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October 8, 2018

Clerk of the Court
Michigan Court of Claims
925 W. Ottawa Street
PO Box 30022
Lansing, MI 48919-7522

Re: *Marenisco Township et al v Heidi E Washington et al,*
Case No.: 18-200-MZ

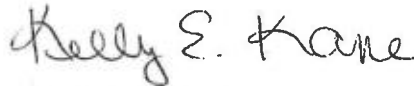
Dear Clerk:

Enclosed for filing, please find Plaintiffs' Response to Defendants Motion for Summary Disposition, and Proof of Service of same in the above-referenced matter.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Sincerely,

CLARK HILL PLC



Kelly E. Kane

KEK/tlb
Enclosure

cc: Mr. Richard Bouvette [w/Enclosures]
Michigan Department of Attorney General [w/Enclosures]

**IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN
COURT OF CLAIMS**

MARENISCO TOWNSHIP and RICHARD
BOUVETTE,

Case No. 18-200-MZ

Plaintiff,

Hon. Stephen Borrello

v.

HEIDI E. WASHINGTON, in her official
capacity as DIRECTOR OF THE
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS, and MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, an
executive department of the State of
Michigan,

Defendants.

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**PLAINTIFFS' 10/8/2018 BRIEF IN RESPONSE TO MOTION FOR SUMMARY
DISPOSITION**

**PLAINTIFFS' 10/8/2018 BRIEF IN RESPONSE TO MOTION FOR SUMMARY
DISPOSITION**

Plaintiffs, Marenisco Township ("Marenisco") and Richard Bouvette ("Bouvette") (together, "Plaintiffs"), by and through their attorneys, Clark Hill PLC, submit the following response to Defendants' Motion for Summary Disposition, and state as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

Defendants have failed to respond in any meaningful way to Plaintiffs' contention that the Michigan Department of Corrections (the "Department") and Heidi E. Washington ("Washington") completely disregarded their obligation to abide by Section 944 of 2018 PA 207 in making their decision to close Ojibway Correctional Facility ("Ojibway Correction"). PA 207 expressly and unequivocally requires the Department to: (1) "fully consider the potential economic impact of the prison closure on the community where the facility is located," and (2) "when weighing all factors related to the closure of a facility . . . consider the impact on the local community where the facility to be closed is located." Defendants' motion generally asserts that they are not bound to follow the explicit provisions of PA 207, and Plaintiffs are precluded from challenging Defendants' decision to close Ojibway Correctional based on the Department's failure to follow the Legislature's explicit orders in PA 2017.

Defendants' motion for summary disposition pursuant to MCR 2.116(C)(8) must be denied, because Plaintiffs have stated claims upon which relief may be granted by this Court. Namely, Plaintiffs have standing to bring an action under the appropriations bill, and they have protected interests at stake for which procedural due process is due. Further, injunctive relief is appropriate, and Defendants have failed to provide any factual support for its arguments opposing injunctive relief.

II. SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF FACTS

Plaintiffs fully incorporate by reference the statement of facts in its Verified Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, Order to Show Cause, and Order for Preliminary Injunction, filed with this court on September 14, 2018. Plaintiff provides the following supplemental facts in support its response to Defendants' Motion for Summary Disposition.

Cost Comparison of Ojibway Correctional to Other Facilities. In 2016, the Department prepared a Five Year Assessment of its 32 correctional facilities open at that time and in full operations. *Affidavit of G. Justinak* attached as **Exhibit A**, ex. 1. The annual assessment completed in May 2016 provides that the majority of Ojibway Correctional's buildings are in "good," "very good," or "excellent condition." *Id.* at ex. 1. According to the May 2016 report, the total updates and costs required for operations at Ojibway Correctional was \$3,599,764.00. This is a fraction of the expected costs associated with necessary renovations to Newberry Correctional Facility ("Newberry"), located in the eastern Upper Peninsula, which total \$15,996,200.00. *Id.* The Department has failed to provide an adequate explanation for the closure of Ojibway Correctional, whose maintenance costs are well below the costs of other facilities in the Upper Peninsula, including Newberry, and whose useful life far exceeds the useful life of other facilities. A sample cost comparison of Ojibway Correctional with Newberry is provided in **Exhibit B**.

Community Impact Statements on Ojibway Correctional Closure. Plaintiffs and their counsel have received an influx of letters, emails, phone calls, and correspondence from community members who will bear the brunt of the Department's closure of Ojibway Correctional. To date, Plaintiffs' counsel has received over 2,500 signatures on various petitions opposing the closure of Ojibway Correctional.

George Peterson is the principal and athletic director of Watersmeet School District, located in Gogebic County, Michigan, and Chair of the Gogebic County Commission. Watersmeet School District serves 150 students who reside in Watersmeet Township and Marenisco. See *Affidavit of G. Peterson* attached as **Exhibit C**, ¶¶ 4, 6. Mr. Peterson states his concerns of the disastrous effect on Gogebic County and Watersmeet School District as a result of the closure of Ojibway Correctional. Gogebic County would experience an increase in the number of residents whose income will fall below Federal Poverty Guidelines, which is already at 72%. *Id.* at ¶ 9(a). The loss of 200 of the best paying jobs in Gogebic County will drive down “property owners’ ability to pay their real property taxes, resulting in lower tax revenue for Gogebic County, and very likely foreclosures.” *Id.* at ¶ 9(b). Local businesses will experience a loss of business and jobs from reduced patronage. *Id.* at ¶ 9(c).

Jason Gustafson, the Superintendent of Wakefield-Marenisco School District, sent emails to Director Washington, Governor Snyder, and State Representative Scott Dianda, urging them not to close Ojibway Correctional. See *Affidavit of J. Gustafson* attached as **Exhibit D**, ¶ 4, 11. Director Washington and Governor Snyder responded to Mr. Gustafson’s concerns with stock, impersonal responses. *Id.* ¶ 12. Prior to the announced closure of Ojibway Correctional on August 14, 2018, no one from state government, the Department, or Board of Education contacted Mr. Gustafson to inquire about the impact the closure might have on Wakefield-Marenisco School District. *Id.* at ¶ 13. Mr. Gustafson predicts that the Ojibway Correctional closure will result in a 14% decline in his student population, which will likely result in layoffs and an ultimate closure of school doors for good. *Id.* at 19.

Gabriel Justinak, a Gogebic County resident, has been a rank-and-file employee of the Department as a corrections officer since 1999, and is the union representative of the Michigan

Corrections Organization, the exclusive bargaining unit representing corrections officers who serve the Department's facilities across Michigan. **Exhibit A**, ¶ 4, 6-8. Mr. Justinak's current commute to Ojibway Correctional is approximately 40 minutes each way, but can be as long as 60 minutes during the winter months. *Id.* at ¶ 11. Mr. Justinak recently received notice from the Department that he has been "bumped" to Baraga Correctional Facility ("Baraga"), which is 115 miles from Mr. Justinak's home. *Id.* at ¶ 28. Mr. Justinak's commute will now be two hours in good driving conditions, and Mr. Justinak "will miss two and a half hours more per day with [his] wife and sons on days that [he] work[s], and will not be able to get that time with [his] family back." *Id.* at ¶ 29. Mr. Justinak recently invested \$75,000.00 in improvements into his home in Ironwood, a community neighboring Marenisco. Mr. Justinak will not recoup this investment given the high likelihood that the Gogebic County real estate market will become oversaturated as more homes come on the market for sale after the announced closure of Ojibway Correctional. *Id.* at ¶ 12, 31. It is common knowledge that Ojibway Correctional is over 100 miles away from the closest correctional facility, Baraga. *Id.* at ¶ 27. "With no nearby facilities, this makes the decision to close Ojibway Correctional particularly negatively impactful . . . because there is no closeby facility for those employees to be re-located for employment, unlike cluster facilities" such as Ionia and Jackson, Michigan, and unlike Newberry, which has three facilities within 60 miles. *Id.* at ¶ 27. There would be little to no displacement of employees to close a cluster facility in Ionia or Jackson, or even Newberry because of the nearby facilities where those employees could be transferred. *Id.* at ¶ 27.

Bruce Mahler, the Marenisco Chief of Police is wary that "the loss of jobs, declining tax base and overall economic and social impact of the closure of Ojibway [Correctional] will have a detrimental impact on public safety." See *Affidavit of B. Mahler* attached as **Exhibit E**. Chief

Mahler and his wife opened the Marenisco Medical Clinic, and are currently the sole owners of the clinic. *Id.* at ¶ 14-15. The continued operation of the clinic, which serves over 800 patients, will be untenable if Ojibway Correctional closes. *Id.* at ¶ 18.

Department's Post Hoc Rationalization for Ojibway Correctional Closure. In the document entitled "Fiscal Year 2019: Prison Facility Closure Consideration," the Department acknowledges that the impact on the community in which a facility is located is part of the criteria for closing facilities. **Exhibit F.** However, the Department has provided absolutely no support for the claim that the impact of Ojibway Correctional's closure on the surrounding community was in fact considered at all.

Chris Gautz, the Department's public relations representative, confirmed that "an economic impact study was not done" prior to the closure of Ojibway Correctional, and made unsubstantiated blanket statements that the Department considered the economic impact the closure would have on Marenisco. See *Email From C. Gautz*, **Exhibit G.** Now, confronted with its failings, Defendants attempt to make post hoc rationalizations for the Ojibway Correctional closure by using studies conducted after the announced closure. The Office of the Auditor General confirmed that an economic impact analysis was not completed prior to the announced closure, and the Auditor General did not intend to prepare an analysis until the first week of September, weeks after the announced closure on August 14. See *Letter from Office of the Auditor General* attached as **Exhibit H.**

The Department transfer coordinators were instructed not to provide any backfill of prisoners to Ojibway Correctional in April 2018. **Exhibit J.** Ojibway Correctional's transfer coordinator explicitly inquired in April and again in May 2018 why Ojibway Correctional beds were not getting filled, but her questions were consistently left unanswered. **Exhibit K.**

According to Mr. Justinak, it is common knowledge within the Department that Director Washington and other leaders within the Department have close ties to Newberry. **Exhibit A**, ¶ 26. Director Washington has personal real property interests near Newberry, which would be negatively affected if Newberry were to close. *Id.* The Department and Director Washington “have taken steps to make [Ojibway Correctional] look bad as a way to justify its closing, including denying requests for additional program offerings at [Ojibway Correctional], making the operational costs to run [Ojibway Correctional] appear higher than they are in comparison to other facilities, and ignoring the relative operational and 5-year capital investments estimated to keep [Ojibway Correctional] open versus the costs to keep other facilities open.” *Id.* at 38. Approximately three years ago at a leadership training event, Director Washington made a comment to an Ojibway Correctional supervisor that she “can’t believe” Ojibway Correctional is still open. *Id.* at ¶ 18.

Ojibway Employees Have Been Silenced by The Department. Employees who asked questions regarding the closure and voiced concerns were “shushed” and informed that they were not allowed to discuss the closure. *Email from D. Loop to H. Washington* attached as **Exhibit L**. The Department has sent written directives to Ojibway Correctional employees not to discuss the closure of Ojibway Correctional. **Exhibit D**, ¶ 30. Ojibway Correctional employees fear retaliation by the Department if they express views of the announced closure. **Exhibit D**, ¶ 29; **Exhibit E**, ¶ 38. According to Mr. Justinak, the Department Assistant Deputy Director advised the Ojibway Correctional Warden and Deputy Warden that they could raise public awareness of the possible closure of Ojibway Correctional back in 2017. **Exhibit A**, ¶ 22-23. The Warden and Deputy Warden contacted local businesses and political leaders to raise public awareness regarding the possible closure of Ojibway Correctional. After the Warden and Deputy Warden

began raising public awareness, Director Washington launched an investigation against them through the Internal Affairs Division of the Department. *Id.* at ¶ 24. The investigation was dropped only after investigators learned the Deputy Director advised the Warden and Deputy Warden that they could raise public awareness. *Id.* at ¶ 25.

III. ARGUMENT

A. Standard of Review for MCR 2.116(C)(8) Motions.

A motion for summary disposition under MCR 2.116(C)(8) tests the legal sufficiency of a claim by the pleadings alone, and the motion should be granted only where the claim is so clearly unenforceable as a matter of law that no factual development could justify a right to recovery. *Lane v Kindercare Learning Ctrs., Inc.*, 231 Mich App 689; 588 NW2d 715(1998). A motion under MCR 2.116(C)(8) tests whether the pleadings are legally sufficient, not whether the claim can be factually supported. *Simko v Blake*, 448 Mich 648, 654; 522 NW2d 842 (1995); *Stebbins v Concord Wrigley Drugs, Inc.*, 164 Mich App 204, 216; 416 NW2d 361 (1987). All factual allegations of plaintiff, including any reasonable inferences which may be drawn therefrom must be accepted as true. *Hankins v Elro Corp*, 149 Mich App 22, 26; 386 NW2d 163 (1986). With respect to the instant motion, there are, at a minimum, issues of fact which preclude dismissal of Plaintiffs' complaint. Defendants have not even attempted to present facts or other evidence to suggest they complied with the requirements of the appropriations statute. Moreover, as set forth below, Defendants' motion also does not support dismissal for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

B. Plaintiffs Have a Private Right of Action.

Defendants' contention that Plaintiffs do not have a private cause of action under PA 207 is wrong. "[W]hen a statute is silent concerning whether a private remedy is available for a statutory violation, a court may infer a private cause of action 'if it determines that the remedy is appropriate in furtherance of the purpose of the legislation and needed to assure the effectiveness of the provision.'" *Lash v Traverse City*, 479 Mich 180, 192; 735 NW2d 628 (2007) (citation omitted). A cause of action can be created "to redress a statutory violation where the purpose of the statute at issue 'was found to be exclusively or in part:'" (i) to protect a class of persons which includes the one whose interest is invaded; (ii) to protect the particular interest which is invaded; (iii) to protect that interest against the kind of harm which has resulted; and (iv) to protect that interest against the particular hazard from which the harm results. *Id.* at 192-93. The inference of a private right of action must also "be consistent with legislative intent" and should "further the purpose of the legislative enactment." *Id.* at 193 (citation omitted). In *Lash* the court refused to imply a private cause of action for money damages against a governmental entity, although it stated that "Plaintiff could enforce the statute by seeking injunctive relief pursuant to MCR 3.310, or declaratory relief pursuant to MCR 2.605(A)(1)." *Id.* at 196.

Thus, where a statute "does not create an express cause of action or expressly confer standing on plaintiffs to enforce the act's provisions . . . plaintiffs may seek a declaratory judgment if the requirements in MCR 2.605 are met." *Lansing Sch Ed Ass'n v Lansing Bd of Ed*, 487 Mich 349, 373; 792 NW2d 686 (2010). In other words, if plaintiffs "have a substantial interest in the enforcement" of the act "that will be detrimentally affected in a manner different from the citizenry at large if the statute is not enforced," they have standing. *Id.* at 373-74 (finding that the statute at issue "itself suggests that plaintiffs have a substantial and distinct

interest” as it was addressed to plaintiff teachers). Indeed, the “declaratory judgment rule is intended to be liberally construed to provide a broad, flexible remedy to increase access to the courts.” *Feiger v Comm of Ins*, 174 Mich App 467, 470; 437 Mich App 467 (1988).

Marenisco’s economic reliance on and interest in Ojibway Correctional’s continued operation clearly demonstrates a substantial interest in the enforcement of the appropriations bill language requiring the Department to consider the impact of Ojibway Correctional’s closure on Marenisco and the surrounding community. Marenisco will be detrimentally affected in a manner different from the general citizenry given the specific harm it may face rather than a generalized harm to all citizens of the state. For important reasons, the appropriations bill language explicitly requires consideration of local community interests, which is clearly imposed to protect communities who would suffer financial ruin from closure of a facility. Defendants have failed to provide any evidence to rebut Plaintiffs’ argument that Defendants failed to comply with the requirements of Section 944 of 2018 PA 207, which explicitly requires the department to “fully consider the potential economic impact of the prison closure on the community where the facility is located,” and “the impact on the local community where the facility to be closed is located.” Because all Plaintiffs’ factual allegations, including any reasonable inferences which may be drawn therefrom must be accepted as true, and Plaintiffs’ have a private right of action under Section 944 of 2018 PA 207, Defendants’ motion for summary disposition pursuant to MCR 2.116(C)(8) must be denied.

C. Bouvette has a Constitutionally Protected Interest in Ojibway Correctional.

A procedural due process analysis requires a court to consider “(1) whether a liberty or property interest exists which the state has interfered with, and (2) whether the procedures attendant upon the deprivation were constitutionally sufficient.” *In re VanDalen*, 293 Mich App

120, 132; 809 Mich App 120 (2011) (citation omitted). Generally, three factors will be considered to determine what is required by due process: (1) the private interest that will be affected by the official action; (2) the risk of an erroneous deprivation of such interest through the procedures used, and the probable value, if any, of additional or substitute procedural safeguards; and (3) the governments interest, including the function involved and the fiscal and administrative burdens that the additional or substitute procedural requirement would entail.” *Id.* (citations omitted).

With regard to whether the “private interest that will be affected by the official action,” numerous cases support the position that an economic stake in a program’s continuity is a property interest entitled to procedural due process protection. *Westland Convalescent Center v Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Michigan*, 414 Mich 247, 265-67; 324 NW2d 247 (1982). For instance, in *Westland*, skilled nursing care facilities brought an action against Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan, alleging that in proposing to terminate contracts and institute a modified reimbursement methodology, the insurer violated plaintiffs’ due process rights to their “interest in the continuation of certain rates of payments,” which plaintiffs depended upon “for their viability as skilled nursing facilities.” *Id.* at 263. The court determined that this was a protected interest for the purpose of a due process claim, stating that “[w]ithout doubt, the proposed changes in rates of payment will have a serious impact on the operation of the nursing facilities just as the proposed actions in the cited federal cases affected the ability of the nursing homes to continue to function in the same manner.” *Id.* at 266; *see also Mercy Gen Hosp v Weinberger*, 410 F Supp 344, 345-47 (ED Mich 1975) (holding that the termination of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement payments due to a Michigan non-profit, which reimbursements the hospital greatly relied upon, did require a hearing).

Galien Twp Sch Dist v Dep't of Ed provides additional guidance, where a state statute directed the Michigan Department of Education to pay school districts their apportioned state aid upon submission of certified and audited attendance data. 310 Mich App 238, 242; 324 NW2d 382 (2015). The court held that “a school district can reasonably assume that once the requirements are met, there is a great likelihood that they will receive the apportioned state aid each year, thereby creating a property interest” and “history would seem to indicate that, upon submission of certified and audited attendance data, school districts legitimately rely on the apportioned state aid in determining their yearly budgets.” *Id.*; see also *Bundo v Walled Lake*, 395 Mich 679, 690-95; 395 NW2d 154 (1976) (finding that because “liberty” and “property” are terms which “are not to be defined in a narrow or technical sense but are to be given broad application,” and “must be based on more than a mere unilateral expectation,” a “holder of a liquor license in Michigan can reasonably assume . . . that there was a great likelihood that his license would be renewed” and he therefore had “a property interest which would entitle him to due process protection” because the clause is meant to “protect those claims upon which people rely in their daily lives, reliance that must not be arbitrarily undermined”); *Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division v Craft*, 436 US 1, 11; 98 S Ct 1554 (1978) (holding that where “[s]tate law does not permit a public utility to terminate service ‘at will’” because customers “may be able to enjoin a wrongful threat to terminate, or to bring a subsequent action for damages or a refund,” such “local-law remedies is evidence of the State’s recognition of a protected interest”); *Perry v Sindermann*, 408 US 593, 599-600; 92 S Ct 2694 (1972) (holding that plaintiff may have had an interest in continued employment at a college because, although not contractual, the employment was “secured by a no less binding understanding fostered by the college administration” where they “had a de facto tenure program” under which plaintiff did have tenure, along with a Faculty

Guide which wished “the faculty member to feel that he has permanent tenure” as long as his employment was problem-free, and guidelines promulgated by the Coordinating Board of the Texas College and University System which stated he had some form of tenure).

Thus in determining whether one has “an abstract need or desire” or a “unilateral expectation” into a “legitimate claim of entitlement,” a person’s reasonable expectations may be relevant. *Board of Regents of State College v Roth*, 408 US 564, 577; 92 S Ct 2701 (1972). Indeed, as explained in *Wedges/Ledges of California, Inc v Phoenix*, 24 F3d 56, 62 (9th Cir 194), “[a] protected property interest is present where an individual has a reasonable expectation of entitlement deriving from ‘existing rules or understandings that stem from an independent source such as state law.’” Such a “reasonable expectation of entitlement is determined largely by the language of the statute and the extent to which the entitlement is couched in mandatory terms” and although “requirements ordinarily do not transform a unilateral expectation into a protected property interest, such an interest is created ‘if the procedural requirements are intended to be a ‘significant substantive restriction’ on . . . decision making.’” *Id.* (citations omitted). The court in *Wedges*, for instance, found that city ordinances created a property interest in new license tags because of imperative “shall” language which was “sufficient to create an expectation in applicants that, as long as their machines qualify . . . they have a right to obtain license tags.” *Id.*; see also *Parks v Watson*, 716 F2d 646, 657; 1983-2 Trade Cases P 65, 632 (9th Cir 1983) (holding that where an ordinance required an agency to determine “whether the public interest will be prejudiced” before vacating a street, “while obviously giving a certain amount of play in the decisions process,” it defined “an articulable standard” and therefore “placed significant substantive restrictions on the agency’s actions so as to confer due process rights”).

