

# **XIOMCONSULTANTS**

300 South Clinton Street #200 lowa City, IA 52240 www.axiom-con.com



PREPARED FOR: Brad Kunkel – Johnson County Sheriff

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# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This Structural Property Condition Assessment (PCA) for the Johnson County Sheriff's Headquarters and Jail provides an in-depth analysis of the physical condition of the facility, particularly as it relates to the structural (and by association – architectural elements) of the building. This analysis includes but is not limited to the building components including the foundation elements, flooring, interior walls, ceilings, interior roof, exterior walls, exterior roof, and any other related elements. The assessment is based on a comprehensive walkdown of the facility by our structural engineering staff and includes findings and data therefrom. It also includes some review of historical records and discussions with staff and stakeholders to gather some additional institutional knowledge. The assessment is non-destructive and non-forensic in nature. No demolition or specialty sensing/detection was used during this phase of the investigation to gather information beyond that which can be seen through the investigative methods described.

The PCA is predicated on standard methodology for inspection based on nationally recognized standards detailed later on in this report. It also includes information and inclusions unique to Axiom Consultants that we believe provide additional benefits to the client.

Our assessment reveals that the facility has a number of significant deficiencies, a few of which require immediate (or short-term) attention. These include issues with the exterior wall and façade system as well as signs of initial failure of some of the supporting structural elements. We don't deem these issues to be life threatening in need of immediate repair, but they are critical to address soon as the possibility exists for them to grow in stature at an increased rate. Also, considering the importance of this facility to Johnson County public safety, the need is enhanced.

Overall this structure has been showing signs of age for a significant period of time and three (3) different bond votes to replace the facility have failed. Because of this, repairs have been ongoing and undertaken as needed. Roofing was replaced in 2002 and leaks into the structure from both the roof and upper level plumbing have been fairly frequent. Historical information was provided in the form of some historical plans from repairs since 2010, as well as photo documentation of the original build which were scanned in for delivery to the owner.

The facility continues to serve it's purpose and operations can continue with the current condition in the near-term, but signs of distress are readily apparent and repairs or replacement is advised soon.

This report should not be considered to the "last-word" in terms of Axiom's provided service. Our team is available for additional questions and clarifications as they may arise from the reading and digestion of all that is contained herein. Please reach out to us with those needs as they arise.

ROBERT A. DECKER MSE, CPG, CPII, CDT Principal – Owner



# INTRODUCTION

## What Is A Structural Property Condition Assessment?

A structural property condition assessment is a process of evaluating the physical condition of a building or structure to identify any deficiencies or potential problems that could compromise its safety, functionality, or longevity. The assessment typically involves a thorough inspection of the structure's foundation, framing, roof, walls, and other components to assess their structural integrity, durability, and overall condition.

The assessment may be conducted for various reasons, such as to comply with building codes and regulations, to determine the property's market value, or to assess the need for repairs, renovations, or upgrades. It may involve various methods, such as visual inspections, non-destructive testing, and laboratory analysis, to evaluate the structure's materials, systems, and components.

The assessment report typically includes a detailed description of the structure's current condition, including any deficiencies, damage, or deterioration identified, along with simple recommendations for addressing any issues found. The report may also include an estimate of the cost and timeline for any recommended repairs or upgrades, as well as any potential risks or hazards associated with the structure's condition.

Overall, a structural property condition assessment is an important tool for property owners, investors, and real estate professionals to ensure the safety, functionality, and longevity of a building or structure.

## Background

In February of 2023, the Chair of the Johnson County Board of Supervisors (JCBS) – Lisa Green-Douglas – received a letter from Delbert Longley, Chief Jail Inspector for the State of Iowa. The letter detailed an inspection by Mr. Longley that was completed on February 13th, 2023 in compliance with Iowa Code Section 253, to ensure compliance with Chapter 210-50. Specific to that request was that "Johnson County shall have a structural engineer review the integrity of the building, providing a written report to Iowa Department of Corrections... no later than August 13th, 2023." AXC was contacted by the JCSO to complete a comprehensive Structural-specific property condition assessment to address these items. The inspector noted that "During the walk through of the jail, several cracks were observed in the walls and ceiling of the cells. A walk around the exterior of the building revealed more cracks, rusty metal supports that were pulling away from the brick exterior. These observations create a concern to the buildings structural integrity."

#### Stakeholders

The stakeholders, specifically as it relates to this report, are as follows:

#### **AXIOM TEAM**

Rob Decker – Audit Lead/Engineering Lead
Justine Siglin – Structural Engineering Lead
April Vande Brake – Structural Engineering Associate

#### JoCo Sheriff Team

Brad Kunkel – JoCo Sheriff

Randy Lamm - JoCo Chief Deputy Sheriff

Dave Curtis - Facilities Manager

#### **Definitions**

Some of the following definitions may be utilized (at a minimum) throughout this report:

JoCo: Johnson County
AXC: Axiom Consultants

PCC: Portland Cement Concrete CIP: Cast-in-Place (concrete)

LVL: Laminated Veneer Lumber

LGS: Light-gauge Steel

JCSO: Johnson County Sheriff's Office PCA: Property Condition Assessment

HMA: Hot Mix Asphalt

CMU: Concrete Masonry Unit ("cinder block")

OSB: Oriented Strand Board

JCBS: Johnson County Board of Supervisors



# Methodology

#### PROCESS

The methodology for the overall audit is simple, but provides detailed results. Our general process is straight-forward and deliberate: INVESTIGATE – GATHER – ANALYZE – REPORT. The results of this PCA are based on our specific field observations while on site, investigation of (very limited) existing plans for the facility, and discussions with staff.

#### **GUIDELINES**

- 1. ASTM E-2018-15: "Standard Guide for Property Condition Assessments: Baseline Property Condition Assessment Process."
- 2. Standard and Poor's: "Property Condition Assessment Criteria."

#### FACILITY WALKTHROUGH

On February 27<sup>th</sup>, 2023 from mid-morning through mid-afternoon, AXC staff including *Rob Decker*, *Justine Siglin*, *and April Vande Brake* and were escorted for the majority of the walkdown with JCSO personnel, primarily Sheriff Brad Kunkel. AXC was given access to every possible area of the building with the exception of all of the individual cells due to concerns with safety and access due to facilitation of cell-lockdown procedures. Weather during the inspection was as follows:

Temperature: 55°F max

Precipitation: 1.50" (day was very wet/rainy)

Precipitation Total Prior Week: 1.88" (including day of inspection)

#### **LIMITATIONS**

- 1. Not technically exhaustive: the information gathered from this report is not done so in technically exhaustive fashion. There is a point at which the cost and effort of information obtained outweighs that of the usefulness of the information and the timeliness of its conveyance. Every effort was made to obtain the most amount of information in the most efficient use of time and effort.
- 2. Not physically destructive: the information obtained for this report was done through non-destructive and non-invasive means. Information was gathered via physical appearance, outward information, available records and institutional knowledge, and other readily available means.
- 3. Safe and readily accessible: information was obtained via methods that were deemed to be safe and which did not present a risk to the AXC teams or add liability for the client. All attempts were made to get into as many areas as possible and provide the best information with the access that was available at the time. If necessary, AXC teams will provide their own equipment (lifts, ladders, etc...) to access areas which are deemed relevant providing accommodations are made and permission is provided. Outside of individual jail cells, every area of the building was investigated. An individual cell WAS reviewed with assistance from the deputies/staff who locked that cell down during the investigation.

#### Interviews and Research

#### **STAFF INTERVIEWS**

AXC staff interviewed both Sheriff Kunkel and deputies throughout the areas during the walkdown while one site. The following information was gathered during that time:

- 1. Leaks onto the first floor are common and regular. Both from roof age/issues and from inmates blocking the toilets above.
- 2. Cracks have been noted all throughout the second floor many were pointed out on our walk-though. These were located at perimeter walls, on hollow-core ceiling and floor assemblies, along control joints, around doorways, and in a number of other areas.

- 3. Sheriff/county records show that a roof replacement was completed in 2002. Warranty status unknown but assumedly expired.
- 4. Sheriff noted that kitchen floor pops up and fails on an annual basis.
- 5. ACT panels get replaced frequently from leakage above.

#### **EXISTING PLANS**

Existing plans from the 1978-79 timeframe were provided to Axiom Consultants via a City of lowa City query. Some plans also exist for some expansions and rehabilitations that AXC received and scanned into electronic format for the owner. Information on the structural system for the original building was able to be determined via the information provided. Plan sets available include:

- 1. Original plan set by Wehner, Nowysz, and Pattschull Architects (April 1979.)
- 2. First Floor Jail Remodel 2010 (Neumann Monson Architects)
- 3. Johnson County Jail Security Improvements 2014



ZONING: C-comm

# PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

#### Overview

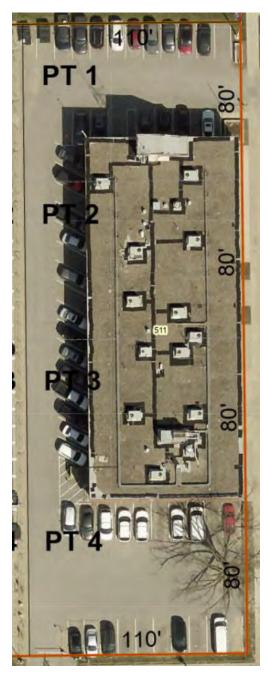
<u>SIT</u>E

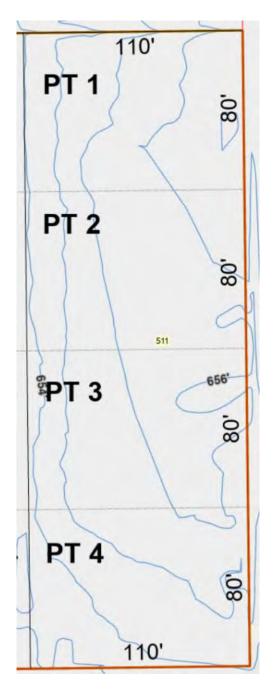
ADDRESS: 511 South Capitol Street, Iowa City, IA SEC-TWN-RNG: Section 15; T79N; R6W

PARCEL: 1015229001

LOT: 0.81 acres (35,200 ft<sup>2</sup>)

CURRENT ASSESSMENT: \$1,056,000 land + \$1,835,210 building = \$2,891,210 total





Site information from Johnson County Property Viewer (Recorder data is very poor for this site so this is the best plat/property overview available.)



#### BUILDING

GRADE PLANE ELEVATION: ~656.00 TOP of BUILDING ELEVATION: ~680 (est.) HEIGHT: ~24 ft. ASCE RISK CATEGORY: IV ASCE 7-22 WIND HAZARD: 120Vmph SNOW LOAD:

72lb/ft<sup>2</sup>

SQUARE FOOTAGE: 28,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (estimated – no plans exist; approximately 14,250 ft<sup>2</sup> per floor)
BUILDING CODE: n/a
BUILT IN: 1979-80 (43-44 years old)
TYPE: I/IIB

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: two-story commercial office building with a second story jail. Lower level that contains offices, locker rooms, conference room, dispatch center, administrative, storage, restroom facilities, janitorial, IT room, mechanical rooms, records space, and other utility rooms. Upper level includes jail cells in nine (9) cell blocks, commercial kitchen, meeting room, small workout room, library, meeting/video conference room, and some utility/storage rooms.



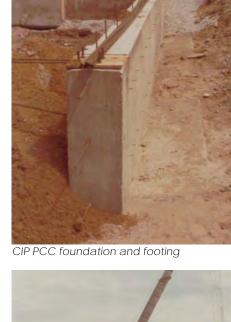
Drone image of overall building - March 2023

#### History

The Johnson County Sheriff's Office and Jail was constructed in 1979-80 and has been in continuous operation ever since. The facility sits on county-owned land within the legal limits of the City of lowa City. It is surrounded on the N/W/S sides primarily by land owned by the University of Iowa. It sits along Capitol Street owned by the City of Iowa City and the County owns 3 of the 4 residences across the street - the remaining house is a private residence. Original plans exist and were provided by the City of Iowa City. Examination of available documents on the City of Iowa City permitting portal revealed some additional documents for alterations and permits within the last decade for equipment upgrades, plumbing improvements, and other typical maintenance items. Some photographic information was provided by the JCSO and was scanned into electronic format by AXC. We have included that in the appendix for reference.



1979 photo of footing construction





Masonry construction of lower floor



Hollowcore precast second level floor construction



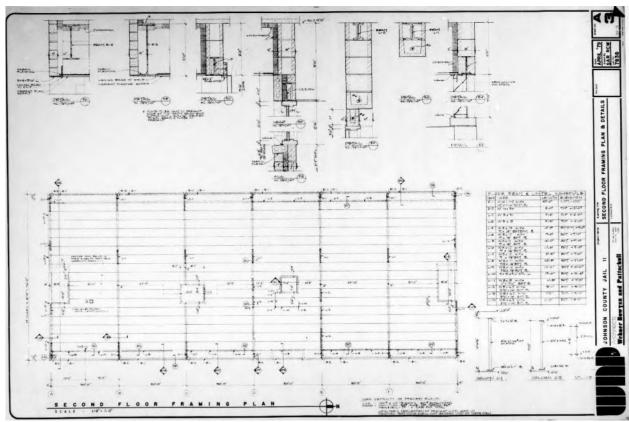


1980 construction of the cantilvered second level edge

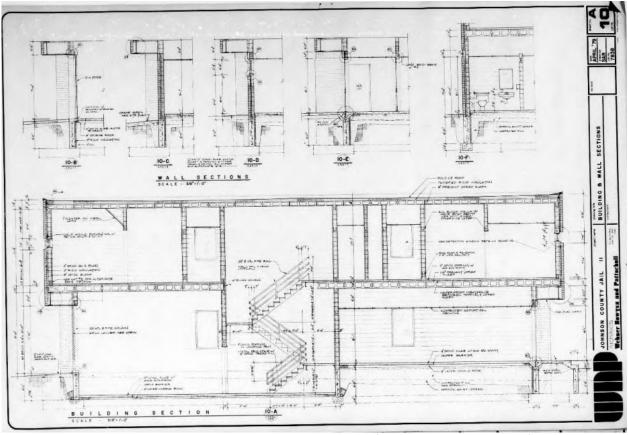


Historic photo of the jail shortly after it opened in 1980





Plan page A3 from original plan set showing 2<sup>nd</sup> floor framing (more information on this later)



Plan page A10 from original plan set showing building and wall sections (more information on this later)



# SITE WALKDOWN

#### Narrative

The following section includes a comprehensive logging of the physical walkthroughs that were performed of each space and well as drone photography for overall site views and inaccessible area evaluation (primarily roof areas.) This walkdown includes the majority of items that were examined and evaluated, particularly those of concern. Some items deemed to be minor, or merely cosmetic in nature, are not generally included. Following this section is a categorization of all items in a simpler summary list for reference. Cross-references will be included in both sections for the user to easily access the items back-and-forth. Our team categorizes items using the following nomenclature/system:

### Categorization

#### **CRITICAL**

Items that should be corrected as soon as possible. These items represent a critical need and/or possible safety risk. They may require quick repairs or further evaluation to ensure the item is successfully accounted for.

#### **IMPORTANT**

Items that should be corrected as soon as is practical for the organization taking into consideration items such as budget, phasing, occupancy, and schedule. These items likely do not represent a current safety or critical risk at the time of inspection. Left unchecked, these items may become critical in nature or exacerbate in terms of extent. These items are best suited for a capital improvement plan/budget.

#### **MONITOR**

The items should be placed into a longer-term "to-do" list. These items aren't critical but could become problematic or more extensive in the future. Items should be monitored by maintenance staff for worsening condition. These items <u>may</u> be suited for a capital improvement plan/budget.

#### NO ISSUES

At the time of inspection these areas/items showed no apparent issues of concern. These areas <u>were</u> looked at during the inspection – potentially in only a cursory manner – but are recorded in the report for the sake of due diligence.

# Walkthrough

Items are further categorized into disciplines of practice (for the engineering/architectural discipline that would design/prescribe the repairs for these areas. This report focuses primarily on structural areas per the State of Iowa inspector's request:

STR: includes items related to the structural system or which are structural in nature ARCH: includes finish items, doors, siding, and other appurtenances (in the case of this report, these items may be indicative or related to structural elements and will be noted as such)

The categorization of a discipline is only done to help sort through and track issues. It is not meant to denote any particular requirements and many issues have many disciplines involved with them as the root cause.



ROOF AREA			
ITEM	TYPE	PHOTO	DESCRIPTION (RATING)
1	ARCH		Ballasted membrane roof system – NE corner of building. Walkway pads present in foreground. Entire roof experiences multiple leaks in various locations due to age.
2	ARCH		Exposed section of membrane roof near the center section of the building. Roof drain appears functional. Pads placed for access to mechanical RTU. Entire roof experiences multiple leaks in various locations due to age.
3	STR		South edge of the roof. This area should be monitored periodically based on findings/issues on the second level exterior. (All exterior roof areas should.)

4	STR	Structural stanchion for mechanical lines running on the roof. No issues of note.
5	STR	Mechanical curbs and equipment near the center are of the roof. Entire roof experiences multiple leaks in various locations due to age.
6	STR	Brick exterior stairwell walls at the North section of the roof access. Brick showing signs of cracking/movement (sealed.) This should be monitored as we believe it is tied to movement of the exterior walls on the second level.



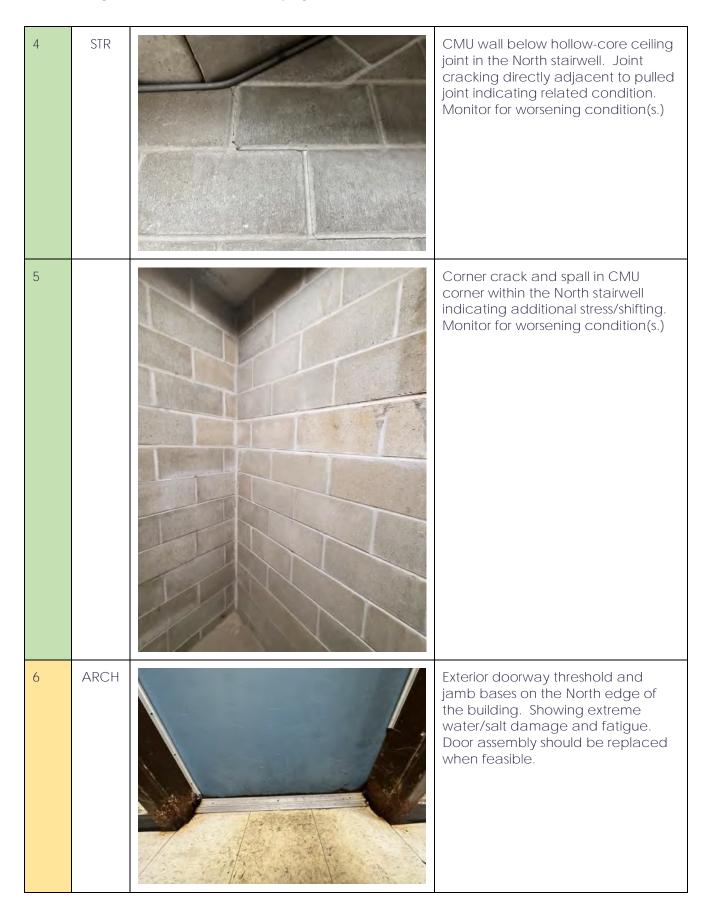
STR Brick exterior stairwell walls at the North section of the roof access. Brick showing signs of cracking/movement (sealed.) This should be monitored as we believe it is tied to movement of the exterior walls on the second level. 8 **ARCH** Brick stairwell bump-up on the North end of the roof. No issues noted. STR/ Overall view of the roof with the drone. Roof could be periodically ARCH monitored fairly quickly and easily with a drone to keep an eye on possible issues related to structure below. Entire roof experiences multiple leaks in various locations due to age.

Additional photos for the walkthrough are available. A sampling of items is provided from the walkthrough detailing both typical conditions reviewed as well as call outs for all items of note.



