

Cost Effective Strategies to Address Risk Factors at the Police Facility



Introduction

Frank Gruba-McCallister, Chair
Chief's Advisory Task Force

Presentation Overview

Part I – Facility Risk Assessment –
Chief Kaminski

Part II – Cost Effective Solutions –
R. Cincinelli, Architect

Part I

History

- Police Facility located in the basement of City Hall – Converted Insurance Building
- Built in 1962 – Basement area approximately 7,000 net square feet
- 1985 - Basement area expanded to approximately 11,000 net square feet as part of the new Council Chambers
- No significant improvements to the original 1962 and 1985 space (almost 50 years) even though operational needs of staffing have changed such as additions of female officers and longer evidence holding requirements

Increased Staff and Operational Demands Since 1962

- In 1962, there were 24 police officers as part of the Department
- Number of Employees that use the Building
 - Sworn Officers: 46 Male and 8 Female
 - Full-time Civilians: 4 Male and 7 Female
 - Part-time Civilian: 3 Male and 7 Female
 - TOTAL: 53 Male and 22 Female
- Prisoners – 600 to 700 prisoners processed annually
- Daily Visitors to the Department – 50 per day (includes victims, witnesses, resident inquiries, tours, etc)

Current Facility Inadequacies That Pose Potential Risks

- Prisoner Processing – lack of separate and secure arrival and processing of prisoners
- Property/Evidence Storage– Insufficient space. Lack of security. Poor ventilation
- Male & Female Locker Rooms/Toilets – Inadequate space to accommodate current departmental staff.
- Recurring Mold Problems – Health hazard risks to employees. Stained materials, continued water migration ventilation issues
- Space – inefficient office work areas, lack of storage, witness/victim areas
- ADA – non-compliant public entrance
- Building Fire Protection – unsprinklered building is not compliant with current building code

Prisoner Process and Holding

- Intake – Path using front steps to enter station and moving through common areas of the station. This poses risks of physical injury to officers, staff and prisoners
- Processing – Lack of separate and secure processing area for prisoners. This poses risk of potential harm to officers and staff
- Intake and Processing – Use of common areas does not allow for separation of victims and witnesses from prisoners and thus risk of both emotional and physical injury
- Outdated prisoner cells – Though grandfathered, current cells pose risk of physical injury to incarcerated prisoners

Prisoner Processing



Prisoner Processing



Prisoner Processing



Prisoner Processing



Prisoner Processing



Prisoner Processing



Prisoner Processing



Prisoner Cells



Prisoner Processing

Potential Areas of Liability and Associated Cost Exposures

- Trip and Falls – Prisoners and Staff
- Unsecured areas between prisoners and staff/victims/witnesses
- Officer Safety
 - February 4, 2004 - Riverdale Illinois Police Station Shooting – Unsecured prisoners takes officer hostage and kills him
- Settlements from lawsuits range from thousands to millions.
Example New York PD:
 - P \$75,000 settlement on a case involving broken and defective steps where Officer fell and sustained a shoulder injury necessitating surgery
 - P \$13,500 settlement on a case involving an Officer twisting his ankle when he fell on a broken step inside a Bronx command
 - P \$75,000 settlement for Officer injured after falling on debris left on interior staircase of station house
 - P \$475,000 settlement for Officer injured on a poorly designed circular staircase in a public building

Potential Liability Issues with Evidence and Property Storage

- Property Storage Capacity – New requirements to hold property longer has pushed existing space beyond capacity
- Evidence Storage – Poor ventilation at current storage raises toxic exposure risk (e.g. storage of drugs)
- Partially secured, unprotected storage for bikes
- Staff Work Environment – Improper control and oversight of the room and poor ventilation for work comfort (air quality study in 2006 identifies ventilation problems)
- Animal impound – located in corridors used for building egress and passage

Property Room Storage



Property Room Office/Storage



Property Room Storage



Unsecured Bike Storage Area



Animal Impound in Hallway



Animal Impound in Hallway



Potential Liability Issues Associated with Evidence and Property Storage

- Effects of air quality on employees poses adverse risks to employees and violation of OSHA standards (Per 2006 Air Quality Study)
- Problems with current evidence storage pose potential risks of improper handling of evidence and resulting adverse impact on legal proceedings
- Damage to bicycles due to being unprotected
- Animal cages located in corridors creating corridor exiting obstruction

Current Locker Room Space and Facilities

- Current facilities have failed to keep pace with the size and gender distribution of the department. Locker room for female officers seriously inadequate and disparate with facilities for male officers.
- Facilities for both male and female officers require updating to address staff size and possible health risks.
- Female Locker Room – converted closet
- Lack of space and shower facility
- Non ADA compliant toilet facilities
- Unsightly floor/wall/ceiling/finish conditions due to mold
- Non energy efficient plumbing and lighting fixtures

Women's Locker Room



Men's Locker Room



Men's Locker Room / Storage



Potential Liability Issues Associated with Locker Rooms

- Possible legal action to disparities in facilities for male and female officers

Men's Locker Room: 972 square feet

Women's Locker Room: 227 square feet

- Per Person:

Men – 19.44 square feet

Women – 15.1 square feet

- Current facilities contribute to high humidity and resulting mold issues
- Non ADA compliant facilities
- Mold affected floor/walls/ceiling material

Mold

- Detective Office – mold remediation was mandated and completed in Summer of 2011
- Floor, wall and ceiling surfaces have continuing occurrences of staining and mold due to the basement location of space and inadequate ventilation

Detective's Office



Detective's Office



Mold Issues in Department



Potential Liability Issues Associated with Mold

- Class Action Lawsuit due to toxic work environment. Example: A San Diego law firm filed a case for three women injured by exposure to stachybotrys and other toxic molds as a result of water damage to the workplace. The case was settled for \$2.85 million
- City cited by State for mold in Detective area in June 2011 – Existing condition persistent in other areas
- Violation of OSHA workplace standards

