Site SF Required 3,500
Parking Requirements (Year 2035 requiremer Spaces Sq. Ft. Assumes all surface parking
Public Public/Volunteer Parking Area 30 360 10,800 50% of public meeting room capacity
Official Vehicles/Staff Parking
Staff Parking Area - Secure 74 360 26,771 Includes circ.; day/afternoon shift overlap
Take Home Cars 29 360 10,557 Includes circ.; day/afternoon shift overlap
Fleet - Sedans 30 360 10,703 Includes circ.; day/afternoon shift overlap
Oversize Vehicles 3 360 1,080 Includes circ.; day/afternoon shift overlap
Subtotal - Site Parking Requirements 166 59,911
Subtotal - Program Components 108,066
Non-Program Site Requirements
Site Circulation @ 30%  32,420   Percentage of Total Program Components
Subtotal Program and Site Circulation 140,486
Landscaping and Setbacks 15,702 2 x 3 rectangular site; 10' setback all sides
Total Site Requirements
Total Square Footage 156,188
Total Acreage 3.59

Exhibit 3.7: Combined Police and Jail Facility Site Program

		Space	Square	
Item		Standard	Footage	Comments/Assumptions
Primary Building(s):				
Gross Square Feet			64,633	
Number of Stories			2	Jail Housing Mezzanine only
Ground Level Building Footprint			62,340	
Enclosed Patio			800	
Total Enveloped Area			63,140	
Building Apron			10,555	Apron depth: 10'
Subtotal - Site Square Feet			73,695	
Ancillary Areas				
Large Property Evidence/Vehicle Processing			2,000	
Emergency Generator			300	
Garbage/Recycling			200	
Flex Area - Operations Staging			1,000	
Subtotal - Site SF Required			3,500	
Parking Requirements (Year 2035 requiremen	Spaces	Sq. Ft.		Assumes all surface parking
Public Public/Volunteer Parking Area	40	360	14,400	50% of public meeting room capacity
Official Vehicles/Staff Parking				
Staff Parking Area - Secure	90	360	32,531	Includes circ.; day/afternoon shift overlap
Take Home Cars	29	360		Includes circ.; day/afternoon shift overlap
Fleet - Sedans	34	360		Includes circ.; day/afternoon shift overlap
Oversize Vehicles	5	360		Includes circ.; day/afternoon shift overlap
Subtotal - Site Parking Requirements	198		71,431	
Subtotal - Program Components			148,626	
Non-Program Site Requirements				
Site Circulation @ 30%			44,588	Percentage of Total Program Components
Subtotal Program and Site Circulation			193,214	
Landscaping and Setbacks			18,345	2 x 3 rectangular site; 10' setback all sides
Total Site Requirements				
Total Square Footage			211,559	
Total Acreage			4.86	

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#### INTRODUCTION TO THIS REPORT SECTION

The intent of this section of the report is to describe two alternative plans for solving the long-term facilities needs of Maryville's Police Department and Municipal Jail, and to provide an associated conceptual cos estimates for each alternative. These alternative plans are:

- Develop an entirely new consolidated Public Safety Building that would: a) accommodate the 20-year projected staffing, operational, and facility needs of the Police Department; and b) house a new 64-bed base capacity jail that would have sufficient support space to accommodate a total capacity of 128 beds, if all cells were double-bunked.
- Expand and renovate the existing Public Safety Building, to meet the long-term needs of both functions
  as described above. A variant to this alternative would be to replace the Police Department with a new
  building also once the Jail portion is constructed.

### **BUILDING DESIGN CONCEPTS**

The design concepts presented in this report are the result of a re-evaluation of the current Public Safety Buildings viability, assuming that the Fire Department would vacate the facility. The alternatives developed in the course of this review have been defined by the programmatic needs assessments developed for the Police Department and Jail services remaining on the site and tempered by an evaluation of the existing conditions of the current facilities available to house them. Diagrammatic plans were developed from the program needs assessment from which a descriptive cost model was developed to provide a basis of comparison.

## **Overview of Alternative Concepts**

The two fundamental concepts are:

- Development of q new Public Safety Facility on a new site: This plan would provide the city with an upto-date facility to house the police department and jail services to meet the needs of the growing community. Besides meeting the current building code as well as the American Correctional Association (ACA) standards, the building would also meet the current energy standards established for the State of Washington, providing for a more sustainable future.
- 2. Expansion and renovation of the existing Public Safety Building: This plan would remove the current jail facility from the public safety building by providing a new adjacent building addition on the current site and allow for the expansion of the police department into the existing building spaces vacated by the jail and fire department. To accommodate the projected police department needs and adjust to the existing building's structural restrictions, three locations have been identified for additional expansion of the first floor plan as well. A variant of this alternative would be to phase the construction of the new building plant on the current site to provide a freestanding new facility while replacing the existing and expanding the site boundaries as necessary to accommodate the new programmatic needs.

The paramount plan goal is identical for both alternatives: to mitigate the overcrowded condition of the existing facility and provide additional jail bed revenues by increasing the Jail's capacity from 33 to 64/128 beds. This capacity would be sufficient to meet the projected 20-year jail bed forecast, based on the 90-day maximum length of stay space program. Because of the differences in the type of construction materials associated with the existing Public Safety Building, the ability to expand secure housing outside of the existing security perimeter is problematic and requires significant upgrades to the building construction, in order to conform to the requirements established by the Washington State Building code. Both of the alternatives

developed for this study are based on the construction of a new Jail rather than salvaging any portion of the existing Jail.

The operational and functional design efficiencies of this approach include:

- A new design would provide a fully integrated jail operation with all critical jail functions located within the security perimeter.
- Eight housing units designed with eight cells each and sized to allow the operational flexibility to accommodate either 8 single beds or up to 16 double beds depending on the classification of inmates. Housing unit support spaces (dayroom, showers, program room, etc.) are sized to accommodate the maximum 16 inmates and designed to current corrections space standards.
- The Central Control area would be strategically located to provide direct views into the prisoner housing units and main circulation corridor.
- A new drive through vehicle sallyport would provide direct access to the intake booking and release areas without the need for an elevator.
- The booking desk would provide clear views into all prisoner-holding cells and have easy access to records, property storage, and other booking functions.
- The video courtroom located in the facility would reduce the need for prisoner transport outside of the secure perimeter to another location.
- The design would be constructed with more adequately sized and equipped prisoner support facilities for Food Service, Laundry, and Programs directly adjacent to the housing units.

## Alternative A – Develop Entirely New Public Safety Facility

The plan of the new Public Safety Facility would accommodate both the expanded Jail and Police program requirements in an efficient building footprint on a yet to be determined site, that ideally could be capable of handling future expansion needs, beyond the 20-year timeframe of this plan. Combining the two programs into a single complex provides the ability to achieve staffing efficiencies and police security backup during jail emergencies. The housing configuration planned for the proposed Jail portion would provide the ability to separate prisoner classifications as well.

As shown in exhibit 5.1 (next page), the plan is a single-story design housing the Police Department and Jail, separated by a security boundary but with both functions sharing a public lobby. The diagram is a schematic representation drawn approximately to scale of all the components defined in the functional program. The plan also illustrates recommended horizontal relationships and groupings of the individual departments along with other Public Service Building functions that would provide the efficiency of process needed for minimal staffing requirements and an economical jail operation. The diagram is representative of a prototypical plan which could be adapted to site conditions once a new site has been selected.

On the police side of the security boundary are spaces to accommodate the Office of the Chief, the Operations Division for Police Patrol activities, the Administration Division for records and public access, as well as the Support Division for detective investigations. Program support areas are provided as well for Property Storage as well as Staff Support such as locker/changing, training, meeting and break rooms. Common building mechanical, electrical and information technology support spaces along with staff and public restroom facilities

complete the list. A Community Meeting Room with kitchen/vending support has been shown adjacent to the shared Public Lobby for use by community groups.

Exhibit 5.1: Alternative A – New Public Safety Building (64/128 Jail-Bed Capacity)

The jail portion of the building is accessed through the security boundary with the shared lobby space with connections to Jail Administration, Visitation, and Intake-Release functions. The enclosed Vehicle Sallyport and a Video Courtroom are shown to have connections to Intake-Release as well. Intake-Release connects to a central corridor with access to inmate Medical and Program support spaces as well as the housing units. Eight Housing units for 8-16 inmates each are clustered around the central control area at the end of the central corridor for maximum staff monitoring and visibility. Housing support functions such as Food Service and Laundry access the central corridor as well. Also shown area dedicated Jail mechanical, electrical and information technology support areas.

## Alternative B - Renovate and Expand Existing Public Safety Building

The alternative to utilize the existing Public Safety building for the expanded functional program was made possible with the relocation of the Fire Department to another facility and the ability to provide a freestanding Jail component on the existing site. The Police Department program would back-fill into the recently vacated fire department spaces and second floor Jail space once construction of the Jail component was completed. Due to the size of the projected Police functional program as well as existing structural restrictions, three other building addition locations were identified to support the program expansion.

As shown in Exhibit 5.2 (next page), the single-story plan for the new Jail component would be constructed as a separate building, adjacent to the north side of the existing Public Safety building and occupy the majority of the police parking area. Also indicated in this site plan are the proposed expanded areas of the existing building as well as additional visitor parking and drop-off drive to serve both buildings. A dedicated loading dock for service access to the jail food and laundry services has been provided on the west side of the new building. To accommodate the site vehicular and parking needs as defined by the program needs assessment, additional land would need to be acquired to the west and north of the existing site.

Detail plans for the jail shown in Exhibits 5.3 and 5.4 are drawn to scale, and include of all the components defined in the functional program. The Level One plan shows a dedicated public lobby space provided outside of the security boundary with sallyport access to Jail Administration, Visitation, and Intake-Release functions. The Video Courtroom is connected to non-contact Visitation as well for public/attorney access. Inmates have access to the Video Courtroom only through the secure holding area located off of the main Jail corridor. The enclosed Vehicle Sallyport directly connected to Intake-Release is located adjacent to 43rd Avenue with drive-thru access for prisoner transport and transfer. Intake-Release connects to a central corridor with access to inmate Medical and Program support spaces as well as the housing units. Eight Housing Units for 8-16 inmates each are clustered around the central control area at the end of the central corridor for maximum staff monitoring and visibility. The level two (tier) plan shows the double height dayroom spaces provided for each unit as well as the upper cell tier. Each Housing Unit is shown with a dedicated program room off of the central dayroom. Housing support functions such as Food Service and Laundry access the central corridor as well. Also shown area dedicated Jail mechanical, electrical and information technology support areas.

FOOD SERVICE PUBLIC ENTRANCE COMMUNITY FATROL ENTRY PUBLIC ADD REMODEL EXISTING FOR POLICE PROGRAM PATROL ENTRY PUBLIC ENTRANCE ALDER STREET AD0 GROVE STREET

Exhibit 5.2: Alternative B – Expansion and Renovation Plan – Site Plan (64/128 Bed Capacity)

朝 **호령** MULTI-PURPOSE STAFF SE COM-MISSARY N.H. PROF. VEHICLE SAFETY FDOO DECON -TAM 8 FOLD 8 STAGE /SORT P G G G CENTRAL CONTROL
CIRCULTATION
HOUSING DAYROOM
HOUSING CELLS
FOOD SERVICE PHOTO / STAFF PROPERTY STORAGE SUPPORT / STORAGE / M.E.P. GENERAL STORAGE INTAKE / RELEASE / S.P. PUBLIC LOBBY JAIL ADMINISTRATION INMATE PROGRAMS Selly WORK VISITATION VIDEO COURT N.C. MEDICAL ADMIN. ASSIST. N.C. VISIT NC. VISIT

Exhibit 5.3: Alternative B - Expansion and Renovation Plan; Level 1 (64/128 Bed Capacity, only Jail Portion of Facility shown in this diagram))

(1 of 2)

OPEN OPEN OPEN OPEN OPEN OPEN OPEN OPEN CIRCULTATION
CIRCULTATION
HOUSING DAYROOM
HOUSING CELLS
FOOD SERVICE ROOF INMATE PROGRAMS SUPPORT / STORAGE / M.E.P. LEGEND
PUBLIC LOBBY
JAIL ADMINISTRATION
VISITATION
VIDEO COURT
INTAKE / RELEASE / S.P. MEDICAL

Exhibit 5.4: Alternative B – Expansion and Renovation Plan – Mezzanine (64/128 Bed Capacity, only Jail Portion of Facility shown in this diagram) (2 of 2)

The proposed renovation and expansions plan for the existing building to house the Police Department program elements are shown in Exhibits 5.5 and 5.6. The level one plan shows the vacated Fire Department vehicle bays back-filled with the functional spaces requiring higher ceiling spaces such as the Community Meeting Room and Staff Training and Exercise Area. These are located at the east side of the building to provide ready access to the public drop-off areas shown on the site plan. Also adjacent to these functions to the west are the Staff Locker, Toilet, and Changing Areas to allow ease of access for multi-purpose uses of these larger spaces. The existing entry and lobby space has been retained but expanded across to provide additional assembly space outside of the Community Meeting Room as well as a separate entry point. The area south of the existing lobby houses the Administration Division for records and public access with additional space shown built-out under the existing second floor overhang to house record storage. The area to the west of the existing lobby space has been reconfigured around existing structural bearing and shear walls to house the Operations Division for Police Patrol activities. Additional areas to the south and north have been provided to meet the needs of the expanded program requirements. The central portion of the first floor level is dedicated to evidence and property processing and storage functions. Existing mechanical, electrical, elevator and stair spaces occupy the central portion of the east side of the building and bisecting the lobby as described above.