GROUND FLOOR			
ITEM	TYPE	РНОТО	DESCRIPTION (RATING)
1	STR		Masonry around door frame in North stairwell. No issues of note.
2	STR		Hollow-core precast ceiling in the North Stairwell (top) showing signs of pull-out in the precast joint as well as potential moisture infiltration.  Monitor for worsening condition(s.)
3	STR		Close-up of a hollow-core precast ceiling joint in the North Stairwell (top) showing significant signs of pull-out in the precast joint. Monitor for worsening condition(s.)







Interior primary CMU corridor on ground level. No issues of note. ARCH 7 ARCH 8 Ground level conference room CMU walls. No issues of note. 9 ARCH Exterior picture window on East side of building. Integral with CMU exterior wall. No issues noted.



10 STR Hollow-core ground level ceiling joint in maintenance area showing signs of moisture infiltration and efflorescence. Monitor situation for recurrence/worsening. 11 STR Utilities above the first level ceiling near the conference room. No issues of note but personnel did note that leaks and blockages occur frequently so areas should be monitored. 12 ARCH Main level breakroom. No issues. Noted.



STR 13 Main level storage space. No issues noted but CMU exposed areas like this with hollow-core ceilings should be monitored for changes/cracks. 14 ARCH Main level administrative space. No issues noted structurally. Multiple ceiling leak locations from prior events. 15 STR Main level data/storage location. No issues noted but CMU exposed areas like this with hollow-core ceilings should be monitored for changes/cracks.



16 ARCH



Main level restroom/locker room. No issues noted in structure.

17 ARCH



Main level locker room. There are, however, some indications through the tile (reflective cracking) of structural movement behind the tile. The fact that the cracks are breaking through the tile itself and not along a joint indicate the issue is likely not simple building movement. This tile should be repaired when feasible and an examination made of the CMU behind it.

18 ARCH



Exterior door assembly and side light on the South side of the building. Showing extreme water/salt damage and fatigue. Door assembly should be replaced when feasible.

19 STR



South side stairwell. No issues noted



STR 20 Generator louvre area within the sub-basement mechanical room. This corner is showing some shifting of CMU and a lintel displacement. Area should be monitored for worsening condition(s.) 21 STR Lally column in the sub-basement mechanical room. Column is showing sigs of distress and should be replaced when feasible. 22 STR Close-up of lally column fatigue.

23	STR	Shifted lintel near the generator louvre in the sub-basement mechanical room. Monitor for additional cracking/shifting.
24	STR	Wall section near the end of the lintel showing signs of pulling and movement. Cracks and spalling evident. Monitor for worsening condition(s.)
25	STR	North wall of mechanical sub- basement (shared with sally-port) which shows a high amount of moisture buildup and efflorescence. Indicative of poor ventilation and waterproofing. Monitor. Items like this will exacerbate degradation of building elements.

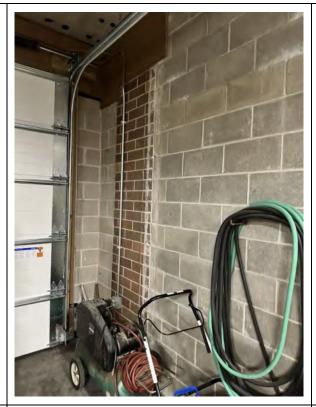


26 ARCH Booking area hallway. No issues noted. ARCH Booking area hallway door jambs beginning to show signs of corrosion. 27 Monitor for worsening condition.



28

STR



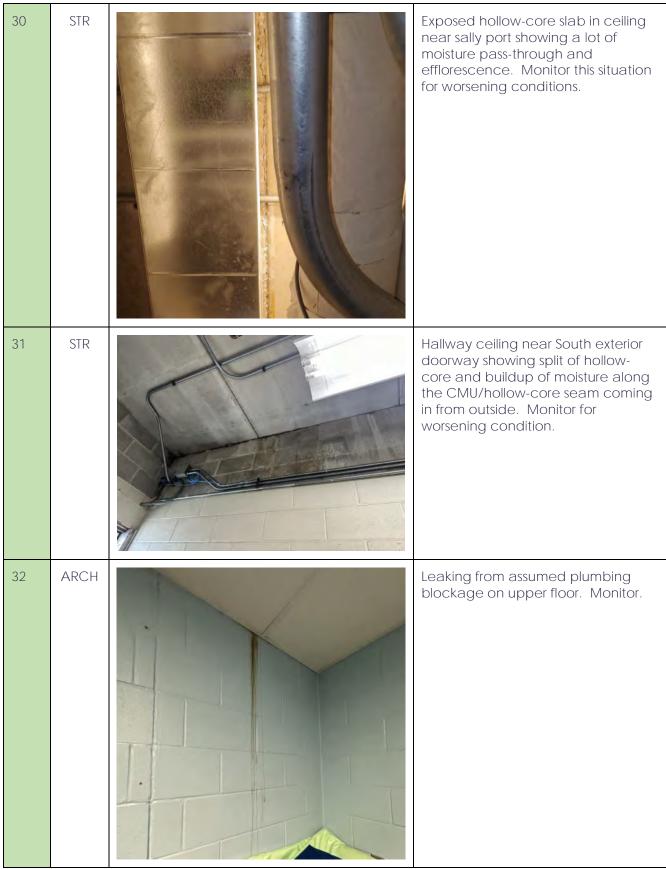
Sally port addition area. No items of note. This area is a place where additional issues of pull out/shift COULD be noted so monitor this area for changing conditions.

29 STR



Another area of the sally port showing wall shifting and pull from the areas above. Likely pulling on this CMU (via friction from above) and causing it to crack as the area moves out. Monitor for worsening of cracking/gaps.



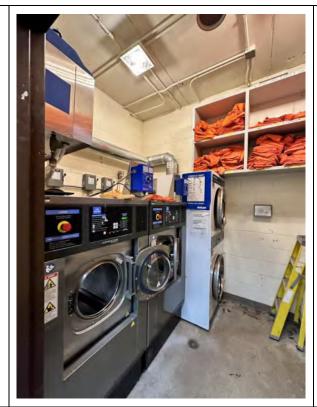


Additional photos for the walkthrough are available. A sampling of items is provided from the walkthrough detailing both typical conditions reviewed as well as call outs for all items of note.



UPPE	UPPER FLOOR		
ITEM	TYPE	PHOTO	DESCRIPTION (RATING)
1	ARCH		Central corridor on upper level. No issues noted.
2	STR		Above ceiling plumbing on upper level. No issues noted.

3 STR



Laundry room on upper level. No issues noted.

4 STR



Central corridor CMU walls on upper level show consistent signs of paint failure at the base. This could be due to a number of reasons including movement. Monitor for ongoing issues and/or worsening conditions.

5 STR Example of door (there are many) in the upper central hallway showing heavy fracturing of CMU adjacent to the door frame. Continuous vertical joint does not appear to be an expansion joint which would indicate that the door was retrofitted into the opening. This tie-in doesn't look to be stable enough and the very heavy weight of the door is fracturing the adjacent block. These will need to be replaced/repaired at some point. STR Closeup of damage near door frame to the adjacent CMU.

' STR



Exterior window in upper level North end accessory room (officers were working on PCs.) This corner joint and frame showing a lot of cracking along the exterior interface which would be indicative of upper exterior wall movement. This should be repaired along with entire exterior wall repair/fascia repair at some point in the future.

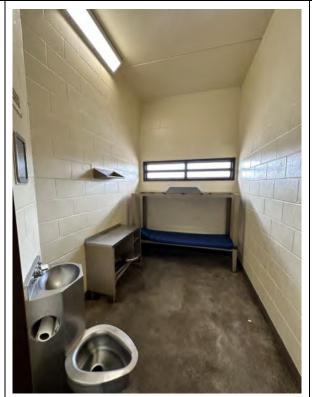
8 STR



Another exterior window in upper level North end accessory room (officers were working on PCs.) CMU movement and fracturing here is even worse. This should be repaired along with entire exterior wall repair/fascia repair at some point in the future.

9

STR



Typical cell condition. Cracks are apparently in many/most – showing primarily on the hollow-core ceiling and in the CMU around the windows and/or on adjacent wall sections. This should be repaired along with entire exterior wall repair/fascia repair at some point in the future.

10 STR



Closeup of typical crack on a cell window. Many areas on the upper level show signs of active cracking. The cracks are fresh, clean, and show signs of ongoing movement (this is typical of most all exterior cracks on the upper level.)







14 ARCH



Prior repair area of kitchen floor tile. This area and another one near the center of the kitchen have been repaired multiple times. The tile substrate is getting moisture in it and the tile is buckling up an inch or more. The area will eventually settle back down (partially) but needs to be pulled up and fully dried out to actually repair the damage. This ongoing issue is indicative of water infiltration and we believe it could be related to the exterior damage occurring across this floor. This should be repaired when possible but likely is best once exterior repairs are corrected.

15 STR

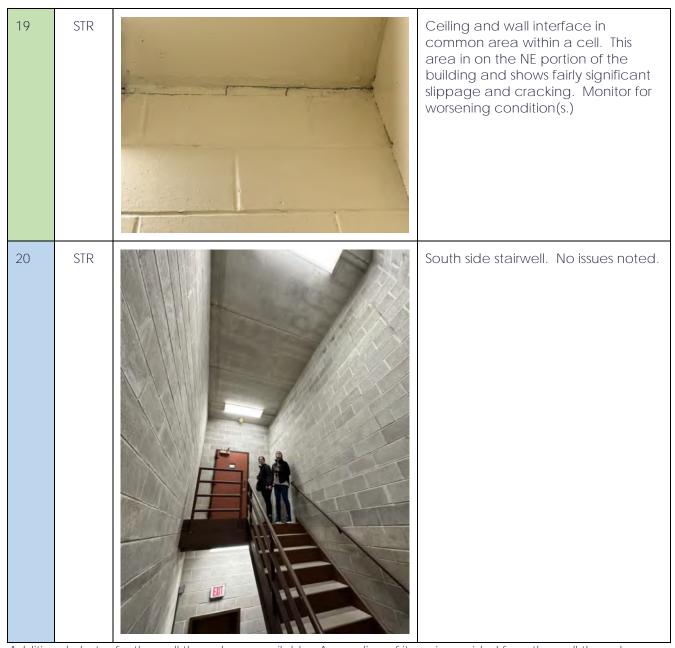


Storage near kitchen. Wall cracks and significant pulling/splitting of hollow-core joints in the ceiling. Monitor for worsening condition(s.)



16	STR	Base of wall near kitchen. Wall cracks throughout the area. Monitor for worsening condition(s.)
17	STR	Another example of door cracking around the frame of the door in the upper central corridor. Monitor for worsening condition(s.)
18	STR	Separation of ceiling hollow-core in storage area on the upper floor. Monitor for worsening condition(s.)

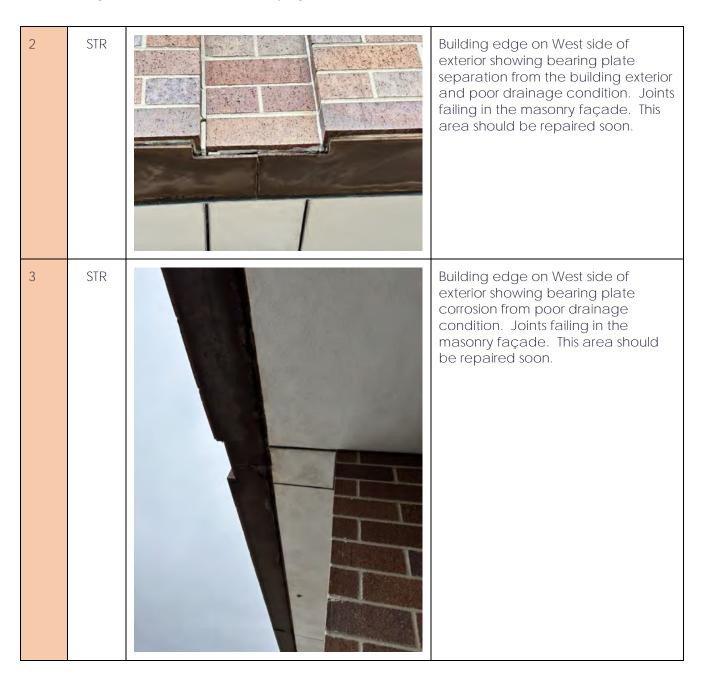




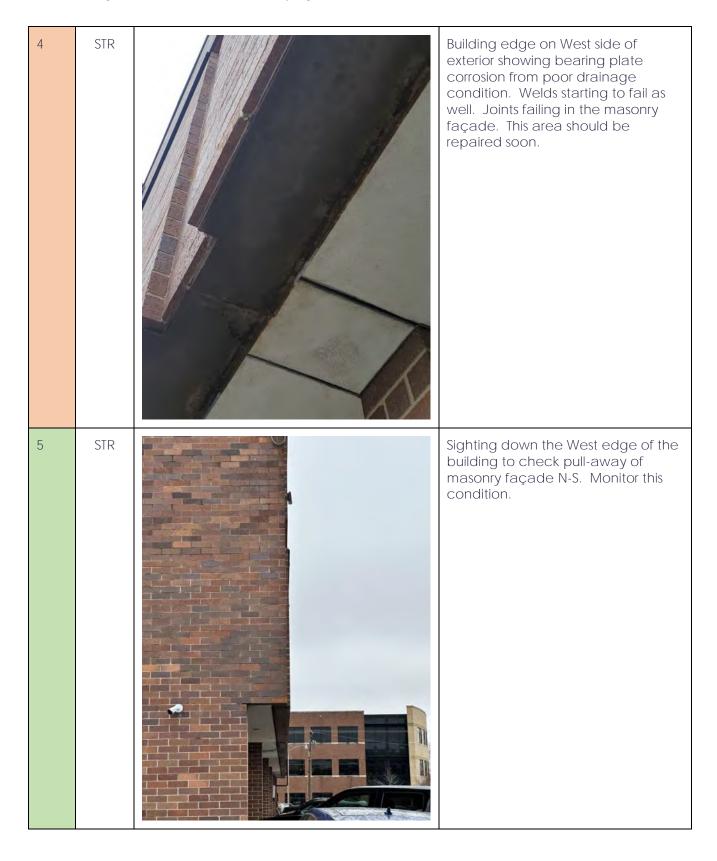
Additional photos for the walkthrough are available. A sampling of items is provided from the walkthrough detailing both typical conditions reviewed as well as call outs for all items of note.

EXTER	RIOR/GF	ROUNDS	
ITEM	TYPE	PHOTO	DESCRIPTION (RATING)
1	STR		South doorway stoop showing signs of settlement and breaking. Should be repaired or sealed (at a minimum) when time allows to keep stoop from heaving/settling and interfering with door operation.
2	STR		Building corner at SW portion of exterior showing bearing plate separation from the building exterior and poor drainage condition. This area should be repaired soon.











6 STR Sighting down the North edge of the building to check pull-away of masonry façade N-S. Monitor this condition. STR Brick pop-out on fascia starting to occur indicating likely moisture issues as well as movement in the structure. This condition should be repaired soon.

8 STR Building edge on NE corner exterior showing bearing plate corrosion from poor drainage condition. Welds starting to fail as well. Joints failing in the masonry façade. This area should be repaired soon. STR Building edge on E side of structure. Showing similar conditions with the plate and failure of the masonry joints above. This area should be repaired soon.



10 ARCH



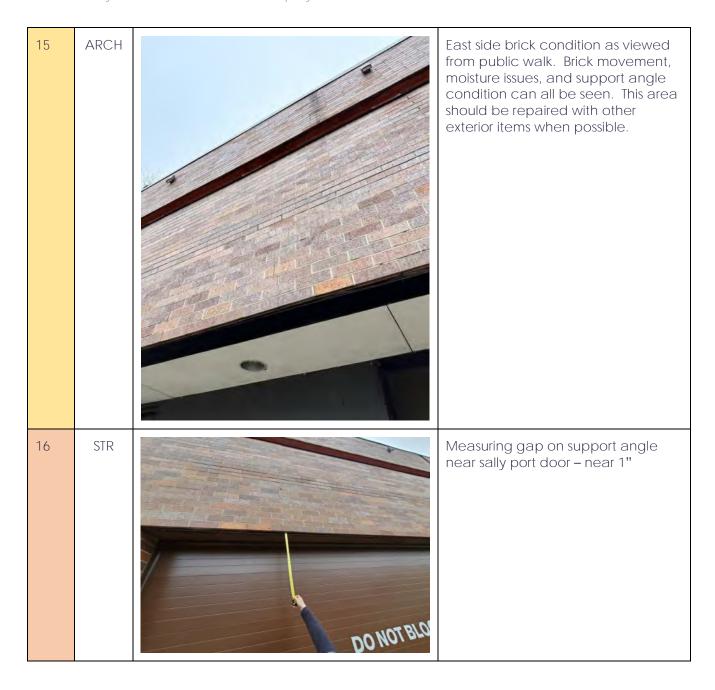
Exterior door on E side of building showing similar distress and wear to other doors. This door should be replaced when feasible.

11 STR

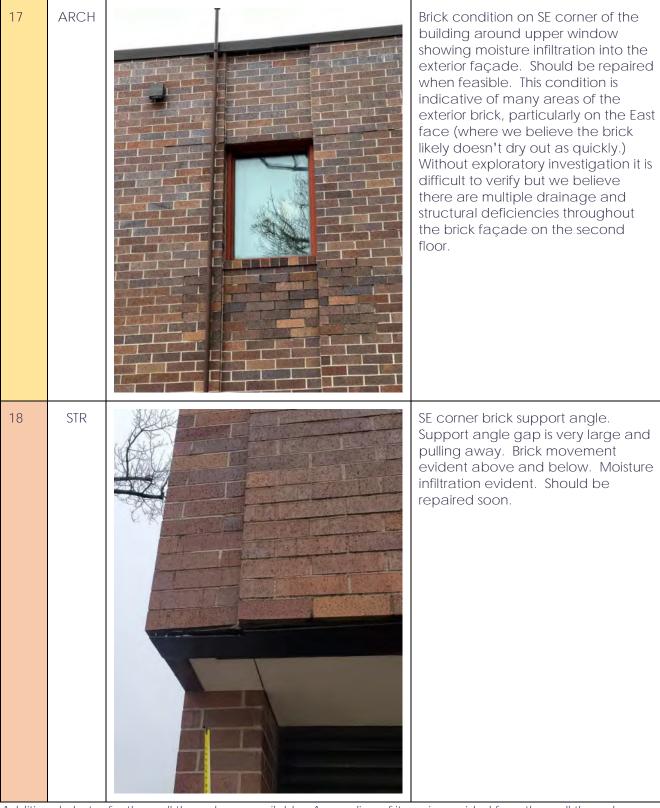


Building edge on E side exterior near the sally port. Brick movement and failure are very bad here indicating movement and moisture issues at the recess in particular. This area should be repaired soon. 12 STR Brick failure, pop-out and rippling showing on the E side of the building. This area should be repaired soon. ARCH 13 Overview of the sally port door indicating fair condition. Brick rippling can be seen on this face and should be monitored for worsening condition(s.) 14 **ARCH** View above the sally port door. Brick rippling can be seen on this face and should be monitored for worsening condition(s.)









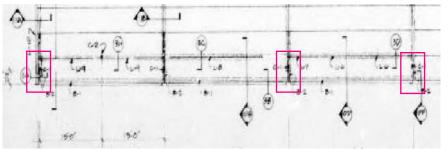
Additional photos for the walkthrough are available. A sampling of items is provided from the walkthrough detailing both typical conditions reviewed as well as call outs for all items of note.

### Supplemental Information

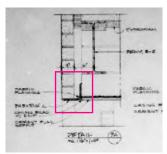
### **DESIGN DEFICIENCIES**

The existing plans show three (3) primary and substantial deficiencies based on our findings.