In other words, procedural due process protects an interest to which a person has “a statutory expectancy.” *Arnett v Kennedy*, 416 US 134, 151-52; 94 S Ct 1633 (1974). In *Arnett* the court found that a federal employee had such a protected interest where a statute mandated that he not be removed from his job “other than for ‘such cause as will promote the efficiency of (the) service.’” *Id.* The statutory provision “which granted him that right . . . expressly provided also for the procedure by which ‘cause’ was to be determined” and therefore set out the “procedural guarantees” that were required. *Id.* at 152; *see Carver v Heckler*, 568 F Supp 301, 306; 2 Soc Sec Rep Serv 1052 (D Vt 1983) (holding that a federal regulation provided a “statutory expectancy that the Secretary [of Health and Human Services] will award reasonable attorney fees” where the regulation authorized the Secretary to do so for successful social security disability applicants); *Family Housing and Law Clinic v Heckler*, 602 F Supp 767, 771-72; 8 Soc Sec Rep Serv 817 (D NH 1985) (same); *Sault Ste Marie v Andrus*, 458 F Supp 465, 473-74 (D DC 1978) (holding that where the state of Michigan delegated the power to levy property taxes to the City of Sault Ste. Marie, “[i]t might therefore be said that the City has a statutory expectancy that it will continue to retain this right” and the City’s due process claim should not be dismissed); *Mosley v Pittsburgh Public School District*, 702 F Supp 2d 561, 581; 258 Ed Law Rep 658 (WD Penn 2010) (stating that “[b]y providing that the decision of the school board to terminate a management employee is not an adjudication in [part of a state statute], the Pennsylvania legislature has attempted to eliminate a statutory expectation of continued employment, thus eliminating a protected property interest”).

Ojibway Correctional has operated as a full-fledged prison facility in Marenisco since July of 2000 when new building construction was completed, and as a prison camp prior to the construction, since the early 1970s. Bouvette, the citizens of Marenisco and the surrounding

community rely on the continued operation to ensure survival of the community. The appropriations bill budgeted for Ojibway Correctional's continued operation through 2019, which explicitly includes a line item of \$23,747,300 designated for the Facility and 201.1 full-time equivalent positions. *See* Section 107 of 2018 PA 207. Furthermore, the appropriations bill requires a full consideration of "the potential impact of the prison closure on the community where the facility is located" which "weigh[s] all factors related to the closure of a facility," as well as consideration of "the impact on the local community where the facility to be closed is located." The appropriations bill's explicit requirement that the Department analyze a closure's impact on a local community therefore indicates that the community has an interest protected by procedural due process. Accordingly, Defendants have failed to meet their burden pursuant to MCR 2.116(C)(8), because Plaintiffs have a constitutionally protected interest in Ojibway Correctional, and the economic benefits it provides to Marenisco and the surrounding community.

D. The Separation of Powers and Political Question Doctrines do not bar Plaintiffs' Claims.

1. *This Court is permitted to make a judicial determination of whether Defendants have complied with PA 207.*

As Defendants note in their motion, the Legislature may indeed make a law and delegate a task to an executive branch authority if it provides sufficient "standards and principles" pursuant to which the executive may undertake that task. *Taylor v Gate Pharmaceuticals*, 468 Mich 1, 10; 658 NW2d 127 (2003). It is then the role of the judiciary to interpret the law, declare what it is, ascertain existing rights, and determine whether, in a particular case, "rules of action have been transgressed." *People v Konopka*, 309 Mich App 345, 361-62; 869 Mich App 345 (2015) (citation omitted). Indeed, "the boundaries between these

branches need not be ‘airtight’” as “[i]n designing the structure of our Government and dividing and allocating the sovereign power among three co-equal branches, the Framers of the Constitution sought to provide a comprehensive system, but the separate powers were not intended to operate with absolute independence.” *Makowski v Governor*, 495 Mich 465, 482; 852 NW2d 61 (2014) (citation omitted).

For instance, whenever “executive or administrative efforts result in a failure to perform duties legislatively imposed, the court does not hesitate to order performance.” *Wayne Co Jail Inmates v Lucas*, 391 Mich 359, 364; 216 NW2d 910 (1974) (holding that where the legislature mandated the county provide a “sufficient jail,” the court could order “in detail how this was to be accomplished” because the county commissioners had “failed or refused to meet their responsibility under the statute”). Specifically, the “separation of powers doctrine . . . does not mean that all appropriations decisions of [entities acting in an executive or administrative role] are exempt from judicial review.” *Cahalan v Wayne Co Bd of Comm*, 93 Mich App 114, 121-22; 93 Mich App 114 (1979) (holding that “[w]here the Legislature has statutorily imposed on the county executive officers various duties and obligations, the county boards of commissioners must budget sums sufficient to allow the executive officers to carry out their duties and obligations”). Thus the separation of powers doctrine will not prevent a court from reviewing administrative or executive actions where there is a “legislative duty” imposed on the executive. *Brownstown v Wayne Co*, 68 Mich App 244, 251-52 n 2; 242 NW2d 538 (1976). This is particularly evidenced by *Kalamazoo v Dep’t of Corr*, 229 Mich App 132, 133-34; 580 NW2d 475 (1998), where plaintiffs “filed a complaint for injunctive and declaratory relief seeking to prevent” the Department of Corrections from “following through on its announced plans to locate a new community corrections center” in Kalamazoo. The action was based on a provision

of “the general appropriations bill for the Department of Corrections for 1993” which required the support of the local unit of government before the Department located a new community corrections center in a residential neighborhood. *Id.* The court in Kalamazoo remanded the case for “findings of fact with respect to the issue of [the Department’s] compliance” with the appropriations bill requirement. *Id.* at 140.

In this case, the legislature has expressly mandated that the Department “fully consider the potential economic impact of the prison closure on the community where the facility is located,” and “when weighing all factors related to the closure . . . consider the impact on the local community.” The judiciary does not overstep its role by ensuring the executive complied with this legislative directive. Instead, it properly interprets the law, declares what it is, ascertains existing rights, and determines whether the legislative requirement has been transgressed.

2. *Defendants’ adherence to the requirements of PA 207 is not a political question.*

The fact that a case involves “political” issues is not determinative of the need for a court to defer to another branch on political question grounds, as a court “cannot reject as ‘no law suit’ a bona fide controversy as to whether some action denominated ‘political’ exceeds” constitutional or statutory authority. *House Speaker v Governor*, 443 Mich 560, 574; 506 NW2d 190 (1993) (citation omitted). The determination of whether or not the Department complied with its legislatively-mandated responsibility in closing Ojibway Correctional is a bona fide controversy, regardless of any political element. See, e.g., *Kalamazoo*, 229 Mich App at 139 (“When an appropriation made subject to a constitutionally valid condition is accepted, the condition becomes binding on the party receiving the appropriation”).

This is buttressed by the muddled way in which Defendants present the political question analysis. The political question inquiries are the following: “(i) Does the issue involve resolution of questions committed by the text of the Constitution to a coordinate branch of Government? (ii) Would resolution of the question demand that a court move beyond areas of judicial expertise? (iii) Do prudential considerations for [maintaining respect between the three branches] counsel against judicial intervention?” *House Speaker*, 443 Mich at 574.

Under the first inquiry, Defendants assert that the Michigan Constitution vests the Legislature with the power to appropriate funds. Plaintiffs’ claims here do not relate to whether or not the Legislature has the authority to appropriate funds. Instead, Plaintiffs’ claims concern the Departments’ adherence to statutory requirements directing it to consider certain factors when closing a prison facility. This issue falls within the purview of the judiciary, as evidenced by *Kalamazoo* and the cases cited therein. See *Regents of the Univ of Michigan v Michigan*, 395 Mich 52, 65; 235 NW2d 1 (1975); *Bd of Regents of the Univ of Michigan v Auditor General*, 167 Mich 444, 451; 132 NW 1037 (1911).

Defendants take the same tack with the second inquiry, stating that the analysis required by the statute “involves considerations within the expertise of [Department].” Again, Plaintiffs have not asked this Court to make the Department’s decision regarding which facility to close, which would require this Court to venture outside its “judicial expertise” and insert its own deliberation in place of the Department. Plaintiffs’ have instead claimed that Department did not adequately conduct the statutorily-mandated analysis as described in the appropriations bill. Whether or not the Department properly undertook this analysis does not require the Court to step outside its judicial expertise; it can simply interpret and apply the statute.

Lastly, Defendants have failed to engage in the third inquiry, which involves the question of whether there are prudential considerations for maintaining respect between the three branches counsel against judicial intervention. As articulated above, requesting this court to enforce PA 207 and ensure Defendants conducted the statutorily mandated analysis is within the purview of this court, and does not violate the separation of powers doctrine.

E. Plaintiffs Are Entitled to a Preliminary Injunction.

As thoroughly analyzed in Plaintiffs' Motion for Temporary Restraining Order (the "Motion for TRO"), filed on September 14, 2018, Plaintiffs are entitled to a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction. In deciding whether Plaintiffs are entitled to a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction, courts generally consider four factors: (1) whether plaintiffs have a strong likelihood of success on the merits; (2) whether plaintiffs would suffer irreparable harm if injunctive relief is not issued; (3) whether any harm to plaintiffs in the absence of a stay outweighs the harm which might be incurred by defendants if a stay is granted; and (4) whether the public interest would be served by the issuance of injunctive relief. *Detroit Fire Fighters Ass'n IAFF Local 344*, 482 Mich 18, 34; 482 Mich 18 (2008); *Psychological Services of Bloomfield, Inc. v Blue Cross & Blue Shield*, 144 Mich App 182; 375 NW2d 382 (1985). The object of injunctive relief is to preserve the status quo, so that upon final hearing, the rights of the parties may be determined without injury to either. *Michigan Council 25, AFSCME v County of Wayne*, 136 Mich App 21; 355 NW2d 624 (1984). The *status quo* which will be preserved by injunctive relief is the last actual, peaceable, non-contested status which preceded the pending controversy. *Id.*

1. *Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on the merits.*

As discussed above and in Plaintiffs' Motion for TRO, the evidence in this case establishes that Plaintiffs have a likelihood of success on the merits. As discussed in Section B of

this response, Plaintiffs have standing to bring an action under the appropriations bill, which expressly requires the Department to “fully consider the potential economic impact of the prison closure on the community where the facility is located” and “the impact on the local community where the facility to be closed is located.” 2018 PA 207 § 944. As discussed in Section C of this response, Plaintiffs also have constitutionally protected interests in the Department’s adherence to Section 944 of 2018 PA 2017. For example, Defendants failed to contact Bouvette, the township supervisor, before announcing the closure. The facts emerging about the Director’s bias against Ojibway Correctional leaves many questions open about the Department’s decision, which discovery will need to explore.

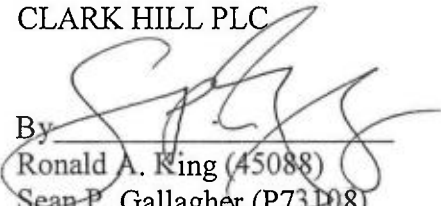
2. *A preliminary injunction will maintain the status quo.*

Defendants have failed to provide any evidence to rebut Plaintiffs’ argument that the economic harm Bouvette and Marenisco will experience outweighs any harm Defendants might incur if a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is not granted. Plaintiffs’ request for a preliminary injunction further requests this court preserve the *status quo*, which is the last actual, peaceable, non-contested status which preceded this controversy. The last actual, peaceable, non-contested status was prior to the August 14, 2018 announcement that Ojibway Correctional would be closed. Defendants’ pleadings are devoid of any factual or legal support to rebut Plaintiffs’ argument that a preliminary injunction is required. Defendants assume without conceding that Plaintiffs have sufficiently established that irreparable harm will result if a preliminary injunction is not issued. At minimum, discovery is required to determine whether the Department complied with PA 207, and summary disposition is not appropriate at this time. Accordingly, Defendants have failed to meet their burden pursuant to MCR 2.116(C)(8), and their motion must be denied.

IV. CONCLUSION

Defendants' have failed to meet their burden for summary disposition pursuant to MCR 2.116(C)(8), and their motion must be denied. Not only do Plaintiffs have standing to bring an action under the appropriations bill, but they have protected interests at stake for which procedural due process is due. Injunctive relief is appropriate, and Defendants have failed to provide any factual support for its arguments opposing injunctive relief. Further, Defendants have blatantly failed to abide by the explicit requirement imposed by the Legislature in PA 207, which provides that the Department *shall* consider the impact the closure of Ojibway Correctional would have on the surrounding community.

CLARK HILL PLC

By 
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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Dated: October 8, 2018

IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN
COURT OF CLAIMS

MARENISCO TOWNSHIP and RICHARD
BOUVETTE,

Case No. 18-200-MZ

Plaintiffs,

Hon. Stephen Borrello

v.

HEIDI E. WASHINGTON, in her official
capacity as DIRECTOR OF THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, and
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS, an executive department of
the State of Michigan,

Defendants.

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AFFIDAVIT OF GABRIEL JUSTINAK

STATE OF MICHIGAN)

) SS

COUNTY OF GOGEBIC)

I, Gabriel Justinak, being first duly sworn, depose and state as follows:

1. I have personal knowledge concerning the statements contained in this Affidavit, and if called to testify, can testify competently to the facts stated in this Affidavit.
2. I am a resident of Ironwood, Gogebic County, Michigan.
3. I reside at 5035 Slade Road, Ironwood, Michigan 49938.
4. I grew up in Ironwood, Michigan, and have made my home in Gogebic County for over 30 years.
5. I am married, and I have two (2) sons, ages 6 and 8, who live with me and my wife in Ironwood, Michigan. My children attend Ironwood School District.
6. I am employed by the Michigan Department of Corrections ("MDOC") as a Corrections Officer at Ojibway Correctional Facility, located at N 5705 Ojibway Road, Marenisco, Michigan 49947.
7. I have been employed as a Corrections Officer since 1999, when I began my career at Ionia Maximum Security Correctional Facility ("IMAX"). I have spent much of my career with MDOC as a Corrections Officer at Ojibway Correctional Facility, also referred to as "OCF."



8. As a Corrections Officer, I am a member of the Michigan Corrections Organization ("MCO"), the exclusive bargaining unit representing Corrections Officers who serve in MDOC facilities across Michigan. I serve as a union representative with MCO.

9. As a Corrections Officer, I am one of the rank-and-file employees of MDOC responsible for custody of prisoners. I have no management responsibility with MDOC, and I do not speak for MDOC.

10. Management responsibility with MDOC includes those employees subject to civil service rules such as Sergeants, Lieutenants, and Captains, who are not represented by a union, unlike Corrections Officers such as myself.

11. My current commute to Ojibway Correctional Facility is approximately 35 miles, each way, on two-lane highways. My current commute takes me approximately 40 minutes each way during the five (5) months of the year when there are good driving conditions in Upper Michigan. During the seven (7) months winter in Upper Michigan, my commute to Ojibway can be as long as 60 minutes.

12. I am a homeowner, and recently invested \$75,000 in improvements to my home, including adding a garage.

13. One of my co-workers at Ojibway Correctional Facility, who holds the rank of Sergeant, is someone I have known for several years, and I trust him. I will refer to him as Ojibway Sergeant A.

14. Ojibway Sergeant A served as a Corrections Officer for approximately 3 years before earning the opportunity to be promoted to Sergeant. As a Sergeant, he is no longer a rank-and-file officer, and no longer a member of MCO. As a Sergeant, he has management responsibilities, including conducting annual performance reviews for Corrections Officers.

15. Ojibway Sergeant A has told me that after accepting the opportunity for promotion to Sergeant, that he was required to attend leadership training in Lower Michigan for his new role.

16. I understand, based on my conversations with him, that Ojibway Sergeant A attended a training event with other newly-promoted officers, approximately 3 years ago.

17. Ojibway Sergeant A told me that MDOC Director Heidi Washington attended that leadership training event. Ojibway Sergeant A told me that Director Washington afforded all the leadership trainees the opportunity to introduce themselves at the start of the training event. Ojibway Sergeant A told me that he introduced himself as being one of those from OCF.

18. Ojibway Sergeant A told me that in response to hearing that he was from OCF, Director Washington stated, "Ojibway? I can't believe that place is still open."

19. Ojibway Sergeant A told me that at hearing that statement by Director Washington, he became uncomfortable, and the room full of leadership trainees became quiet.

20. I understand, based on my service with MDOC and my contacts within MDOC, that the Warden, Deputy Warden, and others at OCF have over the last two (2) or more years requested that MDOC provide OCF with the resources necessary to increase program offerings to prisoners. I understand that these requests have been regularly denied by MDOC.

21. I understand, based on my service with MDOC and my contacts within MDOC, that other facilities, including the Newberry Correctional Facility, located near Newberry, Michigan, further east in Upper Michigan, has regularly received approvals from MDOC in the last two years for additional program offerings.

22. I understand that in 2017, based on what I have been told by OCF Warden Kathleen Olson and Deputy Warden Michael Yon that the question of whether OCF should close was raised internally with MDOC in 2017.

23. I understand from the Warden and Deputy Warden that they were advised by an MDOC Assistant Deputy Director, Ed McKee, that they could raise public awareness of this issue, and contact local business and political leaders in Upper Michigan to oppose the closing of OCF. I understand that OCF Warden Olson and Deputy Warden Yon did contact local business and political leaders at that time to raise public awareness regarding the possible closure of OCF.

24. OCF Warden Olson and Deputy Warden Yon told me that upon learning of their activity to raise public awareness of the possibility of the closure of OCF, Director Washington directed the initiation of an investigation of OCF Warden Olson and Deputy Warden Yon by the Internal Affairs division of MDOC.

25. I understand, based on my conversations with OCF Warden Olson and Deputy Warden Yon, that the investigation initiated by Director Washington was only dropped after investigators learned that Deputy Director McKee had stated to OCF Warden Olson and Deputy Warden Yon that they could take action to raise public awareness and oppose the closing of OCF.

26. It is common knowledge within MDOC that Director Washington and other leaders within MDOC have close ties to the Newberry Correctional Facility, including that Director Washington has personal real property interests near Newberry which might be negatively affected if Newberry were to close.

27. It is common knowledge within MDOC that OCF is over 100 miles from the next correctional facility, the Baraga Correctional Facility near Baraga, Michigan, also in Upper Michigan. My understanding is that few employees of OCF live near the facility, with many living near or in Ironwood, as I do, meaning they live 30 or so miles east of OCF. With no nearby facilities, this makes the decision to close OCF particularly negatively impactful on the employees and families of those who work at OCF, because there is no closeby facility to for

those employees to be re-located for employment, unlike cluster facilities, such as those in Ionia and Jackson Michigan, and Newberry, which has three facilities within 60 miles (Kinross, Chippewa, and Alger), which would facilitate easier re-location for employment, since employees would not be forced to drive over 100 miles each way, which will be the case with some OCF employees, including me. The point is that little to no displacement of employees would attend a decision to close a cluster facility, such as in Ionia, Jackson, or even Newberry, because of the nearby facilities to which the employees could be transferred. This is not the case with OCF. It is not clear to me that MDOC took these impacts into account when deciding to close OCF.

28. I have received notice from MDOC that I have been "bumped" to Baraga Correctional Facility when OCF closes. My new commute will be over 115 miles, each way, on two-lane highways. When the snow is not flying, this commute will take me two (2) hours, each way. The result will be that I will be commuting and away from my family for four hours per day, assuming good weather and road conditions, rather than an hour and a half.

29. The results will include that I will miss two and a half hours more per day with my wife and sons on days that I work, and will not be able to get that time with my family back. I cannot be compensated by money for the loss of that time with my family. This damage to me is irreparable.

30. During the seven (7) winter months when the roads conditions are more likely to be poor, the time it takes me to Baraga will likely increase, increasing the lost time with my family.

31. The results will include that I will be unlikely to sell my home for anything near its value, because the real estate market in and near Ironwood will likely see more homes coming on the market for sale. Under these circumstances, I do not expect to be able to recoup the investment I recently made in my home and garage.

32. The results will include that the four or more hours of commuting will increase the risk of harm to me as a driver.

33. I have co-workers who are Corrections Officers who have been offered employment at Baraga Correctional Facility after December 1 who will be faced with similar loss of time with family members, similar unlikelihood for selling their homes, and similar increased risk of harm as drivers.

34. After learning of the announcement of the closing of OCF, Ojibway Sergeant A told me that Director Washington's statement about disbelief 'that OCF was still open' made sense to him, in that OCF has been requesting programming and not receiving it. Ojibway Sergeant A expressed to me the belief that MDOC has not been providing OCF with resources similar to other MDOC corrections facilities in anticipation of a decision to close OCF.

35. I believe Director Washington's statement to Ojibway Sergeant A at his leadership training event about OCF shows her unfair bias against OCF and the western part of Upper Michigan, and in favor of other facilities, such as Newberry Correctional Facility.

36. I believe Director Washington's personal real property interests add to that unfair bias.

37. I believe MDOC and Director Washington made the decision to close OCF long before the August 2018 announcement.

38. I believe MDOC and Director Washington have taken steps to make OCF look bad as a way to justify its closing, including denying requests for additional program offerings at OCF, making the operational costs to run OCF appear higher than they are in comparison to other facilities, and ignoring the relative operational and 5-year capital investments estimated to keep OCF open versus the costs to keep other facilities open.

39. I understand, based on my service with MDOC and my contacts within MDOC, that the water and sewer rates at another Level I facility, Newberry, recently doubled. Those operational costs for OCF are much lower than Newberry, because OCF has its own water and sewage processing system. It is not clear to me that MDOC took this cost to taxpayers into account when deciding to close OCF.

40. Attached to this Affidavit as Exhibit 1, which is the MDOC FY2018 Five Year Assessment Plan summary, which shows the estimated costs for project investments in MDOC facilities. It shows, for example, that the 5-year costs for keeping OCF open are \$3.6 million, which is slightly higher than three (3) other Level I facilities, but far less than the \$16 million projected for the Newberry Correctional Facility. See Ex 1, pages 158 to 173 for information about Newberry; see pages 178 to 187 for information about OCF; the information in this document is organized alphabetically by facility name; and the handwriting and highlighting on this document is mine. It is not clear to me that MDOC took these costs to taxpayers into account when deciding to close OCF.

41. The salary and benefits of a Corrections Officer with MDOC in Upper Michigan are a significant draw to get applicants to serve, in part because those positions receive benefits health, dental, vision and life insurance from the State of Michigan. Those jobs and benefits are important to the Corrections Officers who work at OCF and their families. The salary and benefits of a corrections officer, of which there were over 110 at OCF as of August 2018, are publicly available online and summarized as follows:

- a. The annual starting salary for an entry-level Corrections Officer is approximately \$36,753. The maximum salary for an experienced

Corrections Officer after five and a half years of satisfactory service is approximately \$56,284.

