

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

LESTER DOBBEY (#R-16237),

Plaintiff,

v.

WILLIAM WEILDING, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 1:13-cv-01068

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Hon. Robert M. Dow, Jr.

AMENDED COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, Lester Dobbey, complains against Defendants William Weilding, Michael Studer, Marcus Hardy, Michael Lemke, Troy Johnson, and John Does One through Ten, and states as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. This is a civil action brought pursuant to the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution, to seek monetary, declaratory and injunctive relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and to redress deprivations of Plaintiff's Civil Rights which were precipitated by the unlawful cruel and unusual punitive acts and omissions of the Defendants, all while purporting to act under the color of law.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. The Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 1343(a)(3). The declaratory and injunctive relief sought is authorized by 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202 and 2284.

3. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2), in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, because the facts giving rise to the claims in this Complaint occurred in this district.

PARTIES

4. Plaintiff, Lester Dobbey, is an inmate in the custody of the Illinois Department of Corrections, housed at Stateville Correctional Center, Register No. #R-16237, P.O. Box 112, Joliet, Illinois 60434, in Will County.

5. Defendant, William Weilding, was the Chief Engineer of Stateville Correctional Center while Plaintiff was in custody there. Defendant Weilding was legally responsible for the overall institutional and housing unit's maintenance and sanitation.

6. Defendant, Michael Studer, is the current Water Supply Operator of Stateville Correctional Center and is legally responsible for the overall protection of Stateville's water supply, as well as the maintenance and sanitation of the water supply. Defendant Studer was the Water Supply Operator of Stateville Correctional Center while Plaintiff was in custody there. Defendant Studer was legally responsible for the overall protection of Stateville's water supply, as well as the maintenance and sanitation of the water supply.

7. Defendant, Marcus Hardy, was the Warden of Stateville Correctional Center while Plaintiff was in custody there. Defendant Hardy was legally responsible for the health, safety and sanitation of inmate living conditions.

8. Defendant, Troy Johnson, is the current Chief Engineer of Stateville Correctional Center. Defendant Johnson is currently legally responsible for the overall institutional and housing unit's maintenance and sanitation.

9. Defendant, Michael Lemke, is the current Warden of Stateville Correctional Center. Defendant Lemke is currently legally responsible for the health, safety and sanitation of inmate living conditions.

10. Defendants, John Does One through Ten, are employees of the Stateville Correctional Center. The identities of these Defendants are presently unknown to Plaintiff. As the identities become known, their proper names will be added. These Defendants are sued in their individual capacity. At all times relevant to this action, these Defendants acted under color of law and acted deliberately indifferent to the Stateville Correctional Center prison conditions that are inadequate and hazardous to inmates/Plaintiff's health.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

11. In addition to his individual claims, Plaintiff brings his claim for prospective relief under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment on behalf of approximately 1,700 inmates, all of whom were housed in Stateville Correctional Center during the filing of Plaintiff's Complaint. A class action is proper pursuant to Rules 23(a), 23(b)(1), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

12. The class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. On information and belief, there are approximately 1,700 members of the class.

13. There are questions of law and fact common to the members of the class, which common questions predominate over any questions that affect only individual class members. Here, Plaintiff challenges the inadequate prison conditions of the Stateville Correctional Center.

14. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class.

15. Plaintiff can fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the absent class members.

16. Separate injunction and declaratory actions maintained by individual members of the class would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the class, thereby establishing incompatible standards of conduct for the defendants. Adjudication regarding individual class members would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of or impair the interests of other members not parties to the adjudication or substantially impair their ability to protect their interests.

17. Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class that plaintiffs represent, thereby making final injunctive or declaratory relief appropriate for the class as a whole.

18. The questions of law or fact common to the members of the class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

COUNT 1 – UNSANITARY BIRDS & VERMIN

19. Stateville Correctional Center has had an extensive history of unsanitary birds and vermin within the inmates' living units, as well as in the inmates' dietary/kitchen.

20. Defendants Weilding, Hardy, Lemke, and Johnson have known of these issues and/or problems for several years without attaining comprehensive remedial measures to adequately address and subdue the unsanitary birds and vermin.

21. Plaintiff has on numerous occasions complained to Stateville officials regarding the wild birds living and nesting in Stateville's Bravo House, where the birds

would be allowed to fly freely throughout the living unit dropping bird feces wherever the birds please, while simultaneously chirping and/or singing very loudly in the early morning hours. (See Exhibits A and B.)

22. Plaintiff filed his initial complaint/grievance regarding these unsanitary birds on September 11, 2008, where Defendant Weilding, allegedly had on his "To Do List" and/or list of repairs, where the screens and windows were supposed to be fixed to alleviate the infestation of wild birds entering into the living units. (See Exhibit B.)

23. The wild birds carry various communicable diseases, through the bird itself, as well as bird feces, such as bird flu, fungi, lice, mites, parasites, spores and various toxins, all of which can cause varying human bodily injury. (See Exhibit C.)

24. The large population of birds that were living in Bravo House, where Plaintiff lived, presents a disease risk. The most serious health risk arises from disease organisms that grow in the accumulations of bird droppings. (See Exhibits A, B, and C.)

25. There are several fungal diseases from bird droppings, such as:

(a) Histoplasmosis: Histoplasmosis is caused by a fungus. The disease is transmitted to humans by airborne fungus spores from droppings of birds. (See Exhibit C.)

(b) Psittacosis: Psittacosis is a rare infectious disease that affects various birds. When bird droppings dry and become airborne, people may inhale them and get sick. In humans, this bacterial disease is characterized by fatigue, fever, headache, rash, chills, and sometimes pneumonia. (See Exhibit C.)

(c) Allergic Alveolitis: Allergic Alveolitis can be contracted by people, by inhaling particles of bird dander in the air. (See Exhibit C.)

(d) Avian Influenza: Avian Influenza is transmitted through coming into contact with the fecal matter of infected birds. (See Exhibit C.)

(e) Campylobacteriosis: Campylobacteriosis is a bacterial infection that causes gastrointestinal problems. (See Exhibit C.)

26. Plaintiff avers that he has suffered from fatigue, fever, headaches, chills and gastrointestinal bacterial infections, which Plaintiff vividly expresses below, in Count 7 of this Complaint. (See Exhibit K.)

27. Plaintiff further avers that he has suffered annoyance, as well as the deprivation of peace-of-mind, where Plaintiff would experience every morning for months, birds chirping and singing in his cell and/or on the gallery while fighting over food or territory. (See Exhibit B.)

28. The birds would annoy and irritate Plaintiff by awakening him at 3:00AM – 4:00AM, with their fighting, chirping and singing, which infringed upon Plaintiff's sleep and adequate restoration of his body. The excessive noise would have Plaintiff tossing and turning for hours throughout many nights. (See Exhibits B and D.)

29. Plaintiff also avers that Bravo House has a vermin infestation that is not controlled at all, where mice roam in and out of inmates' cells regularly and on a daily basis. (See Exhibit D.)

30. Plaintiff has had mice in his cell, where the mice have eaten his commissary-bought food, which was stored properly in his personal property boxes. The mice have also eaten through and created holes in Plaintiff's state-issued clothes, as well as his commissary bought clothes. (See Exhibit D.)

31. There are mass infestations of roaches and spiders, as well as other bugs that are in inmates' cells, where not often, bug spray is sprayed along the walls and outer perimeters of inmate cells, and not in the inmate cells per se, which does not alleviate the problem. Rather it allows the bugs to further nest and breed in a secure area of the cell for them. (See Exhibit D.)

32. Defendants Weilding, Hardy, Lemke, and Johnson are well aware of the thousands of inmates' complaints that have been made regarding the birds and vermin, but have failed to correct any.

COUNT 2 – UNBEARABLE LIGHTING

33. Stateville's Bravo House has approximately fifty (50) extra-large fluorescent light fixtures along the building wall and/or ceiling that brightly illuminate the building. (See Exhibit D.)

34. These fluorescent lights remain on and fully illuminated 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, making it nearly impossible to retain proper sleep, with the excessive shine in Plaintiff's face throughout the night time. (See Exhibit D.)

35. Defendants Hardy and Lemke have heard the thousands of complaints regarding the excessive shining fluorescent lights throughout the nighttime, and have refused to allow a dimmer to be set in place to help alleviate the many cries of annoyance. The dimming of approximately fifty (50) fluorescent lights does not pose a threat to the safety or security of the institution, where the inmates in the living unit on the 11:00PM to 7:00AM shift are all properly secured in their cells, and light still would be on.

36. It is believed that Defendants Hardy and Lemke have maintained this excessive shining of the fluorescent lights as a deliberate aggravator to inmates as to inflict punishment.

**COUNT 3 –
UNSANITARY CELLS AND HAZARDOUS SHOWERS, FOOD CARTS AND CEILING**

37. Many of the individual cells at Stateville are dirty and unsanitary, where adequate cleaning supplies are not distributed daily and/or on a regular basis to maintain cleanliness. (See Exhibit D.)

38. Dust is one of the most produced elements in any household, but the amount of dust that is produced on a day-to-day basis is overwhelming. Whereas the amount of dust and dirt flowing from cell-to-cell has produced dust mites, which tend to reproduce by the millions. (See Exhibits D and E.)

39. The failure to provide adequate cleaning supplies, where the cells are dirty on the walls and floor, creates breeding grounds for dust mites, as well as other disease-causing micro-organisms. (See Exhibits D and E.)

40. When there is an attempt to supply inmates with an opportunity to wipe down their walls or mop their floors, the towels and/or rags provided are themselves universally nasty, just as well as the mops provided, where there are twenty-nine (29) cells on a gallery and there is one mop bucket of water for all the cells to use, without a change of water for lack of the disinfects, the same for the towel buckets. Then after the mops are used they are not washed, rather they are just put in a room to dry for the next usage. (See Exhibit D.)

41. On a daily basis, a cell house is provided with one crate containing three (3) spray bottles and one (1) can of Ajax. This is not sufficient for the approximately one

hundred forty-five (145) individual cells housed by two (2) inmates, the inmate shower, the sergeant's office, the lieutenant's office, counselor office, and the major's office, as well as the main floor, all of which is one living unit. (See Exhibit D.)

42. And through this supply of inadequate cleaning supplies, millions of these micro-organisms live and continue to breed, such as the dust mites. These dust mites, in Bravo House, provide through the fecal substances, when inhaled or touched by skin, a list of typical symptoms, such as: (See Exhibits D and E.)

- (a) Hay fever;
- (b) Watering eyes;
- (c) Runny nose;
- (d) Sneezing;
- (e) Asthma, difficulty breathing;
- (f) Infantile eczema;
- (g) Itchy, red or watery eyes;
- (h) Nasal congestion;
- (i) Itchy nose, roof of mouth or throat;
- (j) Post-nasal drip;
- (k) Cough;
- (l) Facial pressure and pain;
- (m) Frequent awakening; and
- (n) Swollen, blue-colored skin under your eyes.

And poor ventilation makes symptoms worse. (See Exhibits D and E.)

43. Plaintiff avers that he has suffered various symptoms labeled above due to these dust mites. (See Exhibit K.)

44. Defendants Hardy and Lemke have been made aware, continuously, by the thousands of inmates at Stateville of the lack of cleaning supplies issued, and still have not taken any corrective measures to subdue the filthy and unsanitary cells. (See Exhibit D.)

45. Defendants Hardy and Lemke have been made aware, continuously, by the thousands of inmates at Stateville of how the inmate showers in the living units are hazardous, where behind the bath tile and/or cracked and exposed bath tiles, are colonies of toxic green, white and black molds. (See Exhibits D and F.)

46. The effects of toxic mold on any human being's health are lengthy. The most dangerous are chronic delayed reaction, and these result from almost daily exposure building up over time and can range from neurological damage to the risk of cancer from exposure to certain mold toxins in the air and water. (See Exhibits D and F.)

47. Again, Defendants Hardy and Lemke have not attempted to seriously kill the mold growth in the inmate showers.

48. Defendants Hardy and Lemke have been made aware, continuously, by the thousands of inmates, as well as various Stateville staff, of how the roofing in Bravo House is hazardous, where whenever it naturally rains, the roof leaks massively, to the point blockades of buckets and trash cans have to be lined up to attempt to catch this water, where even then puddles of water still accumulate on the main floor of the building. (See Exhibit D.)

49. The water leaks within the ceiling are in various buildings around Stateville, where a massive amount of mold is produced as well. Roofs that leak:

- (a) Bravo House;
- (b) Charlie House;
- (c) Delta House;
- (d) Edward House;
- (e) Frank House;
- (f) Law Library;
- (g) School building;
- (h) Clothing room;
- (i) Commissary room;
- (j) Personal property room;
- (k) Gym room, etc.

All of which have had accidental falls by inmates and staff, and in some buildings layers upon layers of mold. (See Exhibit D.)

50. Defendants Weilding, Hardy, Lemke, and Johnson knew of these hazards throughout all these buildings, and have not made any real attempts to fix these leaks and mold problems.

51. Defendants Hardy and Lemke have been made well aware of the lead-based paint in inmate cells, as well as on the building walls, which are at times exposed through scrapings of paint off the various walls, which turns into dust and airborne. (See Exhibits D and G.)

52. Plaintiff has lived in various cells within Stateville that has had layers of 30-35 year old paint with lead in them, and every so often the lead paint is just painted over and

over without neutralizing the lead paint substances in the old lead paint. (See Exhibits D and G.)

53. Lead exposure can occur by way of ingestion of lead dust through normal hand-to-mouth contact, during which people swallow lead dust dislodged from deteriorated paint or leaded dust. Lead causes nervous system damage, as well as it can cause kidney damage and affects every organ system of the body. (See Exhibits D and G.)

54. Plaintiff avers that the he has suffered kidney problems, as well as other organ effects since his housing at Stateville which he vividly expresses below, in Count 7 of this Complaint. (See Exhibit K.)

55. Defendants Hardy and Lemke have not attempted to combat any of the lead-based paint with the removal thereof. (See Exhibit D.)

56. Defendants Hardy and Lemke have well been made aware of the Bravo House inmate food carts being unsanitary, where bird feces droppings lie on them, as well as roaches and other insects live in the wood carts, and the inmate food is still delivered on them, as well as they are used for food service and then trash pickup. (See Exhibit D.)

57. These food carts “are not” often cleaned with disinfectant and/or bleach, and the dirt and bird droppings build-up are like cakes in some of the carts’ corners, and they are still used for food service. (See Exhibit D.)

58. Defendants Hardy and Lemke have failed and/or refused to provide sanitary food carts for inmates to receive their food on. (See Exhibit D.)

COUNT 4 – INADEQUATE VENTILATION

59. The ventilation at Stateville has been inadequate and hazardous for many years, whereas Defendants Weilding, Hardy, Lemke, and Johnson have been made aware of this. (See Exhibit D.)

60. The air circulating around the Bravo House and individual cells consist of ions that are thick with dust, hair, pest and bird dander, airborne viruses, and wool fibers from state-issued blankets. (See Exhibit D.)

61. The circulation of this type of air has been a constant assault of the Plaintiff's respiratory system, whereas at times it makes it hard for him to breathe properly and has caused various allergic and irritable reactions. (See Exhibit D.)

62. The vents in numerous cells are covered with steel plates preventing any air circulation, whereas Defendants Weilding, Hardy, Lemke, and Johnson have been aware of all these issues dealing with the air ventilation being inadequate, but have failed to make corrective measures for clean air. (See Exhibit D.)

COUNT 5 – INADEQUATE HEATING IN SUB-ZERO TEMPERATURES

63. Stateville has had a constant problem within the housing units/Bravo House with inadequate heating during the cold and winter months, which Defendants Weilding, Hardy, Lemke, and Johnson have been made aware of by the thousands of inmates' complaint, where heat units remain broken, as well as several windows that are broken and the doors that remain open for lengthy time periods. (See Exhibit D.)

64. During the February 2011 blizzard, Plaintiff as well as other inmates in Bravo House suffered extremely freezing temperatures where many days and/or weeks

temperatures were either in single digit numbers and/or below zero numbers, and the heating units did not work. (See Exhibits D and H.)

65. These freezing sub-zero temperatures entered into the Bravo House through several broken windows, and where the catwalk/gun tower officers would leave windows and the catwalk door open, where inmates would continuously holler and scream for hours to attempt to have the officers close either the windows or door and/or both. (See Exhibit D.)

66. Plaintiff avers that he was issued certain basic clothing which included two (2) blue pants, two (2) blue shirts, as the everyday uniform attire for inmates, two (2) pairs of socks, two (2) t-shirts, two (2) pairs of underwear, one (1) cap, one (1) not so thick insulated coat, and two (2) sheets. Plaintiff was not issued long johns/thermal wear because such clothing is only provided to institutional workers. (See Exhibit D.)

67. Plaintiff further avers that the clothing issued to him was insufficient to combat blizzard/sub-zero temperatures during the February 2011 blizzard. Plaintiff was not issued a state blanket during these times, where the Bravo House building would feel like a deep freezer. (See Exhibits D and H.)

68. To attempt to combat the February 2011 blizzard, Plaintiff borrowed certain clothing items from his cellmate and neighbors. Plaintiff had to put on one (1) long john bottom, three (3) long john tops, two (2) state blue pants, two (2) t-shirts, two (2) sweat pants, two (2) sweat shirts, one (1) state coat, one (1) skull cap, and three (3) bed sheets. Nevertheless, Plaintiff still remained freezing cold with slight tremors, while remaining balled up in his bed. (See Exhibits D and H.)

69. Plaintiff would ask the cell house staff for blankets and was told constantly that there were no blankets available. (See Exhibit D.)

70. The February 2011 blizzard/winter storm impacted almost the entire State of Illinois. Record or near record snowfall accumulations ranging from 10 to 18 inches with isolated 20 inch totals reported from various counties. The wind gust was 50 to 70 miles per hour, which created snow drifts more than 7 feet high. (See Exhibit H.)

71. The Governor issued a disaster declaration nearly 24 hours prior to the onset of the blizzard/storm. (See Exhibit H.)

72. Temperatures through February 2011, averaged 1 to 2 degrees below normal, where the coldest stretch of weather was from the 2nd to the 4th, and the 8th to the 10th, when temperatures dipped into the single digits and below zero in many locations. And one can only imagine an all concrete and steel building that stands approximately six (6) stories high, approximately 200 feet long, and approximately 25-30 feet wide, how it felt without functioning heat. It was freezing and intolerable both night and day. (See Exhibits D and H.)

73. Plaintiff also avers that although every year during the cold and winter months there may be no blizzard, but these cold conditions have remained a problem in Bravo House for several years whereas Defendants Weilding, Hardy, Lemke, and Johnson have known about but have failed to fix, where temperatures regularly will maintain at 40 degrees or below at times, during the months of November through February and March. (See Exhibits D and H.)

74. These freezing sub-zero temperatures made Plaintiff's regular daily activities impermissible, such as studying religious materials, as well as criminal and civil law, writing, and just simply standing up in the cell for any long period of time. Several work

orders were allegedly filed with Defendant Weilding to have the heating units fixed, but Defendants Weilding and Johnson have failed to fix them. (See Exhibit D.)

COUNT 6 – INADEQUATE/CONTAMINATED WATER SUPPLY

75. Stateville has had a bad history of supplying inadequate/contaminated water to its employees and inmate residents, where thousands of inmates have continuously complained of to the administration of Stateville and/or Illinois Department of Corrections.

76. Defendant Studer, being the water supply operator, has known of this problem for many years, before Defendant Hardy, but nevertheless, they both have knowledge of the water supply being inadequate and/or contaminated and Defendants Hardy, Lemke, and Studer have failed to correct these problems. (See Exhibits D, I and J.)

77. The inadequate/contaminated water supplied at Stateville is for inmate drinking and for the cooking of all foods prepared by the Dietary /Kitchen. (Exhibits D, I and J.)

