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## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD IN ATTENDANCE:

Judge Kimberly Clark Berkeley
Bethany Hallam for Councilman Catena
Stephen Pilarski for County Executive
Richard Fitzgerald

Controller Corey O'Connor
Terri Klein

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN ATTENDANCE:
Interim Warden Shane T. Dady
Chief Deputy Warden Jason Beasom
DHSA Amy Shaw
Chief Deputy Warden Blythe Toma
Chief Deputy Warden Connie Clark

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COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PRESENTERS
Gregory Price - Passages to Recovery
Adam Zak - The Renewal Center
Steve Esswein - Electronic Monitoring
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## PUBLIC SPEAKERS:

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Marion Damick
Davon Magwood
Laura Perkins
David Maynard
Sister Barbara Finch
John Kenstowicz
Fran McDowell
John Bolanos
CJ Swanson
Diana Hull
Sharon Bonavoglia
Brian Englert
Brad Korinski
Bailey Brown
Muhammad Nasir
Tanisha Long
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## WELCOME, CALL TO ORDER AND RULES

JUDGE CLARK: I hope you have a New Year full of blessings and all the things you want. I am retiring at the end of the year. My term as President Judge ends, so even if $I$ were on the Board, I would not -- still on attending these meetings, I would not be on the Board. We will be electing a new President Judge, and he or she will determine which Judge or Judges serve on the Board.

But I do want to take a moment to thank the Board for their hard work. During the five years that I've served as President Judge, it's been a privilege to serve as your President Judge. I know the Board has worked very hard on many issues. I had previous experience of serving on the Jail Oversight Board as the designee of a former President Judge, and I know that this Board has worked a lot harder and accomplished a lot more concrete things, and so -- and $I$ think it's just wonderful.

So I just want to say thank you to the Board for their hard work. It's greatly appreciated. We've come a long way. We don't call people who are currently residing in the jail inmates anymore, and I feel that that's reflective of our desire to make sure that we - everyone knows that they are first and foremost human beings and most of them are citizens of our county. I've seen the inmates -- the incarcerated individuals have tablets. We've done a lot of good things with the Incarcerated Individuals Welfare Fund. We have a jail liaison now and just so many good things have happened. And so I'm really excited about what's happened, and hopefully things will continue to progress in the future.
So with that, I'm going to start the meeting. And so 1 pulled out the rules that I established at the first meeting that I chaired, and so the number one thing is everyone will be treated with dignity and respect. And I sincerely mean that. Everyone will have the opportunity to be heard, $I$ will say within reason because sometimes we have an agenda we need to get through, and hopefully anyone who wishes to address the Board will be able to make their comments.

I have the sign-up sheets, and so if there's anyone who at this time wants to make a Public Comment but has not signed up, if you raise your hand, we can pass you the sheet so that you can do so.

We will probably limit the time to three minutes per speaker.

And just one thing, profanity and yelling will not be tolerated in this meeting. Anyone using profanity or anyone who is yelling will be removed from the meeting. So if you're not able to do this, I would kindly ask you to leave at this time.

And then $I$ just want to end with everyone will be treated with dignity and respect. Thank you for your consideration.

So I'm going to do a roll call.

Mr. Fitzgerald?
MR. PILARSKI: Steve Pilarski.

JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Hallam.

MS. HALLAM: Here.

JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Kamara.
(No response.)
JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Klein.

MS. KLEIN: Here.

JUDGE CLARK: Sheriff Kraus.
(No response.)

JUDGE CLARK: Judge Lazzara.
(No response.)

JUDGE CLARK: MS. Moss.
(No response.)

JUDGE CLARK: Mr. O'Connor.

MR. $O^{\prime} C O N N O R:$ Here.

MS. HALLAM: Point of order, Judge Clark. I just want to officially object to the participation of Mr. Pilarski. He is serving as an illegal designee contrary to state law, and he should not be allowed to participate. Thank you.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. And I will note your objections, Ms. Hallam.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you.

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS REPORTS

JUDGE CLARK: All right. So we have -- we're going to start with the Community Corrections Reports. Who is here?

MR. PRICE: Good afternoon.

Gregory Price, $G-R-E-G-O-R-Y$, Price $P-R-I-C-E$ for Passages to Recovery.

Currently, we have 34 for county sentences. Since this last report, we have ten
successful completions, three full-time residents
that are employed, and we are still
programming -- we had a holiday party
speaker-jam-ish for World Age Day, and we'll do
the same thing for Christmas coming up.
And that's it.
JUDGE CLARK: Anyone have any
questions?
Mr. O'Connor?
MR. $O^{\prime} C O N N O R: ~ N o$, thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Klein?
MS. KLEIN: Any COVID cases at your
facility?
MR. PRICE: No, ma'am.
JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Pilarski?
MR. PILARSKI: No questions.
JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Hallam.
MS. HALLAM: Thank you. I have a
couple questions.
First of all, you listed successful
completions. Were there any folks who were sent
back to jail from the program?
MR. PRICE: Yes. There was ten --
ten that were returned.
MS. HALLAM: In a month?

MR. PRICE: Yes.

MS. HALLAM: Oh, wow. What is the -- what's the reasoning? Are they all for the same reason? Is it --

MR. PRICE: No, I'm not -- as of right now it looks like it was five walked away and three were returned. And then $I$ think two medical, $I$ believe.

MS. HALLAM: Medically discharged from the facility or sent back to jail?

MR. PRICE: No, returned. Returned back to the jail, $I$ believe.

MS. HALLAM: Can you explain what a medical return is?

MR. PRICE: I don't have that information on me as of right now. I can give that to you at the next meeting. I apologize.

MS. HALLAM: Yeah. Sure. Even if not these specific two folks, but just in general, what is the reason that someone could be listed as a medical return to jail from the facility.

MR. PRICE: I will definitely have that for you for the next meeting. Is that okay?

MS. HALLAM: Yeah. For sure.
 Zak, Z-A-K, reporting for the Renewal Center. We currently have as of today 89 reentrants in our program, 66 county males in work release, 10 in inpatient; and 8 county females and 5 in inpatient.

Our employment rate is currently 72 percent, with an average pay rate of $\$ 16.68$. Over the last monthly period, that being October $16 t h$ through November $15 t h$, we had 54 new clients. We had 33 successful completions. We had 10 walk-aways and 17 revocations.

On November 3rd, Thanksgiving Day, we had approximately 24 reentrants volunteer and complete community service at the Annual Pittsburgh Turkey Trot. I have a couple items here from our clinical supervisor, Ms. Elaina Detorre. Pirouette meetings are continuing, that being 12-step meetings, and we are finalizing a working schedule for an outside leader to come in and run 12 -step meetings. Those meetings will rotate between our male and female units.

Also, we're working with the PIRC. It's an organization called Positive Initiative to Reinforce Change, and the goal of that program is to offer services for the reentrants, which
include faith-based services, discipleship, life skills, education, choice awareness training, and one-on-one mentoring.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you.
Ms. Hallam, do you have any
questions?
MS. HALLAM: I do have a few.
Thank you.
Thank you for being here, first of all.

MR. ZAK: Yes.
MS. HALLAM: My first question is, have you had any overdoses?

MR. ZAK: We had a non-fatal overdose. I believe that was November 5th.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. And have there been any deaths?

MR. ZAK: No.
MS. HALLAM: Have there been any other emergencies that people were sent to the hospital for?

MR. ZAK: Not that $I$ know of.
MS. HALLAM: Okay. Have you had any unplanned fire alarms going off in the past month?

MR. ZAK: We had several.

MS. HALLAM: Do you have, like, a certain policy that you follow when that happens like how -- because $I$ know what can happen in situations where fire alarms are being pulled all the time that then it's like, you know, the boy who cried wolf and if there's a real fire, how do you distinguish or do you handle every single alarm that goes off as if it is a real fire?

MR. ZAK: We've been in correspondence with the fire department, and we are to evacuate the building because it's -- you know, the threat of a real fire. So the entire building is evacuated, and once all the reentrants come back in the center, they are pat searched and we do a head count to ensure that everybody has come back in the center.

MS. HALLAM: Awesome. Thank you.
My next question is specifically the Justice Department just this week announced, and $I$ think we're going to talk about it later in the context of the jail, but mandating the jail to start providing MOUD for folks with opioid use disorder, to offering it to every single person with opioid use disorder. Is that something that
you guys are going to follow? Is that something
that you think applies to you, or are you already
doing that?

MR. ZAK: Thank you for bringing it to our attention. We will look into it.

MS. HALLAM: Sure. And I have a
copy of it actually if you want me -- I'll e-mail
it to you or something like that.

MR. ZAK: Please.
MS. HALLAM: Yeah. I can do that.
Thanks. And that's all I have,
Judge Clark. Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Pilarski?
MR. PILARSKI: No questions.
JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Klein?
MS. KLEIN: Any COVID?
MR. ZAK: Nobody -- no COVID cases
right now.
JUDGE CLARK: Mr. O'Connor?
MR. O'CONNOR: Nothing.
JUDGE CLARK: All right. Thank you.

MR. ZAK: Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Electronic
Monitoring.

MR. ESSWEIN: Good afternoon. Steve Esswein, E-S-S-W-E-I-N, for the Probation Office.

So for the report ending, we have 605 individuals enrolled into the program. During that time 100 had completed their successful -- or successfully completed their sentences on EM, and we had 4 that were taken back due to violations.

So any questions?
JUDGE CLARK: Mr. O'Connor, any questions?

MR. O'CONNOR: (Shaking head.)
JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Klein.
MS. KLEIN: (Shaking head.)
JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Pilarski?

MR. PILARSKI: (Shaking head.)
JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Hallam.
MS. HALLAM: Yes. Did you have any
folks that had their electronic monitoring revoked and were sent back to jail?

MR. ESSWEIN: Four were. They weren't revoked. They were sent back due to violations.

MS. HALLAM: Oh, just those four?

MR. ESSWEIN: Just those four, yes. MS. HALLAM: That's all I have. I'm sorry.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you.
MR. ESSWEIN: Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: All right. Next, we'll start our Public Comments, and I'm going to exercise, $I$ guess, some privileges the Chair of the Board, and even though Ms. Damick is not the first one that signed in, she will be the first one to give her Public Comment.

## PUBLIC COMMENTS

MS. DAMICK: D-A-M-I-C-K, Damick. Welcome, and happy holidays and happy Pass- -- what are we at?

JUDGE CLARK: Hanukkah.
MS. DAMICK: Hanukkah and future Christmas, and the last month -- whatever.

Life is very simple. I'm going to talk about Shuman, about the children. Children, youth as we call them, in Shuman and where they are now, 22 of them; 22 which is including at this time one female. Hasn't been one female for quite a few months, but we have one female.

In spite of the fact that I'm very
friendly with one of your members, I am going to oppose the position that she got her -- county council is holding. They were -- want to overturn an executive decision to chan- -- have Shuman Center -- I'm sorry. Shuman Center.

JUDGE CLARK: Hey, Ms. Damick, take your time.

MS. DAMICK: Controlled by an outside group, and they want it to be under the County Council. The reason I'm opposing that is that they haven't done anything to help. They -in the past years, couple years, things have gotten bad. That's why they were closed, because one, the Oversight Board didn't do anything. It never was on the paper. You didn't have to do it because it never was here, and you didn't. And the County Council didn't do anything.

Why do we think it's going to come up again, that they're going to change or be, you know, oh, whoopee, we're taking over. It would be great if they did. It really would. Somebody has to take over County Council -- I don't mean -- someone has to take care of the shuman Center so that the youth there do not end up in jail, which is where they are now. So that's the
idea of Shuman Center. And I think, yes, they should have an outside.

Now, I have to say one other thing. When we had outside groups come in, particularly for medical situations, it's been a disaster. So I know working with outside groups is not an easy job, and you can't guarantee what's going to happen. I'm just saying I frankly don't trust the County Council to take -- or the Board to really get involved and help in Shuman. It's an extra thing. You haven't paid any attention. I'm sorry to say, $I$ feel you don't -- you're not going to. And $I$ would oppose that position.

That's it.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you,
Ms. Damick.
MS. DAMICK: Happy holiday.
JUDGE CLARK: You too.
It looks like Davon. I can't read the last name.

MR. MAGWOOD: Magwood.
JUDGE CLARK: Oh, I skipped --
that's okay. Come on up. I skipped someone. We'll get her, but I apologize. I looked at Number 2 and thought it was Number 1.

MR. MAGWOOD: Hello. Good
afternoon. Since October 22nd --
JUDGE CLARK: I'm sorry. Would you
just -- can you spell your last name for us?
MR. MAGWOOD: Sure, $M-A-G-W-O-O-D$.
JUDGE CLARK: Oh, okay. Magwood.
MR. MAGWOOD: Yes.
JUDGE CLARK: All right. Thank you.

MR. MAGWOOD: You're welcome.
Since October 20 -- October of
2022, Lewis Campbell has been in under administrative custody at the Allegheny County Jail. He can't order commissary. He can't message on his tablet, and he's unable to talk to other incarcerated people. He also can't visit with his family.

He has spent over 400 days in the hole alone, and you can imagine what that can do to a person. Mr. Campbell is suffering from severe migraines and has made repeat requests to see a doctor, but he is denied every single time. Instead, he's handed a Tylenol and told to calm down.

This Board is well aware of this jail's history of denying incarcerated people the right to see a doctor, so it's not surprising that Mr. Campbell's requests continue to be ignored. You would think that after multiple settled and pending lawsuits due to medical negligence, the jail would be eager to avoid further lawsuits.

The solitary confinement referendum is clear that every incarcerated person must receive four hours of out-of-cell time a day, but this is some -- this is only sometimes happening for Mr. Campbell. Due to staffing issues, there are days where he doesn't not get that legal required time out of his cell. Not only is this inhumane, it's illegal.

The Allegheny County Jail is
disappearing Louis Campbell. They will not give him a clear path to ending his administrative custody status. They will not honor his medical requests, and they are not hoping that -- no, and they are hoping that no one notices that there's a person who has not seen the general population for over 400 days. It's disturbing that the jail can do this, and they do not communicate with the Jail Oversight Board when they make extreme
decisions like this. No one holds them accountable for their harmful practices, and the secrecy around placing someone on administrative custody status should alarm everyone on this Board. No one deserves to spend 400 days alone. No one deserves to feel as if they're -- the only way to make someone care about what's going on is by starving themselves.

The Allegheny County Jail is
playing a dangerous game with Mr. Campbell at the expense of his physical and mental health, and I'm personally not sure that those in charge of Mr. Campbell's well-being while he's incarcerated are aware of the mission statement of the Allegheny County Jail, because if they are, I'm confused on how this treatment serves in alignment of that. And I'm asking this Board to please, at least, get some answers for this man so he can figure out when he can be treated like a human again.

Thank you guys. Have a good one. JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Magwood.

So can we maybe have the jail
liaison check -- meet with the Warden, and give
us some information about Mr. Magwood?
MS. HALLAM: Judge Clark, I'm going to go see him, too, so.

JUDGE CLARK: And if you could let
the Board know --

MS. HALLAM: I will definitely do that.

JUDGE CLARK: All right.
Laura Perkins.

MS. PERKINS: Hello. My name is
Laura Perkins, $P-E-R-K-I-N-S$ and $I$ use she/her pronouns.

I just want to start by saying it's really good to see you. The rule of Judge Howsie has been really tough for a lot of people here. He came -- it seems like he came with a really combative attitude and really didn't listen. And so I hope that in the future, when we look at the future of this Board, we consider hopefully someone that's not Judge Howsie because I don't -- I think he stopped progress. And that's -- I think that's against the mission of the Board.