- b. After five years of service, Corrections Officers receive longevity pay; a lump sum provided once a year based on time-in-service as of October 1 of each year.
- c. Corrections Officers receive health, dental, vision and life insurance from the state of Michigan.
- d. Corrections Officers receive an initial grant of 16 hours of personal leave and may earn 13 vacation days in the first calendar year, accrued four hours every two weeks of full-time work. Additional vacation time is accrued based on years of service.
- e. Corrections Officers earn 13 paid sick days in a calendar year, accrued four hours every two weeks.
- f. Corrections Officers receive 12 paid holidays per year and receive 8 hours of Birthday Leave.
- g. All Corrections Officers are provided with the required uniforms and equipment. A uniform cleaning allowance is also provided.

42. I understand, based on my service with MDOC and my leadership position with MCO, that even with the salary and benefits offered for Corrections Officers by MDOC, that there are over 700 fulltime open positions for Corrections Officers which MDOC has been unable to fill.

43. I understand that MDOC's failures to address these Corrections Officer vacancies statewide costs taxpayers millions of dollars in overtime, including tens of millions in overtime last fiscal year. Closing OCF doesn't address the problem of understaffing issues at other correctional facilities.

Further affiant sayeth not.

Gabriel Justinak, an individual

Gabriel Justinak 10-8-2018

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 10th day of October, 2018.

Ronda J. McGuire
_____, Notary Public
Ontonagon County, State of Michigan
My Commission Expires: 5/25/19
Acting in Gogebic County, Michigan

RONDA J. MCGUIRE
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF MI
COUNTY OF ONTONAGON
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES May 25, 2019
ACTING IN COUNTY OF Gogebic
Ronda J. McGuire

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

"Committed to Protect, Dedicated to Success"

FY2018 FIVE YEAR ASSESSMENT PLAN SUMMARY

* **Renovation plan for Facility's**

FISCAL YEAR 2018

* Newberry 16 million

The mission of the Michigan Department of Corrections is to create a safer Michigan by holding offenders accountable while promoting their success. The following is the Michigan Department of Corrections Five Year Plan Summary. This plan includes MDOC project priorities for 32 correctional facilities currently open and in full operation. This list encompasses prisons that have been in service since 1889 (Marquette Branch Prison) to the newest prison built in 2001 (Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility).

These 32 facilities consist of 878 buildings equaling 11.3 million square feet sitting on 4,635 acres. The MDOC must provide a full range of services similar to a small community. These prison complexes must function in a safe and secure manner to ensure public, staff and prisoner safety 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. In addition to the operational sites, MDOC is responsible for maintaining closed facilities. This group of closed facilities consists of 266 buildings equaling 4.3 million square feet on an additional 1,556 acres.

The MDOC Physical Plant Division with assistance from a large group of Physical Plant Supervisors conduct annual assessments of all Facilities using standardized assessment processes. All available staff who possess the appropriate expertise participate in this process to ensure a diverse skill set, participate in the study and to ensure quality results. As a baseline, we also use a professionally prepared Five Year Plan prepared by URS Greinier for the years 2000-2005. This provides a good starting point and helps us provide an overview of our physical assets and to ensure we anticipate any long term needs.

Each of our facilities is similar to a small city where prisoners are provided shelter, clothing, health care, psychological care, education, recreation, and religious needs. Prisoners also maintain ties with the community as allowed through visitation and communication with family and friends. This is a rather involved complex mission to accomplish.

* **Level 1 Facility's**
Bed space

- ⑤ central michigan page 50 - 1.2 million
- ③ copper street - JCS 2.5 million
- ② **OTIBWAY Pg 178 3.6 million**
- ① **New berry pg. 158. 16 million ***
- ④ **PARWELL pg. 188 2 million**



The facility order for this report follows the same order as the Department of Corrections Appropriation Bill PA 268 of 2016, Article V, Part 1:

Sec. 108. CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Alger Correctional Facility.....	Page 3	
Baraga Correctional Facility.....	Page 8	
Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility.....	Page 26	
Earnest C. Brooks Correctional Facility.....	Page 29	
Carson City Correctional Facility.....	Page 35	
Central Michigan Correctional Facility.....	Page 50	<i>1.2 million</i>
Chippewa Correctional Facility.....	Page 58	
Cooper Street Correctional Facility.....	Page 66	<i>2.5 million</i>
G. Robert Cotton Correctional Facility.....	Page 70	
Detroit Detention Center (Sec. 105. Field Operations Administration)..	Page 77	
Detroit Reentry Center (Sec. 105. Field Operations Administration)..	Page 81	
Charles E. Egeler Correctional Facility.....	Page 85	
Richard A. Handlon Correctional Facility.....	Page 88	
Gus Harrison Correctional Facility.....	Page 93	
Ionia Correctional Facility.....	Page 100	
Kinross Correctional Facility.....	Page 104	
Lakeland Correctional Facility.....	Page 110	
Macomb Correctional Facility.....	Page 129	
Marquette Branch Prison.....	Page 135	
Michigan Reformatory.....	Page 144	
Muskegon Correctional Facility.....	Page 154	
Newberry Correctional Facility.....	Page 158	<i>16 million</i>
Oaks Correctional Facility.....	Page 174	
Ojibway Correctional Facility.....	Page 178	<i>3.6 million</i>
Parnall Correctional Facility.....	Page 188	<i>1.2 million</i> <i>2 million</i>
Saginaw Correctional Facility.....	Page 192	
Special Alternative Incarceration Program.....	Page 203	
St. Louis Correctional Facility.....	Page 207	
Thumb Correctional Facility.....	Page 211	
Women's Huron Valley Correctional Complex.....	Page 220	
Woodland Correctional Facility.....	Page 242	

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

“Committed to Protect, Dedicated to Success”

Memorandum

DATE: May 18, 2016

TO: Kathleen Olson, Warden
Ojibway Correctional Facility

FROM: Robert Kleimola, Physical Plant Supervisor
Ojibway Correctional Facility

SUBJECT: OCF ANNUAL FACILITY ASSESSMENT

Attached please find the Ojibway Correctional Facility assessment report pursuant to PD 04.03.100 "Preventive and Emergency Maintenance for Correctional Facilities."

This assessment took place during the month of May 2016. Please note that the report outlines the condition of each area inspected as well as the specific areas that need improvement.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns. Thank you.

cc. Kristine LaCount, Facility Business Manager
Ed Vallad
Jeff Niemi
Daniel Smith
File

Ojibway Correctional Facility
Annual Assessment
May 2016

Administration (Bldg. 100)

Building Structure: Very good condition

Roof: Poor condition. Three tab shingle roof is in poor condition. Roof has leaked when snow and ice have created ice dams. Valleys above the Deputy Suite and the Control center are in very poor condition.

Windows: North half of Admin windows are in good condition; the South half of Admin windows are in fair to poor condition. Several insulated glass windows have failed and have moisture in between the glass.

Doors: Very good condition

Electrical: Good condition. All electrical panels are full; there are no open spaces for additional circuit breakers.

Plumbing: Good condition

Mechanical, Heating and Cooling: Good condition

Specific Areas of Improvement: McDonald Roofing recommended replacement of entire roof. Repair or replacement of windows.

Housing Units A, B, & C (Bldg. 200, 300, 400)

Building Structure: Very good condition

Roof: Three tab shingles are in very poor condition.

Windows: Good condition

Doors: Fair condition. Bathroom and porter closet doors are in poor condition.

Electrical: Good condition

Plumbing: Bathrooms have tank type toilets which should be replaced with flush valve toilets. Some of the cast iron drain lines need to be replaced due to deterioration.

Mechanical, Heating: Furnaces are in fair to poor condition. Furnaces are near the end of their life. Most have had the heat exchangers replaced.

Specific Areas of Improvement: McDonald Roofing recommended replacement of roofs on all three buildings. Bathroom, and porter closet doors and frames are rusting and should be replaced. The plumbing should be upgraded. All tank type toilets should be replaced with flush-valve toilets. The water supply lines to the toilets would have to be increased to supply flush valves. Some of the cast iron drain lines need to be replaced due to deterioration. Work on the drain lines is ongoing. Buildings are heated by warm air furnaces which are 17 years old. Furnaces are scheduled to be replaced starting with the first five in A-Unit during the summer of 2016

Housing Units D, E, F, & G (Bldg. 500 & 600)

Building Structure: Good condition

Roof: Poor condition

Windows, doors: Good condition

Electrical: Good condition

Plumbing: Good condition

Mechanical, Heating: Good condition.

Specific Areas of Improvement: McDonald Roofing recommended replacement of roofs on both buildings.

Food Service (Bldg. 700)

Building Structure: Good condition

Roof: Three tab shingles are cracked and in poor condition.

Windows, doors: Good condition

Electrical: Good condition

Plumbing: Good condition

Mechanical, Heating and Cooling: Good condition

Exhaust and make up air: Good condition

Walk-in Cooler & Freezer: Good Condition

Kitchen Equipment: Steamers, ovens, kettles, hot and cold food holding cabinets, and dishwasher are in poor condition

Specific Areas of Improvement: McDonald Roofing recommended replacement of the roof. Food service equipment is all sixteen + years old and is being maintained by OCF staff. Trinity is responsible for the purchase of repair parts. The kitchen equipment is at the end of its useful life and should be replaced

School (Bldg. 800)

Building Structure: Good condition

Roof: Three tab shingles are cracked and in poor condition.

Windows, doors: Good condition

Electrical: Good condition

Plumbing: Good condition

Mechanical, Heating and Cooling: Good condition

Specific Areas of Improvement: McDonald Roofing recommended replacement of the roof.

Gym/Property (Bldg. 900)

Building Structure: Good condition. Hardwood Gym floor has moisture problems under the floor causing it to buckle.

Roof: Aluminum roof on the Gym is in fair condition. Rubber membrane roof on the property/gym lobby is in good condition

Windows, doors: Poor condition

Electrical: Fair condition

Plumbing: Fair condition

Mechanical, Heating: Fair condition

Specific Areas of Improvement: Gym floor should be replaced. McDonald Roofing recommended coating the roof with Restore Coating and replacing the roof on the

Gym in 13 years. Entrance doors and three exit doors are scheduled to be replaced in 2016. A fire alarm system should be installed in the gym, property room, and program rooms and should be tied in to the control center. Current fire alarm system has pull stations that ring a bell in Housing Unit-B. It does not have smoke or heat detectors.

Maintenance/Warehouse (Bldg. 1000)

Building Structure: Good condition

Roof: Three tab shingles are cracked and in poor condition.

Windows, doors: Good condition

Electrical: Very good condition

Plumbing: Very good condition

Mechanical, Heating and Cooling: Very good condition

Walk-in Cooler & Freezer: Good condition.

Specific Areas of Improvement: McDonald Roofing recommended replacement of the roof.

ERT / (Bldg. 1100)

Building Structure: Good condition. The sheet metal on the exterior walls is in poor condition due to age and patching the areas where there was old overhead door and window openings.

Roof: Exposed fastener metal roof is in poor condition.

Windows: Poor condition. The awning windows have single pane glass on steel frames.

Doors: Fair condition

Electrical: Fair condition

Plumbing: Good condition.

Mechanical, Heating and Cooling: Good condition

Specific Areas of Improvement: McDonald Roofing recommends coating the roof with Restore Coating and replacing the roof in 13 years. Metal on exterior walls needs to be replaced. Windows need to be replaced. Doors are in fair condition with some deterioration at the bottom of the doors and frames. Building insulation is not adequate.

Note: This building houses the employee emergency shower, a bathroom and the ERT equipment. Heat is maintained at a minimum in these areas.

Maintenance/Storage (Bldg. 1200)

Building Structure: Good condition.

Roof: Exposed fastener metal roof is in poor condition.

Windows, doors: Fair to poor condition

Electrical: Fair condition.

Plumbing: N/A

Mechanical, Heating and Cooling: N/A

Specific Areas of Improvement: McDonald Roofing recommends coating the roof with Restore Coating and replacing the roof in 13 years. Exterior walls are in poor condition due to age and patching of old window and door openings.

NOTE: This building is not heated. It is used for records retention, storage of maintenance equipment as well as maintenance, food service and excess warehouse supplies.

Auto/Carpenter Shop (Bldg. 1300)

Building Structure: Good condition

Roof: Exposed fastener metal roof is in poor condition.

Windows, doors: Windows are in poor condition. Service doors are in poor condition and overhead doors are in good condition.

Electrical: Fair condition

Plumbing: Fair condition

Mechanical, Heating: Poor condition

Specific Areas of Improvement: McDonald Roofing recommends coating the roof with Restore Coating and replacing the roof in 13 years. Exterior walls are in poor condition due to age and patching of old window and door openings. Windows are steel frame, single-pane glass and should be replaced. Exterior service doors and frames are rusting near the floor and should be replaced. Heating consists of one gas unit heater, one radiant heater, and one furnace. The furnace and the radiant heater are both long past their useful life.

Bus Garage (Bldg. 1400)

Building Structure: Good condition

Roof: Exposed fastener metal roof is in poor condition.

Windows, doors: Windows and service doors are in poor condition. Overhead door is in good condition.

Electrical: Fair condition.

Plumbing: N/A

Mechanical, Heating and Cooling: Good condition

Specific Areas of Improvement: McDonald Roofing recommended coating the roof with Restore Coating and replacing the roof in 13 years. Exterior metal walls are in poor condition due to age and patched window and door openings. Exterior service doors and windows need to be replaced.

Old Maintenance Shop (Bldg. 1500)

Building Structure: Good condition.

Roof: Exposed fastener metal roof is in poor condition.

Windows, doors: Poor condition.

Electrical: Fair condition. Lighting is in poor condition.

Plumbing: N/A

Mechanical, Heating and Cooling: N/A

Specific Areas of Improvement: McDonald Roofing recommends coating the roof with Restore coating and replacing the roof in 13 years.

NOTE: Building is used for cold storage of maintenance equipment.

Water Treatment (Bldg. 1600)

Building Structure: Excellent condition

Roof: Good condition

Windows, doors: Excellent condition

Electrical: Excellent condition

Plumbing: Excellent condition

Mechanical, Heating: Very good condition

Specific Areas of Improvement: McDonald Roofing recommended replacement of roof in 8 years.

Wastewater Treatment (Bldg. 1700)

Building Structure: Excellent condition

Roof: Good condition

Windows, doors: Excellent condition

Electrical: Excellent condition

Plumbing: Excellent condition

Mechanical, Heating: Very good condition

Specific Areas of Improvement: McDonald Roofing recommended replacement of roof in 8 years. Gas treatment room finishes are deteriorated due to the highly caustic chemicals used to clean aeration lines.

Sallyport (Bldg. 2000)

Building Structure: Good

Roof, windows, doors: Good

Electrical: Good condition

Plumbing: N/A

Mechanical, Heating and Cooling: N/A

Specific Areas of Improvement: None.

Water Tower (2100)

Building Structure: Excellent condition

Roof, windows, doors: N/A

Electrical: Good condition

Plumbing: Good condition

Mechanical, Heating and Cooling: NA

Specific Areas of Improvement: The tank was last inspected by Nelson Tank Engineering on August 11, 2011. At that time it was recommended to modify the mud valve to allow full removal of sediments. It was suggested that this be done in conjunction with coating the interior of the tank. The epoxy coating was 99.999% intact at the time of inspection.

Alternate Fuel System (2200)

Building Structure: N/A

Roof, windows, doors: N/A

Electrical: Good condition

Plumbing: N/A

Specific Areas of Improvement: None noted. The system was last inspected on October 26, 2016 by Industrial Propane Service and no issues were noted. The system is run on line to the facility weekly.

Security:

- Perimeter fence and razor wire is in very good condition. No signs of rust or corrosion.
- Sally port is in good condition. Gates are in good operating condition. Sally port Pit is in good condition and still utilized. Additional motion detection was added. All knuckled over edges of sally port fence and gates were hardened. Shaker detection was added to the sally port vehicle gates, man gates, and to the gates that access the area between the inside and outside fence. A second row of razor wire was added above the inside and outside gates. This work was completed in 2015.
- PPD system is obsolete and repair parts are no longer. The system was upgraded and the head end was replaced on 3/27/2014. It works well and locates accurately at this time.
- Fence alarm system is in very good condition. SIMS computer (fence and fire alarm) was replaced summer 2014. The shaker cable on the inside and outside fences was replaced in the fall of 2015.

- Fire alarm system is in good condition. Smoke detectors in D-E Units, F-G Units, Food Service, School, and Maintenance have been replaced in the summer of 2015. The smoke/heat detectors in the Administration building are scheduled to be replaced in the summer of 2016. Building #900 should have the fire alarm system upgraded and connected to the Control Center. At this time the fire alarm pull stations in building #900 ring a bell in Housing Unit-B.
- Perimeter and yard lighting is in good condition. All lights outside of the perimeter have been upgraded to LED. Perimeter lights are scheduled to be upgraded with the camera upgrade in the fall of 2016.
- Camera system is in working condition. The perimeter lighting and camera system is to be upgraded in 2016.

Grounds

- Asphalt perimeter road, entrance roads, and parking lots are in fair condition. There are cracks throughout the asphalt. There are areas around a couple of light poles where the asphalt was removed to fill in sunken areas. Asphalt between the Training Building, Maintenance Building, and Bus Garage is in poor condition.
- Concrete sidewalks are in fair condition. There are some areas with cracked slabs. Side walk between A-Unit entrance and Food Service should be replaced and made wider.
- Grounds inside the facility are in fair condition. Some areas, i.e. walking track and baseball field are prone to water and wind erosion.

Utilities:

- Water distribution system including fire hydrants is in very good condition
- Natural gas distribution system is in good condition.
- Electrical distribution system is in good condition.
- Potable water wells #3 and #4 are in good condition. Both wells produce 240 gallons per minute. The pump, pipe, and all well hardware in well #3 were replaced by Kleiman Pump and Well Drilling in the summer of 2015. When the pump in well #3 was removed it was determined that the intake screen had collapsed and was sucked into the pump intake. This caused the capacity of the pump to decrease by 100 GPM.

After the replacement the capacity was back to 240 GPM, same as when it was installed in 1999.

- Sanitary sewer system is in good condition.
- Storm sewer is in good condition
- Waste water lagoons are in good condition. The biological treatment in the lagoons started having issues in the fall of 2014 after the sludge removal was completed. The facility is working on solutions to improve the treatment process. The laundry detergent used in the warehouse laundry has been changed. We are also looking at other solutions including replacing the aeration system in lagoons #5 and #6. We have been able to meet the DEQ's criteria for discharge. The storage capacity of our six lagoons is fully utilized during the winter months. Replacing the liner in lagoon # 1, which has not been used in 16 years, and connecting it back to the system would give the facility additional storage capacity.

Facility assessment completed by Robert Kleimola, Physical Plant Supervisor.

OJIBWAY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
5-Year Plan FY2018

Building	Project Description	Reason Description	Quantity & Units	Facility Priority	Cost Estimate
Lagoon 1	Replace Rubber Membrane in Lagoon #1	Facility to Utilize #1 on North West of Property as additional Lagoon for increase of population and operational needs due to new in-house laundry system.	330000 Allowance	1	\$ 200,142.00
Lagoon 5 & 6	Upgrade Aeration Equipment for Lagoons 5 & 6	The 15 year old aeration system in Lagoons 5 & 6 need to be replaced due to the loss of aeration efficiency. Increased aeration will improve the treatment process to meet DEQ discharge requirements.		2	\$ 57,649.00
Lagoon 7 & 8	Upgrade Aeration Equipment for Lagoons 7 & 8	The 15 year old aeration system in Lagoons 7 & 8 need to be replaced due to the loss of aeration efficiency. Increased aeration will improve the treatment process to meet DEQ discharge requirements.		3	\$ 37,570.00
Site	Replace Personnel Protection Device throughout facility MOP 472/16421.RAA; To be completed in FY2017	Security and Safety concerns and high maintenance condition.		4	\$ 1,200,000.00
Site	Standing Seam Metal replacement of entire facility's roofs except for Food Service and Administration which are scheduled for FY17	McDonald Roofing Company evaluated all the buildings' roofs and recommended replacing existing roofs in five years	145,800 SF	5	\$ 1,931,950.00
Gymnasium/ Property - 900	Upgrade Fire Alarm System in the Gym/Property Building. Current system has one fire alarm pull station and the alarm rings in B-Unit.	Security and Safety concerns and high maintenance condition.		6	\$ 12,000.00
Gymnasium/ Property - 900	Misc projects. Remove existing wood gymnasium flooring. Infill slab to be 1/2" below current finish floor. Install new rubberized gymnasium flooring.	Worn out. Damaged. Dangerous or Potentially Life Threatening. Request of Facilities Maintenance. Existing flooring is improperly vented and is worn out from 35 years of use.	130000 Allowance	7	\$ 110,453.00
Site	Parking Lot seal cost/crack seal	Existing Parking lot is 14+ years old and in need of repair		8	\$ 50,000.00
				Total	\$ 3,599,764.00

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

"Committed to Protect, Dedicated to Success"

MEMORANDUM

Date: September 7, 2016
To: Warden Mitch Perry, NCF
From: Craig Carruthers; Physical Plant Superintendent, NCF
Subject: **Annual Physical Plant Report**

This Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with P.D.04.03.100 "Preventive and Emergency Maintenance for Correctional Facilities". Specifically, section "N" requires CFA Physical Plant Superintendents conduct an annual inspection of their respective facility to assess the need for future maintenance. The results of the inspection are to be submitted in writing to the facility Warden.

Overview of Physical Plant accomplishments

NCF

Two new cameras added in the gate area as a security upgrade.

Metal was added to the bottom of the fencing in the sally port on both inside and outside of sally port.

Added shaker sensors to all fabric areas of the sally port.

Installed cement footings and bars to underside of contractor gates in the perimeter fence.

Installed new camera to cover unit 11 yard area.

Replaced sensor wire on section 8A of perimeter fence.

Added razor ribbon in several areas of inside perimeter fence.

Added shaker sensors to buffer fence between unit 11 and the unit 11 yard.

New Evaporator and compressor installed for the east cooler.

Old porter training classroom converted into a building trades classroom, with tool crib and storage area, added new split AC and heat unit also.

Annual CSD1 and inspections completed on boiler 1 and 4.

Old boiler 2 and 3 demolished and removed from power house.