78. This inadequate/contaminated water supply consists of excessive amounts of microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, pesticides and herbicides, such as various water runoffs, organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and radioactive contaminants. (See Exhibits D, I and J.)

79. One specific contaminant in Stateville is radium, which, when water containing combined radium is ingested, a portion of the radium may remain in the bone. And the radiation which is given off from the radium because of its high energy, can cause

damage to the surrounding tissue. And a dose of 5 pCi/l ingested over an extended period of time may result in the development of bone cancer. (See Exhibits D, I and J.)

80. Another contaminant in Stateville is Alpha Emitters, which are erosions of natural deposits, and is also a cancerous element. (See Exhibits D, I and J.)

81. Stateville does not have a cross-connection control program approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. And Defendant Studer does not assure that all the backflow devices are tested on an annual basis, as Defendant Hardy does not assure testing either. (Exhibit I.)

82. Stateville supply water, contaminated with exceeding levels of lead and copper and unisolated softener (TP04), produced stagnant and contaminated water entering the distribution. (See Exhibit I.)

83. Defendants Studer, Hardy, and Lemke knew that Stateville had a supply which had a water softener which was not being used, in which the stagnant water and/or the unused filter media inside the softener allowed harmful bacteria breeding and distribution to Plaintiff, as well as Bravo House inmates. (See Exhibit I.) Defendants Studer, Hardy, and Lemke have failed to fix the problem.

84. These same bacteria and contaminants are utilized by the Stateville Dietary in the preparation of foods and drinks, which are consumed on a daily basis by Plaintiff, as well as all the other inmates. These bacteria and contaminants have caused Plaintiff to suffer various ailments, where since Plaintiff's arrival at Stateville in the year of 2007 to the present, Plaintiff's health has gradually deteriorated, which Plaintiff vividly expresses below, in Count 7 of this Complaint. (See Exhibits D, I, J, and K.)

COUNT 7 – PLAINTIFF’S HEALTH DETERIORATES

85. In March 2007, Plaintiff was transferred from Menard Correctional Center to Stateville Correctional Center for unrelated matters, where Plaintiff was a healthy young man upon his arrival at Stateville. (See Exhibit K.)

86. After approximately one and a half years, at Stateville, Plaintiff began to experience gastrointestinal problems, where he maintained abdominal pains for multiple years, blood in his stool, as well as intestinal bacterial infections. (See Exhibit K.)

87. After approximately four years at Stateville, Plaintiff began to have gastrointestinal, as well as kidney problems, where the kidney complications went ongoing for approximately one and a half years. (See Exhibit K.)

88. After approximately five and a half years at Stateville, Plaintiff now suffers from liver problems. (See Exhibit K.)

89. Plaintiff was initially admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections in October 2002, which he first came to Stateville for intake whereas he was housed in a condemned H-House building for approximately two (2) weeks, then transferred to Menard. (See Exhibit K.)

90. Plaintiff was healthy while living at Menard for the several years there. (See Exhibit K.)

91. Plaintiff went on a writ to Court, from Menard in December 2004, where Plaintiff was transferred to Stateville’s writ/segregation unit (“F-House”), where he was placed in a condemned cell F#324. The Circuit Court of Cook County remanded Plaintiff to Cook County Jail, on February 10, 2005, where Plaintiff remained up until August 2005. Plaintiff still was considered healthy. (See Exhibit K.)

92. In August 2005, Plaintiff was sent back to Stateville's Northern Receiving Center ("NRC") for about one week, then Plaintiff was sent back to Stateville's "F-House", where he remained until September 2005, in which Plaintiff was transferred back to Menard in September 2005, where he remained until March 21, 2007, where Plaintiff still was considered healthy. (See Exhibit K.)

93. From March 2007 to present, Plaintiff's health aggressively deteriorates on a day-to-day basis. And although he receives treatments, whether adequate or inadequate, for his ailments, he is no longer considered the healthy young man since being housed at Stateville.

94. Stateville will never admit to any wrongdoing no matter what type of evidence that is produced against them, or even those inadequate or hazardous things that they know of. Stateville will still try to find a way to manipulate facts, to steal state money, and for its employees to do the least amount of work possible, while receiving "full pay-checks" and "unnecessary-overtime pay-checks." Stateville's administration is a master manipulator and deceives the public.

COUNT 8 – INMATE LIVING UNITS HAZARDOUS AND UNSAFE FOR HUMAN OCCUPANCY

95. Defendants Weilding, Hardy, Lemke, and Johnson have known for years that various buildings of Stateville have been hazardous, including but not limited to, the inmate living units which are unsafe for human occupancy. (See Exhibits L, M, N, and O.)

96. The inmate living units (Bravo, Charlie, Delta and Edward) continuously pose a substantial risk of imminent personal injury and/or death of Plaintiff, as well as all the other inmates who live in these units. (See Exhibits L and M.)

97. The living units known as “Bravo House, Charlie House, Delta House, and Edward House,” consist of only one individual building, yet separated and/or divided into four (4) living units. (See Exhibits L and M.)

98. The “Bravo, Charlie, Delta and Edward Building” is unsafe for human occupancy where the building poses a substantial risk of a complete collapse and/or a partial collapse of the overall building’s structure. Still Defendants Weilding, Hardy, Lemke, and Johnson have failed to correct great pose of danger. (See Exhibits L and M.)

99. Plaintiff is currently housed in Bravo House, which is unsafe for human occupancy due to the substantial risk of complete and/or partial collapse of the existing unsafe conditions of the building. (See Exhibits L and M.)

100. The structure of the Bravo, Charlie, Delta, and Edward Building consists of a brick building which is supported by and surrounded by “sixty-four (64) support columns,” and is founded by a cement mixture, which establishes the “foundation slab.” The support columns are over five (5) stories high, which connect approximately from the foundation slab and/or the main floor up to the building’s roof. (See Exhibits L and M.)

101. All sixty-four (64) support columns are visibly noticeable, in plain sight, as having deteriorating bricks with multiple cracks from the foundation slab and/or main floor extending all the way up to the roof, which is over five (5) stories high, which threatens to “crumble and/or break away” from its intended structure, placing Plaintiff as well as other inmates and staff at a great substantial risk of imminent personal injury and/or death on a daily basis. (See Exhibits L and M.)

102. Not only are all sixty-four (64) support columns cracked from the bottom to the top, but “the wall of bricks” between various support columns are also cracked with

deteriorating bricks and/or stones which crumble and break away, where it can, in plain view, be seen with approximately one (1) inch gaps and/or spaces with no filler and/or cement. (See Exhibits L and M.)

103. By the inmate living units (“Bravo, Charlie, Delta, and Edward House”) being founded on a deteriorating foundation, which has cracks in the support columns and the main floors, it has caused the “entire building structure” to “shift-off” and “lean slightly” posing a substantial risk of imminent personal injury or death. And Defendants Weilding, Hardy, Lemke, and Johnson have known this, but failed to correct these issues.

104. Several other structures around Stateville also have deteriorating foundations and walls that also need to be fixed.

EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

105. Plaintiff filed a grievance with his counselor, Karen Rabideau, on September 11, 2008, where she responded on September 24, 2008. This is the first step in exhaustion. (See Exhibit B.)

106. Plaintiff appealed his September 11, 2008 grievance, to Grievance Officer Margaret Thompson, who responded on September 29, 2008. Warden Terry L. McCann also responded on September 30, 2008. This is the second step in exhaustion. (See Exhibit B.)

107. Plaintiff appealed his September 11, 2008 grievance to ARB Chairperson Jackie Miller, who responded on February 13, 2009. Director Roger E. Walker Jr. responded on March 23, 2009. This is the third and final step in exhaustion. (See Exhibit B.)

108. On February 25, 2011, Plaintiff filed a grievance to his counselor, Cleo Johnson, who responded on March 3, 2011. This is the first step in exhaustion. (See Exhibit J.)

109. Plaintiff appealed his February 25, 2011 grievance to Grievance Officer Anna McBee, who received the grievance on March 11, 2011, then responded to the grievance on April 4, 2012. Warden Marcus Hardy responded on April 13, 2012. This is the second step in exhaustion. (See Exhibit J.)

110. Although Plaintiff appealed his February 25, 2011 grievance to the Administrative Review Board, which is pending, and the third and final step in exhaustion, when Grievance Officer Anna McBee held the grievance over one year remedies became unavailable. (See Exhibit J.)

111. On March 20, 2011, Plaintiff filed a grievance to his counselor, Cleo Johnson, who responded on March 17, 2011. This is the first step in exhaustion. (See Exhibit D.)

112. On August 29, 2011, Grievance Officer Anna McBee responded to Plaintiff's March 10, 2011 grievance. Warden Marcus Hardy responded on August 30, 2011. This is the second step in exhaustion. (See Exhibit D.)

113. On December 22, 2011, ARB Chairperson Jackie Miler responded to Plaintiff's March 10, 2011 grievance. Director S.A. Godinez responded on January 3, 2012. This is the third and final step in exhaustion. (See Exhibit D.)

VIOLATION OF PLAINTIFF'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

114. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 113 of this Complaint.

115. Plaintiff has rights protected under the 8th and 14th Amendments to the United States Constitution. These rights include the right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment, due process and equal protection of laws.

116. Plaintiff has exercised his constitutional protected rights to be free from cruel and unusual punishment, due process and equal protection of laws, by the filing of this law suit.

117. As outlined above, Plaintiff has clearly exhausted his administrative remedies by filing his grievances through the prison's internal grievance procedure, as well as the department's grievance procedure.

118. Defendant William Weilding, Chief Engineer of Stateville, acting under the color of law, violated Plaintiff's Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment protected rights to be free from cruel and unusual punishment, when Defendant Weilding acted deliberately indifferent to the Stateville Prison conditions that are inadequate and hazardous to inmates/Plaintiff's health.

119. Defendant Michael Studer, current Water Supply Operator of Stateville, acting under the color of law, violated the Plaintiff's Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment Protected rights to be free from cruel and unusual punishment, when Defendant Studer acted deliberately indifferent to the Stateville Prison conditions that are inadequate and hazardous to inmates/Plaintiff's health.

120. Defendant Marcus Hardy, Chief Administrative Officer and Warden of Stateville, acting under the color of law, violated Plaintiff's Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment protected rights to be free from cruel and unusual punishment, when Defendant

Hardy acted deliberately indifferent to the Stateville prison conditions that are inadequate and hazardous to inmates/Plaintiff's health.

121. Defendant Michael Lemke, current Warden of Stateville, acting under the color of law, has violated current inmates' Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment protected rights to be free from cruel and unusual punishment, when Defendant Lemke acted deliberately indifferent to the Stateville prison conditions that are inadequate and hazardous to inmates' health.

122. Defendant Troy Johnson, current Chief Engineer of Stateville, acting under the color of law, has violated current inmates' Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment protected rights to be free from cruel and unusual punishment, when Defendant Johnson acted deliberately indifferent to the Stateville Prison conditions that are inadequate and hazardous to inmates' health.

123. Defendants John Does One through Ten, past and present employees of the Stateville Correctional Center, acting under the color of law, have violated Plaintiff's Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment protected rights to be free from cruel and unusual punishment, when Defendants John Does One through Ten acted deliberately indifferent to the Stateville prison conditions that are inadequate and hazardous to inmates/Plaintiff's health.

124. These prison officials have violated their duty and responsibility of protecting inmates/Plaintiff from these inadequate and hazardous prison conditions.

125. These Defendants possess actual knowledge of the inadequate and hazardous conditions, and have impeded the preventable measures of harm.

126. These Defendants possess the power to correct all of the inadequate and hazardous prison conditions Plaintiff has alleged in this Complaint, at any given time, with a posture of due diligence when evaluating job descriptions.

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF LESTER DOBBEY asks this Honorable Court for Judgment against Defendants, and states as follows:

A.) A Declaration that the acts and omissions of Defendants violated Plaintiff's constitutional protected rights;

B.) A Permanent Injunction prohibiting Defendants in further deliberate indifferent acts against Plaintiff;

C.) Compensatory damages in the amount of Three Thousand Five Hundred (\$3,500.00) Dollars, per each Defendant;

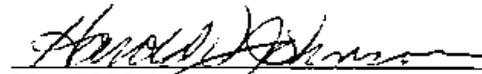
D.) Punitive damages in the amount of Eight Thousand Five Hundred (\$8,500.00) Dollars, per each Defendant;

E.) Damages for physical and mental suffering in the amount of Three Thousand Five Hundred (\$3,500.00) Dollars, per each Defendant;

F.) Plaintiff's costs and fees in prosecuting this action.

Date: 10/17/13

Respectfully submitted,



Harold V. Johnson
BRINKS GILSON & LIONE
NBC Tower, Suite 3600
455 N. Cityfront Plaza Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60611-5599
Telephone: (312) 321-4200
Facsimile: (312) 321-4299

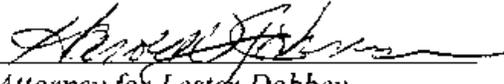
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
LESTER DOBBEY

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on October 17, 2013, a copy of the foregoing Amended Complaint was served as indicated below, and thereby served upon counsel for all Parties.

Parties receiving service via the CM/ECF electronic filing system are as follows:

Kevin Lovellette
Assistant Attorney General
General Law Bureau
100 W. Randolph, 13th Floor
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 814-3720
klovellette@atg.state.il.us
Attorneys for Defendants


Attorney for Lester Dobbey

EXHIBIT

A

Safety & Sanitation

Memo

To: Unit B Safety & Sanitation c/o

From: c/o C. Truelove *CT*

Date: 08/25/03

Re: Monthly Report (S&S)

Below is a copy of your unit/area's Institutional Safety & Sanitation report from last month. Would you please draw a line through anything that has been taken care of and add/change whatever needs to be changed. I really appreciate your cooperation! When you are done, please leave it in the Safety & Sanitation mailbox in the Guard Hall or in the basket on top of the black file cabinet in the Safety & San. Office by 8/31/03. Thank-you!

- Unit B - There are broken windows/no screens throughout the unit (allowing birds entrance into the Unit). The catwalk and transit room in Unit B has window screens that are in poor condition. B-House tunnel has a cracked window and the back door window is cracked. One shower assembly is missing and needs to be replaced.

EXHIBIT

B

.. birds are "extra loud" chirping and fighting over food or territory.

These birds have made their homes in all of these Living Quarter-Units, to my understanding, and they continue to annoy and irritate me by awakening me as abovementioned at 3 o'clock, 4 o'clock A.M. with their fighting, chirping and singing. These birds and thier annoyance have given me the inability to obtain adequate sleep and restoration of my body. When I am awoken at these different early morning hours, I do try to overlook and block their excessive noise out, and try to go back to sleep, but it has been real hard on me, because all I end up doing is tossing and turning for about a hour or better. And even when I do fall back to sleep, it is not to long before I am woke up again by the birds. This annoyance and sleep deprivation is causing aggravation in my back, due to the continuous tossing and turning, and I cannot get a peace of mind.

Along with the annoyance of these birds, they are also very unclean and unsanitary. These birds drop feces wherever they please throughout the cell-house, and it is of great concern to me the known and unknown disease's they carry such as Bird Flu, Fungi, Lice, Mites, Parasites, Spores and various Toxins from their defecation, all of which can cause great bodily harm.

And I talked to a Deputy-Director Buschlar (correct spelling may be ommitted), but the Deputy-Director came through the cell-house and walking on all the galleries with the assigned Lieutenant of Bravo House on August 28, inwhich, I stopped him and verbally complained about the abovementioned problem with the birds. He did not have a solution.

Sleep is undoubtedly counted as one of life's basic needs. But by myself living in these torturous conditions, which are know by the Stateville CC's and I.D.O.C.'s Administration, it appears that the allowance of the birds to live and be housed in the Living Quarter-Units, is designed to prevent adequate sleep, cause anxiety and deprive inmates, per se, myself of good physical health.

Relief Requested: Fix the window screens and windows, or set up some type of bird traps to catch them. And I would like to see a Doctor for the sleep deprivation and back aggravation.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
RESPONSE TO COMMITTED PERSON'S GRIEVANCE

Grievance Officer's Report

Date Received: September 11, 2008 Date of Review: September 29, 2008 Grievance # (optional): 1215

Committed Person: Lester Dobby ID#: 816237

Nature of Grievance: Staff Conduct-Birds in Housing Unit

Facts Reviewed: Grievant alleges this is the second grievance he has written, the first one was lost by staff/institutional mail system. States the birds in the unit wake him up and prevent him from sleeping, states they are unsanitary, with droppings all over.

Counselor response: According to maintenance staff, screens and windows are on the list to be repaired and will be as soon as they can repair them which will hopefully alleviate the issue with birds entering units.

Grievance Officer reviewed the grievance and finds the counselor correctly addressed the issue. No further action necessary.

RECEIVED
OCT -7 2008
OFFICE OF
INMATE ISSUES

Recommendation: Grievance resolved.

Margaret Thompson

Margaret Thompson
Grievance Officer's Signature

Print Grievance Officer's Name

(Attach a copy of Committed Person's Grievance, including counselor's response if applicable)

Chief Administrative Officer's Response

Date Received: 9-30-08 I concur I do not concur Remand

Comments:

T McCann
Chief Administrative Officer's Signature

9-30-08
Date

Committed Person's Appeal To The Director

I am appealing the Chief Administrative Officer's decision to the Director. I understand this appeal must be submitted within 30 days after the date of the Chief Administrative Officer's decision to the Administrative Review Board, P.O. Box 19277, Springfield, IL 62794-9277. (Attach a complete copy of the original grievance, including the counselor's response, if applicable, and any pertinent documents.)

Committed Person's Signature

ID#

Date

LESTER DOBBEY-R16237
STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER
P.O. BOX 112
JOLIET, ILLINOIS 60434

file
RECEIVED
DEC 19 2008
OFFICE OF
INMATE ISSUES

December 15, 2008

RE: GRIEVANCE COMPLAINT No. 1515 (Staff-Conduct-Birds in Housing Units)

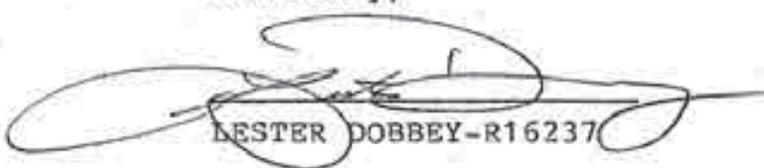
Dear Administrative Review Board,
Good Morning....

This letter is in regard to a grievance I filed for the abovementioned reasons on September 11, 2008 with the Counselor of Stateville C.C., the Counselor responded September 24, 2008. I then sent the grievance to the Grievance Officer who responded along with the Warden on September 30, 2008. I then forwarded the said grievance to this Board's Office for a response.

I am writing this letter because it has been well over a two month time period, and I have not received a response from this Office, and the Grievance Complaint is still an ongoing problem in the grievance full context.

I sent the grievance to this Office in hopes to exhaust my administrative remedies. Can this Office please notify me as to the status of my complaint. Thank You!

Sincerely,


LESTER DOBBEY-R16237



Illinois
Department of
Corrections

PAT QUINN
Governor

Roger E. Walker Jr.
Director

1301 Concordia Court / P.O. Box 19277 / Springfield IL 62794-9277 / Telephone: (217) 558-2200 / TDD: (800) 526-0844

February 13, 2009

Lester Dobbey
Register No. R16237
Stateville Correctional Center

Dear Mr. Dobbey:

This is in response to your grievance received on October 7, 2008, regarding staff conduct (Birds in housing unit), which was alleged to have occurred at Stateville Correctional Center. This office has determined the issue will be addressed without a formal hearing.

According to Maintenance staff, screen and windows are on the list to be repaired.

The Grievance Officer's report (1515) and subsequent recommendation dated September 29, 2008 and approval by the Chief Administrative Officer on September 30, 2008 have been reviewed.