From: <http://www.osha.gov/Publications/3430indoor-air-quality-sm.pdf>

Symptoms related to poor IAQ are varied depending on the type of contaminant. They can easily be mistaken for symptoms of other illnesses such as allergies, stress, colds, and influenza. The usual clue is that people feel ill while inside the building, and the symptoms go away shortly after leaving the building, or when away from the building for a period of time (such as on weekends or a vacation). Health or symptom surveys, such as the one included in Appendix D, have been used to help ascertain the existence of IAQ problems. Failure of building owners and operators to respond quickly and effectively to IAQ problems can lead to numerous adverse health consequences. Health effects from indoor air pollutants may be experienced soon after exposure or, possibly, years later (8, 9, 10). Symptoms may include irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat; headaches; dizziness; rashes; and muscle pain and fatigue (11, 12, 13, 14). Diseases linked to poor IAQ include asthma and hypersensitivity pneumonitis (11, 13). The specific pollutant, the concentration of exposure, and the frequency and duration of exposure are all important factors in the type and severity of health effects resulting from poor IAQ. Age and preexisting medical conditions such as asthma and allergies may also influence the severity of the effects. Long-term effects due to indoor air pollutants may include respiratory diseases, heart disease, and cancer, all of which can be severely debilitating or fatal (8, 11, 13). Research has linked building dampness with significant health effects. Numerous species of bacteria and fungi, in particular filamentous fungi (mold), can contribute significantly to indoor air pollution (4, 15-20). Whenever sufficient moisture is present within workplaces, these microbes can grow and affect the health of workers in several ways. Workers may develop respiratory symptoms, allergies, or asthma (8). Asthma, cough, wheezing, shortness of breath, sinus congestion, sneezing, nasal congestion, and sinusitis have all been associated with indoor dampness in numerous studies (21-23). Asthma is both caused by and worsened by dampness in buildings. The most effective means to prevent or minimize adverse health effects is to determine the sources of persistent dampness in the workplace and eliminate them. More details on preventing mold-related problems can be found in the OSHA publication titled: "Preventing Mold-Related Problems in the Indoor Workplace" (17). Other environmental factors such as poor lighting, stress, noise, and thermal discomfort may cause or contribute to these health effects (8).

OSHA Standards

All OSHA regulations, interpretations, and the OSH Act can be found on www.osha.gov. Important OSHA statutes and standards include:

- Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970

Section 5(a)(1), often referred to as the General Duty Clause, requires employers to “furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees.”

Section 5(a)(2) requires employers to “comply with occupational safety and health standards promulgated under this Act.”

Some of the applicable OSHA Standards are:

- 29 CFR 1904, Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
- 29 CFR 1910.94, Ventilation
- 29 CFR 1910.1000, Air Contaminants



Workers Sue City of Louisville in Class Action Suit for Unsafe Work Environment Due to Toxic Mold Exposure

September 2, 2011

Employees from the metro police department in Louisville, Kentucky have sued the city of Louisville and the Metro Housing Authority in a class-action suit. The suit claims that the plaintiffs were exposed to mold and other contaminants at a toxic level in a government building at 768 Barret Ave. The case was filed Monday in Jefferson Circuit Court. The suit claims that because of gross negligence and fraudulent concealment, up to 1000 past and present employees were exposed, leading to symptoms including congestion, headaches and skin and respiratory issues.

In 2003, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and an outside consultant found toxic levels of mold in the air. According to the lawsuit, nothing was done to fix the situation, and employees were not informed of the findings. Last year, after some employees' symptoms worsened, OSHA ordered that the ventilation system be cleaned out or replaced, and employees were relocated. Now that the employees are scheduled to return to the building, the plaintiffs are requesting confirmation that the building has been brought up to OSHA standards, that funds be in place for medical testing of employees, and that treatment is provided for any employees that were affected.

Gross negligence occurs when an individual or entity knowingly places a person or group of people in danger. In this case, it is alleged that the city of Louisville and the Metro Housing Authority were aware of the air-quality issue, but did not fix it.

Gross negligence can also be found in car accidents caused by drunk drivers or those distracted by texting. Medical malpractice claims may also include gross negligence if the doctor was under the influence of drugs

or alcohol while operating, or an incorrect surgery is performed, such as the unnecessary removal of an organ or limb. Fraudulent concealment is the failure of an individual to disclose information intentionally, which causes harm to another individual. In this case, Metro Housing Authority allegedly did not tell the employees the results of the testing done by the OSHA or warn them about the harmful effects of exposure to the toxins in the air. George Cochran, one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs said "Instead of resolving a problem, they said there was nothing to worry about."

Fraudulent concealment can also occur contractually between an employee and employer. Having an employee sign a contract that states he will not be terminated before a certain date with the knowledge that he will be terminated shortly thereafter can be fraudulent concealment by the employer.

The Miller & Falkner law firm has been representing individuals who have been working in unsafe conditions or have been misled by an employer regarding Kentucky employment issues for over eight years.

Source: The Courier-Journal; "City Sued over Work Exposure"; Jason Riley; August 31, 2011



Pat Quinn



ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Pat Quinn
Governor

Joseph Costigan
Director

May 5, 2011

Mayor David Schmidt
City of Park Ridge
505 Butler Place
Park Ridge, Illinois 60068

RE: 315 012 716 (Police Department Complaint)

Dear Mayor Schmidt:

An investigation was conducted on February 25, 2011 in response to an air quality complaint, specifically the presence of mold at your stated workplace.

Air sampling for total airborne fungal spore counts was conducted using Aerotech Air-O-Cell sampling cassettes. The sampling cassettes were affixed to calibrated high volume Zefon Elf Bio pump. Samples were collected at complaint areas as well as outside the building. Samples were analyzed by EMLab P & K Aerotech Laboratories, Inc. accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association's (AIHA) Environmental Microbiology Laboratory Accreditation Program (EMLAP), for microbiological analysis. Results are presented in total fungal spore per cubic meter (spores/m³).