Door hold opens installed to reduce hinge damage. All door closures cleaned, PMed, primed and painted.

Several tunnel area doors changed over to dead bolt locking mechanisms for enhanced security.

Unit 11 all new carpet and painted.

Razor Ribbon added to the roof of unit 11.

All MSI porter closet dispensers removed along with the backflow preventers.

New metal floor installed in East cooler.

New fire alarm system complete.

New PELS system installation started.

Continued to convert yard lighting to LED.

Capped one fire hydrant and replaced two others.

Installed new Eyewash Stations in all unit laundries.

Installed new 220v disconnect in building trades for training panel.

Replaced 20 leaking condensate pumps throughout the facility.

Replaced multiple T8000 controllers and thermostats in facility heat systems for better control.

Replaced carpet and painted in multiple housing unit cubes.

Repaired wall in unit 2 and 11 from shower leaks.

Overhead electrical going to wells damaged in wind storm and had to be repaired and the main breaker in power house had to be rebuilt.

Annual review of Physical Plant

NCF

Housing Units; Buildings # 61, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 72

The housing units are in structurally good condition. Roofing seems to be in good condition. Painting is ongoing. Shower areas have been problematic and have been torn down and repaired as time and budget allows. Brickwork needs tuck pointing. Several areas in various housing units had new carpet installed but the remaining carpet is in poor condition. HVAC units and controls are showing their age and need to be updated to more energy efficient units. Windows, doors, and frames are reaching the end of their service lives and should be updated to more energy efficient units.. Most of the units need dedicated electrical appliance circuits added to day rooms.

Warehouse / Administration; Building # 21

The Warehouse Building is structurally in good condition. The roofing seems to be in good condition. All windows need to be replaced with energy efficient units. The brickwork is in need of tuck pointing. The elevator has been problematic and needs to be replaced. HVAC equipment and controls are in poor condition should be upgraded with energy efficient units. Inside brick walls show signs of wear and damage from the warehouse equipment. Emergency power is needed in the entire building. Refrigeration equipment needs upgrading to modern energy efficient types. The new admin building area is in good shape and repairs have been minimal. A PPD system should be installed due to the number of inmate workers. All doors should be updated to energy efficient units. Truck dock and garage doors are in poor condition and need to be replaced.

Old Administration Building; Building # 32

The Administration Building has been closed and all staff have been relocated to either the deputy suite or training center. The building has been winterized. Water service to the building has been cut off and removed. This structure still provides power to some exterior facility lighting. This lighting should be added to the rest of the facility perimeter lighting and then electrical service to this structure should be abandoned and removed. Condition of the building is deteriorating rapidly due to it not being heated.

Maintenance; Building # 33

Maintenance Building #33 is in good structural condition. Air handling and heating units should be replaced with more energy efficient units. Single pane windows should be

replaced with energy efficient units... There are some roof leaks near the east end of building that need to be repaired.

Power Plant; Building #42

The Power Plant is structurally in good structural condition. The roof seems to be in good condition. Routine maintenance and improvements are on going. Painting is needed throughout including the floors. Lighting has been upgraded to energy efficient lighting. Windows and doors should be upgraded with energy efficient units. Old boilers #2 and #3 have been abated and removed. The old boiler stacks need to be removed as they are funneling water through roof. There are many feet of unused piping that should be abated and removed. The 3 old steam turbines and generators should be abated and removed. The high voltage switch gear needs to be updated to modern types. The old smokestack to the North of the power house should be demolished and removed. A new domestic hot water heater should be installed as the existing one can no longer supply enough hot water due to increased hot water usage. Powerhouse sewage lift station is in very poor condition and needs to be replaced. Some areas of the facility tunnels are deteriorating and should be replaced. All piping in the tunnels should be abated and re insulated.

Machine Shop; Building # 41

The Machine Shop is in good structural condition. The roofing seems to be in good condition. Upkeep, maintenance and painting is on going. Windows and doors need to be replaced with energy efficient units. HVAC equipment is in poor condition and should be updated to energy efficient units. All the old water softener tanks and piping should be abated and removed. The structure housing the old water softener tanks is in poor condition and is beginning to collapse. The facility backup domestic water heater needs to be replaced with a larger unit as the current unit will not supply enough hot water.

Grounds Shop; Building # 44

The Grounds Shop is in fair condition. The roof needs replacing. Three new overhead doors and trim are needed. Windows should be replaced with energy efficient units or bricked up and insulated. The air handler/heating unit should be upgraded to energy efficient types.

Potato Building; Building #47

The potato barn is in poor condition. It needs the roof replaced, but the potato operation has been terminated. This building probably should be demolished.

Fire Hall Building; Building # 56The Fire Hall Building is in fair condition. Roofing is in poor condition and should be replaced. The old entrance doors need to be replaced with an insulated roll up door. The windows need to be replaced. Exterior trim needs painting. Existing steam unit heater needs to be upgraded to energy efficient types.

Garage Building #48

This building is in poor condition. Roof is in poor condition. The exterior doors and trim need painting. This building is strictly used for facility storage and should be demolished and replaced.

Truck Garage #49

This building is in poor condition. Rusted metal doors and siding need repair. Windows need repair. Building at present is used for equipment storage and should be demolished and replaced.

Storage Buildings #59 & 61

These storage buildings are in fair condition and are strictly used for storage.

Food Service; Building # 70

The Food Service Building is in good structural condition. Roof is in fair condition and should be replaced in the near future. Painting and routine maintenance is ongoing. The central laundry floor has been very problematic and needs an epoxy floor covering. Air handling equipment needs to be upgraded to energy efficient types. Building needs new air conditioning equipment installed as the old has failed and is obsolete. Loading dock concrete wall and deck is deteriorating badly and needs to be replaced.

Grounds / Abandoned Buildings

All drives and roads need patching, crack repair, or replacement. Both Administration and facility parking lots need asphalt replaced and cracks repaired. Old mental health buildings including houses need to be abated and demolished. The old abandon buildings on the property are in very bad shape. Many windows are broken and falling out. Many areas are not safe to enter. All windows should be boarded up. \ Old unused fire hydrants need to be dug up and removed. Many trees are reaching the end of their lives and need to be cut down and removed.

School Building; Building # 73

The School Building is in good structural condition. The roof seems to be in good condition. Air handling equipment should be updated with energy efficient units. Windows and doors should be replaced with energy efficient units. Piping in basement and other areas needs to be abated and reinsulated.

Health Care; Building # 72

Health Care is in good structural condition. The roofing seems to be in good condition. Carpeting is in poor condition and should be replaced in the offices. HVAC equipment should be upgraded to energy efficient types. Doors and windows should be upgraded to energy efficient types.

Deputy Suite, Entry Control, Info desk; Building # 72

The Deputy Suite is in good structural condition. The roofing seems to be in good condition. Some areas need to be recarpeted. HVAC system should be updated to energy efficient types. Doors and windows should be updated to energy efficient types. Ac unit

in muster room needs replaced. A split AC unit should be installed in the captains office and gate area.

Inside Yard and Weight Pits

Inside yard is in good condition. There are areas of pavement and sidewalks that should be replaced or have cracks sealed. The weight pits are in good structural condition.

Wells and Well-houses; Buildings # 52, 57, 58, 59, and 63

All 3 well houses in service are in poor condition and should be replaced. Well houses 52 and 57 should be abated and demolished. Well #4 is in good condition and has a new motor and updated electrical service. Well #5 is in poor condition and needs a new motor and updated electrical service. Well #6 motor is in good condition but needs electrical service updated. Proper water sample taps need to be installed at each well per DEQ.

Utilities and Infrastructure

Domestic water supply system is in good condition. Ongoing lead issues have been addressed by Phosphate injection and Chlorination at the wells. Water tower is in good condition. Fire hydrants should be updated to new ones as many are over a hundred years old with no parts available. Electrical distribution system is in good condition with the exception of the overhead supply to the wells. It should be replaced with a new underground system. The facility sewer system is in fair condition with the exception of the main line that runs from the facility to the Village of Newberry. This section is in poor condition and should be replaced.

Security Systems

Most of the facility security systems are functioning adequately. The perimeter fencing had some problematic areas that needed to be tightened and refastened. The inside shaker wire is in poor condition and needs to be replaced. The sally-port pit is in very poor condition and needs to be replaced but waiting to hear if we are filling them in or not. Many of the video cameras are reaching the end of their service lives and need to be updated. Many housing units and the programs building have existing stand-alone video camera systems that need to be integrated into the central video system. New motion sensors were installed in the Unit 11 area for added security.

CC.

George Sevarns
Ed Vallad
Gary Kieffer
Jeff Niemi

NEWBERRY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
5-Year Plan FY2018

Building	Project Description	Reason Description	Quantity & Units	Facility Priority	Cost Estimate
Site	Install new exterior and interior perimeter IP camera system. Install new LED lighting, poles, and pole bases and wiring around entire perimeter.	Enhance Facility security and energy savings.	1 unit	1	\$1,760,000.00
Perimeter Fence	Replace the rest of the motion sensing shaker wire on the inside and outside perimeter fences.	Current wiring is damaged and in poor condition causing numerous fence alarms.	5,715 ft	2	\$20,000.00
All housing units	Remove existing carpeting and replace with new.	Carpet is in very poor condition. Sanitation issue.	32,000 sq ft		\$40,000.00
Site	Abandon or remove old Charles Street Sewer line. Install new 12" sewer line on East side of Charles street.	Existing sewer line is in poor condition causing numerous backups and damaging homeowners basements.	1 unit	3	\$1,250,000.00
Site	Miscellaneous Site Improvement Project, Remove & Replace. Existing raised concrete platform containing handrails and concrete floor and supporting wall adjacent to the Food Service loading dock. Totally remove and replace. Place handrail posts into the concrete.	Due to age of system. To prevent failure. To fix deteriorated, damaged, failure area. To prevent personal injury. To improve appearance. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. Due to frequent use by heavy/large trucks. To extend life.	1 unit	4	\$75,000.00
Kitchen	Misc projects. Increase size of loading dock and install flip ramp.	Damaged. Damage Due To Facility Growth.	1 unit		\$33,600.00
Site	Replace sewage lift station southeast of power house	Existing lift station is damaged and has reached the end of it's useful life.	1 unit		\$35,000.00
Service Building	Equipment - New and Replacement. Replace freight elevator and conveyor.	Damaged. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition. Damage Due To Facility Growth.	1 unit		\$110,000.00
Service Building	Replace existing window system - w/ insulated system.	Worn out. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition. Damage Due To Facility Growth.	1000 sq ft		\$60,000.00
Service Building	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-Remove existing distribution equipment. Install new distribution panels and padmount transformer.	Existing equipment is old and has reached the end of its useful life. Existing equipment is obsolete. Service reliability. Provides for future growth.	10 units		\$150,000.00
Service Building	HVAC retrofit. Including replacement of airhandling units, exhaust fans, perimeter heat and any damaged piping, valves and insulation. Replace existing refrigeration equipment.	Beyond useful life. Not functioning or broken. Worn out. Doesn't provide adequate cooling. Doesn't meet current ventilation standards. Provide better temperature control.	25,000 sq ft		\$556,900.00
Service Building	Couple the existing pneumatic control system with DDC (new panel + some points). Provide monitoring of space, heating and domestic water temperatures, airhandling unit and exhaust fan operation.	None presently installed. Provide better temperature control and energy savings.	25,000		\$55,700.00

NEWBERRY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

5-Year Plan

FY2018

Building	Project Description	Reason Description	Quantity & Units	Facility Priority	Cost Estimate
Service Building	Misc projects. Rebuild freight dock and canopy, (3) overhead doors and flip ramps and provide 600 LF wall bumpers to protect tile walls.	Worn out. Damaged. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition. Damage Due To Facility Growth.	3 units		\$108,000.00
Programs	Replace existing window system - w/ insulated system.	Worn out. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition. Damage Due To Facility Growth.	1200 sq ft		\$76,600.00
Power House	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-Miscellaneous. Replace existing disconnect switches. Four total.	Existing equipment is old and has reached the end of its useful life. Service reliability. Preventative maintenance.	4 units		\$120,000.00
Health Care, Deputy	HVAC retrofit. Including replacement of airhandling units, exhaust fans, perimeter heat, and any damaged piping, valves and insulation. Also provide air-conditioning to computer rooms.	Beyond useful life. Not functioning or broken. Worn out. Doesn't provide adequate cooling. Doesn't meet current ventilation standards. Provide better temperature control.	40,000 sq ft		\$1,108,000.00
Site	Pavement Areas/Driveways/Roadways, Bituminous, Remove & Reseed. Existing bituminous driveways around Buildings 34, 95, 96 and along front of the old hospital, including tennis courts and basketball courts.	Due to age of system. To prevent failure. To fix deteriorated, damaged, failure area. To improve appearance. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. Due to demolition of existing buildings in multiple areas around the facility.	40,000		\$59,400.00
site	Miscellaneous piped utilities project, New. Add chlorination injection unit to water well Pump House No. 6. Add necessary piping and valves to all three Pump Houses so EPA can sample water per there standards.	Due to facility growth. Due to facility request. To prevent personal injury. Life safety issue. To extend life. EPA request.	1 unit	6	\$54,000.00
Service Building	INTERIOR LIGHTING-Replace interior light fixture(s). Industrial. Basement light fixtures.	Existing equipment is old and has reached the end of its useful life. Increase equipment efficiency. Increase lighting levels. Appearance. Provides a cost and energy savings.	15,000 sq ft		\$81,000.00
Housing Unit 9	HVAC retrofit. Including replacement of airhandling units, exhaust fans, perimeter heat and any damaged piping, valves and insulation. Also provide air-conditioning to computer rooms.	Beyond useful life. Not functioning or broken. Worn out. Doesn't provide adequate cooling. Doesn't meet current ventilation standards. Provide better temperature control.	7000 sq ft		\$194,000.00
Health Care and Deputy Suite	Tuckpoint brick.	Leading to More Serious Problems. Cosmetically Necessary or Aestheticaly Poor. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition. To Cover up Water Damage.	10,000		\$84,000.00
Site	Recreation Field/Court, Resurface/Renovate, Basketball. Located north of Q Unit and the Health Service Building, include re-stripping the court.	Due to age of system. To prevent failure. To improve appearance. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. To extend life.	16,000 sq ft		\$53,800.00
Site	Distribution Pipe, Water, New. Provide 1050 LF of 6" ductile iron water main pipe as a dedicated supply line from Pump House No. 5 and 6.	Due to facility growth. Existing is undersized. To prevent failure. To improve fire water flow. To improve domestic water flow. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. Prevent winter freezing hazard. To extend life. Existing supply	1,100 lin ft		\$52,000.00

NEWBERRY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

5-Year Plan

FY2018

Building	Project Description	Reason Description	Quantity & Units	Facility Priority	Cost Estimate
Site	Steam Distribution System, Tunnel, Demo/Remove.	Due to age of system. To prevent failure. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. To improve security. Due to existing buildings being demolished.	1,300 lin ft		\$87,800.00
Site	Steam Distribution System, Tunnel, Update/Repair. 300 LF of 7' x 6' walking tunnel from Sally Port to Power House needs to be re-furbished.	Due to facility request. To prevent failure. To prevent personal injury. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. To extend life. Existing tunnel roof severely leaking and deteriorated.	300 lin ft	5	\$121,500.00
Site	Pipe, Sanitary, Remove & Backfill. Located along north face of the old demolished hospital, along the west side of the hospital and leading into and past Buildings 95, 96 and 34.	Due to age of system. To prevent failure. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. To improve security. Due to existing buildings being demolished.	4800 lin ft		\$181,400.00
Site	Pavement Areas/Driveways/Roadways, Bituminous, Overlay Existing with Bituminous. Interior roadway from Athletic Fields, west and then south to Food Service Building. Overlay existing with 2" of new bituminous pavement and deep patch as necessary.	Due to age of system. To prevent failure. To fix deteriorated, damaged, failure area. To improve appearance. Service reliability. Due to frequent use by heavy/large trucks. To extend life.	23,000 SF		\$69,600.00
Site	Pavement Areas/Driveways/Roadways, Bituminous, Mill & Resurface. Mill 2" off existing bituminous pavement and replace with 3" of new bituminous pavement.	Due to age of system. To prevent failure. To fix deteriorated, damaged, failure area. To improve appearance. To improve vehicle traffic flow. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. Due to frequent use by heavy/large trucks.	60,000 SF		\$64,800.00
Site	Distribution Pipe, Water, New. Provide 1650 LF of 8" ductile iron water main pipe from new water tower to the "community" water lines located north of Building 32 across Campbell Avenue.	Due to facility growth. Existing is undersized. To prevent failure. To improve fire water flow. To improve domestic water flow. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. Prevent winter freezing hazard. To extend life.	1,700 LF		\$80,300.00
Site	Distribution Pipe, Water, Remove & Backfill. Existing water service lines serving the old hospital and surrounding Service Buildings and Houses need removed. Coordinate with other water projects.	Due to facility growth. To prevent failure. To improve fire water flow. To improve domestic water flow. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. Due to facility construction.	10,000 LF		\$270,000.00
Site	Sanitary Pre-Treatment Mechanism, Bar Screen, Remove & Replace. Add new automatic bar screen unit adjacent to existing unit, ensuring that the new mechanism treats the main sanitary sewer line from the southeast direction.	Due to age of system. Due to facility growth. To prevent failure. To fix deteriorated, damaged, failure area. Service reliability. Existing bar screen was never maintained. It broke, was never fixed, and is rotting away in an enclosed building.	1 Unit		\$945,000.00
Site	Pavement Areas/Driveways/Roadways, Concrete, Remove & Replace Full Depth. Interior paved courtyard is severely deteriorated. Remove all existing bituminous and concrete pavement from wall to wall, including door stoops, basketball courts and sidewalks.	Due to age of system. Due to facility growth. Due to facility request. To improve drainage. To prevent failure. To fix deteriorated, damaged, failure area. To improve appearance. To improve pedestrian traffic flow. Soil erosion issue.	40,000 SF		\$436,800.00

NEWBERRY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
5-Year Plan FY2018

Building	Project Description	Reason Description	Quantity & Units	Facility Priority	Cost Estimate
Site	Miscellaneous Pavement Surfaces, Remove & Replace. Remove existing circular driveway with planted island and do not replace. Replant vegetation and bushes. Re-seed area when complete.	Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. Due to facility construction. Due to demolition of existing buildings at multiple areas around the site.	50,000 sq ft		\$81,000.00
Ferguson Hospital	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building no longer used or usable.	68,800 SF		\$1,500,000.00
Truck Garage	Provide pre-engineered building. Replace existing building with new.	Request of Facilities Maintenance.	6,000 SF	7	\$324,000.00
Truck Garage	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building is no longer usable.	6,000 SF		\$56,700.00
Cottage O - Male	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building is no longer used or usable.	23,160 SF		\$328,300.00
Cottage P - Male	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building no longer used or usable.	12,280 SF		\$174,100.00
Cottage Q - Male	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building is no longer used or usable.	10,480 SF		\$148,600.00
Cottage R - Male	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building is no longer used or usable.	10,480 SF		\$148,600.00
Cottage S - Male	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building is no longer used or usable.	10,480 SF		\$148,600.00
Cottage B - Male	Building demolition. Demolish and remove entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building is no longer used or usable.	10,480 SF		\$148,600.00
Maintenance shop	HVAC retrofit. Including replacement of airhandling units, exhaust fans, perimeter heat and any damaged piping, valves and insulation.	Beyond useful life. Not functioning or broken. Worn out. Doesn't provide adequate cooling. Doesn't meet current ventilation standards. Provide better temperature control.	2,500 SF		\$55,700.00
Maintenance shop	Replace/new fire protection system. Provide to entire building. Tie in existing system.	Life safety issue. Currently, only storage rooms are sprinklered.	10,500 SF		\$124,700.00

NEWBERRY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
5-Year Plan FY2018

Building	Project Description	Reason Description	Quantity & Units	Facility Priority	Cost Estimate
Power House	Couple the existing pneumatic control system with DDC (new panel + some points). Provide monitoring of space, heating and domestic water temperatures, exhaust fan operation, pump operation, steam flow and pressure.	None presently installed. Provide better temperature control.	20,000 SF		\$52,700.00
Power House	Miscellaneous. Provide roof exhausters, wall louvers, associated motor operated dampers and controls (reverse acting thermostat).	None presently installed. Provide better temperature control. Exhaust excess heat in building.	1 unit		\$67,500.00
Power House	Miscellaneous. Remove abandoned turbines.	Not functioning or broken.	3 units		\$148,500.00
Power House	New controls for boilers, cooling towers, chillers etc. Provide on two existing boilers.	Beyond useful life. Better equipment available. Requirement for other improvements.	2 Units		\$81,000.00
Store House	Building demolition.	Damaged. Leading to More Serious Problems. Dangerous or Potentially Life Threatening. Cosmetically Necessary or Aesthetically Poor. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition.	13,154 SF		\$186,500.00
Cottage D - Female	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building no longer used or usable.	17,800 SF		\$252,300.00
Cottage E - Female	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building no longer used or usable.	16,980 SF		\$240,700.00
Housing Unit 10	Repair/Replace wood soffit/siding. Encompassing all the Wards 1 - 8 With aluminum fascia and soffit.	Worn out. Cosmetically Necessary or Aesthetically Poor. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition.	8,000 SF		\$215,000.00
Housing Unit 10	HVAC retrofit. Including replacement of airhandling units, exhaust fans, perimeter heat and any damaged piping, valves, and insulation. Also provide air-conditioning to computer rooms.	Beyond useful life. Not functioning or broken. Worn out. Doesn't provide adequate cooling. Doesn't meet current ventilation standards. Provide better temperature control.	7,000 SF		\$194,000.00
Housing Units 3,4,5	Couple the existing pneumatic control system with DDC (new panel + some points). Provide monitoring of space, heating and domestic water temperatures, airhandling unit and exhaust fan operation.	None presently installed. Provide better temperature control.	21,000 SF		\$58,200.00
Cottage F - Female	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building is no longer used or usable.	12,240 SF		\$173,500.00
Kitchen	Replace quarry tile. With monolithic polymer floor, all kitchens and dining areas.	Damaged. Leading to More Serious Problems. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition.	9,000 SF		\$151,200.00