Based on a total review of all available information, it is the opinion of this office that the issue was appropriately addressed by the institutional administration. It is, therefore, recommended the grievance be denied.

FOR THE BOARD:

Jackie Miller
Administrative Review Board
Office of Inmate Issues

CONCURRED:

Roger E. Walker Jr.
Director

TH
3/23/09

cc: Warden McCann, Stateville Correctional Center
Lester Dobbey, Register No. R16237

Administrative Review Board
Office of Inmate Issues

EXHIBIT

C



Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Program

Division of Epidemiology, Environmental and Occupational Health

Christine Todd Whitman, Governor
Christine M. Genn, JD, MBA, Commissioner

April 2000

Control of Health Hazards Associated with Bird and Bat Droppings

Special points of interest:

- Disease Association
- Recognition
- Evaluation
- Hazard Control
- Recommendations
- Further Information

Health Risks

Large populations of roosting birds may present a disease risk. The most serious health risks arise from disease organisms that grow in the nutrient-rich accumulations of bird droppings, feathers and debris under a roost - particularly if roosts have been active for years. In addition, insects that live on birds or their droppings may become a problem when the infested birds leave roosts or nests. These insects can invade buildings and bite or irritate people.

This bulletin discusses the health risks and control of the risk of several of the fungal diseases associated with bird and bat droppings and methods of controlling these risks.



The PEOOSH Program has evaluated several work sites where employees were concerned about health hazards from accumulated pigeon droppings. The common denominator in these PEOOSH investigations has been the presence of roosting pigeons in an undisturbed



location: In one New Jersey worksite, accumulated manure was found in a stair well leading to the basement. Local newspapers reported that a city hall building was "taken over" by pigeons that had deposited several inches of manure on the window ledges. At a bridge commission, employees complained to the PEOOSH Program that their booths were covered in pigeon droppings. Maintenance engineers at a university campus were concerned about bird droppings near a ventilation system located on the roof of one of the buildings. Furthermore, several building attics were evaluated because of employee concerns with bird manure accumulations.

Fungal Diseases

Among the fungal diseases associated with bird and bat droppings the two most common are histoplasmosis and cryptococcosis.

Histoplasmosis

Histoplasmosis is caused by a fungus (*Histoplasma capsulatum*). The disease is transmitted to humans by airborne fungus spores from soil contaminated by pigeon and starling droppings (as well as from the droppings of other birds and bats). The active and inactive roosts of blackbirds, starlings, grackles and cowbirds have also been found to be heavily contaminated with fungus spores.

The soil under a roost usually has been enriched by droppings for three years or more for the disease organism to reach significant levels. Although almost always associated with soil, the fungus has been found in droppings alone, particularly those from bats. Infection occurs when spores, carried by the air, are inhaled - especially after a roost has been disturbed. Most infections are mild and produce either no symptoms or a minor influenza-like illness. On occasion, the disease can cause high fever, blood abnormalities, pneumonia and even death. In some areas up to 80 percent of the population show evidence of previous, usually asymptomatic infection.

Dusts containing *H. capsulatum* spores can be aerosolized during construction, excavation, or demolition. Once airborne, spores can be carried easily by wind currents over long distances. Such contaminated airborne dusts can cause infections not only in persons at a work site, but also in others nearby. Such activities were suggested as the cause of the three largest outbreaks of histoplasmosis ever recorded. All three outbreaks took place in Indianapolis, Indiana. During the first outbreak, in

the fall of 1978 and spring of 1979, an estimated 120,000 people were infected, and 15 people died. The second outbreak, in 1980, was similar to the first in the number of people affected. During the third outbreak, in 1988, AIDS patients accounted for nearly 50% of culture-proven cases.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) has reported a potentially blinding eye condition - presumed ocular histoplasmosis syndrome (OHS) - that results from the fungus. NIH estimates that 4 percent of those exposed to the airborne organism are at risk of developing OHS.

The soil in a stand of trees where blackbirds have roosted for 3 or more years should be suspected of being contaminated by the fungus. Habitats of pigeons and bats, and poultry houses with dirt floors have also been found contaminated by *H. capsulatum*.

Fresh bird droppings on surfaces such as sidewalks and windowsills have not been shown to present a health risk for histoplasmosis because birds themselves do not appear to be infected by *H. capsulatum*. Rather, bird manure is primarily a nutrient source for the growth of *H. capsulatum* already present in soil. Unlike birds, bats can become infected with *H. capsulatum* and consequently can excrete the organism in their droppings.

Bats are associated with a few diseases that affect people. The incidence of histoplasmosis being transmitted from bat droppings to humans occurs infrequently. Large colonies of bats do not normally inhabit work areas. Bat colonies are common in undisturbed areas. Nevertheless, fresh bat droppings (unlike fresh bird droppings) can contain the histoplasmosis fungus. Bat droppings do not need to come into contact with soil to be a source of the disease.



Several alternatives to using a high-powered water hose exist. One such alternative includes soaking the droppings with water and then shoveling it. The wet material should be collected in heavy-duty plastic bags or another type of secure container and discarded with the regular trash.

Once the structures are cleaned they should be regularly washed to prevent further accumulation of droppings.

Can My Bird Make Me Sick?

Common Zoonotic Diseases in Pet Birds

By Alyson Kalhagen, About.com Guide

See More About:

- [bird health](#)
- [bird diseases](#)
- [zoonotic diseases](#)

Diseases that can be passed from animals to humans and vice versa are called zoonotic diseases. Those interested in becoming bird owners often wonder if there are any diseases they could catch from their potential feathered friends. The answer is that there are, although it's relevant to point out that owning any type of pet can put you at risk of contracting a zoonotic illness.

Read on to learn about zoonotic illnesses that affect birds and their owners. While the odds of infection are lowered with proper hygiene standards, it's important to be familiar with common symptoms and methods of transmission.

Allergic Alveolitis

While not truly zoonotic disease in the sense that it does not affect birds, bird owners can contract Allergic Alveolitis by inhaling particles of bird dander in the air. Allergic Alveolitis is also known as Pigeon Lung Disease and Parakeet Dander Pneumoconiosis.

Ads

Avian Influenza

The H5N1 Avian Influenza virus is a well-known and deadly zoonotic disease. It is transmitted through coming into contact with the fecal matter of infected birds. While H5N1 isn't seen as a particularly common threat to

* Psittacosis (also known as ornithosis or parrot fever) is a rare infectious disease that mainly affects parrots and parrot-like birds such as cockatiels, and parakeets, but may also affect other birds, such as pigeons. When bird droppings dry and become airborne people may inhale them and get sick.

In humans, this bacterial disease is characterized by: fatigue, fever, headache, rash, chills, and sometimes pneumonia. Symptoms develop about 10 days after exposure. Psittacosis can be treated with a common antibiotic.

Since 1996, fewer than 50 confirmed cases were reported in the United States annually. In New York City, psittacosis is very rare with less than one human case identified each year. According to the CDC, about 70% of infected people had contact with infected pet birds. Those at greatest risk include bird owners, pet shop employees, veterinarians, and people with compromised immune systems. No person-to-person cases have ever been reported.

Cleaning Up Pigeon Droppings

Protecting the health of both workers who clean up pigeon droppings and the general public is important.

General Public

Routine cleaning of droppings (e.g. from windowsills) does not pose a serious health risk to most people. Some simple precautions can be taken to further reduce direct contact with droppings, such as wearing disposable gloves and clothes that can be washed.

Workers

Before any extensive clean-up measures are taken - e.g., removing accumulations inside an air shaft - workers should be informed of the possible health risks involved, particularly those with weakened immune systems. Even though histoplasmosis, cryptococcosis, and psittacosis pose minor public health threats, they can be further minimized if safety measures are taken. Wearing protective clothing like disposable coveralls, boots, gloves, and respirators can be used for protection.

If a high-powered water hose is used to strip off dried droppings, dust control measures such as containing the area with plastic sheeting, should be taken. Wetting down the work area will prevent inhalation, reduce the risk of infection and will also prevent the spread of dust outside the work area. Those with a compromised immune system such as people living with HIV/AIDS or cancer patients should not be directly involved in the removal of the droppings. Always wash hands and any exposed skin before eating or drinking and when finished with work.

Facts about pigeon-related diseases

- [En Español](#)

The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) has developed this fact sheet to address common questions and concerns regarding pigeon-related diseases.

Pigeons are common to New York City. They often make nests in buildings and rapidly reproduce. Breeding occurs throughout the year, usually taking place between March and July. During these months, the DOHMH often receives questions about possible health risks associated with cleaning pigeon droppings. Contact with pigeon droppings may pose a small health risk. Three human diseases are known to be associated with pigeon droppings: histoplasmosis, cryptococcosis, and psittacosis.

Histoplasmosis

Histoplasmosis is a disease caused by a fungus, which grows in pigeon droppings. It also grows in soils and is found throughout the world. When cleaning droppings a person may breathe in some of the fungus, which in cases of high exposure can cause infection. Common activities, such as cleaning off windowsills, will not result in high exposures.

Symptoms of histoplasmosis begin to appear about 10 days after initial infection and include fatigue, fever, and chest pains. Most people, however, do not show any symptoms. Those with compromised immune systems such as cancer patients or people living with HIV/AIDS are generally more at risk of developing histoplasmosis. The disease cannot be transmitted from person to person.

Cryptococcosis

Cryptococcosis is another fungal disease associated with pigeon droppings and also grows in soils throughout the world. It is very unlikely that healthy people will become infected even at high levels of exposure. A major risk factor for infection is a compromised immune system. According to the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC), nearly 85 percent of cryptococcosis patients are HIV-positive.

✶ Psittacosis

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Ads

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captive pet birds, it is possible for any bird to become infected and transmit the virus to other birds and people.

Avian Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is another familiar name in the world of diseases. Avian Tuberculosis is caused by inhaling microscopic airborne organisms that are shed in infected birds' feces. This disease can be hard to treat in both birds and humans, and can be fatal for some.

Campylobacteriosis

Campylobacteriosis is a bacterial infection that causes gastrointestinal problems. It is usually transmitted through fecal contamination of food and water. While diarrhea, weight loss, and lethargy are common, Campylobacteriosis can also be present in birds that show no symptoms of illness.

Chlamydiosis

Also known as Psittacosis and Parrot Fever, Chlamydiosis normally produces symptoms such as eye infections, diarrhea, and respiratory problems. Highly contagious, Chlamydiosis requires swift and vigorous antibiotic treatment as well as placing birds under quarantine to prevent the spread of infection.

Cryptosporidiosis

Cryptosporidiosis is caused by a microscopic parasite called Cryptosporidium that takes up residence in the intestines of its hosts. The parasite is transmitted through the consumption of food and water that has been contaminated by the feces of an infected animal.

Giardia

Giardia is another intestinal parasite that is transmitted through the ingestion of contaminated food. Symptoms of Giardia infection include severe diarrhea, weight loss, and dehydration.

New Castles Disease

Although New Castles Disease is more commonly seen in wild birds, it can affect parrots and other species that are commonly kept as pets. New Castles Disease is a virus that causes neurological dysfunction, seizures, and respiratory problems. It is transmitted through oral and fecal fluids.

Ads

Salmonellosis

Causing diarrhea, dehydration, and severe gastrointestinal upset, the Salmonella bacteria is usually contracted through the intake of contaminated food and water. Antibiotic treatment usually brings the illness under control promptly.

Sarcocystis

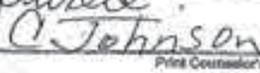
A parasitic infection, Sarcocystis can cause severe respiratory distress in birds. Symptoms of Sarcocystis include yellowish droppings, tail bobbing,

EXHIBIT

D

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFENDER'S GRIEVANCE

Date: 3/10/11	Offender: (Please Print) LESTER DORSEY	ID#: R16239
Present Facility: Stateville C.C.	Facility where grievance issue occurred: Stateville C.C.	
NATURE OF GRIEVANCE:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail Handling	<input type="checkbox"/> Restoration of Good Time
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Staff Conduct	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dietary	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical Treatment
<input type="checkbox"/> Transfer Denial by Facility	<input type="checkbox"/> Transfer Denial by Transfer Coordinator	<input type="checkbox"/> Disability
<input type="checkbox"/> Disciplinary Report		<input type="checkbox"/> HIPAA
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Inadequate Prison Conditions</u>
Date of Report: / /		Facility where issued: / /
<p>Note: Protective Custody Denials may be grieved immediately via the local administration on the protective custody status notification.</p> <p>Complete: Attach a copy of any pertinent document (such as a Disciplinary Report, Shakedown Record, etc.) and send to: Counselor, unless the issue involves discipline, is deemed an emergency, or is subject to direct review by the Administrative Review Board. Grievance Officer, only if the issue involves discipline at the present facility or issue not resolved by Counselor. Chief Administrative Officer, only if EMERGENCY grievance. Administrative Review Board, only if the issue involves transfer denial by the Transfer Coordinator, protective custody, involuntary administration of psychotropic drugs, issues from another facility except personal property issues, or issues not resolved by the Chief Administrative Officer.</p>		
<p>Brief Summary of Grievance: <u>First, During the FEBRUARY 2011, Blizzard the temperatures were at often times below zero, where in BRAD HOUSE at night I was most cold and freezing the heating units were not on or did not work. Where no blankets were issued out to me this winter as required was law, and after I requested them. It was so cold to the point I would put on long john bottoms, state-blue pants and (2) sweat pants, and (3) long john tops, (2) sweat shirts (2) T-shirts, state blue coat, skull cap and (3) bed sheets and still be cold balled-up. . . Secondly, the ventilation system does does not work in my cell, and other surrounding cells. The vent in my cell has so much dirt and dust in them to the point there are cake build-up and (continue on back)</u></p>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Check only if this is an EMERGENCY grievance due to a substantial risk of imminent personal injury or other serious or irreparable harm to you		
 Offender's Signature		R16239 3, 10, 11 ID# Date
(Continue on reverse side if necessary)		

Counselor's Response (if applicable)		
Date Received: 03/16/2011	<input type="checkbox"/> Send directly to Grievance Officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside jurisdiction of this facility. Send to Administrative Review Board, P.O. Box 19277, Springfield, IL 62794-9277
<p>Response: <u>According to B-house staff when cleaning supplies are requested they are given. When staff is informed of any inoperable units a work or repair order is submitted to have it repaired.</u></p>		
 Print Counselor's Name		 Counselor's Signature
		03/17/2011 Date of Response

EMERGENCY REVIEW		
Date Received: / /	Is this determined to be of an emergency nature?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes; expedite emergency grievance <input type="checkbox"/> No; an emergency is not substantiated. Offender should submit this grievance in the normal manner.
 Chief Administrative Officer's Signature		/ / Date

VARIOUS insects, dust-mites etc. live there and comes in the cells and live. No cooling air, nor heat comes through the vents in my cell or the surrounding cells. And for the summer periods, windows are permanently closed where temperatures flare-up even hotter in the living quarters because no ventilation. The electricity at times often goes out, where I can't use my personal small fan to circulate air. The ventilation is so terrible whereas when one inmate in the living quarter becomes sick with a cold or flu, it is spread among other inmates very quickly. Third, I am not afforded by the institution cleaning supplies to maintain cleaning my cell properly. Where my cell and other cells have peeling paint that exposes lead and fungus, and mold. Fourth, the water pipes are old and contain radium and other contaminants. The water when put in a clear glass has white/grey powder substances & particles floating throughout the water, and when I drink it, it tastes like chalk. Fifth, the lights are fluorescent along the building walls on the inside of the building and the ones in front of my cell stay on 24 hours 7 days a week, and plenty of nights I can't sleep. Sixth, The birds are overwhelmingly irritating and filthy. The birds defecate all over the building and spread virus's as I believe I became sick of this past January 2011. The birds stay chirping all day and night while they fight over food scrapings they find. The roaches, spiders and other insects are overwhelming. Mice are in packs at night in the living quarters, while I have seen mice running around the dietary where my food is prepared and issued to me. Mice have even destroyed my food in my personal property box at times as well as enter through some of my clothes, where I had to dispose them thereafter. Seventh, when food is delivered to me on food carts they are dirty and nasty with filth and bird feces on them, whereas also those same food carts are used to transport trash without prior bleach sanitation. Eighth, on long periods of lockdowns I am not afforded any time out of my cell to exercise at all, when I did not cause, nor be involved personally to cause the punitive lockdown. Where some lockdowns will last for 30 days or longer. All the wardens numbers 1, 2 and 3 know of these conditions and fails to change them.

Relief Requested: I want my confinement to meet my basic human needs for my health and safety. I want all the conditions that are improper to be addressed and fixed.

RESPONSE TO COMMITTED PERSON'S GRIEVANCE

B405

Grievance Officer's Report

Date Received: 4/6/11 Date of Review: 8/29/11 Grievance # (optional): 1304
Committed Person: Lester Dobbay ID#: R16237
Nature of Grievance: Conditions*

Facts Reviewed: Grievant complains that his confinement is not meeting his basic human needs for health and safety. He wants all conditions that are improper to be addressed and fixed.

- **Dirty/Covered Vents** - In general vents are cleaned in the units. Any windows that are plate covered or shut were done so for the winter months. The Chief Engineer's Office has been notified and if applicable the windows will be opened.
- **Eroded pipes and Radium Levels in/on pipes** - Grievant is not specific as to which pipes he believes are eroded and contain radium and unless he has a test kit to verify dangerous radium levels, the claim cannot be substantiated.
- **Wildlife in the Unit** - Every effort is made to ensure wildlife do not enter the living units; however, from time to time this does occur due to open doors and windows in the unit. When this does occur staff ensures appropriate departments are notified to get rid of the wildlife. The unit is sprayed for bugs on a monthly basis. Grievant is advised to keep food items covered and put away in order to avoid unnecessary infestations.
- **Cleaning Supplies/Mold** - Cleaning supplies are distributed when requested to clean cells. If grievant feels mold is present, he should contact unit staff so a work order can be submitted.
- **Lights Left on in Units** - Lights are to remain on in living units for the safety and security of the facility.
- **Stateville water is from a municipal water supply and is tested quarterly. The levels of radium are within acceptable limits.**
- **Clothing** - Long Johns and boots are only issued to offenders who have an outside job assignment. If grievant does not have earmuffs and a coat, he should put in a clothing request for same.

Recommendation: No action necessary.

Anna McBees, OCII

Anna McBees

Print Grievance Officer's Name

Grievance Officer's Signature

(Attach a copy of Committed Person's Grievance, including counselor's response if applicable)

Chief Administrative Officer's Response

Date Received: 8/29/11 I concur I do not concur Retand

Comments:

Marcus Hardy

8/30/11

Chief Administrative Officer's Signature

Date

Committed Person's Appeal To The Director

I am appealing the Chief Administrative Officer's decision to the Director. I understand this appeal must be submitted within 30 days after the date of the Chief Administrative Officer's decision to the Administrative Review Board, P.O. Box 19277, Springfield, IL 62794-9277. (Attach a complete copy of the original grievance, including the counselor's response, if applicable, and any pertinent documents.)

[Signature]

R16237

9/8/11

Committed Person's Signature

ID#

Date



Illinois
Department of
Corrections

PAT QUINN
Governor

S.A. GODINEZ
Director

1301 Concordia Court / P.O. Box 19277 / Springfield IL 62794-9277 / Telephone: (217) 558-2200 / TDD: (800) 526-0844

December 22, 2011

Lester Dobbey
Register No. R16237
Stateville Correctional Center

Dear Mr. Dobbey:

This is in response to your grievance received on September 13, 2011, regarding conditions (alleges too cold during the blizzard of February 2011; mice; dirty; bad ventilation), which was alleged to have occurred at Stateville Correctional Center. This office has determined the issue will be addressed without a formal hearing.

The Grievance Officer's Report (1394) and subsequent recommendation dated August 29, 2011 and approval by the Chief Administrative Officer on August 30, 2011 have been reviewed.

