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GALVIN REPORTING SERVICES
412-897-2010 -- 412-461-1838 (FAX)
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD IN ATTENDANCE:
President Judge Susan Evashavik DiLucente
Judge Kelly Bigley
Bethany Hallam for Councilman Catena
Sara Innamorato, County Executive
Controller Corey O'Connor
Sheriff Kevin Kraus
JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN ATTENDANCE:
Interim Warden Shane T. Dady
Chief Deputy Warden Jason Beasom
DHSA Renee Madden
Deputy Warden Blythe Toma
Deputy Warden Connie Clark

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    COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PRESENTERS
    Gregory Price - Passages to Recovery
    Darren Hood - The Renewal Center
    Steve Esswein - Electronic Monitoring
    PUBLIC SPEAKERS:
    Marion Damick
    Brian Englert
    Darrell Palmer, Jr.
    Tanisha Long
    Jodi Lincoln
    Bailey Brown
    Muhammad Nasir
    Tim Stevens
    Barbara Finch
    David Swanson
    John Kenstowicz
    Fran McDowell
    Diana Hull
    C.J. Swanson
    Sharon Bonavoglia
    Carlos Thomas
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        (4:03 o'clock p.m.)
    
## WELCOME, CALL TO ORDER \& RULES

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Good
afternoon, everyone. Welcome to the first 2024
Jail Oversight Board meeting. I'd like to
introduce myself. I'm Susan Evashavik DiLucente.
I'm the newly elected President Judge of the Fifth Judicial District. I have appointed Judge Kelly Bigley as the second Court of Common Pleas Judge to be on the Board.

I guess I'll just take roll call.
County Executive Sara Innamorato?
MS. INNAMORATO: Here.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: County
Controller Corey O'Connor?
MR. O'CONNOR: Here.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Council
member Bethany Hallam?
MS. HALLAM: Here.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Sheriff Kraus?

SHERIFF KRAUS: Here. JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Judge

Bigley?
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JUDGE BIGLEY: Here.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay. And there's three citizens. I don't have their names, but they're obviously not here.

Okay. So I'm going to announce that we're going to go into executive session first, and we are going into executive session for the specific purpose of discussing pending litigation, the case of Radke versus the Jail Oversight Board. We anticipate that this will be about ten minutes only, so we will be right back everybody.

And Mr. Bacharach, thank you.
(Whereupon, a brief recess was held.)

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Was that ten minutes, or was it longer?

Okay. We are going to move on to the Community Corrections Reports, Passages to Recovery.

MR. PRICE: Good evening. Happy New Year.

MS. HALLAM: Hi.
MR. PRICE: As of the report date, we had 45 active clients; 13 new residents. We
have 4 people that were employed. As of -current today, we have 38 county residents and 7 employees. We have no COVID issues or no non-fatal overdoses.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Any questions?

MR. PRICE: I'm sorry, my name is Gregory Price, G-R-E-G-O-R-Y P-R-I-C-E.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you so much, Gregory.

MR. PRICE: Welcome.
MS. HALLAM: I do have one question. At the last meeting, I had asked what is a reason someone would be medically returned to the jail, and you said you were going to look into that and get back to me. Did you get an answer for that?

MR. PRICE: Right. So actually, I misspoke last meeting. I apologize for that. So I don't really have anything to really present to that because it's not really a thing called a medical return.

MS. HALLAM: I'm sorry. It's not really a --

MR. PRICE: There's not a thing
called a medical return, so that was me misspeaking. I apologize.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So what was that number then? What was it actually supposed to be?

MR. PRICE: It was -- it was a
different -- it was two was like a --

MS. HALLAM: It was two, yeah.

MR. PRICE: I think it was two, right.

MS. HALLAM: So what was that number, not medical returns to the jail?

MR. PRICE: That I don't know. I could look into that number. I don't know what that number was, but $I$ do apologize.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: I'm sorry. Are you saying that you reported that there were two medical returns last month?

MR. PRICE: Correct.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: But this month you're saying there's no such thing as a medical return?

MR. PRICE: Correct. I actually misspoke. So we did have -- if there would be a medical revocation, the medical revocation would
be where we couldn't assist anybody in the actual program, and we may have to return them to the jail for them to get assistance and possibly get them back to the program.

MS. HALLAM: For a medical reason?

MR. PRICE: Correct.
MS. HALLAM: So they were returned to the jail for a medical reason?

MR. PRICE: I'm not saying they were. I'm saying that that -- that would be considered a medical return.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. And can you give me an example of what those medical reasons could be that they would be better served in the jail?

MR. PRICE: It could be -- it could be medication noncompliance. It could be mental health, unstable, things of that nature.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. And who determines that? Is that the staff at Passages that determines that?

MR. PRICE: It would be. It would be in correlation with the jail as well.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Thank you very much.

MR. PRICE: Uh-huh. Anything else? JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Anybody else have any questions?
(No response.)
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay. Thank you.

MR. PRICE: Thank you.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: The Renewal Center.

And if everybody who comes to the microphone would please state their full name and spell their last name.

MR. HOOD: Good afternoon. Happy New Year, everybody. Darren Hood, H-O-O-D, last name. First name Darren, $D-A-R-R-E-N$, with Renewal, Incorporated, Director or Reentry Services.

Our program numbers in our work release for the past 30 days was 67. We had 10 inpatient, giving us a total of 77. Our employment percentage was at 70 percent. Our average -- our average wage rate was \$15.70.

Our releases, we had 40 reentrants exit the program; 21 successful, 16 escapes, 7 program revocations. Some were returned or
pulled out by Court; some returned for behavioral issues.

As of January 2, 2024, Renewal is accepting reentrants from the Allegheny County Jail who are in the methadone program, and we're working with Tadiso for medications. We don't have anybody currently that's on medication -methadone, but there's somebody, I believe, in the works. It's maybe two weeks out or a little better.

And we have a lot of great community service opportunities for Renewal reentrants coming up in the new year and that's to be announced.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you. Does anybody have any questions?

Ms. Hallam.
MS. HALLAM: Thank you very much. So at the last meeting, I had asked if Renewal agreed that the Department of Justice Mandate regarding medication for opioid use disorders applies to you as well as the Allegheny County Jail, and $I$ was told that you were going to look into that and check with legal and see if you were going to be following that mandate as well.

> MR. HOOD: I forwarded it. I didn't get anything back yet on that as far as a final answer. So I'll follow up on that and have an answer next --

MS. HALLAM: Next meeting?

MR. HOOD: Yeah.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. And then I have a couple other questions as well. I didn't hear any mention, have there been any deaths since the last meeting?

MR. HOOD: There has not.

MS. HALLAM: Have there been any overdoses?

MR. HOOD: Fortunately, there has not.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. That is great news.

And then another thing $I$ want to say is, you know, we take walks outside the jail every Tuesday, and almost every single Tuesday, there are fire trucks or ambulances coming to Renewal. And it's literally a three-hour time window every Tuesday. I'm just wondering, is that a very frequent occurrence? Does it just happen to be on Tuesdays between 5 and 8?

MR. HOOD: I'll let Ms. Dettore speak about that. She works in that building, and she would probably give a more accurate answer for that occurrence.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Yeah. I would love to hear about it. Thank you.

MS. DETTORE: Alaina Dettore. I'm the director of clinical services with Renewal, D-E-T-T-O-R-E.

I had some other things to report on, but just with the -- we did have an issue with false fire alarms, you know, the reentrants pulling the fire alarms, whether it be to go outside and get contraband or, you know, different things. And we were having a problem with that for an extensive period of time.

I would say, though, over the last several weeks, $I$ would be surprised to hear that it's as common because it's virtually they've stopped pulling them as far as the inpatient programs, and $I$ think that we credit that to more -- more searches, staff being, you know, more in-depth with searching and work with the Allegheny County Fire Marshal, and just having our incentive behavioral program on the unit, just to give them something more positive to work towards. And I think that's improved it greatly.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Yeah. I can't speak for this week because we had our swearing-in this weekend, so I wasn't there, but definitely, the past two Tuesdays, there were fire trucks and ambulances there between 5:00 and 8:00.

MS. DETTORE: Gotcha.

MS. HALLAM: But I guess my other question is has there been any hospital runs? Like has anybody been taken by ambulance in the past month?

MS. DETTORE: No, not that $I$ can think of. There's people that have gone on, you know, from the Work Release Program maybe to the hospital. But no, nothing that -- in the inpatient programs being taken.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Thank you very much.

MS. DETTORE: Uh-huh.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Anybody else have any questions?
(No response.)
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

MS. DETTORE: Thank you.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE:
Electronic Monitoring.
MR. ESSWEIN: Evening Board. Steve Esswein, E-S-S-W-E-I-N, for the Probation Office.

So at the end of this reporting period, we had 617 individuals enrolled in the program. During that time, 108 were successfully completed, and 6 were returned for violations.

Any questions?
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: No questions. Thank you.

MR. ESSWEIN: All right. Thank you.

## PUBLIC COMMENT

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: We are going to move on now to Public Comments. I would ask everybody to please be respectful while someone is speaking. There is a limit of 3 minutes, and $I$ am going to set a 3 -minute timer on my phone so it will go off when the 3 minutes is up.

First, we have -- and forgive me. My writing is horrible, so $I$ can't say a word
about anybody else's writing, but I believe it's Marion Damick.

MS. DAMICK: Yep.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

MS. DAMICK: Okay.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Ms.
Damick, I am not going to start your timer until you're ready.

MS. DAMICK: Can you hear -Damick.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Yes. MS. DAMICK: D-A-M-I-C-K. I have two problems -- the issue that I have. One is juveniles. The Oversight Board is in charge as we do our other regular jail, but the -- also of Shuman. You know what's happened to Shuman because, frankly, they never reported here. You never asked them to report there. They were never required to report here, and they should be required to report here. You should insist that somebody from Shuman, if we get Shuman back, will report what's going on.

Meanwhile, we've got 22 guys -young men and 1 woman. You did have a dog for the males. I gather right now, as we understand you're in between dogs, so to speak. That does not mean that that one female, what did she have a pussy cat? What's -- she doesn't have anything. You know, here she is -- well, you can imagine.

The men -- the young youth, they've got the dog. They've got each other. She has zilch. That should be changed. Something should be corrected. That's not my -- it's up to the Oversight Board to decide what to do and to do it ASAP. Okay. That's one problem.

Another problem is the revision --
a serious problem for the whole county. You've got to get a new jail. I think it's no -definite time that you have to start figuring out, you're a county jail. You're not a Pittsburgh jail. You are -- have the whole county to put a jail in or build a jail. If you have to start at some time. This is the year to start getting funds to build another jail that will apply -- be -- follow the law of getting people outside. All the other laws, so far, you're offending because of the size of the jail, the location of the jail. was involved in it. We didn't -- one, we didn't have the highway next to it, but that's what I'm saying. You need another -- a better jail. You need a jail that is legal. And $I$ think this is a good year to start forward.

We have a new director. I'm delighted to also see that the county Executive has shown up. I hope to see her at every meeting, and like what we've had before, I will not comment. But that's really --

There also -- just a comment. And I'd probably not say $I$ agree with this, but there was a little article in the Pittsburgh paper. Just a little. I saw it. It was December 14 th, PPG. It did say about administrators. They were delighted that you were coming in and -- but probably us they felt it was going to be very difficult for you, and $I$ agree. Establish -- I'm quoting, "A clear chain of accountability for all of Allegheny County that includes but does not depend on the fractures and grandstanding of the Jail Oversight Board." That isn't the effect you want to have on the community.

I hope to see there's change. It's an embarrassment, and $I$ know it shouldn't be, and you're the ones who can take care of that. But let's get something for the juveniles and start thinking how you're going to raise the money. It's going to come from me and all of us right here. It's going to come from us. We need a new jail ASAP.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.
MS. DAMICK: Thank you.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank
you. Thank you. I would like to tell you that I believe it is the -- in discussions with the County Executive that there are discussions about having a new juvenile detention center be under this Board or its own oversight board. Is that correct?

MS. INNAMORATO: Yes, that is correct.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay. So that's in the works, okay? And I'm also hoping that this Board -- we're off to a new start with a lot of new members, and I think we're -- it's going to be a new day.

MS. DAMICK: I hope so. We all can hope for the new year we will start on another
plan and really succeed with good -- some good results for the jail.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.
Thank you.
MS. DAMICK: Oh by the way, just quickly, quick, quick, quick, quick, quick. Look at your -- how many people are absent in your medical. You've got 90 percent -- full time -these are people who aren't there. Mostly registered nurses. You're missing.

JUDGE BIGLEY: They're working on all the hiring, ma'am.

MS. DAMICK: You're missing 13 registered nurses. That's my hope.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: That is being worked on. Everybody understands that this is a desperate need. I promise you. And --

MS. DAMICK: And I'm sure the director, you realize that too.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Yeah. Thank you.

MS. DAMICK: Thank you.
MS. INNAMORATO: Thank you.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Brian
Englert.

MR. ENGLERT: Happy New Year to the Board and everybody in attendance. My name is Brian Englert, E-N-G-L-E-R-T. I'm President of the Correctional Officers Union at the Jail. I'm here on Day 46 of my suspension for summary trespass.