But I'd love to talk about my work with reentry. I work at Casa San Jose. We serve
the Spanish community of Pittsburgh. We have a re- -- we work with reentry. I got to the jail now. I've been going for three months. We don't have a staff -- a snappy name for the program, but I visit the Spanish speakers, and I provide social work for it -- for those folks.

I visited about 20 Spanish-speaking detainees. I've missed about 10 Spanish speakers that have passed through, and I just haven't been able to meet with them, but that means that there's actually a pretty large amount of spanish speakers at the jail that come through, and that's reflected in the census, which undercounts Spanish speakers. So I just want to talk about language access at the jail.

I would -- I spoke with one of the jail administrators last month asking for Spanish-English dictionaries, and I was just wondering about a status of that. And if that's not possible, maybe the Jail Oversight Board could maybe purchase. I'm asking for 100 because of that turnover, Spanish-English, both, so you can look the word up in English and look the word up in Spanish.

We're open to other languages,
especially folks from the Bhutanese community, Nepal.

JUDGE CLARK: A lot of them.
MS. PERKINS: There's a lot of folks that pass through. I only have met with the Spanish speakers, but $I$ think that would be really helpful too. And that would help detainees, medical staff, and correction officers because none of them have access to that.

Also, books in Spanish in the library. That would be my next ask.

I also just want to uplift the work of Reentry and the Discharge and Release Center. I would love to hear them come here and talk about their needs. It seems that Discharge and Release Center is just working on a shoestring. They recently only got language interpretation of the phone because I begged for it. And they -you know, they needed it. And so $I$ just want to reiterate that the need for language access at every place in the jail that the detainees go -so again, would love to welcome those people here if they feel safe expressing true opinions here.

In my recent visit, which was this week, someone told me that the prices in the
commissary went up. Oh, my goodness. They're already so high. Is there any way that that could be discussed here, or maybe I'll finish my comment, and then, $I$ don't know. What's the best way?

JUDGE CLARK: Yeah, finish your comment, but $I$ have some comments to your comments.

MS. PERKINS: Wonderful. Okay. And then the -- I had an individual who had two weeks' medical delay to get medical services, and it sounds like that's pretty common. And by that time, like the medical situation had already changed.

Also the need for a physical therapist after things that -- like medical -- I don't know the right words for this, but he needs a physical therapist basically and does not have access to it.

And then just lastly, when we talk about terminology and -- I just wanted to say that citizens doesn't include everyone. The folks that $I$ work with often aren't citizens. So residents is a more inclusive term for everybody. And I think that's it.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. So just a couple of thoughts about -- I know that the incarcerated individuals have tablets. There are pretty good programs that you can use on tablets to translate, and $I$ was wondering is that a possibility so they have a tablet, you know, the programs. Is that -- do you know the answer?

MS. PERKINS: So that's two different kinds of literacy. One is actually that you can read, and a lot of the folks $I$ work with can't read.

And two is technological literacy. Our community that we serve has a very low level of technology literacy.

I was working on the tablet with him. He had no idea how to scroll. And a lot of times the buttons are on the bottom of the page so, like --

JUDGE CLARK: All right. So that's a good point. Thank you.

So is there any progress on the dictionaries, do we know?

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: Yes. We did order dictionaries that translate Spanish to English and English to Spanish, and those should
be in any day.
JUDGE CLARK: Great.
MS. HALLAM: Can $I$ ask how many you ordered?

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: We ordered I think it was 20.

MS. HALLAM: Thanks.
JUDGE CLARK: So also there's a request for books in Spanish in the library, so maybe we can do something to get some books in Spanish and maybe some other languages too. I know we have, at least from the Court's perspective, Spanish is our -- the number one language that we have for interpretation, but Nepali is way up there.

MS. HALLAM: Huh.
JUDGE CLARK: Yes. And so it might be nice to get some books -- you know, it might be nice. There are a lot of people who might donate or contribute to that. Even though judges can't ask for money, so I'm not asking anybody for money, but if anybody has any books in Spanish or if there's any way that we can do that --

MS. HALLAM: Judge Clark.

JUDGE CLARK: We could also maybe partner with, I'm sorry, the Carnegie Library, because they're going to be doing some work. I met with them about six weeks ago, so I could reach out to the library to see if they could provide any books in spanish to the jail.

MS. HALLAM: No, I just want to say I'm not a judge, so I can ask for money. So if anybody has any books in spanish that you want to donate to the jail, we will take them, and the jail will accept them. That's the part I'm surprised about.

JUDGE CLARK: Do they take used books? I know there's been a lot of issues with that, so they may not. That's why I didn't suggest that people give used books.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: We have coordinated book donations in the past. We do it through our Chaplaincy Department.

JUDGE CLARK: Okay.
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: The
requirement is that they are soft-back, not hard-cover or spiral bound.

JUDGE CLARK: Okay.
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: So we do have
plans to do book donation again. We just have been working on some other issues before that. JUDGE CLARK: Great. Wonderful. Thank you.

MS. HALLAM: So if anybody has any soft-back Spanish books, please donate them to the Chaplain's Office at the jail. JUDGE CLARK: All right. Thank you.

And it looks like David Maynard. MR. MAYNARD: Hello.

David Maynard, $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{D}$.
I want to echo the sentiments of my predecessor here just in saying how hardening it is to see actual dialog here and responses from both you guys and from the jail administration. Judge Howsie did not allow that, and he had an absolute rule against even responding to any Public Comment. And $I$ think the behavior that $I$ saw exhibited by Judge Howsie up here, frankly, makes me question how he became a judge in the first place.

Getting to my main --
JUDGE CLARK: I would just like to say, and $I$ don't know whether any other people
intend to comment on Judge Howsie. I mean, you're free -- you can make Public Comments. I'm not trying to tell anybody what they should say, but Judge Howsie is not here today. I'm here today. So I would just -- we're just going to move forward.

MR. MAYNARD: That's wonderful. Thank you.

Getting to my main point, there's a lot of good news coming out of the county recently. I really appreciate all the work that County Council did passing a budget that included a lot of great things for the Jail Oversight Board, particularly money for uniforms and for the fund for the incarcerated individual's. And also \$10 a day for workers, I think that's definitely way past due.

The thing that $I$ was most excited about was a retainer for a solicitor for the Board. I think the fact that this man has been allowed to sit here and be unopposed protecting the County's interest when no one is here to protect the worker's interest -- or the incarcerated individual's interests is absurd. The conflict of interest is obvious, and I'm very glad that it will be addressed.

Furthermore, I'd like to bring everyone's attention back to the vacancies here. This really must be addressed as soon as possible. I think in a lot of ways, the issues that are brought up in this Board meeting through Public Comments, or even in the business of the Board, are often thrown into the memory hole and forgotten. Month after month, the same things occur, and nothing is done.

And I am filled with optimism that this new County Administration will be able to address these problems. And I am looking very closely for a report of all those -- all those items that were left behind and have not been addressed yet. And hopefully, that will appear on some kind of agenda for this new Board that will be able to kind of hit the ground running as they -- as it gets appointed.

And if $I$ don't see it, $I$ will be forced to go and watch three years of Jail Oversight Board meetings and write it down myself and keep bringing it up in Public Comment until something is done about it.

So please don't make me do that.

Thank you.
MS. HALLAM: Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you,
Mr. Maynard.
Sister Barbara Finch.
MS. FINCH: Sister Barbara Finch, F-I-N-C-H. Blessings on your retirement, Judge Clark.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you.
MS. FINCH: I'm standing before you -- I've stated this before. I've had ten years' service in the Medical Department at the jail, but $I$ was also the first President of the Union at the jail. And what $I$ want to speak to you this afternoon is the rights of the workers.

And I encourage you over these
hiatus to reflect on a -- if you Google the culture of employment and the welfare of employees, the supportive employees, yeah, our work is significant, but it's not our whole life. And to the degree that you support an employee so that they can be effective parents and loving sons and daughters and community involvement would be important.

What $I$ want to bring before you -- and I also represent PIIN so that you know. I want to talk about the unfairness of the pension. Sadly, this statistic is -- I don't know if you're aware that correction officers have an average lifespan of 59 years. The way our policy stands now, many of these people will not have financial planning for their family before they even -- they can't even -- they won't even receive it. So I would ask that you look into that, that that policy be changed.

The next thing is the healthcare staff. We were never allowed to count our years of service. Once again, I had ten years. I don't receive a pension because $I$ worked under the Health Department, Corizon and the County. That's really unfair. It's really unfair.

Working at the jail is working at the jail, and it's all over Allegheny County, whoever wasn't in place. So just to make you aware of that.

Lack of pay incentive for years of service. Once again, we were forced -- we would never have had a contract. We finally had to give in and accept what the county was willing to give us, and we were grandfathered in, those that had been working there. And we were not going to get a pay increase until new employees were also caught up to our level. Well, they would never get caught up to our level. Why? Because of the attrition. People would leave. New people would come in. We never got pay increases.

So once again, we're talking about justice. We never received a clothing allowance as healthcare workers, never, when we were first employed. And then under the -- under Warden Orlando Harper, he changed the style of the uniforms. I had a whole closet full of uniforms that I had to give to Goodwill. I mean, uniforms are expensive and that's ridiculous to change it.

I like to wear butterflies and flowers. The residents loved it. It picked up their day, and the excuse was we might be misinterpreted as being one of the residents. Well, $I$ don't know any resident that wears butterflies and flowers. So just saying.

And then, to have a flexibility of schedule. It would be wonderful to have two consecutive days off. And the healthcare staff is really asking for this. You need a day to rest and you need a day to do your shopping and
your housecleaning and everything else that everybody else does.

In my own situation, when $I$ worked under Dana Phillips and Bruce Dixon, I had Sundays off. Well, I'm a religious sister. You would think $I$ have ministry on Sundays. Well, I did, and I was allowed to have Sundays to do that, well then the regime changed, and that was taken away from me, so $I$ couldn't do that Sunday ministry. It's those kind of flexibility of scheduling, and to know that people have lives outside of the jail that might help with the retention and a more committed staff.

So once again, these things to reflect upon, and we'll come with a more extensive document for you after the first of the year. So thank you very much.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, Sister.
Mr. Kenstowicz.
MR. KENSTOWICZ: I think I'm next. JUDGE CLARK: Yes, you are next. MR. KENSTOWICZ: Great seeing you, Judge Clark.

JUDGE CLARK: It's nice to see you too.

MR. KENSTOWICZ: Okay. My last
name is $K-E-N-S-T-O-W-I-C-Z$.
The formation of a Jail Oversight Board Staff Retention Committee. The staffing crisis at the Allegheny County Jail has paralyzed staff from being able to provide a safe and humane environment to the residents of our jail.

The healthcare staff vacancy at our jail has reached 94. Some correction officers have so much forced overtime that they have to make a choice of having a relationship with their family or to continue to work at our jail.

Healthcare staff are experiencing major risks to their licensure because of the tremendous burdens of work placed upon them. Some healthcare staff are leaving employment partially because of this risk to their licenses.

There is a direct correlation between the high rates of death at our jail, the jail's inability to follow the referendum on incarceration, and the increased risk to residents and staff safety because of the staffing crisis. A multiprong all-hands-on-deck approach needs to be taken and taken now.

With the major changes in all the leadership positions concerning our jail, our new County Executive, a new Warden, and a new face to our Jail Oversight Board, now is the time for critical thinking and for the development of innovative practices to take place to solve this monumental problem.

Frontline staff and administration working together on the staffing crisis. Part of the strategy in forming the JOB Staff Retention Committee is to bring frontline staff and administration to the same table to work with the Jail Oversight Board to develop insights and strategies for change.

The Department of Justice and the National Correctional Institute, in their published Workbook for New Wardens, Focused Leadership, a Resource Guide for Newly Appointed Wardens, have said, and I quote "The culture of the facility ultimately will be the determining factor of your and your staff's success." And I quote, "Do not underestimate culture. It drives everything."

Now, PIIN's two major surveys of correction officers and healthcare staff found major divisions and a lack of inclusion of
healthcare staff and decision-making. This initiative will give structure for the administration and the healthcare staff to talk and work together, that could have a major impact on the culture of the jail.

I thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you.
Fran McDowell.

MS. MCDOWELL: Frank McDowell, $M-C-D-O-W-E-L-L . \quad I$ am with PIIN.

Formation of the JOB Retention

Committee. For a JOB Staff Retention Committee to be successful, frontline staff and administration will have to be at the same table to give the Board a realistic understanding of the working environment at our jail. Both the head of the Correction Officers Union and the head of the Healthcare Staff Union are integral to the formation of a dynamic Staff Retention Committee as well as frontline staff, which would include the following. As primary representatives of the jail, a frontline correction officer, a frontline healthcare staff, a correctional jail administrator, and a healthcare jail administrator.

Since staff retention and turnover are very much related to human resource principles and best practices, human resource expertise will be needed for the committee. HR experts serving on the committee can give the committee guidance in assessing how identified problems and work challenges have increased the likelihood of staff turnover.

Additionally, the Board itself has the capability to make change through the many resources at its disposal and its legislative authority.

The mission of the JOB Staff

Retention Committee. The purpose of the committee will be to dramatically increase staff retention, bring jail administration and frontline staff together for a common purpose, and to provide a work environment which will increase recruitment. In essence, the committee will be working toward a renaissance, eventually creating an attractive work environment for jail staff. At this point, the jail staff will find and grow in their sense of purpose in providing a safe environment with quality care for our residents, allowing them to develop professionally in their careers.

The task of the JOB committee. First, in the person of JOB members, frontline staff and jail administration committee members will speak to the following issues. Primary factors causing the staff crisis, changes in policy and practice that need to occur to limit staff turnover, and a plan for how these changes should be implemented. JOB members will consistently conduct staff exit interviews.

To gain further insight into the staff turnover problem, JOB members will consistently conduct staff exit interviews. The task of the exit interviews will not only be to assess why the staff person has left, but also to hear recommendations that the parting staff are making to improve policy for the practice at the jail. Anonymity will be paramount in order to maximize participation in the exit interviews since they are only to be held with JoB members. Names will never be shared, and with the staff Retention Committee. The Staff Retention Committee will encourage departing staff to participate in the interview with JOB members but will not know which departing staff have participated.

Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you so much.
John Bolanos.
And I'm just going to ask everybody if you could kind of limit your comments because it's quarter to 5:00. We do want to get to the jail -- to the Board business, but $I$ don't want to not call on someone. So I would just appreciate that. Thank you. I have a hard time just interrupting people, but thank you.

MR. BOLANOS: Sure. John Bolanos. Last name $B$ as in boy, $O-L-A-N-O-S$.

The JOB, the jail administration and the unions will all echo the same message to ACJ's staff when they are terminating employment. "We need to hear from you about why you are leaving employment and what you feel needs to change. With your help we can help your peers still working at the jail to improve their working conditions and their care of the residents. Your anonymity will be protected."

The JOB will periodically conduct staff job satisfaction surveys. To also increase the Board's insight into the staffing crisis and
to have direct intervention with frontline staff, the JOB will periodically conduct job satisfaction surveys similar to the model that PIIN developed. Using close-ended statements and open-ended questions, the committee will be able to obtain aggregate results and individual statements in staff's own words concerning such important factors as morale, staff retention, and staff turnover. Anonymity will be preserved to maximize participation. This would also be something that an $H R$ expert on the Staff Retention Committee would help the facility.

The committee will be researching HR best practices at county jails across the county. County jails across the country are experiencing critical staffing problems as Allegheny County has. Innovative practices have been instituted in other county jails to confront the staffing crisis, and Allegheny County can learn from them. Perhaps this is something that could be added to the JOB liaison job description.