Per Stateville Administration, the windows were plate covered during the winter months. Grievant is not specific as to which pipes he believes are eroded. The unit is sprayed for bugs on a monthly basis. Every effort is made to ensure wildlife do not enter living units. Cleaning supplies are distributed when requested to clean cells.

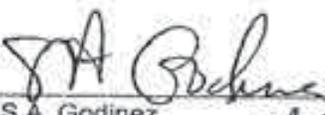
Based on a total review of all available information, it is the opinion of this office that the issue was appropriately addressed by the institutional administration. It is, therefore, recommended the grievance be denied.

FOR THE BOARD:



Jackie Miller
Administrative Review Board
Office of Inmate Issues

CONCURRED:



S.A. Godinez
Director
TA 1/3/12

cc: Warden Hardy, Stateville Correctional Center
Lester Dobbey, Register No. R16237

EXHIBIT

E



Environment, Health and Safety

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Dust Mites: Everything You Might Not Want To Know!



Just thinking of these dust mites living in your pillow by the millions, eating your dead skin and hair is enough to make even Gov. Arnold Schwarznegger sick. They are a major cause of asthma and allergies; especially in vulnerable individuals, such as children and the elderly. According to the American College of Asthma, Allergy & Immunology, approximately 10 percent of Americans exhibit allergic sensitivity to dust mites. In the spring, pollen aggravates allergies, and dustmite infestations make it worse. The Fall and Winter months are a particular problem, as we close up our houses and the concentrations of dust mites and their feces increases inside. And with dustmites at their multiplying peak during warm, wet weather, read on to find out what you can do about dust mites!

The protein substances in the dust mite feces produces antibodies in humans who are allergic when these are inhaled or touch the skin. These antibodies cause the release of histamines which causes to nasal congestion, swelling and irritation of the upper respiratory passages. The Mayo Clinic, WebMD and NIH collectively provide this list of typical symptoms of an allergy to dust mites. You may experience all or just some of them:

- Hay fever,
- Watery eyes,
- Runny nose,
- Sneezing,
- Asthma, difficulty in breathing,
- Infantile eczema 0000000
- Itchy, red or watery eyes
- Nasal congestion
- Itchy nose, roof of mouth or throat
- Postnasal drip
- Cough
- Facial pressure and pain
- Frequent awakening
- Swollen, blue-colored skin under your eyes
- In a child, frequent upward rubbing of the nose

A doctor can use skin tests and blood tests to confirm a suspected dust mite allergy.

Since dust mites are present all year round, the symptoms of the allergy can be present at any time of the year, but are worst in months and seasons when the house is closed and the indoor humidity and temperatures are high (which, depending upon the household's use of heating and air conditioning, can be any time of the year). The dried dust mite feces becomes airborne when someone walks over a rug, sits down in a chair, or shakes the bed clothes, making allergic person's symptoms worse.

What else makes the symptoms worse?

- Poor ventilation
- High humidity
- High temperatures (above 70 F / 20 C)
- Indoor air pollution such as tobacco smoke or car fumes.

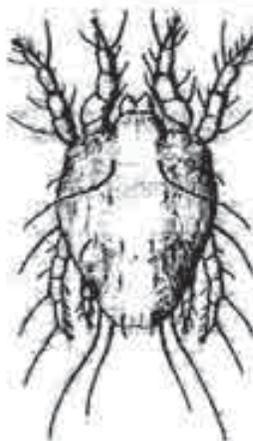
Identification

 House dust mites, are too small to be visible to the naked eye; they are only

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250 to 300 microns in length and have translucent bodies. It takes at least a 10X magnification to be able to correctly identify them. The adult mite's cuticle (covering) has simple striations that can be seen from both the dorsal (top) view and from the ventral (bottom) view. The ventral view of the house dust mite reveals long setae (hairs) extending from the outer margins of the body and shorter setae on the rest of the body. Through the microscope, one will see many oval-shaped mites scuttling around and over one another. There are eight hairy legs, no eyes, no antennae, a mouthpart group in front of the body (resembles head) and a tough, translucent shell, giving a "fearsome appearance."



Biology and Life Cycle

Adult females lay up to 40 to 80 eggs singly or in small groups of three to five. After eggs hatch, a six-legged larva emerges. After the first molt, an eight-legged nymph appears. After two nymphal stages occur, an eight-legged adult emerges. The life cycle from egg to adult is about one month with the adult living an additional one to three months.

The diet is varied with the primary food source, consisting of dander (skin scales) from humans and animals. However, needed nutrients can be provided from fish food flakes, pet food, fungi, cereals, crumbs, etc. Many mite species live in bird's nests, in barns, among stored grain, straw, etc.

House dust mites are cosmopolitan in distribution with much of the research previously done in Europe.

One of the major limiting factors in mite survival and population development is the availability of water for sorption. Highest mite densities occur in the humid summer months and lowest in drier winter periods. Dust mite populations are highest in humid regions and lowest in areas of high altitude and/or dry climates.

Due to the large quantity of skin scales sloughed off daily by humans, mites have an abundant food supply. Dust mite antigen levels are measured in bed dust, floor dust, and room air samples. Detection in room air was best during cleaning and

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EXHIBIT

F

The Effects of Toxic Mold on Your Health

IS MOLD MAKING YOU OR YOUR FAMILY SICK?

YES - it could be!

The following health problems are associated with toxic mold:

- allergies
- arthritic-like aches
- asthma
- bloody noses
- chronic headaches
- coughing
- "crawly" feeling skin
- depression
- dizziness or stuffiness
- epileptic-like seizures
- equilibrium or balance loss
- fatigue
- flu-like symptoms
- irritation of the eyes, nose or throat
- loss of memory
- loss of hearing
- loss of eyesight
- nausea
- restlessness
- runny nose
- sinus congestion
- skin rashes
- sneezing
- trouble breathing
- unexplained irritability
- upper respiratory distress
- toxic headaches



Fast Results - Low Cost - Easy to Use!



Find out if Mold is Contributing to Your Health Problems!

Do It Yourself Home Mold Testing Has Never Been So Easy - Or So Inexpensive!

As Low as

\$7.95 per Kit!

If you are experiencing any or all of these symptoms, you may have toxic mold problems in your home or office. Mold can worsen allergies! Our Low Cost, Easy to Use Mold Test Kits can help determine whether mold may be an issue in your health problems. We offer three types of Do It Yourself Mold Testing; all are inexpensive and can be performed by anyone! If you think mold is affecting your health, we suggest you try either the Viable Mold Test Kit or the Air Check Mold Test Kit, both of which test for indoor air quality. The Lift Tape Kit is better for testing for surface mold (property issues) but won't tell you what you need to know for your health.

If you need help deciding which mold testing kit is right for you, please call our toll free Customer Service line at 1-877-665-3373!

Toxic molds such as Penicillium, Stachybotrys, Fusarium, Aspergillus, and Black Mold can cause indoor air quality problems leading to allergies and sickness. Many times these problems are a result of airborne mold spores and mycotoxins. Toxic mold and black mold have become a huge problem for homeowners and insurance companies.

Medical problems caused by mold and other environmental hazards in the home are far-reaching. They range from respiratory ailments - stuffy nose, itchy throat, wheezing, shortness of breath - to more unusual complaints of ear infection, asthma, and bronchitis. Such subtle symptoms as fatigue, headaches, inattentiveness, and dermatitis are possible reactions to an unhealthy environment.

If you're a young adult who does not smoke, drink alcohol, or take drugs, and if you eat nutritionally, get enough sunlight, and exercise daily, the toxins at home may not affect you. But if you are a little child, a pregnant woman, or over 60, or spend more than 12 hours a day at home, a few toxins in the home can change your life. People suffering from bronchitis, allergies, or heart problems are affected, too. A constant diet of environmental toxins puts physical stress on the human body. Add to this the emotional stress of hassles on the job, constant noise, and bad relationships, and you've got a human machine that is ripe for ill health. Such a condition stretches the limits of human adaptability.

The most dangerous are chronic delayed reactions. These result from almost daily exposure building up over time and can range from neurological damage to the risk of cancer from exposure to certain toxins in the air and water. Smoking, of course, hastens the ill effects.

Acute reactions (the opposite of chronic) occur shortly after exposure to high levels of contaminants. They may be just as severe, but they are easier to detect and signal that something is not agreeing with you. You may develop a rash or headache, for example, soon after being exposed to a heavily contaminated home. Some people react more quickly to contaminants than others do. People who wear contact lenses, for example, often are bothered by environmental toxins in the air before anyone else is. Allergic people and those with respiratory problems are often among the first to notice irritating symptoms.

A controversial branch of medicine has evolved to treat those people who are acutely sensitive to environmental toxins. Called Clinical Ecology, this branch of medicine treats people with allergies and more severe ailments as symptoms of poisoning. Though Clinical Ecologists have few friends, acceptance in the scientific community is growing. Arguing in its defense, Al Levin, a prominent San Francisco physician, told Science magazine (December 19, 1986) that Clinical Ecology is only in the early stages of development, as radiation research was in the 1940s. "It took 15 to 20 years for people to realize that ionizing radiation was linked to a higher incidence of cancer." In time, Levin says; his field will be respected.

One theory about hypersensitivity is that the toxins that irritate hypersensitives are poisonous to everyone - but most people never know it. It is possible that low levels of certain chemicals are harmful to everyone, and the chemically hypersensitive individual simply shows damage more readily - like canaries in a coal mine, they're the first to show the ill effects of a poisoned environment. There is growing evidence that the levels of chemicals we used to think are safe are really not. Many scientists agree that for chemicals that may cause cancer or other chronic diseases, there is no level of exposure so small that there is no danger of developing the disease. The lower the concentration of chemicals, the lower the risk.

One of the best ways to find out if your home or work environment has toxic mold or black mold is to have it tested. Home Mold Laboratory has developed three (3) different Do It Yourself Mold Testing Kits to meet your mold testing needs.

Just How Dangerous Is Mold?

Posted on October 5, 2007 by Dan Buglio

During the fall months, mold often is a major component in making allergies unbearable. Fallen leaves provide an ideal food source, because they also will hold in moisture, which is the key element in mold growth. Beyond their ability to spark allergic reactions and asthma attacks, molds can cause many other health concerns ranging from temporary discomfort to long term, life-threatening diseases.

Molds can be separated into three categories:

- **Opportunistic Pathogens** (a parasitic organism that does not cause harm to it's host)
- **Exclusive Saprotrophs** (an organism that only consumes non-living organic matter)
- **Aquatic Thermophiles** (organisms that require warm temperatures to survive)

Molds differ from plants because they do not use photosynthesis to produce their food— mold must find a source of nourishment. As it feeds on it's host, mold work to break down whatever surface it is attached to. For this reason, mold is beneficial to decaying processes, but when mold turns up in your house, it is important to address it immediately. Though the mold growing on the grout in your bathroom may seem innocuous, it's mere presence means that the only thing holeing you tile in place is being slowly dissinigrated.

Molds spread by tiny airborne spores, that act like tiny seeds and only need a tempid environment, moisture and a food source to germinate (which is why the avergage house is a perfect mold environment). Some mold will produce toxins called mycotoxins in order to inhibit the growth of competitive organisms. The problem with mycotoxins is that molds enjoy the same environments that people do, and because of this, the humans are exposed to more dangerous mycotoxins than they may realize.

It is nearly impossible to destroy mycotoxins— the digestive system cannot break them down and temperature treatments like heating them or freezing do not affect them. This is why mycotoxins are one of the primary causes of food-bourne illness. Another situation where mycotoxins are fairly common is office building and schools. In the 1990's, people first realized that mycotoxins caused organ failure, cancer and respiratory problems and several multi-million dollar law suits were awarded to those affected by mold.



Certain mycotoxins are considered to be the most

potent carcinogens in existence.

There are several ways in which mycotoxins affect the body:

1. **Hyper sensitivity** - (an allergic response to molds and spores)
2. **Mycotoxicosis** – poisoning by food products contaminated by fungi
3. **Mycetismus** – the ingestion of preformed toxin (i.e. toadstool poisoning)
4. **Infection (systemic)** – (also known as Mycotoxicosis)

Symptoms of Mycotoxins (people with mycotoxicosis will have recently experienced at least 8 of the symptoms from this list):

- Respiratory distress, coughing, sneezing, sinusitis
- Difficulty swallowing, choking, spitting up (vomiting) mucous
- Fibromyalgia
- Hypersensitivity pneumonitis
- Burning in the throat and lungs (similar to acid reflux and often misdiagnosed as such)
- Asthmatic signs; wheezing, shortness in breath, coughing, burning in lungs, etc.
- Irritable bowel syndrome, nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pains
- Bladder, liver, spleen, or kidney pain
- Dark urine
- Dirt-like taste in mouth, coated tongue
- Food allergies/leaky gut syndrome/altered immunity
- Memory loss; brain fog, slurred speech, sometimes leading to dementia
- Vision problems
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Large boils on neck (Often a sign of Anaphylaxis)
- Thyroid irregularities
- Headaches
- Anxiety/depression, heart palpitations – confusion, PTSD
- Extreme blood pressure, cholesterol, or triglycerides irregularities
- Ringing in ears, balance problems, dizziness
- Chronic fatigue
- Intermittent face flushing; almost always systemic (Called the Mylar Flush)
- Numbness in face and limbs, intermittent twitching
- Night sweats and hot flashes (Especially around the head)
- Multiple chemical sensitivity
- Nose bleeds
- Bruising easily

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- Multiple chemical sensitivity
- Nose bleeds
- Bruising easily

- Rash or hives, formication, bloody lesions all over the skin (Often systemic)
- Reproductive system; infertility, changes in menstrual cycles
- Sudden weight changes
- Cancer
- Hair loss
- Joint/muscle stiffness and pain
- Heart attack
- Seizures
- Inadvertent facial movements or extremity jerking
- Hypersensitivity when re-exposed to molds, which can lead to anaphylaxis
- Anaphylaxis upon re-exposure to mycotoxin producing molds
- Death, in extreme cases

For tips on mold clean up or precautions against getting mold, check out my post on methods of mold clean up. If have a flooded area in your house that has been submerged for more than 24 hours or moldy area larger than two square feet, call a mold remediation company (it could be dangerous to to-it-yourself in these two cases)!

Any case of mold that is covering an area larger than two square feet can be dangerous for your health- so please use caution.

EXHIBIT

G

[edit] Toxicity

Main article: [Lead poisoning](#)

Although lead improves paint performance, it is a dangerous substance. It is especially damaging to children under age six whose bodies are still developing. Lead causes nervous system damage, stunted growth, and delayed development.^[2] It can cause kidney damage and affects every organ system of the body. It also is dangerous to adults, and can cause reproductive problems for both men and women. Lead paint is particularly dangerous because it tastes sweet therefore encouraging children to put lead chips and toys with lead dust in their mouths.^[3]

One myth related to lead-based paint is that children must eat leaded paint chips to develop lead poisoning. In fact, childhood lead exposure can occur by way of ingestion of lead dust through normal hand-to-mouth contact during which children swallow lead dust dislodged from deteriorated paint or leaded dust generated during remodelling or painting.^[4]

[edit] Regulation

The [European Union](#) has passed a directive controlling lead paint use.

The United States government's [Consumer Product Safety Commission](#) banned lead paint in 1977 (16 Code of Federal Regulations CFR 1303). In an announcement dated September 2, 1977,^[5] "The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has culminated a major regulatory proceeding by issuing a final ban on lead-containing paint and on toys and furniture coated with such paint. This action was taken to reduce the risk of lead poisoning in children who may ingest paint chips or peelings."

Effective April 22, 2010, the US EPA now requires that all renovators who work in homes built pre 1978 and disturb more than six square-feet of lead paint be RRP certified. The new regulation will affect over 100,000 renovators across the country. Renovators can find out more about the program and training locations at.^[6]

For manufacturers, the CPSC instituted the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 which changed the regulations on lead content of paint from 0.06% (w/w) to 0.009%, or 90ppm, on August 14, 2009.

EXHIBIT

H

Weather Service Weather Forecast Office

Central Illinois• [Home](#)[Contact Info](#)
[Feedback](#)**February 2011 Weather Summary**

February 2011 was a very snowy month across central Illinois with many snowfall records set thanks to the blizzard on the first two days of the month. Check out the summary of the **Feb 1-2 Ground Hog Day Blizzard**. Peoria had a daily record snowfall of 11.8 inches on Feb 1 with a storm total of 15 inches from Feb 1-2. Springfield had a daily record snowfall of 8.6 inches on Feb 1st with a storm total of 11.4 inches Feb 1-2. Lincoln had a daily record snowfall of 9.7 inches on Feb 1 with a storm total of 12 inches Feb 1-2. Temperatures in February averaged about a half degree warmer than normal. Though the Dec 2010 - Feb 2011 winter season averaged 2-4 degrees below normal due to a very cold December and January.

Peoria, IL had 20.9 inches of snow in February 2011, making it the 2th snowiest February and 5th snowiest month on record. It surpassed the 19.2 inches of snow that fell in December 2010 and the 18.3 inches of snow that fell last February 2010. Normal February snowfall is 5.6 inches. Listed below are the top 10 snowiest Februaries and months on record in Peoria. Snowfall records began in 1893. Check out **Peoria's Winter Season Snowfall Record**.

Peoria Snowiest February...

1. 26.5 inches Feb 1900
2. 20.9 inches Feb 2011 *
3. 18.3 inches Feb 2010
4. 17.0 inches Feb 2008
5. 16.5 inches Feb 1893
6. 15.2 inches Feb 1989
7. 13.9 inches Feb 1986
8. 13.3 inches Feb 2007
9. 12.8 inches Feb 1905, 1975
10. 12.8 inches Feb 1994

Peoria Snowiest Months...

1. 26.5 inches Feb 1900
2. 24.7 inches Jan 1979
3. 21.7 inches Dec 1977
4. 21.0 inches Dec 2000
5. 20.9 inches Feb 2011 *
6. 19.2 inches Dec 2010
7. 18.9 inches Dec 1973
8. 18.3 inches Feb 2010
9. 18.2 inches Mar 1926
10. 18.1 inches Jan 1999

Peoria Monthly Snowfall Records

Springfield, IL had 16.5 inches of snow in February, which was their 4th snowiest February on record. Normal February snowfall is 5.8 inches. Listed below are the top 10 snowiest February's in Springfield. Snowfall records began in 1881.

1. 24.4 inches Feb 1900
2. 18.4 inches Feb 1914
3. 17.2 inches Feb 1908
4. 16.5 inches Feb 2011 *
5. 16.0 inches Feb 1993
6. 15.3 inches Feb 1903
7. 15.1 inches Feb 1986
8. 14.9 inches Feb 1960
9. 14.2 inches Feb 1965, 1975
10. 13.7 inches Feb 1989

Springfield Monthly Snowfall Records

Lincoln, IL had 14.3" of snow in February 2011 which was their 7th snowiest February on record. Normal February snowfall is 5.0 inches. Listed below are the top 10 snowiest Februarys for Lincoln. Snowfall records began in 1905.

1. 24.0 inches Feb 1914
2. 19.2 inches Feb 2007
3. 16.8 inches Feb 1993
4. 16.2 inches Feb 1986
5. 15.6 inches Feb 1908
6. 14.5 inches Feb 1964
7. 14.3 inches Feb 2011 *
8. 14.2 inches Feb 1960
9. 12.4 inches Feb 1963
- 10 11.4 inches Feb 1956

Monthly Summaries (Feb 2011)...

[Champaign IL Feb 2011 Summary](#)

[Decatur IL Feb 2011 Summary](#)

[Lawrenceville IL Feb 2011 Summary](#)

[Lincoln IL Feb 2011 Summary](#)

[Mattoon IL Feb 2011 Summary](#)

[Peoria IL Feb 2011 Summary](#)

[Springfield IL Feb 2011 Summary](#)

Seasonal Summaries (Dec 2010 - Feb 2011 Winter Season)...