The Level Two plan diagram provides a central lobby/waiting space adjacent to the elevator and stairs from the level below. The area located directly adjacent to the south of this lobby houses the Support Division for detective investigations. The southwest corner of the vacated jail portion of the floor provides the necessary expansion space for this department. The remaining portion of the former jail areas have been designated as additional Evidence and Property Storage space. Located to the north of the central lobby are spaces to accommodate the Office of the Chief. Across the hall to the west of these offices are the staff break, meeting and library spaces as well as the central mail and copy center. These areas take up the northwest corner of the second floor and are connected to the first floor functions via the existing stair located at the end of the hall for convenient staff access

ELEVATOR CIRCULTATION EXIT STAIRS CUS-TODIAL M.E.P. M.E.P. OPERATIONS DIVISION
ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
SUPPORT DIVISION
PROPERTY / EVIDENCE STORAGE PHYSICAL TRAINING 787 BUILDING / STAFF SUPPORT M.STAFF LOCKERS OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC AREAS LEGEND COMMUNITY MULTI-PURPOSE 1000 F.STAFF LOCKERS 610 SFC. F.STAFF TOLETS 124 190 M.PUBLIC TOILETS F.PUBLIC TOILETS SHIFT STACING 484 195 B EVIDENCE/ PROP. STORACE 618 W.E.P. 12 561 ELECT. ELEV. E)H POLICE SERVER 100 ПОП NN sign E.G. GG DD PUBLIC LOBBY SCT. SS ARMORY 310 HOLD. ROOM S77 SCT. WIDEO WISH OFFICE FOUIP. SGT. SGT. RECORDS STORAGE 504 REPORT WRITING 438 SGT. SGT. COMMAND UT. OFFICE 132 137 UT. OFFICE 132 OFFICE 132 SGT. SCT. SS 45. 4P 주유 유 주유 유 ₹£ 8 A 25 P 45 8 45 8 ₹8 % A 25 45

Exhibit 5.5: Expansion and Renovation Plan – Police Level 1 (1 of 2)

ELEVATOR CIRCULTATION EXIT STAIRS SUPPORT DIVISION PROPERTY / EVIDENCE STORAGE BUILDING / STAFF SUPPORT OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
OPERATIONS DIVISION
ADMINISTRATION DIVISION PUBLIC AREAS LEGEND UEUT. OFFICE 176 CONFERENCE ROOM 238 ADDITION ROOF ADMIN. ASSIST. MMIL/ COPY 276 CRIME ANALYST 155 SS SS (E) ELECT. ELEV. LV, ENDENCE/ PROP. STORAGE SPECIALIST TASK FORCE CONFERENCE 257 COMPUTER 254 MEN SEC. SGT, DETECTIVE OFCR. 53 500FF NTER-ROCATE OFCR. SGT. OFCR. OFCR. OFCR. F.STAFF TOILETS OFCR. 0FOR. OFCR. SOUP. OFCR. SGT. DET.(TF) M.STAFF TOILETS OFCR. 80 OFCR. SUPPORT COMMAND 153 ADDITION ROOF

Exhibit 5.6: Expansion and Renovation Plan – Police Level 2

(2 of 2)

### **COST ESTIMATES**

# **General Assumptions**

- The Police Facility will be designed and constructed to contemporary police facility norms.
- The Jail will be designed and constructed with to comply with ACA (American Correctional Association) Standards, where feasible and within budgetary. The final level of compliance will be determined during the design phase, based on owner operational, security, and budgetary concerns.
- The Fire Department will vacate the Public Safety Building and be relocated to a yet-to be determined site (not part of this study).
- Projected construction costs were based on a bid date of Jan 2016 and escalated to a projected midpoint of construction (January, 2017).

#### **Cost Estimate Basis**

The cost estimates provided below have been based on the developed facilities program (documented in Section 4), and the conceptual design relationship diagrams and design issues addressed below. The costs shown were established by a professional cost estimating consulting firm using direct construction cost data for projects of similar size and scope in the State of Washington area. Land costs associated with purchasing additional property as necessary for either proposed alternative is not included. However site development costs are provided based upon the projected area requirements defined by the program.

Project overhead or Owner's "soft" costs associated with the project include those costs not related to the direct construction cost outlined in the estimate. Typically, owner costs range from 25-40% of the direct construction cost and include Owner Administrative Costs (Management, Legal, Financing, Moving, etc.), Change Order Contingencies, Architect/Engineering Fees, Development Reports (Geotechnical, Environmental, etc.), Property Survey, Building Permits, Utility Connection Fees, Construction Testing and Inspection, Building Commissioning, Property Survey and Printing Costs. For this estimate, the Consultants have suggested 35% be carried.

### **Comparison of Both Alternatives and Cost Summaries**

Exhibit 5.7 (shown on the next page) provides a summary of the major components that comprise each development alternative and associated development costs. The costs generated in this summary are based on the detailed cost estimate data provided in Appendix E.<sup>1</sup>

As shown, the project cost of developing an entirely new combined Police and Jail facility under Alternative A would total \$48.2M (exclusive of land acquisition cost (minimum of 4.9 acres)), while renovating and expanding the existing Public Safety Building would total \$38.9M (exclusive the land acquisition cost to acquire approximately 1.4 acres proximate to the PSB to accommodate that portion of the parking needs that cannot be accommodated on the existing site. Exclusive of unknown land acquisition costs, there is a \$9.2M delta between the two alternatives.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Note that after the detailed cost estimate was generated, several revisions were made to the building program data that slightly increased the facility requirements for the new Police Facility, and decreased the space requirements for the Jail. Therefore, the costs per major line item shown in the summary above vary from the bottom line totals shown in Appendix E. However, the figures shown in the summary utilize the same costs per square foot by facility type, and percentage allowances used in the detailed cost estimates provided in the Appendix.

Exhibit 5.7: Development Alternatives Cost Estimate Summary

CRITERIA	ternative A Develop atirely New Facility	P	Alternative B Expand Existing Facility
Main Building  Jail - Building Gross Square Feet  Police Facility - Building Gross Square Feet	28,902 35,731		28,902 35,047
Total Gross Square Feet	64,633		63,949
Ancillary Structures Large Property Evidence/Vehicle Processing Emergency Generator Garbage/Recycling Flex Area - Operations Staging	2,000 300 200 1,000		2,000 300 200 1,000
Subtotal - Site SF Required	 3,500		3,500
-	3,300		3,300
Parking Reqjired Spaces Existing/Retained Additional New Spaces Required	198 - 198		198 46 152
Site Acreage			
Existing Acres	2.61		2.61
Retained Acres Per Alternative	0.00		2.61
New/Additional Acres Required	4.86		1.40
Total Plan Acres	4.86		4.01
Estimated Cost			
Main Building Construction Cost			
Renovation of Existing Space	\$ -	\$	10,236,490
New Construction	\$ 31,057,597	\$	14,194,853
Large Property Evidence/Vehicle Processing	\$ 180,000	\$	180,000
Subtotal - Building Construction Cost	\$ 31,237,597	\$	24,611,343
Existing Site Development Allowance	\$ -	\$	3,995,042
New/Additional Site Development Allowance	\$ 4,439,082	\$	243,870
Subtotal Construction Cost	\$ 35,676,679	\$	28,850,255
Soft/Project Cost	\$ 12,486,838	\$	10,097,589
Total Project Cost	\$ 48,163,517	\$	38,947,845
Net Difference in Cost - Alternatives A vs. B		\$	9,215,672

Though not required, if the City opted to implement Alternative B, it should consider replacing:

- The existing exterior cladding to improve the appearance of the facility: \$1,311,141
- The existing metal roofing: \$855,640

### JAIL EXPANSION PROJECT DESIGN PROCESS AND RELATED ISSUES

In developing the two conceptual design proposals and cost estimates, the following specific site and building considerations were taken into account.

#### **Site Considerations**

- Separate vehicle and pedestrian circulation systems designed to provide separation between the public, police access, staff entrances, and service areas.
- Dedicated staff parking should that is separated from public parking and circulation paths. A fenced, staff parking area with controlled entry access systems are standard for Police and Jail operations.
- Site lighting and closed circuit television monitoring should be provided in all parking areas, staff and pedestrian circulation routes, as well as around the entire security perimeter of the jail.
- A solid perimeter security site wall to provide separation and visual privacy between loading areas and other jail functions that may have inmate labor and the adjacent neighborhood. This will also reduce the potential for unauthorized passage of contraband.
- Security fencing systems should be designed to prevent unauthorized personnel from getting close to the perimeter walls of the living units and the secure area of refuge for prisoners away from the building needed for egress holding during a fire emergency evacuation.

## **Building Considerations**

- The building should have only one public entrance to provide access to both Police and the Jail during normal business hours. The jail would have a separate night entry for attorney or visitor access.
- The lobby should maintain an enclosed reception counter. Consideration should be given to control doors to prevent unauthorized public access beyond the lobby. A security station that can be used by staff should be provided to screen visitors for weapons.
- Central Control should be designed inside the security perimeter of the facility and located to allow staff to have direct visual supervision of major corridors and other program spaces requiring visual monitoring. Central Control will manage all staff and prisoner movement into and out of the security perimeter as well as their movement through the secure corridors within the facility.
- A secure vehicle sallyport with access doors controlled by Central Control should be provided for Police to bring prisoners into the jail facility.
- Pedestrian access into the secure facility would be through a sallyport consisting of two doors that interlocked and controlled by Central Control.

## **Building Security**

The building's security perimeter consists of walls, roofs, and floors which should prevent unauthorized entry into or egress out of the jail. The Consultants envision that the Jail would have a secure perimeter constructed to the maximum-security level with the interior construction built to the medium-security level or less depending on the envisioned use. This approach is standard for both county and municipal jails. The jail housing units would be designed as stand-alone spaces having discreet security perimeters and systems appropriated for the classification of the prisoners to be housed. Most jurisdictions choose to build to a standard for prisoner housing which established the level of security beyond that of their lowest classification. This allows the

flexibility to house different classifications that fall within the standard. The overall security for the facility would be achieved through an appropriate balance of building layout, construction materials, sophisticated electronic security monitoring and control systems as well as the appropriate number of correctional staff.

The security design of the Public Safety Building should be the consequence of extensive analysis of the security objectives established for the entire complex. The comprehensive security plan should define security zones based upon a hierarchy of security requirements established for the building functions and overall site layout. This analysis should include the specialized security and operational criteria needed for Police and Jail functions within the restraints imposed by existing building design and construction. The final security design for the Public Safety Building should be an integrated design which will support the activities of the total complex with the higher security level associated with the Jail portion.