You know, we talk about the need for a new jail, but we don't really need a new jail. We need new leadership. What's the point of getting a new coach if you have the same playbook? You're not winning. I mean, e-mail is something that every government and business uses to communicate and run. Jail administrators refuse to use it when communicating with the union at all. I had hoped now that Warden Harper's reign ended, Acting Warden Dady would step up and work with the union, but he's still following the same marching orders from Rich Fitzgerald and Steve Pilarski. Taxpayer dollars are paying over $\$ 240,000$ a year to the state Department of Corrections to have an acting warden. Yet, we have no communication with the union. None. I'm not even allowed in the building to represent my people while I'm suspended.

So just to let you know, my first unfair labor practice was because I Tweeted about officer safety. They disciplined me. I took you to court. I won.

My next unfair labor practice was using company e-mail, county e-mail to talk about officer safety. I took you to court again and won.

We have another unfair labor practice already decided where the work was subcontracted out to the Sergeant's Union. We won. They appealed. We're going to win again.

We have another unfair labor practice about me being suspended without anybody at that end of the desk or this end of the desk being able to tell me why I was suspended. I didn't violate any law. That's another unfair labor practice.

I'm so tired of beating Allegheny County in court that $I$ now bring a pillow to these hearings. That's how tired I am. And it's a waste of taxpayer dollars. It's an absolute waste.

You know, things are changing between the warden and all the way down to this

Majors. None of the Majors were ever even a Sergeant. They went right from officer to Captain. How? I mean, none of these Majors ever had more than 500 hours of overtime in their last five years as an officer. This is how out of sync the jail is from the leadership at the top down. They don't understand how it works.

Building a new building is just like getting a new coach for a football team. If you're going to still play with the same old players and the same playbook, you're going to lose. And you're paying a lot of money if you're going to lose this way. You're paying a lot of money.

We can't even get the Solicitor's Office to give us dates for arbitration. They refuse to answer subpoenas, to provide evidence that we need to make our case.

Our contract has been dismissed for years. This is my last year as President before I run again. We're not doing that this year. We can't go on strike, and that's why the County and this Administration walked all over our contract. We're not allowed to go on strike, but you know what we're allowed to do? Not do things that we are not contracted for. We are not contracted, nor do we get bargained with to pass out these tablets. We were not bargained with to write the inmates up when they break the tablet. So guess what we'll do? We won't pass the tablets. We won't pass the tablets. You can have one of the 35 sergeants pass these tablets. When you had 24 sergeants, you had no overtime. Now, you have 35 sergeants with half a million dollars in overtime? Why? We will no longer pass these tablets, and I'll take the hit. You can suspend me for insubordination. Like my inmates say, big room. I can do this time standing on my head. I can sit out of work and win another arbitration because we're not going to pass these tablets if you don't start honoring our contract. We didn't bargain to do the work.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay. Thank you.
Palmer Darrell. I'm sorry Darrell Palmer, Jr. I'm sorry.

MR. PALMER: Hello. My name is
Darrell Palmer, Jr. I'm here today to talk about my experience in the ACJ. From March 2021 to

November 2022, and also August until October 2023, I was incarcerated there.

I was approved outside and inside the ACJ for a hernia surgery that I've never received. During my first stay in the ACJ, I was scheduled three times for the surgery with no results every last time. The only legitimate justification $I$ got for me not being able to receive the surgery under their care was that $I$ had COVID one of the times $I$ was scheduled. What about the other two? No explanation.

I also had doctor's orders on what's approved for a non-solid high-fiber diet, and since the diet was not followed when $I$ was in the care of the ACJ, I had to get -- my
gallbladder partially collapsed due to the -- due to digestive issues.

Upon my return to the ACJ, I was denied the non-solid high-fiber diet again numerous times and the hernia surgery also. The reasoning to deny the surgery this time was that I had surgery scheduled three times in the past, and I made it to none of them. How is that my fault? I had to refuse 21 out of 24 trays, which was really 27 out of 30 trays, but it took not
eating 6 trays just to get their attention. And also, 16 grievances to get ACJ staffing to even consider my request for my basic human needs.

Then when the first -- then when the diet finally was approved, it was not followed 80 percent of the time. People had to give me food off of their trays just for me to survive, or else $I$ would not have survived.

For example, one of the many occasions, I talked to a Captain about what I just explained. I told him that I could not eat breakfast or lunch because I could not digest, and he told me to try again at dinner. I said, what about breakfast and lunch? He just laughed and said, he wasn't here for breakfast and lunch and asked me why didn't I look him in the eyes the whole time we spoke? I wanted to tell him that I was autistic, but what would that have solved?

That day at dinner, I had applesauce, just apple sauce and considered that the good tray because at least it was edible for me. I lost 45 pounds in 60 days -- in my $60-d a y$ stay in the ACJ. The surgery was, of course, scheduled again, but again, of course, I never
made it to get the surgery.
I just don't understand how the ACJ treats basic human needs and rights as issues of entitlement or undeserving privileges. I could have died due to their negligence my first extended stay. My gallbladder already was exploding and was leaking stuff into my intestinal tract. The pain in my stomach was unbearable more often than not, and it was -- and what was even more painful is that my whole human existence was undermined, and $I$ was constantly ridiculed by suffering. No one should have to go through that. Even animals are treated with a higher regard than that, and I feel like so much needs to change about special diets, religious diets, which $I$ was denied also in the process of handling all medical issues.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

MR. PALMER: One last thing, just one last thing. So $I$ want to know what the new Jail Oversight Board and new administration, what new is going to happen to approve meeting a special dietary need and obviously the whole medical situation in the jail?

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Well, first, I would like to ask the jail for our next meeting, could we please be advised as to the status of the scheduled surgery and exactly what happened? And also, I frankly am brand-new to this Board, so I'm not sure what kind of accommodations the jail makes for dietary needs. I just don't know. I can't answer the question. I'm going to ask the jail if the jail could let the Board know just so we have a general idea.

JUDGE BIGLEY: Is there any pending litigation?

MR. PALMER: For my surgery? JUDGE BIGLEY: Is there any pending litigation? You're not suing? MR. PALMER: Not at this moment. JUDGE BIGLEY: Pardon me?

MR. PALMER: Not at this moment.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay. So Mr. Palmer, we're going to ask the jail to get back to us and report to us at the next meeting your specific questions about dietary needs and also about specifically your surgery, okay? MR. PALMER: Okay. JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you very much.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Tanisha Long or Lang?

MS. LONG: Long.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Long.
Nobody is listening to my timer.
MS. LONG: I think his was an important narrative, though.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE:
MS. LONG: So we'll give it a pass.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Go
ahead.
MS. LONG: Tanisha Long, L-O-N-G.
On his way out, Rich Fitzgerald
left us with one more death in the last two weeks. No one has addressed this death at the jail. Their rumor is that it was a suicide, but this is an ongoing and persistent problem where our loved ones are going into the jail, and they are not leaving, or if they're leaving, they're not leaving the same. My hope is that with this newer Board, these are problems we can actually start to solve.

I am actually heartened to see the

County Executive here. We haven't had one here in years. I think that shows an investment in our incarcerated people, our friends, our neighbors, and it shows that we care and we're going to start taking things differently.

One thing I had hoped was to see a judge from Family Court or someone who works with youth and juveniles regularly since we have 25 kids in the Allegheny County Jail, and that's something that's missing on this Jail Oversight Board. We have no one with that youth experience, so while $I$ appreciate you both being here --

JUDGE BIGLEY: If $I$ can interrupt you, I worked in Family Court for five years.

MS. LONG: Who is currently in Family Court who will be working with these kids and seeing these same kids, people who know them. JUDGE BIGLEY: They're charged as adults.

MS LONG: They're charged as adults, but they don't always stay that way. I understand that and please give me my time back for that because that was inappropriate because I don't interrupt you, so don't interrupt me.

As I was saying, our Jail Oversight Board needs to be comprised of a mix of individuals who know with -- who know our population, who work with our population, and who represent our population, people of color, incarcerated people, people with a medical background, people who have been inside and outside of that jail.

We don't want to see incidents like what happened last year, where we had six deaths, and the year before, where we had six deaths, and the year before where we had five deaths reported. Those are the ones we know about. We want change. And I'm not here to like beat you over the head about what happened with the last Board. I'm giving you the chance and the hope that you're here to do differently.

And one of the things I would like to ask is that this Jail Oversight Board revisit and pass the Motion wherein they ban the use of those weapons in the jail that still exist, ban the jail from having them. The Warden went on record and said that we will still keep these weapons in the jail and that we will still keep ordering ammunition for these weapons even though
they were banned by this Board. And what $I$ would ask is that since this is County property, the county goes in and reclaims their property.

So I think that's a very quick, low-hanging fruit off of a past Motion that already exists that would greatly improve the lives of incarcerated people. Offer it.

So the Jail Oversight Board must show a commitment to do better. We should perhaps start with the things that they've already passed that may not have been followed, like the laws that we've passed, like the solitary confinement referendum. We could revisit how administrative custody is done in this jail and the procedures people have for getting off of it.

Thank you.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

## Jodi Lincoln.

MS. LINCOLN: Hi. Jodi Lincoln, L-I-N-C-O-L-N. I would like to start off by making a warm welcome to our new County Executive Sara Innamorato. It's delightful to have you here in the room, as others have also mentioned.

The offer has expired. That would have been a nice little treat on your second day. Anyways, I think everyone -- a lot of people in this room are in general hopeful about what we can do as a new Board, new Warden, you know, the possibilities to improve the jail feel more real than ever before, and that, you know, goes for all of our new members, and hopefully our new, you know, community representatives who will be selected as well.

But in order to start that process, this Board has a lot of trust to build with the public at large. This Board for years has been extremely antagonistic to the public, and so I appreciate that already we're starting to see responses to public comments, questions to the jail based off those public comments. Please keep that going. This should be a space for engagement so that you can learn from the public, the public can hear from both you and the jail.

A couple of warnings, though. You know, for new members especially, don't tell us that people are working on things without details and, you know, extensive responses to what you're working on, especially -- you know, we just heard
that about the medical staffing, right? Everyone who has been coming to these meetings for years has been talking about the medical staffing crisis, and to just be told that people know it's a problem and you're working on it feels like a slap in the face because it's the same problem that's been going on for years. If you're working on it, tell us exactly what's happening and show us some results, right? That's how you build trust. It's not just words. It's actions. So other low-hanging fruit that could be really great. An agenda that actually reflects, you know, what is discussed and talked about. You know, the Chief Deputy Warden's Report, the Warden's Report, right, this is not actually how these meetings and reports go. It would be really great if that could actually reflect the reality of what's going on.

Also, you know, there's been a very strict policy that if you're not on the comment list at 4:00, you don't get to comment. If you could open the floor to people who might not have been here, you know, right at 3:59. I think that would be really appreciated, you know, especially when there's delays and stuff. The public
comments aren't usually starting right at 4:00, so giving people a chance who, you know, might be working or have trouble getting here exactly at 4:00 would be great.

Yeah, just in general, you know, I think there is a lot of opportunity for this to be a much better environment on the first Thursday of every month.

And just a quick plug while $I$ have a second, some low-hanging fruit about books, we could hire a librarian, allow other vendors, and make a clear way to donate books through the Chaplains Office or other venues individually.

Thank you.
MS. HALLAM: Thank you.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

Bailey Brown.
MR. BROWN: Hello, hello. Bailey Brown, county resident. I will keep it brief today. Welcome as others have said to the new Board members, especially our County Executive, and welcome back to our returning members.

I'd like to reiterate my ask from last month to please follow Ms. Hallam's generous lead and codify what this Board does, what it has the authority to do, and importantly, be as transparent as possible while you do it, not just about the process but about your views. You all have a lot of power here, and I don't think you should take it for granted that people are aware of the same precedents that you are. Please cite your sources and please continue to respond to public comment as much as possible as you have begun to do today. Thank you for that.

Finally, $I$ ask that you take each and every concern about the jail incredibly seriously starting today. These are long meetings but very important work, as you're aware. Please do the thing. Thank you.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you. Muhammad Nasir.

MR. NASIR: Hi, my name is Muhammad Ali Nasir, N-A-S-I-R. I go by Man-E. I'm one of many who table outside of the jail every week. And last year, I actually did the math while we were sitting here. We welcomed 440 people as they were given release from the jail. We gave each of them $\$ 50$, and $I$ did the math on that because it's crazy. It's $\$ 22,000$. I gave out - -

I didn't calculate the cigarettes -- I didn't calculate the cigarettes or the snacks, but the main reason that we do it is because we know that they need a little bit of humanity whenever they're getting out of a place that does not have any.

The reason that $I$ come here every month, the reason that $I$ go outside of the jail every week is because $I$ don't make any distinction between myself and the people who are inside. I often say that $I$ have family and friends who are in there, and some people who know me know that $I^{\prime} v e$ been in there too and -but $I$ also know that, you know, at any moment $I$ could be in there again. It's important for me to say the first time $I$ was in there -- my very first experience with incarceration period or the criminal legal system was as a juvenile in the ACJ. I was eventually decertified and eventually acquitted. So if you look at it like that, if we're actually innocent until proven guilty, I shouldn't have been in there in the first place. But $I$ was.

And it's important for me to also say that the people who are in there now, the overwhelming majority, I believe 95 percent, are not convicted on the charges that they're sitting in there for. I cannot count how many people who got released with charges withdrawn, you know what I'm saying, or people who beat their cases, you know what $I$ mean, and they don't get the time back that they spent inside.