NEWBERRY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
5-Year Plan FY2018

Building	Project Description	Reason Description	Quantity & Units	Facility Priority	Cost Estimate
Kitchen	Misc projects. Remove/cut concrete cornices, replace with vertical metal fascia and rebuild entrance to hall.	Damaged. Leading to More Serious Problems. Cosmetically Necessary or Aesthetically Poor. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition.	1 unit		\$201,600.00
Kitchen	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-Remove existing distribution equipment. Replace existing 400A disconnect switches located in the Kitchen, School and Infirmery basements. Six total.	Existing equipment has become a safety problem. Personal safety. Existing disconnect switches are not dead-front.	6 Units		\$50,400.00
Health Care, Deputy suite, Unit 11	Air handling unit heating only. To provide ventilation to tunnel/basement areas. Provide relief to space. Include heating, piping, ductwork and accessories.	None presently installed. Doesn't meet current ventilation standards. Code compliance.	15,000 SF		\$180,200.00
Health Care, Deputy suite, Unit 11	Couple the existing pneumatic control system with DDC (new panel + some points). Provide monitoring of space, heating and domestic water temperatures, airhandling unit and exhaust fan operation.	None presently installed. Provide better temperature control.	36,000 SF		\$99,800.00
Storage	Provide pre-engineered building. Replace existing building with new structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance.	3,000 SF		\$162,000.00
Lumber & Maintenance Storage	Building demolition.	Worn out. Cosmetically Necessary or Aesthetically Poor. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition.	5,335 SF		\$50,400.00
Site	INTERIOR LIGHTING-Replace interior light fixture(s), Industrial. Provide new lighting in existing Pump House No. 4, 5, and 6.	Existing equipment is old and has reached the end of its useful life. Increase lighting levels.	500 SF		\$2,700.00
Site	Add new equipment. Add intercom from Sally Port to Control Center.	Add capacity to existing system. None presently installed.	1 unit		\$2,900.00
Kitchen	Equipment - New and Replacement. Replace ovens.	Worn out. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition.	4 units		\$60,000.00
Site	INTERIOR LIGHTING-Replace interior light fixture(s), Industrial. Install new light fixtures, switches and wiring in existing tunnels.	Existing equipment is old and has reached the end of its useful life. Existing equipment is obsolete. Increase lighting levels. Security light. Service reliability.	2,500 SF		\$16,800.00
Kitchen	Miscellaneous. To provide ventilation to tunnel/basement areas. Provide relief to space, include heating, piping, ductwork and accessories.	None presently installed. Doesn't meet current ventilation standards. Code compliance.	1 unit		\$8,900.00
Site	EXTERIOR LIGHTING-Install Pole with Fixture. Provide additional roadway lighting from Power House Building to Administration Building.	Increase lighting levels.	15 Units		\$36,500.00

NEWBERRY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

5-Year Plan

FY2018

Building	Project Description	Reason Description	Quantity & Units	Facility Priority	Cost Estimate
Site	EXTERIOR LIGHTING-Miscellaneous. Relocate fusing in existing exterior light pole fixtures to pole base.	Existing equipment has become a high maintenance problem. Existing equipment has become a security problem. Service reliability.	55 units		\$25,200.00
Site	Pavement Areas/Driveways/Roadways, Concrete, New Full Depth. Add 6' x 6' concrete splash pad at the fire sprinkler, drain-down outlet for all buildings in the secure area.	To prevent failure. Soil erosion issue. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability.	550 SF		\$4,600.00
Site	EXTERIOR LIGHTING-Miscellaneous. Rewire existing exterior wall-pak fixtures and security fixtures together. Provide one central control station with timeclock, photo cell and contactor controlled panel(s).	Increase equipment efficiency. Security light. Service reliability.	48 units		\$16,800.00
Site	Fire Hydrant & Valve Box, Remove & Backfill. Existing hydrants and post indicator valves are to be removed and parts to be used to rebuild existing hydrants and maintain an inventory.	To prevent failure. To improve fire water flow. To improve domestic water flow. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. Due to mass demolition of old hospital and water service lines.	17 Units	replaced as needed	\$45,900.00
Site	Distribution Pipe, Water, New. Extend existing 6" water supply line from Well 4 to the new water tower. Begin just west of 100 Building and pipe it directly north to the tower and avoid any service taps off this dedicated supply line.	Due to facility growth. Existing is undersized. To prevent failure. To improve fire water flow. To improve domestic water flow. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. Prevent winter freezing hazard. To extend life.	225 LF		\$10,600.00
Site	Distribution Pipe, Water, New. Located along the east side of Building 72. Begin at 8" coming into the prison on the north side and tie into the water line that serves Buildings 67, 68 and 72 from the south main prison feed.	To prevent failure. To improve fire water flow. To improve domestic water flow. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. This installation will complete a water line loop around the east portion of the secure prison area.	400 LF		\$23,500.00
Site	Structures I, Manhole, Remove & Backfill. Located at various locations around the property. Coordinate with sanitary pipe removal project.	Due to age of system. To prevent failure. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. To improve security. Due to existing building being demolished.	25 Units		\$33,800.00
Site	Pipe, Sanitary, New. Add 700 LF of storm pipe from existing sanitary manhole located on the north side of Campbell Avenue, across from the Administration Building, to the existing sanitary manhole on the north side of Building 34.	Due to age of system. Due to facility request. To prevent failure. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability.	700 LF		\$37,800.00
Site	Storm Drainage System, Parking Lot, New. Install storm catch basin in low spot located south of Building 21 in gutter line of curb and pipe it approximately 100 LF west into existing storm system.	To improve drainage. To prevent failure. To fix deteriorated, damaged, failure area. To improve appearance. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. Existing signs of standing water.	1 Unit		\$20,300.00
Site	Pavement Areas/Driveways/Roadways, Concrete, Remove & Reseed. Existing concrete paved area at the southeast corner of First Street and State Avenue.	Due to age of system. To prevent failure. To fix deteriorated, damaged, failure area. To improve appearance. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability.	10,000 SF		\$25,700.00
Site	Pavement Areas/Driveways/Roadways, Gravel, Add Gravel. Dirt road/path from Building 100 near the southwest corner of the power plant to Building 98.	To prevent failure. To fix deteriorated, damaged, failure area. To improve appearance. To improve vehicle traffic flow. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. Due to frequent use by heavy/large trucks. To extend life. Existing road	5,000 SF		\$10,100.00

NEWBERRY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
5-Year Plan FY2018

Building	Project Description	Reason Description	Quantity & Units	Facility Priority	Cost Estimate
Site	Pavement Areas/Driveways/Roadways, Bituminous, New Full Depth. Small driveway leading from old Well #2, past the existing brine tanks and down to the lower level.	To prevent failure. To fix deteriorated, damaged, failure area. To improve appearance. To improve vehicle traffic flow. Long-term/high maintenance issue. Service reliability. Due to frequent use by heavy/large trucks. To extend life.	8,000 SF		\$24,300.00
Maintenance shop	Couple the existing pneumatic control system with DDC (new panel + some points). Provide monitoring of space, heating and domestic water temperatures, airhandling unit and exhaust fan operation.	None presently installed. Provide better temperature control.	7,500 SF		\$16,700.00
Maintenance shop	Main control panel and front-end direct digital controls (DDC) equipment.	None presently installed. Provide monitoring of each building.	1 Unit		\$46,200.00
Nurses Residence	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building is no longer used or usable.	1,800 SF		\$17,000.00
Paint Shop	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building is no longer used or usable.	1,630 SF		\$15,400.00
Power House	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-Replace distribution panel.	Existing equipment is old and has reached the end of its useful life. Replacement parts are either hard to find or no longer available. Increase equipment efficiency. Service reliability. Provides for future growth.	2 Units		\$32,400.00
Storm Windows Storage	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building is no longer used or usable.	1,560 SF		\$14,700.00
Maintenance Storage	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building is no longer used or usable.	420 SF		\$4,000.00
Pump House #2	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building is no longer used or usable.	290 SF		\$2,700.00
Fire Station	Building demolition.	Worn out. Damaged. Dangerous or Potentially Life Threatening. Cosmetically Necessary or Aesthetically Poor. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition.	770 SF		\$10,900.00
Housing Unit 10	Replace ceramic tile. With monolithic polymer floor. Typical as with all 10 Wards.	Damaged. Leading to More Serious Problems. Cosmetically Necessary or Aesthetically Poor. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition.	600 SF		\$14,100.00
Housing Unit 10	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-Miscellaneous. Replace existing branch panelboard circuit breakers with new ones.	Existing equipment is no longer functioning. Existing equipment has become a high maintenance problem. Existing equipment is old and has reached the end of its useful life. Service reliability.	1 unit		\$8,400.00

NEWBERRY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
5-Year Plan FY2018

Building	Project Description	Reason Description	Quantity & Units	Facility Priority	Cost Estimate
Housing Unit 10	Couple the existing pneumatic control system with DDC (new panel + some points). Provide monitoring of space, heating and domestic water temperatures, airhandling unit and exhaust fan operation.	None presently installed. Provide better temperature control.	6,000 SF		\$16,600.00
Housing Unit 9	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-Miscellaneous. Replace existing branch panelboard circuit breakers with new ones.	Existing equipment is no longer functioning. Existing equipment has become a high maintenance problem. Existing equipment is old and has reached the end of its useful life. Service reliability.	1 unit		\$8,400.00
Housing Unit 9	Couple the existing pneumatic control system with DDC (new panel + some points). Provide monitoring of space, heating and domestic water temperatures, airhandling unit and exhaust fan operation.	None presently installed. Provide better temperature control.	6,000 SF		\$16,600.00
Housing Unit 6,7,8	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-Miscellaneous. Replace existing branch panelboard circuit breakers with new ones.	Existing equipment is no longer functioning. Existing equipment has become a high maintenance problem. Existing equipment is old and has reached the end of its useful life. Service reliability.	3 units		\$16,800.00
Housing Unit 3,4,5	Replace ceramic tile. Typical Wards 3, 4, 5, and 6 with monolithic polymer floor.	Worn out. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition.	1,600 SF		\$37,600.00
Housing Unit 3,4,5	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-Miscellaneous. Replace existing branch panelboard circuit breakers with new ones.	Existing equipment is no longer functioning. Existing equipment has become a high maintenance problem. Existing equipment is old and has reached the end of its useful life. Service reliability.	3 units		\$16,800.00
Housing Unit 2	Replace ceramic tile. With monolithic polymer floor. Typical as with all 10 Wards.	Damaged. Leading to More Serious Problems. Cosmetically Necessary or Aesthetically Poor. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition.	600 SF		\$14,100.00
Housing Unit 2	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-Miscellaneous. Replace existing branch panelboard circuit breakers with new ones.	Existing equipment is no longer functioning. Existing equipment has become a high maintenance problem. Existing equipment is old and has reached the end of its useful life. Service reliability.	1 unit		\$8,400.00
Housing Unit 2	Couple the existing pneumatic control system with DDC (new panel + some points). Provide monitoring of space, heating and domestic water temperatures, airhandling unit and exhaust fan operation.	None presently installed. Provide better temperature control.	6,000 SF		\$16,600.00
Housing Unit 1	Replace ceramic tile. With monolithic polymer floor. Typical as with all 10 Wards.	Damaged. Leading to More Serious Problems. Cosmetically Necessary or Aesthetically Poor. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition.	600 SF		\$14,100.00
Housing Unit 1	Misc projects. Provide and remodel all entrances to the housing units with double doors.	Dangerous or Potentially Life Threatening. Damage Due To Facility Growth. Safety and security.	1 unit		\$42,000.00
Housing Unit 1	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-Miscellaneous. Replace existing branch panelboard circuit breakers with new ones.	Existing equipment is no longer functioning. Existing equipment has become a high maintenance problem. Existing equipment is old and has reached the end of its useful life. Service reliability.	1 unit		\$8,400.00

NEWBERRY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

5-Year Plan

FY2018

Building	Project Description	Reason Description	Quantity & Units	Facility Priority	Cost Estimate
Housing Unit 1	Couple the existing pneumatic control system with DDC (new panel + some points). Provide monitoring of space, heating and domestic water temperatures, airhandling unit and exhaust fan operation.	None presently installed. Provide better temperature control.	6,000 SF		\$16,600.00
Kitchen	Couple the existing pneumatic control system with DDC (new panel + some points). Provide monitoring of space, heating and domestic water temperatures, airhandling unit and exhaust fan operation.	None presently installed. Provide better temperature control.	14,000 SF		\$38,800.00
Health Care, Deputy suite, Unit 11	Replace ceramic tile. With monolithic polymer floors in a 1 toilet and shower rooms.	Worn out. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition. To Cover up Water Damage.	2,000 SF		\$47,000.00
Health Care, Deputy suite, Unit 11	ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-Miscellaneous. Replace existing branch panelboard circuit breakers with new ones.	Existing equipment is no longer functioning. Existing equipment has become a high maintenance problem. Existing equipment is old and has reached the end of its useful life. Service reliability.	3 units		\$25,200.00
School, Shop & Recreation	Replace double exterior doors/frame/hardware.	Damaged. Leading to More Serious Problems. Cosmetically Necessary or Aesthetically Poor. To Eliminate High Maintenance Condition.	1 Unit		\$4,700.00
Medical Superintendent Residence	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building is no longer used or usable.	4,400 SF		\$41,600.00
Administrative Office Residence	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building is no longer used.	3,300 SF		\$31,200.00
Storage	Building demolition. Demolish entire structure.	Request of Facilities Maintenance. Building is no longer usable.	2,880 SF		\$27,200.00
Service Building	Replace/new fire protection system. Provide to entire building.	Life safety issue. Currently, only storage rooms are sprinklered.	64,000 sq ft		\$760,000.00
				Total	\$15,996,200.00

**Cost Comparison of Ojibway Correctional with Newberry According to Reports to
Legislature**

Costs	Ojibway	Newberry
2014 Maintenance	\$121,322.00	\$308,495.00
2016 Maintenance	\$178,990.00	\$295,122.00
2014 Utility	\$368,558.00	\$901,681.00
2016 Utility	\$357,902.00	\$838,027.00
Expected Future Useful Life	50	20



REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
Pursuant to P.A. 84 of 2015
Article V, Section 508
Correctional Facility Information Report

Sec. 508. The department shall issue a report for all correctional facilities to the senate and house appropriations subcommittees on corrections, the senate and house fiscal agencies, and the legislative corrections ombudsman by October 1 setting forth the following information for each facility: its name, street address, and date of construction; its current maintenance costs; any maintenance planned; its current utility costs; its expected future capital improvement costs; and its expected future useful life.

Alger Correctional Facility, N6141 Industrial Park Drive, Munising, MI 49862

Opened 1990

FY 2014 Maintenance Costs:	\$204,338								
FY 2014 Utility Costs:	Electrical	\$392,330	Sewer	\$319,143	Water	\$177,208	Natural Gas	\$230,126	
Projects Current and Planned:	Video Management & Perimeter Surveillance Enhancements, Building Interior Surveillance System Updates, Roof Restoration, Personnel Emergency Location System Replacement, Perimeter & Sally Port Security Improvements, Boiler Replacement.								
Expected Future Capital Costs:	\$1,410,030								
Expected Future Useful Life:	50 years								

Baraga Correctional Facility, 13924 Wadaga Road, Baraga, MI 49908

Opened 1993

FY 2014 Maintenance Costs:	\$181,428								
FY 2014 Utility Costs:	Electrical	\$614,053	Sewer	\$144,379	Water	\$183,875	Natural Gas	\$256,946	
Projects Current and Planned:	Video Management & Perimeter Surveillance Enhancements, Building Interior Surveillance System Updates, Personnel Emergency Location System Replacement, Perimeter Security Improvements, Program Space Restoration, Roof Repairs.								
Expected Future Capital Costs:	\$3,127,765								
Expected Future Useful Life:	50 years								

Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility, 1727 W. Bluewater Hwy, Ionia, MI 48846

Opened December 2001

FY 2014 Maintenance Costs:	\$589,836								
FY 2014 Utility Costs:	Electrical	\$688,785	Sewer	See Water	Water	\$142,343	Natural Gas	\$373,895	
Projects Current and Planned:	Video Management & Perimeter Surveillance Enhancements, Site Central Water Treatment Repair/Replacement, Perimeter Security Improvements, Ionia Energy Performance Contract Participant.								
Expected Future Capital Costs:	\$1,543,000								
Expected Future Useful Life:	50 years								

Cooper Street Correctional Facility, 3100 Cooper Street, Jackson , MI 49201

Opened 1997

FY 2014 Maintenance Costs: \$131,724

FY 2014 Utility Costs: Electrical \$288,127 Sewer \$435,955 Water \$82,501 Natural Gas \$252,443

Projects Current and Planned: Building Interior Surveillance Upgrades, Personnel Emergency Location System Replacement, Perimeter Security Improvements, Vehicle Sally Port Security Improvements, Interior Yard Control Fence Installation, Jackson Energy Performance Contract Participant.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$1,721,000

Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years There are 8 buildings that are pole style construction that may need replacement in next 15 years.

Detroit Reentry Center, 17600 Ryan Road, Detroit, MI 48212

Opened 1991 (Formerly Ryan Correctional Facility)

FY 2014 Maintenance Costs: \$231,218

FY 2014 Utility Costs: Electrical \$449,116 Sewer \$202,600 Water \$97,241 Natural Gas \$171,740

Projects Current and Planned: Video Management & Perimeter Surveillance Enhancements, Personnel Emergency Location System Replacement, Building Interior Surveillance Upgrades, Perimeter Fence Intrusion Detection System Replacement.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$1,554,380

Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years

Detroit Detention Center, 7601 Mound Road, Detroit, MI 49212

Opened 1994 (Formerly Mound Correctional Facility)

FY 2014 Maintenance Costs: \$33,353

FY 2014 Utility Costs: Electrical \$112,279 Sewer \$50,650 Water \$24,052 Natural Gas \$84,129

Projects Current and Planned: Building Interior Surveillance Upgrades, Water Retention System Study.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$400,000

Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years

Earnest C. Brooks Correctional Facility, 2500 S. Sheridan Road, Muskegon Heights, MI 49444

Opened 1989

FY 2014 Maintenance Costs: \$537,002 Includes West Shoreline

FY 2014 Utility Costs: Electrical \$411,454 Sewer \$257,363 Water \$139,188 Natural Gas \$411,454

Projects Current and Planned: New Chapel Building Donation, Personnel Emergency Location System Replacement, Perimeter Fence Intrusion Detection System Replacement & Yard Security Control Upgrades, Video Management & Perimeter Surveillance Enhancements, Roof Restoration.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$3,448,400 Includes West Shoreline

Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years

Muskegon Correctional Facility, 2400 S. Sheridan Drive, Muskegon, MI 49442

Opened 1974

FY 2014 Maintenance Costs: \$257,661

FY 2014 Utility Costs: Electrical \$359,201 Sewer \$221,840 Water \$131,956 Natural Gas \$382,876

Projects Current and Planned: Perimeter Fence Intrusion Detection System Replacement, Interior Yard Control Fencing & Yard Lighting, Vocational Welding Shop Program Renovation, Personnel Emergency Locator System Replacement, Video Management & Perimeter Surveillance Enhancements.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$1,361,000

Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years

Newberry Correctional Facility, 13747 E. County Road 428, Newberry, MI 49868

Opened 1996 Converted from former Newberry Regional Mental Health Center opened in 1893

FY 2014 Maintenance Costs: \$308,459

FY 2014 Utility Costs: Electrical \$259,014 Sewer \$193,179 Water Well Natural Gas \$449,488

Projects Current and Planned: Asbestos Study, Personnel Emergency Locator System Replacement, Boiler replacement, Asbestos Abatement and Demolition, Video Management & Perimeter Surveillance Enhancements, Boiler #3 Asbestos Abatement, Fire Alarm System Upgrades.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$914,200

Expected Future Useful Life: 20 years These buildings are in reasonable shape but ill conformed for a prison.

Oaks Correctional Facility, 1500 Caberfae Hwy., Manistee, MI 49660

Opened 1992

FY 2014 Maintenance Costs: \$337,575

FY 2014 Utility Costs: Electrical \$522,029 Sewer \$471,165 Water \$216,344 Natural Gas \$291,444

Projects Current and Planned: Water Tower Engineering Evaluation, Video & Perimeter Surveillance Enhancements, Housing Unit 4 and 5 Roof Restoration, Personnel Emergency Locator System Upgrade.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$2,201,500

Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years

Ojibway Correctional Facility, N. 5705 Ojibway Road, Marenisco, MI 49947

Opened 1971 as Camp Ojibway Converted to Level II Facility Opened July 2000

FY 2014 Maintenance Costs: \$121,322

FY 2014 Utility Costs: Electrical \$219,611 Sewer WWTP Water Well Natural Gas \$148,947

Projects Current and Planned: Perimeter Fence Security System Upgrades & Sallyport Improvements, Video Management & Perimeter Surveillance Enhancements.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$2,869,361

Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years Some older pre-OCF buildings may need to be replaced within the next 15 years .

Parnall Correctional Facility, 1780 E. Parnall, Jackson, MI 49201

Opened 1926 Separated from Southern Michigan Correctional Facility 1983

FY 2014 Maintenance Costs: \$248,724

FY 2014 Utility Costs: Electrical \$808,580 Sewer \$435,955 Water \$82,501 Natural Gas \$900,513

Projects Current and Planned: Personnel Emergency Locator System Installation, Video Management & Perimeter Surveillance Enhancements, Building Surveillance Upgrades, Jackson Energy Performance Contract Participant, Roof Restoration.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$2,357,000

Expected Future Useful Life: 25 years Future regulatory requirements will determine the useful remaining life of these well built buildings.

Pugsley Correctional Facility, 7401 E. Walton Road, Kingsley, MI 49649

Opened 1956 as Camp Pugsley converted to Level II facility opened January 2001

FY 2014 Maintenance Costs: \$141,124

FY 2014 Utility Costs: Electrical \$258,037 Sewer WWTP Water Well Natural Gas \$223,062

Projects Current and Planned: Video Management & Perimeter Surveillance Enhancements, Personnel Emergency Locator System Upgrades, Fire Alarm System Upgrades, Waste Water Plant Engineer Study.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$223,409

Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years Some older pre-MPF buildings may need to be replaced in the next 15 years.