## **Electronic Security Systems**

The electronic security systems for the jail should be designed as an independent and stand-alone operating system. Jail staff will use security electronics to control prisoner and staff movement through the facility, initiate communication and provided visual surveillance of the facility. The systems selected and the overall design must support and enhance staff efficiency while providing the operation the highest level of security.

The proposed jail's electronic security system should be a custom designed integrated system that is easy to understand and operate, uses technology and reliable products that allow for easy repair or replacement, and that is tailored to the layout of the facility. The following electronic systems would be utilized to create a coordinated and integrated design:

- Master Intercom System to supplement the telephone system and provide redundancy of internal communication. The master intercom will also provide the user a dedicated detention intercom system. The detention complex should have a minimum of three redundant communication systems for security – the master intercom, telephone, and hand-held portable radios.
- Local Intercom System to provide communication at individual security doors to request access, and
  at other security locations where intercom communications is desired. This system would provide the
  capability of local paging by zone throughout if needed.
- Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) to observe movement by providing camera coverage at all perimeter
  and other security doors. The system should be designed to accommodate general surveillance requirements for the building, parking lots, and specified site areas. This system would also provide a
  link for the Video courtroom function.
- Door Control System to activate the electric locks throughout the secure facility and to monitor door position (open/close) as well as door status (locked/unlocked).
- Duress Alarm Systems to provide a localized alarm to central control when activated. These should be provided in the housing units, program spaces, medical spaces or where desired. An audio duress system should be installed in holding cells or other areas where activation of the alarm by sound is desired. The audio alarm can be tied to the CCTV cameras for visual monitoring or recording (VCR) of the incident which created the alarm situation.
- Electronic Control System which consists of traditional custom designed control panels or the preferable touch screen graphic computer system that integrates the CCTV, door control and monitoring, intercoms, and duress monitoring into a single system for easy user operation.

- Visitor's Intercom System to allow conversation between the visitor's side and prisoner side of a noncontact visitation room. Hands-free operation would be recommended for this function. A talk-around security window which allows sound transmission between the two sides would be an alternate approach to this system.
- Building Security Access System to monitor all building perimeter doors during non-business hours
  that are located outside of the secure facility and are not controlled directly from the central control.
  Staff would enter through these doors by initiating their access code.
- Jail Management Systems computer programs that integrate systems to provide inmate information that can be easily monitored from posts with touch screen graphic computers.
- Radio Communication infrastructure to support radio communication throughout the building and exterior spaces.
- Perimeter Detection System located at the security fences that surround specified outdoor secure
  areas such as the existing radio tower fence. This system is only provided where there is a high potential of unauthorized entry attempts.

Electronic system technology continues to develop providing the jail industry with new security systems and components. It is the consultant's recommendation that any security system or product incorporated into this project be manufactured by an established company with systems or products that have been installed, tested, and proven functionally successful in other similar jail projects.

## **CODES AND STANDARDS**

All new construction must conform to the Washington State Building Code and the City of Marysville planning and zoning requirements. All work would have to be coordinated with the City of Marysville Building Department to assure conformance. Project planning and zoning requirements that include required site development standards are stated in Marysville Municipal Code. The existing facility is compliant with the Community Business (CB) zoning requirements designated for the area it is located in. The Jail is a permitted use within the CB zoning area, but any significant jail expansion concept will require a Conditional Use Permit. In addition, a State of Washington SEPA (State Environmental Policy Act) Report would be required as part of the conditional use permit process. *Maintaining onsite parking will be a critical component associated with the Planning Department*. If onsite parking compliance cannot be met, a variance for off-site parking will need to be incorporated into the Conditional Use Permit Application.

The American Corrections Association (ACA) is the recognized authority for jail operations and has developed national standards for jail construction. Conformance with these standards provides legal recognition that the building and operation falls within the highest standard of the industry. The City of Marysville is not bound by any legal requirement to adhere to the ACA standards and they were used as developmental guidelines. The existing jail facility does not conform to the present accreditation requirements based on the standards established by the ACA for Adult Local Detention Facilities. The areas of non-compliance include, but are not limited to, prisoner access to natural daylight from all cells, separation of classification dayroom space and provisions for outdoor recreation.

At the City's request, a goal of the project was to generally meet the ACA requirements for inmate housing and support spaces based the ability to meet their operational objectives, security requirements, and final

budget. The jail planning standards used by the Project Team is in general conformance with applicable American Correctional Association (ACA) Standards effective for this report. The noted exception was dedicated outdoor/indoor exercise space requirement for prisoners, which the Project Team was directed to exclude from the facility program.

	Total Staff by Classification				Employment					Shift		Workstation				Staff			
	EXISTING FORECASTED			Status				١	Worke	d	Туре				Status				
							Full-Time	Part-Time	Volunteer	Other	Day (0600-1800)	Evening (1400-2200)	Night (1800-0600)	Dedicated	Shared	Report Writing Only	None Req.	Sworn	Civilian
Classification/Position	2014	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033	Fu	Ра	%	ð	Da	EVE	Nig	De	Sh	Re	No	Sw	ó
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF																			
Chief of Police	1	1	1	1	1	1	х				х			х				х	
Administrative Assistant	1	1	1	1	1	1	х				х			х					х
Lieutenant - Professional Stds.	1	1	1	1	1	1	х				х			х				х	
Training Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	х				x			х				х	
SUPPORT DIVISION																			
Commander	1	1	1	1	1	1	х				х			х				х	
Detectives Section																			
Sergeant	1	1	1	1	1	1	х				х			х				х	
Sergeant					1	1	х					х		х				х	
Detectives	2	3	3	3	3	3	х				х			х				х	
Detectives	2	2	2	2	2	3	х					х		х				х	
Detectives	1	1	1	1	1	1	х						х	х				х	
Auto Theft Task Force	1	1	1	1	1	2	х				х			х				х	
Administrative Secretary	1	1	1	1	1	1	х				х			х					х
Program Specialist		1	1	1	1	1	х				х			х					х
Crime Analyst	1	1	1	1	1	1	х				х			х					х
Regional Property Crimes Unit																			
Sergeant			1	1	1	1	х				х			х				х	
Detectives			1	1	1	1	х				х			х				х	
Detectives - Other Agencies			3	3	3	3	х				x			х				х	
Chaplain's Unit		-1																	
Volunteer	Itemized b	eiow																	
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION																			
Commander	1	1	1	1	1	1	х				х			х				х	
Supervisor	1	1	1	1	1	1	х				х			х					х
Program Specialist - FT	3	3	3	3	3	4	х				х				х				х
Program Specialist - FT	2	2	2	2	3	3	х					х			х				х
Program Specialist - FT	1	1	1	1	1	1	х						х		х				х
Program Specialist - PT	3	3	3	3	3	3	^	х			х		^		x				х
Property Evidence Specialist	1	1	1	1	1	1	х	^			x			х	^				х
OPERATIONS DIVISION																			
Commander	1	1	1	1	1	1	х				х			х				х	
Lieutenant	1	1	1	1	1	1	x				^	х		x				x	
Lieutenant	1	1	1	1	1	1	x						х	x				x	
Lieutenant			-	1	1	1					х			x				х	

		Tot	al Staff by	Classificat	ion			Emplo	yment			Shift			Works	tation		Sta	aff
	EXISTING		F	ORECASTE	D			Sta	tus		١	Vorke	d		Ту	pe		Sta	tus
							ne	me	eer		Day (0600-1800)	Evening (1400-2200)	Night (1800-0600)	Dedicated	1	Report Writing Only	None Req.		ر
							Full-Time	Part-Time	Volunteer	Other	, (06	ning	ht (	dica	Shared	oort	ne F	Sworn	Civilian
Classification/Position	2014	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033	Ful	Par	ΙοΛ	ð	Day	Eve	Nig	Dec	Sha	Rep	S	SW	Ç
Patrol																			
Sergeant	2	2	2	2	3	3	х				х			х				х	
Sergeant	2	2	2	2	2	3	х					х		х				х	
Sergeant	2	2	2	2	2	2	х						х	х				х	
Officer	10	10	11	11	12	13	х				х					х		х	
Officer	10	10	10	10	11	11	х					х				х		х	
Officer	9	9	9	9	10	10	х						х			х		х	
K-9 Officer - Shift 1	1	1	1	1	1	2	х				х					х		х	
K-9 Officer - Shift 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	х					х				х		х	
K-9 Officer - Shift 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	х						х			х		х	
Pro-Act N.I.T.E.																			
Sergeant - Shift 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	х				х			х				х	
Sergeant - Shift 2	-	-	-	-	-	1	х					х		х				х	
Officer	2	2	2	2	2	2	х				х			х				х	
Officer	1	2	2	2	2	2	х					х		х				х	
Officer	1	1	1	2	2	2	х						х	х				х	
CSO - Animal Control - Shift 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	х				х			х					х
CSO - Animal Control - Shift 2	-	-	-	-	1	1	х					Х		Х					х
Crime Prevention Unit																			
Volunteers	Itemized b	elow																	
Youth Services																			
Sergeant			1	1	1	1	х				х						х	х	
Officers (SRO)	2	2	4	4	4	4	х				х						х	х	
TOTALS																			
2014 - Existing	75						72	3	-	-	40	19	16	32	9	32	2	60	15
2015 - Required		78					75	3	-	1	42	20	16	35	9	32	2	62	16
2018			87				84	3	-	1	51	20	16	40	9	33	5	71	16
2023				89			86	3	-	-	52	20	17	42	9	33	5	73	16
2028					96		93	3	-	-	54	24	18	45	10	36	5	78	18
2033						103	100	3	-	-	58	27	18	49	11	38	5	84	19

# SPACE PROGRAM SUMMARY 64/128-Bed Jail Option

	Component Number and Description	Staff	Beds	NUSF
2.0 Jail				
2.1	Public Areas (common with Police Facility)	Ref. Police I	Program; Con	np 1.1
2.2	Jail Administration	5		825
2.3	Staff Support (accommodated within Police Facility)	Ref. Police I	Program; Con	np 1.2
2.4	Video Arraignment	-		653
2.5	Prisoner Housing (subtotal from below)	15		15,480
	2.5.1 Single Bed Housing Unit - Multipurpose Unit A: 8 Beds Unit B: 8 Beds Unit C: 8 Beds Unit D: 8 Beds Unit E: 8 Beds Unit F: 8 Beds Unit F: 8 Beds Unit G: 8 Beds Unit H: 8 Beds Prisoner Intake/Transfer/Release	- - - - - -	8 8 8 8 8 8 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	1,935 1,935 1,935 1,935 1,935 1,935 1,935 1,935 4,396
2.7	Central Control	5	-	468
2.8	Inmate Programs (subtotal from below)			1,820
	2.8.1 Visitation	-	-	702
	2.8.2 Prisoner Programs	1	-	572
2.9	Medical Services	1	-	545
2.10	Inmate Services (subtotal from below)			1,490
	2.10.1 Food Service	-	-	729
	2.10.2 Laundry Service	-	-	761
Total	ls	27	64	25,133
Avera	age Net Useable Square Feet Per Bed			393
Depa	rtment Net-to-Gross			0.87
Total	Estimated Gross Square Feet - Main Building			28,902
Avera	age Gross Square Feet Per Bed (@ 64 beds)			452

2.0 Jail	TOTALS	COMMENTS
2.1 Public Areas NET USEABLE SQ FT.	-	
STAFF	-	
Subtotal Net Square Feet	-	
Circulation %		
Circulation Sq. Ft.	-	

COMPONENT			UNIT			
NUMBER 2 1 1 01	DESCRIPTION Public Lobby	STAFF	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS See component 2.8.1; In-Custody Visiting
2.1 1.01	Fubile Lobby					

2.0 Jail		TOTALS	COMMENTS
2.2 Jail Administration NET	JSEABLE SQ FT.	825	Shared with Police; Ref. Component 1.1
	STAFF	5	
Subtotal N	et Square Feet	660	
	Circulation %	25%	
Ci	rculation Sq. Ft.	165	

COMP	ONENT			UNIT			
	/IBER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
2.2	1.01	OFFICE AREAS:					
2.2	1.02	Lieutenant	x	140	1	140	Private Office
2.2	1.03	Sergeant	х		3		Housed in Shared Office Below
2.2		Shared Office		180	1	180	
2.2		Open/Shared Office Equip. Allowance		60	1	60	
2.2		Records Storage Room		100	1	100	
2.2		Work Room		100	1	100	
2.2	1.07	Administrative Assistant	х	80	1	80	
Pov. (							11/19/14