I cannot count how many people had medical elements or medical problems -- like I said, I know a woman who lost a thumb. I know another woman who has a permanent limp because of the lack of medical care in the ACJ.

So of course, we're aware of these issues. Of course, I understand it's a new Board, and I'm very hopeful about what the future holds. I'm very, very optimistic, but I'm not naive about what's been happening in that jail, you know, for decades. And I want to give props to the people who are here and say that you have a lot of eyes on you. You have a lot of people who have a lot of faith, who are putting their faith in you, but $I$ also want to remind my comrades to stay vigilant and hold these people accountable, even the people that you support up there on that Board, you know what I'm saying?

And again, it's important for me to say I make no distinction between the people who are in the jail and myself. Every time I hear about a death in the jail, $I$ wonder if it's my nephew, you know what $I$ 'm saying? I wonder if it's my homie, you know what I'm saying, who actually got his tooth knocked by one of your COs, you know what I'm saying? I wonder if it's my nephew, like $I$ said, who got beat up by another CO, you know what I'm saying? Both of them have been in solitary confinement even though they're not supposed to be.

So like I said, I know we talk about people in the jail. These are our people. We are a part of the same community, you know what $I ' m$ saying, so let's act like it.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

Tim Stevens.

MR. STEVENS: So good evening, everybody. Someone doesn't want me to speak. The mic just fell over.

I'll just shout out and hope for the best. This is what's left of it.

MS. HALLAM: Can you use that one?

MR. STEVENS: I think I'll be fine.

MS. HALLAM: I don't know if it
will pick up on the video.
MR. STEVENS: It's there.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Is there technical support in the house?

MR. STEVENS: Now you know black people have a feeling about stuff happening to us, but I'm not going to go there. That's just a little humor to begin with. I could become a council member for a moment, $I$ guess.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you, TJ.
TJ: You're welcome.

MR. STEVENS: Thank you very much.
TJ: You're welcome.

MR. STEVENS: We need a little
humor in these meetings. So I wanted to share a letter, a very short letter for me as Chair -- it says:

The Chair of BPEP, Black Political Empowerment Project. I am requesting that each of you review in detail the open letter outlining dangerous conditions and a plan of action for Allegheny County Jail, BPEP position paper dated October 1, 2022. And it's an eight-page letter -- as the Allegheny County Jail Oversight Board begins this new year of 2024 .

I'm also asking that the letters, position papers, and recommendations made from other organizations such as the Pennsylvania Impact -- Interfaith Impact Network, PIIN, The Abolitionist Law Center, the Alliance of Police Accountability, One-Hood, Peace is Possible Coalition, and others be thoroughly reviewed as a priority for this new year and consider what needed actions have not as yet been taken and what actions should be implemented in the future. It's our hope that you, Sara, as our new County Exec, showing your commitment as a new start of the Allegheny County Jail Oversight Board by being present tonight, along with you, Shane, as our new Interim Warden, that a new positive and open relationship between those of us who have continued to come, continued to appear before this Board month after month, month after month.

> When we create a new -- a new
moment in our relationship and a new sense of accomplishment, that's what we hope will happen. And that the folks incarcerated in our jails,
that their rights will be protected, their needs will be met. That's what we'd like to see in the new year.

Thank you for being with us and we do appreciate it. I think all of us appreciate the interaction that has begun. More of a human approach, I think, would go a long way for the new year. Thank you.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Sister
Barbara Finch.
MS. FINCH: Sister Barbara Finch, F-I-N-C-H. Happy New Year to you all.

I come before you today
representing PIIN, Pennsylvania Interfaith Impact Network, as well as I'm involved in so many other social justice and interfaith organizations. But today, I'm here for PIIN.

I come before you so that you might understand who we are and why we have come before you month after month. In Scripture, the Prophet Micah says that God requires us to do justice and to love kindness and to walk humbly with our God.

While in a free democracy, it is said that there must be the separation of church and state. As people of faith, we are called to respond to issues of injustice, disparity and discrimination.

We are a network of congregations and organizations committed to community building, working with politicians and policymakers, direct action and negotiation to transform our communities. We know that positive social change in society has come from organized people in some form, and very often, organized faith communities have been part of the most powerful social movements in our country.

As we remember and celebrate Martin Luther King, Jr. this month we know this to be true in the Civil Rights Movement as an example. We, as PIIN, work so that there is quality public education for all, gun violence prevention, environmental justice, and, yes, criminal justice reform. That includes the Allegheny County Jail. We support programs such as The Colorful Background Expo. Nothing is too small or too great for us if it means the quality of life for all our neighbors is improved. Whether it's
advocating for a stop sign at a dangerous intersection, transportation equity, wage equity, equity for women and people of color, and immigrant rights. Bottom line, we are here to work with you to promote justice. May this be our common New Year's resolution.

And as a postscript, you know, I am -- we are a full network of people. We have our sleeves rolled up, and Sara, we're willing and able to work with you in all these areas to make your goals come true.

Thank you.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

Reverend Dave Swanson.

MR. SWANSON: My name is Dave
Swanson. I'm here as President of the Pennsylvania Interfaith Impact Network, and I'm pastor at Pittsburgh Mennonite Church in Swissvale.

As Sister Barbara just shared with you, PIIN is on the move right now, but we have been here waiting, acting, and waiting, taking action and waiting for over a year. In the summer of 2022 , as the deaths at the county jail mounted and then in late summer, when the social work department put out their study regarding the conditions in the county jail, the information, the knowledge of the depths of the problems per -- permeated our entire base.

As Sister Barbara mentioned, our base -- we are across the entire county, people of faith who find it intolerable when our neighbors are not treated justly. As Brother Man-E said, we make no distinction between those who are in the jail and those who are like us who are out here on the outside. That's because we are siblings. Our faiths have taught us this.

And so since the summer of ' 22 , we've been coming to these meetings, and we've been participating in vigils, working with our coalition partners. We've protested. We've taken action, but most importantly, we've sought to build relationships because we understand that you all need to hear from us, from your constituents, from the members and neighbors of our county. And so we have sought to build relations with you on the Board. We have sought to build relations with the jail administration. And in seeking to build a relationship with the
previous warden, we were utterly stymied. We tried for over a year, and I am grateful to report that we were able to meet with Acting Warden Dady before the holiday and are going to be able to meet with him again later this month.

But right now we demand that accountability be had for those who are in positions of power and can affect the lives of our neighbors in the jail. And so we -- in having been stymied by the warden himself, we went around him, and we've surveyed your cos in the jail. We've surveyed the medical staff. We've learned firsthand from folks who have been coming out of the jail what's going on. We have worked with our partners and built our coalition.

And what we've come to understand is that it's not only desperate for residents in the jail, but it's also desperate for staff. The morale among the staff is low. The ability -their ability to carry out their jobs, particularly on the medical side, has been compromised by the situation they find themselves and the things -- the tasks they're being asked to do, to the extent that for some of our medical folks, the things they're being asked to do in
the jail -- have been asked to do in the jail goes against their registration, their licensure. So what we're asking for you to do with us in this coming year is to be our partners, but what we have to tell you is that if you will not be our partners, we will be your adversaries, and we do not want to do that. We want to work with you. We want to talk, and we want to listen and work together to improve the lives of our fellow residents, fellow citizens, fellow neighbors, fellow sisters and brothers in that jail.

Thank you.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: John
Kenstowicz.
MR. KENSTOWICZ: Very good. Yeah, my name is John Kenstowicz, $K-E-N-S-T-O-W-I-C-Z$. I'd like to welcome our new Board.

I am also part of PIIN, and we're speaking on behalf of PIIN.

What I want to talk about today is the need for individual therapy at the Allegheny County Jail.

The lawsuit Howard v Williams regarding the lack of mental health services at the ACJ at times mentioned the lack of any individual therapy. Both the American Correctional Association and the National Commission on Correctional Healthcare mandate a county jail to provide individual counseling.

Last year's ACJ budget had eight positions for therapists, but no therapists were hired until recently. This starts us on the road to providing individual treatment to our residents.

Important question. Why do we need individual therapy at our jail? Most people in our jail are in a state of crisis. Many residents have lost their housing, their source of income, and their connection with family. Jail has given them a new stigma. Many constantly fear that they could be victimized or have a medical condition that will not be treated. Residents are also concerned about spending long hours in isolation in their cells. Many have long been in need of individual therapy because of unresolved conflicts escalating stress and problems leading to depression.

It is well documented that a large percentage of residents of a county jail have been exposed to violence and would qualify for a PTSD diagnosis.

According to a US Department of Justice Bureau of Statistics study, 16 percent of those people in county jails or on active probation have been physically or sexually abused before their current sentence. Between 23 percent and 37 percent of female offenders reported that they've been sexually or physically abused before age 18 .

So Fran is going to continue this reading. I appreciate your time.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

Fran McDowell.
MS. MCDOWELL: Fran McDowell,
M-C-D-O-W-E-L-L. I'm also with PIIN.
The different individual treatment modalities that can be used at our jail -- an experienced therapist will say that a person in crisis often reaches a point of personal insight
in which they, themselves believe change needs to happen. Many county jail residents in crisis need an empathetic ear and voice providing support and guidance, helping them develop a crisis plan and a treatment plan to foster that change.

If the jail can provide treatment modalities such as cognitive behavioral therapy and dialectic behavioral therapy, for example, they'll help a person regulate emotions and change thinking patterns.

The treatment modality seeking safety, especially helpful for trauma PTSD and substance abuse, has been used successfully in many county jails and prisons throughout the country. Seeking safety helps people develop skills to remain safe and cope with the multiple risks to their person, including addiction. This treatment can be used in an individual and a group format.

At one point, seeking safety was provided as a group process at our jail. It should be employed again as a foundation to help prepare a resident to, once released, successfully engage in a trauma-induced therapy
as an outpatient. Since trauma-induced therapy involves a person re-experiencing their trauma, it's much more appropriately used as outpatient services when the therapist and the resident have the extended time needed to work together.

Working with a therapist when in crisis can be a gateway to changing growth. Denying residents that opportunity because the county is not at this point able to hire more therapists is wrong. Providing individual therapy to those involved in our criminal justice system is humane and beneficial, not only to those individuals and their families but to society as a whole.

The opportunity to continue treatment in outpatient services. Residents who have been introduced to individual therapy at the jail or who have previously had individual therapy should be encouraged to continue in treatment upon leaving the jail. By initiating a referral from the in-house therapist to an outpatient therapist, the areas previously covered in treatment, as well as what further treatment is needed, are effectively conveyed.

Continued cohesive therapy will have a direct impact toward lowering recidivism. Thank you.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

Diana Hull.
MS. HULL: Diana Hull, H-U-L-L.
What are the needs of a resident at our jail to participate in individual therapy? Years ago Abraham Maslow developed a critical important theory. Individuals have a hierarchy of needs and become preoccupied with their most immediate need. Other needs are delayed or forgotten about because of the immediacy of the occurrent need. Maslow would say that a resident of our jail would need to feel safe, well-nourished and be receiving adequate healthcare before they can start thinking seriously about individual therapeutic needs.

In our county jail, there is a deep interactive relationship between the deficiencies at our jail, nutritious food, adequate healthcare, a safe environment, and time out of cell. Each of these problem areas will affect others. Loss of nutritious food can affect a person's medical needs. Fear of safety can affect a person's diet and mental health. A lack of structured time outside the cell can cause muscular atrophy and depression.

The staffing crisis at our jail needs to be confronted with -- will make individual treatments much more available and successful. One can see that by following Maslow's theory of the hierarchy of needs, our jail needs to confront the staffing crisis to truly make individual therapy more possible and practical in our jail. The lack of staffing in areas, such as security and mental health throws a wrench in the wheel of progress and reduces hope for the growth of individual treatment at our jail.

PIIN will be presenting in February more recommendations regarding how the staffing levels at our jail can improve. If a new JOB and a new administration confront the staffing crisis and staffing levels improve, individual therapy will become much more likely. Many more residents will want and benefit from individual therapy with positive changes in the staffing levels. The recruitment of therapists will also improve, and the word in the informal network
will be that successfully working as a therapist at our county jail will -- is becoming more possible.

So what can be done? Besides confronting the staffing crisis, our jail administration and our JOB can develop deep connections with our mental health providers in the community. Outpatient mental health practitioners interested in providing, promoting individual treatment services in our jail and individual therapy to people leaving the jail need to be meeting with jail administration and the JOB now to begin planning. Their expertise in mental health is needed, along with consultation by administration and frontline staff about the realities of providing individual treatment in the county jail.

Change can happen with all of us working together.

Thank you. And I am also from PIIN.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you. JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: C.J. Swanson.

MS. SWANSON: Hello. My name is CJ Swanson. That is $S-W-A-N-S-O-N$, and $I$ am an intern at Pennsylvania Interfaith Impact Network. I would like to welcome the new members of the Board, and I would welcome the old members of the Board to a new year.

Richard Sciubba was the 22 nd person to die from -- while incarcerated in the ACJ since 2020, not including the 3 deaths that took place at the Renewal Center since 2020 .

Mortality Reviews are impartial. There are -- so need. They are so needed, and it is -- it is absolutely necessary that there's a mortality review for Richard Sciubba if one has not been conducted already, and for the 25 people that have died in the past three full years, now working on the past fourth year.