With the knowledge and insight the committee obtains from these different sources, policy changes and changes in practice can be
made. Over time, the committee will continually be developing insights into staff retention and staff turnover. The Board will be needing to take the next step to convert these insights into changes, into policy and practice.

The staffing problems at our jail
have been increasing for years. For the committee to be truly effective, this will not be a short road to an easy fix, but rather a longer road with making realistic change over an extended period of time.

New recruitment practices will be more successful. The work of the committee will improve improvement prospects as more effective and relevant changes are implemented at our jail. The public and the many informal networks of people interested in employment will be more willing to consider employment in our jail as the necessary changes are made. Many will value the fact that the work of the committee is driven by staff who actually do the work at the jail.

Conclusion. The death of our residents and the immense suffering of our residents and staff need to stop.

Our new leaders have an opportunity
to create a new legacy and a renaissance at our jail with strategic planning, a commitment to execute best practices, and a commitment to bring the necessary stakeholders together to unite in confronting the crisis. The structure recommended here will help make that happen.

Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you.
CJ Swanson.
MS. SWANSON: Hello. My name is
CJ Swanson, $S-W-A-N-S-O-N$, and $I$ am a member of PIIN.

I am here today to talk about the need for individual therapy in the ACJ. Both the American Correctional Association and the National Commission on Correctional Healthcare require individual therapy to be provided in a county jail. Each day that goes by in which the ACJ is not providing individual therapy, it is violating the ACA and the NCCHC standards.

In last year's budget we -- there were eight positions budgeted for therapists, and yet at this point, none of those positions have been filled. Last year, there was one individual therapist working at the jail, but she terminated employment after six months.

We need individual therapy in our jail because most individuals in the ACJ are in a state of crisis, and it is the jail's responsibility to respond. Many residents have lost their housing, their source of income, and they are disconnected from their families.

People know that the $A C J$ is unsafe. Many individuals are in an escalated state of fear that they will be victimized in jail or they will have a medical condition that will not be treated. Residents are concerned about spending long hours in isolation in their cell. These fears are only reinforced by the lack of care.

The people in crisis need an empathetic voice to provide support and guidance so that they can develop a crisis plan. A crisis plan can continue in outpatient and provide support to returning community members.

Many residents have experienced serious trauma in their lives, and a therapist can help determine the type of care they need and support them through the traumatic experience of incarceration. Our jail needs to confront the staffing crisis to truly make individual therapy possible and practical.

The therapist previously working at the ACJ found that many times she was not providing therapy but case management because of the many other needs residents had that were not being addressed. Residents not having their basic needs met has resulted in a false perception that individual therapy is not needed.

If the new JOB and the new
administration confront the staffing crisis and staffing levels improve, individual therapy can and will become much more effective and will help solve the serious mental health crisis in our jail.

A crucial part of solving the staffing crisis is performing exit interviews with departing staff. Jonah Schwartz is the Director of Mental Health, and his last day will be December 15th. PIIN implores you, JOB members, to conduct an exit interview with him so that the necessary mental health support can be brought to our jail, so that our community members, our loved ones, our family members can get the help they need, and so that the conditions in our jail can stop killing people.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. So can we ask the liaison to arrange the exit interview, and Board members that want to participate can participate if he wants to -- if he's willing to do the exit interview, of course?

I have another question based on something that you had -- oh, in the -- I know there's therapists in all aspects, with schools, with children in foster care, we're struggling to get the services that we need. But the therapy that was done in the jail, is that always done in person? Have there been any efforts to use maybe telehealth or something in the interim to provide mental health services?

MS. SWANSON: I don't know.

DHSA SHAW: We actually do use
telehealth and we actually do have a therapist working at the jail right now. He's new, so he's still in training.

And we do have psychiatrists, psychiatric nurse practitioners, PAs that do see these patients.

JUDGE CLARK: But are they doing -so there's the med management, which is the psychiatric part.

DHSA SHAW: Right.
JUDGE CLARK: And then there's the therapy, and I think what she -- Ms. Swanson was talking about is actual therapy, which is sort of different. So $I$ have no answers for anybody about how to recruit and retain and get more people because it's a crisis everywhere. I see it every day in my courtroom, but $I$ would just ask everybody who has an idea to sort of think outside of the box about how that can happen because a lot of people are struggling. A lot of people need therapeutic services and are not really receiving them. That's people that are in the jail and people outside of the jail as well. So I'm just throwing that out there. If anyone has an idea, shoot me an e-mail.

Thank you. So I'm going to stop asking questions because $I$ told everybody to only -- not to do it.

Diana Hull.

MS. HALLAM: You can ask questions.
JUDGE CLARK: I know, but I want to
get through the comments and then -- because we have more business to do.

MS. HULL: Diana Hull and $I$ work
with PIIN as well. But before I start, I have the question, is it true that our citizens, our $Q$ citizens that have not been charged with a crime are now going to have compensation of $\$ 10$ a day?

MS. HALLAM: The ones who work. There's 225 individuals who work a job, preparing food, serving food, doing laundry, cleaning the pods. They will.

MS. HULL: They will?

MS. HALLAM: But we will -- that's not starting right away. We will create that. It's just been funded. We will create the system by which that will happen.

MS. HULL: Okay. So does that mean I should read what $I$ say? All right.

MS. HALLAM: Yeah. Tell everybody how much you love it.

MS. HULL: Okay. Thanks.

The majority of accused citizens who are incarcerated before their trial simply because they cannot afford bail or are grinding their way through the slow process of bail hearings trigger a cascade of consequences. Hope

They lose more than just their liberty. They are
also under the control of their jailers.
Forced free labor just to receive some jailhouse perks, the oppressive conditions of the county jail add insult to their already frustrating situation of not having resources and now are expected to pay for basic needs that are not provided by the jail, as well as court fees, phone call which places additional stress on the family members.

The psychological stress of losing a job or jeopardizing a family's welfare, as well as the physical and mental stress of incarceration, contributes to recidivism and negative attitudes towards authority.

The 13 th Amendment of our Country's Constitution states that involuntary servitude or slavery is
illegal except when the punishment for being convicted of a crime. Going to jail should not equate with free labor. The meager offerings of small freedoms instead of wages is exploitation. The lack of payment for work performed keeps the incarcerated citizens in a constant downward death spiral.

Slave labor and all its trappings is demeaning. Wages of 23 cents an hour equates to $\$ 9.20$ for 40 hours of labor. This is insulting and dehumanizing.

By compensating our incarcerated citizens who have not been charged with a crime, a minimal compensation of just $\$ 10$ a day, that's \$1.25 an hour, would help them to meet some of their financial obligations, provide some resources to help their families, as well as upon release have some sort of resource to survive after being in jail.

Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you so much. Sharon, is it Bonoraglia?

MS. BONOVOGLIA: Bonovoglia.

JUDGE CLARK: Oh, it's a V. Okay.
Thank you. Bonovoglia, thank you.

MS. BONOVOGLIA: Thank you.
It really is lovely to have a
responsive Board leadership. I think all of us here are a little undone and not used to being treated with the level of respect that we have here today, and it is greatly appreciated. I personally greatly appreciate it.

First, I would like to thank the
JOB for conducting an exit interview with multiple members in attendance. I am grateful
that $I$ don't know anything about it other than it happened because it needs to be anonymous for it to be effective. I just want to make sure that you understand that we at PIIN are greatly appreciative that that process has started. We've stated clearly that we believe this is the best practice, procedure, and our hopeful that these interviews will be routinely offered, encouraged, and conducted with all exiting staff members who are willing.

> I'd also like to thank Interim

Warden Dady for being willing to meet with PIIN's President, Dave Swanson, next week. It is our hope that this is the first of regular meetings that will include more than just our President. We trust that there will also be meetings with PIIN and other member organizations within the APA that will lead to collaborative, creative, and meaningful changes inside the ACJ. Lives are at stake.

So, holiday season. It is now my distinct privilege and honor and heartbreak to ask that we all rise for the reading of the names of the dead. In a month with so many meaningful religious celebrations, these names, these
people, these former residents of the jail, whose friends and families will be spending these celebrations with one less seat at their tables. Each of these lives, please remember this, each of these lives is a missing piece in the hearts of all those who knew and loved them.

Richard Lenhart, Robert Blake, Cody Still, Daniel Pastorek, John Brady, Martin Bucek, Robert Harper, Vinckley Harris, Justin Brady, Paul Allen, Roger Millspaugh, Paul Spisak, Gerald Thomas, Jerry Lee Ross, Jr., Victor Joseph Zilinek, Ronald Andrus, Anthony Talotta, William Spencer, James Washington, Damon Leroy Kayes, Tim Manino, Douglas Bonomo, Zachary Sahm, and Nicole Baruffi. JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Brian Englert.

MR. ENGLERT: Judge Clark, happy to see you again. Like everybody else said, happy to see you.

Brian Englert. I'm from the jail, E-N-G-L-E-R-T. I'm here to talk about the good, the bad, and the ugly.

First off, the good, obviously, is recognition. I'd like to recognize all the officers that responded to the fire we had in the facility this week. They did a fantastic job. One of the things that the jail does very well is train -- COVID mask or whatever. That may have helped, but we actually had people go out to the hospital. And $I$ just want to thank the officers for their dedication in making sure everybody was moved safely and securely.

Speaking of officers at the jail, this is another year where we've had over 100 weapons recovered from the jail. All of our officers do a fine job looking for and finding these weapons, along with working with sergeants to recover these items. And also, this year, we've recovered thousands of individual and large quantities of $K-2$, diverted Suboxone, and other drugs. This is an ongoing battle in the jail, and it leads to issues, and $I$ want to thank all of my officers for the wonderful work they do every day in and out. No matter what happens, we always show up and do our job.

Also, I haven't had a chance to tell these two gentlemen yet, but $I$ did have two people in my housing unit graduate with their GED, so great job. I always support people in my unit looking to better themselves and doing great work. When $I$ see you, I'll tell you in person, or hopefully, you're out.

The bad, tablets. I brought this up with the jail liaison multiple times, and $I$ kind of feel like $I$ get the runaround, but you have a contract governing tablets, and I'm honestly tired of talking about it. If a tablet breaks, they have 10 days to repair it from the day it's turned in. If they don't, it's a $\$ 500$ a day fine. We have inmates sharing tablets.

JUDGE CLARK: I'm sorry. Who gets fined?

MS. HALLAM: GTL.
MR. ENGLERT: GTL, the contractor. So they have to have at least 1,100 tablets in the jail that are in working condition. And then so, you know, the union didn't bargain over doing anything with these tablets, but we -- you know, we pass them. We collect them. We write the inmates up when they break them. We didn't bargain over any of this, but we hold up our end of the work. So when $I$ turn in a tablet that's broken, 10 days later, I should get it back.

JUDGE CLARK: Uh-huh.

MR. ENGLERT: Especially since you charge the inmate $\$ 350$. You know, a fractured -a broken screen you could take to I Fix -- I Broke I Fix and have it done for 90 bucks, but we're charging the inmates $\$ 350$ to fix that screen, and we're not getting it back in an hour, two hours. We're not getting it back in two weeks. And it's created a tablet shortage. And what this has become is the haves and the have-nots. From an officer perspective, if I have -- if this gentleman right here is by himself in a single cell with a tablet and now he -- I have a guy coming on the block where he might not want to take that person as a cellie because now he's going to have to share that tablet and that creates animosity.

JUDGE CLARK: So do they give any explanation for the delay?

MR. ENGLERT: Like most every
communication $I$ send to anybody in
administration, $I$ never get an answer. Although the jail liaison did respond and said that it's not a one for one situation. I agree, but these tablets were not new at the time this contract was signed. There's supposed to be 2,500 tablets
in the building. At the time it was signed three years ago 2,500 tablets. I doubt we have 1, 100 working tablets. And this is how they use the law library. This is how they read mail from their family, they talk, communicate, all that stuff.

We have a contract. Somebody has got to be able to enforce this contract. Otherwise, why are my officers going through all the trouble of writing down when it was broken, charging the inmate, and turning it in when we're not getting tablets back? That's the bad.

You know, and the only reason I'm speaking about it is because it does affect officers. We've had tablets thrown at us. We've had tablets that were returned, and they were still broken, and they were thrown at us or thrown at the wall. It's also dangerous that they get broken and thrown in the toilet because that battery reacts with water and creates a very bad gas reaction. I had that happen on my unit. That's not good either.

And now the ugly. I have been suspended since November 19th, almost five weeks after receiving a summary offense in the mail. I was told it's under the Jail's Code of Ethics, and under the Jail's Code of Ethics, it says you will be suspended if you are arrested or knowingly or willingly violate the law. I was not arrested, and $I$ did not knowingly or willingly violate the law. In fact, I didn't even know $I$ was in trouble for about a week.

I believe it's in retaliation for coming here and speaking about these issues, including inmate issues, and I'll tell you why. We have a major right now working in this building with two felony DUI charges. It's been over a year. A felony DUI assault with a vehicle. This is a guy that sits in my Code of Ethics hearings and judges me for being late too many times, or maybe doing something wrong in a housing unit. This man sits in all of my officers' Code of Ethics Hearings when he has two felony DUI charges. So $I$ can only think that this is retaliation because otherwise, why is this man in the jail? The woman had to be cut out of her car with the jaws of life, fractured ribs, internal bleeding, shattered kneecap, but this man works every day. I had a summary trespass at a football game that $I$ had a ticket
to. Doesn't even make sense to me.
I think this is retaliation. I think it's wrong. And like Sister Barbara says, this has never not happened in the jail in the 12 years that I've been there. In the 12 years I've been there without John's help, we would have never had a staff morale survey. Never. If John hadn't worked with me as much as he did, because we want to keep good officers working here. You want more people that think like me that want to try to help the people that are incarcerated and encourage them to do more, encourage them not to come back, and if they do -- no offense, but ride their ass to make sure that they get it right whether it's their first time or their tenth time. We don't want to see -- put me out of a job. That's what I like to say, put me out of a job. I'll never say quit coming to jail. I'll say put me out of a job.

However, $I$ kind of think it's
ironic that $I$ cannot supervise inmates because I have a summary trespass charge because nobody is incarcerated in the jail for a summary trespass charge. Nobody. Six weeks after the fact, I get suspended by a major who got a summary charge for
not renewing his registration a week prior. So his summary charges are obviously not as bad as mine, but he could still work. I just don't get it.
I think it's retaliation, and
frankly, I'm tired of it. I'm just tired of this top-down management. It hasn't worked. It's not working. You know, they finally listen to us about scheduling, and last week, we only had 26 people for it. But for a whole year I've been talking about scheduling, since February. But only after Harper left did anything get done. It's just crazy. I think this is retaliation. Steve, I'll be seeing you in my Step-3 hearing.

I just think this is crazy because even if $I$ would just plead guilty to that charge, could still work there. Nothing would happen. I didn't get arrested. I don't have a felony, and I didn't knowingly -- drinking alcoholic beverage, too many of them to get behind the wheel and blow over twice the legal limit and hit somebody head-on like this major did, but he still comes to jail every day and works.

Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Englert.

Brad Korinski.
MR. KORINSKI: You know, when somebody told me on the way in that there was someone new at the Jail Oversight Board that hadn't shown up for a while, I thought, goodness. My Christmas budget was going to get a little lower, but not Mr. Fitzgerald.

On a serious note, and when we read out the names of the dead, and I've been reminded that in the past decade some things have happened better on this Board. Processes happen better. We've achieved some things with the Welfare Fund, with the liaison, but as to oversight, oversight is an action verb, and the Board is no better in oversight than it was ten years ago. Board members don't know anything more about the jail today than they did probably two years, or three years, or four years before they came on the Board. All of those deaths are still, at least from the Board's perspective, unexplained, unaccounted for.