[Champaign IL 2010-11 Winter Season Summary](#)

Decatur IL 2010-11 Winter Season Summary

Lawrenceville IL 2010-11 Winter Season Summary

Lincoln IL 2010-11 Winter Season Summary

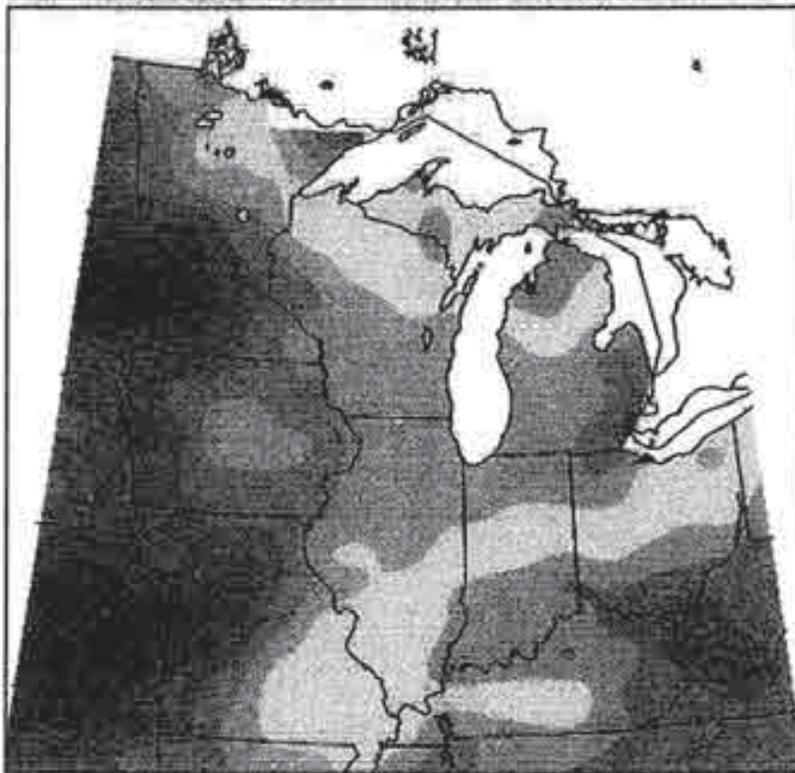
Mattoon IL 2010-11 Winter Season Summary

Peoria IL 2010-11 Winter Season Summary

Springfield IL 2010-11 Winter Season Summary

For additional information check out the Midwest Climate Watch from Midwest Regional Climate Center (MRCC) and Illinois State Climatologist

Average Temperature ($^{\circ}$ F): Departure from Mean
February 1, 2011 to February 28, 2011



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
Illinois State Water Survey
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Total Precipitation: Percent of Mean
February 1, 2011 to February 28, 2011



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
Illinois State Water Survey
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

1) Weather-Related Emergency Events: February 1, 2011 – February 26, 2011

- **2/1-2/11:** A major winter storm impacted almost the entire state of Illinois. Record or near record snowfall accumulations ranging from 10 to 18 inches...with isolated 20 inch totals were reported from Calhoun County through Springfield to Iroquois County and points to the north. Wind gusts of 50 to 70 mph created snow drifts more than 7 feet high. Hundreds of motorists were stranded and several interstates, state highways and county roads were closed. The powerful storm also produced 1 to 4 inches of sleet in parts of east central Illinois and $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of ice and widespread power outages – roughly between I-70 and I-64. The

Governor issued a disaster declaration nearly 24 hours prior to the onset of the storm.

NWS offices from Lincoln, Romeoville, Quad Cities and St. Louis – along with the Illinois State Climatologist have worked with IEMA and FEMA regarding official snow amounts and the establishment of new record snowfalls. The snowstorm/blizzard was the biggest snowstorm since January 1-3, 1999.

- **2/5/11:** A weather disturbance tracked across southern Illinois, which produced 3 to 7 inches of snow south of I-70. The highest totals were around Breese and Mascoutah where 6 to 7 inches was reported.
- **2/24-25/11:** A storm system tracking along the Ohio Valley produced moderate amounts of snow in west central Illinois – and heavy rain in southern Illinois. Snowfall totals ranged from 3 to 6 inches in much of central Illinois...with the highest amounts near 7 inches around Quincy. Rainfall totals ranged from 0.75" along I-70 to 2.50" in extreme southern Illinois near I-24.
- **February 2011 weather (Courtesy of the Illinois State Climatologist and the Midwest Regional Climate Center):**

Temperature: Temperatures through February 26th averaged near normal in most of central and southern Illinois, and 1 to 2 degrees below normal in northern Illinois. The coldest stretch of weather was from the 2nd to the 4th, and the 8th to the 10th when low temperatures dipped into the single digits and below zero in many locations. This was followed by record or near record warmth in the middle of the month.

Precipitation: Liquid precipitation averaged around 0.50" to 1.25" above normal in much of Illinois.

The heavy snow/blizzard of February 1-2 resulted in above normal snowfall for northern and central Illinois. This ranged from 16" above normal in extreme northeast Illinois...to 4-6" above normal in central Illinois. Only extreme southeast Illinois averaged normal to slightly below normal snowfall for the month.

a) **Over 10 Million People Impacted by early February Blizzard**
(courtesy of Jim Angel, Illinois State Climatologist):

The February 1-2, 2011, blizzard crossed through much of central and northern Illinois. By overlaying the snowfall map over the 2000 Census data using GIS software, we can estimate the number of people in Illinois affected by the storm. A rule of thumb in winter storms is that economic impacts become significant in areas with 6 inches or more of snow.

About 10.9 million Illinois residents were in areas with 6 inches or more of snow in the February 1-2 storm. Furthermore, about 9.8 million Illinois residents were in areas with 12 inches or more of snow. And about 1.5 million Illinois residents were in areas with 18 inches or more of snow.

b) **Solar Flare Impacts**

Monday February 14th, the largest solar flare since December 2006 occurred. This event disrupted High Frequency (HF) radio communications and prompted a rerouting of air traffic near the poles. According to the NWS Space Weather Prediction Center (SWPC), three waves of energy merged into a single G1, or minor, geomagnetic storm.

For more information about solar activity, visit the NWS Space Weather web page at:

<http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/>

EXHIBIT

I

EX. 3(A)

CREST HILL
IL6370250

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1
to December 31, 2005

This report is intended to provide you with important
information about your drinking water and the efforts
made by the CREST HILL water system to provide safe
drinking water. The source of drinking water used by
CREST HILL is Ground Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name John Roberts
Phone 815-723-8671

Each Inform contains information that is important
to the public and is available to the public. The
information is available to the public in a
language that is understandable to the public.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Source Water Assessment
A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1987 by the Illinois EPA, three potential sources or possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of Crest Hill's wells. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediation which may be of concern. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Crest Hill wells #4, #6 and #9 source water is not susceptible to contamination. However, the source water obtained from wells #1, #5, and #7 is susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data on the well. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zone of 400 feet for Crest Hill wells #1, #5, and #7 and 200 feet for well #4, #6 and #9. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. To further minimize the risk to the groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that six additional activities be assessed. First, the city should obtain aquifer property data and groundwater flow direction information so the recharge area for the cities Wells #1, #5 and #7 can be mapped. This information can be obtained by completing pump tests on the City wells and completing mass water level measurements on wells finished in the aquifer utilized by Wells #1, #5 and #7. Upon completing this effort, the city may wish to conduct a "maximum setback zone" ordinance(s) to further protect their water supply. These ordinances are authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and allow county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional protection up to a fixed distance, normally 1,000 feet, from their wells. Third, the water supply staff may wish to review their contingency planning documents. Contingency planning documents are a primary means to ensure that, through emergency preparedness, a city will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water. Fourth, the water supply staff is encouraged to review their cross connection control program to ensure that it remains current and viable. Cross connections to either the water treatment plant (for example, at bulk water loading stations) or in the distribution system may negate all source water protection measures provided by the city. Fifth, the city should explore the options of other property abatement the inactive Wells #10 and #11 or retrofitting them for active use as a source of water supply. Inactive wells that are not properly abandoned can act as direct conduits for surficial contaminants into the aquifer and are considered "routes" under the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. Finally, the Illinois EPA recommends that the city investigate additional source water protection management options to address land use activities within the recharge areas of Wells #1, #6 and #7. Specifically, these management options must include potential impervious from point and non-point sources of groundwater contamination.

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EPA

Drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Risk reductions in establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

September 4, 2001

ex 5

WARDEN'S BULLETIN# 2001 - 81

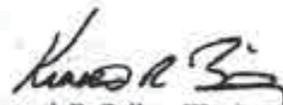
TO: ALL STAFF AND INMATES
RE: RADIUM IN WATER EXCEEDS LIMITS

This notice is for informational purposes only, and is NOT a notice of immediate hazard to water consumers. Should a hazard exist, immediate notification will be made.

The Stateville Correctional Center wishes to advise its staff and residents that the maximum allowable concentration for Radium has been exceeded in samples collected during the past year. The maximum allowable concentration for Radium as designated by the Illinois Pollution Control Board is 5 Pico-Curies per liter. Our Water test is at 12.5 PC/L.

Some forms of radiation can occur naturally in water. If the water is drawn from a formation that contains deposits of radioactive minerals, a small amount will dissolve and be present in the water. When water containing combined radium is ingested, a portion of the radium may remain in the bone. The radiation which is given off from the radium, because of its high energy, can cause damage to the surrounding tissue. A dose of 5 pCi/l ingested over a extended period of time may result in the development of bone cancer in a very small portion of the population. At the levels detected, the short term risk is minimal and no special precautions need to be taken by the consumer at this time.

A routine sampling schedule has been established for our Water Supply and we will provide the Analytical results on a regular basis.



Kenneth R. Briley, Warden
Stateville Correctional Center

KRB:VV:pjm

Cc: Employees
S.C.C./M.S.U.

to extend their water distribution systems provided the systems have entered into a compliance schedule for the construction of the necessary facilities which results in compliance by 2009. The City of Joliet Public Water Supply has proposed a compliance schedule to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency which provides for compliance in 2007.

Although not officially identified as variance from restricted status, this regulation has the same effect as a variance.

Over 100 contaminants were tested for and were NOT DETECTED in the water supply.

The following tables identify the contaminants that were detected in the water supply.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. **mg/l:** milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. **ug/l:** micrograms per litre or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. **na:** not applicable. **Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Abbreviations: **mrem/yr** - millirems per year (used to measure radiation absorbed by the body). **nd** - not detectable at testing limits. **n/a** - not applicable. **ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter. **ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter. **pCi/L** - picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity.

30

2006 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 12/31/2002

Definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Contaminant	Regulation	Lead AL	Copper AL	Lead ALG	Copper ALG	Lead AL	Copper AL	Lead ALG	Copper ALG	Notes
Lead	15 ppb	12 ppb	5	1.3 ppb	1.3 ppb	0.75 ppb	1	0.1	0.1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection of drinking water is one of the major public health advances in the 20th century. One hundred years ago, typhoid and cholera epidemics were common throughout American cities and disinfection was a major factor in reducing these epidemics. However, the disinfectants themselves can react with naturally-occurring materials in the water to form unintended by-products which may pose health risks.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectant/By-Product	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCL	MRDL	Unit	Violation	Primary Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2006	0.1525	0.1248 - 0.1525	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	8/29/2006	0	Not Applicable	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	8/29/2006	0	Not Applicable	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium	2/24/2004	0.092	0.026 - 0.092	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	2/23/2004	3.1	Not Applicable	5	5	ppb	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Fluoride	2/23/2004	1.41	0.89 - 1.41	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge

RADIONUCLIDES

Radionuclides are man-made or natural elements that emit radiation. A picocurie per liter is a unit of radioactivity. A curie is the amount of radioactivity in a gram of radium. A picocurie is one trillionth of a curie.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Combined Uranium	5/31/2004	5	0.3 - 5	0	30	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters	5/31/2004	24.4	1.3 - 24.4	0	15	pCi/L	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	3/22/2004	24.4	0.3 - 24.4	0	5	pCi/L	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (Adjusted)	5/31/2004	20.8	1 - 20.8	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

In addition to enforcing the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Illinois EPA enforces state regulations. Iron and manganese stain bathroom fixtures and impart objectionable tastes to water in high concentrations. Sodium in drinking water with a concentration greater than 20 mg/l is of concern to persons on a sodium restricted diet of 500 mg per day or lower. For these reasons, the Illinois EPA has elected to regulate these contaminants.

State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Iron This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.	2/23/2004	1000	85 - 1000	N/A	1000	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Manganese This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.	2/23/2004	44	22 - 44	N/A	150	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Sodium There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.	2/23/2004	92	29 - 92	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Zinc	2/23/2004	130	Not Applicable	N/A	5000	ppb	No	Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Inorganic chemicals (IOCs) include salts, metals, minerals and nutrients which can be naturally occurring or which can result from stormwater runoff, wastewater discharges, or farm activities. Because our source of drinking water is groundwater, a significant amount of naturally occurring minerals are dissolved in the water. These dissolved minerals can account for the "hardness" of our water which is an average of 300 parts per million as calcium carbonate (or approximately 18 grains per gallon).

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium	1/23/2006	0.062	0.022 - 0.062	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1/23/2006	1.25	75 - 1.25	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nickel	1/23/2006	26	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Nitrate-Nitrite	5/22/2006	0.56	0 - 0.56	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (As N)	5/22/2006	0.17	0 - 0.17	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (As N)	5/22/2006	0.39	0 - 0.39	1	1	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

RADIONUCLIDES

Radionuclides are man-made or natural elements that emit radiation. A picocurie per liter is a unit of radioactivity. A curie is the amount of radioactivity in a gram of radium. A picocurie is one trillionth of a curie.

Radionuclide Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Combined Uranium	4/24/2006	4.2	0 - 4.2	0	30	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters	11/17/2006	15.4	2.2 - 15.8	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (Adjusted)	11/17/2006	15.4	0 - 15.4	0	15	pCi/L	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	7/19/2006	21.7	5.2 - 21.7	0	5	pCi/L	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Compounds	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Xylenes	10/17/2006	2.28	0 - 2.28	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum facilities; Discharge from chemical facilities

STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

In addition to enforcing the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Illinois EPA enforces state regulations. Iron and manganese stain bathroom fixtures and impart objectionable tastes to water in high concentrations. Sodium in drinking water with a concentration greater than 20 mg/l is of concern to persons on a sodium restricted diet of 500 mg per day or lower. For these reasons, the Illinois EPA has elected to regulate these contaminants.

State Regulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Iron This contaminant is not directly regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.	1/23/2006	210	59 - 210	N/A	1000	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Sodium There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.	1/23/2006	82	35 - 82	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits used in water softener regeneration

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not fluctuate significantly from year to year.

2004 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 12/31/2004

Definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
0	15 ppb	7.4 ppb	1	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.28 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
 Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
 Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
 Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
 Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.
 M: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
 mg/l: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7.550 gallons of water.
 µg/l: micrograms per litre or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
 N/A: not applicable.

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine		0.7967	0 - 0.7967	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	10/7/1999	1.39	1.31 - 1.39	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Organic Contaminants								
As-Nitrite	6/15/2004	0.21	0.2 - 0.21	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
As-Nitrate (As N)	6/15/2004	0.21	0.2 - 0.21	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined Uranium	6/2/2004	0.4	0.32 - 0.4	0	30	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters	3/8/2004	10	6 - 10	0	15	pCi/L	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (Adjusted)	3/8/2004	9.64	5.63 - 9.64	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	3/8/2004	15.3	4 - 15.3	0	5	pCi/L	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive Total Coliform Samples in any month	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples in 2002	Violation?	Likely Source Of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or coli positive	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper Date Sampled: 9/30/2002

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
0 ppb	15 ppb	6 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.1 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	2/8/1998	0.030	0.033-0.036	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	11/30/2001	1.39	1.32-1.39	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nitrate-Nitrite		0.29	Not Applicable	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha Emitters		12	10-13	pCi/L	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
State Regulated Contaminants								
Iron		1400	97-1400	ppb	n/a	1000	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits

This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Sodium	2/8/1999	77	58-77	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
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There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult this level of sodium in the water.

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.
 MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
 ppm: parts per million ppb: parts per billion ppt: parts per trillion pCi/L: picoCurie per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

2002 Violation Summary Table:

This table is intended to assist you in the identification of year 2002 violation(s) that are required to be reported and explained in your CCR. The table does NOT include the required explanation of the noted violation(s) and you will need to provide this information as explained in the CCR Guidance Manual.

Rule or Contaminant	Violation Type	Violation Duration
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228)	MCL, AVERAGE, WITHOUT NO. EXCEEDANCE	10/1/2002 To Ongoing
Health Effects:	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228)	MCL, AVERAGE, WITHOUT NO. EXCEEDANCE	9/1/2000 To 8/30/2002
Health Effects:	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	

STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER has taken the following actions specific to the violations listed above:

As a means of resolving the violation, the Stateville Correctional Center is currently completely upgrading the water main system throughout the facility. IEPA # 1034FY 2003, the project will include blending equipment for blending water from the city of Crst Hill at approximately 68.75% with deep well # 6 31.25%, this project is expected to be completed by November 2003. The Stateville Correctional Center will be conducting quarterly monitoring.

Beta Emitters	4/22/2002	38	15 - 38	0	4	mR/Yr	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
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Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old. MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. ppm: parts per million ppb: parts per billion ppt: parts per trillion pCi/l: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

2004 Violation Summary Table:

This table is intended to assist you in the identification of year 2004 violation(s) that are required to be reported and explained in your CCR. The table does NOT include the required explanation of the noted violation(s) and you will need to provide this information as explained in the CCR Guidance Manual.

Rule or Contaminant	Violation Type	Violation Duration
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY, TOTAL Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.	MCL, AVERAGE, WITHOUT NO. EXCEEDANCE	1/1/2004 To 3/31/2004
GROSS ALPHA, INCLDNG RA, EXCLDNG RN & U	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	7/1/2004 To 9/30/2004
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228) Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MCL, AVERAGE, WITHOUT NO. EXCEEDANCE	1/1/2004 To 3/31/2004
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228) Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MCL, AVERAGE, WITHOUT NO. EXCEEDANCE	10/1/2004 To 12/31/2004
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228) Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MCL, AVERAGE, WITHOUT NO. EXCEEDANCE	4/1/2004 To 6/30/2004
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228) Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MCL, AVERAGE, WITHOUT NO. EXCEEDANCE	7/1/2004 To 9/30/2004
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228) Failure to collect the required number of samples.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	7/1/2004 To 9/30/2004
URANIUM, COMBINED Failure to collect the required number of samples.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	7/1/2004 To 9/30/2004

JOLIET CORRECTIONAL CENTER has taken the following actions specific to the VIOLATION(S) listed above:

As a means of resolving the violations listed above, the Joliet Correctional Center has completed the new ion exchange water treatment plant. IEPA permit # 1388FY2003. All testing has been completed and the plant was put on the line in July of 2004. All subsequent quarterly monitoring for radioactive contaminants have been with in allowable levels.

Case: 11-1133-cv-010668 Document #: 27-3 Filed: 02/08/13 Page 15 of 16 PageID #: 845

ATTACHMENT "A"
VIOLATIONS AND DEFICIENCIES

EX #7(a)

The current evaluation of your community water supply indicates that the following conditions appear to violate Title IV of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act 415 ILCS 5/1-57.17 (1999) (The Act), 35 Illinois Administrative Code (35 IAC), the Recommended Standards for Water Works (1982) (Standards) and related standards. A written response outlining corrective action is required to be submitted to this office within 45 days.