FINDINGS

Results of this air study are based on conditions present on the day of inspection and testing. The laboratory report is attached. Molds were identified in the following areas:

<u>AREA SAMPLED</u>	<u>ANALYSIS RESULTS (Spores/m³)</u>
Criminal/Investigator's office	1300 (<i>Stachybotrys</i> were identified) *
Men's Locker Room	130
Evidence Room	130
Outdoors	1100

**Stachybotrys* is a mold genus that grows and produces spores in the temperature range of 2°-40°C (36°-104°F). It is also capable of producing toxins. Researchers still know little about the temperature and moisture conditions under which these toxins are produced. It has been postulated that moist high-cellulose and low-nitrogen materials at a temperature range of 0-40°C can provide sufficient condition for production of *Stachybotrys* toxins. Surfaces exposed to air with a relative humidity above 55% and subjected to temperature fluctuations are ideal for toxin production. Individuals with chronic exposure to the toxin produced by this fungus reported cold and flu symptoms, sore throats, diarrhea, headaches, fatigue, and dermatitis.

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MICHAEL A BILANDIC BUILDING
160 NORTH LASALLE, SUITE C-1300
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60601-3150
(312) 793-2800
Fax: (312) 793-5257

ONE WEST OLD STATE CAPITOL PLAZA
3rd FLOOR
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62701
(217) 782-6206
Fax: (217) 782-0596

REGIONAL OFFICE BUILDING
2309 WEST MAIN STREET, SUITE 115
MARION, ILLINOIS 62959
(618) 993-7090
Fax: (618) 993-7258

General Space Issues Posing Potential Risks

- 11,000 square feet for current Department is inadequate due to inefficient plan layout and impact of added female officers and operational requirements for longer evidence/property storage - 2000 and 2007 studies recommend the department needs 37,000-47,000 range
- Lack of equipment, record file, supply storage areas
- Witness holding area exposes witnesses and victims to contact with perpetrators
- Small interview room poses risk of harm to interrogators and is not conducive to achieving optimal cooperation from suspects
- Awkward space relationships between field operations and investigations
- Non ADA compliant handicap accessible public entry
- Ventilation
- No automatic sprinkler fire protection – code issue
- Energy inefficient lighting

Records Storage/Shared Office



Records Department



Front Entrance – Not Handicapped Accessible



Witness Holding Area/Hallway



Interview Room



Previous Needs Assessments, Recommendations and Outcomes

- September 2000, Moyer and Associates, 1st Assessment – Cost \$20,000 Grant
- January 2007, Sente Rubel Bosman, 2nd Assessment – Cost \$37,160
- Recommendation – Significant safety/risk factors in facility, space needs from 37,000 – 47,000 square feet
- Estimated costs – \$18-22 million dollars, plus costs for property
- No recommendation adopted

Referendums – 2009 – Two

Advisory Referendums

First Referendum – “Shall the City of Park Ridge replace its current police facility with a new, larger structure at a cost of at least \$16.5 million plus additional, but currently unknown, costs for the land on which it will be situated and bond interest?”

- Defeated with only 16.6% favoring idea

Second Referendum – “In adopting a capital project to improve the administration/public and police facilities, shall the City of Park Ridge require as conditions of issuing any bonds for each improvements that the total spent, absent interest and operational costs be less than \$16.5 million dollars and the facility be located at 505 Butler Place with land already owned by the City?”

- Defeated with 46.8% of votes felt some improvement needed

Supporting Statements Regarding Need of Changes

- Mr. Kevin Cawley – Former ASA, Cook County District II – Worked Park Ridge Cases
- Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge 16

Part II

Advisory Task Force

- Reviewed current risk factors at Police facility
- May 2011 - Mayor Schmidt meets with Task Force and asked Task Force to look at cost effective strategies to address major concerns
- Mr. Ralph Cincinelli, 30 year resident, architect, Task Force Member, volunteers to work on the issue

Chief's Advisory Task Force Members

Frank Gruba-McCallister (Chair)

Ralph Cincinelli

Dave Loomos

Michael Fullman

Warren Whitely

Dick Barton

Paul Sheehan

Don Petkus

Peg Brosnan

Caren Hejza

Tricia Williams

Larry Ryles

Patrick Leddy

Rich DuSold

Paula Besler

Franklin Ramirez

Bill Pretzer

John Kenney

Steven Bachert

Tom McGrady

Ed Dubowski

Jay Terry

Peter Pekala

Eric Odderstol

Kevin Cawley

Task Force Action by Mr. Ralph Cincinelli

- Spent the summer of 2011 studying the Police facility and reviewing building plans
- Brings other professionals to review the building conditions
- Meets with City Staff and State Inspectors
- Develops alternative plans

Major Areas Addressed

- Secured and separate flow for prisoner entry and movement
- Evidence/Property Storage – Increase space, improve ventilation, protect bicycle storage
- Female Locker/Toilet Room – Provide adequate facilities for female officers – Include male officer facilities
- Improve building ventilation and replace damaged finishes to complete mold mitigation program that was begun last year
- Improve space utilizations and increase storage areas
- ADA compliance for public and staff building areas
- Fire Protection code compliance

Task Force Plan Recommendations by Mr. Ralph Cincinelli

- Add a new 1500-1600 square foot one-story out building located on the property owned by the City just south of City Hall using half of the lot for the building and the other half of the lot used for additional parking to serve City Hall
- Add a “Sally Port” enclosure to the outside of the City Hall building at the lower courtyard area where the current handicap ramp is located to provide secure prisoner separation during arrival
- Provide an ADA compliant public entrance to the Police Department with a new ramp and automatic doors
- Provide a new and expanded female officer locker/toilet facility to serve 20-25 officers. Included with this work is renovation of the male officers locker/toilet facility to reduce the current size
- Reconfigure the current spaces with NO new building footprint increase to improve operations and space utilization
- Improve the building ventilation system and replace room finishes to complete the mold remediation program started in 2010
- Install building sprinkler infrastructure for connection to a future full building fire protection system to bring the facility into compliance with current fire code
- Improvement will serve the Department needs for 5-10 years

Multi-Year Phasing Plan

Year 1 - \$325-400K – Out Building
Evidence/Property Storage/Bike
Storage

Year 2 - \$325-400K – Sally Port, Handicap
Building Access, Female/Male
Locker/Toilet Room

Year 3 - \$450-500K – Interior Work Areas

Note: Approximately \$70,000 of the Year 1 costs to
be offset from the Parking Fund.