And that has to change, because to me, as someone who cares about the jail, I see it as a signal failure that for ten years we couldn't do anything. We had one guy that shut everything down. You know, this summer Ms. Hallam, Ms. Klein, and I got together with some cardiac care physicians because we thought, you know, one of the easier ways to prevent people from dying would be better cardiac care. And if we could have some, whether it's a better checklist, some easy way -- something to stop people from having unexplained cardiac incidents. We met with some doctors. We had a plan. Administration got wind of it, and that stopped. That stopped.

And so when people see that the County Executive doesn't show up, and they might think he doesn't care about the jail -- cares about the jail a great deal. Knows what goes on, but he's a tough guy on the telephone. Not so much to show up. That has to change.

And we need to hear from licensed professionals. It's important to hear from the Medical Director of the jail on what's happening. Is that a weekly thing or a monthly thing? Maybe not, but it has to be with some regularity because you need to hear from a person who has a professional obligation to their licensure to
tell you the truth and isn't responsible to the County. That has to change.

And maybe what has to change as well is for every member to take a pledge to the statute. And maybe we should say the statute like the Pledge of Allegiance and to understand what its obligation is, and that when you sit on the Board, you have a duty. And if you don't want to exercise that duty, don't come. Send I -- but it's important. And if we take on a duty, we need to see that it's carried out.

And lastly, to talk about what Mr. Maynard mentioned about things getting lost on the agenda, not so long ago, the agenda used to have Old Business, and it was put there specifically so that matters couldn't get swept under the rug and forgotten about, and we would have a running tally of what happened month-in and month-out. For reasons unbeknownst to me, those are no longer done. But that's something that could get fixed and get fixed pretty quickly and meet Mr. Maynard's concerns.

But again, what it takes is for people to care because again, oversight is an action verb.

Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you,
Mr. Korinski.
So I do have sort of a recommendation even though $I$ won't be here. So I was very moved by the reading of the names of the people that died, and $I$ think that's something that the Board should consider doing at every meeting, perhaps at the beginning of the meeting, because it does keep us focused on the business of oversight, the importance of oversight. Not to say that, you know, people can die in the jail for all kinds of reasons, and I don't -- the goal would be never to have a death in the jail, but it may happen. But I think we should not -never lose sight of it. So I would recommend that that always be a part of the meeting, that those names be read to keep us focused, keep the Board focused on the people, the people that are currently and have lived in the County Jail.

MS. HALLAM: Judge Clark, can I ask a question about that because I actually think that's a good idea. How many years should we go back? Because this is 21 names. I want to be clear, not ever in the jail. This is 21 names just in the past what, four years.

JUDGE CLARK: Well, I don't know. That's why I say that's something you have to think about. But $I$ just feel that, you know, it should -- it moved me, and so I feel like it should be part.

MS. HALLAM: I agree.
JUDGE CLARK: I speak for everyone else, and it's just something I'm asking the Board -- I don't know who will be on the Board next year.

MS. HALLAM: I will be.
JUDGE CLARK: But I'm asking that that -- I think that would be something that should happen, continue to happen.

So that's just my two cents.
Bailey Brown.
MR. BROWN: Bailey Brown, $B-R-O-W-N$, chronically concerned county resident.

Judge Clark, I have to echo so many others that it is, in fact, quite good to see you. Thank you for being here and thank you for showing us respect.

That said, it's not as fun to address people who aren't here. Mr. Pilarski,
maybe I should have written to you, but you're getting off easy. I'm going to do it anyway though, because I think it might be cathartic to some other people as their comments were to me.

Anyway, there's constructive stuff
in here. Starting off, I'd like to praise Ms. Hallam and County Council for passing three positive jail-related ordinances in one fail swoop. \$2 an hour remains too small a wage for incarcerated people who do work for the County and the state. I hope the Board and County wastes no more time implementing this after Ms. Hallam satisfied the Order of Operations that was, in my opinion, rather pedantically insisted upon last month.

That latest moment in our monthly series of blowouts is precisely why I must also applaud Ms. Hallam for crafting the ordinance to codify the function of the JOB into our County Code. I hope those incumbent here in the new administration will take a good long look at themselves, their values, and the statute with the help of your very own solicitor and take this opportunity to really hash out what we are doing here and adopt actual rules of order as to how
this body is run.
It wouldn't hurt also to reflect this process to the general public at meetings. My hopes are not high after the shenanigans that I've witnessed in my brief time here, but $I$ would love to be proven wrong. That squabble is also why I felt compelled to give Judge Howsie a sendoff. My address to him, do thank you sincerely for taking time aside to converse with me as a human being. However, I must tell you directly what $I$ hope you already know, that you have made me and doubtless many others very angry very often since taking over for Judge Clark. I found you to be unnecessarily authoritarian from your seat of power as a judge, a power which I don't believe the Board has to confer upon the President Judge or their designee if my plebeian mind can be trusted to interpret the statute.

I would suspect you would offer up in response something about how this is the way it has to be because this is how it's always been without citation. In this way, you and others have illustrated a foregone assumption that our priorities should be preserving the status quo. You have also been regularly dismissive of those
of us who levy criticisms on behalf of those suffering and dying, and not least of all Ms. Hallam and her ideas.

I wish I knew your real feelings. I wish -- I wish I knew what you would have us do to stand against injustice and mistreatment in the jail. I understand you to say that doesn't matter, but although you're not a partisan elected official, don't dare preside over this body the way that you have and expect me to believe that you are a neutral party. I wonder if you're scared of change in a crooked system you've invested a lot of life into or if you truly believe in incrementalism.

Finally, I also wish I knew what was really in it for you to show up here the way that you did. I hope you see a bigger picture someday and regret delaying much-needed progress in our corner of the world.

Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, Mr. Brown.
MS. HALLAM: Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Muhammad Nasir.
And I have to say I've known Muhammad since he was a tiny little thing. I hate to -- it makes
me feel old.

MR. NASIR: Yeah, I'm not tiny anymore, huh?

JUDGE CLARK: No.
MR. NASIR: My name is --

JUDGE CLARK: I didn't mean, I meant like you were two or something when $I$ met you, two years old, I think.

MR. NASIR: Yeah, that is true. That is true.

JUDGE CLARK: So, that's what I meant by that.

MR. NASIR: Well, my name is -- my name is Muhammad Ali Nasir. I go by Man-E. I'm the advocacy, policy, civic engagement coordinator for One-Hood Media, and I'm one of many who table outside of the jail on a weekly basis. We saw 74 people since the last JOB, and we provided them with money, cigarettes, resources and a little bit of humanity that we all know is missing from the ACJ. So I'm here to represent them and the nearly 2,000 people who still remain, which include my family and friends.

Also, it includes somebody named Aaron Tipton, who has become a self-advocate and a voice for other residents inside of the ACJ. Unfortunately, though, his advocacy has made him a target, and he's frequently harassed by one jail employee specifically named Sergeant Sarver.

Most recently on December 3rd, in the aftermath of a fight that Aaron wasn't even involved in, Sarver put a taser to his face and aggressively ordered him to the ground. When asked by another resident why Sarver was so aggressive -- I'm sorry -- when asked by another resident why he was so aggressive, Sarver reflected on the good 'ol days, where he can beat inmates up with impunity before people like Aaron Tipton started filing grievances. And $I$ can attest to that because $I$ have a good friend in there that actually got one of his teeth knocked out not too long ago by one of the jail guards. After several grievances that he's filed, the liaison is only aware of one of them, which is something that $I$ hope the Board can look into. I planned on giving a scathing review to the Board and expressing my disappointment in just about everybody except for Ms. Hallam for the lack of progress and activity, and really
for, I would say, the combativeness that I witness everybody express, especially towards Ms. Hallam.

But in the spirit of renewal, thinking about there being a new County Executive, thinking about there being a new Jail Oversight Board next year, I want to express, I guess, my hope or my optimism for a more positive culture of not just the jail but the County itself. I definitely want to give props to Ms. Hallam and County Council, who made it possible for workers to receive pay and put an end to the slavery that the jail has been practicing for years. Especially, also the uniform change out of that dehumanizing and overall negative color red, which $I$ hate so much.

And of course, I am excited to see the County Executive -- that our new County Executive doing, you know, their actual job, you know what $I{ }^{\prime} m$ saying, and showing up and not sending an illegal representative.

I do not believe that there can never be a good jail, but $I$ do believe in reducing harm while jails like the ACJ still exist. And I look forward to witnessing the
culture shift in the jail, like I said, and the County itself, and $I$ plan to continue to advocate for and support those who remain inside.

Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you.
Tanisha Long.
MS. LONG: All right. Tanisha Long. Shorter than Man-E, okay? Anyway, I'm here today to ask Warden Dady why his correction officers cannot seem to keep their hands off of incarcerated individuals, and what he plans to do to change the culture of abuse and violence toward incarcerated people at the Allegheny County Jail? I ask this because two weeks ago correction officers handcuffed Jared Palmer, searched his cell, and then began to assault him in a way that was barbaric, inhumane, targeted and criminal. Officers punched and kicked him in the face and in his body while he was defenseless and handcuffed and unable to stop the assault. When he expressed fears for his life and safety, officers continued to assault him until he communicated that he was suicidal.

How did they respond to this? They
transferred him to the medical health -- mental health floor, continued the assault with members of the crew team joining in. They tased Mr. Palmer until he defecated on himself and then stayed in the room while he received a medical examination, interfering with his ability to convey private medical information to his doctors. He was then denied an x-ray because officers claimed that he had reached for his taser -- reached for their taser, and he then spent several days without a shower, forced to stay in his own feces.

Where's the humanity? How is a
handcuffed man a threat? Where is his right to medical privacy?

Mr. Palmer didn't eat for days following the assault, afraid the officers would tamper with his food. He didn't leave his cell, afraid the officers would plant contraband on him, which is a known problem. He became depressed, rightfully paranoid. He has a chipped tooth, urinated blood, bruises on his body.

In the short amount of time here, you've made it clear that you do not value the lives of incarcerated people, but damn, your
officers are getting bold.
I'm also concerned about the ability of attorneys to communicate and share information with their clients effectively. The video feed for Jared Palmer's visit was not properly working, and Mr. Palmer could not see his attorney. Signs were posted inside the jail warning legal counsel that they could not pass or receive documents during visits. Attempts by Mr. Palmer to get paper grievances -- paper grievance forms were initially denied. So far, your jail has violated both Mr. Palmer's medical, civil and legal rights. What's the plan?

While many of your officers may aspire careers, in which violence is celebrated, they need to remember they're not legally allowed to violate the human and civil rights of incarcerated people.

And while County Council members like Sam DeMarco believe that medical care and contact visits are luxuries, they're not. It's legally required and morally owed. And the reason you're hearing from me instead of from Jared Palmer, or Aaron Tipton, or Louis Campbell is because people inside the jail have no way to give public comment to the Jail Oversight Board, so they use us to communicate for them. And attorneys and civil rights activists and the prison site and people like that are able to go in and check on them, but Jail Oversight Board members need to be doing this too, because this is how people get disappeared.

Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: Thank you, Ms. Long.
All right. Those are all of the public comments.

MS. HALLAM: Judge Clark.
JUDGE CLARK: Yes.
MS. HALLAM: If I may add something as well. You know, we're having a little like wrap-up meeting, and before we get into the business, you know, I just want to make a few comments based on responding to public comments.

So first of all, you know, this was my first four years on the Board. Not my last, though, but as a lot of folks are looking forward, I also think it is really important that we do also look back, and we do also realize that if we don't learn from the mistakes that have been made on this Board, not just in the past
four years that I've been here, but in the years before that when there was one or two people sitting in the audience out there, which is where I was sitting, like you before $I$ was up here, it will repeat itself, and it will happen again. And so I want us to be very mindful as when we look forward, please also do not forget what we have been through to get to this point, how hard we have had to fight for the few wins that we've gotten, the wins that should have been easy, the wins that are government should have done automatically. It shouldn't be a debate should we pay workers. It should be a debate should kids have a basketball hoop when every single other pod in the entire jail does. It shouldn't be a debate that people don't die. It shouldn't be a debate that people don't get medication, that people can't talk to a mental health worker in privacy. None of that should be a debate. It shouldn't be a debate do we have to follow the law. It should not be a debate to these folks sitting up here, the jail administration, have to answer our questions, have to also follow the statute, have to not put off meeting after meeting after meeting for document requests from
this Board. None of that should be up for debate.

You know, everybody thinks I like to fight, which I will always, if $I$ have to, but I would love to not have to fight for those basic, simple things. I would love to be able to fight for bigger-picture things. I would love to be able to fight for a world where this jail does not exist. I would love to be able to focus my attention on those things instead of fighting tooth and nail for basic human decency in a jail that is the single highest line item in our county budget, that every single person, not just the folks in this room, should care about.

You know, my first four years on this Board has radicalized me. People thought I was radical when $I$ got elected. Being on this Board, sitting up here with these folks month after month, going into the jail regularly, talking to incarcerated folks, seeing first-hand the things that I couldn't have imagined unless I had been in that jail myself, seeing it with my own eyes has truly radicalized me.

So these next four years, we're going to get some stuff done because I am not
playing nice anymore. I have learned that playing nice and doing things the right way that pearl clutchers want you to do them does not equal success, does not equal results, that we have to be creative, we have to think outside the box, and most importantly, that we all have to work together.

So I think it is important that we remember what we have done, not just these last four years but prior to that as well. I think it's important to remember that our County Executive has not shown up here but one time in his entire 12 years in office and that we never let a single other member of this Board do that again.

And also, lastly, I would like to also so that Judge Clark, you have no idea how it feels to just hear my name called during roll call. That has never happened since you have left. You do not know how much of a relief it is for us to hear people responded to in Public Comment, not just engaging with the Board but also with the administration, and $I$ very much appreciate that.

But $I$ want to say something
factually accurate. This is not my opinion. I want to make sure that nobody is calling my law school trying to get me in trouble over this, but it is a fact that the reason Judge Howsie was sitting here and presiding over these meetings all these months was because Judge Clark put him there and could have removed him at any time. And so that is a fact. That is what the statute says. That is why he was here. So while I do commend the respect that you have shown, that again, our bar is so low that those things mean so much to us, and they truly, truly do.

But I hope that we remember why that disrespect was able to continue for so long. It wasn't just Judge Howsie, but it was also that he was enabled to be here. He was placed here by the President Judge as per the statute. That's the one place where the statute has been followed.

Thank you very much. JUDGE CLARK: Thank you,

Ms. Hallam.
The next thing is the review of the minutes from the October meeting, and I believe those were sent out, and so $I$ would entertain any
 location. It was a privilege to observe how they provided treatment and vocational and educational services to the clients who wish to continue their journey in recovery and gain additional job skills. These programs are an invaluable part of the reentry process as clients are reintegrated into the community following their incarceration.

We are continuing to address
several ongoing projects as we work to provide updates to the State on its findings in the Title 37 audit. We are following up with the physical plant concerns, such as painting the cell interiors and determining additional accountability strategies for tools and equipment in different areas.

Our response to the audit is due later this month, and we are finalizing those plans here this week.

Pertaining to the NCCHC report, the jail is continuing to work with the County Manager's Office and the Department of Human Services to determine how best to utilize our collaboration. Areas of emphasis include physical updates to the Intake area, additional operational support through the arraignment and commitment process, and increased healthcare and detoxification support from specially trained staff in the Intake area. This presents no small undertaking -- as $I$ continue to meet with the representatives from the Courts, the Office of the Public Defender, Probation and Parole, and all those who work together to ensure we are running our part of a communicative and efficient judicial system.