2.0 Jail	TOTALS	COMMENTS
2.3 Correctional Staff Support NET USEABLE SQ FT.	-	
STAFF	-	
Subtotal Net Square Feet	-	
Circulation %		
Circulation Sq. Ft.	-	

	ONENT			UNIT			
	MBER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
2.3	1.01						
			SI	nared with	n Police.		
Rev							11/18/14

2.0 Jail	TOTALS COMMENTS
2.4 Video Arraignment Court NET USEABLE	SQ FT. 653 Shared with Police; Ref. Component 1.1
	STAFF -
Subtotal Net Squar	re Feet 484
Circula	ation % 35%
Circulation	n Sq. Ft. 169

COMPONENT			UNIT			
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
2.4 1.0 2.4 1.0	Secure Holding Courtroom		80 404	1	80 404	Capacity 36 @9 sf/person, plus attorney's table and A/V equip.
Rev. 0						11/18/14

2.0	Jail		TOTALS	COMMENTS
2.5	Prisoner Housing	NET USEABLE SQ FT.	1,935	Per Housing Unit; 1 Required
2.5.1	8-Bed Single Cell	STAFF	ı	
	Multi-Purpose Housing Unit	Subtotal Net Square Feet	1,290	
		Circulation %	50%	
		Circulation Sq. Ft.	645	

COMPONENT			UNIT			
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
2.5.1 1.01	Single Cell		70	7		Combination Toilet/Sink
2.5.1 1.02	Single Cell - ADA		90	1		Combination Toilet/Sink - Accessible
2.5.1 1.03	Dayroom		35	16	560	
2.5.1 1.04 2.5.1 1.05	Video Visiting Carrels Showers/Dressing		25 50	2	50 100	One Shower - Accessible
2.5.1 1.05	Showers/Dressing		50	2	100	One Shower - Accessible
Pay 0		L				11/19/14

2.0	Jail		TOTALS	COMMENTS
2.6	Prisoner Intake/Transfer/Release	NET USEABLE SQ FT.	4,396	
		STAFF	-	
		Subtotal Net Square Feet	3,140	
		Circulation %	40%	
		Circulation Sq. Ft.	1,256	

						_/	
COMPO	DNENT			UNIT			
NUM	IBER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
2.6	1.01	Pre-Booking					
2.6	1.02	Vehicle Sallyport		1,000	1	1,000	
2.6	1.03	Decontamination Shower Alcove		40	1	40	
2.6	1.04	Pedestrian Sallyport		80	1	80	
2.6	1.05	Intoxilizer		20	1		Alcove
2.6	1.06	Inmate Toilet		50	1		Accessible/UA
2.6	1.07	Inmate Waiting/Search		80	1	80	
2.6	1.07	Inmate Temp Holding Cells		65	2	130	
		Booking/Transfer/Release					Combination Toilet/Sink
2.6	1.08	Holding Cell		70	4		Padded, Flushing Floor Drain
2.6	1.09	Safety Cell		70	1		Medical Screening
2.6	1.10	Interview/Medical Screening		80	1	80	
2.6	1.11	Booking Counter		200	1	200	
2.6	1.12	Records Storage		150	1	150	
2.6	1.13	Photo/Identification		40	1	40	
2.6	1.14	Clothing Storage		120	1	120	
2.6	1.15	Shower/Dressing		80	2	160	
2.6	1.16	Property Storage		350	1	350	
2.6	1.17	General Storage		100	1	100	
2.6	1.18	Janitor Closet		40	1	40	
		Stoff Samue and					Haisan
2.6	1.19	Staff Support Staff Break		100	1	100	Unisex
2.6	1.19	Staff Restroom		50	1	50	
2.0	1.20	Stall Restroom		30	1	30	

2.0	Jail		TOTALS	COMMENTS
2.7	<b>Central Control</b>	NET USEABLE SQ FT.	468	
		STAFF	5	
		Subtotal Net Square Feet	360	
		Circulation %	30%	
		Circulation Sq. Ft.	108	

COMARON	NIENIT			LINUT			
COMPON NUMB		DESCRIPTION	STAFF	UNIT SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
			SIAFF				COMMENTS
	1.01	Central Control Console		120	1	120	Assume as dedicated staff 24 7
	1.02	Officer	х	F0	5	F0	Assumes dedicated staff 24 x 7
	1.03	Toilet		50	1		Accessible
	1.04	Sallyport		40	1	40	
2.7	1.05	Security Electronics Room		150	1	150	
Rev. 0			1			ļ	11/18/14

2.0	Jail		TOTALS	COMMENTS
2.8	<b>Program Services</b>	NET USEABLE SQ FT.	702	
2.8.1	Visitation	STAFF	ı	
		Subtotal Net Square Feet	520	
		Circulation %	35%	
		Circulation Sq. Ft.	182	

COMPONENT			UNIT			
NUMBER 2.8.1 1.01	DESCRIPTION  Visitation Waiting	STAFF	SQ, FT. 120	QTY.	NSF 120	COMMENTS
2.8.1 1.02	Public Video Visitation		25	8		Locate Adjacent to Public Lobby
2.8.1 1.03	Non-Contact Visitation		80	2	160	Secure Paper Pass
2.8.1 1.04	Video Equipment Room		40	1	40	
Poy. 0						41/49/44

2.0	Jail		TOTALS	COMMENTS
2.8	<b>Program Services</b>	NET USEABLE SQ FT.	572	
2.8.2	<b>Prisoner Programs</b>	STAFF	1	
		<b>Subtotal Net Square Feet</b>	424	
		Circulation %	35%	
		Circulation Sq. Ft.	148	

COMPONENT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	UNIT SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
2.8.2 1.01	Multi-Purpose Room		324	1	324	
2.8.2 1.02	Mental Health Professional Office	х	100	1	100	Contract Staff
Rev. 0						11/18/14

2.0	Jail		TOTALS	COMMENTS
2.9	<b>Medical Services</b>	NET USEABLE SQ FT.	545	
		STAFF	1	
		Subtotal Net Square Feet	404	
		Circulation %	35%	
		Circulation Sq. Ft.	141	

COMPO	DNENT			UNIT			
NUM	IBER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
2.9	1.01	Exam Room		140	1	140	Locked Cabinet Storage (Linen, Meds, Etc.)
2.9	1.02	Clean Utility		60	1	60	
2.9	1.03	Soiled Utility		60	1	60	
2.9	1.04	Pharmacy		80	1	80	Constructed 12/01/DN
2.9	1.05	Staff Workstation	Х	64	1	64	Contracted LVN/RN
Rev. 0						-	11/18/14

2.0	Jail		TOTALS	COMMENTS
2.10	Inmate Services	NET USEABLE SQ FT.	729	
2.10.1	Food Service	STAFF	ı	
		Subtotal Net Square Feet	540	
		Circulation %	35%	
		Circulation Sq. Ft.	189	

COMPONENT			UNIT			
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
2.10.1 0.01	Dry Storage		60	1	60	
2.10.1 0.02	Walk-in Refrigerator		100	2	200	
2.10.1 0.03	Walk-in Freezer		80	1	80	
2.10.1 0.04 2.10.1 0.05	Kitchen		80 120	1 1	80 120	
2.10.1 0.05	Cart Storage		120	1	120	
Rev. 0						11/18/14

2.0	Jail		TOTALS	COMMENTS
2.10	Inmate Services	NET USEABLE SQ FT.	761	
2.10.2	<b>Laundry Service</b>	STAFF	•	
		Subtotal Net Square Feet	564	
		Circulation %	35%	
		Circulation Sq. Ft.	197	

COMPONENT			UNIT			
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
2.10.2 1.01	Soiled Laundry Cart Staging/Sorting Area		120	1	120	(2) 425 11 2
2.10.2 1.02	Wash Area		80	1		(2) 125 Lbs. Commercial Washers
2.10.2 1.03	Drying		120	1		(2) 150 Lbs. Commercial Dryers
2.10.2 1.04 2.10.2 1.05	Clean Folding/Cart Staging Area Chemical Storage		100 12	1 2	100	Cabinet
2.10.2 1.05	Linen Storage		120	1	120	Cabinet
2.10.2 1.00	Lineil Storage		120	1	120	
Pov. O						11/19/14



## **Building Space Program Summary**

	Staff	NUSF						
1.0 POLICE								
1.1	Public Areas	-	3,433					
1.2	Building Support	-	8,066					
1.3	Office of the Chief	4	1,864					
1.4	Operations Division	65	5,658					
1.5	Administrative Division	14	3,773					
1.6	Support Division	20	4,006					
Totals		103	26,798					
Avera	age Net Useable Square Feet Per Person		260					
Estim	ated Net-to-Gross Ratio		0.75					
Total Estima	ated Gross Square Feet - Main Building		35,731					
Average Gross Square Feet Per Person								
Existing Police NUSF 9,76								
Estimated NUSF Surplus/Deficit (17								

#### 1.1 Public Areas

	TOTALS	COMMENTS
NET USEABLE SQ FT.	3,433	
STAFF	•	
Subtotal Net Square Feet	2,985	
Circulation %	15%	
Circulation Sq. Ft.	448	

COMPO	ONENT			SPACE	UNIT			
NUN	1BER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	CODE	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
1.1	1.01	PUBLIC LOBBY					645	Subtotal of Items Below
1.1	1.02	Foyer		ER	220	1	220	Controlled access; CCTV; Phone
1.1	1.03	Open Area		OA	15	10	150	Capacity: 10 persons @ 15 sf ea.,
1.1	1.04	Information Rack		SPC	12	2	24	
1.1	1.05	Display Case		SPC	15	2	30	
1.1	1.06	Seating		SEAT	9	12	108	Capacity 12 persons
1.1	1.07	Workcounter - Accessible		WC1-1A	14	1	14	Wall Mounted, 36"x 24"x 36"
1.1	1.08	Workcounter - Standard		WC1-1B	14	2	28	Wall Mounted, 36"x 24"x 42"
1.1	1.09	Service Window - Std.		WC2-1B	21	1	21	Small, 36"x 24"x 42"
1.1	1.10	Service Window - Accessible		WC2-1A	21	1	21	Small, 36"x 24"x 36"
1.1	1.11	Drinking Fountain		DF	9	1	9	Accessbile
1.1	1.12	Public Telephone		TEL	10	1	10	Wall Mounted
1.1	1.13	Automatic Teller Machine		ATM	10	1	10	
		Public Restrooms						Accounted for in Bldg. Gross-Up Space
1.1	1.14	Interview Room		ER	80	1	80	Two exits, entry door interlock
1.1	1.15	Fingerprinting Alcove		OA	60	1	60	
		COMMUNITY MEETING/MULTI-PUI	RPOSE F	1			1,820	Subtotal of Items Below
1.1	1.16	Vestibule		ER	80	1	80	Controlled access
		<u>Multi-Purpose Room</u>						
1.1	1.17	Demo/Lectern Area		OA	240	1	240	
1.1	1.18	Seating Area		SEAT-2	15	60	900	Flat floor; moveable chairs/tables
1.1	1.19	Storage Room - General		SR1	48	4		Secure; Mats
1.1	1.19	Storage Room - EOC Ops		SR5	108	1		EOC Equipment
1.1	1.20	Storage Room - EOC Ops		SR5	108	1	108	Cots/Supplies
		Support Area			400		400	
1.1	1.21	Kitchen		ER	120	1	120	
1.1	1.22	Vending Machine		VEND	15	4	60	
1.1	1.23	Trash Bin		TB2	6	1	6	Small .
1.1	1.24	Recycling Bin		RB2	6	1	6	Large
		VOLUNTEER AREA					380	Subtotal of Items Below
1.1	1.25	Conference Area		CNFA-8	150	1		Capacity 8 Persons
1.1	1.26	Open Office Equipment		Allow	80	1	80	
1.1	1.27	Carrel Workstations		SPC	25	6	150	
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1.2 Building Support Common Areas