Diagram 1

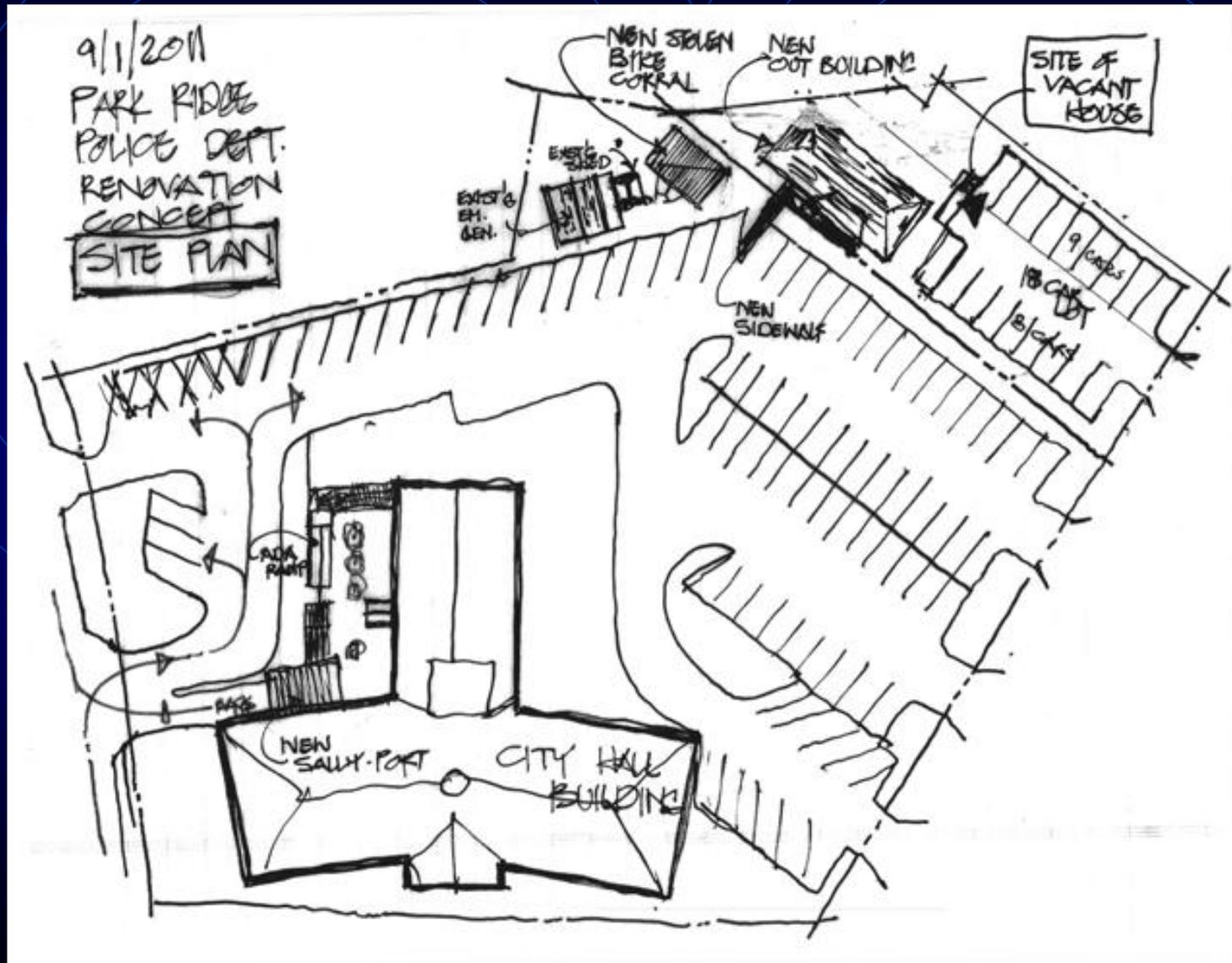


Diagram 2

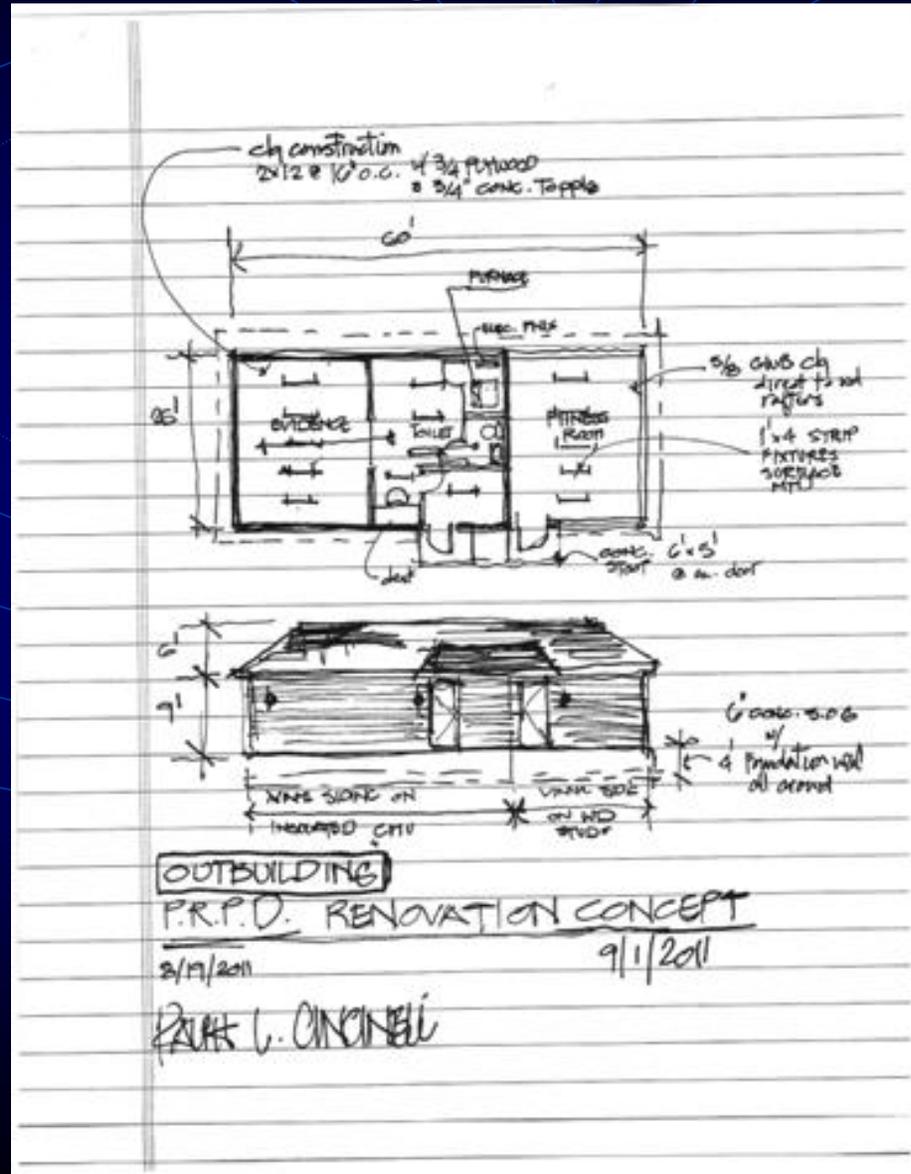