We are continuing to look to
utilize additional state resources to provide programming and training opportunities for both the staff and the incarcerated population. I've also set up meetings with several outside entities, including volunteers and the Pennsylvania Prison Society, to ascertain what programs and services those groups can offer the incarcerated population.

We are continuing to pursue methods of increasing staffing at the facility as increased employee number can reduce -- and reduce turnover, are paramount to providing additional services.

We have examined our visitation
policy and are in the process of updating it to
reflect current practices regarding the ability of friends and family to sign up for multiple visiting lists.

I'd also like to address the incident that occurred Monday night at the facility. At approximately 10:30 p.m., correction officers working on the sixth-floor housing unit observed smoke coming from one of the cells. While officers were responding, the fire alarm was activated. Although no active fire was observed, the individuals housed on that unit were evacuated from their cells while response was underway, and to allow for the clearance of the smoke condition.

Pittsburgh Fire responded to the alarm and cleared the pods. The ACJ medical team evaluated all the individuals, both staff and incarcerated. We did send three individuals out to the hospital for evaluation due to smoke inhalation. One incarcerated individual and two correction officers. All three were treated and released, returned to the facility before the end of the shift.

Again, $I$ know Officer Englert had spoken. I also, and the administration would like to commend our staff members for responding so swiftly and professionally. Their work, and their quick thinking and action ensured that no one was seriously injured or life was lost.

Thank you to the staff at the ACJ, the County Manager's Office, and this Board for your continued support. And that concludes my report. Thank you.

JUDGE CLARK: Thank you. Does anyone have any questions? Mr. O'Connor?

MR. O'CONNOR: Yes. Just on the updates. So the updates. I know you had mentioned Intake. I know you've been working on that for a while. What specific sort of updates are you guys working on? I know there's changes and flow. Can you be a little more detailed on that? I was sorry. I had to take a call.

WARDEN DADY: I guess just looking at the overall processing down there.

MR. O'CONNOR: Okay.
WARDEN DADY: Also providing, you know, detox support. So we are going to be having Unity come into the Intake area and those folks will come in and help to assess, determine what information can be provided to the Courts,
maybe to have those individuals, you know, be released sooner. So, you know, that's currently a work in progress.

Also, the facility, the actual physical layout of the Intake --

MR. O'CONNOR: Right.
WARDEN DADY: -- we're definitely looking at, you know, how we can rearrange kind of that area, whether it's medical or arraignment, to, you know, kind of facilitate kind of a smoother -- smoother process through that area.

MR. O'CONNOR: Okay. Thank you for that. And then my only other question would be I know you've also mentioned visitation. I know that we had met about that process, and $I$ know you're moving forward. What sort of timeline update can we have on that, a little detailed on the visitation policies? I know you guys are working on it. I understand that.

WARDEN DADY: Right. I mean, I'm not sure, you know, maybe -- we might be able to get it done here by the end of the month.

MR. O'CONNOR: Okay.
WARDEN DADY: And then hopefully, then that would be updated on the website so that folks will be able to know, you know, how to go about that process. So I --

MR. O'CONNOR: Okay. No. That would be great. I mean, as we hear from speakers and individuals, that's a big thing to update visitation, so.

Those are all my questions.
Thanks, Judge.
JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Klein.
MS. KLEIN: Thank you. Can you tell us how many hours of the day there's a detox specialist available in the jail?

WARDEN DADY: At one -- I mean, eventually, we'll have 24 -hour coverage of detox. But again, staffing has been a hurdle for that.

MS. KLEIN: I understand that.
It's everywhere. But what coverage do you currently have?

WARDEN DADY: I don't -- I don't know the total hours off hand. I'm sorry.

JUDGE CLARK: Anything else,
Ms. Klein?
AUDIENCE MEMBER: Well we have daylight coverage all seven days and then
night-turn coverage a couple times - - a couple days a week. So we're building into $24 / 7$ coverage, but right now, Monday through Friday daylight for 12 hours, and then we're working on a couple night turns.

MS. KLEIN: So can you just walk us through what happens if someone should have a detox emergency when there is no detox specialist at the jail.

DHSA SHAW: Currently, we have substance use recovery nurses that round on these patients at least once a day, every day. We are working toward having them round on these folks twice a day every day to do either a COWS score, which determines their -- where their detox is for opiates, or a CIWA score for alcohol, or CIWA-B for benzodiazepines, and then they medicate them based on those things. So that COWS score oftentimes tells them maybe they need an extra dose of a medication to bring their blood pressure down or whatever it may be. But we have them rounding on them.

Other than that, if they need more
medical care than that, those nurses know that they can call our medical provider that we have
on, whether it be a nurse practitioner or $P A, t o$ have further workup done on them.

JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Pilarski?
MR. PILARSKI: No questions. Thank you.

JUDGE CLARK: Ms. Hallam.
MS. HALLAM: I do have some. Thank you, Judge Clark.

Okay. Trying to figure out where to start here. Okay. First of all, when you talked about the facility upgrades, does that include private spaces for medical evaluations and interviews and phone interpretation? Are those all included in the --

WARDEN DADY: In the Intake?

MS. HALLAM: Uh-huh, in the Intake specifically.

WARDEN DADY: -- Area? Yes, we're going to look at how we can change the physical plant down there.

MS. HALLAM: But are those things that you're not just looking at? Are those things you're planning to implement, phone interpretation and then private spaces for medical evaluations or interviews?

WARDEN DADY: Phones.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: We have those devices down there. And yes, the privacy spaces and then we'll equip them appropriately with the needed devices.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Thank you.
On average, how long are folks spending in Intake?

WARDEN DADY: I don't -- I don't know.

MS. HALLAM: You talked about Intake, so $I$ just figured it was fair game.

WARDEN DADY: Yeah, I know. I don't have that information in front of me. Sorry.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Okay. Also, you talked about the Unity situation, that they're going to be in Intake to assess and determine what info to provide to the Courts to try to get folks out. Can you just elaborate on that a little bit? I don't understand, and this is the first --

WARDEN DADY: I believe it's through DHS --

MS. HALLAM: Okay.

WARDEN DADY: -- a grant.
MS. HALLAM: Okay.
WARDEN DADY: -- that they'll be funded. They -- they came in the other day and toured Intake. But my understanding with meeting with DHS and jail staff is that they'll be able to figure out what needs that the individual has that they can relay more information to the Courts so that, again, they can try to, you know, facilitate a quicker release, whatever -whatever the case may be.

So I think it's to speed up our processing down there.

MS. HALLAM: So I am always very hesitant of any working relationship with police or Courts. And so specifically --

JUDGE CLARK: If you don't work with the Court, people aren't going to get out, Ms. Hallam --

MS. HALLAM: No, that's --
JUDGE CLARK: -- because the Courts have to make those decisions. And so --

MS. HALLAM: That's why I'm just hesitant and I'm asking questions and I'm not saying this is horrible. I'm trying to understand.

JUDGE CLARK: I know, but what I'm saying is, though, $I$ do believe having, in particular, the magisterial district judges who are usually there to do the arraignment would like more information, and they would like to have it. So I think it's a good thing for them to have as much information about whatever it is, someone's medical needs, someone's -- all of that so that they can make the most informed decision because that's not always what's happening. And I think that's the point of trying to get as much information before the Court before they make a decision about whether they should be detained or released or about bail.

MS. HALLAM: I'm most worried about this being negatively used against them. Are the incarcerated individuals' consenting to this information that they're giving these people who are perceived as medical support?

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: Ms. Hallam, we're in the preliminary stages of this. It's going to -- it's going to be like a prearraignment diversion where individuals will be assessed for what their needs are and what
their risk of incarceration are upon arrival to the jail. Those risks and needs will be presented to the magistrates.

But this is a grant we just found out about. We're in the six-month planning stage of this, and it just began last month.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So nothing will be happening with Unity doing services in the jail for at least six months?

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: No. No, okay, so Unity is doing something separate with us as it relates to Suboxone induction, and they will be utilizing peer support specialists to help bridge people as they're released from jail so that they can -- they can continue to receive their Suboxone post-release. So they are helping us with those efforts.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So they're mainly supporting like MOUD?

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: Yes, ma'am.
MS. HALLAM: Okay. So then what is the thing about the assessment and the determination, because that was said that that was Unity.

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: It's two
different -- it's two different initiatives that are going on simultaneously.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. And who is
doing the other one, the one with the Courts?
DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: The
prearraignment diversion will be a jail team that will be identified and hired to do those assessments.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Thank you. That was not how it was presented, so $I$ was just confused. But thank you very much.

Okay. My next question, Warden, is specifically about some document requests. So this is kind of two-part, so $I$ know that it feels like in my head, right, every single meeting that I would come here and $I$ would ask for the same things over and over again. Over the past couple of months, I've also been in writing, e-mailing requests for certain documents as well, which $I$ have been denied time after time after time after time, and told the only way $I$ can see any documents is if $I$ come down to the jail at an arranged time to come and view those documents.

So first of all, I'm so thankful to
Callie and Jonathan from ACPP Research Hub at

Casi because they literally went through months of Jail Oversight Board meetings to compile me a list of the things that $I$ keep asking for over and over again. And since these weren't all requests for you but for the people that work for you as well, $I$ think it's important that we talk about even just the things from last month's meeting that $I$ asked for and never received.

You know, this is a pattern of saying $I$ will look into it; I'll get back to you. So know that when you say those words to me, I cannot take your word for it because I get told that every single meeting. These meetings would not go past 6:00, Judge Clark, like you ask, ever, if I didn't have to repeat myself. Just like I would like to not have to fight, I would also love to not have to repeat myself.

So I am going to, you know, first start off with the document request that I have been communicating to you via e-mail and ask you if you have ever read the Jail Oversight Board's Statute that governs this Body?

WARDEN DADY: I have not read the whole statute, no.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So it's super
short. It's literally one page. I have it right here for you, you know, and can you give this to him, just so he has it in front of him because I want to specifically --

Thank you so much. I want to specifically -- I highlighted something for you because this is the pertinent information. It says, "The books, papers and records of the prison, including but not limited to the papers and records of the Warden and those relating to individual incarcerated individuals shall" now the next part, "at all times be available for inspection by the Board."

WARDEN DADY: Yes, be available, which they are available and --

MS. HALLAM: Right now. I want them then.

WARDEN DADY: You are welcome to schedule and come down.

MS. HALLAM: No. At all times. I would like them right now.

WARDEN DADY: No. As we can go -JUDGE CLARK: I think the operative words as $I$ read it are "for inspection." And the reason is that --

MS. HALLAM: At all times.
JUDGE CLARK: Well, you could go to the jail now, and he would let you look at them.

MS. HALLAM: But I don't want them in ten minutes when $I$ get down to the jail. I want them right now.

JUDGE CLARK: Well, that's -- I don't believe that that's really practical or feasible.

WARDEN DADY: It's unrealistic.

MS. HALLAM: It is when I've been requesting them for months in writing. I have asked for them, and $I$ have been told I have to come to the jail, which, by the way, I'm not allowed to bring any sort of electronic device to take notes on. I'm not allowed to bring anything like that into the jail, so I'm very restricted when $I$ come into the jail how I am allowed to document and take notes on those things. I have to do it with paper and pen. Have you ever looked at my handwriting? I can't read the stuff I write down, all right? I need to be able to study these documents and spend time with them at all times.

JUDGE CLARK: But $I$ do believe that
there's a reason it says "for inspection." It doesn't say that the Board is to be provided copies or to be able to take copies out of the jail. I mean, there are many other entities that have similar statutes. For example, sometimes lawyers in a criminal case want a CYF record that's related to the case, and they're entitled to view the record. CYF typically drops the volumes of boxes off in the Judge's Chambers. I call the lawyers and they can take whatever time they need to sit in my office or in my conference room looking at them. But they're available for inspection. And that's what it says.

MS. HALLAM: At all times?
JUDGE CLARK: Well, at all times, yes. So if you go to the jail -- that doesn't mean that you're going to get it within two seconds.

MS. HALLAM: It does.
JUDGE CLARK: No, it doesn't. I disagree.

MS. HALLAM: And how am I supposed to take notes and study those documents?

JUDGE CLARK: Well, that's
something I think that we could talk about, about
whether you're entitled to take notes. That's a separate issue.

MS. HALLAM: I will be filing suit on this issue specifically, so I guess we'll leave it up to a judge to decide what "at all times" means, because, to me, that does not seem at all ambiguous. It seems very clear that at all times means this is the time.

JUDGE CLARK: And inspection doesn't seem ambiguous to me either.

MS. HALLAM: No, I agree. I will
inspect them on my computer laying in my bed if $I$ want to.

JUDGE CLARK: No.

MS. HALLAM: Next, I would like to go through the list of, again, all of these things that -- even just in the last meeting, because $I$ don't want to spend everybody's time repeating things from back to May, which is what these folks did for us.

So at the last meeting, Warden Dady, I asked who tells the jail how much to charge incarcerated individuals if they break a tablet. I was told the communication company, GTL, and we will look into how much they charge. Did we get that answer?

AUDIENCE MEMBER: $\$ 350$.
MS. HALLAM: How much?
AUDIENCE MEMBER: \$350.
MS. HALLAM: Thanks. Actually, Brian Englert taught me that earlier, so thank you to him for that.

The next thing was, Warden Dady, is it the jail policy to not make legal photocopies for incarcerated individuals if requested even if it was not for free? And $I$ was told we will look into that. Was that looked into?

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: The caseworkers provide legal documentation that's provided from the Court to incarcerated individuals, yes. If it -- any legal mail that comes in, they receive a hard copy of.

MS. HALLAM: So again, this isn't just from the Courts, but any legal mail whatsoever. Any legal documents whatsoever, regardless of how they end up in the jail, does the jail make photocopies for them? Because I know I've seen with my own eyes, before you answer, $I$ have seen them on the tablet.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Again,

Ms. Hallam, this is the conversation we had where we have a definition of legal mail as far as privileged mail, and they get physical copies of all that mail. It's not opened. There's a specific procedure where all of those lawyers get barcodes. They register. They get that legal mail by our definition -- and I understand where you're going with this.

MS. HALLAM: Uh-huh.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: If it comes in through another mechanism that is not to us legal mail or privileged mail so, it will be scanned onto the computer. If it is something from the Courts or some other mechanism where they need to sign it, there is a procedure with the court -the Clerk of Courts so that they get those physical copies that need to be completed and returned. If there are other documents or forms that they need, they reach out to the caseworkers, which they will make copies of, or they will make the forms available to them so they can complete it and file with the courts.

MS. HALLAM: Now again, we had this exact conversation last time, and I also clarified last time that $I$ was not just talking
about privileged communications, but any -- any documents that pertain to their legal case or their legal situation, specifically so that they can mount a defense and participate in their own defense was the intent of my question.

And again, $I$ did clarify this at the last meeting, so talking about privileged communication when you know that's not all I mean, $I$ find to be in bad faith.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. So let's move on, please.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. My next one, can we put on tablets that incarcerated individuals have legal rights to get photocopies of documents? I was told we will look into that and get it from the caseworkers to them. This could get hazy when they are not privileged documents. We want specific names of people who have this issue. I mean, these are like verbatim what you said last meeting.

So can we put a notice on the tablets that folks can get photocopies of their legal documents. You were supposed to look into that and let me know. Did that happen?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: No, it did not
happen, but again, it goes back to the question of your statement of legal documents where they are provided by our definition all of their privileged documents upon receipt of the facility.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. The next thing is that there was a public comment last month on mortality review. Has this process started? It says no update on the process. Defer to the County Manager's Office. The County Manager's Office will provide an update.

Has the jail received an update, or is the County Manager's Office providing an update about the mortality review and whether it's started?

MR. PILARSKI: You'll have to talk to the County Manager. I have no update.