I am very passionate about this. I'm sorry. I'm a little shaky.

MS. HALLAM: No problem.
MS. SWANSON: But my main point today is to our new members of the JOB. Welcome, and if you are not used to how these meetings work, we all come, and we speak to you. We plead
with you because the majority of the members of the JOB are not stepping foot in the jail to see the injustice that is happening under their watch. It is not enough to simply get your reports from the administration sitting here in front of you today.

There has been a consistent pattern of the administration withholding information from families of incarcerated people, from families who have lost their family members in our jail, and they do not have access to the medical records of their loved ones. They don't know how they died, and that is -- you have the power to make that change.

It is not enough to simply rely on the words of the people at the top that the people at the bottom are not suffering. And we know they're suffering because 25 people are dead.

I ask that you go to the jail, that you speak with the people who have no resources, and the only resources provided to them are provided from you. I ask that you speak to the staff, to the medical peop- -- the medical hires who are constantly leaving because they're being asked to do things that break their licensure. I ask that you talk to the correctional officers. I ask that you build relationships with the people that you hold power over, because not only do you hold power over them, but you have a responsibility to them, and it is your job to respect that.

I hope that you know that your job is not once a month at this meeting. Your job as members of this JOB consists and continues to be your job throughout the whole month. So please, do your work outside of this room and go see the people at the jail who are suffering.

Thank you.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

Sharon.
MS. BONAVOGLIA: Bonavoglia.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

MS. BONAVOGLIA: That silent G is very tricky. My name is Sharon Bonavoglia, B-O-N-A-V-O-G-L-I-A. I am also with PIIN.

We at PIIN are hopeful that new county leadership and a new JOB will lead to significant improvement for our neighbors housed inside the Allegheny County Jail and all the institutions under your jurisdiction.

I have a friend who spent May
through August of last year at the ACJ. Eventually, all the charges were dropped, but as a small business owner of a landscaping company, he lost the major part of his ability to make money this year -- or last year, money he used to pay a few part-time employees as well. He also has some mental health challenges that went untreated while at the ACJ, and it's taken several months for him to be able to get on with his life.

## The most important change that

 could happen with the ACJ is that no one be housed there. That so many are housed due to the inaction of our court systems is shameful. If judges and the system are going to continue to arrest and house our neighbors, then we must push for you to do, at the very least, provide for their needs, including their needs for mental health services. Lives are at stake. Individual human beings and their friends and family spent the New Year celebrations without their lovedones. For eight families, this was their first time. Lives are at stake, and because there are those who have already lost their lives inside our county's system of incarceration need to be acknowledged and remembered.

For those of you who are new here, I will be here every month to read those names. It is essential that we remember them and their friends and their families to recognize just what really is at stake.

So I would respectfully request that at this point you turn off the timer, so it does not inadvertently go off while $I$ read the names, and $I$ do ask that all of you rise for the readings of the names of the dead since April 2020 .

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, Nicole Baruffi and
tragically on December 21 st yet another Richard Sciubba, II.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank
you everybody.
Can $I$ have a Motion to approve the Minutes for the November 2, 2023 --

MR. O'CONNOR: So moved.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: -- JOB meeting?

MS. HALLAM: Second.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

Roll call.
AUDIENCE MEMBER: Are there any
more public comments?
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: No, there were none.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: If there wasn't a sign-in sheet, $I$ wanted to comment.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay. Come on up.

MR. THOMAS: Very quickly. My name is Carlos Thomas. C-A-R-L-O-S T-H-O-M-A-S. Something I want to speak to which you all --

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Can you say your name again? I'm sorry.

MR. THOMAS: Carlos Thomas, $C-A-R-L-O-S \quad T-H-O-M-A-S$.

Something I wanted to speak to that I think amongst all the other low-hanging fruit is it takes approximately 12 to 15 hours to process through the county jail no matter what you're arrested for. There's approximately 130-plus police jurisdictions, and I'm wondering how that is figured out in consideration, with the amount of people that are coming into the jail versus the amount of people that are leaving the jail?

It was brought up earlier that most of the people that come in the jail aren't actually guilty until proven innocent, but if $I$ pay my bail now, I may not get out until tomorrow morning. The law says I'm innocent, and you still have me incarcerated. I still have to follow the rules of the correctional officers. I'm still treated like -- as a criminal, and I think that's a problem. It's very problematic when it's -- when you go to jail for things like child support, traffic citations, or other things
that you're obligated to keep employment for. So 12 to 15 hours is enough time to miss your rent payment, to miss a shift at work, to miss picking up your kids, and if you don't have these things set up, most of the times, the law enforcement officers in this county do not allow you to make a phone call before you actually go into jail. It takes about six -- five to six hours before you actually get into the space where you can make a free phone call. So there's a period of time where you're missing, for lack of better words, to society, no matter what your obligations are. And $I$ think that's important to address considering the amount of people that are coming in the jail for no goddamn reason.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you.
JUDGE BIGLEY: Can $I$ ask you a question? You're talking about -- just so I know. You're talking about the time to get processed out?

MR. THOMAS: Yes.
JUDGE BIGLEY: Is that what you
mean?

MR. THOMAS: Yes. Processed in and out. And I think that if we speed up the processing time that we might delay some of the deaths.

JUDGE BIGLEY: I just wanted to make sure $I$ was understanding what you were talking about. Thank you.

That is something to -- I wanted to ask anyway about that. So we can ask the warden. Thank you.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.

Can $I$ have a Motion to approve the meeting Minutes for December -- what was the date?

MS. HALLAM: December 7th.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE:
December 7th, I'm sorry, 2023?

MR. O'CONNOR: So moved.

MS. HALLAM: Second.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank
you. Do you all do a roll call or?

MS. HALLAM: I think for meeting Minutes, we can just do a vote of acclimation.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.
Can we have a vote of acclimation, please?

All in favor?
(Chorus of ayes.)
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Any
opposed?
(No response.)
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

Okay. The Warden's Report, please.

## WARDEN'S REPORT

INTERIM WARDEN DADY: Good evening, Board. I want to address the jail death that occurred December 21 st. The deceased was a 41-year-old male, Richard, who was brought in on December $18 t h$ on a bench warrant for unsworn falsification to authorities and false reports and was being sought following a police pursuit. Additionally, he had two Allegheny County detainers. At approximately 5:20 a.m. on December 21 st, a correctional officer found the individual unresponsive in his cell. A medical emergency was then called, and correctional medical staff responded and attempted life-saving measures. City paramedics arrived and took over care of the patient, who was then declared deceased at 5:52 a.m.

There were no obvious signs of foul play, but staff did find a note left by the individual for his family that could be perceived as a suicide note. If found to be suicide, this would be the first suicide death since May of 2020.

The individual's emergency contact was notified, as is the case with all incidents at the jail. The jail administration will conduct a review. This matter has been turned over to the Allegheny County police for investigation, and as of today, the investigation is still ongoing.

All deaths are tragic, and we sympathize with the friends and family of this individual. We continue to work every day with our partners to increase surveillance and take any and all measures to address preventable deaths, but we do recognize that not all deaths are preventable. Through the investigative process -- through the investigative process, we will continue to work to improve our processes and response to medical emergencies.

We were able to bring in members of the State Department of Corrections Critical

Incidents Stress Management or CISM Team following the death. These members of the CISM team were on hand to meet with the staff who witnessed the incident, while the healthcare and chaplaincy staff were available to the incarcerated population.

We will continue to work with and include State and other entities for programming and training support opportunities as they become available.

In December, I had the opportunity to meet with the Pennsylvania Interfaith Impact Network to hear their goals and plans. We discussed our mutual desire to see jail succeed -- the jail succeed and serve those residing inside the facility. We also discussed the possibility of scheduling additional meetings. I believe that that was said in the comments to continue our ongoing dialogue.

Finally, we are pleased to announce that we began the buprenorphine induction at the facility in mid-December. Individuals assess -assessed to benefit from the drug can now begin treatment at the jail without a prescription prior to incarceration. The facility's efforts
to further expand its MAT program services to include induction has been a months' long process, and we have reported on our progress throughout the planning and implementation. There's still much to be done.

Prior to beginning induction, individuals with opioid use disorder needed to have an active valid prescription from a community provider to receive the buprenorphine continuation services while incarcerated. The facility also provides on-site one-on-one counseling as part of the MAT process.

That concludes my report, and I'll now turn it over to the Chief Beasom for the Deputy Warden's Report. DEPUTY WARDEN'S REPORT

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Thank you, Warden. Good evening, Board.

Update on our staffing, our current cadet class began on Monday, December 18th, which consists of 21 candidates who were scheduled to graduate Friday, February $23 r d . \quad$ We have physical agility testing scheduled for next week on January 9th and 11th. I believe that's Tuesday and Thursday. Those passing the physical test
those days will be given an interview the same day. And this is in anticipation of our next cadet class scheduled to begin in early March of this year.

Currently, we have 10 males, 2
females awaiting transfer to the PA Department of Corrections; we have 5 males, zero females with detainers; 7 males and zero females with open cases.

The longest wait time on a 300 B was received November $16 t h$, and the shortest wait time is from December 18th.

Currently we have 20 federal inmates in the facility, 13 of which are United States Marshal holds; 7 are federal transfers for Allegheny County Court.

Our use of force number for December of 2023 is 34 .

Deputy Clark will continue the Deputy Warden Report.

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: Good evening, Board. For Chaplaincy and Pre-Release, the Foundation of Hope packaged and distributed holiday care packages to the incarcerated population, packages which included thermals, Sarris Candy, pens, notebooks, and hot chocolate were distributed to everyone in the jail on December 13th.

On December 11th, Hope Program participants on 1-A and 2-C participated in a holiday talent show. Participants enjoyed being able to share their talents with jail staff and other incarcerated individuals on their housing unit.

Hanukkah Services were held in the jail on December $12 t h$ and were warmly received by those who participated in the services.

Discharge and Release. In
December, the Discharge and Release Center assessed 295 individuals and distributed 82 boxes of Narcan, 295 fentanyl and xylazine test strips, 829 condoms, and 431 bus tickets.

In 2023, the DRC assisted a total of 3,680 individual and provided resources to them to aid in their transition back into the community.

Contact visits. The jail is continuing to host contact visits for juveniles, incarcerated workers, veterans, and program participants on designated Saturdays throughout
the month. For the month of December, a total of 68 incarcerated individuals received contact visits from a total of 137 family members.

During contact visitation in December and in celebration of the holidays, snacks such as cookies, donuts, soda, and fruit were served and enjoyed by family members and their incarcerated loved ones.

For the juvenile contact visit, all eligible juveniles were permitted to partake in the festivities even if they did not have a loved one visiting them.

Residential Placement Services. Based on orders from the Court, residential placement services facilitated the transfer of 46 individuals into alternative housing in December, and 25 individuals into substance use treatment through the diversion program.

The diversion program received a total of 23 new referrals and a total -- and served a total of 83 participants in December.

In 2023, the Jail's Residential Placement Services Department served a total of 1,055 individuals. 723 were placed into alternative housing, and 332 were placed into inpatient treatment through diversion services.

The Medical Assistance Program assisted a total of 114 individuals with completing medical assistance applications upon release from the jail in the month of December. In the year 2023, the program completed a total of 1,348 Medicaid applications. 90 percent of all applications submitted were approved for Medicaid insurance benefits.

Reentry Services. In December, the reentry program's angel tree supported over 70 children with gifts that were purchased, wrapped, and delivered by jail staff. The staff involved in this project donated their time and resources to this endeavor and it was very appreciated by all the families who received gifts.

Educational Services. In December, the Education Department supported the juvenile population with a holiday door decorating contest, chess tournaments, and Christmas movies.

On Friday, December 22nd, the juveniles received a special lunch funded by the AIU. The lunch consisted of chicken sandwiches, hamburgers, fruit salad, french fries, mac and cheese and ice cream. The AIU also purchased and
wrapped gifts for the juveniles. These events allow the juveniles to have a holiday celebration that was positive, fun, and festive.

In December, the jail distributed 500 copies of No Addict Left Behind, Joey Pagano's insightful book about his recovery journey. It serves as an inspirational guide with practical lessons of hope.

Mr. Pagano is a licensed social worker and educator from Southwestern Pennsylvania. He combines his personal story with professional expertise to aid in addiction recovery through evidence-based methods.

Write Pittsburgh concluded the first cohort of the creative writing program. This month, a new cohort of males will start the program, and the program is being expanded to the female population. At the conclusion of the program, participants will present a final reading of their work.

That concludes this month's report for programs. Renee Madden will provide the healthcare services update.

DHSA MADDEN: Good afternoon, Board. For Torrance commitments and admissions,
during the month of December, one patient was admitted and transferred to Torrance State Hospital; 5 patients were committed to Torrance State Hospital; 7 patients had their commitment to Torrance for competency restoration rescinded due to their clinical stabilization.

Currently, there are 39 patients who are awaiting admission to Torrance, and the longest waiting has been since August 9, '23.

For our Tier System, in the month of December, there were zero individuals identified as a Tier 5, and there were 37 individuals identified as a Tier 4.

For our queues and waiting times, for sick call requests for medical, there are currently 55 with the longest waiting 7 days. For mental health sick call requests, there is 1 with the longest waiting 4 days. Our psychiatry queue is 213, with the longest waiting 29 days. Our mental health specialists, which are scheduled out appointments, is 12 , and the longest waiting is 6 days.