1) Administrative / Managerial Capacity- Monthly Operating Reports not Submitted:

During the past year the required monthly operating reports have not been received by this office. The prepared reports must be reviewed and signed by the "Certified Operator in Responsible Charge". A supply of report forms is available from this office on request. The completed reports must include daily water usage, calculated and measured chlorine residuals and submitted to this office within 30 days after the end of each month.

(The Environmental Protection Act, Section 19; and 35 IAC 611.831)

2) Administrative/Managerial Capacity - Cross-Connection Control Program Deficiency

Stateville Correctional Center does not have a cross connection control program approved by the Illinois EPA. It is acknowledged that Stateville adopted a Cross Connection and backflow protection policy, or Standard Operating Procedure, and administers part of the cross connection control program requirements. However, the following requirement of the cross-connection program is need to be completed:

a) Please send a copy of the cross-connection control policy or SOP and an outline of the cross-connection control program to Dave McMillan, IEPA-BOW-PWS-FOS, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, IL 62794-9276 for Illinois EPA approval.

~~b) Stateville must monitor and perform annual testing of all in-house backflow devices. As part of the cross-connection program requirement, Stateville must assure that all the backflow devices are tested on an annual basis by a licensed plumber who holds a Cross Connection Control Device Inspection certificate. RPZ backflow devices must be tested annually, and Stateville must maintain records of all tests and locations of all RPZ type backflow devices. Please note that Correctional Center who have a licensed plumber on staff may have them become certified for these annual inspections to reduce costs and the necessity for external contractors to enter the facilities.~~

Correct the above cross-connection deficiencies to comply with the provisions of cross-connection control program requirements.

(The Act, Section 18, 35 IAC, Sections 653.801 and 653.802)

Ex 161

ATTACHMENT "B" REMINDERS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1) Administrative/Managerial – Lead and Copper Rule Sampling and Reporting Reminders:

Based on Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS), copper samples collected in April 2005, November 2005 and May 2006 showed 70%, 85% and 80% compliance of Action Level (AL). Based on copper standards, a minimum of 90% of the samples must not exceed the action level of 1.3 mg/l.

Illinois EPA issued a non-compliance advisory (NCA) to Stateville in 2005 to address the exceedance of copper action level. Stateville's compliance agreement was approved by IEPA in January 2007. As part of the compliance agreement, Crest Hill (seller) added polyphosphate to achieve optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT). In the first two years while polyphosphate is being added, Stateville is required to submit water quality parameter reports (WQPR) for CC05 to determine the effectiveness of polyphosphate addition. After two years of polyphosphate addition, Stateville must also collect follow-up lead and copper samples to ensure corrosion control is maximized and working properly.

We like to remind that timely collection of samples and submittal of WQPR are required to comply with all provisions of Lead and Copper Rule. When you receive sample bottles, please perform the required lead and copper sampling and submit WQPR's to our compliance section in Springfield. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the lead and copper or water quality parameter sampling, please contact Jay Timm of our Compliance Assurance Section at phone number 217-785-0561 for guidance.

2) Technical Capacity – Isolate the softener (TP04) to prevent stagnant or contaminated Water Entering the Distribution:

The Supply has a water softener which is currently not being used. Stagnant water and/or unused filter media inside the softener allow bacteria breeding. Please drain any water from the softener vessel and remove filter media while the softener is on stand-by. Pressure wash the softener vessel, add new filter media, waste some water and obtain satisfactory finished water coliform analysis from samples collected at least 24 hours apart before allowing the softener to be placed into service. If there is no use for the softener, it needs to be physically disconnected from the system.

February 13, 2003

WARDEN'S BULLETIN NO. 2003-16



TO: ALL STAFF AND INMATES

RE: RADIUM IN WATER EXCEEDS LIMITS

This notice is for informational purposes only, and is NOT a notice of immediate hazard to water consumers. Should a hazard exist, immediate notification will be made.

The Stateville Correctional Center wishes to advise its staff and residents that the maximum allowable concentration for Radium has been exceeded in samples collected during the past year. The maximum allowable concentration for Radium as designated by the Illinois Pollution Control Board is 5 Pico-Curies per liter. Our Water test is an 11.0 PC/L.

Some forms of radiation can occur naturally in water. If the water is drawn from a formation that contains deposits of radioactive minerals, a small amount will dissolve and be present in the water. When water containing combined radium is ingested, a portion of the radium may remain in the bone. The radiation which is given off from the radium, because of its high energy, can cause damage to the surrounding tissue. A dose of 5 pCi/l ingested over an extended period of time may result in the development of bone cancer in a very small portion of the population. At the levels detected, the short-term risk is minimal and no special precautions need to be taken by the consumer at this time.

A routine sampling schedule has been established for our Water Supply and we will provide the Analytical results on a regular basis.

Warden Kenneth R. Briley
Stateville Correctional Center

KRB:WS:dz

Bulletin
Employees
SCC/MSU

XC: all staff

EXHIBIT

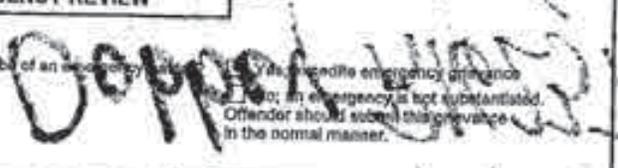
J

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFENDER'S GRIEVANCE

Date: <u>February 25, 2011</u>	Offender: (Please Print) <u>LESTER DORSEY</u>	ID#: <u>R16237</u>
Present Facility: <u>Stateville C.C.</u>	Facility where grievance issue occurred: <u>Stateville C.C.</u>	
NATURE OF GRIEVANCE: <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Property <input type="checkbox"/> Mail Handling <input type="checkbox"/> Restoration of Good Time <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Staff Conduct <input type="checkbox"/> Dietary <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> HIPAA <input type="checkbox"/> Transfer Denial by Facility <input type="checkbox"/> Transfer Denial by Transfer Coordinator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): <u>Drinking Water Contaminated</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Disciplinary Report: _____	Date of Report: _____	Facility where issued: _____
<p>Note: Protective Custody Denials may be grieved immediately via the local administration on the protective custody status notification.</p> <p>Complete: Attach a copy of any pertinent document (such as a Disciplinary Report, Strike/Down Record, etc.) and send to: Counselor, unless the issue involves discipline, is deemed an emergency, or is subject to direct review by the Administrative Review Board, Grievance Officer, only if the issue involves discipline at the present facility or issue not resolved by Counselor, Chief Administrative Officer, only if EMERGENCY grievance. Administrative Review Board, only if the issue involves transfer denial by the Transfer Coordinator, protective custody, involuntary administration of psychotropic drugs, issues from another facility except personal property issues, or issues not resolved by the Chief Administrative Officer.</p>		
Brief Summary of Grievance: <u>SINCE I've been house in Stateville Correctional Center, I've been drinking the water provided through the pipelines. And I have NEVER BEEN NOTIFIED of the toxic levels of various contaminations in the drinking water, which, I have consumed/ingested on a daily basis. I believe these contaminations have contributed to certain ailments that I endure such as Spinal Pains/Injuries, Abdominal Pains/Injuries and Respiratory Complications at times. As this same water is used to cook all my meals or atleast 90% of food I consume/ingest.</u>		
Relief Requested: <u>I want to be supplied with uncontaminated water to drink and or ingest, and or to cook my food supply with.</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Check only if this is an EMERGENCY grievance due to a substantial risk of imminent personal injury or other serious or irreparable harm to self.		
Offender's Signature: 		ID#: <u>R16237</u> Date: <u>2/25/11</u>

(Continue on reverse side if necessary)

Counselor's Response (if applicable)	
Date Received: <u>03/03/2011</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Send directly to Grievance Officer <input type="checkbox"/> Outside jurisdiction of this facility. Send to Administrative Review Board, P.O. Box 19277, Springfield, IL 62704-9277
Response: <u>According to the water quality report the water used to supply this facility passes all water municipal guide lines.</u>	
Counselor's Name: <u>C Johnson</u>	Counselor's Signature:  Date of Response: <u>3/1/11</u>

EMERGENCY REVIEW	
Date Received: _____	Is this determined to be of an emergency nature? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, needs emergency grievance <input type="checkbox"/> No; an emergency is not substantiated. Offender should submit this grievance in the normal manner.
	
Chief Administrative Officer's Signature: _____	Date: _____

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
RESPONSE TO COMMITTED PERSON'S GRIEVANCE

B407

Grievance Officer's Report

Date Received: 3/11/11

Date of Review: 4/4/12

Grievance # (optional): 1113

Committed Person: Lester Dobby

ID#: R16237

Nature of Grievance: Conditions - Water

Facts Reviewed: Grievant complains that the water he is drinking is unsafe. He wants uncontaminated water.

Stateville water is from a municipal water supply and is tested quarterly. The levels of radium are within acceptable limits.

The source of water is not obtained on Stateville grounds, however it is from the village of Crest Hill; which is poised to spend tens of millions of dollars on massive public works to comply with a federal mandate to reduce radium levels on the public's drinking water.

Recommendation: No action.

Anna McBece, CCH

Print Grievance Officer's Name

Anna McBece

Grievance Officer's Signature

(Attach a copy of Committed Person's Grievance, including counselor's response if applicable)

Chief Administrative Officer's Response

Date Received: 4/3/12

I concur

I do not concur

Remand

Comments:

Ann H

Chief Administrative Officer's Signature

4/13/12

Date

Committed Person's Appeal To The Director

I am appealing the Chief Administrative Officer's decision to the Director. I understand this appeal must be submitted within 30 days after the date of the Chief Administrative Officer's decision to the Administrative Review Board, P.O. Box 19277, Springfield, IL 62794-9277. (Attach a complete copy of the original grievance, including the counselor's response, if applicable, and any pertinent documents.)

Committed Person's Signature

ID#

Date



Illinois
Department of
Corrections

PAT QUINN
Governor

S.A. GODINEZ
Director

1301 Concordia Court / P.O. Box 19277 / Springfield IL 62794-9277 / Telephone: (217) 558-2200 / TDD: (800) 526-0844

December 13, 2012

Lester Dobbey
Register No. R16237
Stateville Correctional Center

Dear Mr. Dobbey:

This is in response to your grievance received on May 7, 2012, regarding Conditions (water), which was alleged to have occurred at Stateville Correctional Center. This office has determined the issue will be addressed without a formal hearing.

Offender Dobbey believes the water at Stateville is causing him ailments, such as, spinal and abdominal pain.

The Grievance Officer's Report (1113) and subsequent recommendation dated April 4, 2012 and approval by the Chief Administrative Officer on April 13, 2012 have been reviewed.

Offender Dobbey states in his grievance he has "never" been notified of the toxic levels of various contaminations in the drinking water. The water provided at Stateville CC is from the Village of Crest Hill and is tested on a regular basis.

Based on a total review of all available information, it is the opinion of this office that the issue was appropriately addressed by the institutional administration. It is, therefore, recommended the grievance be denied. Offender Dobbey is advised to address his medical concerns with the healthcare staff at Stateville.

FOR THE BOARD:

Sarah Johnson
Administrative Review Board
Office of Inmate Issues

CONCURRED:

S.A. Godinez
Director

TA
12/20/12

cc: Warden, Stateville Correctional Center
Lester Dobbey, Register No. R16237

EXHIBIT

K

Stateville-Routine
16300 S. Route 53
Cresthill, IL 60435



840 South Wood Street
Room 170 (M/C 750)
Chicago, Illinois 60612
Ph # (877)FOR-LABS
Lanna Mass, M.D., Director

FASTING: U

PATIENT NAME DABBEY, R16237		PATIENT ID R209-16237	DOB 10/22/1980	SEX M	STATUS Final	DESTINATION D209
PHYSICIAN		COLLECT DATE & TIME 09/30/2008	DATE OF SERVICE UNKNOWING 09/30/2008	21:18	PRINTED ON 10/01/2008	PAGE 3 6:02
REQUISITION NO. R209.3925	PT. LAB NO.	LAB REF NO.	WILLIAMS, PAC; WILLIAMS, PAC; WILLIAMS,			

COMMENTS:

Diagnostic Procedure	Result		Units	Reference Range
	In Range	Out of Range		
HGB	14.2		GM/DL	13.2-18.0
HCT	48.8		%	38.0-50.0
MCV		73.7	FL	80.0-99.0
MCH		29.2	PG	26.0-35.0
MCHC		31.5	GM/DL	32.0-37.0
RDW	14.8		%	11.0-15.0
PLT	197		K/UL	150-450
MPV	91.2		FL	61.5-111.0
DIFFERENTIAL				
* NEUTROPHIL	49.1		%	38.0-78.0
* LYMPHOCYTE	41.1		%	19.0-56.0
* MONOCYTE	7.7		%	2.0-10.0
* EOSINOPHIL	1.1		%	0.0-6.0
* BASOPHIL	1.0		%	0.0-2.0
NEUTROPHIL	2.4		K/UL	1.3-7.5
LYMPHOCYTE	2.0		K/UL	1.9-11.2
MONOCYTE	0.4		K/UL	0.2-1.0
EOSINOPHIL	0.1		K/UL	0.0-0.5
BASOPHIL	0.0		K/UL	0.0-0.15
METHOD	AUTOMATED DIFF			
MICROCYTOSIS	SLIGHT			
URINALYSIS				
URINE COLOR	YELLOW			
URINE CLARITY	CLEAR			
URINE SP GRAV	1.017			1.003-1.035
URINE PH	7.5			5.0-8.0
URINE PROTEIN	NEGATIVE		MG/DL	NEG
URINE GLUCOSE	NEGATIVE		MG/DL	NEG
URINE KETONES	NEGATIVE		MG/DL	NEG
URINE BILIRUB	NEGATIVE			NEG
NITRITE	NEGATIVE			NEG
UROBILINOGEN	1		EU/DL	0.1-1
URINE BLOOD	NEGATIVE			NEG
LEUK ESTERASE	NEGATIVE			NEG

End of Report

23/10/08

DABBEY, R16237

10/01/2008 06:01

D209

DB: 00234

Will

Stateville-Routine
 16300 S. Route 53
 Cresthill, IL 60435



840 South Wood Street
 Room 170 (M/C 750)
 Chicago, Illinois 60612
 Frederick Behm, M.D., Director

PATIENT NAME DOBBY, R16237		PATIENT ID A209-16237	DOB 10/22/1980	SEX M	STATUS Final	DESTINATION D209
PHYSICIAN		COLLECT DATE & TIME 10/25/2010 09:15	DATE OF SERVICE 10/25/2010 23:30	PRINTED ON 10/26/2010 9:02		PAGE 1
REQUISITION NO. A209.4030	PT. LAB NO.	LAB REF NO.				

COMMENTS:

Diagnostic Procedure	Result		Units	Reference Range
	In Range	Out of Range		
AMYLASE	95		U/L	25-125
COMP METABOLIC PANEL				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	9		MG/DL	6-20
SODIUM	139		MMOL/L	135-145
POTASSIUM	4.2		MMOL/L	3.5-5.3
CHLORIDE	102		MMOL/L	98-108
GLUCOSE	98		MG/DL	65-110
CREATININE	1.4		MG/DL	0.5-1.5
CALCIUM	9.8		MG/DL	8.6-10.6
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3		G/DL	6.0-8.0
ALBUMIN	4.5		GM/DL	3.4-5.0
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.5		MG/DL	0-1.2
ALK PHOS	85		U/L	40-125
AST	23		U/L	10-40
CO2 CONTENT	28		MMOL/L	24-32
ANION GAP	9		MMOL/L	3-11
ALT	23		U/L	10-50
BUN/CREAT RATIO		6.4 L		12-20
LIPASE		20 L	U/L	22-51
LIPIDS				
CHOLESTEROL	147		MG/DL	100-200
(NOTE)				
Cholesterol (mg/dl):				
	<200			DESIRABLE
	200-239			BORDERLINE HIGH
	>239			HIGH
TRIGLYCERIDE	70		MG/DL	45-150
(NOTE)				
Triglycerides (mg/dl):				
	<150			NORMAL
	150-199			BORDERLINE HIGH
	200-499			HIGH
	>499			VERY HIGH
Triglyceride measurement must be performed on a specimen obtained from a fasting individual.				
HDL	38 L		MG/DL	40-60

Handwritten signature and date: 10/28/10

Continued on the next page
 DOBBY, R16237

10/26/2010 09:02

D209



University of Illinois
Medical Center

Reference Laboratory

840 South Wood Street
Room 170 (M/C 750)
Chicago, Illinois 60612

Frederick Behm, M.D., Director

Stateville-Routine
16300 S. Route 53
Cresthill, IL 60435

PATIENT NAME DOBBY, R16237		PATIENT ID A209-16237	DOB 10/22/1980	SEX M	STATUS Final	DESTINATION D209
PHYSICIAN		COLLECT DATE & TIME 10/25/2010 09:15	DATE OF SERVICE 10/25/2010 23:30	PRINTED ON 10/26/2010 9:02	PAGE 3	
REQUISITION NO. A209.4030	PT. LAB NO.	LAB REF NO.				

COMMENTS:

Diagnostic Procedure	Result		Units	Reference Range
	In Range	Out of Range		
BLOOD COUNT				
WBC	6.1		K/UL	3.9-12.0
RBC		6.44 H	M/UL	4.00-6.10
HGB	14.8		GM/DL	13.2-18.0
HCT	46.0		%	38.0-55.0
MCV		71.5 L	FL	80.0-99.0
MCH		23.0 L	PG	26.0-35.0
MCHC	32.1		GM/DL	32.0-37.0
RDW	14.2		%	11.6-15.0
PLT	182		K/UL	150-450
MPV	10.6		FL	6.5-11.0
DIFFERENTIAL				
% NEUTROPHIL	55.3		%	35.0-75.0
% LYMPHOCYTE	35.0		%	19.0-56.0
% MONOCYTE	6.7		%	2.0-12.0
% EOSINOPHIL	2.5		%	0.0-6.0
% BASOPHIL	0.5		%	0.0-2.0
NEUTROPHIL	3.4		K/UL	1.3-7.5
LYMPHOCYTE	2.2		K/UL	1.3-4.2
MONOCYTE	0.4		K/UL	0.2-1.0
EOSINOPHIL	0.2		K/UL	0.0-0.5
BASOPHIL	0.0		K/UL	0.0-0.15
METHOD	AUTOMATED DIFF			
MICROCYTOSIS	SLIGHT			
HYPO	SLIGHT			

End of Report

RB

DOBBY, R16237

10/26/2010 09:02

D209

DB: 00382

Stateville-Routine
16300 S. Route 53
Cresthill, IL 60435



840 South Wood Street
Room 170 (M/C 750)
Chicago, Illinois 60612
PH # (877) FOR-LABS
Lanne Maes, M.D., Director

FASTING: U

PATIENT NAME DOBBEY, R16237		PATIENT ID A209-16237	DOB 10/22/1980	SEX M	STATUS Final	DESTINATION D209
PHYSICIAN SCHAEFER, RONALD W		COLLECT DATE & TIME 01/21/2011 11:00	DATE OF SERVICE 01/21/2011 23:30	PRINTED ON 01/24/2011 6:03	PAGE 1	
REQUISITION NO. A209.1151	PT. LAB NO.	LAB REF NO.				