Diagram 3

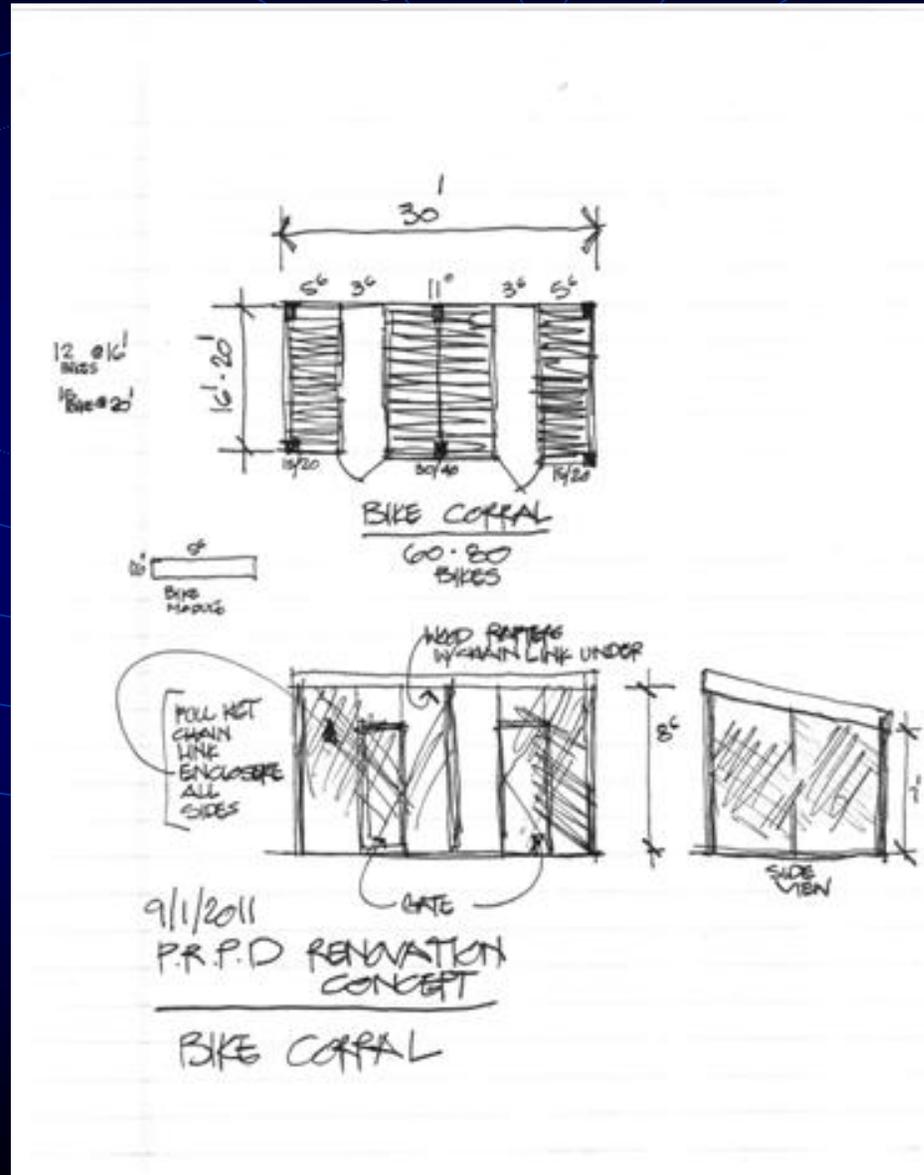
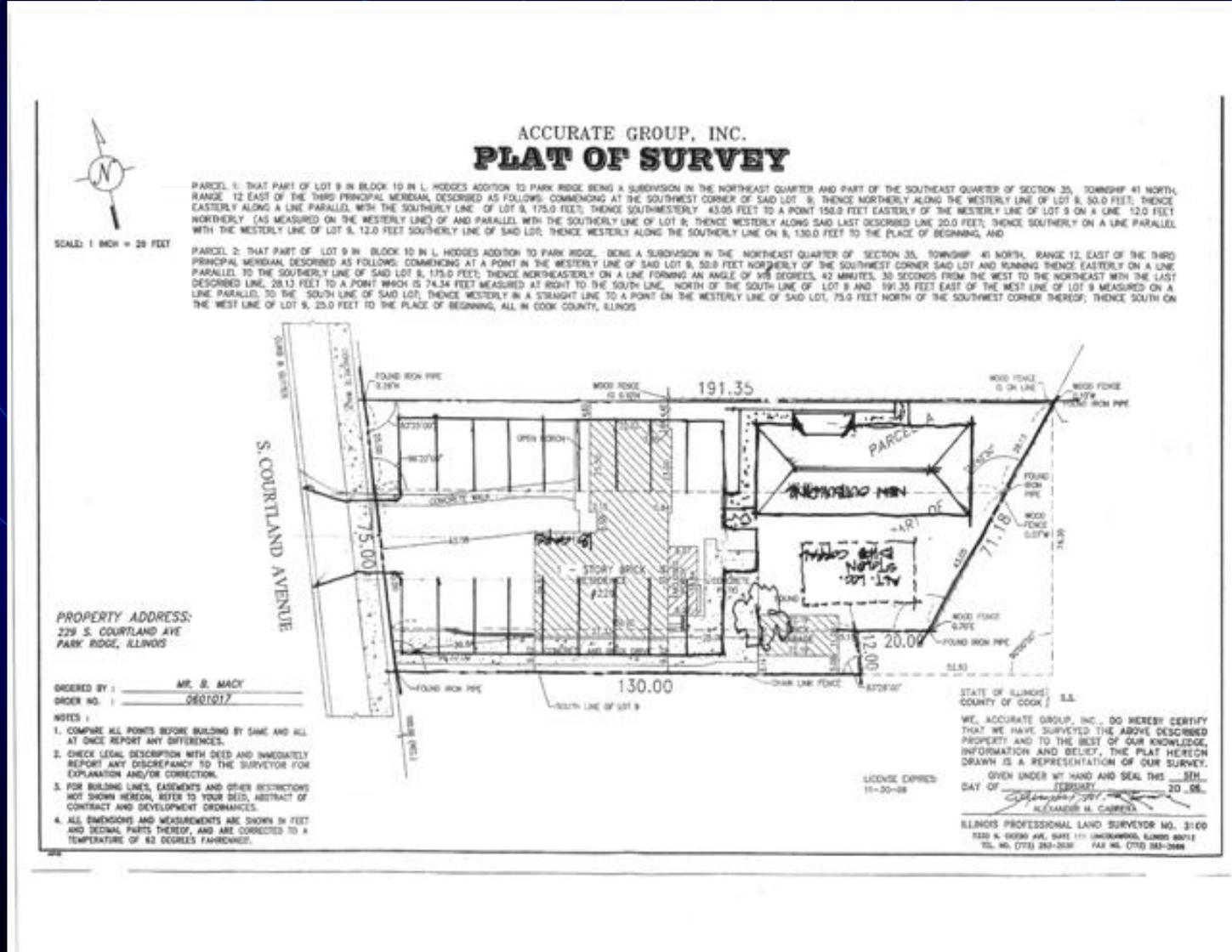