	TOTALS	COMMENTS
NET USEABLE SQ FT.	8,066	
STAFF	-	
Subtotal Net Square Feet	6,205	
Circulation %	30%	
Circulation Sq. Ft.	1,861	

СОМРО	DNENT			SPACE	UNIT			
NUN	IBER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	CODE	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
1.2		OFFICE-TYPE SPACE			*			
1.2	1.02	Conf. Room/Resource Library		CR30	530	1	530	Capacity 30 @ 15 sf ea.; plus library
		Central Photocopy/Mail Sorting					276	Subtotal of Items Below
1.2	1.03	Mail Sorting Table/Slots		SPC	60	1	60	Pass-through to main corridor
1.2	1.04	Mail Cart		SPC	6	2	12	Incoming/Outgoing
1.2	1.05	Photocopier		CPY-2	42	2	84	Convenience/Freestanding
1.2	1.06	Workcounter - Perimeter		WC1-4B	26	3	78	Wall Mounted, 48"x 30"x 42"
1.2	1.07	Storage Cabinet		SC-L3	14	1	14	Locking, 2-Door, 36"x 18"x 72"
1.2	1.08	Storage Shelving		SS-7	16	1	16	Open/Prefab Unit, 48"x 24"x 72"
1.2	1.09	Trash Bin		TB2	6	1	6	Small
1.2	1.10	Recycling Bin		RB2	6	1	6	Large
		General Storage						Subtotal of Items Below
1.2	1.11	Storage Room		SR5	108	2	216	9' D x 12' W
1.2	1.12	Storage Room		SR6	120	2	240	10' D x 12' W
		STAFF SUPPORT AREAS						
		Staff Break/Lunch Room				Subtotal	456	Locate adjacent to atrium/patio
1.2	1.13	Table w/four chairs		WT4B	88	3	264	Open Access
1.2	1.14	Kitchenette-Large		KIT-2	77	1	77	w/refridg., sink, micowave, cabinets
1.2	1.15	Vending Machine		VEND	15	3	45	
1.2	1.16	Refrigerator		REF-2	17	2	34	Full Sized
1.2	1.17	Stove/Oven		SPC	12	1	12	
1.2	1.18	Recycling Bin		RB2	6	1	6	Large
1.2	1.03	Trash Bin		TB2	6	1	6	Small
1.2	1.03	Drinking Fountain		DRN-S	12	1	12	Standard
1.2	1.13	Quiet/Wellness Room		ER	80	1	80	
1.2	1.15	Coffee Station		COFS	41	3	123	W/Sink, Cabinet Below
								factored at one per division
		Uniform Staging						
1.2	1.16	Clean Uniform Alcove		OA	40	1	40	Open linear coat racks
		Locker Facilities						
		CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE						
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## 1.2 Building Support

Sheet 2 of 2

COMPO	ONENT			SPACE	UNIT			
NUM		DESCRIPTION	STAFF	CODE	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
		Locker Facilities			*	-	2,177	Subtotal of Male and Female
		Male Locker Room					1,692	Subtotal of Items below
1.2	1.19	Full-Height Lockers		SPC	14	103	1,442	Factored @ 100% of sworn staff
1.2	1.20	Half-Height Lockers ( 2 per unit)		SPC	7	10	70	Factored at 60% of civilian staff
1.2	1.21	Shower - Accessible		SHWRA	26	1	26	48" x (42"; plus 36" door swing)
1.2	1.22	Shower - Standard		SHWRH	17	1	17	40" x (30" + 30" door swing)
1.2	1.23	Restroom - Dedicated Use		RR-4	119	1	119	2 Toilets/2 Urinals/1 Lav
1.2	1.24	Trash Bin		TB2	6	1	6	Small
1.2	1.25	Drinking Fountain		DRN-S	12	1	12	Standard
		Frank Lada Bara					405	S. hard of the control of
1 2	1.20	Female Locker Room		CDC	1.4	21		Subtotal of Items below
1.2 1.2	1.26 1.27	Full-Height Lockers		SPC SPC	14 7	21 10		Factored @ 20% of sworn staff Factored at 60% of civilian staff
1.2	1.27	Half-Height Lockers ( 2 per unit) Shower - Accessible		SHWRA	26	10		48" x (42"; plus 36" door swing)
1.2	1.29	Restroom - Dedicated Use		RR-3	77	1		2 Toilets/1 Lavatory
1.2	1.30	Trash Bin		TB2	6	1	6	Small
1.2	1.31	Drinking Fountain		DRN-S	12	1	12	Standard
1.2	1.31	Difficing Fountain		DINIV-3	12	1	12	Standard
		Mud/Decontamination					122	Subtotal of Items below
1.2	1.32	Shower - Accessible		SHWRA	26	1	26	48" x (42"; plus 36" door swing)
1.2	1.33	Changing Area		OA	60	1	60	
1.2	1.34	Washer		SPC	12	1	12	
1.2	1.35	Dryer		SCP	12	1	12	
1.2	1.36	Clothes Hanging Area		OA	12	1	12	
1.2	1.37	Folding Counter		WC1-4B	26	1	26	Wall Mounted, 48"x 30"x 42"
		Physical Training Facilities					787	Subtotal of Items below
1.2	1.38	Stationary Exercise Equipment		SPC	40	6	240	Subtotal of Items below
1.2	1.39	Weight Training Bench		SPC	60	2	120	
1.2	1.40	Universal-style Weight Mach.		SPC	150	1	150	
1.2	1.41	Ceiling-hung Weight Bag		SPC	50	1	50	
1.2	1.42	Open Area		SPC	200	1	200	
1.2	1.43	Storage Cabinet		SC-L5	12	1	12	Locking, 2-Door, 36"x 12"x 72"
1.2	1.44	Trash Bin		TB1	3	1	_	Small
1.2	1.45	Drinking Fountain		DRN-S	12	1		Standard
		Weapons Cleaning Area						Subtotal of Items below
1.2	1.46	Workcounter - Perimeter		WC1-2B	15	2	30	Wall Mounted, 36"x 30"x 36"
1.2	1.47	Sink with Counter		WC1-3B	34	1	34	Wall Mounted, 48"x 36"x 42"
1.2	1.48	Firing Barrel		SPC	12	1	12	Locking 2 Door 2015 4015 721
1.2	1.49	Storage Cabinet Trash Bin		SC-L3 TB2	14 6	1 1	14 6	Locking, 2-Door, 36"x 18"x 72" Small
1.2	1.50	IIdSII DIII		IDZ	ס	1	ь	Chemicals
		CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE						Circinicals
		STATISTICS OF MEATINGE						
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## 1.2 Building Support

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				ı				
COMPO				SPACE	UNIT			
NUN	1BER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	CODE	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	Factored at 60% of civilian staff
		Armory			_		300	Subtotal of Items below
1.2	1.51	Rifle Shotgun Racks		SS-2	9	4		Open/Prefab Unit, 36"x 12"x 72"
1.2	1.52	Misc. Armory Storage		OA	236	1	236	Open Area with Storage Racks/Cabinets
1.2	1.53	Work Counter - Perimeter		WC1-1B	14	2	28	Wall Mounted, 36"x 24"x 42"
1.2	1.54	Ammunitions Vault/Bunker		SR4	96	1	96	8" D x 12" W'
		Information Technology						No dedicated facilities will be provided
		Miscellaneous					220	Subtotal of Items below
1.2	1.55	Deliveries Staging Area		OA	100	1	100	Subtotal of Items below
1.2	1.56	Custodial/Bldg. Maint. Stor.		SR6	120	1		10' D x 12' W
1.2	1.50	Custodialy Blug. Wallit. Stor.		3110	120	1	120	10 D X 12 W
		Utility Rooms						
1.2	1.57	Police IT Server Room		ER	120	1	120	
1.2	1.57	UPS/Emerg. Backup Power			ļ.		ss-up detern	ningtion
		Mechanical Electrical			-		ss-up deterr ss-up deterr	
		Janitorial Closets					ss-up deterr	
		Public Restrooms					ss-up deterr	
		Tublic Nestrooms		riccourre		ding gro		
		Staff Restrooms					300	Subtotal of Items below
1.2	1.58	Staff Restrooms - Male		RR-1	73	2		1 Toilet/1 Urinal/1 Lav
1.2	1.59	Staff Restrooms - Female		RR-3	77	2		2 Toilets/1 Lavatory
								,

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#### 1.3 Office of the Chief

	TOTALS	COMMENTS
NET USEABLE SQ FT.	1,864	
STAFF	4	
Subtotal Net Square Feet	1,491	
Circulation %	25%	
Circulation Sq. Ft.	373	

COMF	ONENT			SPACE	UNIT			
	MBER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	CODE	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
1.3	1.01	Reception Area		RCA-6	144	1	144	Capacity 6 Persons
1.3	1.02	Administrative Assistant	х	SF4	100	1	100	Visibility to reception
1.3	1.03	Open Office Equip. Allowance		Allow.	60	1	60	
		Chief's Office					350	Subtotal of Items Below
1.3	1.04	Chief	Х	РО	320	1	320	
1.3	1.04	Uniform Closet		ER	30	1	30	Direct Access from Office
		Senior Staff Office Area					340	Subtotal of Items Below
1.3	1.05	Lieutenant - Prof. Studs.	х	PO4	140	1	140	Private Office
1.3	1.06	Training Officer	х	PO3	120	1	120	Private Office
1.3	1.06	Open Office Equip. Allowance		Allow.	80	1	80	
		Support Areas					437	Subtotal of Items Below
1.3	1.07	Conference Room		CNF-12	240	1	240	Capacity 12 Persons
1.3	1.08	Kitchenette-Large		KIT-2	77	1	77	w/refridg., sink, micowave, cabinets
1.3	1.09	Multi-Purpose Room		SR6	120	1	120	Copier, fax, storage
1.3	1.10	Staff Restroom		TOI-4	60	1	60	1 Toilet/1 Lavatory

## 1.4 Operations Division

	TOTALS	COMMENTS
NET USEABLE SQ FT.	5,658	
STAFF	65	
<b>Subtotal Net Square Feet</b>	4,526	
Circulation %	25%	
Circulation Sq. Ft.	1,132	

COMPO	DNENT			SPACE	UNIT			
NUM	IBER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	CODE	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
1.4	1.01	OFFICE SPACE-TYPE AREAS						
		Mgmt. and Patrol Staff Workstat	ions				1,388	Subtotal of Items Below
1.4	1.02	Commander	х	PO4	140	1	140	Private Office
1.4	1.03	Lieutenants	х	PO4	140	3	420	Private Office
1.4	1.04	Sergeant - Patrol	х	SF3	80	8	640	Partitioned Workstation
1.4	1.05	Officer - Patrol	х	NDWR		34		No dedicated workstation required
1.4	1.06	CSO - Animal Control	х	SF2	64	2	128	Partitioned Workstation
1.4	1.07	Open Office Equipment Allow.			60	1	60	
		Pro-Act Office Area					684	Subtotal of Items Below
1.4	1.08	Sergeant - Pro-Act	х	SF3	80	2	160	Partitioned Workstation
1.4	1.09	Officer - Pro-Act	х	SF2	64	6	384	Need direct exterior access
1.4	1.10	Interrogation Room		ER	80	1	80	
1.4	1.11	Open Office Equipment Allow.			60	1	60	
		K-9 Unit					168	Subtotal of Items Below
1.4	1.12	Officer - K-9	х			4		
1.4	1.13	Shared Workstations		SF2	64	2	128	Partitioned Workstation
1.4	1.14	Open Office Equipment Allow.			40	1	40	
		Youth Services					432	Subtotal of Items Below
1.4	1.15	Sergeant	Х	PO3	120	1	120	Private Office
1.4	1.16	Youth Service Officers	Х	SF1	48	4	192	Partitioned Workstation
1.4	1.17	Open/Shared Office Equipment	Allowa	nce	120	1	120	
		Report Writing Area		60.0	25	-		Subtotal of Items Below
1.4	1.18	Report Writing Carrel		SPC	25	8	200	Locate along perimeter walls
1.4	1.19	Worktable - 6' x 3'		WT4B	88	2	176	Open Access
1.4	1.20	Forms Storage		SPC	12	4	48	
1.4	1.21	Bookcase		BC5-3	10	4	40	5 Shelves - 36"x 15"x 56"
1.4	1.22	Shredder		SHRD1	6	1	6	Laws
1.4	1.23	Recycling Bin		RB2	6	1	6	Large
1.4	1.24	Trash Bin		TB2	6	1	6	Small
1 4	1 25	Briefing/Multi-Purpose Room		0.4	120			Subtotal of Items Below
1.4	1.25	Lectern/Demonstration Area		OA	120	1	120	Named la Arklan and ak six
1.4	1.26	Seating Area		SEAT-2	15	30	450	Movable tables and chairs
1.4	1.27	Storage Closet		SR1	48	2	96	6' D x 8' W
1 4	1 30	STAGING/SHIFT CHANGE AREAS		CDC	13	30		Subtotal of Items Below
1.4	1.28	Sworn Staff Ops Bag Cubes		SPC	12	28	336	One unit = 3 stacked cubes;
1.4	1.29	SWAT Storage		ER	200	1	200	
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## 1.4 Operations Division