COMMENTS:

PLC
1/21/11

Diagnostic Procedure	Result		Units	Reference Range
	In Range	Out of Range		
AMYLASE	102		U/L	25-125
COMP METABOLIC PANEL				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	13		MG/DL	6-20
SODIUM	138		MMOL/L	135-145
POTASSIUM	4.3		MMOL/L	3.5-5.3
CHLORIDE	104		MMOL/L	98-108
GLUCOSE	106		MG/DL	65-110
CREATININE		2.2 H	MG/DL	0.5-1.5
CALCIUM	8.7		MG/DL	8.6-10.6
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.5		G/DL	6.0-8.0
ALBUMIN	3.7		GM/DL	3.4-5.0
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.6		MG/DL	0-1.2
ALK PHOS	54		U/L	40-125
AST	20		U/L	10-40
CO2 CONTENT	27		MMOL/L	24-32
ANION GAP	7		MMOL/L	3-11
ALT	15		U/L	10-50
BUN/CREAT RATIO		5.9 L	U/L	12-20
LIPASE	28		U/L	22-51
BLOOD COUNT				
WBC	5.2		K/UL	3.9-12.0
RBC		1/24/11 m	M/UL	4.00-6.10
HGB	14.6	6.29 H	GM/DL	13.2-18.0
HCT	46.4		X	38.0-55.0
MCV		73.7 L	FL	80.0-99.0
MCH		23.2 L	PG	26.0-35.0
MCHC		31.4 L	GM/DL	32.0-37.0
RDW	13.9		X	11.6-15.0
PLT		118 L	K/UL	150-450
MPV	9.4		FL	6.5-11.0
DIFFERENTIAL				
X NEUTROPHIL	65.0		%	35.0-75.0
X LYMPHOCYTE	21.7		%	19.0-56.0
X MONOCYTE		12.5 H	%	2.0-12.0
X EOSINOPHIL	0.7		X	0.0-6.0
X BASOPHIL	0.1		X	0.0-2.0
NEUTROPHIL	3.4		K/UL	1.3-7.5
LYMPHOCYTE		1.1 L	K/UL	1.3-4.2
MONOCYTE	0.6		K/UL	0.2-1.0
EOSINOPHIL	0.0		K/UL	0.0-0.5

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DOBBEY, R16237

01/24/2011 06:02

D209

DB: 00383

Stateville-Routine
 16300 S. Route 53
 Cresthill, IL 60435



840 South Wood Street
 Room 170 (M/C 750)
 Chicago, Illinois 60612
 PH # (877) FOR-LABS
 Lanne Maes, M.D., Director

FASTING: U

PATIENT NAME DOBBEY, R16237		PATIENT ID A209-16237	DOB 10/22/1980	SEX M	STATUS Final	DESTINATION D209
PHYSICIAN SCHAEFER, RONALD W		COLLECT DATE & TIME 01/21/2011 11:00	DATE OF SERVICE 01/21/2011 23:30	PRINTED ON 01/24/2011 6:03	PAGE 2	
REQUISITION NO. A209.1151	PT. LAB NO.	LAB REF. NO.				

COMMENTS:

Diagnostic Procedure	Result		Units	Reference Range
	In Range	Out of Range		
BASOPHIL	0.0			
METHOD	AUTOMATED DIFF		K/UL	0.0-0.15
MICROCYTOSIS	SLIGHT			
URINALYSIS				
URINE COLOR	YELLOW			
URINE CLARITY	CLEAR			
URINE SP GRAV	1.025			1.003-1.035
URINE PH	8.0			5.0-8.0
URINE PROTEIN		30	MG/DL	NEG
URINE GLUCOSE	NEGATIVE		MG/DL	NEG
URINE KETONES		10	MG/DL	NEG
URINE BILIRUB	NEGATIVE			NEG
NITRITE	NEGATIVE			NEG
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL		EU/DL	0.1-1
URINE BLOOD	NEGATIVE			NEG
URINE RBC'S	1		/HPF	0-2
URINE WBC'S		8 H	/HPF	0-5
BACTERIA	NONE			NONE
LEUK ESTERASE	NEGATIVE			NEG

End of Report

1/24/11 *mm*

DOBBEY, R16237

01/24/2011 06:02

D209

DB: 00384

Stateville-Routine
16300 S. Route 53
Cresthill, IL 60435



840 South Wood Street
Room 170 (MC 750)
Chicago, Illinois 60612
PH # (877) FOR-LABS
Lanre Maes, M.D., Director

FASTING: U

PATIENT NAME DOBBEY, R16237		PATIENT ID A209-16237	DOB 10/22/1980	SEX M	STATUS Preliminary	DESTINATION D209
PHYSICIAN GHOSH, PARTHASARATHI		COLLECT DATE & TIME 02/07/2011 10:15	DATE OF SERVICE 02/07/2011 23:30	PRINTED ON 02/08/2011 6:06	PAGE 1	
REQUISITION NO. A209.1266	PT. LAB NO.	LAB REF NO.				

COMMENTS:

Diagnostic Procedure	Result		Units	Reference Range
	In Range	Out of Range		
COMP METABOLIC PANEL				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	9		MG/DL	6-20
SODIUM	139		MMOL/L	135-145
POTASSIUM	4.8		MMOL/L	3.5-5.3
CHLORIDE	104		MMOL/L	98-108
GLUCOSE	95		MG/DL	65-110
CREATININE		1.8 H	MG/DL	0.5-1.5
CALCIUM	9.6		MG/DL	8.6-10.6
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3		G/DL	6.0-8.0
ALBUMIN	4.6		GM/DL	3.4-5.0
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.6		MG/DL	0-1.2
ALK PHOS	88		U/L	40-125
AST	23		U/L	10-40
CO2 CONTENT	26		MMOL/L	24-32
ANION GAP	9		MMOL/L	3-11
ALT	20		U/L	10-50
BUN/CREAT RATIO		5.0 L		12-20
BLOOD COUNT				
WBC	4.1		K/UL	3.9-12.0
RBC		6.40 H	M/UL	4.00-6.10
HGB	15.0		GM/DL	13.2-18.0
HCT	48.1		%	38.0-55.0
MCV		75.1 L	FL	80.0-99.0
MCH		23.4 L	PG	26.0-35.0
MCHC		31.1 L	GM/DL	32.0-37.0
RDW	14.4		%	11.6-15.0
PLT	211		K/UL	150-450
MPV	9.7		FL	6.5-11.0
DIFFERENTIAL				
* NEUTROPHIL	39.4		%	35.0-75.0
* LYMPHOCYTE	49.3		%	19.0-56.0
* MONOCYTE	0.5		%	2.0-12.0
* EOSINOPHIL	2.2		%	0.0-6.0
* BASOPHIL	0.6		%	0.0-2.0
NEUTROPHIL	1.6		K/UL	1.3-7.5
LYMPHOCYTE	2.0		K/UL	1.3-4.2
MONOCYTE	0.4		K/UL	0.2-1.0
EOSINOPHIL	0.1		K/UL	0.0-0.5
BASOPHIL	0.0		K/UL	0.0-0.15
METHOD				

P64
2/9/11

AUTOMATED DIFF

Continued on the next page
DOBBEY, R16237

02/08/2011 06:03

D209

DB: 00385

Stateville-Routine
16300 S. Route 53
Cresthill, IL 60435



840 South Wood Street
Room 170 (M/C 750)
Chicago, Illinois 60612
PH # (877) FOR-LABS
Lanne Maes, M.D., Director

FASTING: U

PATIENT NAME DOBNEY, R16237		PATIENT ID A209-16237	DOB 10/22/1980	SEX M	STATUS Final	DESTINATION D209
PHYSICIAN GHOSH, PARTHASARATHI		COLLECT DATE & TIME 02/07/2011 10:15	DATE OF SERVICE 02/07/2011 23:30	PRINTED ON 02/09/2011 14:01	PAGE 2	
REQUISITION NO. A209.1266	PT. LAB NO.	LAB REF NO.				

COMMENTS:

Diagnostic Procedure	Result		Units	Reference Range
	In Range	Out of Range		

MICROCYTOSIS
HYPO

SLIGHT
SLIGHT

H. PYLORI IGG AB

3.8 H EV

Reference range: (= 1.7)

(NOTE)

REFERENCE INTERVAL: Helicobacter Pylori Ab, IgG

1.7 EV or Less Negative: No significant level of IgG antibody to H. pylori detected.

1.8 - 2.2 EV Equivocal: Repeat testing in 10-14 days may be helpful.

2.3 EV or Greater Positive: IgG antibody to H. pylori detected, suggestive of previous exposure or active infection.

Previously known as Campylobacter pylori, Helicobacter pylori-specific antibodies are detectable in almost all adult patients with duodenal ulcer and about 80% of patients with gastric ulcer. The prevalence of H. pylori antibodies increases with age and can be found in a significant percentage of healthy individuals over the age of 50. Positive results do not confirm the diagnosis of H. pylori-associated gastritis or duodenal ulcer, but negative results are strong evidence against these diagnoses.

For additional information, refer to Helicobacter pylori topic at arupconsult.com

Performed by ARUP Laboratories,

500 Chipeta Way, SLC, UT 84108 800-522-2787

www.aruplab.com, Sherrie L. Perkins, MD, Lab. Director

End of Report

DOBNEY, R16237

02/09/2011 14:01

0209

Stateville-Routine
16300 S. Route 53
Cresthill, IL 60435



840 South Wood Street
Room 170 (M/C 750)
Chicago, Illinois 60612
PH # (877) FOR-LABS
Larrie Maes, M.D., Director

PATIENT NAME DOBBEY, R16237		PATIENT ID R209-16237	DOB 10/22/1980	SEX M	STATUS Final	DESTINATION
PHYSICIAN		COLLECT DATE & TIME 07/22/2011 08:00	DATE OF SERVICE 07/22/2011 23:35	PRINTED ON 07/26/2011 11:24	PAGE 1	
REQUISITION NO. R209.5743	PT. LAB NO.	LAB REF NO.				

COMMENTS:

Noted. 7/27/11

Diagnostic Procedure	Result		Units	Reference Range
	In Range	Out of Range		
COMP METABOLIC PANEL				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	10		MG/DL	6-20
SODIUM	142		MMOL/L	135-145
POTASSIUM	4.3		MMOL/L	3.5-5.3
CHLORIDE	107		MMOL/L	98-108
GLUCOSE		123 H	MG/DL	65-110
CREATININE	1.5		MG/DL	0.5-1.5
CALCIUM	9.1		MG/DL	8.6-10.6
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.1		G/DL	6.0-8.0
ALBUMIN	3.9		GM/DL	3.4-5.0
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.6		MG/DL	0-1.2
ALK PHOS	79		U/L	40-125
AST	19		U/L	10-40
CO2 CONTENT	28		MMOL/L	24-32
ANION GAP	7		MMOL/L	3-11
ALT	15		U/L	10-50
BUN/CREAT RATIO		6.7 L		12-20
24HR TOTAL PROTEIN				
URINE TOTAL PROTEIN	10		MG/DL	
URINE VOLUME TOT PRO	1400		ML	
TIME TOTAL PROTEIN	24		HRS	
UR EXCRETION PROTEIN	140.00		MG/24HR	(200)
URINALYSIS				
URINE COLOR	YELLOW			
URINE CLARITY	CLEAR			
URINE SP GRAV	1.024			
URINE PH	6.0			1.003-1.035
URINE PROTEIN	NEGATIVE			5.0-8.0
URINE GLUCOSE	NEGATIVE		MG/DL	NEG
URINE KETONES	NEGATIVE		MG/DL	NEG
URINE BILIRUB	NEGATIVE		MG/DL	NEG
NITRITE	NEGATIVE			NEG
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL			NEG
URINE BLOOD	NEGATIVE		EU/DL	0.1-1
URINE RBC'S	NONE SEEN			NEG
URINE WBC'S	NONE SEEN		/HPF	0-2
BACTERIA	NONE		/HPF	0-5
LEUK ESTERASE	NEGATIVE			NONE NEG

DOBBEY, R16237

07/26/2011 11:24

Updated Meds 00079



840 South Wood Street
 Room 170 (M/C 750)
 Chicago, Illinois 60612
 PH # (877) FOR-LABS
 Larne Maes, M.D., Director

PATIENT NAME DOBNEY, LESTER R16237		PATIENT ID R16237	DOB 11/20/1980	SEX M	STATUS V.04	DESTINATION
PHYSICIAN		COLLECT DATE & TIME 05/24/2012 09:35	DATE OF SERVICE 05/24/2012 23:30	PRINTED ON 05/31/2012 15:05		PAGE 1
REQUISITION NO. A209.3524	PT. LAB NO.	LAB REF NO.	SHUTE; SHUTE; SHUTE			

COMMENTS:

Diagnostic Procedure	Result		Units	Reference Range
	In Range	Out of Range		
COMP METABOLIC PANEL				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	15		MG/DL	6-20
SODIUM	141		MMOL/L	135-145
POTASSIUM	4.4		MMOL/L	3.5-5.3
CHLORIDE	101		MMOL/L	98-108
GLUCOSE	70		MG/DL	65-110
CREATININE		1.70 H	MG/DL	0.50-1.50
(NOTE) Creatinine IDMS-Traceable methodology implemented 5/01/2012. Assay is performed on the Beckman Coulter DXC 800.				
CALCIUM	9.7		MG/DL	8.6-10.6
TOTAL PROTEIN	7.3		G/DL	6.0-8.0
ALBUMIN	4.7		GM/DL	3.4-5.0
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL		1.4 H	MG/DL	0-1.2
ALK PHOS	58		U/L	40-125
AST	21		U/L	10-40
CO2 CONTENT		22 L	MMOL/L	24-32
ANION GAP		18 H	MMOL/L	3-11
ALT	18		U/L	10-50
BUN/CREAT RATIO		8.8 L		12-20
BLOOD COUNT				
WBC		3.7 L	K/UL	3.9-12.0
RBC		7.06 H	M/UL	4.00-6.10
HGB	16.1		GM/DL	13.2-18.0
HCT	54.9		%	38.0-55.0
MCV		77.8 L	FL	80.0-99.0
MCH		22.8 L	PG	26.0-35.0
MCHC		29.3 L	GM/DL	32.0-37.0
RDW	14.9		%	11.6-15.0
PLT		142 L	K/UL	150-450
MPV	10.9		FL	6.5-11.0
DIFFERENTIAL				
% NEUTROPHIL	36.1		%	35.0-75.0
% LYMPHOCYTE	51.3		%	19.0-56.0
% MONOCYTE	9.4		%	2.0-12.0
% EOSINOPHIL	2.0		%	0.0-6.0
% BASOPHIL	1.2		%	0.0-2.0
NEUTROPHIL	1.4		K/UL	1.3-7.5
LYMPHOCYTE	1.9		K/UL	1.3-4.2

AM
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blake

Continued on the next page
 DOBNEY, LESTER R16237

05/31/2012 15:05

Stateville-Routine
16300 S. Route 53
Cresthill, IL 60435

clear



840 South Wood Street
Room 170 (M/C 750)
Chicago, Illinois 60612
PH # (877) FOR-LABS
Lanne Maes, M.D., Director

FASTING: U

PATIENT NAME DOBBEY, LESTER R16237		PATIENT ID A209-16237	DOB 10/22/1980	SEX M	STATUS Final	DESTINATION D209
PHYSICIAN CARTER, IMHOTEP		COLLECT DATE & TIME 09/17/2012 09:10	DATE OF SERVICE 09/18/2012 23:00	PRINTED ON 09/19/2012 6:02		PAGE 1
REQUISITION NO. A209.6168	PT. LAB NO.	LAB REF NO.				

COMMENTS:

Diagnostic Procedure	Result		Units	Reference Range
	In Range	Out of Range		
COMP METABOLIC PANEL				
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	12		MG/DL	6-20
SODIUM	142		MMOL/L	135-145
POTASSIUM	4.2		MMOL/L	3.5-5.3
CHLORIDE	104		MMOL/L	96-109
GLUCOSE	87		MG/DL	65-110
CREATININE	1.18		MG/DL	0.50-1.30
CALCIUM	9.1		MG/DL	8.6-10.6
TOTAL PROTEIN	8.6		GM/DL	6.0-8.0
ALBUMIN	4.1		GM/DL	3.4-5.0
BILIRUBIN, TOTAL	0.5		MG/DL	0-1.2
ALK PHOS	87		U/L	40-125
AST		45 H	U/L	10-40
CO2 CONTENT	30		MMOL/L	24-32
ANION GAP	8		MMOL/L	3-11
ALT	35		U/L	10-50
BUN/CREAT RATIO		10.2 L		12-20
FERRITIN	69		NG/ML	10-259
IRON PANEL				
IRON	106		MCB/DL	49-181
TOTAL IRON BIND CAPS	345		MCB/DL	250-450
PROSTATE SPECIFIC AG	0.6		NG/ML	0.0-3.9
BLOOD COUNT				
WBC	5.5		K/UL	3.9-12.0
HGB	6.10		G/DL	4.00-6.10
HGB	14.3		GM/DL	13.2-18.0
HCT	47.5		%	38.0-55.0
MCV		77.9 L	FL	80.0-99.0
MCH		23.5 L	PG	26.0-35.0
MCHC		30.1 L	GM/DL	32.0-37.0
RDW	14.7		%	11.6-15.0
PLT		122 L	K/UL	150-450
MPV		11.2 H	FL	6.5-11.0
DIFFERENTIAL				
% NEUTROPHIL	48.4		%	35.0-75.0
% LYMPHOCYTE	40.6		%	19.0-56.0
% MONOCYTE	7.9		%	2.0-12.0
% EOSINOPHIL	2.5		%	3.0-6.0
BASOPHIL	0.6		%	0.0-2.0
UTROPHIL	2.7		K/UL	1.3-7.5

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LESTER R16237

09/19/2012 06:01

slp

D209

Stateville-Routine
16300 S. Route 53
Cresthill, IL 60435



840 South Wood Street
Room 170 (M/C 750)
Chicago, Illinois 60612
PH # (877) FOR-LABS
Lanne Maes, M.D., Director

FASTING: U

PATIENT NAME DOBBEY, LESTER R16237		PATIENT ID A209-16237	DOB 10/22/1980	SEX M	STATUS Final	DESTINATION D209
PHYSICIAN CARTER, IMHOTEP		COLLECT DATE & TIME 09/17/2012 09:10	DATE OF SERVICE 09/18/2012 23:00	PRINTED ON 09/19/2012 6:02		PAGE 2
REQUISITION NO. A209.6168	PT. LAB NO.	LAB REF NO.				