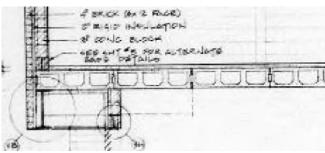
- 1. The plans were not designed by a Structural Engineer. There are no structural design pages all structural elements are included on the Architectural pages. In 1979 it would have certainly been typical to have had individual structural engineering pages.
- 2. The design of the cantilevered second story areas was designed with a very small back-span. In addition, the angle-lintel pieces at the corners of the building extend side-to-side not back into the building. This allows for greater twisting and warping (which is what is currently happening.)
- 3. The overhang design and soffit construction was very poorly thought-out in terms of water management. The structure isn't well designed to deal with water that undoubtedly enters the exterior wall cavity and drains down to the overhang. There are cotton rope weeps (minimal and not consistently-spaced) and no other apparent method of moisture and water control. A few areas have small vents but the majority of the soffit area is unvented.



E/SE portion of the secon story where 4' backspan into the building can be noted.



Angle lintel at building corners



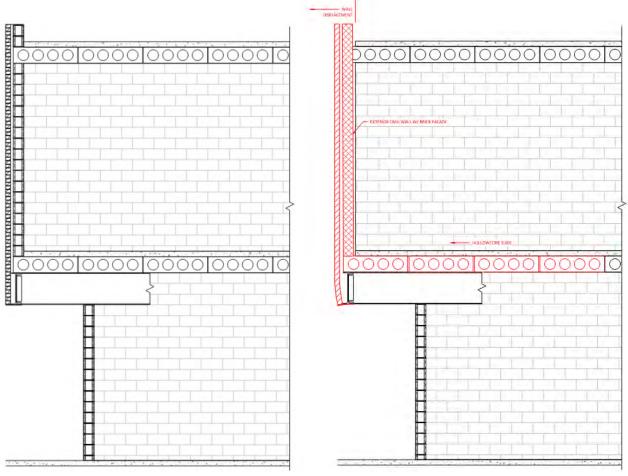
Detail of overhang construction



Cover page indicates no Structural Engineer

### **EXPLANATORY INFORMATION**

Our team completed a pair of supplemental and simple details based on information available to us and to attempt to piece together simple sections detailing what we view as the primary structural deficiency with the building that needs to be addressed. Outside of constructing a new facility, this issue seems to require the most immediate attention and signs of distress on the building are indicating that the problem is actively worsening. The two details below indicate a conceptual as-constructed condition as well as a current condition showing the general issue with the wall system/fascia particularly on the second floor:



Estimated as-designed condition

Estimated current condition

As previously stated, the cantilever detail was a poorly conceptualized one and added unnecessary complexity to a building that wasn't "asking for it." A simpler condition of a flush top-to-bottom wall would have eliminated the possibility of supplemental support needs on the upper level, possibility of water infiltration and sag, and provided a bit more square footage – likely for less cost. The cantilever section masonry weeps/drainage are insufficient and there are no stiffeners along the support angles to prevent bending. There are no drip edges designed at the edge of the cantilever. The hollow-core floor/ceiling system as well as the outside wall are slowly shifting outward over time creating gaps in the planks and showing brick fatigue and support angle failures. As these failures occur and gaps open up, the problem will continue to exacerbate, and gravity will begin to work on the condition even more. The condition is minimally present on the ground floor but overhead conditions will begin to affect that over time as well. This condition should be corrected and repaired. It is unknown how quickly the conditions will deteriorate but the are showing significant signs thereof. This will be a significant operation that will affect jail operations and likely require a phased approach.



# CAPITAL EXPENDITURE EXPECTATIONS

### NARRATIVE

The following section includes a secondary breakdown of the CRITICAL, IMPORTANT, and MONITOR items only. This section is intended to provide a potential remedy description and potential associated costs list for the owner in order to develop a comprehensive capital expenditure outlay moving forward.

### COST OPINIONS

### CRITICAL DEFICIENCES

The following table of costs represents deficiencies that AXC believes should be repaired immediately. Items associated with deficiencies are labeled in ORANGE. These items include a brief description of a potential remedy along with a conceptual cost. Actual costs should be provided by licensed contractors after repairs are actually detailed and designed. Pricing for this section, as well as the subsequent section is obtained by the following:

- Historical cost data from similar efforts AXC has worked on
- National pricing guide services such as RS Means
- Publicly available bid-tabulation data

#	SECTION	SUGGESTED REMEDY	UNIT	TOTAL RANGE
1,2,5	ROOF	Roof Replacement  Will require extensive coordination with HVAC  Repair Exterior Building Shell/Facade	\$30-50/SF \$250 -	\$427,500 - \$712,500
4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12,		Exterior brick needs to be removed and replaced. Underlying steel support structure needs to be repaired and rebuilt. New façade assembly needs to be designed and constructed including potential in-fill of cantilever.	500/SF (~7,300)	\$1.825 – 3.65M
TOTAL	S	\$2,252,	500 - \$4,362,500	

### REPLACEMENT RESERVE ANALYSIS

The following table of costs represents deficiencies that AXC recommends should be planned for under a capital expense program for the client. These deficiencies may either be present now (and not critical) and marked in YELLOW or they may be minor or not-present now but expected in the future and marked in GREEN.

Repairs are categorized with an *Expected Useful Life (E.U.L.)* timeframe based on our professional opinion from information gathered during the creation of this report. Associated cost opinions are then included under the yearly timeframe area of the table and carried to the bottom of the table for time-based totals. We have broken these into four (4) primary categories:



Costs are broken down with associated timeframes. These timeframes can be best understood as a time when AXC estimates that an item may wear out, fail, or become overly problematic. These are only guesses based on our observations in the field and expertise working with these types of items. These timeframes are provided so that the client can develop a more comprehensive outlay of potential expenditures.

Costs are indicated with our estimate of a current replacement as well as a cost (or costs) with calculated interest to show what costs for that item may be if extended into the future versus immediate repair. If an item requires periodic repairs or additional replacements can be expected, multiple instances of cost may be entered. If additional clarification is required AXC can provide more input into our reasoning. Determining replacement costs at this stage of a potential project is extremely difficult. Because of this these numbers should just be used as a potential baseline. Many of these costs represent FULL removal and replacement. For more applicable cost estimation, a General Contractor should be engaged.

ITEMS	LOC	ITEM	EUL	COSTS	EXTE	NDED COST	S (year time	frame) – 3	% Inflation As	ssumed
TILIVIO	100	IILIVI	(yr)	NOW	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	TOTALS
3, 6, 7, 9	ROOF	Roofing Replacement	0	\$250,000					\$451,500	\$451,500
6, 18	GF	Exterior Door Replacement	5	\$40,000	\$46,370					\$46,370
17	GF	Tile Repair	15	\$25,000			\$38,949			\$38,949
21, 22	GF	Lally Column Repair	5	\$5,000	\$5,796					\$5,796
5, 6, 16, 17	UF	Interior Door Replacement	5	\$1M	\$1.159M					\$1.159M
7-13	UF	Interior CMU Repairs	Part	of critical ite	em listed abo	ove; interior	not as press	sing as exte	erior but all tie	ed together
14	UF	Kitchen Tile Replacement	5	\$50,000	\$57,963					\$57,963
1	EXT	Stoop Replacement	20	\$2,000				\$3,612		\$3,612
R.R.A. T	R.R.A. TOTALS			\$1.372M	\$1.279M		\$38,949	\$3,612	\$451,500	\$1.763M

Hollow-core repairs weren't evaluated because there isn't really a feasible way to repair these without disassembling the entire building and/or building a new building. The best solution would be to stabilize them from getting worse by correcting the façade and shell issues.

### **NEW BUILDING COSTS**

We estimate new building costs to be in the range of \$300-450/SF for this type of facility. Considering demolition and site work we would estimate construction of a similar size facility to be \$9 - 13.5M.



### **SUMMARY**

### Narrative

The following section breaks down our general opinion of the following large-scale areas into simplistic terms for a top-level view by the ownership group. These ratings are meant to provide a very general wrap-up of the details included into the report to establish a general baseline condition for the associate portions of the property. Because these items are used to wrap up large sections of infrastructure, it must be understood that the ratings may refer to the lowest common denominator of an item (e.g. a brand new roof with a hole in it will still be rated POOR, but that doesn't necessarily mean that the entire roof needs replacement.) The nomenclature used is as follows:

CRITICAL: overall condition is of low quality, with poorly to very poorly maintained conditions due to lack of care, damage to the area, or possible neglect. Areas with this ranking are in need of immediate repair. Immediate attention is required to portions of this area. POOR: overall condition is of below average quality, with moderately neglected conditions that may require an upgrade in maintenance. Areas with this ranking should be repaired relatively soon or or undergo a substantial maintenance upgrade. Some significant immediate attention may be required or plans made to improve some items in a relatively timely fashion. FAIR: overall condition is of average quality, with the area condition being what could be reasonably assumed considering the overall age and conditions of the item. Areas with this ranking need to be maintained as they have been and repairs should be expected within standard time frames. Some immediate attention may be required. GOOD: overall condition is of above average quality, with well maintained conditions considering the age in question. Areas with this ranking need some attention to repair but probably less than might be expected for the age. Minor immediate attention required. EXCELLENT: overall condition is of very high quality, either new or fairly new conditions or incredible condition considering the age in question. Areas with this ranking need very little or no attention to repair. No immediate attention required.

ITEM	RATING
Foundation	Good*
Roof	Fair
Shell/Fascia	Critical
Exterior Structure – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor	Critical
Exterior Structure – 1st Floor	Fair
Interior Structure – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor	Fair
Interior Structure – 1st Floor	Fair
Doors – Exterior	Poor
Doors – Interior	Fair
Accessory/Basement Area Structure	Fair

<sup>\*</sup>If an item is not-reviewed visually but only estimated by guess, it is marked with an asterisk.

### Overall Synopsis

The basis of this inspection was the February 2023 letter from the State Inspector as detailed earlier in this report. It is assumed that the primary impetus for that report was the exterior fatigue the building is beginning to show – which is detailed earlier in this report. Indeed, the masonry fascia of the building – and associated structural elements that are supporting that masonry, is in very poor condition as noted in the original state letter.

While AXC does not have plans for the exact construction detailing utilized for the upper walls and building shell, we believe that we have developed a fair understanding of the support ledges and lintels that are supporting the upper level, which is built on a cantilevered section, projecting out from



the lower level. Much of the problem that is occurring with the building at 44 years of age is due to this problematic design which does a poor job accounting for water management, and which exposes too much of the support for that shell to fatigue-inducing conditions. This fatigue is now quite evident on all sides of the building. Steel support angles/plates are severely rusted, delaminating and scaling, and showing signs of buckling and bowing. Corresponding supported masonry is beginning to fracture and ripple. Additional signs of the upper masonry fascia begging to pull away are evident inside the building where cracks in many of the upper cells are forming, as well as some areas of masonry that are beginning to break and crack. The precast assemblies (hollow-core panels) forming the ground level ceiling, upper level floor, and angled areas of the stairwells, show multiple signs of pulling away from the core of the building with formation of gaps ranging from ~ ¼ to 1" in width. Some cracking on brick areas of the roof also are indicative of this pulling-away.

The upper floor of the building, due to the poor exterior wall/shell design, as well as it's age, is the primary problem with the building as it currently exists. The lower floor shows many signs of age as would be expected in a building of 44 years, but nothing was noted that is of major structural concern.

Additional structural or structural-related items are noted throughout the building including failing door jambs, cracked stoops, water leaks (or evidence thereof) and an aging roof, that are causing (or may cause) additional exacerbation of structural degradation and problems.

Axiom Consultants would not state, at this time, that the building is in danger of imminent structural failures of any sort, but there are concerning signs that should be addressed soon to prevent larger and more costly damage to upper building structure and which may cascade into other problems within the building. Because the primary skeleton of the building is constructed from CIP PCC foundations with a unit masonry core, it is durable and resistant to age related damage in ways many other buildings aren't. However, the unnecessary cantilever feature and associated poor drainage management are creating conditions that allow the upper structure to prematurely age.

Many other factors that are structurally and architecturally intertwined like poor steel door design and construction (along with associated jambs/headers), inadequate cell plumbing and drainage considerations, and obsolete door hardware all contribute to the fact that the building appears to either be nearing obsolescence for Johnson County's needs, or in need of a significant rehabilitation and repair effort.



## **APPENDICES**

### Firm Profile

Axiom Consultants, LLC is a fully-licensed engineering firm based out of lowa City, IA. With offices in lowa City and Cedar Rapids we provide civil, structural, mechanical, and electrical engineering services across the State of lowa and Western Illinois. We also provide fully licensed professional land survey and construction staking services, and specialty services including aerial photography and video, 3D scanning, planning, project management/owner's representative, property condition assessments, specialty inspections, and more. Our staff have over 200-years of combined engineering experience and provide unique owner-focused services based on being adept, agile, and communicative in ways that are often overlooked.

### Staff Roles and Qualifications



ROB DECKER, MSE, CPG, CPII PRINCIPAL – OWNER Building Services Manager

M.S. - Engineering (Structural and Geotechnical)
The University of Wisconsin (Platteville)
B.S. - Geoscience
The University of Iowa

Mr. Decker is the owner and founder of Axiom Consultants located in lowa City and Cedar Rapids. On a practical level he serves a variety of roles including managing the Building Services division of Axiom. He serves as the lead for the majority of Axiom's building-related projects and has a long history working on facilities designs for GreenState CU. Rob is an expert in civil, structural, mechanical, and electrical engineering and has worked on a variety of projects from small tenant improvements to large multi-million dollar facilities. He works closely with owners and architects to deliver sound design and project management services and is known for being a level-headed problem solver.

phone 319.519.6221 email rdecker@axiom-con.com



JUSTINE SIGLIN, PE SENIOR STRUCTURAL ENGINEER Structural Division Lead

B.S. – Civil Engineering (Structures) lowa State University

Ms. Siglin leads the Structural Division for Axiom Consultants. She manages complex designs of primarily commercial projects while also working on residential and industrial efforts as the need arises. She has a versatile skillset in design of steel, concrete, masonry, and wood structures and effective use of BIM and structural modeling software. Her team of structural engineers and designers works in tandem with architects on a daily basis to complete full structural plans and specifications on everything Axiom does. Ms. Siglin has great familiarity with forensic investigations, ACI, AISC, and ASCE code, and continually expands and enhances her and her teams' skillset through continuing education and outreach.

phone 563.929.0182 email jsiglin@axiom-con.com





APRIL VANDE BRAKE, EIT STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATE

B.S. – Civil Engineering (Structures) The University of Iowa

Ms. Vandebrake works in the Structural Division for Axiom Consultants and executes many of the building designs that Axiom undertakes. Her meticulous nature and excellent attention to detail are welcomed on every job. She has excellent BIM and structural analysis skills that she utilizes on a daily basis and she is continuing to enhance and develop her field skills. Ms. Vande Brake works on many forensic efforts for Axiom Consultants helping to analyze and investigate the structure in question.

phone 712.395.1807 email avandebrake@axiom-con.com

### Additional Included Materials

- 1. Drone imagery
- 2. Digital scans of historic photos
- 3. Original building plans

### Disclaimer

This structural PCA is provided solely for the use of Johnson County personnel in the evaluation efforts of the facility located at 511 South Capitol Street. It is not intended to serve as a design document or construction guide. The accuracy and completeness of the information provided is based on assumptions, limitations, and available data as detailed herein. Existing document-based information on the facility is very limited and no original data exists for plans or specifications. Construction records are limited only to a few original photos. The behavior and performance of the building is analyzed based on the limited information we have and this document should not serve as a certification or endorsement of the structural integrity or safety of the building by AXC. AXC reserves the right to amend or alter its position related to conclusions or assumptions in this report based on additional information that is discovered or later provided. Any provision of cost or cost-related items is estimated and is the opinion of AXC only. This information should be verified and confirmed with a general contractor or subcontractor to establish actual values for construction costs. If more specific knowledge is required for areas that can't be viewed or analyzed, remote detection equipment or destructive analysis may be required to further understand the internal workings of the structure. No repairs or corrections should be undertaken without development of plans and specifications for such work.