Richard A. Handlon Correctional Facility, 1728 Bluewater Highway, Ionia, MI 48846

Opened 1958

FY 2014 Maintenance Costs: \$258,106

FY 2014 Utility Costs: Electrical \$269,015 Sewer See Water Water \$159,114 Natural Gas \$10,090

Projects Current and Planned: Perimeter Fence Intrusion Detection System Replacement, Perimeter Road and Buffer Fence Improvements, Video Management & Perimeter Surveillance Enhancements.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$3,913,000

Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years

Saginaw Correctional Facility, 9625 Pierce Road, Freeland, MI 48623

Opened 1993

FY 2014 Maintenance Costs: \$161,662

FY 2014 Utility Costs: Electrical \$451,060 Sewer \$199,365 Water \$206,461 Natural Gas \$218,139

Projects Current and Planned: Prison Build Program Building Renovations, Video Management & Perimeter Surveillance Enhancements, Fire Alarm System Upgrades, Building Surveillance Upgrades, Personnel Emergency Locator System Replacement, Roof Restoration, Parking Lot, Walks and perimeter Road Pavement Project.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$2,402,200

Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
Pursuant to P.A. 268 of 2016
Article V, Section 508
Correctional Facility Information Report

Sec. 508. The department shall issue a report for all correctional facilities to the senate and house appropriations subcommittees on corrections, the senate and house fiscal agencies, and the legislative corrections ombudsman by January 1 setting forth the following information for each facility: its name, street address, and date of construction; its current maintenance costs; any maintenance planned; its current utility costs; its expected future capital improvement costs; the current unspent balance of any authorized capital outlay projects, including the original authorized amount; and its expected future useful life.

Alger Correctional Facility, N6141 Industrial Park Drive, Munising, MI 49862

Opened 1990

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs:	\$212,784						
FY 2016 Utility Costs:	Electrical	\$442,694	Sewer	\$426,270	Water	\$263,702	Natural Gas \$133,595
Projects Current and Planned:	Housing unit Heating Boiler Replacement, HVAC System Upgrades, Roof Restoration, Perimeter & Sally Port Improvements.						
Expected Future Capital Costs:	\$1,663,679						
Expected Future Useful Life:	50 years						

Baraga Correctional Facility, 13924 Wadaga Road, Baraga, MI 49908

Opened 1993

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs:	\$307,063						
FY 2016 Utility Costs:	Electrical	\$654	Sewer	\$158,917	Water	\$209,706	Natural Gas \$133,985
Projects Current and Planned:	Electronic Plumbing Controls, Fire Alarm System Replacement, Perimeter Fence B Security System Replacement, Razor Ribbon Enhancements, Roof Repairs.						
Expected Future Capital Costs:	\$1,219,116						
Expected Future Useful Life:	50 years						

Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility, 1727 W. Bluewater Hwy, Ionia, MI 48846

Opened December 2001

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs:	\$589,836						
FY 2016 Utility Costs:	Electrical	\$591,066	Sewer	See Water	Water	\$145,968	Natural Gas \$201,279
Projects Current and Planned:	Perimeter Security Enhancements-Cameras and Perimeter LED's, Water Treatment Repair/Replacement, Food Service Floor Structural Assessment, Sanitary Sewer Repair/Replacement, Ionia Energy Performance Contract Participant.						
Expected Future Capital Costs:	\$587,044						
Expected Future Useful Life:	50 years						

Carson Correctional Facility, 10274 Boyer Road, Carson City, MI 48811

Opened 1989 Consolidated with Boyer Road Correctional Facility (opened 1987) August 2009

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs:	\$534,669						
FY 2016 Utility Costs:	Electrical	\$572,229	Sewer	\$283,404	Water	\$489,115	Natural Gas \$227,841
Projects Current and Planned:	Fire Alarm System Replacement, Razor Ribbon Replacement, Utility Wire Replacement, Upgrade Perimeter Fence Security Systems, Water Supply RPZ (reduced pressure zone) Installation.						
Expected Future Capital Costs:	\$2,022,350						
Expected Future Useful Life:	50 years	East side buildings are pole style construction that may need replacement in next 15 years.					

Central Michigan Correctional Facility, 320 N. Hubbard, St Louis, MI 48880

Opened in 2010 Consolidated from the former Pine River Correctional Facility (2000) and Mid Michigan Correctional Facility (1990)

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs: \$549,412

FY 2016 Utility Costs: Electrical \$526,273 Sewer \$507,545 Water \$288,276 Natural Gas \$244,939

Projects Current and Planned: Admin. Bldg. HVAC System Repair/Replace, Barn Demolition, Housing Unit Fire Alarm System Upgrades, Paving Project, Perimeter Fence B Security System Replacement, Perimeter Security Enhancements-Cameras and Perimeter LED's, Personal Protection Device Project, Razor Ribbon Enhancements, Roof Repair/Replacement, Visiting Room Expansion, West Sallyport Gate Control Upgrades, West Water Treatment Upgrades.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$1,990,000

Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years East side buildings are pole barn construction that may need replacement in next 15 years.

Charles E. Egeler Reception and Guidance Center, 3855 Cooper Street, Jackson, MI 49201

Opened 1988--Formerly part of State Prison of Southern Michigan (1926)

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs: \$418,620

FY 2016 Utility Costs: Electrical \$735,322 Sewer \$73,754 Water \$48,976 Natural Gas \$454,474

Projects Current and Planned: 1, 2, and 3 Block Access Hatches, 1, 2, and 3 Block Shower Renovations, Admin. Bldg, HVAC Repair/Replace, C-Unit Roof Repair/Replacement, Food Service Heating System Repair/Replacement, Jackson Energy Performance Contract Participant, HVAC Controls Replacement-Building 100, Sally Port Traffic Gate Replacement, Sidewalk Repair/Replacement.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$328,796

Expected Future Useful Life: 25 years Future regulatory requirements will determine the useful remaining life of these well built buildings.

Chippewa Correctional Facility, 4269 West M-80, Kincheloe, MI 49784

Opened 1989 Consolidated with Straits Correctional Facility August 2009

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs: \$541,084

FY 2016 Utility Costs: Electrical \$715,899 Sewer \$764,853 Water \$256,538 Natural Gas \$307,332

Projects Current and Planned: Food Service Freezer Replacement, Personal Protection Device Project, Razor Ribbon Enhancements.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$1,204,041

Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years East side buildings are pole style construction that may need replacement in next 15 years.

Cooper Street Correctional Facility, 3100 Cooper Street, Jackson , MI 49201

Opened 1997

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs: \$308,559

FY 2016 Utility Costs: Electrical \$252,531 Sewer \$73,754 Water \$48,976 Natural Gas \$141,481

Projects Current and Planned: Fire Alarm System Replacement, Perimeter Fence Detection Upgrades-Non Lethal Fence, Perimeter Security Enhancements, Personal Protection Device Project, Razor Ribbon Enhancements, Jackson Energy Performance Contract Participant, Roof Repair/Replacement.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$621,000

Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years There are 8 buildings that are pole style construction that may need replacement in next 15 years.

Marquette Branch Prison, 1960 U.S. 41 South, Marquette, MI 49855

Opened 1889

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs: \$378,768
FY 2016 Utility Costs: Electrical \$405,846 Sewer \$539,109 Water \$382,066 Natural Gas \$374,018
Projects Current and Planned: Gym/Food Service and Industrial/Education Roof Restoration, Perimeter Fence Replacement, Primary Switch Gear and Generator Replacement.
Expected Future Capital Costs: \$3,360,150
Expected Future Useful Life: 20 years All buildings are in reasonably good shape and well maintained, regulatory requirements will determine future use.

Michigan Reformatory, 1342 W. Main, Ionia, MI 48846

Opened 1901 Closed 2003 Reopened 2007

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs: \$286,997
FY 2016 Utility Costs: Electrical \$425,484 Sewer See Water Water \$185,166 Natural Gas \$295,578
Projects Current and Planned: Perimeter Security Enhancements-Cameras and Perimeter LED's, Ionia Energy Performance Contract Participant, Fire Alarm System Replacement, Razor Ribbon Enhancements.
Expected Future Capital Costs: \$2,033,800
Expected Future Useful Life: 20 years Very tight site conditions, regulatory requirements will determine future use.

Muskegon Correctional Facility, 2400 S. Sheridan Drive, Muskegon, MI 49442

Opened 1974

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs: \$37,590
FY 2016 Utility Costs: Electrical \$340,364 Sewer \$287,114 Water \$132,205 Natural Gas \$184,747
Projects Current and Planned: Boiler Assessment, Repair/Replacement, Perimeter Security Enhancements-Cameras and Perimeter LED's, Personal Protection Device Project.
Expected Future Capital Costs: \$4,043,000
Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years

Newberry Correctional Facility, 13747 E. County Road 428, Newberry, MI 49868

Opened 1996 Converted from former Newberry Regional Mental Health Center opened in 1893

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs: \$295,122
FY 2016 Utility Costs: Electrical \$288,872 Sewer \$317,047 Water Well Natural Gas \$232,108
Projects Current and Planned: Asbestos Study, Boiler #1 Replacement, Abatement and Demo #2 and #3, Emergency Circuit Expansion, Perimeter Security Enhancements-Cameras and Perimeter LED's, Personal Protection Device Project, Razor Ribbon Enhancements.
Expected Future Capital Costs: \$1,117,400
Expected Future Useful Life: 20 years These buildings are in reasonable shape but ill conformed for a prison.

Oaks Correctional Facility, 1500 Caberfae Hwy., Manistee, MI 49660

Opened 1992

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs: \$632,019
FY 2016 Utility Costs: Electrical \$451,507 Sewer \$548,932 Water \$199,671 Natural Gas \$155,986
Projects Current and Planned: Boiler Repair/Replacement, Condensing Unit Replacement, Housing Unit 4 and 5 Roof Restoration.
Expected Future Capital Costs: \$915,000
Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years

Ojibway Correctional Facility, N. 5705 Ojibway Road, Marenisco, MI 49947

Opened 1971 as Camp Ojibway Converted to Level II Facility Opened July 2000

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs: \$178,990

FY 2016 Utility Costs: Electrical \$247,868 Sewer WWTP Water Well Natural Gas \$110,034

Projects Current and Planned: Administration and Food Service Roof Restoration, Perimeter Security Enhancements-Cameras and Perimeter LED's, Personal Protection Device Project, Waste Water Treatment Pond Study.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$467,814

Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years Some older pre-OCF buildings may need to be replaced within the next 15 years .

Parnall Correctional Facility, 1780 E. Parnall, Jackson, MI 49201

Opened 1926 Separated from Southern Michigan Correctional Facility 1983

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs: \$269,353

FY 2016 Utility Costs: Electrical \$735,322 Sewer \$73,754 Water \$48,976 Natural Gas \$454,474

Projects Current and Planned: Administration Building #57 Roof Restoration, Misc. Pavement Repairs, Perimeter Security Enhancements-Cameras and Perimeter LED's, Personal Protection Device Project, Jackson Energy Performance Contract Participant, Vocational Village.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$2,067,000

Expected Future Useful Life: 25 years Future regulatory requirements will determine the useful remaining life of these well built buildings.

Pugsley Correctional Facility, 7401 E. Walton Road, Kingsley, MI 49649

Opened 1956 as Camp Pugsley converted to Level II facility opened January 2001

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs: \$355,744

FY 2016 Utility Costs: Electrical \$253,963 Sewer WWTP Water Well Natural Gas \$132,765

Projects Current and Planned: Facility Close October 2016.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$0

Expected Future Useful Life: N/A

Richard A. Handlon Correctional Facility, 1728 Bluewater Highway, Ionia, MI 48846

Opened 1958

FY 2016 Maintenance Costs: \$321,341

FY 2016 Utility Costs: Electrical \$269,015 Sewer See Water Water \$106,617 Natural Gas \$299,638

Projects Current and Planned: Food Service Roof Restoration.

Expected Future Capital Costs: \$9,127,000

Expected Future Useful Life: 50 years

IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN
COURT OF CLAIMS

MARENISCO TOWNSHIP and RICHARD
BOUVETTE,

Case No. 18-200-MZ

Plaintiffs,

Hon. Stephen Borrello

v.

HEIDI E. WASHINGTON, in her official
capacity as DIRECTOR OF THE
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS, and MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, an
executive department of the State of
Michigan,

AFFIDAVIT OF

GEORGE R. PETERSON, III

Defendants.

CLARK HILL PLC
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Sean P. Gallagher (P73108)
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Attorneys for Defendants



AFFIDAVIT OF GEORGE R. PETERSON, III

STATE OF MICHIGAN)
) SS
COUNTY OF GOGEBIC)

I, George Peterson, being first duly sworn, depose and state as follows:

1. I have personal knowledge concerning the statements contained in this Affidavit, and if called to testify, can testify competently to the facts stated in this Affidavit.

2. I am a resident of Watersmeet Township, Gogebic County, Michigan. I reside at E 23900 Bass Lake Road, Watersmeet, Michigan 49969.

3. I have spent 53 years of my life living in Gogebic County, including the last 34 years working at Watersmeet School District.

4. I serve as Principal and Athletic Director of the Watersmeet School District (the "District"), located in Gogebic County, Michigan. My business address is N 4720 Hwy 45 P.O. Box 217, Watersmeet, Michigan 49969.

5. During my tenure at the District, I have also served as a 6th grade teacher as well as serving as Superintendent for 15 years. I also serve as coach for the Nimrod Track and Basketball programs.

6. The District serves 150 students in grades kindergarten to 12, and includes students who reside in both Watersmeet Township as well as Marenisco Township.

7. I also serve as Chair of the Gogebic County Commission, and have served on the Commission for 18 years. First elected in 2000, I have served continuously and been re-elected on 8 occasions. I have served as Chair since 2016.

8. In July 2018, I became aware of the possibility of the closure of Ojibway Correctional.

9. The closure of Ojibway Correctional will have a disastrous effect on Gogebic County and the Watersmeet School District. The effects, in my view, will include the following:

- a. An increase in the number of Gogebic County residents whose income is at or will fall below the Federal Poverty Guidelines, which is already at 72%.
- b. Loss of 200 of the best-paying jobs in Gogebic County, which will drive down property owners' ability to pay their real property taxes, resulting in lower tax revenue for Gogebic County, and very likely foreclosures.
- c. The Northern Waters Casino and Dancing Eagle Resort Hotel employs 400 people, is the largest employer in Gogebic County, and the closure of Ojibway Correctional will cause loss of business and jobs from reduced casino patronage.
- d. Other businesses in Watersmeet which will be negatively affected include the all-terrain vehicle dealership, restaurants, the dollar store, resorts, and bars.

10. In late July, I sent a letter to state government representatives concerning the disastrous effects on Gogebic County which would happen if Ojibway Correctional is closed.

11. I made at least two and possibly three telephone calls in late July or early August to the Michigan Department of Corrections to express my concerns about the possible closure of Ojibway Correctional.

12. On one occasion, in early August 2018, I spoke with Chris Gautz, who I understand serves as a spokesperson for the Department.

13. When I spoke with Mr. Gautz, he told me that three people would decide whether Ojibway Correctional would be closed by the Department: Director Heidi Washington, Governor Richard Snyder, and an unnamed third person in the Governor's Office.

14. When I spoke with Mr. Gautz, he stated that the timeline for the expected announcement on whether or not Ojibway Correctional would remain open would be a decision in September 2018 followed by an October 1, 2018 announcement.

15. I and other like-minded community and business leaders intended to travel to Lansing to meet with state officials, including Director Washington, the Governor, and others, in late August 2018 to share with them the potential results of and impact on the community if the Department decided to close of Ojibway Correctional.

16. We did not make the planned trip to Lansing because on August 14, 2018, we learned that an announcement was made by the Department that Ojibway Correctional would be closed effective December 1, 2018.

17. I believe the announced decision to close Ojibway Correctional was accelerated by the fact that I and other like-minded community and business leaders from Gogebic County intended to travel to Lansing to meet with representatives of the state government concerning the potential closure of Ojibway Correctional in order to prevent our perspective from being fully considered.

18. To my knowledge, neither Mr. Gautz nor Director Washington nor Governor Snyder visited Gogebic County to discuss with Gogebic County leadership the possibility of Ojibway Correctional being closed and what impacts and affects such a decision would have on Gogebic County and its residents, businesses, and school districts.

Further affiant sayeth not.



George R. Peterson, III

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this _____ day of October, 2018.

14. When I spoke with Mr. Gault, he stated that the timeline for the expected announcement on whether or not Ojibway Correctional would remain open would be a decision in September 2018 followed by an October 1, 2018 announcement.

15. I and other like-minded community and business leaders intended to travel to Lansing to meet with state officials, including Director Washington, the Governor, and others, in late August 2018 to share with them the potential results of and impact on the community if the Department decided to close Ojibway Correctional.

16. We did not make the planned trip to Lansing because on August 14, 2018, we learned that an announcement was made by the Department that Ojibway Correctional would be closed effective December 1, 2018.

17. I believe the announced decision to close Ojibway Correctional was accelerated by the fact that I and other like-minded community and business leaders from Gogebic County intended to travel to Lansing to meet with representatives of the state government concerning the potential closure of Ojibway Correctional in order to prevent our perspective from being fully considered.

18. To my knowledge, neither Mr. Gault nor Director Washington nor Governor Snyder visited Gogebic County to discuss with Gogebic County leadership the possibility of Ojibway Correctional being closed and what impacts and affects such a decision would have on Gogebic County and its residents, businesses, and school districts.

Further affidavit signed and


George R. Peterson, III


Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 9 day of November, 2018.

KATY M. WEILAND
NOTARY PUBLIC - STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF IRON
My Commission Expires 11/11/2023
Signed in the County of Bay Mills

IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN
COURT OF CLAIMS

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v.

HEIDI E. WASHINGTON, in her official
capacity as DIRECTOR OF THE
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS, and MICHIGAN
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executive department of the State of
Michigan,

AFFIDAVIT OF JASON GUSTAFSON

Defendants.

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myersp4@michigan.gov
Attorneys for Defendants



AFFIDAVIT OF JASON GUSTAFSON

STATE OF MICHIGAN)
) SS
COUNTY OF GOGEBIC)

I, Jason Gustafson, being first duly sworn, depose and state as follows:

1. I have personal knowledge concerning the statements contained in this Affidavit, and if called to testify, can testify competently to the facts stated in this Affidavit.

2. I am a resident of Wakefield Gogebic County Michigan.

3. I live at 305 Nunnemacher, Wakefield, Michigan 49968.

4. I serve as Superintendent of Wakefield-Marenisco School District. My place of business is 715 Putnam Street, Wakefield, Michigan 49968.

5. I have two children, ages 16 and 13, who are students in the District.

6. I became Superintendent July 1, 2018, and have worked at the District for eight years prior to becoming Superintendent. For the last five years, I served as a third grade teacher. For three years before that, I served as a special education teacher under a temporary certification program.

7. I grew up in Ramsay, Michigan, near Wakefield, and earned my undergraduate degree as a fulltime student on campus at Northern Michigan University in Marquette, Michigan, in general education in 2000. I returned to Wakefield and worked as a bank manager at Wells Fargo Bank until 2010, when I began teaching.

8. I earned a masters degree in learning disabilities from Northern Michigan University while teaching.

9. In my view, Gogebic County is in dire need of keeping good paying and stable jobs. Our county's current unemployment rate is 6%. We also have a declining population which would decline even greater if families had to move away to find work.

10. I first learned of the possibility that the Michigan Department of Corrections ("MDOC") might decide to close Ojibway Correctional Facility in July 2018.

11. In July 2018, I sent emails to Michigan Department of Corrections Director Heidi Washington, Governor Richard Snyder, and State Representative Scott Dianda, urging them not to close Ojibway Correctional. I encouraged my teaching and other staff at the District to do the same.

12. I received stock, impersonal responses to my emails to Director Washington and Governor Snyder. I only recently received a response from the Governor's Office.

13. Before the closure of Ojibway Correctional Facility was announced on August 14, 2018, no one from state government, the MDOC, or the State Board of Education contacted me to inquire about the impact the closure might have on Wakefield-Marenisco School District.

14. The morning of the announcement on August 14, 2018, I received a telephone call at approximately 7:45 a.m. CDT from a person who identified himself as Chris Gautz, spokesperson for the MDOC. Mr. Gautz reported to me that he was calling to let me know that MDOC would be announcing the closure of Ojibway Correctional that day. He stated that the employees at Ojibway Correctional had not yet been told of the closure.

15. I found it strange that the spokesperson of MDOC would contact me to report an announcement of the closure of Ojibway Correctional even before MDOC shared this announcement with the affected employees.

16. As Superintendent of the Wakefield-Marenisco School District, I fear that closing the facility may also result in the closing of my school within a short time.

17. My current student population is 297 students in grades K-12.

18. Forty two (42) of my students have at least one parent working at Ojibway Correctional Facility. Should the facility close, many of these students would likely have to move away so their parents could find work.

19. A 14% decline (42 divided by 297) in my student population would likely result in me laying off staff members, and ultimately closing my doors for good.

20. Such a decline could make Wakefield-Marenisco School District subject to state takeover under Michigan's emergency manager law. I worry about what that occurrence would bring.

21. We currently have one classroom for each grade level Wakefield-Marenisco School District. The first step toward closing our doors for good would likely be a consolidation of grades, so that two grade levels share a classroom. This configuration is not ideal for educational instruction.

22. The Wakefield-Marenisco School District's current fund balance is \$350,000. I estimate that the fund balance will dwindle to nothing within one year if Ojibway Correctional Facility closes and I lose 14% of my students, because of a loss in state revenue per student, which is approximately \$7,800 per student per year.

23. The Wakefield-Marenisco School building is a 100-year old building, and it is a good building, but requires maintenance. However, our chances of passing a bond when our sinking fund renewal comes up again in 6 more years will decrease if Ojibway Correctional closes.

24. The next step before complete closure of Wakefield-Marenisco School District would likely be a consolidation of community education districts. In 2005, Wakefield and Marenisco school districts were consolidated. That process was a contentious one which left hard feelings in the community, because of a sense of loss of community identity tied to each school district.

25. In 2007 or 2008, there was a proposal for further consolidation of the Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield-Marenisco school districts. That ballot proposal failed.