For medication assisted treatment for substance use disorders, during the month of December, there were 26 individuals prescribed
oral Naltrexone, with 2 individuals receiving the Vivitrol shot -- injection prior to community release.

There were 47 individuals treated with methadone continuation services, and in total, there were 165 individuals treated with Suboxone and 28 individuals treated with Sublocade. 7 patients were transitioned from Suboxone to sublocade to support their recovery.

For updates, in the middle of December, we began induction for MAT for patients with opioid use disorder. The first patient was screened on December 10 th and then received medication on December 14th. Since the launch, there has been 25 patients inducted on Suboxone with an accompanied referral to Unity Recovery for peer support services. The process for continuation services of MAT remains the same. JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Questions?

JUDGE BIGLEY: Yes.
MR. O'CONNOR: Yes. You can go first, Judge.

JUDGE BIGLEY: I want to ask about the processing time, specifically -- well, for
now, processing out, which was always, $I$ think, up to 72 hours, correct?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: It usually
takes 24 to 48 hours, Your Honor, but it can --
JUDGE BIGLEY: Yes.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: -- depending if medication is not available.

JUDGE BIGLEY: The Order says up to
72, right?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Correct.

Yes.

JUDGE BIGLEY: Do we know, though, is there a time we're at now, like as far as where you are? It's 24 to 48 you're saying?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I don't have an average time, but I would -- I would say it's 24 to 48 hours, yes.

JUDGE BIGLEY: Does anyone ever
track where you are in that -- keep an average?
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I don't
believe we -- I don't believe we track the time that it takes, no.

JUDGE BIGLEY: Okay. What about

Intake?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I'm not sure
what you're asking.
JUDGE BIGLEY: How long is it taking on Intake? How long are people sitting in Intake?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: When being processed in?

JUDGE BIGLEY: Yeah.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: So when we were -- when we receive them in Intake, the biggest hold-up is usually being seen by the Magisterial District Judge. Once they're -- once they're through the arraignment and they get into the processing department, we're having them upstairs in a day.

JUDGE BIGLEY: I think -- could it sometimes take longer than a day?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Sure, it could. Yeah.

JUDGE BIGLEY: And do you agree that sometimes what happens is the person only gets into the jail screen after they are completely through the processing? In other words, the credit time only starts once they're completely processed.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: That's what

I'm referring to. Once they're back in our Processing Department, they're booked into our OMS System, that's where I'm talking about. We usually have them through there within a day. JUDGE BIGLEY: Right.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: It could be a matter of hours before that, but when they -before they get to the pre-arraignment stage.

JUDGE BIGLEY: So my point is, and what I'm trying to get at is if somebody sits in processing for two days and then you enter them into your OMS System, then they sat for two days that aren't showing, and $\quad$ can't give them credit for the two days. Can somebody put into your system that you actually had them in custody for two days prior to that?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Our ASAP system would show when they were actually brought into the jail but --

JUDGE BIGLEY: But they're not - -
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: -- in the
scenario that you're describing, if somebody was put into the Processing Department and sat there for a day or two and didn't get booked in?

JUDGE BIGLEY: Uh-huh.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Then correct. JUDGE BIGLEY: Can somebody look into that though, because $I$ can tellyou, in the 12 years I've been in the Criminal Division, that's not the way it works. I know because they're arrested -- on the criminal information, it shows the date of the actual offense.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Right.
JUDGE BIGLEY: And then $I$ know what -- when they're clocked in. In other words, I can see -- $I$ know they were arrested at the scene, and then $I$ know when their jail credit starts.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Okay.
JUDGE BIGLEY: So I know that they're not -- I know that it's not working. I know that two days have passed because --

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Just for clarification --

JUDGE BIGLEY: -- I know they were arrested at the scene.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Sure.

JUDGE BIGLEY: And $I$ know that the jail screen shows that they were lodged two days later, and $I$ know that that can't happen.

So in other words, can somebody look at when they actually came into custody and they can say, well, he's been here for two days, so let's put him in the jail screen effective when we actually had him?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: So you're saying when they arrived at the jail -JUDGE BIGLEY: Right.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: -- versus
when they were booked in?
JUDGE BIGLEY: Verses when we actually finished processing them.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Okay.
JUDGE BIGLEY: Do you know what I mean?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I do.

JUDGE BIGLEY: If somebody can look at that.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Sure.

JUDGE BIGLEY: At least there's
a -- that's one thing that has always driven me insane when we're talking about processing.

And then the other thing is is what takes -- what takes so long processing out? I'm just curious.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Once they're booked in, then they have to --

JUDGE BIGLEY: If they don't have any medications. If there's no medications, what's the --

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Well, they're still seen by healthcare in the Processing Department, so they're seen by physical health and mental health in those areas. So until the booking, the medical and the physical health is completed, that's when -- that's when they're then sent to the -- back to the other side of Intake before being sent upstairs.

JUDGE BIGLEY: And I'm sorry because I'm new, so I'm trying to get -- so they have to see somebody and then they have to see mental health and the physical people?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Our correctional officers book them into the OMS System. They're then seen by --

JUDGE BIGLEY: No, I'm sorry. I'm talking about -- and I apologize. I'm moving too fast. So I'm good with that. You're going to look into -- going backward and making sure that they get the credit for when you actually took custody of them.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Okay.
JUDGE BIGLEY: Now, I'm getting to the part where they're leaving. When they're leaving --

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Sure.
JUDGE BIGLEY: And say they come back from court and say it's noon or 1 o'clock.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Right.
JUDGE BIGLEY: And I've now sentenced them and they're free to go. You get your 6-A, and $I$ know the Order says you have up to 72 hours to release them. Who do they need to see before they can actually get released? You get the Order. You got the 6-A. It says release them forthwith.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: So once we receive the paperwork, that goes to our Records Department who then reviews the folder. So they have to check for any other active cases.

JUDGE BIGLEY: Right.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Detainers, any wants, warrants that are holding them currently. Once that's cleared, then that information is sent to our ID technicians who run it -- that information through the NCIC to check. JUDGE BIGLEY: Make sure they're all clear.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Again, correct. Then that folder goes to our Intake supervisors for a second review just to make sure everything is cleared out of that folder, okay? JUDGE BIGLEY: Okay.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Then they're entered into a queue to make sure or to verify that if medication is needed, that that is provided to the Intake Department before that individual is brought down.

JUDGE BIGLEY: And that would involve the medical staff --

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.
JUDGE BIGLEY: -- having to look at it?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes. Right. JUDGE BIGLEY: And if they didn't, then where does it go?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: So if they don't have any medications, then the individual is brought down. They're processed out at that point.

JUDGE BIGLEY: Okay. So it's just basically a lot of people having to move their file around for them to get out, is what it is?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Correct. Yes.

JUDGE BIGLEY: And double-checking to make sure that they're not -- there's not a detainer --

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Sure.
JUDGE BIGLEY: -- or a warrant.
Okay.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: To avoid an erroneous release or --

JUDGE BIGLEY: Right. Okay.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: -- a responsible release or if they have medication needs.

JUDGE BIGLEY: Got it. All right. Thank you.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: You're welcome.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: I heard that some- -- the first interview for the MATs was December 12 th, the first person, and then they got their first medication on December 14th.

Is that correct?

DHSA MADDEN: The first screening was the 10 th.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: The
10th. And then they got it on the 14 th?
DHSA MADDEN: Uh-huh.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Why did it take four days to get them their medication?

DHSA MADDEN: Yeah. That's a good question. So a lot of our -- all of our patients are screened during the intake process for opioid use disorder by our staff, and then that patient will then get placed on the next available clinic day schedule for addiction medicine provider, and that's the prescriber that sees the patient and determines the dose to start the patient on and the start date for that.

So if a patient has a positive opiate in their urine drug screen, they'll be started on a detox -- a medic- -- a protocol for withdrawal management. That happens immediately. JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay. DHSA MADDEN: And then the screening comes in for opioid use disorder, and then the patient waits to see the provider, again, to determine the starting dose and the appropriate start date given the other medications that they're on.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: When they're started on detox, are they -- does that include some sort of medication?

DHSA MADDEN: Yes. The detox protocol -- there's a medication protocol depending on what's in your system.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: And that happens immediately?

DHSA MADDEN: That happens when it's identified, yes.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.
DHSA MADDEN: So when they meet with the medical team.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay. Thank you.

We're going totally out of order.
MR. O'CONNOR: There's never an order.

No, I just have a couple
follow-ups. First of all, you know, Judges, I think, you know, having you here and asking these questions is different than what we've had in the
past and the Executive being here as well. We can get a lot more information in detail.

So I just had a couple follow-ups.
I did want to mention the bylaws, but we're going to talk about that later, so $I$ want to thank Judge for that.

Just a couple of things. When I did two inspections in December, review of Intake, and I know that, you know, the Acting Warden has been talking about that and making some changes down there. It would also be helpful, and we had heard this before, and hopefully, we can all see the report. There is an NCCHC report in the Intake. And I believe, last time we heard it was in the Manager's Office. So if we could get that -- I don't --

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: It's publicly posted on the jail's website under Reports.

MR. O'CONNOR: Is it? Okay. I'm sorry. I remember we answered that question.

But I think moving forward, obviously talking about Intake is something that's really important to all of us. We've been mentioning that for a while. Notifications is another one to loved ones.

But $I$ more or less want, you know, the Warden -- $I$ don't know if it already started when we did that tour, and I don't know if -- I believe the City already did this, but what's it been like since January with the changes, if they actually happened -- $I$ know we discussed it, on warrants and things like that not being processed quick enough. Has that happened? I know we talked about it while we were there on-site.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: We haven't
been -- we have not been aware of any delays or issues from if it -- if the warrant office didn't, in fact, close on the --

MR. O'CONNOR: Because I knew it was coming January 1st or 2nd --

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Right.
MR. O'CONNOR: -- was supposed to. So if it didn't, that's good to know, just because $I$ know we had talked about that process when we were there.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Right.
MR. O'CONNOR: So that was my big question because, you know, if that office is not going to be doing that, the stress that's going to be on Intake is going to be even more. So the
constant review and conversation about that is very important moving forward.

So, Judge, I'll just leave my comments for when we do the Amendment at the end of the meeting.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.
MR. O'CONNOR: Thank you.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

Sheriff, do you have any comments or questions?

SHERIFF KRAUS: No.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: County
Exec?
MS. INNAMORATO: Thank you, President Judge. My question has to do with some of the public remarks that were brought up at the beginning of this meeting when they were talking about the need for additional healthcare providers at the jail and especially around therapists that can provide that very valuable and necessary treatment for individuals who are incarcerated.

So just from your perspective, what are you doing to actively recruit folks to work at the ACJ and fill these open positions? What successes have you had recently in hiring people, and how can our administration support your work in filling open positions?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: So in 2022 we added to our staff a staffing specialist to dedicate to recruiting -- not pulling away from our HR staff, to be in complete dedication. We recently also added a staffing specialist supervisor that will oversee the staffing specialist. We saw that with only one staffing specialist that was pretty much dedicated to the correctional officer side and that recruiting in that process since it's very different from healthcare. So that's why we added the supervisor role so that we could have two individuals dedicated to recruiting, hopefully having one focused more on the healthcare since it is very unique in and of itself, as well as one dedicated to the corrections side as well as all of our other open positions. We also just recently submitted a request for incentivist (sic) -- incentives for hiring bonuses, so that would be coming across in the near future to add to our ability to recruit
with -- especially specifically for therapists, RNs, LPNs, MAs, and healthcare social workers because we identify that that's another position that really helps. And Renee Madden can speak more to this with getting people out of the facility and finding them other commitments.

So those are the efforts that we're making in the recruiting side right now.

MS. INNAMORATO: Great. Thank you. And what kind of results have you seen since you've implemented those positions?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Well, the position was just implemented December -MS. INNAMORATO: Okay. So it's new.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: -- of 2023, so we haven't seen any. But with the corrections side, we've seen our classes jump from two and three to our most recent class of 20. So the impact from the initial hire has been huge, and we just put that request in for the bonus incentives for the hiring bonus. So we'll hopefully see that over the next six months.

MS. INNAMORATO: Okay. Thank you for that very specific update.

SHERIFF KRAUS: I do have one question. What is the difference between Tier 4 and Tier 5?

DHSA MADDEN: So Tier 5 means the patient is actively self-harming or in active suicide attempt. And Tier 4 would be someone who is at imminent risk of that.

SHERIFF KRAUS: Okay. Thank you.

DHSA MADDEN: Uh-huh.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you, Judge. So I want to start off by saying a compliment because in my recent visit to the jail, what was that, a week or so ago, I spent a lot of time in the kitchen because it looked like a totaly different kitchen. I actually thought I went into the wrong room for a second when $I$ first got there. I loved the CO who is actually in there at a desk supporting the workers there. They informed me of a commissary pantry incentive program for the workers in the kitchen to make sure you get the best workers. I think that's dope too. Even the TVs and the like welded racks to make sure that the trays aren't drying or not drying wet and then getting disgusting. Things that just squirt off the trays before you put them through the dishwasher. I mean, such simple little changes that the previous administration refused to make that $I$ can just tell the whole vibe in at least that kitchen was very, very different. So whoever took place in that, $I$ thank the officers who were in the kitchen when $I$ was there. But $I$ wanted to thank you all as well because I really could just feel the difference in that kitchen, and $I$ could tell amongst the workers.