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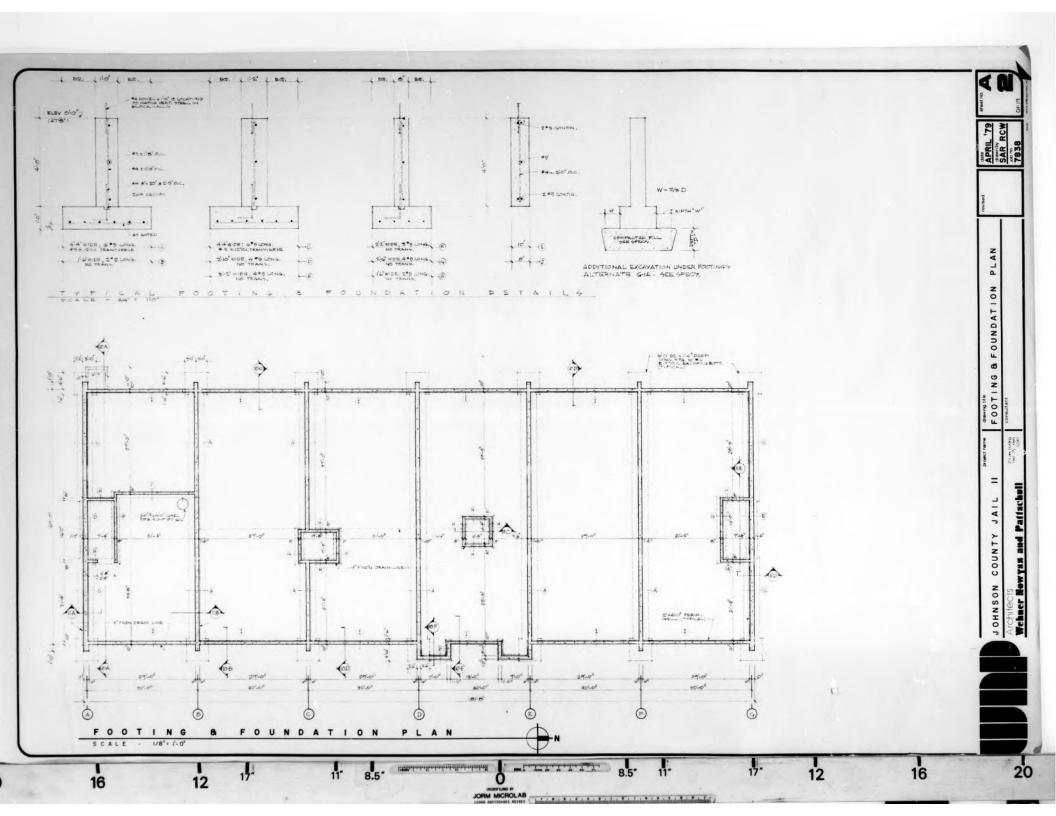
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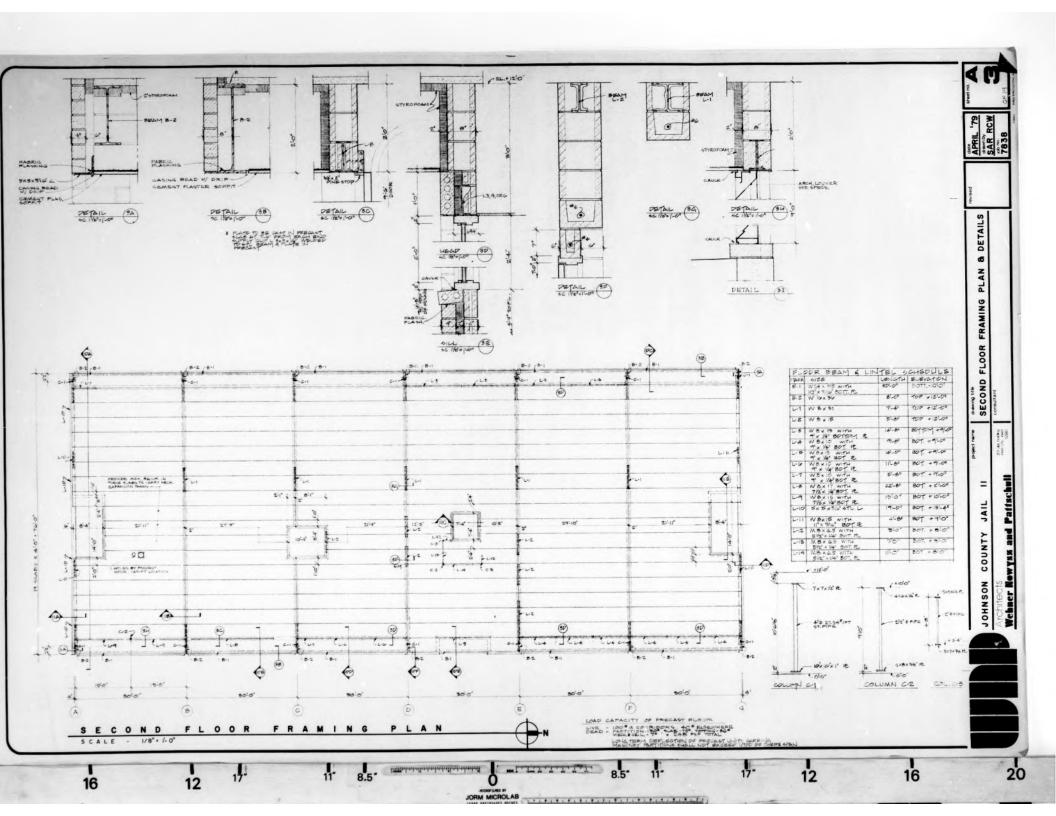
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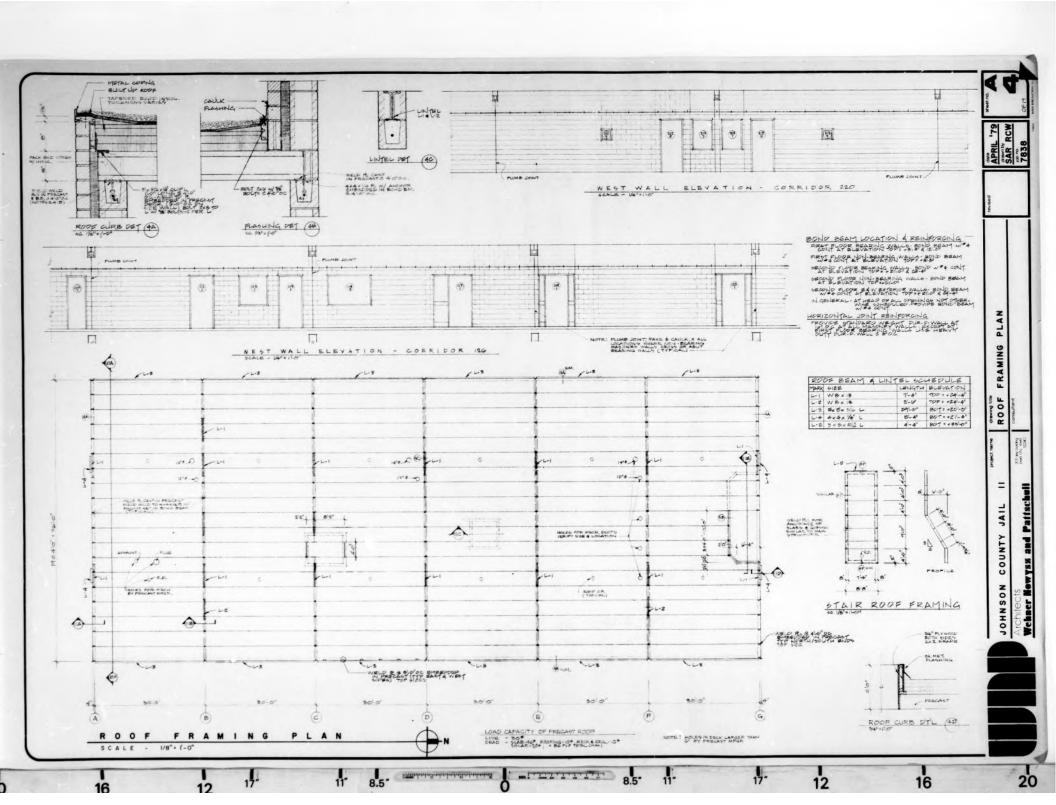
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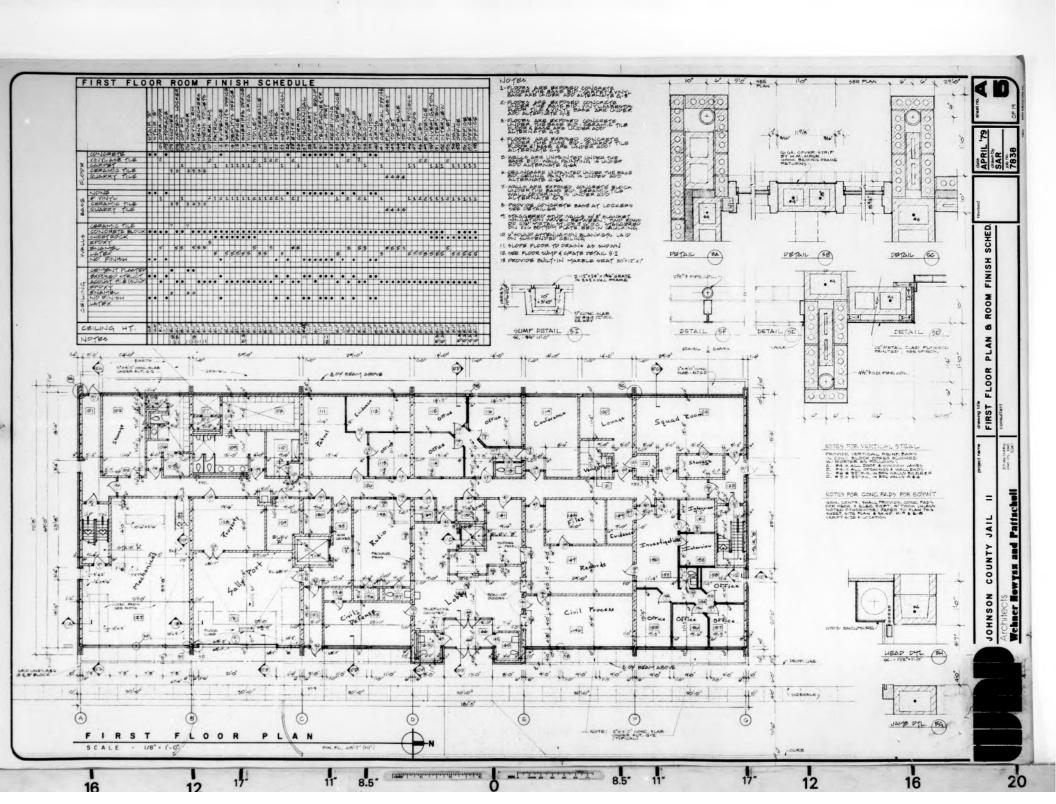
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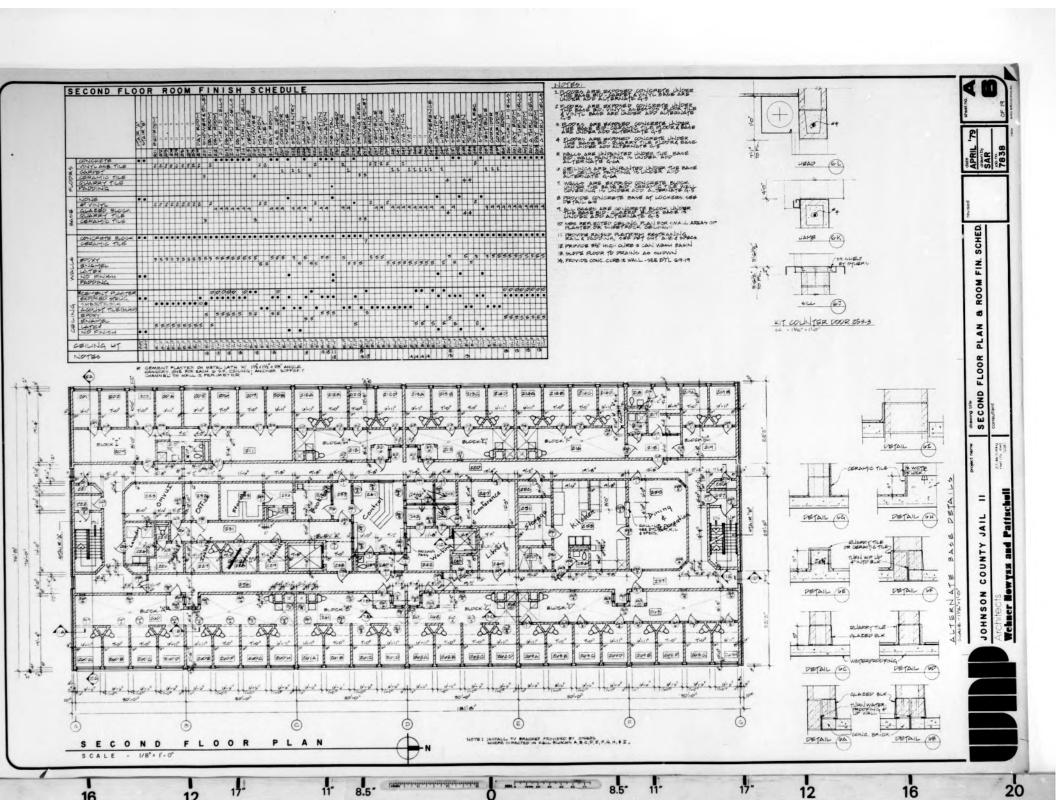
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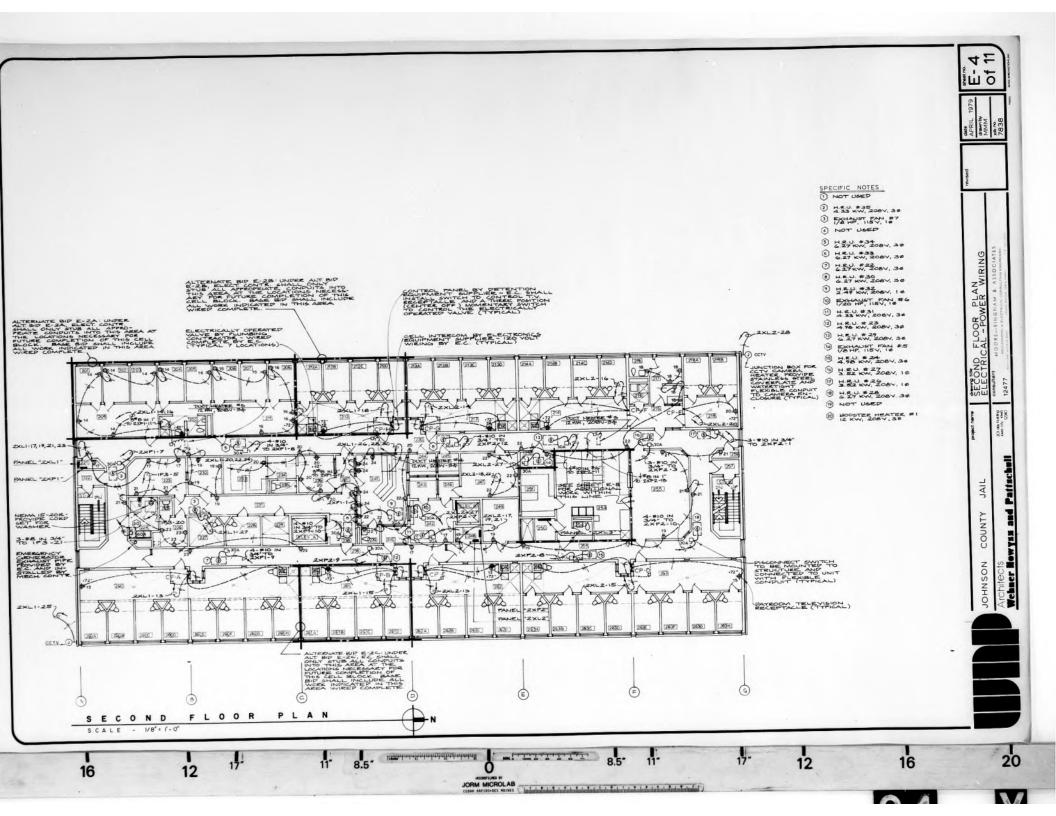