26. I voted in the election where that consolidation proposal was on the ballot. I always vote.

27. The Wakefield-Marenisco School is the heart of my community, and losing it would leave a huge void in town. Without a school, even more people would likely move away, resulting in an even steeper population decline.

28. I have already seen four or five "for sale" signs pop up in the local real estate housing market in the past couple of weeks.

29. I have a family member who works for MDOC at Ojibway Correctional Facility, or did as of August 2018. That family member does not discuss or speak out about the announced closure of Ojibway. I believe my family member holds a fear of retaliation against him by MDOC if that family member expresses views about the announced closure.

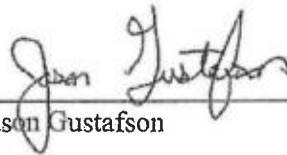
30. I understand my family member recently received a written directive from MDOC not to discuss the closure of Ojibway Correctional Facility.

31. I have two other contacts who work at Ojibway Correctional Facility. Both of those contacts have told me they cannot talk about the closure of the Facility.

32. The harm to students in the Wakefield-Marenisco School District from combining two grade levels into one classroom and diminishing their educational experience in that fashion cannot be compensated by money damages.

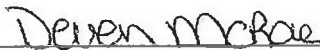
33. The harm to Wakefield-Marenisco School District from the loss of students cannot be compensated by money damages.

Further affiant sayeth not.



Jason Gustafson

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 5th day of October, 2018.



Notary Public
Gogebic County, State of Michigan
My Commission Expires: 11-12-2020
Acting in Gogebic County, Michigan

DEVEN MCRAE
Notary Public, State of Michigan
County of Gogebic
My Commission Expires 11-12-2020
Acting in the County of Gogebic

IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN
COURT OF CLAIMS

MARENISCO TOWNSHIP and RICHARD
BOUVETTE,

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Plaintiffs,

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myersp4@michigan.gov
Attorneys for Defendants

AFFIDAVIT OF BRUCE J. MAHLER

STATE OF MICHIGAN)
) SS
COUNTY OF GOGEBIC)

I, Bruce J. Mahler, being first duly sworn, depose and state as follows:



1. I have personal knowledge concerning the statements contained in this Affidavit, and if called to testify, can testify competently to the facts stated below.

2. I am a resident of Marenisco Township ("Marenisco"), Gogebic County, Michigan.

3. Marenisco is the second largest township (by geographic size) in the State of Michigan.

4. I am married.

5. Both my wife and I are originally from Marenisco and we have spent most of our lives living and working in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

6. I am presently employed by Marenisco as its Chief of Police, with an office located at 314 Hall Street, Marenisco, Michigan 49947.

7. I have been employed as the Chief of Police since November 2004 and prior to that served as a police officer from July 1, 2003 to November 21, 2004.

8. Prior to my present employment, I spent 17+ years serving in the United States Air Force. I retired as a commander in the Office of Special Investigations.

9. I also served as Undersheriff, Marquette County Sheriff's Office, served as Director of the Regional Police Academy at Northern Michigan University, served as the Tribal Police Commissioner for the L'Anse Federal Indian Reservation and Criminal Investigator/Police Supervisor for the Lac Vieux Desert Federal Indian Reservation.

10. I have spent nearly my entire career in public safety in one form or another.

11. In addition to my responsibilities as Chief of Police, I also serve in support of various Township boards and commissions.

12. In my capacity of Chief of Police, as well as my other positions, I have first-hand knowledge of the operations of Ojibway Correctional Facility (“Ojibway”) located in Marenisco Township.

13. My wife is presently employed as an emergency room physician at Aspirus Grand View Ironwood Hospital.

14. In 2009, my wife and I opened Marenisco Medical Clinic (“the Clinic”) in partnership with North Star Health Systems.

15. In 2014, my wife and I became sole owners of the Clinic.

16. The Clinic is the only primary care medical facility located and operated in Marenisco.

17. My wife works approximately 2 ½ days a week at the Clinic.

18. The Clinic serves over 800 patients. Of these patients, approximately 33% are covered by private insurance including, approximately 50 patients who are employees or dependents of employees of Ojibway Correctional Facility.

19. The private insurance patients are the lifeblood of the Clinic. Even with these patients, the operating margins of the Clinic are extremely tight.

20. The Clinic also serves Medicare and Medicaid patients as well as self-pay patients. The Clinic accepts all patients seeking treatment.

21. My wife and I operate the Clinic largely as a way of providing much needed services to the community.

22. I am aware that in mid-August of 2018, the Michigan Department of Corrections announced that it was closing Ojibway.

23. At no time prior to this announcement was I informed or contacted by anybody at the Department of Corrections or the State of Michigan with respect to the proposed closure.

24. I was not informed or contacted in my official capacity as Chief of Police or in my capacity as a local business owner.

25. In my capacity as Chief of Police and a business owner, I have considerable contacts and dealings with local and county elected and appointed leaders as well as other business owners in the community.

26. To the best of my knowledge, none of the local and county elected and appointed leaders nor local business owners with whom I am familiar had any contact or notice with any person from the Department of Corrections or the State of Michigan regarding the closure of Ojibway prior to the mid-August announcement.

27. To the best of my knowledge, there was no effort on the part of the Department of Corrections to assess or evaluate the economic impact of closing Ojibway on Marenisco or the surrounding communities.

28. In my judgement, the impact of the closure of Ojibway on Marenisco and surrounding communities will be substantial and irreparable.

29. The loss of 200 high quality jobs, which come with health insurance benefits, will have significant economic consequences.

30. The loss of insured patients will have a significant impact on the operations of the Clinic.

31. Based on preliminary projections, the continuing operation of the Clinic, the only such facility in Marenisco, will likely be untenable if Ojibway closes.

32. The loss of the Clinic will cause irreparable harm to those patients seeking primary care treatment in Marenisco.

33. Moreover, the loss of jobs, declining tax base and overall economic and social impact of the closure of Ojibway will have a detrimental impact on public safety.

34. I am the primary responder to most public safety matters in Marenisco.

35. A decline in public safety will cause harm that cannot be compensated with money damages.

36. I am also aware, that efforts to seek an explanation of the factors considered by the Department of Corrections in making the decision to close Ojibway have been largely, if not completely, ignored.

37. My wife and I have two sons who are or were employed as corrections officers at Ojibway.

38. I have been informed that employees have been explicitly or implicitly advised not to comment or take any action with respect to the proposed closure Ojibway or face some form of retribution.

Further affiant sayeth not.

MARENISCO TOWNSHIP



By: Bruce J. Mahler

Its: Chief of Police

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 8th day of October, 2018.



Donna Kenney, Notary Public
Gogebic County, State of Michigan.
Acting in Gogebic County, Michigan.
My Commission Expires: 6/15/2022

DONNA KENNEY
Notary Public-Michigan
Gogebic County
My Commission Expires June 15, 2022
Acting in the County of Gogebic

FISCAL YEAR 2019: PRISON FACILITY CLOSURE
CONSIDERATION

TALKING POINTS

The Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) is tasked with protecting the public safety, while ensuring the efficient use of the State's resources to carry out this responsibility. Thanks to the "Offender Success" model, which includes effective and timely programming for prisoners, improved community service and programs, and a focus on offender employment, the MDOC has seen the prison population decline as fewer offenders enter or return to prison. The result is a surplus of prison beds that exceeds the operational needs of the Department to safely operate. The MDOC and Legislature have recognized that a permanent closure of these surplus beds results in significant savings for the taxpayers of Michigan, which is why the FY '19 state budget includes over \$19m in savings from an additional prison closure. This will be the third prison closure since 2015 due to the declining prisoner population. While prison closures impact the local community, it is a positive sign for the MDOC and the State of Michigan that more citizens are living and working in their communities, rather than being incarcerated at a significant cost to taxpayers.

- Since the Offender Success model was launched in 2015, Michigan's prison population has declined by over 4,300 prisoners, or just over 10%, while the recidivism rate (offenders returned to prisoner within 3 years) has reached a historic low at 28.1%.
- Prison intake was at its lowest level in over two decades in 2017 (7,695), the parole grant rate was at its highest level in 20 years (72.2%), and the total number of parole failures (2,720) was amongst the lowest in two decades. As a result, the prisoner population has now dipped below 39,000 for the first time since the early 1990's and the MDOC is projecting a continued slow decline in the prison population for the next 5 years.
- Our success in safely diverting offenders from prison and preparing those that have been sent to prison for a productive return to the community has resulted in significant number of prison beds which are not being used. As part of the budget agreement between the legislature and administration, a closure of a single MDOC facility will occur in early FY '19. This will mark the third facility closure since the launch of the "Offender Success" model in the MDOC, producing an aggregate savings in excess of \$60m per year for taxpayers.

CRITERIA FOR CLOSING FACILITIES

- A number of factors are used in determining the selection of prison closings:
 - The custody level of the facility and custody needs of the department,
 - The role of the facility in the department's Offender Success model,
 - The cost to operate the facility,
 - The need for additional improvement or renovations to the facility,
 - The number of prisoners housed at the facility,
 - The age of the facility,
 - The proximity to other prisons so that opportunities for staff who are displaced is maximized.
 - **The impact on the community in which the facility is located.**



Fiscal Year 2019 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points

IMPACT ON JOBS AND COMMUNITIES

- The department has closed 22 facilities and camps since 2005 which resulted in over \$320 million in budget reductions and the elimination of over 7,000 beds. By managing vacancies and selecting facilities near other facilities for closure, we have been able to greatly reduce the impact on employees and the community from many of these closures. As more facilities close, however, it becomes increasingly difficult to not have some impact on employees and the local community.
- The MDOC's most recent closure was the West Shoreline Correctional Facility (Muskegon), which was selected in part to minimize the impact on staff and the community, as two other MDOC facilities remain operational in the community. The MDOC has now closed two facilities in the northwest lower peninsula over the past three years and does not have any other facilities located in "complexes" that are eligible for closure based on size, security level, and specialized operations.
- The Department values the hard work and commitment of staff, and the support of the communities that house our facilities, but we must ultimately make decisions based on the operational needs of the Department and our responsibility to provide for public safety at the most efficient cost to taxpayers. The department recognizes that the selected facility represents a major economic driver/employer within the community, but that cannot be the primary factor in determining a closure site.
- The operations of the MDOC are increasingly complex and rely on the efficient placement and movement of prisoners along with access to comprehensive programming, physical, and mental healthcare. The location and limitations on certain types of programming and services at this facility due to challenges with hiring qualified staff and contractors limits the types of prisoners that can be housed there. These challenges will not diminish over time, so the facility will be limited to serving a smaller and smaller portion of the MDOC's population if it remains open.
- We will begin working with the various unions and the Office of State Employer on bumping chains and transfer options for our employees. All options will be considered to reduce impact on staff.
- We will also work with other state departments, such as the Department of Talent and Economic Development and Michigan Works! Agencies across the state, to take advantage of each agency's ability to assist with displaced workers and assist the community after the closure is announced.

TIME FRAMES AND BUMPING RIGHTS

- For the Michigan Corrections Organization (MCO), which represents the bulk of the employees who will be affected due to these closings, bumping regions will be developed in cooperation with the MCO union. Contractually, bumping regions are negotiated between MCO and the Department. In order to minimize the impact of closures the Department works with MCO to give employees the option of requesting placement to areas outside the bump region. Placement is made by operation need and seniority.
- The target date for closure is December 1, 2018.

Facility description follows

OJIBWAY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (OCF)

Rationale: The location of Ojibway is an impediment to the Department's efforts regarding "Offender Success" and job placement, as many prisoners at the site are at least 11 hours from their homes in southeast Michigan. This limits family engagement which is a key to successful reentry. The location of this facility also prevents it from being a site at which the Department can foster strategic relationships with employers to hire prisoners upon release.

While the facility does offer some cognitive core programming, it is not able to offer substance abuse treatment programming, sex offender programming or mental health support due to the lack of professional staff in the region. The need for these programs remains high within the MDOC's population, limiting the type and number of prisoners that can be placed at the facility. The programs that are being offered at OCF are offered at nearly every MDOC facility and there are no unique core programs available only at this site.

The location results in higher than average costs for the Department for these low-level prisoners. This facility also presents unique challenges for the Department if an emergency or natural disaster were to occur, as the nearest facility with additional staff is over 100 miles from this site.

History/Description: Ojibway Correctional Facility in Marenisco Township, Gogebic County, originally opened as Camp Ojibway in 1971. It was converted to a prison in 2000 and is currently operated as a secure level I (minimum security) prison. The facility consists of a mixture of newer prison buildings and older camp buildings. The site has an independent waste water treatment plant and water production. Buildings include an administration building, a warehouse and store, and buildings for education, food service, training and housing of inmates. The facility has five housing units and can accommodate up to 1,162 prisoners. The current prisoner count at OCF is 843, as two housing units are temporarily closed to save on staffing and transportation costs.

Ojibway Correctional Facility--Marenisco		
APPROPRIATION COMPONENTS	FUNDING	FTEs
Facility base:	\$23,747,300	201.1
Education:	\$887,900	5.5
Health Care:	\$1,653,200	13.8
TOTAL GF/GP	\$26,288,400	220.4
Non-GF/GP Prison Store:	\$92,000	1.0

Factor	Ojibway Correctional Facility--Marenisco
Age	Over 45 years old, originally designed as a camp.
Cost	\$87.58 per prisoner per day, above average for Level I.
Needed Improvements	Roof replacements
Custody Level	Secure Level I
Total Beds	1,162
Proximity to Other Prisons	Baraga Maximum Correctional Facility – 102 Miles
Total FTE's	221.4
Total CO FTE's	135.4
Current CO Vacancies	Ojibway – 12.9, Baraga – 15.7
County Total Employment	6,194
County Unemployment Rate	6.6%

Osterman, William J. (MDOC)

From: Osterman, William J. (MDOC)
Sent: Tuesday, August 21, 2018 12:04 PM
To: OCF-All-Users
Subject: FW: economic study

From: Gautz, Chris (MDOC)
Sent: Tuesday, August 21, 2018 10:39 AM
To: Osterman, William J. (MDOC) <OstermanW@michigan.gov>; Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <WashingtonM6@michigan.gov>
Subject: RE: economic study

Hello Mr. Osterman,
Thank you for writing.

No, an economic impact study was not done. Writing such a report is not something the department is required to do when considering a closure, but the department does consider the economic impact on the community as one factor when determining a site for closure. This is a factor that the MDOC considers in all closures, but it is one of many factors including facility costs, future capital costs, staffing levels, staff impact and most importantly the long-term operational needs of the department in terms of capacity and programming.

A former lawmaker has recently requested information pertaining to the question of the economic impact study and when that is provided to him, the department will be taking the additional step of posting all of that information online for everyone to see. Again, it is not an economic impact study, but they are documents relating to our research into the economic impact a closure would have.

Thank you,
Chris

From: Osterman, William J. (MDOC)
Sent: Tuesday, August 21, 2018 10:13 AM
To: Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <WashingtonM6@michigan.gov>
Cc: Gautz, Chris (MDOC) <GautzC@michigan.gov>
Subject: economic study

Today I have a simple question. Was an economical study completed before the decision was made or not? If it was completed why aren't you sharing the information with the people of Gogebic county. Thank you.

William Osterman
Correction Program Coordinator
Ojibway Correctional Facility
Phone 906-787-2217
Ext #1117222107





OAG

Office of the Auditor General

201 N. Washington Square, Sixth Floor • Lansing, Michigan 48913 • Phone: (517) 334-8050 • audgen.michigan.gov

Doug A. Ringler, CPA, CIA
Auditor General

August 30, 2018

The Honorable Scott Dianda
House of Representatives
House Office Building, Room S 1489
Lansing, Michigan

Dear Representative Dianda:

I received your letter dated August 24, 2018, requesting a performance audit of the decision to close the Ojibway Correctional Facility in Marenisco, Michigan. You requested that we look at compliance with boilerplate Sec. 944 regarding an economic impact analysis and whether documentation exists to help support the decision to close the facility.

We intend to conduct a follow-up to our 2012 performance audit, Department of Corrections, Facility Closures and Consolidations – 471-0375-11. In that audit, we reported that the department did not have sufficient documentation to support its basis for identifying and recommending correctional facilities and camps for closure or consolidation. We believe that we will be able to answer your questions within the scope of this follow-up. We will start this project during the first week of September.

Please note that we will not provide any conclusions as to whether Ojibway was the most appropriate facility for closure and/or if any closures were necessary. Our audit mandate per the Michigan Constitutional Convention Record is not to question the discretionary policy decisions made by the executive branch, but instead to independently and professionally audit the process used in making those decisions and how the operations were then executed.

If you have questions regarding our follow-up, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Doug Ringler
Auditor General



MDOC-RO-OCF

From: Farnsworth, Natalie (MDOC)
Sent: Wednesday, April 11, 2018 7:47 AM
To: Hakola, Juanette L. (MDOC); MDOC-RO-OCF; Myers, James (MDOC); Franti, Tracy A. (MDOC)
Subject: RE: [REDACTED] h DC Genesee Transport 04/23/2018 @ 9:00 am

Good morning.

I will make it work.

I will not be sending backfill OCF. CFA instructed no backfill to OCF at this time. I am not sure why. I will get a Level I outlet down state if needed.

Have a great day!

Natalie Farnsworth

Transfer Coordinator-Records Office
Thumb Correctional Facility (TCF)
Phone (810) 667-2045 ext 2440245
State Office Direct Calls 1112440245

From: Hakola, Juanette L. (MDOC)
Sent: Wednesday, April 11, 2018 8:42 AM
To: MDOC-RO-OCF; Farnsworth, Natalie (MDOC); Myers, James (MDOC); Franti, Tracy A. (MDOC)
Subject: RE: [REDACTED] DC Genesee Transport 04/23/2018 @ 9:00 am

All set

From: MDOC-RO-OCF
Sent: Wednesday, April 11, 2018 8:31 AM
To: Farnsworth, Natalie (MDOC) <FarnsworthN@michigan.gov>; Hakola, Juanette L. (MDOC) <hakolaj@michigan.gov>; Myers, James (MDOC) <myersj1@michigan.gov>; Franti, Tracy A. (MDOC) <FrantiT@michigan.gov>
Subject: FW: [REDACTED] DC Genesee Transport 04/23/2018 @ 9:00 am

Good morning, OCF would like to plan the following transfer to accommodate this upcoming writ.

(1)TCF/OCF – depart TCF 04/17 visitor at KCF until 04/18 arrive OCF 04/18

(1)OCF/TCF – depart OCF 04/18 visitor at KCF until 04/19 arrive TCF 04/19

[REDACTED] (Writ date 04/23/18 67th DC Genesee, Flint)

Natalie – will this work for you?

Juanette – can we have visitor beds please?

Thanks!



Franklin, Geraldine E. (MDOC)

From: Franklin, Geraldine E. (MDOC)
Sent: Thursday, April 12, 2018 9:08 AM
To: Sandborn, Melissa (MDOC)
Subject: RE: Feed Schedule Week of 4/16/18

Good morning, why is OCF not getting anyone to fill our 32 open beds?