But then, since I lead off with a compliment, $I$ want to say that something that was really concerning to me -- I don't know who is best to answer this, in my recent visit, I went to Pod 4-B, which I didn't even realize until I got there it's a pod for people who are in the Suboxone Program, and so $I$ was a former Suboxone patient so I'm pretty familiar with how the Suboxone programs work. And at least when $I$ was on it, and $I$ was prescribed 24 milligrams a day, it was -- is very specific that $I$ had to take 8 milligrams in the morning, 8 milligrams in the afternoon, and 8 milligrams in the evening. I'm not a doctor. I do not know why it was like that, but $I$ knew that there was a very specific
reason why that was to happen.
As I talked to the people on 4-B, I was informed that not only are they getting their entire dose at once, sometimes as much as 20 milligrams all at once, which $I$ can tell you how rocked I would be if $I$ ate 20 milligrams of Suboxone right now -- it seems really, really dangerous. But also, they're being given it between 1:00 a.m. and 4:00 a.m. And so they're literally being woken up in the middle of the night to be given their medication, and $I$ was told that it's because of staffing, that the people who provide it, that's the only time they can do it. So $I$ have a lot of big issues with that. I was just wondering if someone could speak to that.

DHSA MADDEN: Yeah. So as long as I've been at the jail, that's the time period that the med pass happens. And specific dosing, also not a doctor, can't tell you why a certain dose is chosen, but the prescriber meets with the patient in clinic, chooses the appropriate dose, and then there is one medication pass for that. That happens on the overnight shift.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Are you
saying the doctor says one -- one dose a day,
that they should be given all their medication at
one time between 1:00 and 4:00 a.m.?
DHSA MADDEN: No, we're talking
specific about MAT only.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: I
understand.
DHSA MADDEN: That's a totally
separate medication pass. It's owned, and so
yeah, the patient is seen -- is dosed once a day
for MAT.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: And
that's per the doctor's instructions?

DHSA MADDEN: You know. Yes.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: I'm sorry to interrupt you.

MS. HALLAM: No, you're fine. Go ahead. So the doctor says to give it one -- all at once?

DHSA MADDEN: Yeah. That's how the medication is prescribed.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. And then do they also say what time of the day to give it?

DHSA MADDEN: The doctor doesn't indicate the time. That's like an operational decision of when that happens, but it's -- she's very much aware that it's a one-a-day med pass.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. And why is
that? Can someone speak to why that is the time that's chosen for -- because I know there was even a med pass happening on the pod, like a regular med pass. So there are med passes happening not between 1 and 4 a.m. So why is the MAT specifically at that really inconvenient time? Not to mention, aren't you then sick by like dinnertime or by the time you go to bed? You'd be starting to go through withdrawal a little bit.

DHSA MADDEN: I mean, if you have the medication the same time every day, I think your body is used to that. But as far as exactly why that time is chosen, $I$ don't have an answer to that.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Can we look into that because it seems kind of nuts to wake people up in the middle of the night to give them medication.

Thank you.
MS. HALLAM: Thank you. Next
question is about -- I saw -- I was on the jail
trail, and I saw that there's a window that was busted out from one of the cells, maybe on like the second floor or the third floor facing the river. Did something happen? Can someone tell us about that? I mean, I have a picture on my phone of like a crane fixing a window that has bars on it.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: It was already being fixed?

MS. HALLAM: Yeah. Or maybe they were putting the boards up. I don't know. But it was -- there was a crane, like a big orange crane there right now.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: We weren't aware. We weren't made aware of any issue from the outside.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Can I show you the picture after the meeting?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Sure. Absolutely.

MS. HALLAM: Yeah, it was from like two days ago.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Well, obviously, Facilities is aware of it, so they were fixing it.

MS. HALLAM: Yeah. There wasn't an instance -- incident that caused the window to be broken?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: No.
MS. HALLAM: Okay. That seems like a security issue if windows are just randomly breaking.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Well, I would imagine it was from the outside if it was right off the trail.

MS. HALLAM: You're thinking that it's like a double-pane window, and you're saying the outside pane was broken, not the inside one?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.

MS. HALLAM: So do you know what window I'm talking about?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I don't.
MS. HALLAM: Okay. So you're just assuming that that's what happened?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.

MS. HALLAM: Okay.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Could you find out the circumstances behind the window repair and just report --

MS. HALLAM: Yes. And I'll show
him the picture.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I'll follow up with Facilities to see --

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: -- how they became aware of it, yes.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you. My next question is about specifically how we transport people when we're going -- when they're going to the hospital. So I think if $I$ understand correctly, the sheriffs do the transport. I was originally under the impression that the sheriffs also stayed with an incarcerated individual while they're at the hospital, but it was brought to my attention that the correctional officers are doing that.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: The sheriff's deputies transport our officers and the individual to the hospital. Our correctional officers stay with them up until the point where they're committed -- where they're given a room. That's when Sheriff Kraus's deputies take over.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Is that -- has
that always been that way? And why is it that the CO is there just until they're committed to the hospital as opposed to being in the custody of the sheriff?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: That's the agreement that we have with the Sheriff's Department.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. I'm just wondering if that is at all contributing -- you know, we already have -- are short-staffed on the corrections officers. I'm just wondering if we could maybe rearrange that agreement with the sheriff so that we're not down more officers at the jail than we need to be.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: In what
fashion?
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: That
the co doesn't --
MS. HALLAM: Don't leave.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: -- go to the hospital at all, that the sheriff would just take the incarcerated person to the hospital without a CO.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Well, I don't want to speak for the Sheriff, but I'm sure that
would impact his staffing as well.
SHERIFF KRAUS: And there's language in our CBA to that effect as well.

MS. HALLAM: So I guess maybe it's more of a question for you. So you're -- the CBA language says you transport them to the jail, leave them until they're committed to the jail, and then come back and stay with them once they're committed?

SHERIFF KRAUS: So what we've done for years, if there's a medical appointment or they go to the jail, the CO is -- we transport. Then once they're admitted into the hospital is when we take over the security watch.

MS. HALLAM: Right. So what I'm saying is it seems like there's just a tiny little piece that the COs are sitting there. Couldn't yinz just fill that gap since you're doing the to the hospital and then once they're committed?

SHERIFF KRAUS: It's not part of the agreement or the CBA. So the short answer is no.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Thank you.
My next question is that you talked
about incentives -- what did you call them, hiring bonuses. I know Englert has been talking about that for literally since the day $I$ met him. I'm so glad you're finally doing it, so I never have to hear about it again. But can you speak to those hiring bonuses specifically? I thought I heard you say they were just for medical staff.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: The ones that we just submitted for approval?

MS. HALLAM: Uh-huh.
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Currently we already have in place hiring bonuses for RNs, LPNs, and MAs. That currently exists. We have resubmitted requesting to increase those and to expand it to include therapists and healthcare social workers.

MS. HALLAM: But still not COs?
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: No. The request not for --

MS. HALLAM: Like arguably maybe the biggest staffing problem at the jail. Is there -- was that a decision that you guys made, or how was that decision made to exclude correctional officers from receiving hiring bonuses?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: It was a part of this discussion at this time, and we were specifically focused on the therapists and recruiting in that regard.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So what is the current hiring bonus pre- -- like let's say your thing doesn't get authorized for RNs, LPNs, and MAs?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: I can't remember it off the top of my head, but I could say it's between $\$ 2,000$ and $\$ 3,000$ spread out in installments over a three-year time period.

MS. HALLAM: Okay.
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: You don't get it all up front. It's paid after probation, after one year, after two years, and after three years.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Could you bring that, like, broken down or e-mail it even --

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Yeah.

MS. HALLAM: -- just the breakdown of what those look like? And also then, what is the request for the increase? Do you know that off the top of your head, what's the increase?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: \$5,000 to
$\$ 6,00$ for those -- well, the RN is $\$ 6,000$, and
then it's decreased across those positions for
LPN and MA.

MS. HALLAM: Is there any plans to expand it for correctional officers?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: That would be in discussions with the County Manager's Office. At this time we have just been addressing the healthcare needs.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Cool. Thank you for that very much.

Also, I heard you say the agility test is happening this week. Is that the one that we have talked about before? Can we get an invite for the Board, please?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: To observe it?

MS. HALLAM: No, to participate?
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: (Laughter.)
MS. HALLAM: I'm serious. I think we should know what that's like.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I think you probably want to ask the rest of the Board if they want to run stairs.

JUDGE BIGLEY: I don't. the hall.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: I'll pass.

MS. HALLAM: You carry a dummy down

MS. HALLAM: No?

MS. INNAMORATO: Speak for yourself over there.

MS. HALLAM: I really want to.

Would I be welcome to attend one of the days if we could talk about scheduling that? Because that is one of my questions from last month is --

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Think about the pleasure that you could have in seeing council --

MS. HALLAM: Yeah, watching me suffer.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: $--\quad$ go
through this test.
MS. HALLAM: You would do that?
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: If you want to sign a waiver, sure.

MS. HALLAM: I will sign -- well, I
will read it ten times first, but $I$ will sign a waiver. Is that true? Like can I reach out to you to maybe schedule what time that will be on those days?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Sure.
MS. HALLAM: Thank you very, very, very much.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: It's Tuesday and Thursday of next week. I don't know what time, but $I$ believe it's at 11 a.m.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. 11 a.m. I'll do it on my lunch break. Thank you very much. My next question is about I had heard, and I don't really understand how -- I didn't know there were two different HRs. I didn't know there was a County $H R$ and a Jail HR Department. And so $I$ have been told that a lot of the hang-up in the lag time in hiring new folks, whether it was COs or medical staff, is because something to do with the County $H R$ insists on handing it as opposed to leaving it to internal Jail HR. Can you explain the difference in like what -- what role each HR Department plays in hiring?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: So our HR
Department handles our completing the procedures that are the county policies. So we will request
to fill a position. We will request in our system to hire that position. That all has multiple levels of approval through the county, which is county policy.

So we -- our County HR in the hiring and onboarding process are administering those policies and procedures.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So you guys do the first step, hey, I need a position. Can we please hire somebody for this position? The County $H R$ then says yes.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Not just the County HR. It also involves approval from the County Manager's Office as well as the Controller's Office to make sure that we have that money approved in the budget. So there are multiple levels of approval, and as well as Budget and Finance.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So then you get those approvals. Yes, go ahead, you can hire a person. Now what? Does it come back to Jail HR to --

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: And then we have to find that person. We have to do interviews.

MS. HALLAM: That's you guys?
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Yeah. We do our own -- so applications are filtered through County HR. They're the ones who identify if that candidate is qualified through the basic requirements of the job, and then it's our responsibility to determine if they meet the institutional requirements for the position, review their applications, and then we set up the interviews, and we do the hiring for some of the positions.

> Positions that require additional criteria, such as correctional officers that have agility, psych evaluations, and those -- those are administered through the County HR Department. The agility is us. The psych evaluations, those are through the County HR. MS. HALLAM: Okay. So there's a lot of back and forth?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Yes.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Do you think that there's a way that that process could be streamlined?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: We are
constantly evaluating it. We did that, I think,
two years ago. We implemented the React Test. We identified that as not being something that was adding value to our hiring process, so that test was eliminated from the hiring. So we are constantly working with County $H R$ and evaluating those procedures of what is best for the institution and the onboarding.

MS. HALLAM: Well, all right. Thank you very much.

My next question is about I got a report from somebody the other day -- and I know we've talked before about claiming property after you're released. And something I guess I never really considered was what if you're unexpectedly transferred to another facility? That's what happened to the person who reached out to me, and his family member has been attempting to get, like, his prescription glasses, funds from his commissary account, but he is in another jail.

What is the process for retrieving those items once a person is not on the street but is in another facility?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I guess the easy answer is he probably should have taken his glasses with him when he was transferred, but --

MS. HALLAM: Well, he didn't know he was going. He went from Court.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Okay.

MS. HALLAM: I thought that also. Yeah.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Okay. Do you have -- do you have the name of this person?

MS. HALLAM: Yeah. Can I give it to you after the meeting?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Please.
MS. HALLAM: Okay. Thank you very much.

My next question is about $I$ heard a report that it was possible that an officer got caught bringing drugs in the facility over the weekend or over the holiday weekend. Can you speak to that? Large quantity of drugs.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: It's an active investigation, so we can't comment on that right now.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Okay. So yes. All right. Thank you.

Next thing is -- oh, just a couple
questions. I've been trying to now, for each meeting, bring the questions that were unanswered -- that $I$ was told $I$ would get an answer -- this meeting forward so that we can maybe get answers to them. So last meeting, we talked about the Spanish dictionaries that they should have been in at any day now. Have they arrived?

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: Yes, they actually arrived the day after the last Board meeting.

MS. HALLAM: Which is what you said at the last Board meeting. Awesome.

And we got 20 , correct?

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: We have eight, and a couple of those have been distributed already, and as we need more, we'll order more.

MS. HALLAM: You told me at the last meeting you ordered 20. Did something happen?

DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: I did think that it was 20 that we ordered, but $I$ was mistaken. We ordered 8 .

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So where are they housed? You're saying they're being distributed to individual people who are incarcerated?

clarify, we can produce currently, as Chief already spoke, from the time they are booked to the time they are put on a housing pod. We should be able to produce that information. We currently do not have a mechanism from the time -- as Judge Bigley asked, from the time they enter the door to the time they are booked. So that is something that we are looking at. Like we can't pull that.