Diagram 4



Training/Conference Room

- Convert the 2nd floor Mayor's Conference Room into a Training Room by moving the north wall and consolidating the lunch room area. It can also serve as a Conference Room

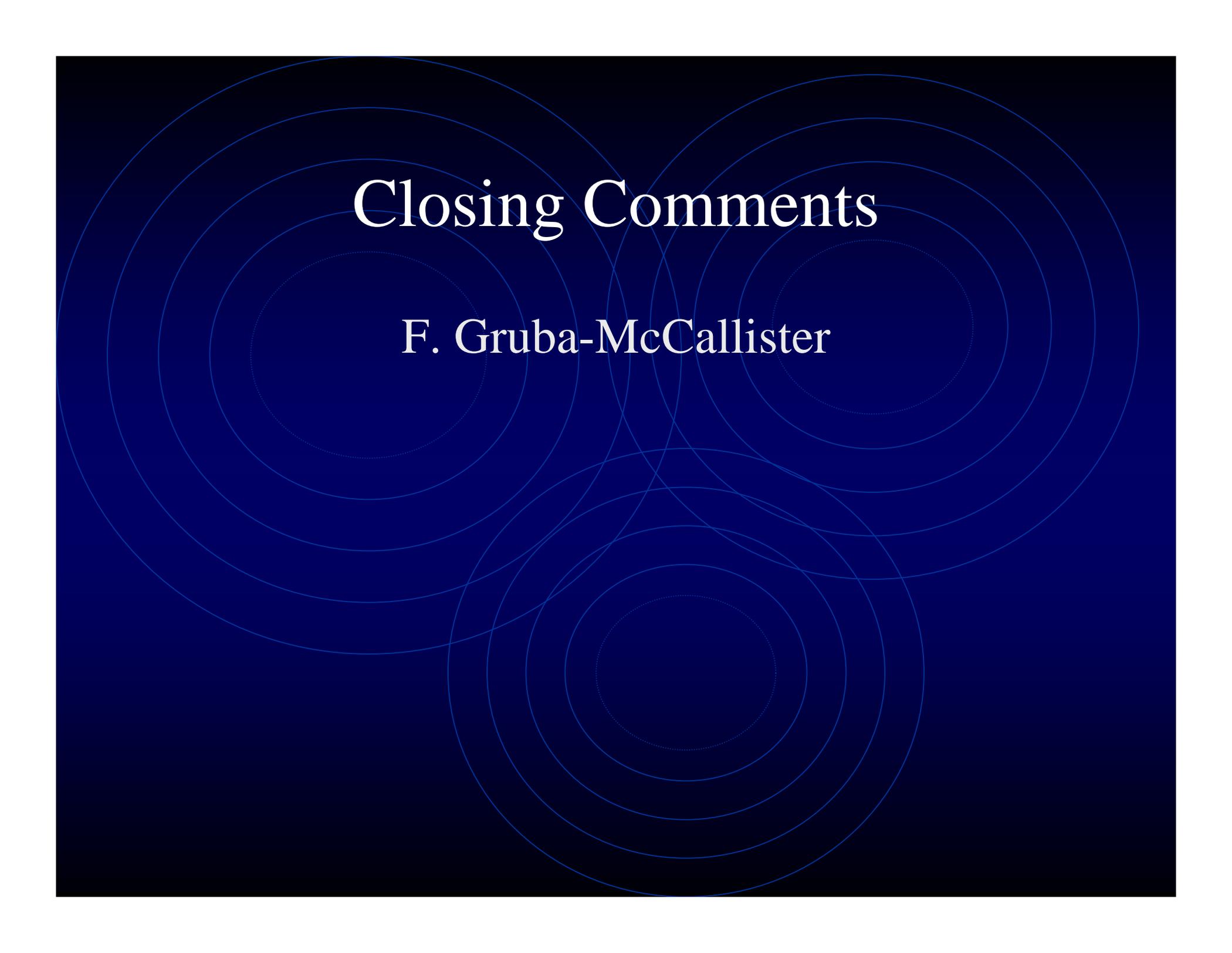
Additional Considerations

- Sprinkler Building – The Fire Department has indicated that the change may require sprinkling of the entire building. This could add an additional \$150,000 to the cost
- Cell Block – the State inspectors indicated that they would have to see the final plans before commenting on the cell block changes
- Parking Fund – use for ½ lot improvements
- Permits/Variances

Costs

The estimated cost is \$1.1 to \$1.3 million divided over several years

Currently have a \$40,000 grant from the State of Illinois that can be applied to the project

The background of the slide is a dark blue gradient. It features several overlapping circles of varying sizes and colors, including light blue and white, creating a complex, abstract pattern. The text is centered on this background.