MS. HALLAM: I mean, Mr.
Pilarski -- anyways, yinz will all be gone. Anyways, what increased the number of people in Mental Health Tier 4 and people waiting for psyche calls? I was told $I$ will look into it. Do we have an answer to that this month?

DHSA SHAW: The levels of Tier 4
and Tier 5 fluctuate. A lot of that depends on
the time of year. Obviously, during the holidays, people become more depressed, and a lot of times, their mental health issues increase. So generally, this time of year, with the change in circadian rhythm and the decrease in sunlight and all of those things combined, you see an increase.

So there are certain times of the year that you expect to see an increase in these numbers.

MS. HALLAM: So the answer is the weather?

DHSA SHAW: So it's -- so the holidays, the weather, this time of year. There are those things that generally you expect to see an increase in the number of people having mental health crises.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. My next question was, again, can we get a trained librarian position available at the jail? And wait, this is my favorite. I got a circular non-answer to that question. Do we have an update on that from last month?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: The same answer stands, Ms. Hallam. It was not --

MS. HALLAM: Circular non-answer. JUDGE CLARK: All right. Let's -come on, let's be respectful. I had -MS. HALLAM: Judge Clark, I am being very respectful.

JUDGE CLARK: No, you are not being respectful.

MS. HALLAM: I am not getting answers to my questions.

JUDGE CLARK: Well, you're not being respectful either. And so you can be frustrated because you don't get an answer to your question, but you need to be respectful.

I read the rules at the beginning of the meeting, and everyone is to be treated with dignity and respect. I have not -- I mean, you said things that $I$ don't particularly care for. Like, I have not stopped you. I have not interrupted you. All I ask is that you be respectful of the people that are in this room. MS. HALLAM: Is it my tone, Judge Clark? If you can tell me specifically because I'm just reading questions.

JUDGE CLARK: It's your tone, and it's your comments. It's your comments. It's
not being respectful.
MS. HALLAM: Okay. I will proceed with a better tone.

From again, last month's meeting, how are we allowed to keep people in jail after the Court says they should be released? Isn't that illegal detainment? This question was in reference to people being in the red and still being detained within the jail. I was told that we need individual cases and will follow up on a general answer. Do we have a general answer on that?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: We looked into the two cases that I asked you to provide me names. We also met with the jail liaison on those two individuals. One was 3 days. One was 5 days. Neither were 13 days as was claimed. We have still not identified what -- from the time of the paperwork until the time of the release because we don't have that information, so it's still being investigated.

## MS. HALLAM: Still being

investigated. Okay. I would really like an update on that when you reach a final determination, please.

The next question. What policies and procedures exist in the jail to make sure being in the red isn't a regular thing? I was told we will investigate and look into it. Did you investigate and look into what policies and procedures exist to eliminate that happening?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: So not so much as the policies and procedures, but there's a disconnect between what the term of "in the red" as well as the term of individuals stating that they are to be released because multiple times that they come back from the Courts that they are being released we have not received anything from the Courts. So it's also that portion of the, you know, conversation we had last meeting.

So we're starting with these two, identifying those, and then moving from there.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So when I
say -- at least when $I$ say "in the red," I mean when you literally look on the screen at the co's desk at somebody's name, you can see that they are in the red, right? It is the color red. So when $I$ say that, that's what $I$ mean.

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: There are a
lot of variables that goes into someone's
release, so they can go to Court, and then, you know, it can take sometimes a day or two for the jail -- or longer for the jail to get an order. And we follow up with the Courts on those whenever that occurs.

But also, people can be in the red but not technically released. They may have a release condition such as JRS or release to an inpatient treatment program. There's a lot of variables that go into a release and why somebody would be in the red. It's not always because they are being released.

MS. HALLAM: Yeah. That is actually -- thank you for answering that because I was wondering that. Would you be in the red if you could not be released? You would still and is there other things such as JRS and inpatient treatment programs that would --

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: It's any condition that a judge would put on someone's release.

MS. HALLAM: Okay.
DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: So it could be -- that varies.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you. And again,

Warden Dady, just -- I have a whole list of all the things. They are going back even further because it was pre your tenure. I didn't want to bring up things that happened before you were here. I did not think that was fair to you, but just know that we are keeping track of this now. And so I don't want anyone to think that they can ever say we'll get back to you on it and not because now I will know before -- I don't have staff, individual staff on County Council. I don't know if yinz know that, so I'm just kind of winging it with support from the community, but we will do this going forward. Just a heads-up. Next, Warden Dady, this is specifically about staff positions. I heard in a public comment that the Mental Health Director is leaving. Can you confirm that?

WARDEN DADY: Yes.

JUDGE CLARK: Excuse me, one
second --

MS. HALLAM: Uh-huh.
JUDGE CLARK: -- before you go on.

I do, and I had explained to the Board members due to a very personal matter, I have a hard stop at 6:00. Ms. Klein has agreed to chair --

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | continued to chair the meeting. I have proposed |
| 2 | to the Board the executive session we'll do it -- |
| 3 | I'll contact all the Board members tomorrow, and |
| 4 | we'll do it by Teams. |
| 5 | MS. HALLAM: What's that for? |
| 6 | JUDGE CLARK: Mr. Bacharach wanted |
| 7 | to give us an update on one of the lawsuits. |
| 8 | MS. HALLAM: Oh, cool. |
| 9 | JUDGE CLARK: So -- but we can do |
| 10 | that -- |
| 11 | MS. HALLAM: Not here. |
| 12 | JUDGE CLARK: Right. |
| 13 | MS. HALLAM: Before you leave, can |
| 14 | we vote on the Motions on the agenda? Can we |
| 15 | take a pause from the questions and vote on the |
| 16 | Motions then, please? |
| 17 | JUDGE CLARK: Sure. Sure. We can |
| 18 | do that. |
| 19 | NEW BUSINESS |
| 20 | MS. HALLAM: Okay. Thank you very |
| 21 | much. Do you want me to? |
| 22 | JUDGE CLARK: So there are -- I |
| 23 | have -- as I see it, there are two Motions. I |
| 24 | think Controller O'Connor is pulling his. |
| 25 | MR. O'CONNOR: Yeah, I mean, we |

don't have to read mine, so we -- this is the committee for rules, which we all need. And we're just going to keep it to three people, but I think one of those individuals might not be present anymore in the future, so this is probably going to be a January Motion. So we don't have to read mine.

Thank you.
MS. HALLAM: All right.
JUDGE CLARK: All right. So then we have a Motion from Ms. Hallam.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you so much, Judge Clark. This is a Motion to approve $\$ 125$ in monthly Incarcerated Individual Welfare Fund disbursements for the first six calendar months of fiscal year 2024. So that's January to June to be calculated on the first day of each month.

I would like to make a Motion to approve and ask for a second.

MR. O'CONNOR: Second.
JUDGE CLARK: Is there any
discussion? Any questions?
(No response.)
JUDGE CLARK: All in favor?
(Chorus of ayes.)
JUDGE CLARK: All right. Any
opposed?

MR. PILARSKI: Yes. I believe
we've been doing it for three quarters and six
months is too long. So for that matter, $I$ will
be abstaining.

JUDGE CLARK: All right. You
object.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you.
JUDGE CLARK: So the Motion
carries.
WARDEN'S REPORTS CONTINUED
MS. HALLAM: Thank you very much.
You sure you don't want me to run
it, go out with a bang? No.

Terri, $I$ know you can do it. I
just would have loved to.
JUDGE CLARK: And again, happy
holidays, everybody.
MS. HALLAM: You too. Thank you.
Okay. Next question is has
Dr. Brinkman's position been filled, Health Services Administrator?

WARDEN DADY: Not yet, but we
are - -

MS. HALLAM: Interviewing.
WARDEN DADY: -- seeking -- yes.

MS. HALLAM: So if anybody wants to be a Health Service Administrator at the jail, they are seeking applications, yeah. All right.

Well, for real guys, if you know anybody that needs a job, the staffing crisis at the jail is literally killing people. Truly. Please spread the word, especially if they are good, decent human beings, as most of the people who work at the jail are. I know there's a lot of open positions.

I'm still waiting to come down, and I want to take that test for the co, the physical test. I'm so serious about that. That's not even a joke. I would really like to see what that's like.

Have any other high-ranking jail employees or administrators left recently or are leaving soon in addition to the ones we've talked about?

WARDEN DADY: No.

MS. HALLAM: No. Okay. And then
my next question, $I$ think, is not for you, Warden Dady. I think I'll save that for the

Deputy Warden's Report. I think they're more appropriate for there. But thank you very much for your help.

MS. KLEIN: If there are no more questions, we can proceed with the Deputy Warden's Report.

## CHIEF DEPUTY WARDEN'S REPORT

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Thank you, Ms. Klein. Good evening, Board.

Staffing update since the last Jail
Oversight Board Meeting we had two promotions, Captain Dennis Mason and Major Eric Hintmeyer.

We graduated 14 from the training academy on November 9th. Our next cadet class will begin Monday, December 18th, which consists of 24 corrections officer candidates.

Individuals awaiting transfer to the State DOC, we currently have 12 males, 1 female, with 300 B's in the facility; 2 males, zero females with detainers; and 8 males with open cases.

The longest wait time on 300 B was received August 10 th, and the shortest wait time is from November 21 st.

Federal Inmates. Currently, we
have 22, 12 of which are United States Marshal holds; 10 are federal transfers for Allegheny County Court.

Our use of force numbers, as reported, were 34.

And finally, $I$ would like to announce that Healthcare Supply Clerk Ed Cipio and Sergeant Michael Bessolin have been named the ACJ correctional professionals for the month. Congratulations to both.

Is there any questions before I pass it to Deputy Warden Clark?

MS. HALLAM: Save it for the end.
DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: Good evening, Board. Chaplaincy and Prerelease. The Foundation of Hope provided bags containing winter hats, healthy snacks and hygiene items for individuals being released from the jail. The bags are distributed through the Discharge and Release Center and include contact information for the Foundation of Hope Aftercare Program.

Hope distributed two holiday cards, each to the incarcerated population. Individuals can send holiday messages on these cards to their loved ones through December 31st with postage paid by the Foundation.

Hope has also provided holiday packages to all incarcerated -- will provide holiday packages to all incarcerated individuals in December. Yesterday, the Foundation and the jail's programming team assembled care packages for the incarcerated population. These gifts will be delivered to individuals in the jail on December 13 th.

Discharge and Release. In
November, the Discharge and Release Center assessed 350 individuals, distributed 73 boxes of Narcan, 147 test strips for fentanyl and Xylazine, 600 condoms, and 460 bus tickets. The DRC continues to make referrals to community partners for services as well as providing resources to assist individuals upon their release.

Contact visits. The jail continues to host contact visits for juveniles, incarcerated workers, veterans, and program participants on designated Saturdays throughout the month. For the month of November a total of 76 incarcerated individuals received contact visits from a total of 151 family members. Based on orders from the Court, Residential Placement Services facilitated the transfer of 60 individuals to alternative housing in November and 29 individuals to substance use treatment through the diversion program. The diversion program received 29 new referrals and served a total of 81 participants in November.

Reentry Services. On November 11th the jail began offering a course called Purpose with Intent facilitated by the Works Organization. The program's goal is to help former drug dealers repurpose their lives through accountability and addressing the impulses, cravings and triggers surrounding their lifestyle. Rehabilitation and cognitive restructuring techniques are used to equip participants with positive coping skills and the ability to make better decisions.

The jail created an Angel Tree to provide Christmas presents to the children of incarcerated parents in the Reentry Program who are currently either housed in the jail or in alternative housing. Jail employees and community supporters purchased and donated toys
to ensure that every child has a gift at Christmas. The jail's team and other volunteers will purchase, wrap and deliver toys to the families of the reentry clients.

Reentry Service Coordinator Supervisor Lashawn Davis has been dedicated to coordinating this initiative, and because of her efforts, the program continues to grow each year, servicing more and more children and families.

Educational Services. On
November $21 s t$ one individual passed their test to earn their Pennsylvania High School Secondary Diploma. This individual who passed the test has been enrolled in educational services in the jail for five months.

Dr. Norman Konti of Duquesne University began teaching a class called Performing History, Autobiography in Progress with juveniles in the educational center. This class is designed for juniors and seniors, and it meets via Zoom every Friday from 11:00 to 12:00. This program utilizes writing to create a spoken word performance. Students are given a prompt on Monday and read their work in class on Friday. The goal of the class is to provide a positive
outlet for the juvenile population.
Write Pittsburgh began a creative writing program in the jail on November 13th. Write Pittsburgh is a program that empowers writers to cultivate their own voices and encourages creativity in a nonjudgmental atmosphere. Experienced and inexperienced writers are welcome to enroll in the program.

In honor of Veteran's Day the jail hosted a Veteran's Appreciation Event on November 7th. The event celebrated 28 incarcerated veterans and the community partners that work in the jail to support the veteran population. Pittsburgh Steeler and Army Veteran Jon Kolb was the guest speaker for the event. All incarcerated veterans received a Foundation of Hope care package containing a thermal, paper and pen. In addition, all participants enjoyed muffins, donuts, fruit and coffee.

That concludes this month's report for programs.

Ms. Shaw will provide the healthcare services update.

DHSA SHAW: Thank you. As Connie said, my name is Amy Shaw. I'm one of the Deputy

Health Service Administrators.
Medication Assisted Treatment. Our continuation of medication assisted treatment includes the following for the month of November. There were 35 individuals prescribed oral Naltrexone, with 3 individuals receiving Vivitrol injection prior to community release; 146 individuals received Suboxone and 38 were treated with Sublocade. Of these, 18 patients were transitioned from Suboxone to Sublocade to support their recovery. Methadone continuation services have treated 38 individuals.

Torrance Commitments. During the month of November, 8 patients were admitted and transferred to Torrance State Hospital; 11 patients were committed to Torrance State Hospital; 4 patients had their commitments to Torrance State Hospital for competency rescinded due to clinical stabilization; 32 patients are awaiting admission to Torrance with the longest waiting since August 9, 2023 .

Tier 4 and 5 mental health. In November, zero were identified as Tier 5; 32 were identified as Tier 4.

Sick call requests for medical. 43, with the longest waiting 14 days. Sick call requests for mental health, 3, longest waiting less than 1 day. Psychiatry, 213, longest waiting 29 days. Mental health specialists, 6 with the longest waiting 2 days.

Other healthcare updates. The workout line, the Department of Justice agreement is work that has been underway for quite some time in an effort that we publicly reported on during that process. This agreement solidifies that work and sets definitive timeframes for when the program will be up and running.

Currently, the Allegheny County Jail provides certain medications used to treat opioid use disorder for anyone who is admitted to the facility that has a verified script from the last 30 days, also known as continuation.

The following four medications are currently offered: Methadone, Suboxone, Sublocade and Subutex.

For individuals who do not have a verified script, starting them on MAT, also known as induction, has been in progress.

Pregnant females who enter the jail have always been inducted on Methadone or Subutex.

Similarly, induction for alcohol use, Naltrexone and Vivitrol have been provided for many years.

The transition to allow broader induction has taken some time to ramp up. Currently, 6 out of the 10 new substance use recovery nurses have been hired for this expansion. They are currently undergoing training and are expected to start screening patients mid December.

Individuals who are arrested and held in Intake who meet criteria for opioid use disorder and express their interest in induction will be assessed, and their urine drug screen referenced. Where there's a patient interest, they would be assessed to see if they meet criteria for opioid use disorder. If they are still interested in MAT, the substance use recovery nurse will then schedule the patient with the addiction medicine provider's next available clinic day, and the provider will discuss the dosage with the patient and determine what dose to start them on.