Sheet 2 of 2

COMPO				SPACE	UNIT			
NUM	BER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	CODE	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
		IN-CUSTODY HOLDING/INTERVIEW	AREA					Subtotal of Items Below
1.4	1.30	Adult Holding		ER	45	1	45	
1.4	1.30	Juvenile Holding		ER	45	1	45	
1.4	1.30	Interview Room		ER	80	1	80	

#### 1.5 Administrative Division

	TOTALS	COMMENTS
NET USEABLE SQ FT.	3,773	
STAFF	14	
Subtotal Net Square Feet	2,902	
Circulation %	30%	
Circulation Sq. Ft.	871	

СОМРО	ONENT			SPACE	UNIT			
NUN	1BER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	CODE	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
1.5	1.01	PUBLIC COUNTER/RECORDS AREA					222	Subtotal of Item Below
1.5	1.02	Public Counter		PC1	45	2	90	Standing; both sides
								Forms storage millwork below
1.5	1.03	Workcounter - Perimeter		WC1-2A	15	2	30	Fax; Printers
1.5	1.04	Photocopier		CPY-2	42	1	42	Convenience/Freestanding
1.5	1.05	Open Office Equip. Allowance			60	1	60	
		GENERAL OFFICE AREA					140	Subtotal of Item Below
1.5	1.06	Commander	Х	PO4	140	1	140	Private Office
		RECORDS OFFICE AREA					532	Subtotal of Item Below
		Workstations						Provide visibility public counter
1.5	1.07	Supervisor	Х	PO3	120	1	120	Private Office
1.5	1.07	Program Specialist - FT	Х	NDWR		8		Housed in shared workstations below
1.5	1.08	Program Specialist - PT	Х	NDWR		3		Housed in shared workstations below
1.5	1.09	Shared Workstations		SF2	64	5	320	Partitioned Workstation
1.5	1.10	Open Office Equip. Allowance			80	1	80	
1.5	1.09	Recycling Bin		RB2	6	1	6	Large
1.5	1.10	Trash Bin		TB2	6	1	6	Small
		Records Storage Processing Area					E02	Subtotal of Item Below
1.5	1.11			ER	400	1	400	Movable File Units
1.5	1.11	High Density Files Microfilm Files		OA	25	2	50	Movable File Offics
1.5	1.12	Photocopier		CPY-2	42	1	42	Convenience/Freestanding
1.5	1.13	Worktable - 5' x 2½'		WT1A	25	2	50	Front Access
1.5	1.15	Storage Shelving		SS-4	11	3		Open/Prefab Unit, 42"x 12"x 72"
1.5	1.14	Recycling Bin		RB2	6	1	6	Large
1.5	1.15	Trash Bin		TB2	6	1	6	Small
1.5	1.16	Shredder		SHRD1	6	1	6	Sittan
2.0	2.20	2.11 0 4 4 5 1		02	J	_		
		PROPERTY/EVIDENCE						
		Bag and Tag Area					253	Subtotal of Item Below
1.5	1.17	Worktable - 6' x 3'		WT2B	47	1	47	Corner Located
1.5	1.18	Workcounter - Perimeter		WC1-4B	26	1	26	Wall Mounted, 48"x 30"x 42"
1.5	1.19	Sink		SPC	25	1	25	
1.5	1.20	Storage Shelving		SS-1	12	1	12	Open/Prefab Unit, 36"x 24"x 72"
1.5	1.21	Storage Cabinet		SC-L3	14	1	14	Locking, 2-Door, 36"x 18"x 72"
1.5	1.22	Evidence Lockers		SPC	96	1	96	16' x 3' x 6', multi-size, cash/narc. drop
1.5	1.23	Photocopier		CPY-1	30	1	30	Convenience/Desktop
1.5	1.24	Trash Bin		TB1	3	1	3	Small
		CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE						

#### 1.5 Administrative Division

Sheet 2 of 2

COMPO				SPACE	UNIT			
NUN	1BER	DESCRIPTION	STAFF	CODE	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
		Evidence Booking and Control					262	Subtotal of Items Below
1.5	1.25	Property Evidence Specialist	Х	SF3	80	1	80	Partitioned Workstation
1.5	1.26	Worktable - 6' x 3'		WT3B	61	1	61	Front/Both Sides Open
1.5	1.27	Storage Cabinet		SC-L3	14	1	14	Locking, 2-Door, 36"x 18"x 72"
1.5	1.28	Refrigerator		REF-2	17	2	34	Full Sized
1.5	1.29	File Cabinet - Lateral		FCL5-1	10	1		5 Drawer - 30" Wide
1.5	1.30	Video Equipment Racks		SPC	9	1	9	Evidence Tape Duplication
1.5	1.31	Pass-Through to Lab		SPC	9	1	9	
1.5	1.32	Lost Property Pickup Counter		PC1	45	1	45	Standing; both sides
		Evidence/Property Storage - Smal	ll/Medi	1				Subtotal of Items Below
1.5	1.33	Staging Area		SPC	60	1	60	
1.5	1.34	Narcotics Vault		SPC	120	1	120	
1.5	1.35	Cash Safe		SPC	9	1	9	
1.5	1.36	Weapons		SPC	120	1	120	
1.5	1.37	Small Items		SS-1	12	5	60	Open/Prefab Unit, 36"x 24"x 72"
1.5	1.38	Medium Items		SS-7	16	8	128	Open/Prefab Unit, 48"x 24"x 72"
1.5	1.39	Walk in Freezer		SPC	80	1	80	
1.5	1.40	Refrigerator		REF-2	17	2	34	Full Sized
		Evidence/Property Storage - Low	Value	ltoms				
		Assumes continued use of existing						
		Assumes continued use of existing	ig Out-	 				
		Evidence Lab					289	Subtotal of Items Below
1.5	1.41	Workcounter - Perimeter		WC1-3A	34	2	68	Wall Mounted, 48"x 36"x 36"
1.5	1.42	Workstation		OW1	42	1	42	Open Workstation
1.5	1.42	Fuming Area (Ninhydrin)		SPC	24	1	24	•
1.5	1.43	Sink w/Emergency Eyewash		SPC	20	1	20	
1.5	1.44	Storage Shelving		SS-7	16	1	16	Open/Prefab Unit, 48"x 24"x 72"
1.5	1.45	Storage Cabinet (general items)		SC-L2	15	1	15	Locking, 2-Door, 36"x 24"x 72"
1.5	1.46	Storage Cabinet (hazardous item		SC-L2	15	1	15	Locking, 2-Door, 36"x 24"x 72"
1.5	1.47	Storage Cabinet (evidence)		SC-L2	15	1	15	Locking, 2-Door, 36"x 24"x 72"
1.5	1.48	Fingerprint Comparator		SPC	25	1	25	
1.5	1.49	Refrigerator		REF-2	17	1	17	Full Sized
1.5	1.50	Blood Drying Cabinet		ER	16	2	32	
		Vehicle Processing Area						
		Assumes continued use of existin	ng Out-	Building 				
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## 1.6 Support Division

	TOTALS	COMMENTS
NET USEABLE SQ FT.	4,006	
STAFF	20	
Subtotal Net Square Feet	3,338	
Circulation %	20%	
Circulation Sq. Ft.	668	

COMPONENT			SPACE	UNIT				
NUM		DESCRIPTION	STAFF	CODE	SQ, FT.	QTY.	NSF	COMMENTS
1.6	1.01	OFFICE-TYPE SPACE					1,878	Subtotal of Items Below
1.6	1.02	Commander	х	PO4	140	1	140	Housed under Component 1.3
		Training Officer						Housed under Component 1.3
1.6	1.03	Sergeant - Detective	х	PO3	120	2	240	Private Office
1.6	1.04	Officer - Detective	х	SF3	80	9	720	Partitioned Workstation
1.6	1.05	Administrative Secretary	х	PO3	120	1	120	Private Office
1.6	1.06	Program Specialist	х	PO3	120	1	120	Private Office
1.6	1.07	Crime Analyst	х	PO3	120	1	120	Private Office
1.6	1.08	Conference Area		CNFA-8	150	1	150	Capacity 8 Persons
1.6	1.09	Open Office Equipment Allowance	9		64	1	64	
1.6	1.10	Storage Room		SR4	96	1	96	8" D x 12" W'
1.6	1.11	File Storage Room		SR5	108	1	108	9' D x 12' W
		INTERROGATION/INTERVIEW AREA	\				416	Subtotal of Items Below
1.6	1.12	Interrogation Room		ER	80	2	160	
1.6	1.13	Interview Room		ER	80	2	160	
1.6	1.14	Recording Equip./Observ. Rm.		ER	96	1	96	Locate between Int. and Inter. Rooms
		IT - Crime Analysis Room						Subtotal of Items Below
1.6	1.15	Shared Workstation		SF3	80	1	80	Partitioned Workstation
1.6	1.16	Workcounter - Perimeter		WC1-3A	34	2	68	Wall Mounted, 48"x 36"x 36"
1.6	1.17	Equipment Rack		SS-1	12	1	12	Open/Prefab Unit, 36"x 24"x 72"
1.6	1.18	Electronic Equip. (Evidence)		SC-L3	14	1	14	Locking, 2-Door, 36"x 18"x 72"
1.6	1.19	Computer Forensics Room		ER	200	1	200	
		Regional Property Crimes Task Ford	 :e				670	Subtotal of Items Below
1.6	1.20	Sergeant - Detective	х	PO3	120	1		Private Office
1.6	1.21	Officer - Detective	х	SF3	80	4	320	Partitioned Workstation
1.6	1.22	Conference Area		CNFA-8	150	1	150	Capacity 8 Persons
1.6	1.23	Open Office Equipment		Allow	80	1	80	, ,

## New 64/128 Bed Jail Facilities Program Parking Calculations and Requirements

	Programmed	2033 Peak	
Fleet Inventory	Staff	Parking Demand	Comments
Department/Official Vehicles			
Standard		1	
Oversize		2	
Other Agency Law Enforcement Vehicles		3	
Subtotal - Department/Official Vehciles		6	
Staff Personal Vehicle Calculations			
<u>Civilian Staff</u>			
Professional Staff - Contract	2	2	Assumes all staff work day shift
Total Civilian Staff	1		
Civilian Staff Shifts 1 and 2 only		3	Admin Assist; Food Srv. Mgr.; Lead Cook
Sworn Staff			
Total Sworn Staff	24		
Sworn Staff Shifts 1 and 2 only		11	
Total Department Vehicles		16	
TOTAL SECURE PARKING REQUIREMENT		22	
Public Parking Requirements			
Public Parking - Inmate Visiting		15	Programmed at 150% of inmate visiting cap.
Public Parking - General Business		2	
Volunteer - Programs		3	
TOTAL NON-SECURE PARKING REQUIREMENT		20	
TOTAL PEAK PARKING REQUIREMENTS	27	42	