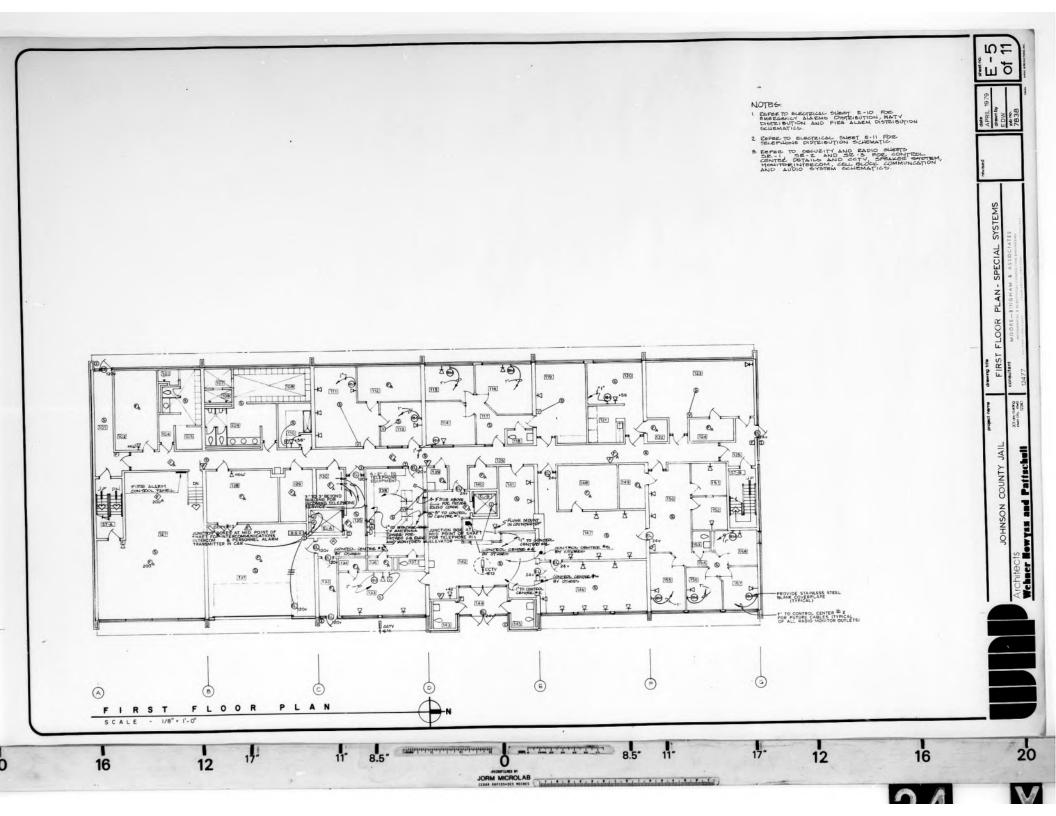


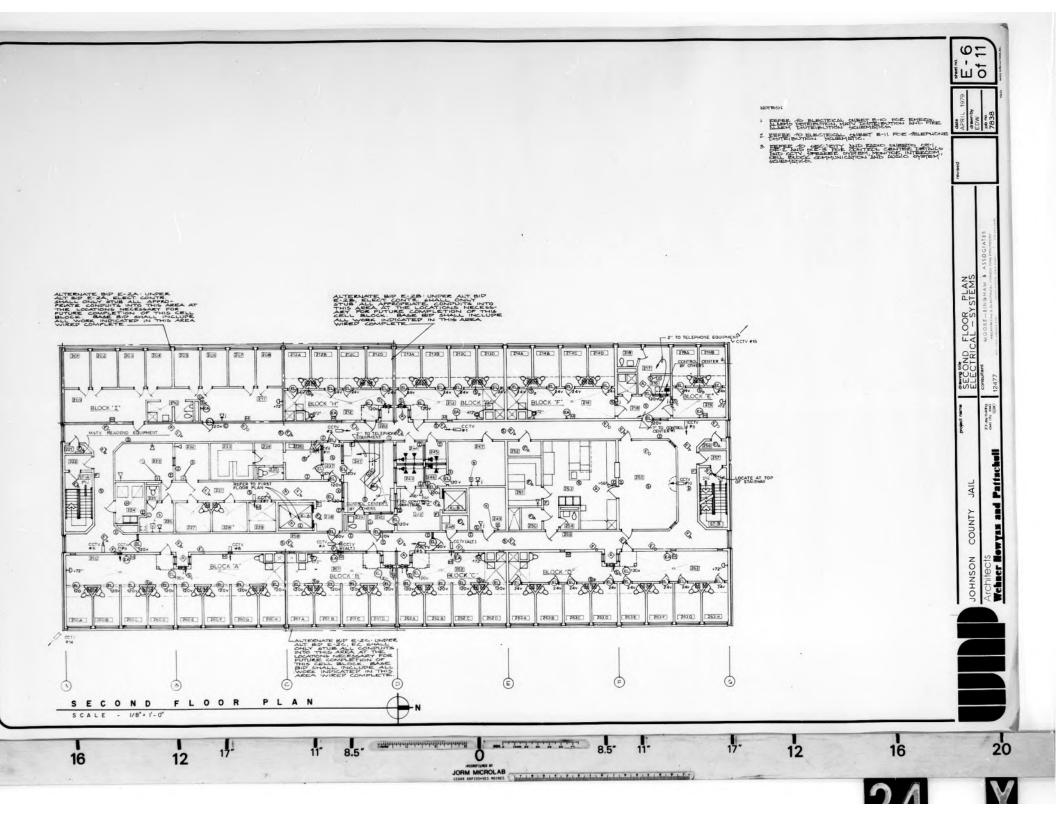


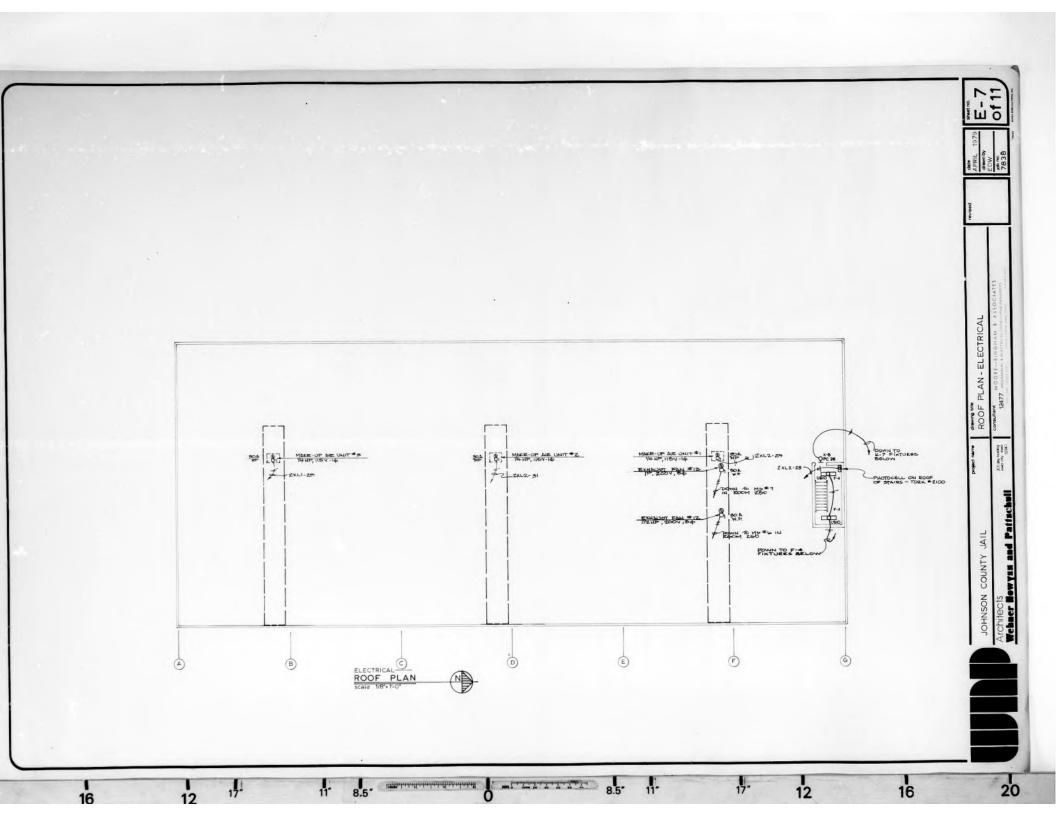


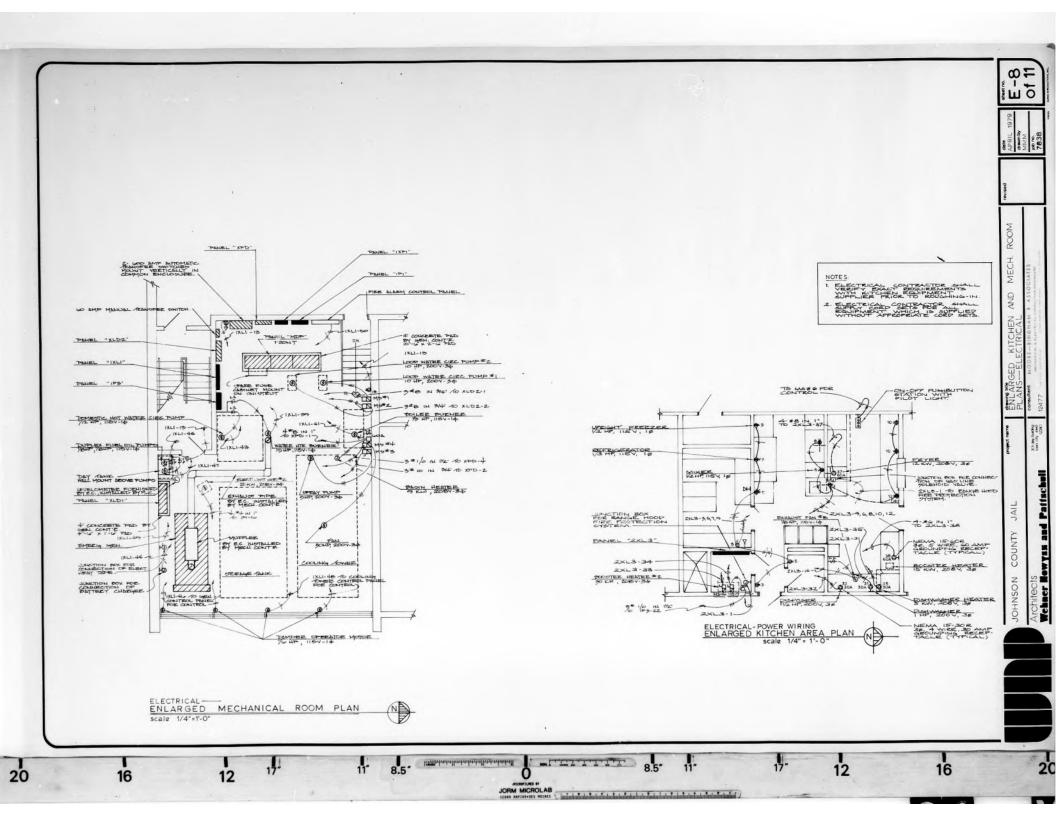












		PANEL	SCHEDU	
AND TYPE	CIRCUIT	BREAKER OR SWITCH	OR FUSE	REMARKS
PI HCN 120/208V, 3Ø, 4W 400 AMP M.L.O. SURFACE MOUNTED	1-6 7-10 11-12 13 14-15 16-17 18 19 20	1P-SPACE 2P-20 2P-SPACE 3P-15 3P-70 3P-70 3P-70 3P-125 3P-150	FA FA FA KA	
120/208 30 4 N 225 AMP M L O. SURFACE MOUNTED	9-11 12-14 15-16 17-20 21-22	1P-SPACE 2P-20 2P-30 2P-SPACE 3P-15 3P-20	600 600 600 600 600 600	
HCN LO/2084, 30,4W 225 AMP MLQ SURFACE MOUNTED	1-18 19-20 21 22	1P-20 3P-20 3P-45 3P-125	FA FA KA	
NOOS 120/20BY, 3\$,4W 100 AMP M.L.O. SURFACE MOUNTED	1-10 11-12 13-14 15-16 17	1P-SPACE 2P-20 2P-30 3P-20 3P-30 3P-SPACE	90B 90B 90B 90B	
AXPI NQ OB 120/208V, 3Q,4W 225 AMP M.L.O SURFACE MOUNTED	1 2-6 7 6-10 11-12 13-14	2P-20 2P-5PACE 3P-15 3P-30 3P-45 3P-5PACE	005 005 005 005	
2XP2 NQ 015 120/208V, 3Ø, 4W 225 AMP M.L.O. SURFACE MOUNTED	1-3 4-6 7 8-9 10-12 13 14-16	2P-30 2P-5PACE 3P-15 3P-20 3P-30 3P-45 3P-5PACE	908 908 908 908 908 908	
XPD HCN 120/208V,3Ø,4W GOO AMP MAIN C/B SURFACE MOUNTED	1-2 3 4 5-6 7-10	3P-40 3P-100 3P-125 3P-225 3P-SPACE	FA FA KA KA	
1XL1 NQOB 120/2084,34, 4W 225 AMP M.L.O. SURFACE MOUNTED	1-60	IP - 20 IF - SPACE	QOB QOB	TWO SECTION HORIZONTAL PANEL- BOARD ~ BOTH SECTIONS SAME HEIGHT.
IXL2 NQOB IZO/208V,3Ø,4W 225 AMP M.LO. SURFACE MOUNTED	1-06 51-50	IP - 20 2P - 20	40B	TWO SECTION HORIZONTAL PANEL- BOARD ~ BOTH SECTIONS SAME HEIGHT.
2XLI NOOB 120/208V, 3Ø, 4W 225 AMP M.LO. SURFACE MOUNTED	1-42	IP- 20	908	
2XL2 NGOB 120/20BV, 3Ø,4W 225 AMP M.L.O. SURFACE MOUNTED	1-42	IP-20	QOB	
2XL3 NQOB 120/208V, 30,4W 225 AMP M.L.O. SURFACE MODITED	i - 24 23 - 30 31 - 34 35 - 36 37 38 39 40	IP - 20 IP - SPACE 3P - 15 3P - 20 3P - 50 3P - 60 2P - SPACE 3P - SPACE	QOB QOB QOB	TWO SECTION HORIZONTAL PANEL- BOARD ~ BOTH SECTIONS SAME HEIGHT. CIRCUIT BREAKER #37 SHALL HAVE 120 VOLT SHUNT TRIP COIL CONTROLLE BY CIRCUIT #1 & FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM.
HCW M 120/208V, 30,4W 1200 AMP MLO. SURFACE MOUNTED	3-4 5-6	3P-90 3P-5PACE 3P-5PACE 3P-600	MA	
XLD2 HCM 120/20BV, 30,4W 600 AMP MAIN C/E SURFACE MOUNTED	1-2	3P-125 3P-150 3P-225 3P-SPACE	KA KA KA	
MDP FUSIBLE 120/206V,3\$,4W 2000 AMP BUS FREE STANDING; FRONT CONNECTED FRONT ACCESSIBLE	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	C/T 3P-600 3P-400 3P-2000 CABLES C/T 3P-600 3P-200 3P-60 3P-60	600 400 2000 600 200 60 SPARE	PROVIDE GROUNDING BUS THROUGHOUT SECTION AND BUS: # SHALL BE SECTION THE BUS: # SHALL BE SECTION THE BUS: #4 SHALL BE TOOK THE BUS: #4 SHALL BE MAKINGHO OVERALL LENGTH SHALL BE MAKINGHO OVERALL LENGTH SHALL BE SO-0"

PLAN	LAMPS	MANUFACTURER & NO.	MOUNT	FINISH	REMARKS
F-I		LITHONIA 265 440 AIZ -IZOFR	LAY-IN	WHITE	
F-2	C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	LITHONIA 2GS 2440AIZ-IZOFR		WHITE	
F-3		LITHONIA SCZ40A-IZOSE WITH SCZWH	-		
F.4		LITHONIA L 240-120	PENDANT		
F-5		ALKCO 3235 C.O.	WALL	WHITE	WITH CONVENIENCE OUTLET
F-6	- Carrie Contract Con	LITHONIA DVL 240 A IZO	SURFACE	WHITE	U.L./W.L. LISTED
F-7		LITHONIA F240 AIZ PF 120FR-NL		WHITE	PROVIDE PLASTER TRIM
F-B		ALKCO 8542	WALL	WHITE	
K-1	1-100 W/EF.	RLM REFLECTOR , 14'\$	PENDANT	WHITE	
K-2	1-100W/E.F.	ALKCO ERG-12-FG-12	RECESS	WHITE	"DARKROOM IN USE"
K-3	I-GOW/RED	PRESCOUTE 4013	WALL	WHITE	
K-4	1-100W/I.F	PORCELAIN LAMP HOLDER	WALL	WHITE	CONVENIENCE OUTLET
K-5	1-15W/I.F.	ALKCO 2059 - CO-B	WALL	BLACK	WITH CONVENIENCE OUTLE
	- 32W/FCBT9				FILTER TO BE SELECTED
K-6	1-70W/H.P.S.		RECESS	ALZAK	
K-7	1-150W/H.P.S.	SPAULDING NU-150-HPS 39055-	WALL	T. B.	PROVIDE UNDER ALT. BID E-3
K-8	1-70W/HPS	SPAULDING NU-70-HP 5 39055-	WALL	T.B.	Commence of the same
K-9	1-150W/R-40	PRESCOLITE 93457	TRACK	WHITE	BASE IT TRACK-TEE
K-10	1-100W/I.F.	PRESCOLITE 488HF-7	RECESS	WHITE	
			-		
DF-I	Z-F30TIZ/CW	ALKCO 10610-30	WALL	WHITE	
	2-F4-OT12/CW	ALKCO SP-R-7241 PF	RECESS	WHITE	LEXAN DIFFUSER F PLASTER TRIM LEXAN DIFFUSER F PLASTER TRIM
DF-3	4-F40T12/CW	ALKCO SP-R-844IPF	RECESS	WHITE	LEXAN DIFFUSER
DF-4	2-F40TIZ/CW	KENALL # 7240 MS GB2-NL OR ACME DUNIBAR 542-45-WES-FNL	WALL	WHITE	WITH CORNER BRACKET
DK-I	2-75W/I.F.	ALKCO 7879 (MODIFIED)	SURFACE	WHITE	LEXAN DIFFUSER ~
DK-2		ALKCO CILZ-GI (MODIFIED)	RECESS	WHITE	LEVAL DISTRICT
DK-3	2-75W/I.F	KENALL 3808 OR	-	WHITE	DELETE WIRE GUARD
500	2 (34)2.1	ACME-DUNBAR 404W			
¥-1	2-FG-T5	PRESCOLITE 73221	UNIV.	WHITE	SINGLE FACE
x-2	2-FG-T5	PRESCOLITE 73221	UNIV.	WHITE	DOUBLE FACE

NOTES:		ALTERNATE BID E-34: UNDER ALTERNATE DID E-34, E.C. BHALL DESONEE DF. & DK-TIN LIEU OF ML DK-3 PRITURES SHOWN BY DK-TIN LIEU OF ALL DK-3 PRITURES
	2	ALTERNATE BID 6:38: UNDER ALTERNATE BID E-38, E.C. SHALL FURNISH & INSTALL K-7 FIXTURES. BASE BID SHALL INCLUDE CONDUIT, WIRING & OUTLET BOXES ONLY.

RELAY SCHEDULE									
MARK &	ITEM	CONTROLLED	COIL	ROOM NUMBER	SEE NOTE(S)				
R-1 4500 5430c	EXFER CRUTS	IXL2-3,5	SALZ-23	139	1, 2, 3, 4, 6,8				
R-2 \$488c	EXTERIOR WALL LIGHTS	2×L2-23,24,	ZKIZ-Z3	248	1,2,3,4,6,8				

NOTES: I FURNISH NEMA I ENCLOSURE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED 2. FURNISH FUSE PROTECTION FOR COIL CIRCUIT. 3. 120 VOLT COIL.

- 4. ELECTRICALLY HELD.
  5. MECHANICALLY HELD.
  6. CONTACTS NORMALLY OPEN.
  7. CONTACTS NORMALLY CLOSED.

MH o some to so so so so

- B PROVIDE HAND-OFF-AUTOMATIC SELECTOR SWITCH

. MOTOR STARTER SCHEDULE									
			NEMA		AUXILIARY		ROOM	CONTROL	
MARK	ITEM	e.		HP	N. O.	N. C.	NUMBER	ENCL.	REMOTE
MS#1	LOOP WATER CIRC. PUMP "I	1	2	70	2	-	127	SA	
M5#2	LOOP WATER CIRC. PUMPEZ	1	2	10	2	-	127	SA	
M5#3	COOLING TOWER FAN	1	4	30	2 .	-	127	SA	
MS#4	COOLING TOWER SPRAY	1	- 1	5	4	_	127	SA	
M545	EXHAUST FAN #11	1	0	1	2	-	102	5	
M5#6	EXHAUST FAN#12	1	0	11/2	2	-	250		5
M5#7	EXHAUST FANHIS	1	0	1	2	_	-250	SA	

NOTES: I, ALL MOTOR STARTERS SHALL BE 3-POLE COMBINATION TYPE WITH NEMA I ENCLOSURE.

- ALL MOTOR STARTERS SHALL HAVE 208/20 VOLT CONTROL CIRCUIT TRANSFORMER WITH CONTROL CIRCUIT FUSES.

  3. ALL MOTOR STARTERS SHALL HAVE 120 VOLT COIL \$ 208 VOLT

- CONTACTS

  120 YOU MAINTAINED CONTAGT SELECTOR SWITCH HAND-OFF
  TO TOWN THE STEP HILDER STREET WITH ALL REMOTE

  5 CONTAGENTY HALL BE FURNISHED WITH ALL REMOTE

  WITEST COCK MATER & MAENEVER EXHAUST FANAUE (M. 5)

#### ELECTRIC WIRING SYMBOLS

- O CEILING OUTLET WITH INCANDESCENT FIXTURE AS NOTED
   RECESSED INCANDESCENT
  FIXTURE AS NOTED
- FIXTURE AS NOTED

  OH WALL BRACKET OUTLET WITH
  INCANDESCENT FIXTURE AS NOTED

   FLUORESCENT TROFFER AS NOTED

   FLUORESCENT STRIP LIGHT
- DUPLEX CONVENIENCE OUTLET
  14" ABOVE FLOOR

   20 AMPERE CONVENIENCE OUTLET

   20 AMPERE CONVENIENCE OUTLET
- DUPLEX CO-ONE HALF SWITCHED
   DUPLEX CO-B ABOVE COUNTERTOP OR AS NOTED
- TOP OR AS NOTES

  WP WATHERPROF OUTLET

  BH EAST LIGHT-WALL MOINTED

  TO SPECIAL OUTLET CELLING MU

   SPECIAL OUTLET CELLING MI

   SPECIAL OUTLET CELLING MI

   SPECIAL OUTLET CELLING MI

   FLOOR BOX OUTLET

   JUNCTION BOX

  (T) THERMOSIX: GOY ABOVE FLOOR

  TH THERMOSIX: GOY ABOVE FLOOR

  TO THERMOSIX: GOY ABOVE FLOOR

  THE
- THE INCTION BOX
   THE INCOLOR 60' ABOVE FLOOR
   PUSHBUTTON 48" OR AS NOTED
- \$ SWITCH- +48" OR AS NOTED .
- \$3 3-WAY SWITCH
- ST THERMALLY PROTECTED MANUAL MOTOR STARTER S - DIMMER

- H NURSE CALL DOME LIGHT-EMERGENCY CALL ONLY-WALL MOUNTED ABOVE DOOR OUTLET ON EMERGENCY SISTED PROVIDE RED DEVICE 14
- O ELECTRIC LOCK-120 VOLT 024 ELECTRIC LOCK -24 VOLT
- ELECTRIC ALARM BUTTON RADIO MONITOR

LI F 0

SCHEDULES

ø DETAILS

GLECTRICAL-

JAIL

COUNTY

JOHNSON

- OH IN LICOM CALLER SWICH
  DH EELPHONE OUTLET SE FANCE
  H- TELEPHONE OUTLET FOR
  H- TELEPHONE OUTLET FOR
   PROBE OUTLET IN FLOOR
  G SPEAKER OUTLET IN CLUBIO
  G SPEAKER OUTLET IN CELIBID
  G SPEAKER OUTLET IN CELIBID
- @9 HORN SPEAKER
- OH TELEVISION OUTLET 154

  OH MICROPHONE OUTLET 155

  OH MICROPHONE OUTLET 155

  DH DISCONNECT SWITCH
- ON MICHOFFRIDE OUTLI 147

  D- DECONNECT SWITCH

   CLORING PANEL SERVEL

   CLORING PANEL SERVEL

   CONTRO PANEL SERVEL

   CONTRO PANEL SERVEL

   CONTRO PANEL SERVEL

   FORE ALARM STATION

   FIRE ALARM STATION

   STATION SERVEL SERVEL

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   SERVEL
- ⊕ SNOWE DETECTOR-(A ANIA, DIDUCT)

  ⊕ I ME DETECTOR CON-MALE OF RISE (ALA)
- PLUC IN STRIP

   FXIOSED CONDUIT OR
  MI TAL HACEWAY

   CON FALED CONDUIT
  (IN WALL OR CEDERS)
- CH RANGE DUTLET +18
  CH CLOCK HANGER DUTLET
  CP PRODUCE HATENT NORTH COMSTATION +60
- SECTION AND THE STATE OF THE SECTION AND THE S
- CELL INTERCOM PERSONNEL ALARM
- MONITOR

  CLOSED CIRCUIT TV CAMERA

  INTERCOM

NOTES:

1 DADRIS ACROSS CONDUIT OR RACEMAY INDICATE NUMBER OF WHEE (CONTR TO RESETT)

2 SOME TABLE LETTERS AT FIXTURES AND SWITCHES WORLD'S ASSOCIATED WHITE CON
2 MANAGER AT FIXTURE INDICATES PARTE CIRCUIT

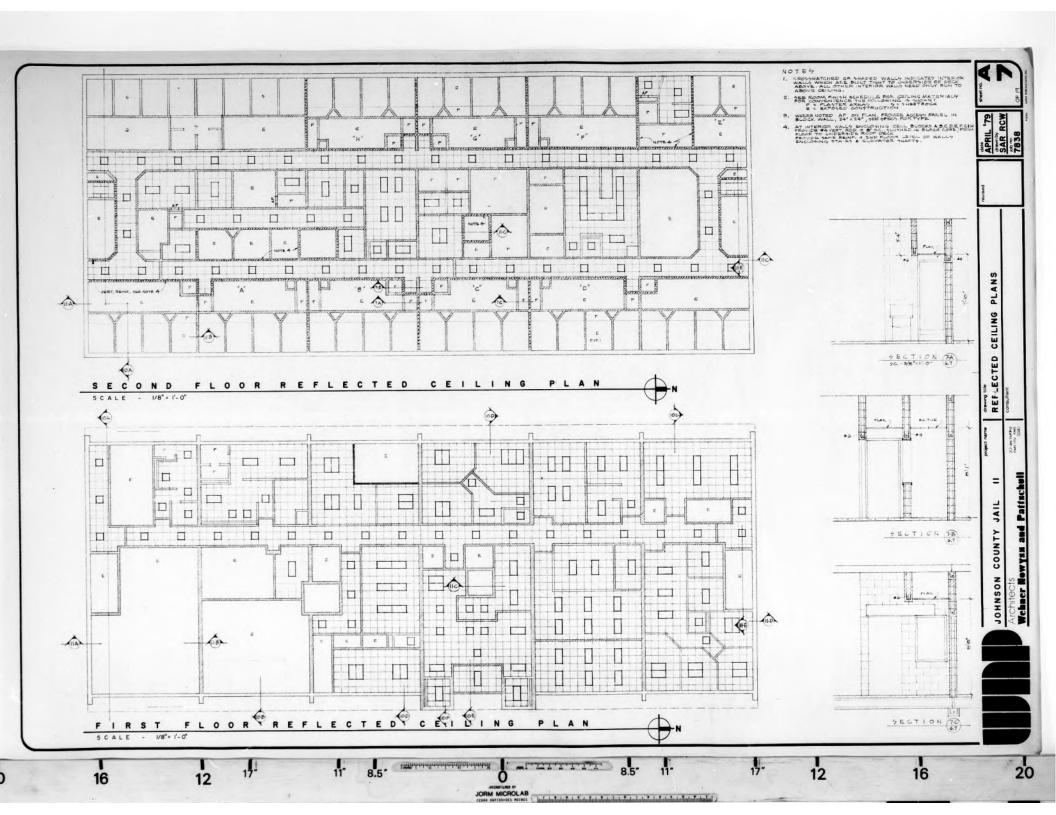
3 THIS IS A STANDARD SYMBOL LIST NOT ALL SYMBOLS MAN DE USED ON PLANS

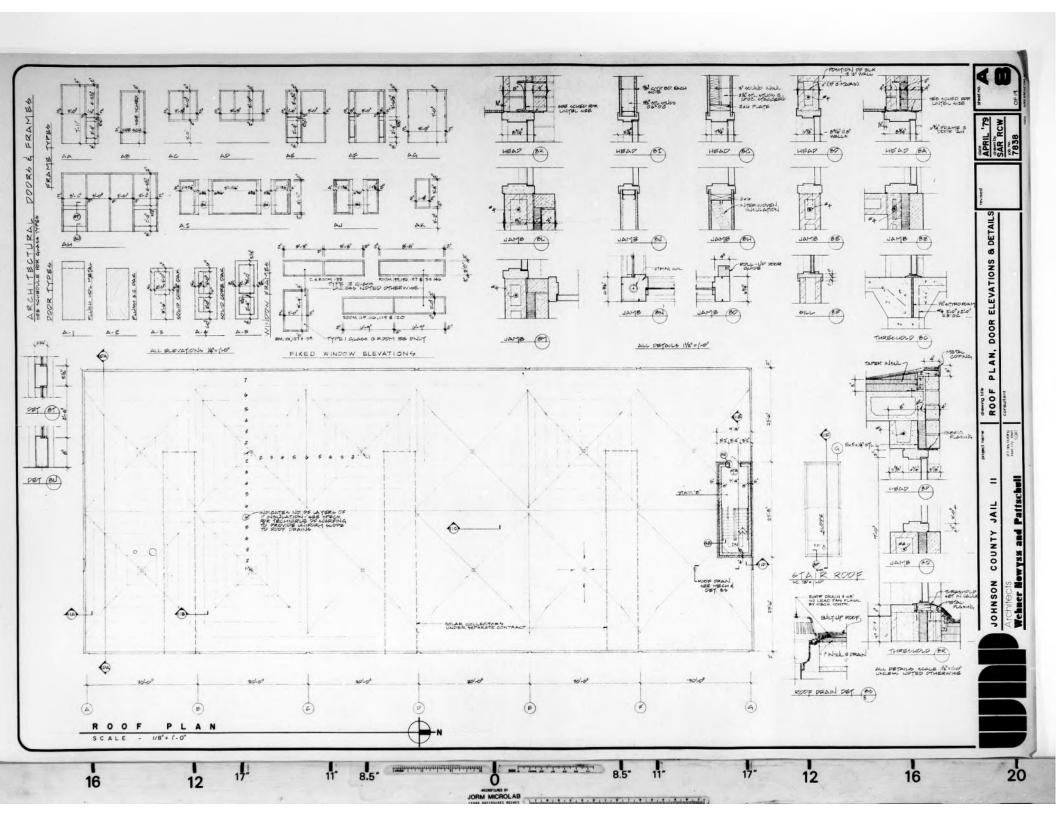
5 THIS IS A STANDARD SYMBOL LIST NOT ALL SYMBOLS MAN DE USED ON PLANS

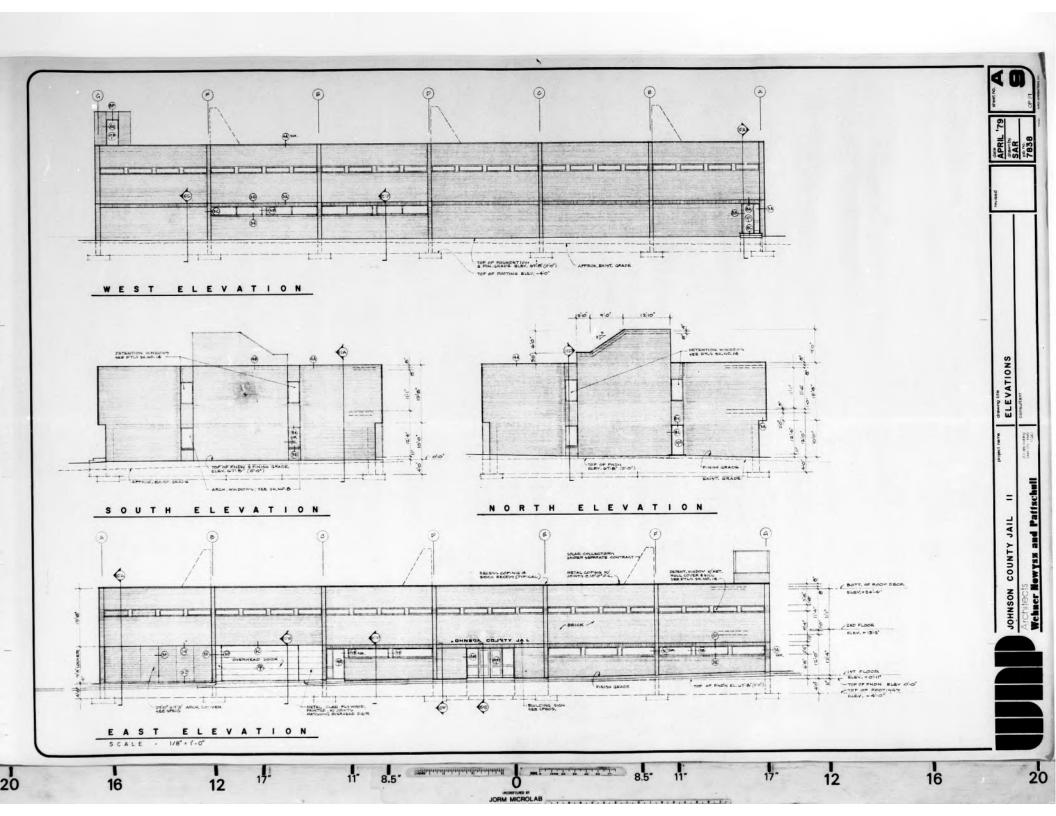
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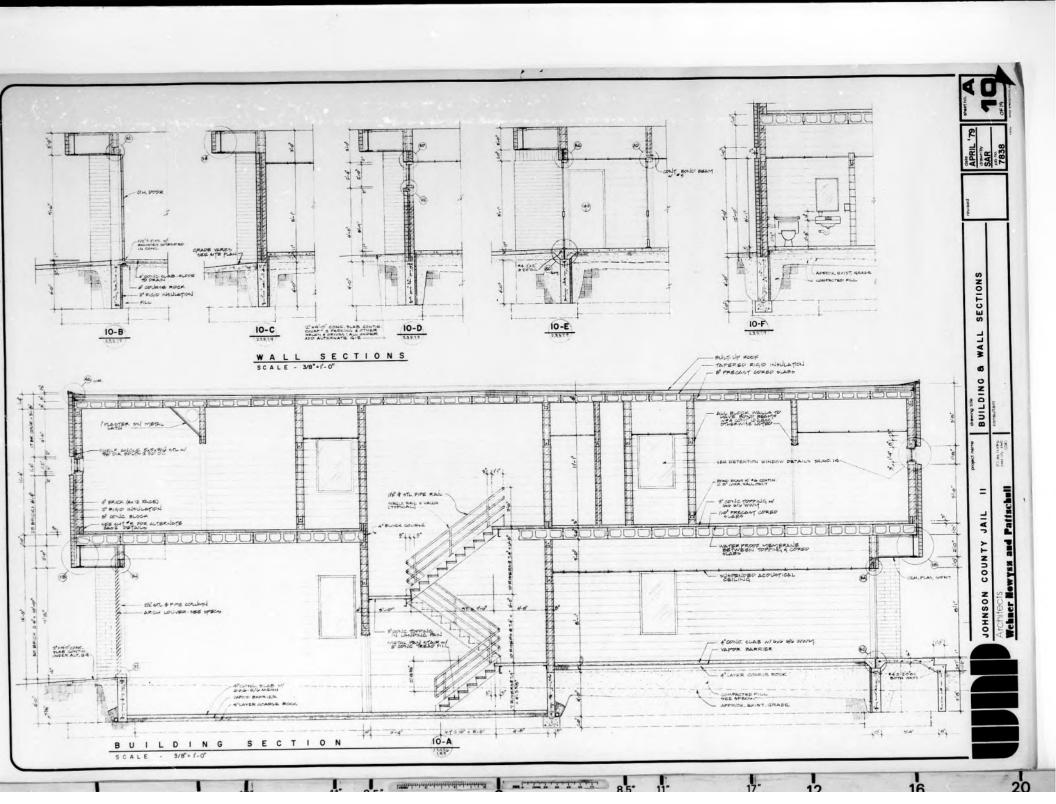
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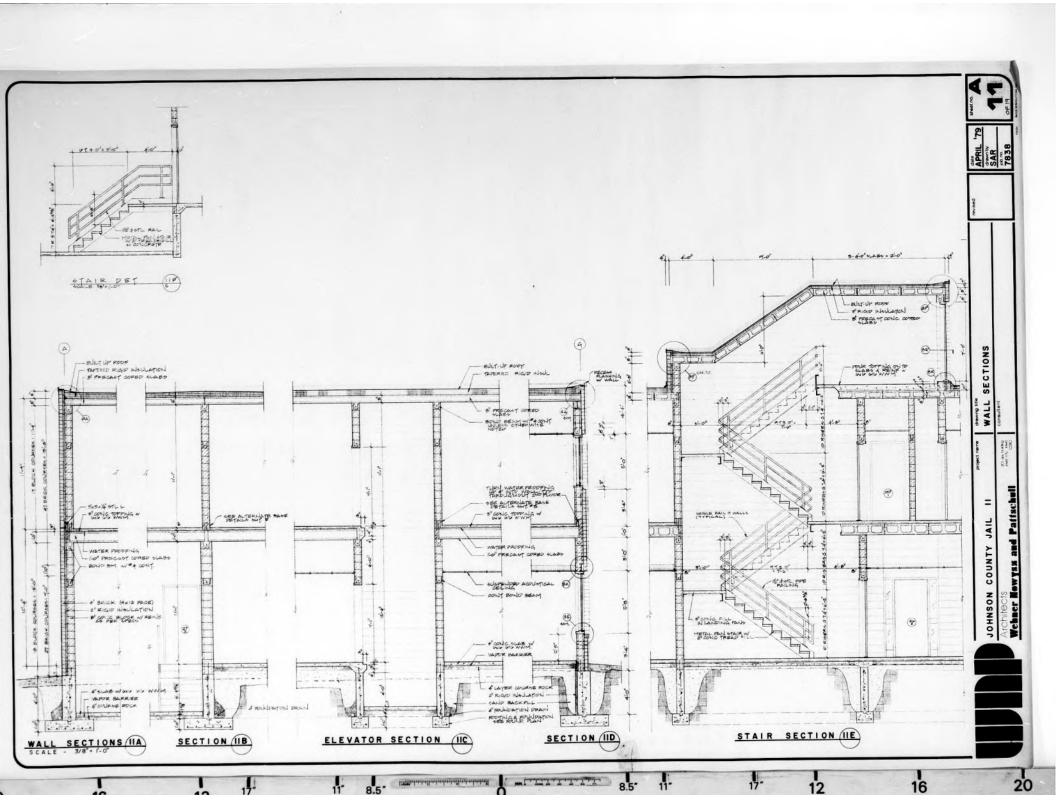
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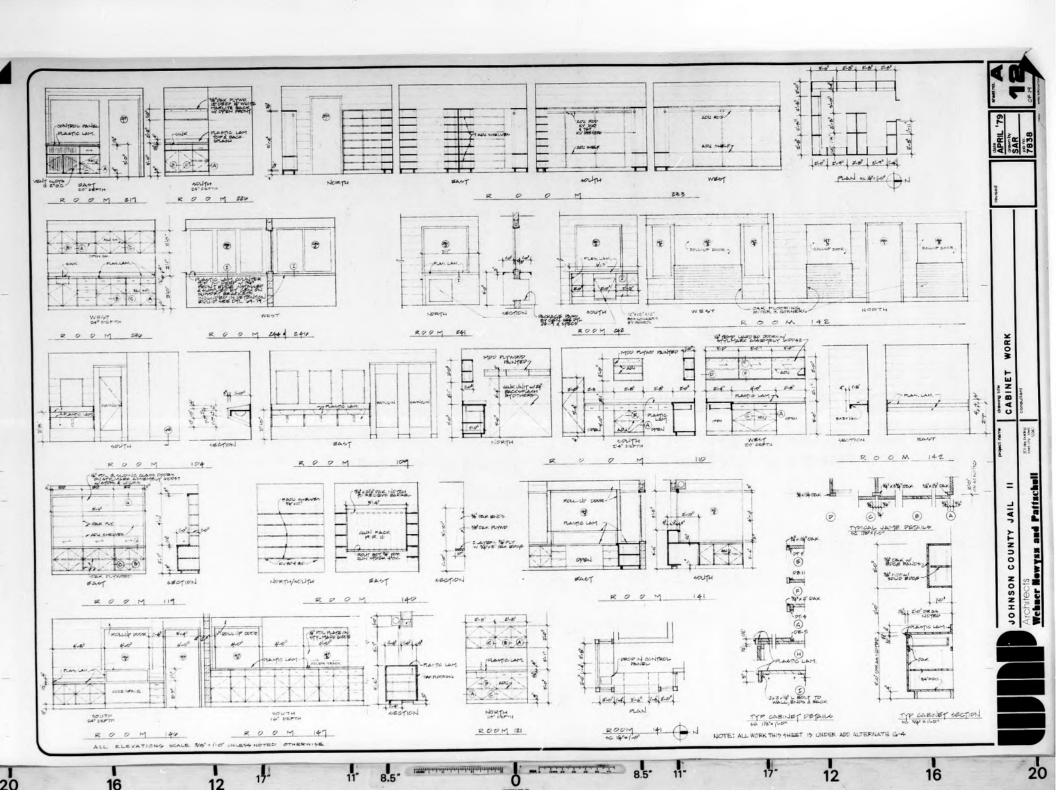