MS. HALLAM: That's logged, though. JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Yeah. JUDGE BIGLEY: No, I think the more -- the interesting point thing, honestly, is really --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Put your mic on. MS. HALLAM: Your microphone is not on. JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Your mic --

JUDGE BIGLEY: Sorry, sorry, sorry. That's one issue, because like I said, the thing that always concerned me is, again, you know from -- the criminal information tells me that if somebody is arrested at the scene, I know they were in custody, so $I$ know that the person's jail
credit starts a certain date, but $I$ look at the jail screen and the jail tells me a different date, if you get what I'm saying? So I know -DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Yeah. We understand.

JUDGE BIGLEY: I know there's days missing. And to me, the biggest thing is is $I$ - I already know what -- what that time is because if $I$ look in the jail screen, I know that date. So I don't care when he got to the pod. What do I care? Not to be rude, but that's not to me a big -- you know. How long he spent getting from -- getting in your system to a pod --

MS. HALLAM: Isn't his fault.

JUDGE BIGLEY: -- isn't -- isn't an operative thing for me. So to me, the more bigger concern is is how long did it take to process him in and get that credit time started. So to me, somebody should be tracking when he came into custody so that they can then go retroactive back to then.

And then the second thing is is somebody should be tracking how long it takes to process people out once they get a 6-A or whatever. Like -- and whether or not -- and
while $I$ understand absolutely, absolutely, that somebody has to check for all warrants and all that, but whether or not they can streamline that with respect to having maybe one responsible person checking for warrants, and then one responsible person double-checking as opposed to multiple people handling a folder over and over, if you get what $I^{\prime} m$ saying, and sitting in someone's bin.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Sorry. Judge Bigley is asking can you look into and report back to us whether processing people out, that process, can be abbreviated in any way, shape or form? And I believe Councilwoman Hallam is asking about processing people in.

MS. HALLAM: Correct.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: And that delay in time.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: I understand. So $I$ can say that the pre-book time is not in a manner that we at this current moment can draw statistics. Though it is recorded, it is on paper. It is something that we're looking into to make an electronic process, and it is something that we have been for a while. So
there would be no statistics that $I$ can draw on
it in a timely and quick manner.

JUDGE BIGLEY: Do you understand
what concerns me, that they're not electronically
doing it because if you understand what I'm
saying is, if somebody only puts that in
electronically after they sat there for two
days --
MS. HALLAM: It could have been
three days, yeah.
JUDGE BIGLEY: Then they don't get
credit for the two or three days.
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: I understand.
JUDGE BIGLEY: On what planet does
that make sense to anybody?
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: But
you're going to look into that.
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: The pre-book
process is something we're working on.
As far as the request, we can
commit to the --
MS. HALLAM: What you do have.
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Yes.
MS. HALLAM: Please do. Thank you.
My next question is about -- you
know, at the last meeting, again, we talked about the mortality review process. And I know Richard Sciubba passed away since the last meeting in the jail, and $I$ wanted to remind -- I know you guys like to talk about the NCCHC a lot. So I did bring along their standards for health services in the jail. The jail -- its own policy actually is reflective of the NCCHC's standard. It says that a clinical mortality review is to be conducted within 30 days of any death, and a psychological autopsy is to be performed on any deaths by suicide within 30 days. So by my math, it's been about 14 days since Mr. Sciubba's death, so you have about two weeks to conduct those reviews.

Have they started? Can you give me an update on that?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: So the
administrative death review has been completed by the Health Department -- in the -- our healthcare department.

And in regard to the mortality death review, as we have spoken at this meeting prior, that will be outsourced to NCCHC through the contract with the County Manager's Office, so
that will be a report that will be produced just as all other reviews to date.

And then the suicide evaluation would not be conducted until it is determined that it was a suicide. We have internally started to -- and Renee can speak more to this, to gather the records that would be needed if it is determined that it is a suicide by the Medical Examiner's Office.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. But you understand that just because you entered into a contract with a third party does not absolve the jail -- the responsibility of following the standard in conducting the mortality review within 30 days?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: We are not -we do not have the ability to do that in-house, and that's why we use a third party. We will work with NCCHC to hopefully get that completed within the timeline, but we feel that getting the report in its entirety is the goal.

So I appreciate and we respect the standards, but we are working with a third party to accomplish that task.

MS. HALLAM: And to clarify, what
about in the past? How have mortality reviews been done in the past?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: I can't speak
to the past. I know that all mortality reviews have been done on the deaths through 2017 --

MS. HALLAM: That's seven years ago.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: I know. But I'm just speaking to what we have done in the past year, that all of those have had a mortality death review conducted.

MS. HALLAM: And then what happened from 2017 until today?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: They -- we -we went back to 2017 and did all the mortality death reviews going forward.

MS. HALLAM: Oh my gosh. I thought you were saying you haven't done them since 2017 .

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: No.

MS. HALLAM: You did them prior to 2017.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: No, 2017 when we -- when the County Manager's Office contracted with NCCHC.

MS. HALLAM: Uh-huh.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: They conducted mortality death reviews on all deaths at the facility back to 2017, which is the initial report that was issued a year ago.

MS. HALLAM: Uh-huh.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: And then, most recently, in the Intake Report that the Controller just asked about. They conducted any deaths that occurred from that first report to the issuance of the second report.

MS. HALLAM: You scared me for a second.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: So mortality
death reviews have been conducted through that third party, and we will continue to do so.

MR. O'CONNOR: Just to follow up on that. Sorry, if you don't mind.

MS. HALLAM: No, go ahead.
MR. O'CONNOR: So I asked for -- I didn't say it correctly. I should have asked for the non-redacted report. I think one time we did that in an executive session, so that's what $I$ meant. So if we can have that conversation, maybe that's -- yeah.

So thank you.

MS. HALLAM: So going off of that then, so the previous death before Richard Sciubba was Gerald Adams. That was from December 7, 2023. Was a mortality review conducted on him?

DHSA MADDEN: So the in-house review that we do is the administrative review. MS. HALLAM: Right. I understand. DHSA MADDEN: And that piece is done, yes.

MS. HALLAM: But I'm specifically asking about the mortality review. I'm trying to figure out what was the last one that was done.

DHSA MADDEN: I don't know that off the top of my head.

MS. HALLAM: Again, I did ask this at last meeting, and $I$ was supposed to be brought information for this meeting specifically about the status of that, so if you guys could please find out, because you're telling me they did them all from 2017 forward, but $I$ want to know when did they stop.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: When did they stop?

MS. HALLAM: Yeah. We don't have one for the most recent death. We don't have one for the last one. I've been asking about all of the recent ones and haven't heard about any mortality reviews about them, but they're required to have them within 30 days of the death, per the jail's own policy and the NCCHC's standards, which $I$ brought for you.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.
Okay. And I'm hearing that the NCCHC does the mortality review, so -- and I thought I heard you say that they've done them for every death -that they did some retroactively when the contract was entered into.

When was that contract signed? Do we know a year or ballpark?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: It was entered into by the County Manager's Office. I don't have that information off the top of my head.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: I mean, was it five years ago?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: No.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Three years ago?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: It was within the past two years.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Past two years. So let's say it was one year ago. They went back to 2017 and did this review for every single death, right?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Correct.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay. So when Councilwoman Hallam is saying what about these names, $I$ have to assume that it was done, right?

MS. HALLAM: Nuh-uh.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: No. DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: So the administrative reviews are carried out by our facility. The Mortality Death Reviews we have been contracted -- they have been contracted out through the County Manager's Office to NCCHC. I will have to check --

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Don't they give you -- don't they send it to you?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: They do. They send it to the County Manager's Office. I would have to look into the other December date. I don't have that other report in front of me to be able to say which one is in there.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: So you
guys don't get them. They go to the county Manager's Office?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: We get them after they're released, yeah.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: I'm sorry.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: We get them from the County Manager's Office since they're the ones who enter into a contract.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: And then they
provide the records upon request. We provide all that information to NCCHC that they need to do their review.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: So it would be your belief that those reviews were done and that they're sitting in the County Manager's Office, if they haven't been forwarded to you?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Any review that has been completed to date has been publicly released. I have to look into that other one. I don't know that off the top of my head that it was included in that last report.

MS. HALLAM: Do you know about Zachary Sahm from September 13, 2023? Was a mortality review conducted for him?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: I don't have it in front of me, so $I$ would -- if you give me a minute to look it up on the website, but $I$ don't have that document in front of me.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay. Can you let us know next month?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Yeah. Uh-huh.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

MS. HALLAM: And we did ask for it last month, but we'll do one more month just, you know, to make sure we get all our ducks in a row.

My next question from last meeting when we talked about the young girl who was incarcerated at the jail is did you look into whether or not the law requires that incarcerated children be separated by gender or if that's just the jail policy?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: No. Honestly, $I$ forgot about that. She has since been released.

MS. HALLAM: Yeah.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: But I'll
follow up with that.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Again, I would appreciate it for the next meeting.

Another thing from the last meeting that we were supposed to get an answer for this meeting, what are the repercussions for the jail if you do not comply with the Department of Justice Order Timeline regarding MOUD induction? Did you find out what happens if you don't get it completed by October of 2024?
(No response.)
MS. HALLAM: Okay.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: That seems to me to be a legal question.

MS. HALLAM: They have their solicitor here.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Right.
Maybe Mr. Bacharach can provide us with the answer to that question. Not right on the spot, but next month.

MR. BACHARACH: Yes.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.

Thank you.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you.

The next thing was regarding the segregated housing reports, the specific -- the
detailed lockdown reports that are required per Chapter 205, you know, more than just like medical, safety and security.

Chief Beasom, I think you said you were going to work on bringing those.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: All right. I don't recall saying $I$ was going to bring any further reports after the discussion last month.

MS. HALLAM: Do you want me to -- I actually took a screenshot because I figured you were going to say that. So this is from the meeting minutes from last month's meeting. And it says:
"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.
MS. HALLAM: And they're available at the jail for review?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Correct.
They are available for review.

report. I want them to provide that.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.
Can you guys do that every month?
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: The reasons
for the lockdowns are detailed in the report that is issued out on the 5 th of every month. It gives the reason why. Either it's a medical or a safety or security reason.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: So it's just categorized as medical reason.

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Uh-huh.
Right.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: I
think -- I think what's been requested is some more detail, you know, not necessarily a name --

MS. HALLAM: Correct.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: -- but the circumstances, you know, what kind of medical? What medical condition necessitated this for instance?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Well, I don't think -- we couldn't bring medical documentation for release.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: No, no, just a summary. So, you know --

MS. HALLAM: A person had this problem.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Right, right. Just summarize what the particular problem was.

JUDGE BIGLEY: Whatever is in that 205 report.

MS. HALLAM: Uh-huh.
JUDGE BIGLEY: She's saying. You already generated it for the -- right?

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Yes.

JUDGE BIGLEY: Just whatever is in
your generated report that you said is on -available to be seen at the jail. You said it's there for people to see, right?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Right.
JUDGE BIGLEY: So she just wants you to bring a copy with you. Is that what you're saying?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Okay.
MS. HALLAM: So I will clarify, right? So they are required to post online by the 7th of every month a lockdown report. Okay, they do that. And they put medical, like there are exceptions for why somebody was held in solitary confinement in violation of the statute, they put medical, safety and security.

Additionally, the statute requires them to provide a detailed report separate from the one that's posted online why less restrictive measures were not sufficient, and they had to put somebody in solitary confinement.

JUDGE BIGLEY: Okay.
MS. HALLAM: So I was told that those detailed reports were available for inspection at the jail. I'm asking that they be brought to us each meeting.

JUDGE BIGLEY: Okay.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.
And I think as a compromise, instead of bringing all those records up here, if you could just instead of saying -- and you tell me if you're good with this -- instead of saying eight people medical, we want to know Number 1 of the 8 , you know, heart palpitations.

MS. HALLAM: Broken leg, Number 1. JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Yeah, broken leg. We want to know the specifics. We don't need a name.

MS. HALLAM: I'd be okay with that.

|  | 130 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: We just |
| 2 | want to know the specific reason. |
| 3 | CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Okay. I |
| 4 | mean, we're going to have to look into how |
| 5 | this -- how this information would be placed into |
| 6 | a report. So it's -- |
| 7 | MS. HALLAM: You would just type |
| 8 | it, I would think, in like a Word document. |
| 9 | JUDGE BIGLEY: Who generates this? |
| 10 | Who -- |
| 11 | AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Laughter.) |
| 12 | JUDGE BIGLEY: Please don't do |
| 13 | that. That's rude. Don't do that. |
| 14 | Who does this? Who does this |
| 15 | report? |
| 16 | DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: That report |
| 17 | is done through data that's entered into a |
| 18 | database and tracked, some of it. Some of it is |
| 19 | reported monthly and compiled into that report. |
| 20 | JUDGE BIGLEY: But I mean, who |
| 21 | generates it for this meeting? Like who -- |
| 22 | DEPUTY WARDEN CLARK: That comes |
| 23 | from Analytics. Analytics. |
| 24 | JUDGE BIGLEY: But can't something |
| 25 | then just include -- |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { MS. HALLAM: Uh-huh. } \\
& \text { JUDGE BIGLEY: -- the report }
\end{aligned}
$$ that -- because obviously, when Councilwoman Hallam was talking about the report, you're saying the report that -- that you want exists already.