Methadone induction will be the
next step in this process with an RFP issued to obtain a methadone provider with the goal to induct methadone by October of 2024 .

That is all.
MS. KLEIN: We'll take questions.
MR. O'CONNOR: I just have two quick ones. On the medical side, just a curious question. When you guys make changes, you know, little changes here and there, like, okay, medicine has to be before 3 o'clock, how often is that policy changed, rewritten, put into, you know, a permanent effective change in that department?

DHSA SHAW: Policy revision takes a little bit of time because although we make that change, then the policy revision has to be made by our employee who does those policy revisions.

MR. O'CONNOR: Who -- sorry, who does the review? I didn't hear that last part.

DHSA SHAW: Currently, we have -MR. O'CONNOR: And I know it's a different situation right now. I understand that.

DHSA SHAW: One person, yes. And then they make those changes. It gets reviewed
by the medical staff that would be involved in that, and then it goes to the Warden, the Medical Director, and whoever the HSA or the Warden of Healthcare Services would be to sign off on that policy.

MR. O'CONNOR: Okay. All right. And then just one other quick thing on release. I should have asked this earlier when you guys were going through that process with the Courts. What sort of a tracking process -- so you call the Courts, has this individual been released? What's the back and forth there to sort of streamline that, or is there -- you know, do they have six hours to get back to you? Is it within an hour? What's that --

DHSA SHAW: We don't -- we don't tell the Courts when to get back to us. We do e-mail them --

MR. O'CONNOR: That's why I'm wondering if there's a hiccup to try to speed that process up.

DHSA SHAW: It's typically done via e-mail, and we just make notification that, you know, we saw -- this person went to Court and we just need the Court documentation and then we receive it.

MR. O'CONNOR: Is it quick? What's the usual turnaround on that? It could vary, I guess.

DHSA SHAW: It can vary, yes.
MR. O'CONNOR: Okay. Just because we're actually doing an audit right now, and it's interesting to see how we're not tracking certain records. So it's an interesting question.

So thank you. That's all.

MS. KLEIN: Mr. Pilarski?

MR. PILARSKI: Nothing.

MS. KLEIN: Bethany, I have some questions, or would you rather go first?

MS. HALLAM: No, you can go. Thank you, Terri.

MS. KLEIN: Okay. Who is paying for the holiday care packages because that usually -- or formerly came out of the IIWF fund?

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: The holiday care packages are paid for through the Foundation of Hope.

MS. KLEIN: Well, that's very generous of them because we used to. So thanks for them.

And question, how are you segregating the one female on the juvenile housing, having seen that juvenile unit?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: The female juvenile you're referencing?

MS. KLEIN: Uh-huh.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: She's on -she's on Pod 5 Bravo. There's a specific area for a female juvenile offender when we do receive them. They're separate from the adult offenders.

MS. KLEIN: So she does not have contact with adults?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Correct.

MS. KLEIN: But is she going to the educational -- she has access to the --

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Education would be brought to the individual.

MS. KLEIN: So she doesn't go down to the educational --

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Correct, because we have male juveniles in the class.

MS. KLEIN: Huh. Okay.

How do people enroll to the Write Pittsburgh Program? I guess that's not a virtual program? They need to --

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: No, it's in the jail, and it's offered to individuals -primarily, it starts with our Reentry Program, and since it's new, that's where a lot of our programs start, and then it branches out from there to other pods that haven't had the opportunity to participate.

So they just started and we're just looking to grow it next year to additional courses.

MS. KLEIN: My last question or comment was I thought Tadiso was the Methadone provider, so I'm confused why you have an RFP out for the induction.

DHSA SHAW: So Tadiso is the current provider, but their contract is coming to an end, so as part of the county policy for procurement, whenever a contract comes to an end, if we don't have a renewal clause, it goes out to the streets.

MS. KLEIN: Okay. Thank you. That's all I have.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you. All right. I've got a few questions here. First, I want to respond to a couple of things that were said.

You talked about the Angel Tree. Is there a way that the public can get involved with that in the future, because I know I didn't know about it, and I'm sure there's some folks even in this room who would be really interested in helping.

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: It's a program that has grown every year. We offered it to all of our reentry participants this year. And all the children who were signed up were adopted by the jail teams.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So you didn't have any more need was the reason?

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: No.
MS. HALLAM: Okay.
DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: We have over 70 children that presents were bought for.

MS. HALLAM: And so this is offered to whom again?

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: It was for individuals who were in the jail's reentry program, either housed in the jail or in alternative housing.

MS. HALLAM: So do you think that maybe since, you know, the demand was met so quickly, that maybe you could expand it to
everyone in the jail who has children?
DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: We're considering that. It's just it's kind of hard to grow it from one specific unit to the entire jail simultaneously.

MS. HALLAM: Sure.
DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: So we're looking at ways to expand that in the upcoming year.

MS. HALLAM: And if you do it, can you just please let us all know because maybe we can help and get the public involved to coordinate that.

The next thing is you were talking about the young girl who is incarcerated in the jail right now. And again, like Terri said, I kind of want to follow up on that because I'm really concerned that, you know, she's not receiving an equal education as the -- as the young boys in the jail are. And so I'm just wondering if you can talk a little bit. Is she just getting like packets under the door like they did in COVID? What does her education look like?

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: She does get
packets, but the teachers and the school counselors go up to the pod and see her on a daily basis. So it's not --

MS. HALLAM: On a daily basis?
DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: Yeah. It's not just she gets a packet, and she's forgotten about. They go up and see her so that she's having that interaction and that support from the school.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. That is now the same information that was brought to my attention that she is seeing a teacher or counselor every day. Okay.

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: Well, Monday through Friday when the school is open.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Is coming to her on her pod?

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: Uh-huh.
MS. HALLAM: And you believe that she is receiving the same education as the boys in the jail are?

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: It's not in the same format, no. She's not in a classroom setting. You know, it's on the pod, and it's by herself with one-on-one instruction from the
teachers.
MS. HALLAM: Okay. And I --
MR. O'CONNOR: Just a side on the pod. Who else is on the pod?

MS. HALLAM: Just her.
MR. O'CONNOR: I didn't hear.
MS. HALLAM: She's in like her own little area of it.

MR. O'CONNOR: On the -- what else is on that floor? I didn't -- what floor is it?

MS. HALLAM: 5-B.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: It's on the Fifth Floor. It's the Medical.

MR. O'CONNOR: Oh, okay. Sorry. I didn't hear that part. Thank you.

MS. HALLAM: No, that was a really good question because is there a pod that's for young girls.

This is maybe just my ignorance, but I know the law that says that children have to be separated from adults in the jail by sight and sound. Is that the same based off gender? Like do boys and girls have to be separate? I'm just trying to understand why she can't be down near the school where the boys are?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: We don't mix males and females anywhere in the jail.

MS. HALLAM: But is that a law, or is that a jail policy?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Well, it's definitely jail policy. I'm unsure if it's a law.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. I just -- I was just trying to understand.

Thank you for that.
Next, I really want to talk about the DOJ settlement. It is something that $I$ am so excited for. I know it's most exciting because this is one of the things that every single month the administration has said, oh, we're working on that. We're working on that. Now yinz have to because the DOJ said you do.

Again, I would hope that in the future, under your administration, Warden Dady, that we don't have to wait for an order from the DOJ or -- you know, this was a settlement for a man who sued on an ADA violation. I would hope that we don't have to wait for these sort of things, for somebody to force us to do these sorts of things, for us to just do what is best practice.

So I just kind of want to -- for anybody who isn't aware, there was an individual who was suing the Allegheny County Jail for being denied Methadone and being forced to go through a cold turkey detox in the jail. As a result of the settlement, he received $\$ 10,000$, but the jail is now mandated to provide medications for opioid use disorder -- to offer it to anyone who wants it.

And so, you know, I'm -- my first question is kind of about the timeline. So you have given this October of 2024 timeline. Is that when you foresee the program to actually start, like for it to start being offered to everyone?

DHSA SHAW: We expect the Methadone to be by October 2024 .

MS. HALLAM: Okay. I just wanted to make sure that yinz had all read the order, because it does say that the provider needs to be chosen within six months of the effective date. That has been started, correct? That's what you were talking about with Tadiso? Their contract is ending, and a new one is going out, okay?

And then, within two months of retaining the provider, the policy -Allegheny County has to provide the policy for how this medication will be distributed. Is that something that you're waiting for the provider to be selected to start working on, or is that something that's being worked on already?

DHSA SHAW: We have one provider currently but we're going to need a second one to be able to fully do the induction because one provider can only see about 150 patients. That's the maximum, so we actually need another provider onboard to be able to do the full induction.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. And then this is, $I$ think, a really important point that has gotten lost in media attention of the order, but it says that Allegheny County will not use incentives, rewards, or -- this is the key word here -- punishments to encourage or discourage individuals from receiving any particular medication to treat opioid use disorder while they're in the jail.

I know that we have heard reports before of folks being taken off their MOUD. Maybe they were checking it or something along
those lines. So it is agreed upon by the jail that you will no longer remove anybody for any reason as any sort of punishment?

DHSA SHAW: I can't imagine that we would.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. That is great. Does this settlement agreement apply to the alternative housing facilities as well, like Renewal and Passages?

DHSA SHAW: I don't know if it
does. However, both facilities are doing Suboxone and Methadone in induction for Suboxone. And once Methadone is completely transitioned, Renewal starts -- I'm sorry, January 2nd, referrals to Renewal will begin.

And at Passages to Recovery, they've been accepting Methadone clients.

So once the initial phase of clients go to Renewal and we begin that process, then we're going to evaluate for induction to begin there as well. But Suboxone has been ongoing at both facilities.

MS. HALLAM: Cool. That's a great update. Thank you very much.

Another question is what is the consequence for failure to comply with this Court Order? Like what will happen if yinz don't follow what they list as actions to be taken by Allegheny County?

DHSA SHAW: I can't speak to that, but $I$ can't imagine that we're not going to comply.

MS. HALLAM: I hope not. I mean, this is going back to like Laura Williams was telling me that this was happening soon. So I really do hope that this is something that happens. I do see that there will be compliance monitoring, so it looks like the DOJ will be on you to make sure that it is something that happens.

Next is -- is -- are you planning to hire someone to ensure compliance with this Court Order? Like, is there going to be a specific position that is created specifically to ensure that MOUD is being offered to everyone who wants it, needs it? Or if not, what specific position that exists already who will be responsible for making sure that this program is implemented to the best of your ability?

WARDEN DADY: That would be under
the review of Medical.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Yeah, the Deputy Warden of Health Services that is posted. But we also have two quality managers who are responsible for healthcare and their compliance, their policies and procedures and other things within the quality system for healthcare.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So not just specifically this but all of the things to make sure it all works smoothly.

Okay. That's cool. Thank you very much.

My next question is how -- and if this is not something that you have yet, that's cool too, but like currently, right now, can you walk me through how the process that you identify that a person has an opioid use disorder currently?

DHSA SHAW: Every person that comes into the jail, we ask them to give a urine drug screen. On that urine drug screen, we identify what they have in it. We immediately do a CowS or a CIWA score to see if they're going to --if they are detoxing already.

And then as they go through the

Intake process, we keep measuring that COWS or CIWA score to see if it goes up. If it does, then you know that that's somebody that we need to look at as far as having an opioid use disorder and starting them on medications. So that's how we identify them.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. And do you foresee that to be the process going forward as well?

DHSA SHAW: I do. So far --
MS. HALLAM: It works.
DHSA SHAW: -- since we started
that, it seems to be working.
MS. HALLAM: Cool. Thank you very much.

My next question is about, you know, again, talking about something that we talk about literally every month, the solitary confinement referendum. This -- I always like when the, you know, the Jail Oversight Board Meeting falls this late in the month because we actually get that month's solitary report for this meeting, so we do actually have the November solitary confinement report.

And again, $I$ want to bring up a

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | couple of things. And Warden Dady, is this |
| 2 | something that you were familiar with, the law |
| 3 | that we passed to require -- to ban solitary |
| 4 | confinement in the jail? |
| 5 | WARDEN DADY: Yes. That they get |
| 6 | out four hours. |
| 7 | MS. HALLAM: At least. Four hours |
| 8 | or more. Yeah, Chapter 205. |
| 9 | WARDEN DADY: Yeah. |
| 10 | MS. HALLAM: Are you familiar with |
| 11 | the language of it? |
| 12 | WARDEN DADY: Yes. |
| 13 | MS. HALLAM: Okay. Because |
| 14 | something that may not even be on your radar but |
| 15 | that the jail has seemingly continued to violate |
| 16 | this law, and I want to warn you because I do |
| 17 | foresee this being litigated in the future if |
| 18 | this issue isn't solved. And I think it's a |
| 19 | pretty easy issue to solve that nothing in this |
| 20 | says that someone needs to be alone in a cell to |
| 21 | qualify under solitary confinement. If they just |
| 22 | aren't out for 4 -- there could be 50 of us in a |
| 23 | cell together. If those folks, if even 1 person |
| 24 | out of that 50 doesn't get at least 4 hours out |
| 25 | of their cell, that counts as violating the | solitary confinement ban and would have to be documented in the report why that happened.

What's concerning to me is that even in the official report that's posted online, under the executive summary, it talks about how they -- it admits that they're only including folks who are isolated in a cell alone for more than 20 hours a day. And I just wanted to make sure that you understand that that's nowhere in this law that that is the requirement. It's any individual is not allowed out of their cell for at least 4 hours a day, they're in solitary confinement.

So that wasn't as much -- that part wasn't as much a question as just for your information because $I$ do foresee litigation in the future about this, and $I$ would not want the taxpayers of Allegheny County to foot that bill, or their taxes to go up because of lawsuits arising out of the jail.

So my question is a couple of things. So if yinz have this in front of you -I don't know who is the appropriate person to address about this, but again, on the executive summary for the November report, there's a part
at the bottom that's like -- there's like an asterisks -- if anybody is familiar with the asterisks that's on here -- and it says that there are 2 people that there's an asterisks next to because they received fewer than 4 hours out of cell on one day for one person, and fewer than 4 hours out of their cell on two days. And it says these incidents -- these incidents have been addressed with the appropriate staff to prevent this from occurring again. That's a good thing.

And it says these persons are noted with an asterisk for reason on the pod segregation report. And $I$ am just wondering why one of them says medical and the other one just has an asterisk. Is there some different -reason thing?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Both were an issue -- was a transfer from a medical unit or from a restricted housing unit, one way or the other way, and they got -- somehow they got missed for their recreation. That's why it's noted on there.

MS. HALLAM: Yeah. I just meant why are the two that are noted different? One is medical with an asterisk, and one is just asterisk. Is that just a mistake?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I don't remember the specifics on it, but like I said, one was transferring from a medical unit back to a segregated housing unit, and $I$ believe the other one was segregation to a medical housing unit or --

MS. HALLAM: The opposite way.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: -- a mental health unit, correct.

MS. HALLAM: Gotcha.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: So I think that's why it's designated like that.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Thank you for that explanation.

Another thing about the solitary confinement ban is, you know, there are three exceptions, so that is the purpose of the report. But there is an exception for a facility-wide lockdown, and for some reason $I$ read that there was no full-day facility-wide lockdown, but then I see specific pods that were locked down for both full and partial days. And I just want to get another thing -- bring to your attention, that the -- this law actually does not allow for
a pod to be locked down. It does not allow that. It only allows an exception for a lockdown if it is the entire facility. And even in that instance, it is very clear that you must provide -- you must document specific reasons why that facility-wide lockdown is necessary and why less restrictive interventions are insufficient to accomplish the facility's safety goals. Never do we get that. The -- the explanation about why less restrictive interventions were insufficient to accomplish the safety goal, all we get is literally copy and pasted safety and security, safety and security, safety and security.