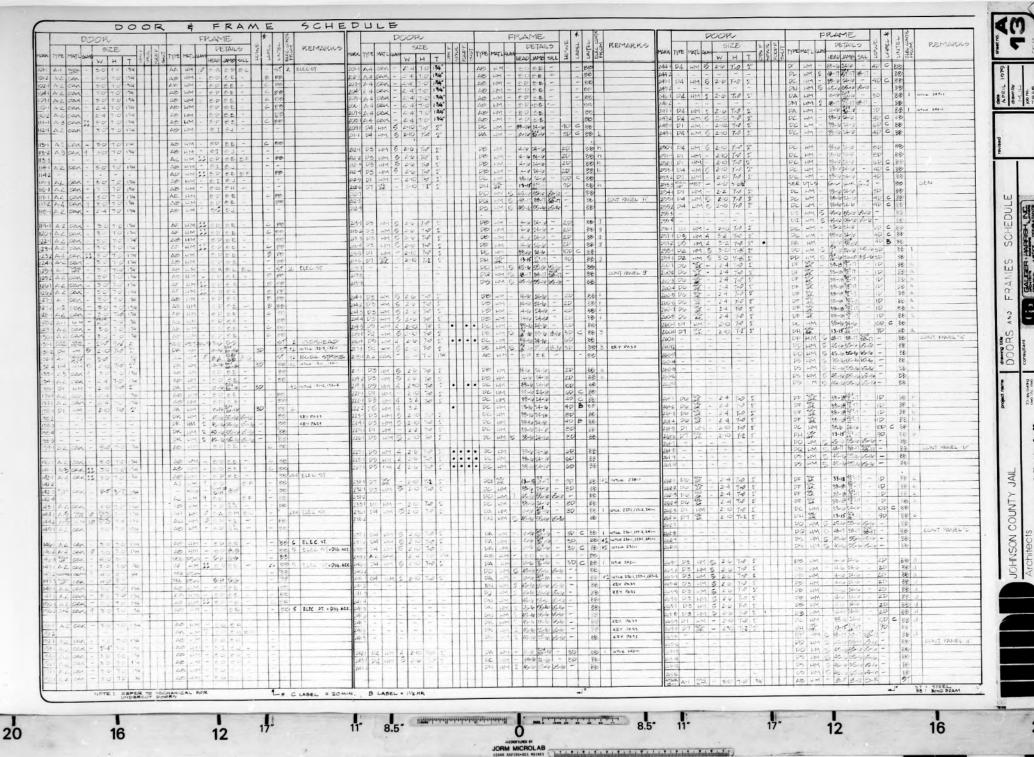


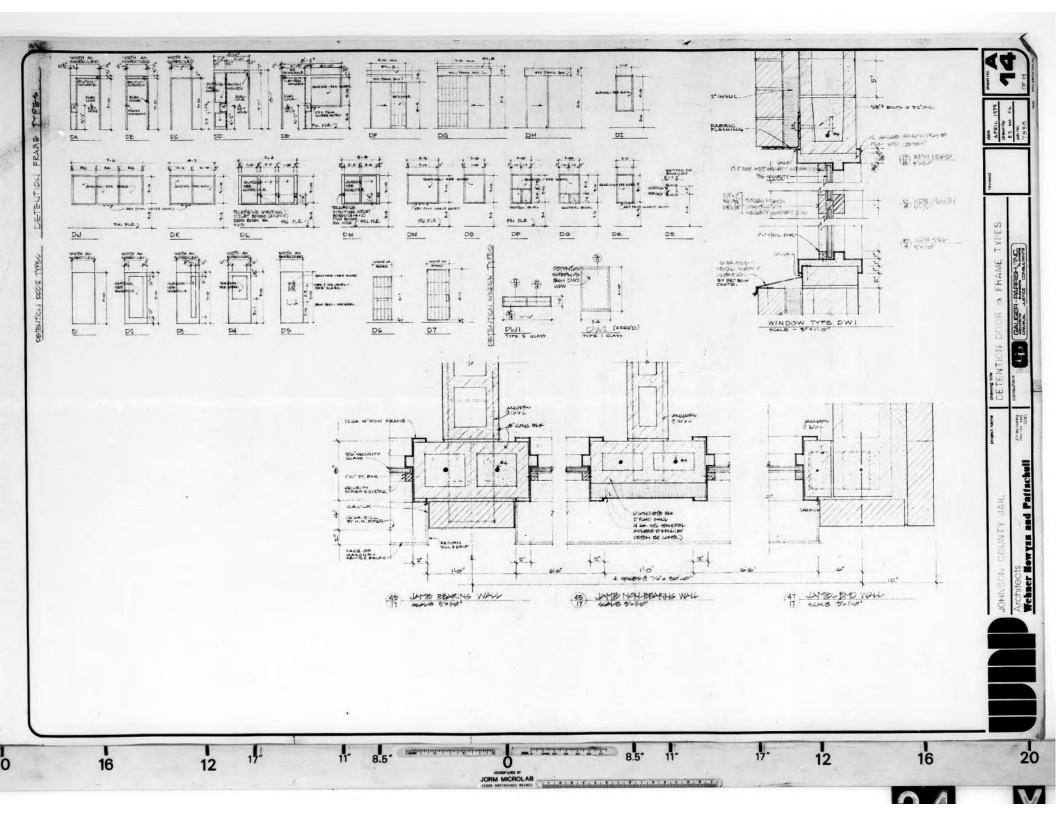


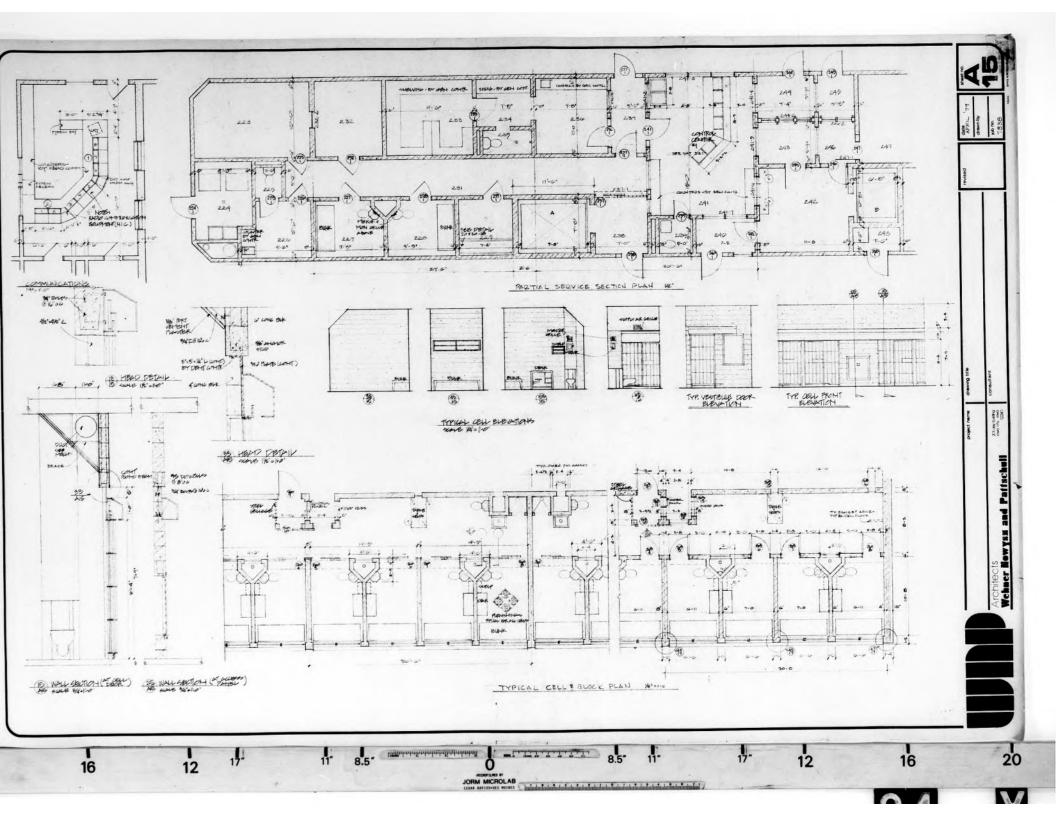


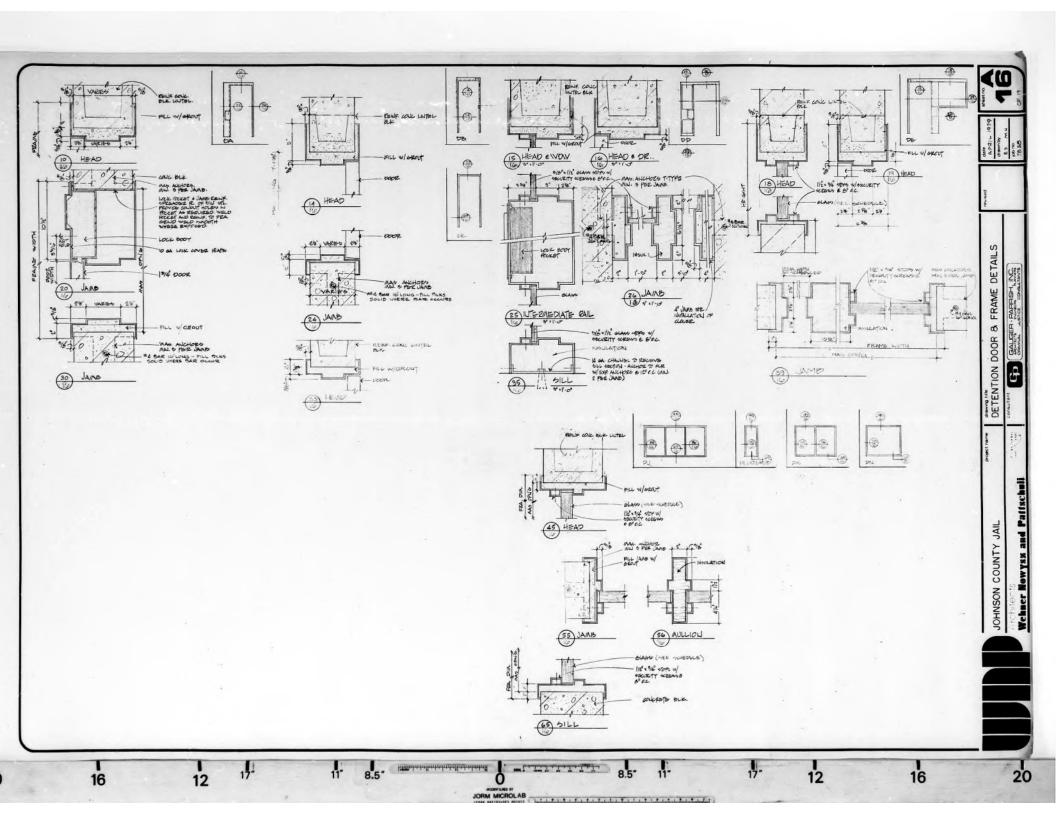


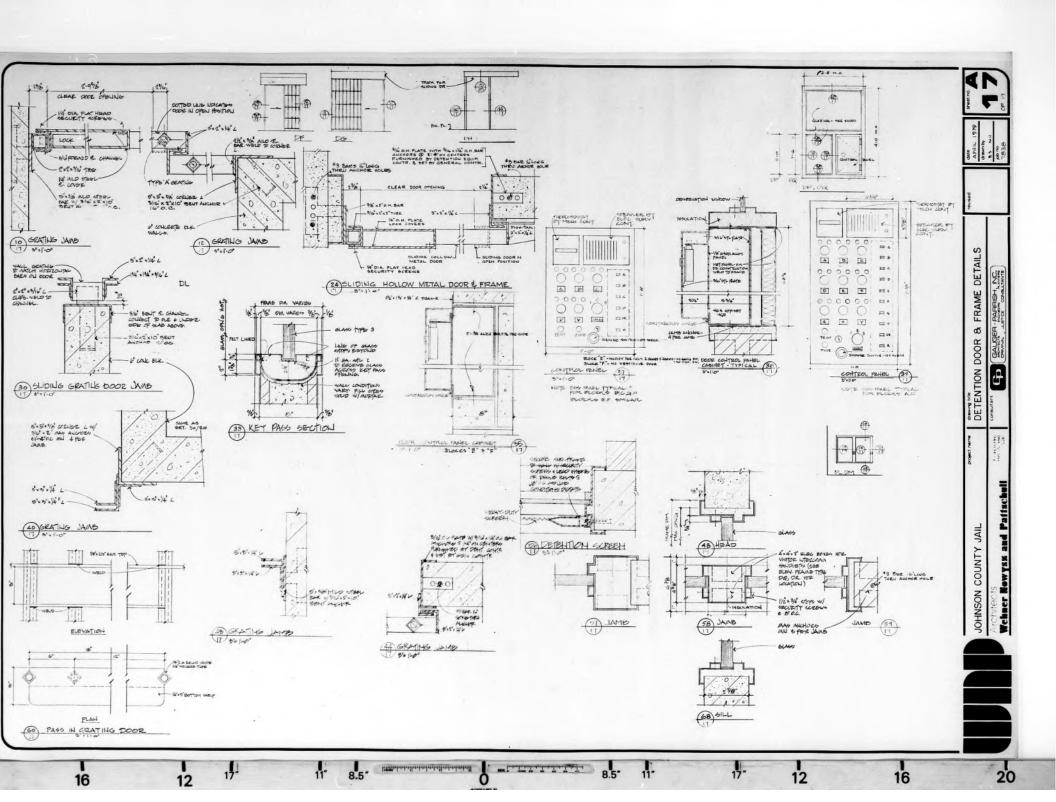


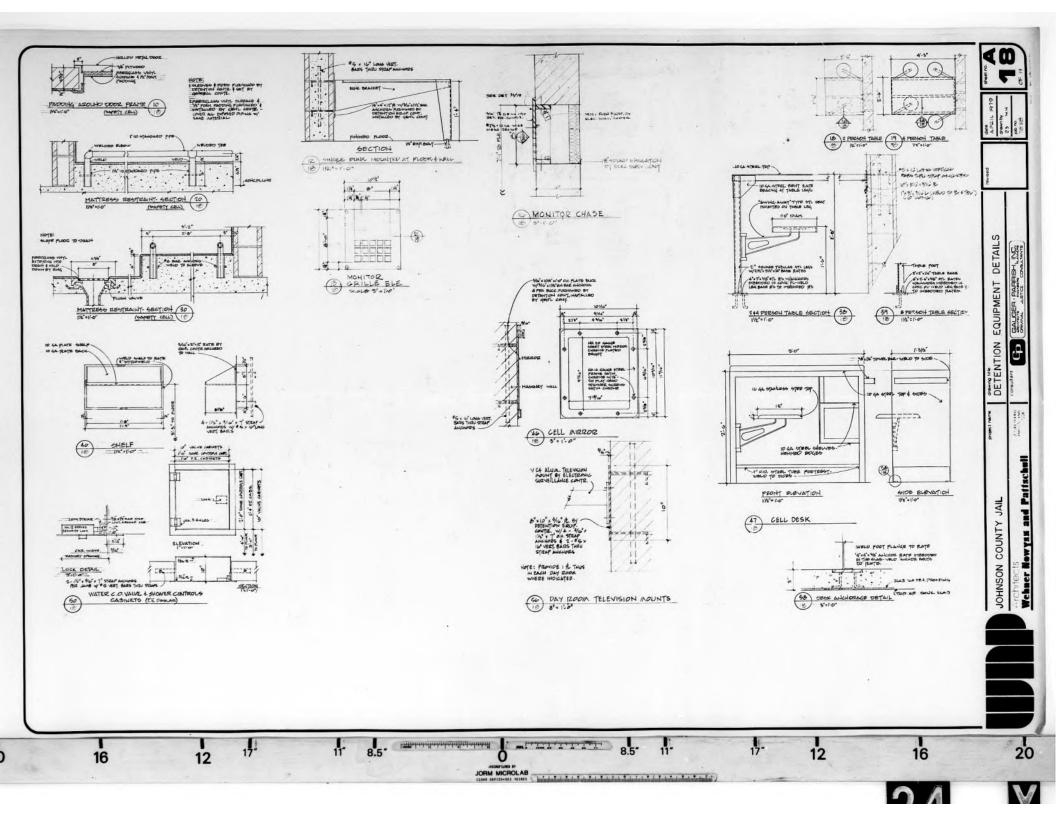


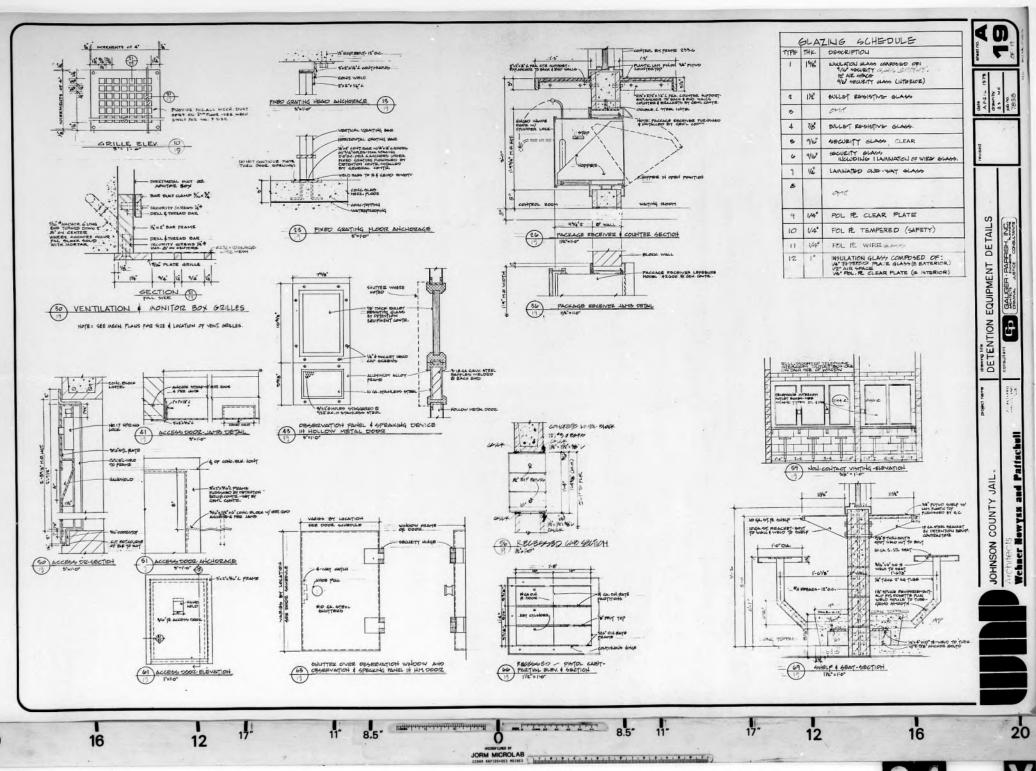






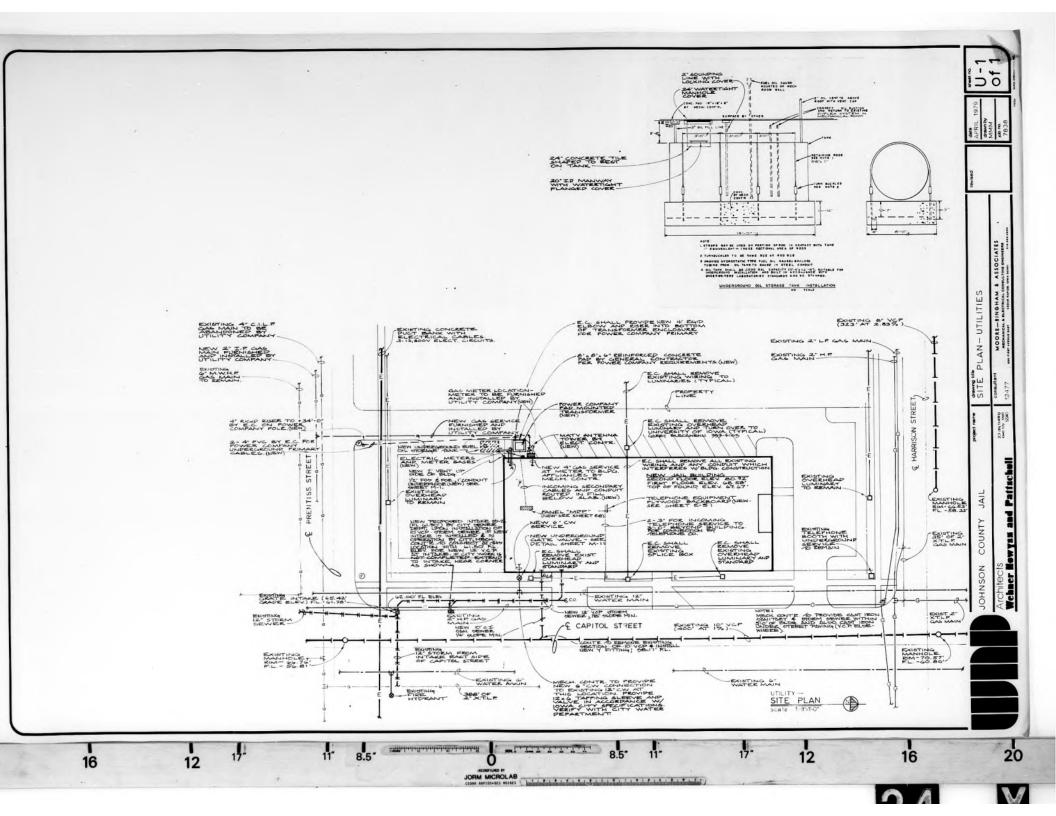


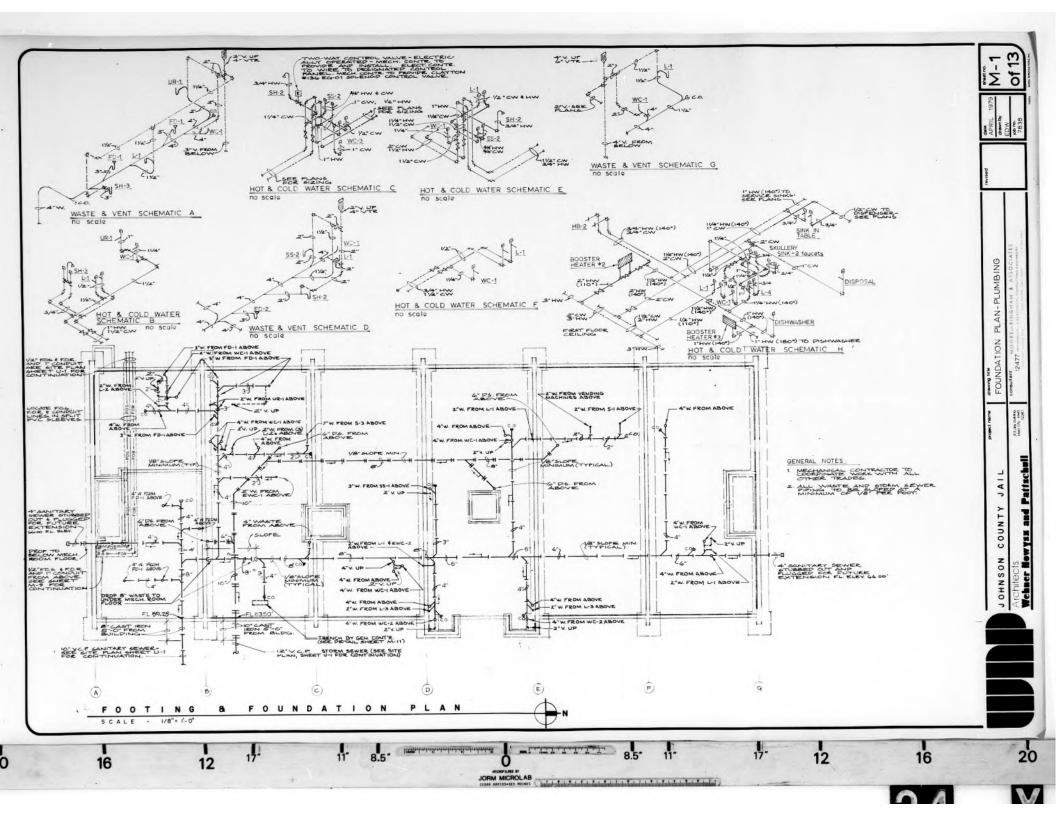


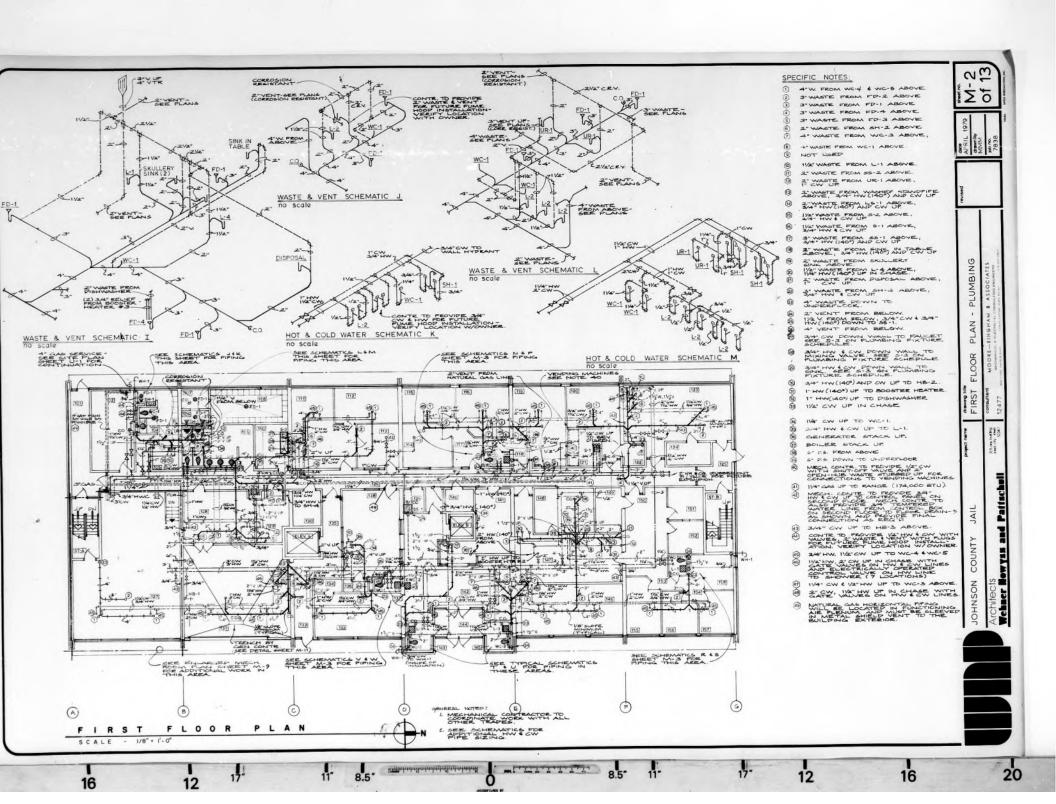


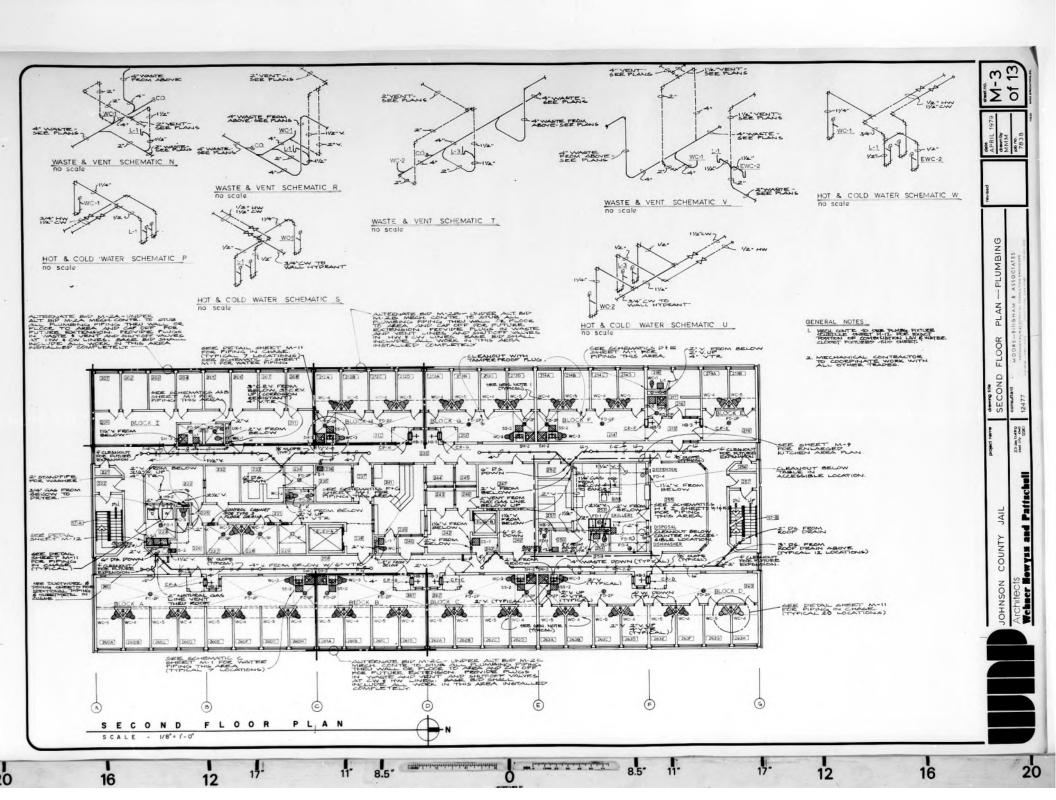
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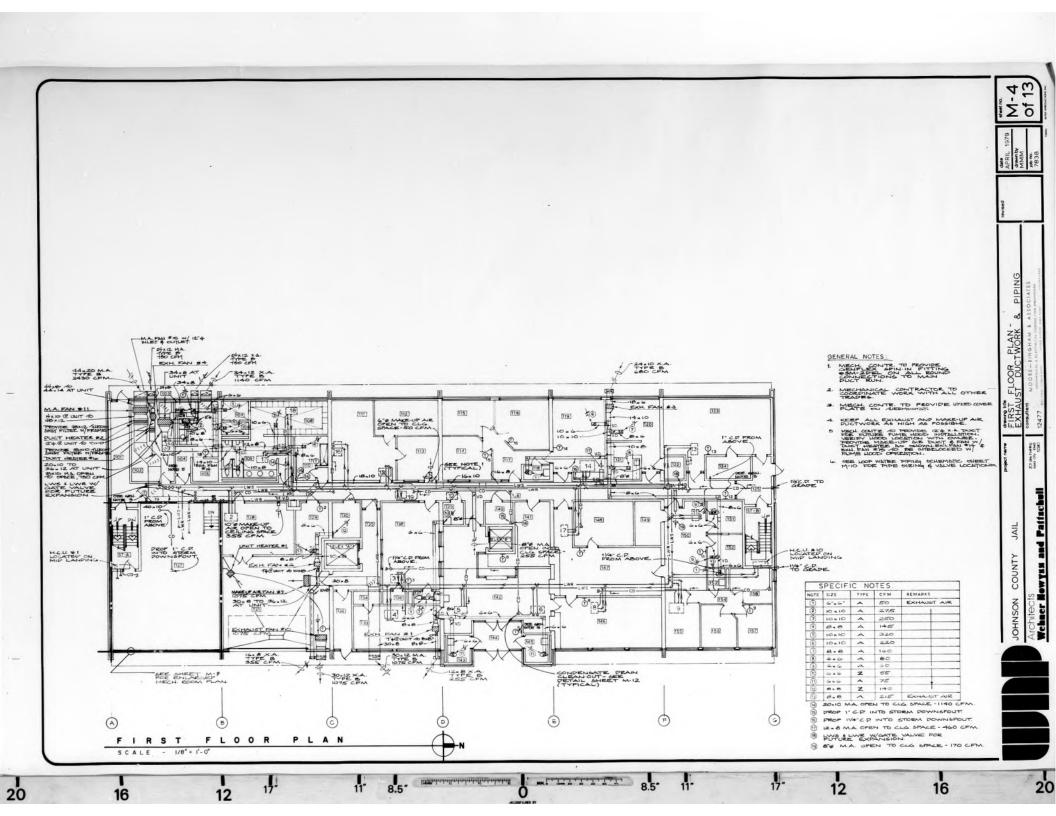
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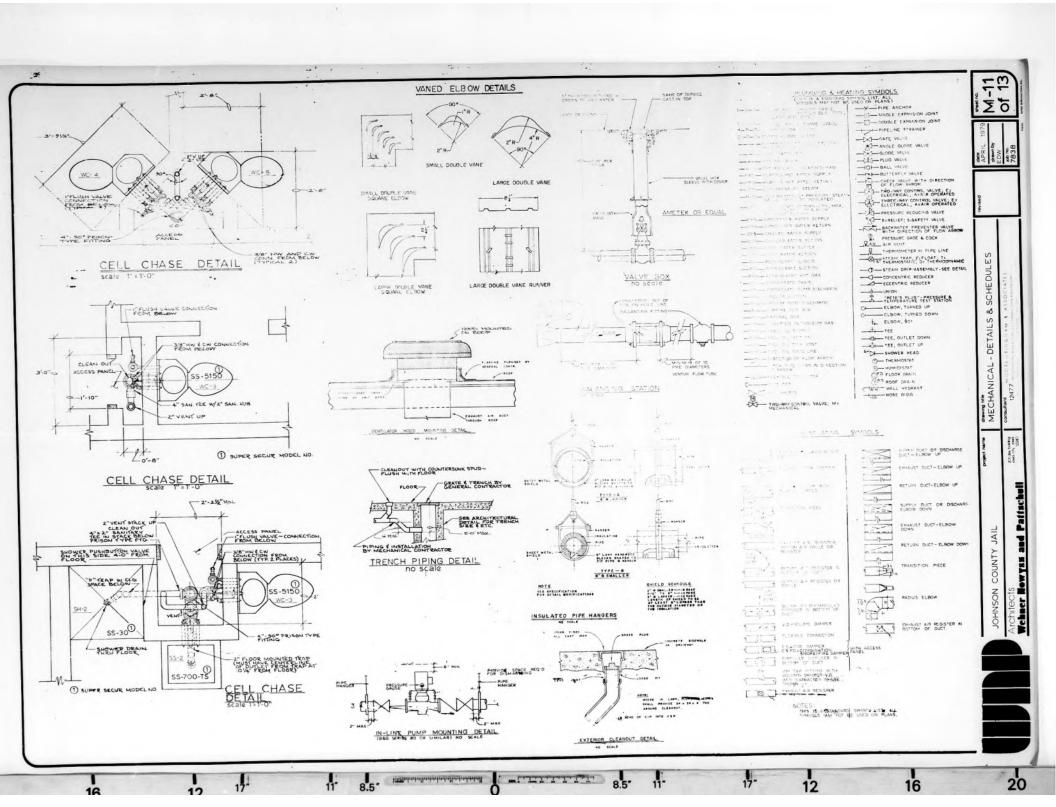














NC-1, Nater Closet - American Standard "Maders" floor mounted, \$2722.016; sighen, jet action: elongated bool: vitreous white china: provide \$5320.536 open from thits church seat; Sloam Royal \$110 flush valve; 1-1/2" for broad \$481310-100 belt cars.

UC-2, Vator Closet - Sections Standard 'Elemented Cade' (18' high for bandleageal) -8486.01s elemented ripto det action head: vitrous citin (white), 48130-100 helt come, 45130.586 open front white Church seat; Sices Moral 4115 flush value: and 15' top sput.

NC-3. Mater Closet - Euper Secure Stabil 483-0150; contar position, statistical state of filter mounted combination futures, and the many statistic states of the states o

WC-4, Water Closet - Similar to WC-3, except Super Secur Model #85-51507 right position.

NC-6. Mater Closet - Similar to NC-3 except Super Secur Sodel #88-51501; left sealtion.

(P-1, Trinal - American Standard "Allbrook" #6540.017, vitreous white chir is 'inlet spad, outlet connection threaded 2" inside, wall bancers. Float hoyal #180 flush valve.

L-1. Layatery - Merican Standard "Rootlan" #0361.05 (10" x 18"); vitreous white china: wall hancer 4" content #215,08% inputain. If faucet with chrose lever handle; seezion Standard #441/ctl 1-1,0 eroid frath. 1/2" chrose plated supplies with loose key aroge. If seez chrome plated "charge with classed and significant with seezion plates.

2-5. Invatory - Berican Standard "Berizon #3301.083 10" diameter, white cameled out iron 4" centers #3379.080 Apmarias II fasons with shorme lever headits: Berican Standard #2410.01 1-1/2" crist Standard 12/2" chrome plated supplies with loose key stope. 17 sweep chrom plated tray with channot and adjustable tallplocaged equitheon putes

Loi, lawatory - imerican Standard "Hootian" SCHL.051 (07 % 187) witness white chicks will hasper 4" meters willy-00000 means of 1 factor case "SCHLOSS (07 means of 1 factor case) with 461.05 17 move whose claimed of the scheme and the scheme of 1 move whose claimed salphandard portray of the recording with 641.05 17 move whose claimed salphandard portray of the recording with the steries.

L-4, Lawatery - Regions Standard Temilyn #8373,080 (RF % 10°); vitrous white chima 4° centers #3375,080 operand If faunch vitrous have handles American Standard #342,213 11 ordi drain 17° drive nitated supplies with loses Way object, 17 cases where yield Parks with cleanous and adjustable talliples, and existence placed Parks with cleanous and adjustable talliples, and existence placed Parks

ST-1. Service Sisk - Villiams STM-022 x 10° herson may service; floor measured, cost brase drain with done strainer and 3° tailpines burger counts on exposed sides with with black accept. T-0 staines study measured to the strainer and 3° tailpines burger counts on exposed sides in the strainer and the strainer and tail tailpines and vall tailpines and vall tailpines and vall tailpines are strained to the strainer and the strain

55-7. Service 118 - Super Secur bodel #55-700-th-colified stainless freel wall-base service sinkyrith Petras in cabinet, wait and become spates 14 sease, type 304 smalless scale) 2 Fig stainless stock is laste to the security of security of the security

16-1. Landry Sink - American Stanfard "Noto Lain Laundry Sink" #1602.048 (68° x 20°) - two compartments ensemble deat iron: Semile black smole iron supporting frame. #4814.02 skie fasces tutt. J4" threaded here and sport vacuum brasker and otherms finish: (2) #4502.03 storper frains with 12" rauge chome; plated waste connections and (2) storper dealing with self-lange chome; plated waste connections and (2) storper with adjusted if tell-

6-1. Jink - Elkay "Lustertone" RE-15, 115" x 1571; single compartment. 18 cause. type 272 enaitient steel, edf-rimning 12-642 foresatt single lever faunct with 9-1/2" editor spect with adjustable swivel pray and anator throne plated finish 10-56 small backst erainer: 172" chrome plated supplies with lone key steeps 17 cause cincee clated p-trag with cleanout and adjustable tailrieco, and escutcheon plates.

n-J. Firk - Elkay Tuntertons 618-15. (15° x 15°1; simple compartment. 18 cause, type 302 stainless steel, self-criming: Thicage 4855-53-117 facetes with Sunit-49 rigid conseined spout with #35 Actions, 4311 4° wrise blade handless 1/2° chrome plated supplies with looms who whose 17° cause chrome plated famp with cleanout and adjuntable saligides. 15-16