## New Police Facility Parking Calculations and Requirements

	Vehic	cles/Staff	2033 Peak	
Fleet Inventory	Existing	Forecasted <sup>1</sup>	Demand	Comments
Department Vehciles				
Take Home Cars	31	42	29	Peak volume estimated at 70% of total
Fleet/Speciality Vehciles				
Standard	22	30	30	
Oversize	2	3	3	
Total Department Vehicles	55	75	62	
Staff Personal Vehcile Calculations				Excludes detention staff
<u>Civilian Staff</u>				
Total Civilian Staff	15	17		Peark Demand Counts for two shift overlap
Civilian Staff Shifts 1 and 2 only	13	17	17	
Sworn Staff				
Total Sworn Staff	60	84		Peark Demand Counts for two shift overlap
Sworn Staff Shifts 1 and 2 only	45	67		
Less Take Home Vehicles	7	10		Excludes shift 3 (23% of total take home cars)
Sworn Staff Personal Vehicles	38	57	57	
Public Parking Requirements				Excludes detention staff
Public and Volunteer Parking			30	
TOTAL PEAK PARKING REQUIREMENTS			166	
	Total Existing PSB	Parking Spaces	110	
	Net:	Surplus/Deficit	63	Excludes detention requirements

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Forecasted in relationship to staff increases (35%)

Marysville Jail Conceptual Cost Plan 1.16.15

## **Elemental Summary Comparison**

	ELEMENTAL CODE	А	В	С	D	E
			Renovated Police		New Site	Existing Site
		New Police Station	Station	New Jail	Development Development	Redevelopment
	DATE OF ESTIMATE	Jan-15	Jan-15	Jan-15	Jan-15	Jan-15
	GROSS FLOOR AREA (G.F.A.) :	34,530 GFA	35,047 GFA	33,180 GFA	226,167 GFA	226,167 GFA
Α	SUBSTRUCTURE	\$420,564	\$171,523	\$466,959	\$0	\$0
		\$12.18 /sf	\$4.89 /sf	\$14.07 /sf	\$0.00 /sf	\$0.00 /sf
FD FD	FOUNDATIONS Standard Foundations	<b>420,564 12.18</b> 175,235 5.07	171,523 4.89 11,920 0.34	<b>466,959 14.07</b> 165,900 5.00		
SP	Special Foundations		72,500 2.07		-	
SG	Slab on Grade	245,329 7.10	87,103 2.49	301,059 9.07	-	
A20 BE	BASEMENT CONSTRUCTION Basement Excavation					
BW	Basement Walls					
В	SHELL	\$2,397,776 \$69.44 /sf	\$342,239 \$9.77 /sf	\$2,456,408 \$74.03 /sf	\$0 \$0.00 /sf	\$0 \$0.00 /sf
B10	SUPERSTRUCTURE	\$69.44 /st 594,635 17.22	\$9.77 /sf 53,297 1.52	\$74.03 /sf 606,980 18.29	\$0.00 /sf	\$0.00 /sf
FL	Floor Construction	9,000 0.26	22,300 0.64	175,025 5.28	-	
RF	Roof Construction	585,635 16.96	30,997 0.88	431,955 13.02	-	
B20 EW	EXTERIOR CLOSURE	<b>1,218,552 35.29</b> 433,211 12.55	288,942 8.24 244,964 6.99	1,196,270 36.05 1,093,770 32.96		
ww	External Walls External Windows	740,047 21.43	43,978 1.25	27,500 0.83	-	
ED	External Doors	45,294 1.31		75,000 2.26		
	ROOFING	584,589 16.93		653,158 19.69		
RC	Roof Covering	570,570 16.52		403,158 12.15		
RO	Roof Opening	14,019 0.41		250,000 7.53		
С	INTERIORS	\$1,309,784	\$1,425,645	\$2,443,510	\$0	\$0
	INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION	\$37.93 /sf 757,070 21.92	\$40.68 /sf 880,788 25.13	\$73.64 /sf 1,910,350 57.58	\$0.00 /sf	\$0.00 /sf
PT	Partitions	422,146 12.23	548,878 15.66	995,400 30.00		
ID	Internal Doors	182,353 5.28	180,115 5.14	832,000 25.08	-	
FT	Fittings	152,571 4.42	151,795 4.33	82,950 2.50	-	
	STAIRS			135,000 4.07		
SC SF	Stair Construction Stair Finishes			135,000 4.07		
C30	INTERIOR FINISHES	552,714 16.01	544,857 15.55	398,160 12.00		
WF	Wall Finishes	98,855 2.86	97,693 2.79	398,160 12.00	-	
FF CF	Floor Finishes	192,759 5.58	189,915 5.42		-	-
CF	Ceiling Finishes	261,100 7.56	257,249 7.34		-	• •
D	SERVICES	\$3,408,859	\$3,608,703	\$3,387,290	\$0	\$0
D10	CONVEYING	\$98.72 /sf	\$102.97 /sf 250,000 7.13	\$102.09 /sf	\$0.00 /sf	\$0.00 /sf
EV	Elevators & Lifts					
FW.			250,000 7.13			
EX	Escalators and Moving Walks		250,000 7.13			
МН	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems	E24 0E4 1E E2				
МН	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING	536,056 15.52 218,882 6.34	  528,278 15.07	815,840 24.59 550,400 16.59		
МН D20	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems	536,056 15.52 218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62		815,840 24.59 550,400 16.59		
MH D20 PF DW SW	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
MH D20 PF DW SW RW	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Flutures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79	550,400 16.59  		
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03	550,400 16.59   265,440 8.00		
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Flutures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03	550,400 16.59  	- - - -	
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV D30 EN HG	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03	550,400 16.59   265,440 8.00	- - - -	
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV D30 EN HG	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation Cooling Generating Systems	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20	550,400 16.59   265,440 8.00	- - - -	
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV D30 EN HG	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbling Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems  MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation Cooling Generating Systems HVAC Distribution	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20	550,400 16.59   265,440 8.00	- - - -	
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV D30 EN HG	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation Cooling Generating Systems	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20	550,400 16.59   265,440 8.00	- - - -	
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV D30 EN HG HR HC AD CI HV	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbling Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation Cooling Generating Systems HYAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HYAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20 981,316 28.42	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20 - 966,840 27.59 	550,400 16.59	- - - -	
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV D30 EN HG HR HC AD CI HV TB	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation Cooling Generating Systems HYAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HYAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HYAC Systems & Equip.	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20 981,316 28.42 140,188 4.06 42,056 1.22 17,524 0.51	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 261 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20 966,840 27,59 138,120 3.94 41,436 1.18	550,400 16.59  265,440 8.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00		
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV D30 EN HG HR HC AD CI HV TB	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation Cooling Generating Systems HVAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HVAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HVAC Systems & Equip.	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20 981,316 28.42	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20 	550,400 16.59  265,440 8.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00	- - - -	
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV D30 EN HG HR HC AD CI HV TB	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation Cooling Generating Systems HYAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HYAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HYAC Systems & Equip.	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20 981,316 28.42 140,188 4.06 42,056 1.22 17,524 0.51	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 261 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20 966,840 27,59 138,120 3.94 41,436 1.18	550,400 16.59  265,440 8.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00		
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV D30 EN HG HR HC AD CI HV TB D40 FP SA FI	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation Cooling Generating Systems HVAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HVAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HVAC Systems & Equip. FIRE PROTECTION Fire Protection & Sprinkler System Standpipes Fire Protection Specialties	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20 981,316 28.42 140,188 4.06 42,056 1.22 17,524 0.51 159,464 4.62	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 261 27,624 0.79 36,257 103 1,163,661 33.20 966,840 27,59 	550,400 16.59  265,440 8.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00		
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV D30 EN HG HR HC AD CI HV TB D40 FP SA FI	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation Cooling Generating Systems HVAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HVAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HVAC Systems & Equip. FIRE PROTECTION Fire Protection & Sprinkler System Standpipes Fire Protection Specialties Other Fire Protection Systems	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20	550,400 16.59  265,440 8.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00  182,490 5.50  182,490 5.50		
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV D30 EN HG HR HC AD CI HV TB D40 FP SA FI OF	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems  MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generating Cooling Generating Systems HVAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HVAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HVAC Systems & Equip. FIRE PROTECTION Fire Protection & Sprinkler System Standpipes Fire Protection Specialties Other Fire Protection Systems	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20 966,840 27,59	550,400 16.59  265,440 8.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00		
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV D30 EN HG HR HC AD CI HV TB D40 FP SA FI	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation Cooling Generating Systems HVAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HVAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HVAC Systems & Equip. FIRE PROTECTION Fire Protection & Sprinkler System Standpipes Fire Protection Specialties Other Fire Protection Systems	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20	550,400 16.59  265,440 8.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00  182,490 5.50  182,490 5.50		
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV D30 EN HG HC AD CI HV TB D40 FP SA FI OF D50 SD LP SE	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PULMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generating Cooling Generating Systems HVAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HVAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HVAC Systems & Equip. FIRE PROTECTION Fire Protection & Sprinkler System Standpipes Fire Protection & Sprinkler Systems Other Fire Protection Systems Other Fire Protection Systems United Systems Other Fire Protection Systems United Systems Other Fire Protection Systems Other Fire Protection Systems Other Fire Protection Systems Other Fire Protection Systems ELECTRICAL Electrical Service & Distribution Lighting & Branch Wiring Other Electrical Systems	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20	550,400 16.59  265,440 8.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00  182,490 5.50  182,490 5.50  1,327,200 40.00  1,327,200 40.00		
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV D30 EN HG HR HC AD CI TB D40 FP SA FI OF D50 LP SE D53	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation Cooling Generating Systems HYAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HYAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HYAC Systems & Equip. FIRE PROTECTION Fire Protection & Sprinkler System Standpipes Fire Protection Specialties Other Fire Protection Systems ELECTRICAL Electrical Service & Distribution Lighting & Branch Wiring Other Electrical Systems ELECTRICAL  ELECTRICAL ELECTRICAL COMMS AND SECURITY	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20 981,316 28.42 1.04 140,188 4.06 42,056 1.22 17,524 0.51 159,464 4.62 155,959 4.52 1,525,05 15.22 501,172 14.51	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 261 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20 966,840 27,59 138,120 3.94 41,436 1.18 17,265 0.49 157,112 4.48 153,659 4.38 3,453 0.10 1,011,729 28,87 517,950 14,78 493,779 14.09	550,400 16.59		
MH D20 PF DW SW PV D30 EN HG HR HC CI HV TB D40 FP SSA FI OF D50 SD LP SE EN SE EN SE EN SSA FI SSA SSA SSA SSA SSA SSA SSA SSA SSA SS	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PULMBING Plumbing Flutures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generating Cooling Generating Systems HVAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HVAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HVAC Systems & Equip. FIRE PROTECTION Fire Protection & Sprinkler System Standpipes Fire Protection & Sprinkler Systems Other Fire Protection & Sptinkler Systems United The Protection Systems ELECTRICAL Electrical Service & Distribution Lighting & Branch Willing Other Electrical Systems ELECTRICAL COMMS AND SECURITY Communications & Security Systems	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20 981,316 28.42	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 261 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20 966,840 27,59 138,120 3.94 41,436 1.18 17,265 0.49 157,112 4.48 153,659 4.38 3,453 0.10 1,011,729 28,87 517,950 14,78 493,779 14,09 497,923 14,21	550,400 16.59		
MH D20 PF DW RW PV D30 EN HG HR HC AD CI TB D40 FP SA D50 SD LP D50 CM E	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation Cooling Generating Systems HVAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HVAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HVAC Systems & Equip. FIRE PROTECTION Fire Protection & Sprinkler System Standpipes Fire Protection Specialties Other Fire Protection Systems ELECTRICAL Electrical Service & Distribution Lighting & Branch Wiring Other Electrical Systems ELECTRICAL ELECTRICAL COMMS AND SECURITY Communications & Security Systems ELECTRICAL COMMS AND SECURITY Communications & Security Systems	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20 981,316 28.42 10.10 140,188 4.06 42,056 122 17,524 0.51 159,464 4.62 155,959 4.52 17,524 0.51 1,026,877 29,74 525,705 15,22 501,172 14.51 505,378 14.64 505,378 14.64 \$386,656	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20	550,400 16.59		
MH D20 PF DW RW PV D30 EN HG HR HC AD CI TB D40 FP SA FI D50 SD LP SE EN	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems PMECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generating Cooling Generating Systems HYAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HYAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HYAC Systems & Equip. FIRE PROTECTION Fire Protection & Sprinkler System Standpipes Fire Protection & Sprinkler System Standpipes Fire Protection Systems ELECTRICAL Electrical Service & Distribution Lighting & Branch Wiring Other Electrical Systems ELECTRICAL COMMS AND SECURITY Communications & Security Systems ELECTRICAL FUND STANDARD SECURITY Communications & Security Systems ELECTRICAL FUND SECURITY EQUIPMENT & FURNITURE EQUIPMENT	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20 981,316 28.42 1.00 140,188 4.06 42,056 1.22 17,524 0.51 159,464 4.62 155,959 4.52 1,100 1,026,877 29.74 525,705 15.22 501,172 14.51 505,378 14.64 \$386,656	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 103 1,163,661 33.20	550,400 16.59  265,440 8.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00  182,490 5.50  182,490 5.50  182,490 5.50  1,327,200 40.00  1,327,200 40.00  5919,530  \$27,71 /sf  670,680 20.21		
MH D20 PF DW RW PV D30 EN HG HR HC AD CI TB D40 FP SA D50 SD LP D50 CM E	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation Cooling Generating Systems HYAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HYAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HYAC Systems & Equip. FIRE PROTECTION Fire Protection & Sprinkler System Standpipes Fire Protection Specialties Other Fire Protection Systems ELECTRICAL Electrical Service & Distribution Lighting & Branch Wiring Other Electrical Systems ELECTRICAL ELECTRICAL ELECTRICAL ENDERS & STAND SECURITY Communications & Security Systems ELECTRICAL COMMS AND SECURITY Communications & Security Systems ECUIPMENT & FURNITURE EQUIPMENT Commercial Equipment	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20 981,316 28.42 10.10 140,188 4.06 42,056 122 17,524 0.51 159,464 4.62 155,959 4.52 17,524 0.51 1,026,877 29,74 525,705 15,22 501,172 14.51 505,378 14.64 505,378 14.64 \$386,656	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20	550,400 16.59  265,440 8.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00  182,490 5.50  182,490 5.50  182,490 5.50  182,490 5.50  1,327,200 40.00  1,327,200 40.00  5919,530  \$27,711 /sf  670,680 20,21  158,180 4.77		
MH D20 PF DW SW RW PV D30 EN HG HR HC AD D+V TB D40 FF OF D50 CM E E E10 CE	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems PMECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generating Cooling Generating Systems HYAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HYAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HYAC Systems & Equip. FIRE PROTECTION Fire Protection & Sprinkler System Standpipes Fire Protection & Sprinkler System Standpipes Fire Protection Systems ELECTRICAL Electrical Service & Distribution Lighting & Branch Wiring Other Electrical Systems ELECTRICAL COMMS AND SECURITY Communications & Security Systems ELECTRICAL FUND STANDARD SECURITY Communications & Security Systems ELECTRICAL FUND SECURITY EQUIPMENT & FURNITURE EQUIPMENT	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20 981,316 28.42 10.10 140,188 4.06 42,056 122 17,524 0.51 159,464 4.62 155,959 4.52 17,524 0.51 1,026,877 29,74 525,705 15,22 501,172 14.51 505,378 14.64 505,378 14.64 \$386,656	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20	550,400 16.59  265,440 8.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00  182,490 5.50  182,490 5.50  182,490 5.50  182,490 5.50  1,327,200 40.00  1,327,200 40.00  5919,530  \$27,711 /sf  670,680 20,21  158,180 4.77		
MH D20 PF SW RW PV D30 EN HG HC AD CI HC PF SA CI HC CE LP CE LE LP CE LP C	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PLUMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation Cooling Generating Systems HYAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HYAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HYAC Systems & Equip. FIRE PROTECTION Fire Protection & Sprinkler System Standpipes Fire Protection Specialties Other Fire Protection Systems ELECTRICAL Electrical Service & Distribution Lighting & Branch Wiring Other Electrical Systems ELECTRICAL ELECTRICAL ENGRY & Systems ELECTRICAL COMMS AND SECURITY Communications & Security Systems  EQUIPMENT & FURNITURE EQUIPMENT Commercial Equipment Institutional Equipment Vehicular Equipment Other Equipment	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20 981,316 28.42	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 261 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20 966,840 27,59	550,400 16.59  265,440 8.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00  182,490 5.50  182,490 5.50  182,490 5.50  1327,200 40.00  1,327,200 40.00  2, 1,327,201 40.00  5919,530  \$27.71 /sf  670,680 20.21  158,180 4.77  500,000 15.07  12,500 0.38	\$0 \$0.00 /st	\$0 \$0.00 /st
MH D20 PF SW RW PV D30 EN HG HC AD CI HC PF SA CI HC CE LP CE LE LP CE LP C	Escalators and Moving Walks Other Conveying Systems PULMBING Plumbing Fixtures Domestic Water Distribution Sanitary Waste Rain Water Drainage Other Plumbing Systems  MECHANICAL Energy Supply Heat Generation Cooling Generating Systems HYAC Distribution Terminal & Package Units HYAC Instrumentation & Controls Testing Adjusting & Balancing Other Special HYAC Systems & Equip. FIRE PROTECTION Fire Protection & Sprinkler System Standpipes Fire Protection & Sprinkler Systems ELECTRICAL Electrical Service & Distribution Lighting & Branch Wiring Other Electrical Systems ELECTRICAL COMMS AND SECURITY Communications & Security Systems ELECTRICAL Service & Distribution Lighting & Branch Wiring Other Electrical Systems ELECTRICAL COMMS AND SECURITY Communications & Security Systems  EQUIPMENT & FURNITURE EQUIPMENT Commercial Equipment Vehicular Equipment	218,882 6.34 159,463 4.62 92,874 2.69 28,038 0.81 36,799 1.07 1,181,084 34.20 981,316 28.42 10,188 4.06 42,056 1.22 17,524 0.51 159,464 4.62 155,959 4.52 17,525 0.10 1,026,877 29,74 525,705 15,22 501,172 14.51 505,378 14.64 505,378 14.64 \$386,656 \$11,20 /sf	528,278 15.07 215,780 6.16 157,112 4.48 91,505 2.61 27,624 0.79 36,257 1.03 1,163,661 33.20 966,840 27,59	550,400 16.59  265,440 8.00  1,061,760 32.00  1,061,760 32.00  182,490 5.50  182,490 5.50  182,490 5.50  1,327,200 40.00  1,327,200 40.00  5919,530  \$27,71 /sf  670,680 20.21  158,180 4.77  500,000 15.07		