Closing Comments

F. Gruba-McCallister

Previous Proposals, Costs and Outcomes vs. Current Proposal and Cost

- Prior proposals have cost the City of Park Ridge \$57,000. They have projected costs to address police facilities issues to be \$18-22 million dollars plus property costs. The time and previous cost of \$57,000 of the previous two proposals has led to no outcome for the citizens of the City of Park Ridge and members of its Police Department. The problems reviewed in this presentation have not only gone unaddressed but, in some cases has worsened.

An Ounce of Prevention

- A number of areas of potential risk have been described in this presentation that pose possible threats to the well-being of police officers, staff, offenders, victims, witnesses and citizens. In addition to the potential loss of health and even life, these areas of risk could incur substantial financial costs to the City of Park Ridge
- The projected cost of \$1.1-1.3 million would be a wise investment to prevent the possible occurrence of a costly incident

A Police Department that the City of Park Ridge Needs and Deserves

- Awareness of the problem areas described in this presentation have worsened for many years
- Continued neglect of these issues means that the needs of the community and the Police Department are not being met
- Your approval of this carefully thought out and cost-effective solution is recommended by members of the Chief's Advisory Task Force

- The proposal being forwarded by the Chief's Advisory Task Force has incurred no financial cost to the City of Park Ridge. Improvements to all the problem areas reviewed in this presentation would incur a cost of \$1.1 –1.3 million dollars spread out over several years. Approval of this proposal would be highly cost effective, beneficial to the members of the Police Department and the community it serves, and represent an exemplary example of how citizens, the police department and public officials can work collaboratively to solve a shared problem.

Supporting Materials

PARK RIDGE FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE LODGE 16

To Whom It May Concern:

As FOP Lodge 16 President it is my duty to bring attention to glaring needs and glaring drawbacks within the police department. I find it humorous that studies have been done, city money spent requesting an outsider's review of departmental needs, and issues are ignored. I understand the economics on this situation; I believe that the new proposal can address some obvious needs within the department to improve overall function within. As well as protect the city from possible pitfalls that plague this department.

The first major issue is the stairs leading to the entrance of the police facility. Civilians, witnesses, victims, and employees are expected to walk down eight concrete stairs to conduct business at the police station. Suspects are escorted down these same eight stairs with their arms handcuffed behind their back. An uncooperative prisoner makes for a difficult journey down the flight of stairs, and it creates a workplace safety issue for the officer and potential lawsuit for an injured prisoner. In the winter months the stairs become icy and snow covered. When you add the additional hurdle of inclement weather it creates a huge safety risk. Combine this again, that this is the same stairs that the public uses to enter the police facility. This creates an unsafe environment, and the safety of each citizen can be compromised. Additionally the building is not compliant with handicap accessible entrances.

A sally port is imperative and allows for a safer transition for all involved. The sally port ensures all prisoners are transported in a secure manner. This insures the safety of the prisoner as well as the officer. By having a secured sally port with an entryway to a lockup/booking area the safety risk to officers and prisoners is decreased. The risk of escape, the safety of civilians, civilian employees, and tours is not placed in jeopardy. The general public using the police facility will not have a prisoner escorted past them when they are conducting normal business at the police station.

The lock up facility is also in violation of many safety issues for officers and prisoners. The facility does not allow for the proper separation of male, female, and juvenile prisoners. The current facility is not conducive to conduct a proper and thorough investigation. We have done well with what we have but could do better with what we should have. Criminal cases become compromised when suspects, witnesses, and victims cannot be separated to conduct interviews. Confidentiality and integrity of the case is a major issue with the current facility. A six by eight storage closet has been converted to a social worker office and now the current interview room. The interview room door swings inward preventing officers a quick exit if a suspect becomes aggressive. The door cannot open all the way due to a light fixture that prevents the door from completely opening. The prisoner needs to be walked from lockup past several offices, and down a hallway past an exit door that leads to freedom. As you continue to escort the un-handcuffed prisoner down the hall you pass a report room where civilians and victims are filing police reports. Often juveniles are kept in the report room awaiting a legal guardian. This facility greatly hinders officers to provide service during the every day functions of a working police department.

Flooding has been a huge issue within the city; the police department is no exception. This water has caused documented black mold to be discovered in several areas of the department. I've officially requested a complete remediation of the department. Black mold can cause dangerous health issues and should not be treated lightly. Mold has been found in lockers, behind walls, and growing in corners. Carpets are water logged and left to dry instead of replaced. Is this situation acceptable to the City Council? Would you continue to live or work in an area where mold festers? A band-aid is not good enough, and should not be accepted.

The locker rooms are atrocious. Broken showers, broken toilets, mold, a deficient amount of space, and

lack of storage for equipment. The female locker room has an insufficient number of lockers for the amount of female employees. There is no working shower in the female locker room. These areas need to be updated and improved. In addition, the storage of evidence is required by law. The lack of space and no ventilation within that room is unacceptable and needs to be addressed.

Each officer is only as good as they train. Preparation is key to responding to a situation and making that quick needed decision that, at times, we are required to do. We can hope, and we may think and have that mentality that "it would never happen here". But what is better, being reactive or proactive? I vote for proactive. A proper training room and range I believe is important. Why pay to rent someone else's range in order to train? Why not be proactive and have those facilities and charge other departments to use ours. In the meantime, we can properly train using those facilities. Having our own training facilities can actually save money, and allows for each officer to receive more training at no additional cost.