6-3. Sick - Sick to be farmished by come. Technical contrasts to provide the fallowing and plant promised where show on provide the fallowing are stated to the state of the contrast of the fallowing and the state of the fallowing the fallowing state of the fallowing state of

mail. Shower - Symmus 41-10007-0-0-0 fafetymix Naturbug shower unit with Safetymix List-Two pressure-balancing mixing waite with integral charactery, suggest shown heal with adjustable wellow and gray head bracket, integral worsten integr. 3 dim flow restrictor in those head.

59-7. Thever - Daper focus (add. 80-50 stainless rich stall deser-14 same, type 104 stainless steady statisfies and recognize with the re-siding perfect of the stainless statement of the stainless statement of the stain statement of the stainless statement of the statement of the stainless statement of the st

98-3, these - flat Commander model ef-St. ter, outer and inner curface to be stainless steel series #250 with \*25 finish; co -piece, Phone floor, \*F lish forward of white periods posent, lacks and white markle of which finess, past integrals fails, cast integral; resocuble stainless etcal stainless fails finished control finess with a finished period forward finished control finess with "A present-equal time waits and moves lead," of them with "Act of the finished forward file A present-equal time waits and moves lead, "

(Bed. Moreor - Super Secur valid. \$150 mainles) their prizes pas Stock and 1 death, type 514 mainless asself 5° wall trackers. \$-10 water the 5.5 ord flow reservoirs; your batters above head is not need at 10° and 10° a

TD-1. Ther Drain' - Josan, Beries 20000-A coated cast iron floor drain; the piece body with double drainage flance; flash collar; weginales; bottom coulst inside coulk connection; adjustable sain inkloy strainer, threaded cutlet. Previde D-tray as required. Provide 48 lead flashing am between structural table and floor slab (16\* x N.\*), floor drains required desipants

Ph-2. Floor brain - Base as Fb-1 except grate to be heavy duty and secur with vandalgreef screws. Frowide & lead flabbing pan between structural alab and floor mids (36 % 36"), floor drains required designated with 2.

nt-), ther brain - Joses, 4985 berise mast rem floor sink with percelain seamed inclose double desiance flavour, weepfoles, no flushing connection on floor think percelain seamed inclose the season of the season

10-4, Floor Prain - Sonan 2000-F3 Series coated cast iron floor drain, two-piece body with double drainage flance, untited flaming collar, weet-pers, threaded betten cetter inside cault connection, and adjustable overfumed strainer. Pipe size 3". Provide P-trap as required.

ford model #24P, 3/4" female inlet and 3/4" hope

MB-2. Home bibb - Chicago fawret 15 polished chrome fawset with flange: infexed lever hamfler 1/4 female inlet and 1/4" tose thread srout, vacuum treaker. Provide No and CM spouts.

HR-3. Hose Sibb - Woodford model  $874P,\ 3/4^{\circ}$  female thread inlet and  $3/4^{\circ}$  hose thread spout, vacuum breaker.

MW-1, Wall Sydrant - Woodford Model Rd5, 3/4" hore thread nozzle: freezeless; loose key operator: vacuum breaker; chrone finish.

nd-1. Neef Drain = Josas. Series 21900 costed cast iron roof Stain; integral grawel atop; large sump with flange; bottom cotted inside cast connection, non-juncturing clasp rise; case iron domes threaded cultivi-Contractor to provide seepage can of 66 sheet lead extending at least 2-0° in each direction force each drain.

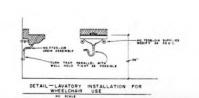
DEC-1. Flectric Star Cooler - Malesy Taylor Stock Memilian 14.6 JM of 50 F. water at 50 T. ambiest and 80 F. Index waters stainless steel by stream professor I I/S 80 F. 57 FAL IIS voil. 1 plans | Timbs excluded harmonic ty/2 angle stop value and chrome plated supplies, 19/2 Tipung o-trap and tailories with resolutions pattern.

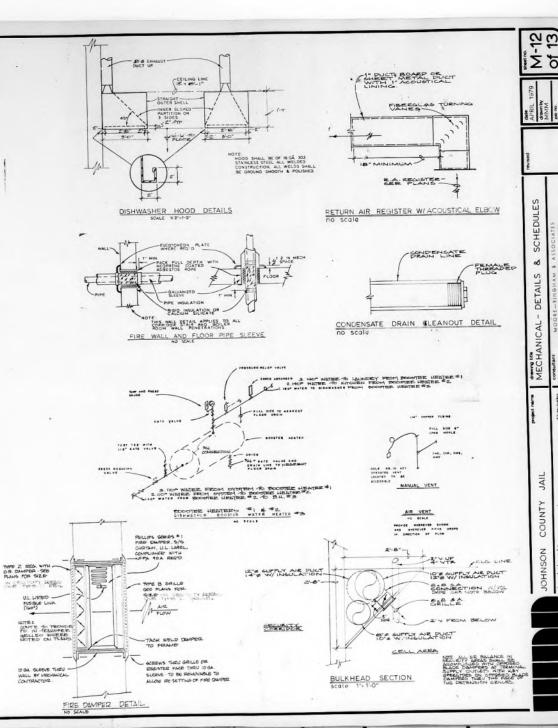
terienter; 1/5 sp 5.5 TeA. Itemit, tybas; Finish selected by street with the property of the p

souries Mater vi. The beater shall be 0.0. Smith Dara-Deese commercial filectric model CH-2 or equivalent. Heater shall be rated at 12 95, 20 % 3 them. 6 Mg. and listed by Smithery-term Locaracter's approved by the Noticed Smither Smith Smi limited warranty.

United warrants.

Monotor Mistar FX. The Beater shall be A.C. Bmill Bura-frowr Commercial Electric model In 20 or equivalent. Restor shall be rated at N TAL 200 y Japan, 60 Mr. and Istael by Independently and State of the TAL 200 y Japan, 60 Mr. and Istael by Independently and supported by the mathemat Banistation Foundation. These shall be deallow counterly, MTM and the All 200 million research, MTM and the All 200 million of the A





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