Marysville Jail Conceptual Cost Plan 1.16.15

## **Elemental Summary Comparison**

	ELEMENTAL CODE	Α	В	С	D	E
		New Police Station	Renovated Police Station	New Jail	New Site Development	Existing Site Redevelopment
	DATE OF ESTIMATE	Jan-15	Jan-15	Jan-15	Jan-15	Jan-15
		\$0	\$220,130	\$1,088,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
F	SPECIAL CONST. & DEMO	\$0.00 /sf	\$6.28 /sf	\$32.79 /sf	\$0.22 /sf	\$0.22 /sf
F10	SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION			1,088,000 32.79		
FS	Special Structures				-	
IC	Integrated Construction				-	
cs	Special Construction Systems			1,088,000 32.79	-	
FA	Special Facilities			* *	-	
CO	Special Controls + Instrumentation SELECTIVE BUILDING DEMOLITION		220,130 6.28		50,000 0.22	50,000 0.22
DE	Demolition		220,130 6.28		50,000 0.22	50,000 0.22
HZ	Hazardous Materials					
		\$11,250	\$3,690	\$14,070	\$2,885,364	\$2,591,740
G	BUILDING SITEWORK	\$0.33 /sf	\$0.11 /sf	\$0.42 /sf	\$12.76 /sf	\$11.46 /sf
G10	SITE PREPARATION	11,250 0.33	3,690 0.11	14,070 0.42	282,709 1.25	240,303 1.06
CL	Site Clearing		2,370 3.11	,510	56,541 0.25	48,061 0.21
SI	Site Demolition & Relocation		3,690 0.11		113,084 0.50	96,121 0.43
EA	Site Earthworks	11,250 0.33		14,070 0.42	113,084 0.50	96,121 0.43
ΧZ	Hazardous Waste Remediation	<u></u>	<u> </u>			
	SITE IMPROVEMENTS				1,058,404 4.68	963,074 4.26
RD	Roadways				299,861 1.33	254,882 1.13
PK	Parking Lots				408,000 1.80	390,000 1.72
PE	Pedestrian Paving				76,733 0.34	64,077 0.28
DV	Site Development				142,500 0.63	142,500 0.63
LA	Landscaping SITE MECHANICAL UTILITIES				131,310 0.58 400,000 1.77	111,615 0.49 400,000 1.77
xw	Site Water Supply & Distribution				400,000 1.77	400,000 1.77
XS	Site Sanitary Sewer				400,000 1.77	400,000 1.77
ST	Site Storm Sewer System					
хн	Heating Distribution					
XC	Cooling Distribution		<u> </u>		. <u> </u>	
XF	Fuel Distribution					
SM	Site Other Mechanical Utilities					
	SITE ELECTRICAL UTILITIES				1,144,251 5.06	988,363 4.37
XL	Site Lighting				339,251 1.50	288,363 1.28
XD	Electrical Distribution				400,000 1.77	400,000 1.77
XM	Site Communications & Security				405,000 1.79	300,000 1.33
_	Other Site Electrical Utilities OTHER SITE CONSTRUCTION					
TN	Service & Pedestrian Tunnels					
os	Other Site Systems					
BALA						
SUBT	OTAL DIRECT CONSTRUCTION COST	\$7,934,889 \$229.80 /sf	\$6,153,571 \$175.58 /sf	\$10,775,767 \$324.77 /sf	\$2,935,364 \$12.98 /sf	\$2,641,740 \$11.68 /sf
н	MARGINS +ADJUSTMENTS	4,064,857	4,082,919	5,520,172	1,503,718	1,353,302
		\$117.72 /sf	\$116.50 /sf	\$166.37 /sf	\$6.65 /sf	\$5.98 /sf
	Phasing (10%)	7.934.889 229.80	615,357 17.56 6,768,928 193.14	10.775.767 324.77	2.935.364 12.98	2.641.740 11.68
	Total Direct Construction Cost General Conditions (8%)	<b>7,934,889 229.80</b> 634,791 18.38	6,768,928 193.14 541,514 15.45	<b>10,775,767 324.77</b> 862,061 25.98	<b>2,935,364</b> 12.98 234,829 1.04	<b>2,641,740</b> 11.68 211,339 0.93
	Bonds and Insurance (2%)	171,394 4.96	146,209 4.17	232,757 7.01	63,404 0.28	57,062 0.25
	Overhead and Profit (4%)	349,643 10.13	298,266 8.51	474,823 14.31	129,344 0.57	116,406 0.51
	Estimating Contingency (20%)	1,818,143 52.65	1,550,983 44.25	2,469,082 74.41	672,588 2.97	605,309 2.68
	Escalation (10%)	1,090,886 31.59	930,590 26.55	1,481,449 44.65	403,553 1.78	363,186 1.61
	TOTAL CONTRACT COST (TCC)	\$11,999,746	\$10,236,490	\$16,295,939	\$4,439,082	\$3,995,042
						\$17.66 /sf
	\$ / GFA	\$347.52 /sf	\$292.08 /sf	\$491.14 /sf	\$19.63 /sf	\$17.00 /Sf
rossik	le Versions of Construction Cost					
	New Police Station + New Jail + New Site	\$32,734,767.00				
R	enovated Police Station + New Jail + Extg Site	\$30,527,471.00				
		1			<b>———</b>	
	ates		J		1	
Altern			\$1 211 141			
	Replace exterior cladding		\$1,311,141			
			\$1,311,141 \$855,640			



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SAN FRANCISCO / SEATTLE / PORTLAND / LOS ANGELES

SEATTLE 901 Fifth Avenue, Suite 3210 tel 206.467.1004 fax 206.467.1023 PORTLAND
308 SW First Avenue, Suite 401
tel 503.221.1474 fax 503.227.0762