From: Sandborn, Melissa (MDOC)
Sent: Thursday, April 12, 2018 9:02 AM
To: Alexander, Sherry (MDOC) <AlexanderS4@michigan.gov>; Anderson, JayeAnne (MDOC) <andersonj18@michigan.gov>; Andrews, Michael (MDOC) <AndrewMF@michigan.gov>; Bandt, Christina M. (MDOC) <BandtC@michigan.gov>; Bandt, Fred (MDOC) <BandtF@michigan.gov>; Barreiro, Maria (MDOC) <BarreiroM@michigan.gov>; Benoit, Troy (MDOC) <BenoitT@michigan.gov>; Benson, Patricia L. (MDOC) <Bensonp1@michigan.gov>; Bevins, Fredrick (MDOC) <BevinsF@michigan.gov>; Brockway, Marcy A. (MDOC) <BrockwayM@michigan.gov>; Buck, Sharleen (MDOC) <BuckS@michigan.gov>; Burton, Kendra (MDOC) <Burtonk1@michigan.gov>; Byrnes, Colleen M. (MDOC) <ByrnesC@michigan.gov>; Cain, Ronald (MDOC) <CainR1@michigan.gov>; Cargor, Kim (MDOC) <CargorK@michigan.gov>; Carroll, Lonnie (MDOC) <CarrollL2@michigan.gov>; Casillas, Debbie (MDOC) <CasillasD1@michigan.gov>; Christensen, Luci (MDOC) <ChristensenL@michigan.gov>; Comerio, Anthony (MDOC) <ComerioA@michigan.gov>; Conner, Lisa (MDOC) <ConnerL1@michigan.gov>; Cornish, Jennifer (MDOC) <CornishJ1@michigan.gov>; Coyne, Randy (MDOC) <CoyneR@michigan.gov>; Cronk, Andrea (MDOC) <CronkA@michigan.gov>; Dahl, Nicole (MDOC) <DahlN@michigan.gov>; Davids, Nancy (MDOC) <DavidsN@michigan.gov>; Dawson, Chad (MDOC) <Dawsonc1@michigan.gov>; Degree, Brian M. (MDOC) <DegreeB@michigan.gov>; Dell, Brian (MDOC) <dellb@michigan.gov>; Derry, Arthur J. (MDOC) <derrya@michigan.gov>; Draher, Tracy (MDOC) <DraherT@michigan.gov>; Erway, Jason (MDOC) <ErwayJ@michigan.gov>; Farnsworth, Natalie (MDOC) <FarnsworthN@michigan.gov>; Farrell, Samantha (MDOC) <FarrellS4@michigan.gov>; Finnerty, Ruth (MDOC) <FinnertyR@michigan.gov>; Fisher, Theresa (MDOC) <FisherT5@michigan.gov>; Fitzgerald, Cynthia (MDOC) <FitzgeraldC1@michigan.gov>; Franklin, Geraldine E. (MDOC) <FranklinG@michigan.gov>; Franti, Tracy A. (MDOC) <FrantiT@michigan.gov>; Gilbert, Robin (MDOC) <GilbertR@michigan.gov>; Gordon, Jodi (MDOC) <GordonJ6@michigan.gov>; Greason, Alan (MDOC) <GreasonA1@michigan.gov>; Grembowski, Laci (MDOC) <GrembowskiL@michigan.gov>; Hakola, Juanette L. (MDOC) <hakolaj@michigan.gov>; Hall, Angie (MDOC) <HallA7@michigan.gov>; Hanney, Jessica L. (MDOC) <HanneyJ1@michigan.gov>; Hart, Robin (MDOC) <HartR1@michigan.gov>; Hartzell, Rhonda L. (MDOC) <HartzellR@michigan.gov>; Hartzell, Rick (MDOC) <HartzellR1@michigan.gov>; Havermale, Regina L. (MDOC) <HavermaleR@michigan.gov>; Haynie, Bradley (MDOC) <HaynieB@michigan.gov>; Heinritz, Laura S. (MDOC) <HeinritzL@michigan.gov>; Hinojosa, Vanessa (MDOC) <HinojosaV1@michigan.gov>; Hogan, Jennifer M. (MDOC) <HoganJ3@michigan.gov>; Houlden, Mary Jo (MDOC) <HouldenM@michigan.gov>; Hull, Ann (MDOC) <HullA@michigan.gov>; Hutton, Brandi (MDOC) <HuttonB1@michigan.gov>; Isaacson, Gayle H. (MDOC) <IsaacsonG@michigan.gov>; Jacobs, Jon (MDOC) <JacobsJ2@michigan.gov>; Kessler, Suzanne (MDOC) <KesslerS1@michigan.gov>; Klemanski, Ashley M. (MDOC) <KlemanskiA1@michigan.gov>; Klimowicz, John F. (MDOC) <KlimowiczJ@michigan.gov>; Koenig, Colleen (MDOC) <KoenigC1@michigan.gov>; LaDoux, Arlene (MDOC) <LadouxA@michigan.gov>; Lashley, Valerie L. (MDOC) <lashleyv@michigan.gov>; Laux, Brenda (MDOC) <LauxB@michigan.gov>; Lawson, Meashell (MDOC) <LawsonM2@michigan.gov>; Leik, Renee M. (MDOC) <LeikR@michigan.gov>; Lofdahl, Kimberly A. (MDOC) <lofdahlk@michigan.gov>; Malkowski, Karen (MDOC) <MalkowskiK1@michigan.gov>; Mayers, Charise (MDOC) <mayersc@michigan.gov>; McCoy, Danny (MDOC) <McCoyD3@michigan.gov>; MDOC-Ionia-Transportation <MDOC-Ionia-Transportation@michigan.gov>; MDOC-Jackson-Transportation <MDOC-Jackson-Transportation@michigan.gov>; Moyle, Jenny (MDOC) <MoyleJ@michigan.gov>; Mucha, Jason (MDOC) <MuchaJ@michigan.gov>; Murray, Nicole (MDOC) <MurrayN1@michigan.gov>; Perry, Michele (MDOC) <PerryM7@michigan.gov>; Petersen,



<petersend2@michigan.gov>; Reinsch, Jill (MDOC) <ReinschJ@michigan.gov>; Rogers, Devyn (MDOC) <RogersD11@michigan.gov>; Ross, Angela (MDOC) <RossA1@michigan.gov>; Rudloff, Lisa (MDOC) <RudloffL1@michigan.gov>; Rushford, Jamie (MDOC) <RushfordJ@michigan.gov>; Ryder, Timothy M. (MDOC) <RyderT@michigan.gov>; Sawyer, Tina J. (MDOC) <sawyert@michigan.gov>; Schneider, Matthew (MDOC) <SchneiderM3@michigan.gov>; Schook, Beth (MDOC) <SchookB@michigan.gov>; Showers, Ty (MDOC) <ShowersT@michigan.gov>; Sigafoose, Steve (MDOC) <SigafooseS@michigan.gov>; Signor, Melissa L. (MDOC) <SignorM@michigan.gov>; SLFtransportation <SLFtransportation@michigan.gov>; Smith, Penny (MDOC) <smithp34@michigan.gov>; Stone, Scott (MDOC) <StoneS4@michigan.gov>; Storey, Mark (MDOC) <storeym3@michigan.gov>; Taylor, Denise L. (MDOC) <TaylorD4@michigan.gov>; Thomas, Cameo (MDOC) <ThomasC32@michigan.gov>; Torres, Jennifer (MDOC) <TorresJ3@michigan.gov>; Tuori, Stephanie J. (MDOC) <tuoris@michigan.gov>; Van Gorden, Jennifer (MDOC) <VanGordenJ2@michigan.gov>; Vogelaar, Michele L. (MDOC) <VogelaarM@michigan.gov>; Wahlfield, Jennifer (MDOC) <WahlfieldJ@michigan.gov>; Webber, Brenda (MDOC) <WebberB@michigan.gov>; Whalen, Kristen (MDOC) <WhalenK2@michigan.gov>; Whitford, Michael (MDOC) <WhitfordM@michigan.gov>; Williams, Forrest D. (MDOC) <WilliamsF6@michigan.gov>; Wilson, Stephanie (MDOC) <WilsonS33@michigan.gov>; Wing, Julie (MDOC) <WingJ@michigan.gov>; Wirth, Linda (MDOC) <WirthL2@michigan.gov>; Woodcox, Dawn (MDOC) <woodcoxd@michigan.gov>; Woodring, Sue (MDOC) <woodrings@michigan.gov>

Subject: Feed Schedule Week of 4/16/18

Importance: High

Good Morning Everyone-

Please see attached feed schedule for the week of 4/16/18.

Please note LCF is on quarantine and any transfers scheduled TO for FROM LCF for next week need to be cancelled.

Thank You.

Franklin, Geraldine E. (MDOC)

From: Franklin, Geraldine E. (MDOC)
Sent: Thursday, May 24, 2018 1:14 PM
To: Sandborn, Melissa (MDOC)
Subject: RE: Feed Schedule Week of 5/28/18

Well thank you, hopefully your boss won't get upset with me for asking these questions. Yes it is going to be a beautiful weekend, I hope you have a nice weekend 😊.

From: Sandborn, Melissa (MDOC)
Sent: Thursday, May 24, 2018 1:06 PM
To: Franklin, Geraldine E. (MDOC) <FranklinG@michigan.gov>
Subject: RE: Feed Schedule Week of 5/28/18

I have shared your email with my boss and that is all I can do for now. Sorry I don't have any answers for you.

Bright side, we get an extra day off and it's supposed to be a beautiful weekend.

From: Franklin, Geraldine E. (MDOC)
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2018 2:15 PM
To: Sandborn, Melissa (MDOC) <SandbornM@michigan.gov>
Subject: RE: Feed Schedule Week of 5/28/18

Thank you for replying. The ADD was here at OCF for his 6 month rounds and met with OCF staff but never answer our questions. He said those decisions are made by CFA/Lansing and he doesn't know. So that is why I am asking you. Is there a plan to fill OCF beds? What is the plan? If it keeps going this way are we shutting down a unit? Why can't OCF have MSOP or Phase II? Are you just going to continue to send prisoners out of OCF and not ever return anyone? Just let us in on what is going on is all we ask. We are continually asked by other facilities what is going on and all staff at OCF ask me what is going on, they see the numbers, the empty beds. Answers would be nice instead of being left in the dark.

From: Sandborn, Melissa (MDOC)
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2018 12:56 PM
To: Franklin, Geraldine E. (MDOC) <FranklinG@michigan.gov>
Subject: RE: Feed Schedule Week of 5/28/18

Geri-

I am sorry you have felt ignored but it is our understanding that ADD has spoken with whomever to explain why there has been a shortage of beds being filled at OCF.

Also, I would never lie to you to give you an answer. I'm not that type of a person.

From: Franklin, Geraldine E. (MDOC)
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2018 1:29 PM
To: Sandborn, Melissa (MDOC) <SandbornM@michigan.gov>
Subject: RE: Feed Schedule Week of 5/28/18

Hi Melissa, I have asked this question several times but here it goes again. Can you please explain why OCF doesn't get anyone on the FF and why we have so many open beds? It is really not nice to continue to ignore our questions. I am starting to feel like OCF is not part of the department, it seems like our concerns don't matter since no one ever responds to these questions. Even if you lie to us it would be better than this continued silence and week after week of no incoming prisoners. I don't feel that my asking these questions is inappropriate, or I am over stepping my bounds, they are just logical questions a transfer coordinator would ask, so it would be nice if you would respond.

Thank you 😊

From: Sandborn, Melissa (MDOC)

Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2018 10:03 AM

To: Alexander, Sherry (MDOC) <AlexanderS4@michigan.gov>; Anderson, JayeAnne (MDOC) <andersonj18@michigan.gov>; Andrews, Michael (MDOC) <AndrewMF@michigan.gov>; Bandt, Christlna M. (MDOC) <BandtC@michigan.gov>; Bandt, Fred (MDOC) <BandtF@michigan.gov>; Barreiro, Maria (MDOC) <BarreiroM@michigan.gov>; Benoit, Troy (MDOC) <BenoitT@michigan.gov>; Benson, Patricia L. (MDOC) <Bensonp1@michigan.gov>; Bevins, Fredrick (MDOC) <BevinsF@michigan.gov>; Brockway, Marcy A. (MDOC) <BrockwayM@michigan.gov>; Buck, Sharleen (MDOC) <BuckS@michigan.gov>; Burton, Kendra (MDOC) <Burtonk1@michigan.gov>; Byrnes, Colleen M. (MDOC) <ByrnesC@michigan.gov>; Cain, Ronald (MDOC) <CainR1@michigan.gov>; Calloway, Nicole (MDOC) <CallowayN@michigan.gov>; Cargor, Kim (MDOC) <CargorK@michigan.gov>; Carroll, Lonnie (MDOC) <CarrollL2@michigan.gov>; Casillas, Debbie (MDOC) <CasillasD1@michigan.gov>; Christensen, Luci (MDOC) <ChristensenL@michigan.gov>; Comerio, Anthony (MDOC) <ComerioA@michigan.gov>; Conner, Lisa (MDOC) <ConnerL1@michigan.gov>; Cornish, Jennifer (MDOC) <CornishJ1@michigan.gov>; Coyne, Randy (MDOC) <CoyneR@michigan.gov>; Cronk, Andrea (MDOC) <CronkA@michigan.gov>; Dahl, Nicole (MDOC) <DahlN@michigan.gov>; Davids, Nancy (MDOC) <DavidsN@michigan.gov>; Dawson, Chad (MDOC) <Dawsonc1@michigan.gov>; Degree, Brian M. (MDOC) <DegreeB@michigan.gov>; Dell, Brian (MDOC) <dellb@michigan.gov>; Derry, Arthur J. (MDOC) <derrya@michigan.gov>; Draher, Tracy (MDOC) <DraherT@michigan.gov>; Erway, Jason (MDOC) <ErwayJ@michigan.gov>; Farnsworth, Natalie (MDOC) <FarnsworthN@michigan.gov>; Farrell, Samantha (MDOC) <FarrellS4@michigan.gov>; Finnerty, Ruth (MDOC) <FinnertyR@michigan.gov>; Fisher, Theresa (MDOC) <FisherT5@michigan.gov>; Fitzgerald, Cynthia (MDOC) <FitzgeraldC1@michigan.gov>; Franklin, Geraldine E. (MDOC) <FranklinG@michigan.gov>; Franti, Tracy A. (MDOC) <FrantiT@michigan.gov>; Gilbert, Robin (MDOC) <GilbertR@michigan.gov>; Gordon, Jodi (MDOC) <GordonJ6@michigan.gov>; Greason, Alan (MDOC) <GreasonA1@michigan.gov>; Grembowski, Laci (MDOC) <GrembowskiL@michigan.gov>; Hakola, Juanette L. (MDOC) <hakolaj@michigan.gov>; Hall, Angie (MDOC) <HallA7@michigan.gov>; Hanney, Jessica L. (MDOC) <HanneyJ1@michigan.gov>; Hart, Robin (MDOC) <HartR1@michigan.gov>; Hartzell, Rhonda L. (MDOC) <HartzellR@michigan.gov>; Hartzell, Rick (MDOC) <HartzellR1@michigan.gov>; Havermale, Regina L. (MDOC) <HavermaleR@michigan.gov>; Haynie, Bradley (MDOC) <HaynieB@michigan.gov>; Heinritz, Laura S. (MDOC) <HeinritzL@michigan.gov>; Hiller, Linda M. (MDOC) <HillerL@michigan.gov>; Hinojosa, Vanessa (MDOC) <HinojosaV1@michigan.gov>; Hogan, Jennifer M. (MDOC) <HoganJ3@michigan.gov>; Houlden, Mary Jo (MDOC) <HouldenM@michigan.gov>; Hull, Ann (MDOC) <HullA@michigan.gov>; Hutton, Brandi (MDOC) <HuttonB1@michigan.gov>; Isaacson, Gayle H. (MDOC) <IsaacsonG@michigan.gov>; Jacobs, Jon (MDOC) <JacobsJ2@michigan.gov>; Kessler, Suzanne (MDOC) <KesslerS1@michigan.gov>; Klemanski, Ashley M. (MDOC) <KlemanskiA1@michigan.gov>; Klimowicz, John F. (MDOC) <KlimowiczJ@michigan.gov>; Koenig, Colleen (MDOC) <KoenigC1@michigan.gov>; LaDoux, Arlene (MDOC) <LadouxA@michigan.gov>; Lashley, Valerie L. (MDOC) <lashleyv@michigan.gov>; Laux, Brenda (MDOC) <LauxB@michigan.gov>; Lawson, Meashell (MDOC) <LawsonM2@michigan.gov>; Leik, Renee M. (MDOC) <LeikR@michigan.gov>; Lofdahl, Kimberly A. (MDOC) <lofdahlk@michigan.gov>; Malkowski, Karen (MDOC) <MalkowskiK1@michigan.gov>; Mayers, Charise (MDOC) <mayersc@michigan.gov>; McCoy, Danny (MDOC) <McCoyD3@michigan.gov>; MDOC-Ionia-Transportation <MDOC-Ionia-Transportation@michigan.gov>; MDOC-Jackson-Transportation <MDOC-Jackson-Transportation@michigan.gov>; Michael, Amy (MDOC) <MichaelA2@michigan.gov>; Moyle, Jenny (MDOC) <MoyleJ@michigan.gov>; Mucha, Jason (MDOC) <MuchaJ@michigan.gov>; Murray, Niccole (MDOC) <MurrayN1@michigan.gov>; Perry, Michele (MDOC) <PerryM7@michigan.gov>; Petersen, Debra A. (MDOC)

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Subject: Feed Schedule Week of 5/28/18

Importance: High

Good Morning-

Here is next week feed schedule.

RGC: If you find anyone that clears for the dorms, please make arrangements with the TC and transpo.
LRF/MCF/MRF are ALL DIRECT RUNS.

Thank You,
Melissa

Loop, Deborah (MDOC)

From: Loop, Deborah (MDOC)
Sent: Monday, August 20, 2018 10:10 AM
To: Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)
Subject: Re: Ojibway Correctional Facility

That is all fine and good but I am 3 years from retiring and I will no longer have a job come 12/1/18. I have worked for the MDOC for over 20 years and have giving 101 % each and every day. I will not have health insurance because I will not meet the criteria of 56 yrs old 10 yrs in or 51 yrs old with 25 yrs in.

It sure would be nice if you would look at all of us that are within 3 years of retiring giving us an early retirement option.

From: Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)
Sent: Monday, August 20, 2018 10:06:57 AM
To: Loop, Deborah (MDOC)
Subject: RE: Ojibway Correctional Facility

Dear Ms. Loop:

Thank you for taking the time to write to me.

I can assure you that there was great consideration given to the impact the closure of the Ojibway Correctional Facility would have on not only our staff, but also the surrounding community. We received many calls and letters from concerned members of not only the communities surrounding Ojibway, but also communities surrounding other MDOC facilities in the weeks and months leading up to this decision. Though we appreciate the support the community provided over the years, ultimately, this was the decision that best met the operational needs of the department and its responsibility to provide public safety at the most efficient cost to taxpayers. Also, agencies such as the Department of Talent and Economic Development are aware of the closure and the impact it would have on the community and are working on a plan to address it.

Regarding your question on the efficiency of the facility, at times the structure of the state budget can give the false impression about the true cost of operating a facility. While each facility receives funding earmarked for the facility, there is also significant funding used at each facility from other communal funding sources like prisoner healthcare, prisoner transportation, prisoner education, and food service. Only by looking at all of the costs associated with a facility and determining an average cost for each prisoner each day can you complete an apples to apples analysis of the different MDOC facilities. When doing this analysis, the Ojibway Correctional Facility is one of the most expensive Level I facilities operated by the MDOC and costs roughly 8% more than the average Level I facility. The location of the facility does have an impact on the cost of operating this facility too, as very few prisoners will be returning to the region and the lack of availability of some programming requires prisoners to be transferred to another prison prior to being paroled.

The state's taxpayers rely on the department to use their resources wisely as it carries out its mission to protect public safety, and this decision was made as part of the department's responsibility to provide public safety at the most efficient cost to taxpayers. While it was not a single factor that ultimately resulted in the decision to close Ojibway, the facility's size, security level, operational costs, location, and staffing limitations all played a role in its eventual selection.



On another note, I am sorry you felt you couldn't speak up at the meeting on Tuesday, but please know you can always email me, or the account, askmdoc@michigan.gov for any further questions you may have. There will also be information continually provided in both the department newsletter and the Field Days podcast.

Thank you again for taking time to express your concerns.

Director Heidi Washington

From: Loop, Deborah (MDOC)
Sent: Tuesday, August 14, 2018 10:29 AM
To: Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <WashingtonM6@michigan.gov>
Subject: Re: Ojibway Correctional Facility

It is very disappointing that you did not in any way take into consideration any of the factors that you put out there a few months back when considering what facility to close. Your decision is and will affect several communities: Hurley, Ironwood, Ramsey, Bessemer, Wakefield, Marenisco, Watersmeet, Iron River and Trout Creek to name just a few. Your decision will affect over a 100 mile radius, the economy for these areas and the schools. You have in no way shape or form took into consideration the economical devastation closing OCF will have on the many communities here. People will have to sell their homes and move to keep this job as the nearest prison, if they have the seniority to go, is a minimum of a 2 hour drive **ONE** way. Apparently the voices of the communities reaching out to you have fallen upon deaf ears because at the end of the day you do not care about staff, the communities in which they live in, or the welfare of the UP.

OCF has always ran very efficiently. It is insulting for McKee to tell us our facility is being closed based on distance and transportation costs when the statistics show how economically OCF is ran and how low our costs truly are. You have facilities that are using bottled water, building tents over their computers due to the poor repair of that facility, facilities so short staffed they have non-custody staff standing in the yard monitoring inmates; yet your staff can come to OCF and tell us we are too costly for the state. You fail to realize we do get to see all the stats for all the facilities and their operational costs, you cannot justify our closure and state it is a financial reason because the statistics do not support that.

I don't expect a response as honestly I don't think one person in Lansing gives a hoot about anyone in the UP. **My Warden shushed me and I wasn't allowed to speak of these things at the meeting this am hence the e-mail.**

From: Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <WashingtonM6@michigan.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, August 14, 2018 8:48:49 AM
To: Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)
Subject: Ojibway Correctional Facility

Today, we announced to staff at Ojibway Correctional Facility that the facility would close effective December 1, 2018.

We know closures are a challenging time, both for staff at the facility and at other facilities in the region that will be impacted. We are going to do everything we can to support them through this process. We will begin working immediately with staff, union leadership and the Office of State Employer on bumping chains and transfer options, and we aim to give as many employees as possible the opportunity to fill open positions throughout the department, including approximately 700 corrections officer vacancies.

We will also be working with the Department of Talent and Economic Development and Michigan Works! to leverage their ability to assist any displaced employees. There was not one single factor that led to the difficult decision to close Ojibway and we closely examined our operations statewide before making this selection.

The 2018-19 state budget included a more than \$19 million spending cut for the MDOC through an additional prison closure. We have said all along that we would not close a facility until it was clear it could be safely done, and with continued declines in the prisoner population, it was determined that a facility could be safely shut down. Though closures are difficult, our falling prisoner population and historically-low recidivism rate is proof that we are moving in the right direction as we work to give offenders the skills they need to be successful in the community.

There are no immediate plans for how the facility will be used, but we are developing a plan that will address all of our closed sites.

We value the dedication of the hardworking staff at Ojibway – and staff across the department – who have committed so much of their time and energy to making Michigan a safer place to live.

This is our second facility closure this year, and we know closures can be stressful, so we want to make sure to keep you informed on the next steps and answer your questions. As we move forward, we will be providing regular updates with any news about the closure by email and through the Corrections Connection newsletter and Field Days podcast.

Employees that will be affected by the closure can send any questions to AskMDOC@michigan.gov. Staff will also be visiting the facility in the near future to address any questions from Ojibway employees.

Thank you for your commitment to keeping Michigan safe, your focus on our mission to help others lead better lives and your support for your colleagues as we move through these changes together.

Director Washington

**IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN
COURT OF CLAIMS**

MARENISCO TOWNSHIP and RICHARD
BOUVETTE,

Case No. 18-200-MZ

Plaintiffs,

Hon. Stephen Borrello

vs.

HEIDI E. WASHINGTON, in her official
capacity as DIRECTOR OF THE
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS, and MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, an
executive department of the State of
Michigan,

Defendants.

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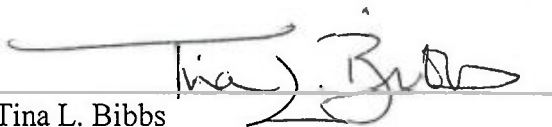
PROOF OF SERVICE

On the date below, I served first class mail and via e-mail Plaintiffs' 10/8/2018 Brief in
Response to Motion for Summary Disposition to:

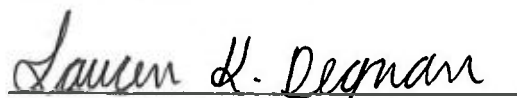
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I declare that the statements above are true to the best of my information, knowledge and belief.

Dated: October 8, 2018


Tina L. Bibbs

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 8th day of October, 2018.


Lauren K. Degnan, Notary Public
Ingham County, Michigan
Acting in Ingham County, Michigan
My Commission Expires: 01/20/2022