Again, I do foresee the County being litigated against because of this report, so I just want to bring it to your attention before we get to that again, so that the taxpayers don't have to suffer because of the administration's willful ignorance.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Just a point of clarification, Ms. Hallam.

MS. HALLAM: Yes. Uh-huh.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Just a
question. The less restrictive measure is locking down a housing unit instead of the entire facility for a day.

MS. HALLAM: But you can't do that.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: So you'd rather we lock the whole jail down when we can just isolate one housing unit?

MS. HALLAM: What $I$ am saying is that $I$ would rather there be no lockdowns every, but when there are, the only exception to this is a facility-wide lockdown. That's what the law says.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Very good.
MS. HALLAM: Yeah. So I'm just letting you know -- it's not about what $I$ want. I wish I got to make all the laws. I think this world would be a better place, but I'm just following the one that exists already.

You agree. I saw that smirk. You agree.

So I'm very concerned that over and over again, since this law has been implemented, we keep bringing that up, and it hasn't changed. There are still full pod lockdowns regularly.

My question is when it says partial lockdown, how much rec do they get? A partial day. Sorry, I want to be clear.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: As much as possible. I can't be specific because partial means we have something to do. When we're done with it, we give back the recreation.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So it means they didn't get four. That's why you put them on this list, but they could have got two or three?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Sure. Correct.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Cool. What about, you know, $I$ know there are lockdown reports that are required for this. Where do those exist? Can you send them to the Board when they happen just so that we don't have to have this dialogue back and forth every month about the lockdown reports?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: The 205
referendum mandates us to send this report out.
MS. HALLAM: This one, right?
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Right.
MS. HALLAM: But you also have to give a spec- -- documented specific reasons. And I think it was mentioned at prior meetings lockdown reports.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Correct.

MS. HALLAM: Those are what I'm asking for.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Okay. And they're available at the jail for review.

MS. HALLAM: Beasom. All documents at all times. I'm going to tattoo that on my forehead starting next year.

Who decides to lockdown pods? Is that a you call? Is that a warden call? Who decides that?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: That's usually initiated by our captains, our shift commanders. They consult with usually the on-call duty officer, a major or higher. And then through the lockdown, inform the entire administration, including the warden, is informed of it.

MS. HALLAM: That was going to be my next question. So thank you for your answer to that.

My actual last set of questions is -- oh, also, Chief Deputy Beasom, Chief Deputy Beasom, did you look into that person who $I$ was talking to you about without a tablet?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I e-mailed
you back yesterday.
MS. HALLAM: Oh, I didn't see it.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yeah.
MS. HALLAM: Okay. Thank you.
Then you don't need to tell me.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: There was no restrictions or anything on there so.

MS. HALLAM: They had a tablet?
You confirmed that?
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Had access to it, yes.

MS. HALLAM: What does that mean, access to it versus having one?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: They had access to it. Whether they chose to use it or not, $I$ don't know.

MS. HALLAM: Oh, for sure.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I'm saying there was no misconducts or anything involved that would -- that we would not give them a tablet.

MS. HALLAM: Right. So if they were being denied one, why would that be?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I have no reason to --

MS. HALLAM: Believe that they were denied one?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Correct.
MS. HALLAM: Cool. Thank you very much for that.

And then the next thing isn't something I've asked before but something that has been coming up lately, and even in some public comments, that $I$ want to ask some questions about whoever is most appropriate to answer them.

So I'm trying to understand the different types of disciplinary custody at the jail, specifically the difference between disciplinary custody and administrative custody. So what is administrative custody? And then my next question, if you want to use them to differentiate the two, what is disciplinary custody? Like what's the difference?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Disciplinary custody is something that has received a misconduct within the facility. They have a hearing within ten days, minus weekends or holidays. If guilt is determined, there's a sentence handed down. It could be up to 60 days per infraction.

Administrative custody is if we get somebody that's, you know, a high-profile case in the community or things like that, and the jail administration feels that we need to protect those folks from the other individuals in the facility, we place them under that.

Okay. And both sets -- both segregated restricted housing and administrative custody as well as protective custody are reviewed every 30 days.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So administrative custody is never imposed because of behavior. That's only disciplinary custody?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: We have an administrative custody called Tier 2. There are two tiers, Tier 1 and Tier 2 . So if someone is a perpetual behavioral issue, they can be placed on administrative custody Tier 2.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So Tier 1 is high-profile case or protective custody, which I'm guessing is like the exception under the solitary confinement, that's where they would be put? And then Tier 2 is every time they come into the jail there are issues, and so they automatically go into this?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Constant altercations, misconducts being issued to them every time we -- every time they get out of restricted housing, another misconduct, right back they go.

MS. HALLAM: So why would they not get disciplinary custody then? Why are you -like why do we assume that they're going be --

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: They're still
housed in the same area, like I said, and reviewed every 30 days. That's just a -- it's just a different type of custody.

MS. HALLAM: Yeah, but it's not a -- it's not a sentence. It seems like disciplinary custody is this is your sentence. This is how many days you get. I think you said up to 60 days, right?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Per -- per incident, yes.

MS. HALLAM: Up to 60 per incident, but administrative custody could be indefinite? You could be on that custody forever?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: No. If we see improved behavior, that's why we have the
review process every 30 days. Then we can pull
it back.

MS. HALLAM: But could it be indefinite? Could it be for the duration?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: It depends on the individual and their behavior.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. But a person could be in administrative custody for two years?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Absolutely.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. When these -are the folks on like a permanent list of that? Like if they are released from jail and they come back, do they immediately go into the administrative custody?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: No.

MS. HALLAM: No. Okay. Who makes that determination to put them on administrative custody?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: The administration.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Specifically?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: It could be any one of us.

MS. HALLAM: Like you five, no one else?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: It's usually from the operations side. So the majors, the deputy warden or myself.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Is there -- you said that there's a $30-d a y$ review, every 30 days. Is there any review that happens within 30 days, or is it just once you're on it you won't get reviewed for 30 days?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: It's every 30 days.

MS. HALLAM: And is there an appeals process?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Only for misconducts.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So only for disciplinary custody. There is no appeals process for administrative custody?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Right.

MS. HALLAM: Do they -- if someone is being placed on administrative custody, do they have to be cleared by medical and mental health professionals before being put on that status?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.
MS. HALLAM: Like is there
something you make sure they're not --
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.
MS. HALLAM: -- compensating?
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Same as -same as restricted housing.

MS. HALLAM: So it's the same.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Medical mental health clearance before that happens.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. And someone who is on administrative custody -- so I have been like 8-E is BHU, right? That's disciplinary custody?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.
MS. HALLAM: And where are folks housed under administrative custody? Are they also on 8-E?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.
MS. HALLAM: Okay. So there is no one anywhere outside of $8-E$ that is on administrative custody or disciplinary custody in the jail?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: They could also be on 6-F.

MS. HALLAM: 6-F. Is that girls?
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: No, that's
males.

MS. HALLAM: But everybody that's on disciplinary custody is on 8-E?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: No.
MS. HALLAM: No. Okay. So both administrative custody and disciplinary custody could be on 8-E or 6-F?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Cool.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Or $1-C$ if you're female.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. 1-C. Okay.
And so I don't know that I've ever been to 6-F, but I've been to 8-E a few times. What are the conditions of confinement for folks on administrative custody? Do they get recreation?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Absolutely.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So they get their -- at least four hours like anyone else does?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: They're included in the recreation logs that we keep.

MS. HALLAM: Oh, awesome. I've still been waiting to see those.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: They're at the jail whenever you want to see them.

MS. HALLAM: Yeah, I know. That's what you keep telling me. Again, all documents at all times.

Commissary. Do they get commissary if they're in administrative custody?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Tier 1 does, yes.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Do they have access to tablets?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.

MS. HALLAM: Do they have phone calls?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.

MS. HALLAM: Can they get in-person visits?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.

MS. HALLAM: Do they have access to jail programming?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I don't believe so.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Do they have the ability to like put in sick calls and call a nurse or mental health?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.

MS. HALLAM: And then for the disciplinary custody, what is the difference between DHU and RHU? Are they just different words?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: It's interchangeable.

MS. HALLAM: Interchangeable. Same thing. Okay.

And again, they are either on 8-E, $6-F, \quad 1-C ?$

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yeah.

MS. HALLAM: And this is what is imposed when you get a misconduct. So, you know, I'm going to tell you what I think I understand you're saying the process is. You get charged with a misconduct. Within ten days, you get a hearing. Ten days, not including weekends or holidays. I did write that part down. And then you can get an up to 60-day, per infraction sentence for that misconduct.

Is there an appeals process for the finding of guilt of the misconduct?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.

MS. HALLAM: There is an appeals process for that. Okay.

And are there different classes of misconducts?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.
MS. HALLAM: Okay. How many?
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Three.
MS. HALLAM: Three. Okay. Is there -- I mean, I think $I$ have a list here of Class 1 and 2, but $I$ don't know anything about Class 3. I have Class 1 murder, manslaughter, escape, possession of contraband, theft burglary.

I have Class 2, punching, taking unauthorized food, possessing unauthorized clothing.

What is Class 3? Is that worse than Class 1 or --

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: No, it's less severe than Class 1 and 2.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. What kind of thing is a Class 3 misconduct?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: That -- we use those because we can't use the informal resolutions because of the 205 referendum. So it's less restrictive, less -- less severe misconducts.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. And again, these folks also have to be cleared by medical and mental health professionals before they --

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Everybody.
MS. HALLAM: Everybody does. Okay.
And is it the same folks that determine when to place somebody on that DHU, RHU status? The same folks, like you had told me earlier, it's the operations, the majors or the deputy wardens. Is it the same people who determine if you get in disciplinary custody as well?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: No, that can -- sergeants, captains can also sign off on misconducts.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. And then this one is also reviewed every 30 days?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Which?

MS. HALLAM: The folks who are on DHU, or is it just once you get that sentence, you got that sentence, and that's how many days you get?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: They're still reviewed.

MS. HALLAM: They're still reviewed every 30 days?

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes. |
| 2 | MS. HALLAM: And how long could |
| 3 | somebody be kept in this status? |
| 4 | CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: You're asking |
| 5 | for disciplinary housing? |
| 6 | MS. HALLAM: Yeah, for disciplinary |
| 7 | housing. |
| 8 | CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: If they keep |
| 9 | getting multiple misconduct -- |
| 10 | MS. HALLAM: Forever. |
| 11 | CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: -- then they |
| 12 | can keep stacking up those -- the sanctions that |
| 13 | are levied because of the infractions. |
| 14 | MS. HALLAM: Okay. And then again, |
| 15 | I'm going to ask the same questions about the |
| 16 | conditions of the combined -- they're confinement |
| 17 | when they're in disciplinary custody. Do they |
| 18 | get rec? |
| 19 | CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes. |
| 20 | MS. HALLAM: At least four hours a |
| 21 | day? |
| 22 | CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Correct. |
| 23 | MS. HALLAM: Do they get |
| 24 | commissary? |
| 25 | CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: DHU? |


had a broken tablet or --

MS. HALLAM: Yeah, but other than
that?
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yeah.

MS. HALLAM: It's never just a punishment if you didn't break a tablet?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Right. Everybody has access to the tablets because of the law library and things like that. So anybody on restricted housing just doesn't have access to the paid portions of it, you know what $I$ mean?

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So they get the free part, just not the paid?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Correct.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Can they do phone calls in DHU, RHU?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: There is visits. We spoke about that at the last meeting, I think.

MS. HALLAM: I mean phone calls.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Phone calls are to the attorneys.

MS. HALLAM: So the only phone calls that you get is to attorneys when you're in disciplinary custody?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Right.
MS. HALLAM: Okay. And I'm going to guess it's the same for when they are -- for visits as well? They only get to see their attorneys. Like, $I$ can't go visit. Well, I can.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: They can have -- they can have social visits, like I said, but there's only so many spots and so many visiting booths, so it fills up quick.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. But there's nobody who is banned from visits because they're on disciplinary custody?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Right.
MS. HALLAM: Do these folks get access to jail programming?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I mean, they have access to medical and mental health every day but not programming.

MS. HALLAM: None of the programs.
Okay. And I actually lied. I just reminded myself that $I$ had one other question.

There is a notice posted in the jail in Attorney Visit Room 1 that says attorney visits -- incarcerated individuals are prohibited from taking any legal materials into or from the
attorney visiting without prior approval from deputy warden. This is a new notice that was put up. I don't know who I should be directing this question to.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: That's always been the policy of the jail.

MS. HALLAM: Has that notice always been up?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.
MS. HALLAM: Okay.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: It's posted on the elevators. It used to be in all the attorney rooms. I'll follow up to make sure it is posted.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. And what if an attorney needs to get their client to sign a legal document or affidavit immediately?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: They can have it signed and take it back out. We just don't want papers being brought in and left with the individual.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So they can say, here's a piece of paper.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Sign it and give it back, correct.

MS. HALLAM: All right. That is all I got. Thank you very much for answering those questions.

MS. KLEIN: All right.
MS. HALLAM: And I'm respectful.

## OLD BUSINESS

MS. KLEIN: As far as Old Business, there's nothing on the IIWF. And I could very briefly go over the statistics that Judge Lazzara usually does if there's an interest?

MS. HALLAM: I would like that. And also, I'd like to give an update on the IIWF. MS. KLEIN: Oh, I'm so sorry. Please do.

MS. HALLAM: Yeah. No, I just wanted to tell folks that $I$ passed legislation on Tuesday via County Council to put the profits from the phone calls and tablets back into the IIWF where they were before and where they should stay for forever. As long as we are profiting off of incarcerated individuals, the money that we make should be used for their welfare. So that happened. And I just wanted to give an update that that happened.

MS. KLEIN: Great. And also
appreciate that there will be funding for the work.

Okay. Very quickly, this was as of December 5 th, 7 percent or 106 people in the jail are serving a county sentence as a result of a new conviction; 23 percent, that's 26 of 115 people in alternative housing are serving a county sentence; 21 percent or 337 people in the jail itself had a hold from an external jurisdiction including other counties. No individuals in alternative housing have a hold from another jurisdiction.

39 percent or 619 people in the jail were detained by Allegheny County Adult Probation. These individuals have been detained for violating probation on a crime for which they have been previously convicted. 22 percent or 25 of 115 people in alternative housing were detained by Allegheny County.

28 percent or 437 people in the jail were held pretrial only, meaning they had no other reason such as external holds or detainers keeping them in jail. Of those people, 4 percent screened as low risk for re-offense based on the Allegheny County Locally Validated Pretrial Risk

Assessment.

23 percent of -- 26 of 115 people
held in alternative housing were pretrial only.

Of them, only 3 screened as low risk for low risk based on the Allegheny County's Validated Pretrial Instrument.

111 individuals, approximately
7 percent of the jail population, are currently being held in the Allegheny County Jail pretrial only on monetary bonds. Of these individuals, only 9 screened as low risk for new criminal activity; 5 individuals in alternative housing are held pretrial only on monetary bonds, and none were low risk for re-offense. And all pretrial monetary bond cases are reviewed for possible modification.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you.

## ADJOURNMENT

MS. KLEIN: Does anyone have anything else?

MR. O'CONNOR: Motion to adjourn.
MS. KLEIN: Entertain adjournment.
MR. PILARSKI: Second.

MS. KLEIN: All righty. Thank you all.










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The minutes of Thursday, December 7, 2023's Jail Oversight Board meeting are provided by the County of Allegheny Office of the Controller Corey O'Connor.

Sincerely,


Corey O'Connor
Allegheny County Controller