Just because the city has not had an issue, I believe it is a matter of time before we do. The city has consistently pushed aside the notion that we need improvement. I believe the citizens of Park Ridge deserve better. I don't know if perception is reality, but the reality of the police department is that we work in a mold infested small basement lacking the necessary tools. We are trying to avert future problems as well as address obvious obtrusive problems we currently have. The city has been informed on many occasions of the safety issues with the current conditions of the police facility and deciding not to act on these issues addressed puts the city in a position of deliberate indifference.

Our vision statement includes words such as Honor, Integrity, Personal Accountability, and Professionalism. That is all we ask from you as well. Thank You.

Detective John Dorner
FOP Lodge 16 President

BACKGROUND:

- KEVIN J. CAWLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
- FORMER COOK COUNTY ASSISTANT STATE'S ATTORNEY (16 YEARS);
LIFELONG RESIDENT OF PARK RIDGE
- ASSIGNMENTS INCLUDED FELONY REVIEW UNIT IN CHICAGO AND
SUBURBS (DISTRICT 2)
- FUNCTION OF FELONY REVIEW UNIT IS TO ASSIST POLICE IN CONDUCTING
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, INCLUDING:
 - Interviewing victims, witnesses and defendants;
 - Assisting in evidence processing and preservation;

- Evaluating support for obtaining arrest and search warrants;
- Approving filing of felony charges.
- DUTIES REQUIRED PRESENCE IN EVERY DISTRICT 2 POLICE STATION (PARK RIDGE AND OTHERS) AND EVERY AREA HEADQUARTERS/DISTRICT STATIONS IN CHICAGO

PARK RIDGE POLICE STATION:

- FACILITY IS FRANKLY INADEQUATE FOR POLICE DEPARTMENT TO PROPERLY CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION AND MAY IMPAIR ABILITY TO SUCCESSFULLY SUPPORT THE PROSECUTION OF CRIMES

- **PRISONER INTAKE IS UNSAFE AND UNSECURED:** Physical set up creates safety risks for police officers and suspects and may result in liability should injury occur; lack of space means suspect is in close proximity to victims and witnesses.
- **INTERVIEW FACILITIES ARE SEVERELY LIMITED:** Space limitations means there is a single room (closet size) available to interview victims, witnesses and suspects which may be intimidating and create safety risks. In order to properly interview victims, witnesses and suspects and conduct a thorough investigation in support of a successful prosecution, there should be separate rooms for victims, witnesses and suspects (i.e., a minimum of three interview rooms). Use of the lockup to interview suspects often defeats the primary purpose of such action (i.e., to obtain confessions).

- **STORAGE OF EVIDENCE AND PROPERTY IS INADEQUATE:** Lack of adequate storage facilities for evidence and property may result in safety breaches (i.e., lack of control of guns and/drugs), chain of custody problems (i.e., loss of identifiable control (tampering) over evidence or property), or an inability to properly maintain the condition of evidence due to environmental (e.g., ventilation) problems. All these may impair the successful prosecution of a criminal case.
- **RECORD STORAGE SPACE:** Space limitations preclude adequate access to sufficient records on a timely and needed basis.

SUMMARY:

- The Police Station is central to the successful investigation and prosecution of criminal matters affecting the lives of Park Ridge citizens. It is woefully inadequate to promote the development of a criminal case resulting in its successful prosecution.
- Remember that the vast majority of the victims and witnesses that will be interviewed at the Police Station are citizens of Park Ridge and are YOUR CONSTITUENTS.
- In the stress of being involved in a criminal matter, these victims and witness should not be expected to immediately and directly confront suspects. Provide them with a facility that protects their interest and the safety of our fine police force: give them both a station they deserve.

1/1/2012

Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
SOFT COSTS	\$200,500.00	\$31,000.00
Update Building As-Built Drawings		
LL Floor Plans	\$8,000.00	
UL Floor Plans	\$16,000.00	
New Alta Survey/Plat	\$3,500.00	
Soils Investigation	\$4,500.00	
Architect and Engineering		
Exterior Areas w/ Sally Port	\$15,000.00	
Outbuilding/Lot/Bike Corral		
Interior LL Areas	\$35,000.00	\$3,000.00
Construction Phase	\$4,000.00	
Project Manager	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Building Permit	\$3,000.00	\$2,000.00
Utility Tap-in Fees	\$2,500.00	
Owner Liability Insurance	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Miscellaneous	\$5,000.00	\$1,000.00
HARD COSTS	\$889,000.00	\$400,000.00
Outbuilding -1500sf	\$231,000.00	\$400,000.00
Parking Lot w/ Landscaping - 18 Cars	\$165,000.00	
Free Standing Bike Corral - 600sf	\$69,000.00	
Interior LL Renovation - 8500sf	\$12,000.00	
Sally Port		\$350,000.00
ADA Ramp/Vestibule/Landscaping	\$100,000.00	
Miscellaneous	\$57,000.00	
	\$31,000.00	
	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
FF & E	\$148,000.00	\$59,000.00
Electronics - CCTV/Audio/Visual	\$36,000.00	\$59,000.00
Shelving	\$45,000.00	
Tables/Chairs/Desks	\$3,000.00	\$4,000.00
Miscellaneous	\$5,000.00	\$50,000.00
		\$5,000.00
TOTAL COST per PHASE	\$864,500.00	\$490,000.00
TOTAL PROJECT COST	\$1,237,500.00	

2 - 4 weeks
done with the LL
4-6 weeks - do with as-built update
4-6 weeks - do with as-built update

4-6 weeks
4-6 weeks
6-8 weeks

Project Manager/Owner Consultant
2 week review time
City imposed fee
City is self insured
Contingency

\$110 /sf - 2-4 months to construct
constructed with the outbuilding
\$20/sf - construct with outbuilding
\$50/sf - 4-6 months to construct
2-4 months to construct w/ ADA Ramp
This work is done with Sally Port
Contingency - Mold/Ventilation/Sprinkler

Cameras for outbuilding and Sally Port
To equip all storage and property rooms

Contingency