MS. HALLAM: In the jail, yes.
JUDGE BIGLEY: So then why can't it just be included as another page on here? Because we're -- only we get this, so it's not like it's disseminated.

MS. HALLAM: No, everybody gets that.

JUDGE BIGLEY: Pardon me?
MS. HALLAM: Everybody gets that.
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Publicly
available.
JUDGE BIGLEY: Okay. Everybody gets this. Well then, why can't it be --

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: The bottom line is can you not just list the reasons as I just stated? Is that -- why can't that be included in the report? Number 1, a broken leg. Number 2, whatever.

MS. HALLAM: Mental health.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Yeah, just some more detail instead of just medical. DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: We can -JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Why is this so -- why are you so re --

MS. HALLAM: They're not doing it.
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: The information that you're asking for us to provide is in the electronic health record. It is not within the records that we maintain for conformance to the Chapter 205 .

So the request would be for us for every instance where medical is noted in our record, or safety and security is noted for our records, to have to then go into the medical health record for that -- those individuals on those days.

So that's why we -- I can't say without having a better understanding, because I don't have access to the medical records, to say, yes, we can have that for you at the next meeting.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.

Can you look into that for us?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: And that we
have the staffing to do it and to pull that information. So the burdensome of it, drawing those resources off of other -- because healthcare has access to the healthcare records, so you're asking me to pull healthcare staff off of other stuff to do that.

MS. HALLAM: It's like sometimes -JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Maybe the person that gives you the eight medical could just --

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: It's just logged as medical. They don't have -- you know what I mean? Like, it's --

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Well, when they log it, why couldn't they just log medical broken leg? I mean, how hard is it to add two or three lines when they log it? That would make it easy, wouldn't it?

MS. HALLAM: Uh-huh.
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: We can look

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into it. I can't -- I really --
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JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.
I recognize -- I'm not trying --
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Into the process.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: -- to make you agree on the spot, but can you let us know?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Uh-huh. Yes.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Because the person that logs it would just be required to add a couple more words.

Okay. So we'll wait to hear.
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Yes.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

MS. HALLAM: The next one, something that we've been asking for for some time. I think Controller $O^{\prime}$ Connor has been talking about it for a while for the Emergency Contact Next of Kin Notification Form. We've been asking for a copy of that to see what it looks like when the incarcerated individual is --

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: It's not a specific form. It's just a tab under the OMS System. So -- and back in processing when we're booking somebody in, that information is entered under what's called the Social Screen, I believe. Okay? So address, telephone number, and then they give us a next of kin contact. chane that, that's when they can reach out through the tablet to our caseworkers or, you know, any of the staff to either update it, change it, whatever it may be, but it's not an actual physical form.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. Can I get like a screenshot of what it looks like in the system?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I can -- I can find a blank one, yeah.

MS. HALLAM: Yeah, please.
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yeah.
MS. HALLAM: Thank you very much.
The next thing is, again, in the -and when -- I hope you know what I'm asking for a lot of these -- some of them are just blank forms. I just want to see what the form looks like before it's filled out.

The next one is Medical and Mental Health Segregation Clearance Placement Form.

Yeah, just the form. Yeah.
The next one is the Book Rejection and Appeals Letter since 2022. I know it's something --

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: The letters

it, and they never got it, neither of us would ever know?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: I can't speak
to a gift. I can only speak to the books because that's the one --

MS. HALLAM: I meant a gift of a book.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Yeah. It would have been asked -- if the book was returned for the reason, then it would have been recorded.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: But now they're notified via their tablet that the book -- that somebody attempted to send a book and it was returned to the sender?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Yeah. They're also notified if a book was received without a receipt and given them the information so that that individual could send in the receipt so we could process the book.

MS. HALLAM: But you've never once done that?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: What?
MS. HALLAM: What you just said was the process?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: This -- now --

MS. HALLAM: This new process. DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: -- with the tablets, yeah. We -- yeah, we have -- if we have -- if the book is -- like if we have a book now and the book is being returned for that, that information is communicated on the tablet.

MS. HALLAM: Yeah, that's what I asked for, and you said we haven't done it since we implemented the letters.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Not a rejection, because if we don't -- like, I'm sorry. I misunderstood the question. Like we didn't reject it for -- for a reason of not -like a content.

MS. HALLAM: No, I didn't say that.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: I know. I
misunderstood you.
MS. HALLAM: Oh, okay.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: I apologize.

MS. HALLAM: I mean all rejections.
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: So yeah. So
it's not a letter. It's just a tablet
communication. I can -- and I believe I did provide a draft of that as a screenshot of what our standard language is a while ago.
 signing a medical directive?

DHSA MADDEN: No, we don't do anything like that right now, so there would not be a policy for that.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.

MS. HALLAM: What about a policy that communicates -- like, is there any time that the jail works with the courts to do like a compassionate release, whether it's someone who is near death or hospitalized? Do you have a policy for that?

DHSA MADDEN: Yeah, we have a critical inmate -- critical patient procedure where we put the request in, and we indicate why we're asking, what is going on, how we might need support to maintain that patient. So there's a form that we use for that with Pretrial Services and then that's the way it gets submitted.

MS. HALLAM: Can $I$ just see a blank one? Again, I don't need to see like any that you filled out. Just if $I$ could see a blank one, what it looks like. If you could give that to us before the next meeting.

DHSA MADDEN: Sure.

MS. HALLAM: Thank you. What about
a Restraint and Seclusion Policy? Is that something that you have, like when to use restraints? I know in the Use of Force, which, by the way, I do really appreciate you guys giving us that Use of Force Policy for each meeting.

I do find it very interesting, but I know a lot of times, we see control techniques, active countermeasures. I think I know what taser means, but those two specifically, is there a policy about specifically restraining someone or segregating and secluding someone?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: That's under our Use of Force Policy.

MS. HALLAM: That is? It's all the same policy?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Correct.
MS. HALLAM: What about your
policy -- you gave me some really awesome details last meeting about like DHU versus RHU. I had no idea they were the same thing and the different types of restrictions. Do you have a specific policy about procedures for administrative protective and disciplinary housing custody?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: It's all
under Disciplinary Housing Policy, yeah. I don't know if that's the exact title of it.

MS. HALLAM: Is that the title?
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I don't know.
MS. HALLAM: That's what $I$ would guess it was, but $I$ don't know. That's really --

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: I don't know.
MS. HALLAM: Okay.
What about a policy regarding segregated individuals, like how to keep them separate, how to segregate them in different pods?

CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Same policy. Same policy.

MS. HALLAM: Same. All the same?
CHIEF DEPUTY BEASOM: Yes.
MS. HALLAM: Can I have that and the Use of Force Policy?
(No response.)
MS. HALLAM: Yeah. Oh, sorry. Did I talk over you? I'm sorry. Okay.

And then $I$ only have one last
question is that you talked about the doctor prescribing the Suboxone. What is that doctor's name?

DHSA MADDEN: It's Tori Pipak.
MS. HALLAM: Can you -- wait, what is it?

DHSA MADDEN: $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{K}$.
MS. HALLAM: P-I-P-A-K.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Can you spell that again? I'm sorry.

DHSA MADDEN: $P-I-P-A-K$.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Thank you.

MS. HALLAM: Is that from AHN?
DHSA MADDEN: Uh-huh. All of our providers are, yes.

MS. HALLAM: From AHN.

Okay. Thank you very much. I look
forward to all the information next meeting.

That is all $I$ have.
DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: Ms. Hallam, I
just wanted to --

MS. HALLAM: Yeah.

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: -- follow up
on your earlier questions. So the report
released, dated September 27, 2023 -- that was the Intake Evaluation -- included three of the deaths within the facility as part of the
mortality death review. The deaths of May 8th, May 25 th, and July 24 th. So those were the ones that were completed and publicly issued.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. So we still don't have September 13th, December 7th, December 21st. That's Zachary Sahl, Gerald Adams and Richard Sciubba.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Those are the ones that haven't been released publicly.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. But -- and we won't know. Only the County Manager's Office would know if they have been completed, and it could just be bottlenecked there is what your thinking is maybe?

DEPUTY WARDEN TOMA: I couldn't answer that.

MS. HALLAM: Okay. But thank you very much. That's very helpful to know that that's where it stops.

Okay. Thank you so much, Judge.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay.
Thank you. Anybody else?
(No response.)
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: New
Business -- or Old Business, I know there's a
report on here that Judge Lazarra used to give, and I do believe that a written report was generated.

MS. HALLAM: Uh-huh.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Maybe Councilwoman Hallam would do the pleasure of -MS. HALLAM: I'd be honored. JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: -that -- of giving us that report.

Thank you.

## OLD BUSINESS

MS. HALLAM: Thank you, Judge.
Okay. So the status of the jail population as of 4:30 p.m. on January 2, 2024 , was as follows:

1,568 people were in the ACJ, and 110 people were in alternative housing facilities, excluding any people with holds by the Federal Government. Note that people in the jail can be held for multiple reasons, such as probation and parole detainers, other county holds or sentences.

7 percent, or 110 people in the jail itself, are serving a county sentence as the result of a new conviction. 24 percent, 26 of those 110 in alternative housing, are serving a county sentence.

20 percent or 319 of the people in the jail itself had a hold from an external jurisdiction, including other counties or the state. No individual in alternative housing have a hold from another jurisdiction.

40 percent or 635 people in the jail itself were detained by Allegheny County Adult Probation. These individuals were detained for violating probation on a crime for which they had previously been convicted.

24 percent, or 26 of 110 people in alternative housing, were detained by Allegheny County Adult Probation.

22 individuals in the jail itself have been court-ordered to be seen by the Behavioral Assessment Unit for evaluations, reevaluations, and pending commitment hearings to Torrance State Hospital. 17 are male and 5 are female. These individuals were seen by the Behavioral Assessment Unit or seen in the jail itself and not alternative housing.

39 individuals in the jail are committed to Torrance State Hospital and awaiting admission. Additionally, 26 individuals
currently at Torrance are wards of the Allegheny County Jail. No individuals in alternative housing are awaiting Torrance State Hospital commitments.

29 percent, or 452 people in the jail itself, were held pretrial only, meaning that they had no other reason, such as external holds or detainers, keeping them in the jail.

27 percent, 30 of 110 people in alternative housing were held pretrial only.

153 individuals, approximately 10 percent of the jail population, are currently being held in the Allegheny County Jail pretrial only on monetary bonds. Five individuals in alternative housing are held pretrial only on monetary bonds.

MS. DAMICK: Can you say those numbers?

MS. HALLAM: Oh, hi Marion. Sorry. All pretrial monetary bond cases are reviewed for possible bail modification.

The Allegheny County Jail
population excluding federal holds but including alternative housing -- no, this is about March 2020, so that's all.


things.

Mr. Bacharach, does that have to be advertised -- and I'm sorry to call upon you but I know you know the Sunshine Act like the back of your hand.

MR. BACHARACH: You know, it's going to be Agency Business -- if it's about --

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: So a work session.

MR. BACHARACH: You could have one.

MS. HALLAM: What if it's for
informational purposes only?
MR. BACHARACH: If it's for
informational purposes, yeah.
JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: We're not going to take any action.

MR. BACHARACH: Right.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: So that's okay?

MR. BACHARACH: That's okay.
JUDGE BIGLEY: So things like who needs to be on different e-mails. I think things of that nature, who is getting notice of what?

MR. O'CONNOR: And Judge, while we're on that, we do have a subcommittee. So
we'll probably have to reappoint people to that. We can talk about that at next month's meeting, the IIWF.

JUDGE BIGLEY: Committee of what? MR. O'CONNOR: There's a couple subcommittees.

MS. HALLAM: We have an Incarcerated Individuals Welfare Fund Subcommittee. We have a Suicide Prevention Subcommittee. Is there another one?

MR. O'CONNOR: Those are the only
ones --
MS. HALLAM: Didn't we create a
Book --
MR. O'CONNOR: A new one we just established now, but just -- just so we're aware, we'll have to fill those with people.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Okay. We need to talk about a lot of things, so I'm going to suggest that $I$ will initiate an e-mail with some proposed dates just for us to have a work session before the next meeting and, hopefully, everybody will respond, and we can get something done.

JUDGE BIGLEY: But I did want to
mention, and $I$ don't know if $I$ need to mention publicly, but $I$ don't have a problem mentioning it publicly, that preliminarily, at least until we get together is that whenever anything happens -- and we had talked about this, specifically related to any death in the jail, that that be reported to every member of the Board immediately.

MS. HALLAM: I agree.
JUDGE BIGLEY: Not to one
individual person on the Board but to every member of the Board. So if that's communicated, Warden, that that not be reported just to one person, but that --

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Because
I know I got an e-mail -- I'm requesting that the e-mail be sent to the whole Board in the future.

JUDGE BIGLEY: You know, I don't
know -- it's not that there was anything wrong with it. I think it was just in the past it was a practice of sending it to like one or two people or to someone. But $I$ think it should be that it goes to everybody on the Board.

JUDGE EVASHAVIK DILUCENTE: Yeah. We're just changing the protocol.




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County of Allegheny Office of the Controller
Allegheny County Courthouse 436 Grant Street | Suite 104

The minutes of Thursday, January 4, 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