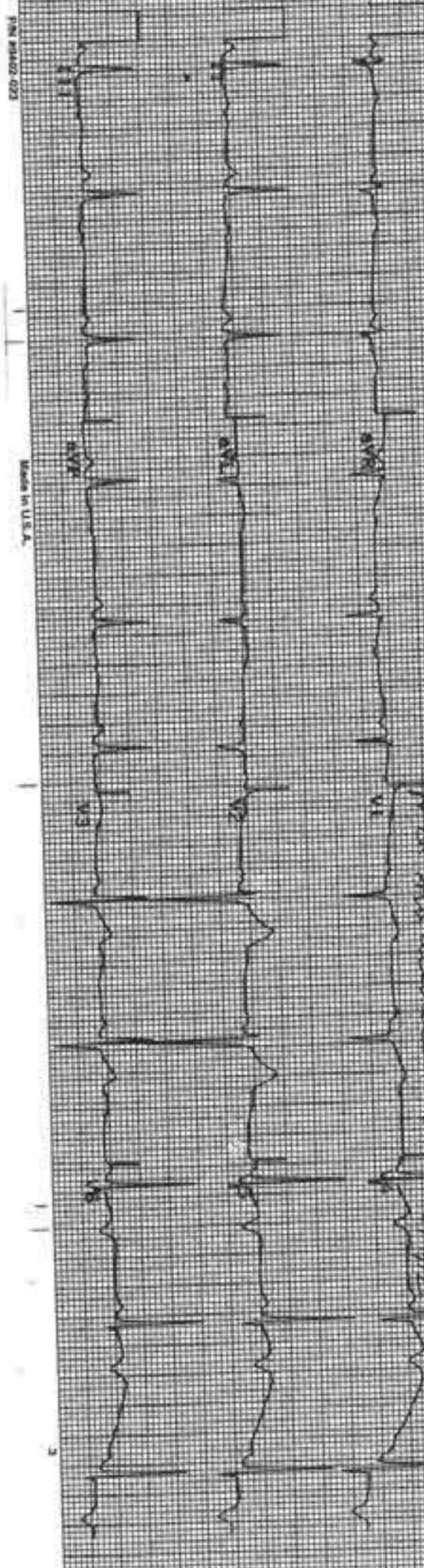
COMMENTS:

Diagnostic Procedure	Result		Units	Reference Range
	In Range	Out of Range		
LYMPHOCYTE	2.2		K/UL	1.3-4.8
MONOCYTE	0.4		K/UL	0.2-1.0
EOSINOPHIL	0.1		K/UL	0.0-0.5
BASOPHIL	0.0		K/UL	0.0-0.15
METHOD	AUTOMATED DIFF			
HYPO	MARKED			
URINALYSIS				
URINE COLOR	YELLOW			
URINE CLARITY	CLEAR			
URINE SP GRAV	1.020			1.003-1.035
URINE PH	6.0			5.0-8.0
URINE PROTEIN	NEGATIVE		MG/DL	NEG
URINE GLUCOSE	NEGATIVE		MG/DL	NEG
URINE KETONES	NEGATIVE		MG/DL	NEG
URINE BILIRUBIN	NEGATIVE			NEG
NITRITE	NEGATIVE			NEG
UROBILINOGEN	NORMAL		EU/DL	0-1
URINE BLOOD	NEGATIVE			NEG
URINE RBC'S	0		/HPF	0-2
URINE WBC'S	NOT PERFORMED		/HPF	0-5
BACTERIA	NONE			NONE
LEUK ESTERASE		TRACE		NEG

End of Report

NAME	PAT#	ROOM#	BP
DATE	ECG#	DOCTOR	
AGE	RATE	PR	QRS
SEX	RHYTHM		QT

Patient: *Address*
 Age: *108* Sex: *M*
 Date: *1/08/10*
 Rate: *108*
 Rhythm: *Normal Sinus Rhythm*
 PR: *198* ms
 QRS: *88* ms
 QT: *382* ms
 QTc: *38* ms
 QT/QTc: *10.0*
 PR-T: *108* ms
 ST: *0* mm
 T: *0* mm
 QT/QTc: *10.0*
 PR-T: *108* ms
 ST: *0* mm
 T: *0* mm



Normal Sinus Rhythm
 T wave Abnormality
 Abnormal ECG
 Consider lateral ischemia
 Consider lateral ischemia
 Consider lateral ischemia
 Consider lateral ischemia

F101 81402-023
 Made in U.S.A.

0029109

Stateville-Routine
 16300 S. Route 53
 Cresthill, IL 60435



840 South Wood Street
 Room 170 (M/C 750)
 Chicago, Illinois 60612
 PH # (877) FOR-LABS
 Lanna Maes, M.D., Director

PATIENT NAME DOBBEY, LESTER R16237		PATIENT ID A209-16237	DOB 10/22/1980	SEX M	STATUS Final	DESTINATION D209
PHYSICIAN		COLLECT DATE & TIME 11/14/2012 08:07	DATE OF SERVICE 11/14/2012 23:00	PRINTED ON 11/15/2012 6:02	PAGE 1	
REQUISITION NO. A209.7809	PT. LAB NO.	LAB REF NO.				

COMMENTS:

Diagnostic Procedure	Result		Units	Reference Range
	In Range	Out of Range		

Diagnostic Procedure	Result	Units	Reference Range
COMB METABOLIC PANEL			
BLOOD UREA NITROGEN	10	MG/DL	6-20
SODIUM	140	MMOL/L	135-145
POTASSIUM	3.9	MMOL/L	3.5-5.3
CHLORIDE	103	MMOL/L	98-108
GLUCOSE	99	MG/DL	65-110
CREATININE	1.30	MG/DL	0.50-1.50
CALCIUM	9.1	MG/DL	8.6-10.6
TOTAL PROTEIN	6.8	G/DL	6.0-8.0
ALBUMIN	4.2	GM/DL	3.4-5.0
BILIRUBIN TOTAL	0.4	MG/DL	0-1.2
ALK PHOS	124	U/L	40-125
AST	19	U/L	10-40
CO2 CONTENT	30	MMOL/L	24-32
ANTON GAP	5	MMOL/L	3-11
ALT	16	U/L	10-50
BUN/CREAT RATIO	7.2 L		12-20
LIPIDS			
CHOLESTEROL	112	MG/DL	100-200

(NOTE)

Cholesterol (mg/dl):

<200	DESIRABLE
200-239	BORDERLINE HIGH
>239	HIGH

TRIGLYCERIDE	33 L	MG/DL	45-150
--------------	------	-------	--------

(NOTE)

Triglycerides (mg/dl):

<150	NORMAL
150-199	BORDERLINE HIGH
200-499	HIGH
>499	VERY HIGH

Triglyceride measurement must be performed on a specimen obtained from a fasting individual.

HDL	44	MG/DL	40-60
-----	----	-------	-------

(NOTE)

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EXHIBIT

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ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFENDER'S GRIEVANCE

Dada

Date: <u>Nov. 8, 2012</u>	Offender: <u>LESTER DORSEY</u> <small>(Please Print)</small>	ID#: <u>R-16237</u>
Present Facility: <u>Stateville C.C.</u>	Facility where grievance issue occurred: <u>Stateville C.C.</u>	
NATURE OF GRIEVANCE:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail Handling	<input type="checkbox"/> Restoration of Good Time
<input type="checkbox"/> Staff Conduct	<input type="checkbox"/> Dietary	<input type="checkbox"/> Disability
<input type="checkbox"/> Transfer Denial by Facility	<input type="checkbox"/> Transfer Denial by Transfer Coordinator	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical Treatment
<input type="checkbox"/> Disciplinary Report: _____	Date of Report: _____ Facility where issued: _____	

GRIEVANCE OFFICER: _____
 NOV 21 2012
 4330
 -STAR

Living Units/Dietary
 UNITS FOR Human
 Occupancy and/or
 Employment in
 Violation of the
 8th Amendment

Note: Protective Custody Denials may be grieved immediately via the local administration on the protective custody status notification.

Complete: Attach a copy of any pertinent document (such as a Disciplinary Report, Shakedown Record, etc.) and send to:
 Counselor, unless the issue involves discipline, is deemed an emergency, or is subject to direct review by the Administrative Review Board.
 Grievance Officer, only if the issue involves discipline at the present facility or issue not resolved by Counselor.
 Chief Administrative Officer, only if EMERGENCY grievance.
 Administrative Review Board, only if the issue involves transfer denial by the Transfer Coordinator, protective custody, involuntary administration of psychotropic drugs, issues from another facility except personal property issues, or issues not resolved by the Chief Administrative Officer.

Brief Summary of Grievance: This grievance is based on the knowledge of the warden and Chief Engineer, regarding the hazardous and unsafe Stateville Buildings, that houses inmates and/or employees (staff and inmates). When looking at the Bravo, Charlie, Delta and Edward "Building", it is in violation of all type of Building Codes, Statutory Law, Aeron Administrative Directives and Case Law.
The "Structural Foundation" under the Building "is cracked", as well as, all the "Outer-Building Support Columns". Any person can walk down either walk, the B/C walk or the E/P walk, and will see that the structure of the Building is gradually deteriorating, evidenced by the support columns which are cracked from the (continuous on back)

Check only if this is an EMERGENCY grievance due to a substantial risk of imminent personal injury or other serious or irreparable harm to self.

Offender's Signature: _____ ID#: R-16237 Date: 11, 8, 2012

(Continue on reverse side if necessary)

Counselor's Response (if applicable)		
Date Received: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Send directly to Grievance Officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside jurisdiction of this facility. Send to Administrative Review Board, P.O. Box 19277, Springfield, IL 62794-9277
Response: _____		
Print Counselor's Name: _____	Counselor's Signature: _____	Date of Response: _____

EMERGENCY REVIEW		
Date Received: <u>11, 28, 12</u>	Is this determined to be of an emergency nature?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes; expedite emergency grievance
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No; an emergency is not substantiated. Offender should submit this grievance in the normal manner.
Chief Administrative Officer's Signature: <u>MH</u>		Date: <u>11, 28, 12</u>

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFENDER'S GRIEVANCE (Continued)

Bottom of the Columns, all the way to the Top of the Columns
 Some Support Columns have been bandaged with
 a form of Guk in previous cracks, but new cracks have
 appeared from bottom to top, in every single column that
 support the B, C, D, E - Building. These cracks goes all
 around the building ~~over~~ at the underpath at the B/E
 front doors. All these Bricks are cracked significantly.
 Other Buildings around Stateville had these same
 problems such as the Dietary and the Commissary
 Buildings for example. Cracked Bricks, Cracked Structural
 Foundations which are completely unsafe due to the
 Structural Instability.

And to be absolutely clear, this is not
 a complaint stating that these buildings are condemned,
 rather, I'm stating that these buildings are "Unsafe for
 Human Occupancy" and must be abandoned.

Relief Requested: To Build "New Support Columns" all
 around the B, C, D, E - Building and
 re-foundate the Building, as well as,
 the Dietary, Gym, Industry, Commissary,
 Educational Building, and other Building
 that have cracked Foundations and
 Support Structures.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Administrative Review Board
Return of Grievance or Correspondence

B222

Offender: R16237 DOBBEY, LESTER

Facility: STA

Received: 12/12/12

Regarding: conditions

Additional information required:

- Provide a copy of your written Committed Person's Grievance, DOC 0046, including the counselor's response, if applicable.
- Provide a copy of the Committed Person's Grievance Report, DOC 0047, including the Grievance Officer's and Chief Administrative Officer's response, to appeal. *If timely* and not previously addressed by the grievance officer.
- Provide dates of disciplinary reports and facility where incidents occurred.
- Unable to determine nature of grievance or correspondence; submit additional specific information. Please return the attached grievance or correspondence with the additional information requested to: Administrative Review Board
Office of Inmate Issues
1301 Concordia Court
Springfield, IL 62794-9277

Misdirected:

- Contact your correctional counselor regarding this issue.
- Request restoration of Good Conduct Credits (GCC) to Adjustment Committee. If the request is denied by the facility, utilize the offender grievance process outlined in Department Rule 504 for further consideration.
- Contact the Record Office with your request or to provide additional information.
- Personal property issues are to be reviewed at your current facility prior to review by the Administrative Review Board, if timely.
- Address concerns to: Illinois Prisoner Review Board
319 E. Madison St., Suite A
Springfield, IL 62706

No further redress:

- Award of Meritorious Good Time (MGT) and Statutory Meritorious Good Time (SMGT) are administrative decisions; therefore, this issue will not be addressed further.
- Not submitted in the timeframe outlined in Department Rule 504; therefore, this issue will not be addressed further. (NRC)
- This office previously addressed this issue on _____ / _____ / _____
Date
- No justification provided for additional consideration.

Other (specify):

Completed by: _____
Print Name Signature

12/26/12
Date

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFENDER'S GRIEVANCE

Date: Nov. 8, 2012 Offender: (Please Print) LESTER DOBNEY ID#: R-16237
Present Facility: Stateville C.C. Facility where grievance issue occurred: Stateville C.C.

- NATURE OF GRIEVANCE:**
- Personal Property Mail Handling Restoration of Good Time Disability Building are cracked
 Staff Conduct Dietary Medical Treatment HIPAA From bottom to top, as well as, the building
 Transfer Denial by Facility Transfer Denial by Transfer Coordinator Other (specify): Foundation is cracked and unsafe/hazardous
 Disciplinary Report: _____ Date of Report _____ Facility where issued _____

Note: Protective Custody Denials may be grieved immediately via the local administration on the protective custody status notification.

Complete: Attach a copy of any pertinent document (such as a Disciplinary Report, Shakedown Record, etc.) and send to:
 Counselor, unless the issue involves discipline, is deemed an emergency, or is subject to direct review by the Administrative Review Board.
 Grievance Officer, only if the issue involves discipline at the present facility or issue not resolved by Counselor.
 Chief Administrative Officer, only if EMERGENCY grievance.
 Administrative Review Board, only if the issue involves transfer denial by the Transfer Coordinator, protective custody, involuntary administration of psychotropic drugs, issues from another facility except personal property issues, or issues not resolved by the Chief Administrative Officer.

Brief Summary of Grievance: THERE ARE SIXTY-FOUR (64) Support Columns AROUND THE B,C,D & E BUILDING WHICH ARE CRACKED FROM THE BOTTOM OF EACH COLUMN ALL THE WAY TO THE TOP OF EACH COLUMN, AS WELL AS THE BUILDINGS FOUNDATION IS CRACKED IN CONNECTION WITH THESE SUPPORT COLUMNS. THIS MAKES THIS LIVING UNITS/ BUILDING FOR INMATES UNSAFE FOR OCCUPANCY.

Relief Requested: TO FIX THE CRACKS IN THE SUPPORT COLUMNS AND THE FOUNDATION TO COMPLY WITH BUILDING CODES.

Check only if this is an EMERGENCY grievance due to a substantial risk of imminent personal injury or other serious or irreparable harm to self.

[Signature] R-16237 11, 08, 2012
Offender's Signature ID# Date
 (Continue on reverse side if necessary)

Counselor's Response (if applicable)

Date Received: 11, 26, 12 Send directly to Grievance Officer Outside jurisdiction of this facility. Send to Administrative Review Board, P.O. Box 10277, Springfield, IL 62794-9277

Response: According to Chief Engineer of Leach maintenance is done on a daily basis as needed. The cellhouse do not need additional structural support at this time.

David Mansfield ccr David Mansfield ccr 12, 11, 12
Print Counselor's Name Counselor's Signature Date of Response

EMERGENCY REVIEW

Date Received: 1 1 Is this determined to be of an emergency nature? Yes; expedite emergency grievance No; an emergency is not substantiated. Offender should submit this grievance in the normal manner.

Chief Administrative Officer's Signature Date

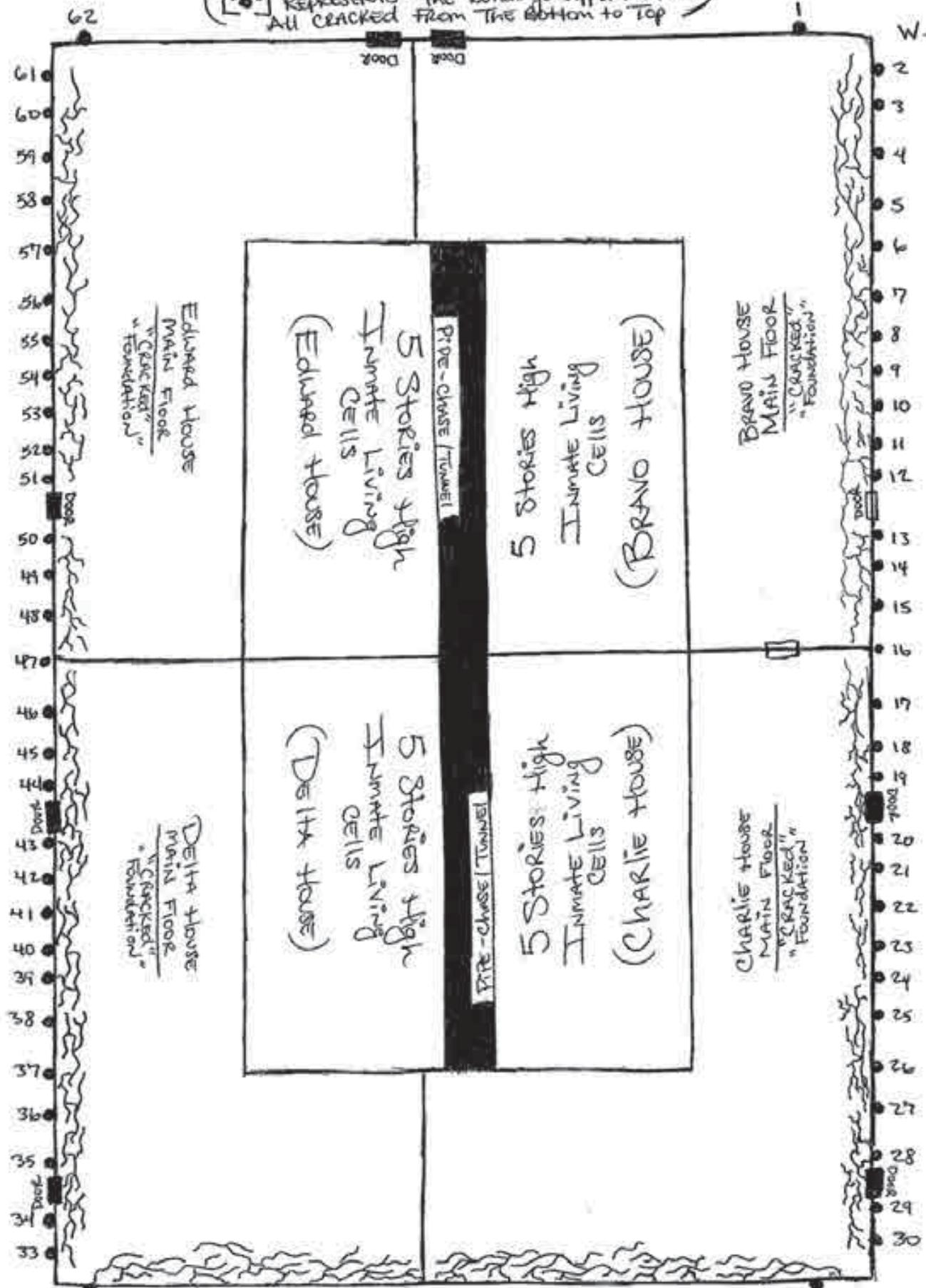
Sent to G/O Anna McBee
12-12-2012

EXHIBIT

M

Exhibit - M

[Symbol] REPRESENTS THE BUILDINGS SUPPORT COLUMNS
ALL CRACKED FROM THE BOTTOM TO TOP



EXHIBIT

N

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFENDER'S GRIEVANCE

Date: Nov. 8, 2012 Offender: (Please Print) LESTER DUBBOY ID#: R-16237
 Present Facility: Stateville C.C. Facility where grievance issue occurred: Stateville C.C.

NATURE OF GRIEVANCE:

- Personal Property Mail Handling Restoration of Good Time
 Staff Conduct Dietary Medical Treatment
 Transfer Denial by Facility Transfer Denial by Transfer Coordinator
 Disciplinary Report: _____ Date of Report _____

GRACE OFFICE
 All Support Columns Around the B,C,D,E Building ARE CRACKED FROM BOTTOM TO TOP, AS WELL AS THE BUILDING FOUNDATION IS CRACKED AND UNSAFE/HAZARDOUS.
 STAFF

Note: Protective Custody Denials may be grieved immediately via the local administration on the protective custody status notification

Complete: Attach a copy of any pertinent document (such as a Disciplinary Report, Shakedown Record, etc.) and send to: Counselor, unless the issue involves discipline, is deemed an emergency, or is subject to direct review by the Administrative Review Board. Chief Administrative Officer, only if the issue involves discipline at the present facility or issue not resolved by Counselor. Chief Administrative Officer, only if EMERGENCY grievance. Administrative Review Board, only if the issue involves transfer denial by the Transfer Coordinator, protective custody, involuntary administration of psychotropic drugs, issues from another facility except personal property issues, or issues not resolved by the Chief Administrative Officer.

Brief Summary of Grievance: THERE ARE SIXTY-FOUR (64) Support Columns AROUND THE B,C,D,E BUILDING WHICH ARE CRACKED FROM THE BOTTOM OF EACH COLUMN ALL THE WAY TO THE TOP OF EACH COLUMN, AS WELL AS THE BUILDING'S FOUNDATION IS CRACKED IN CONNECTION WITH THESE SUPPORT COLUMNS. THIS MAKES THIS LIVING UNITS/ BUILDING FOR IMMEDIATE UNSAFE FOR OCCUPANCY.

Relief Requested: TO Fix the CRACKS in the Support Columns and the Foundation to Comply with Building Codes.

Check only if this is an EMERGENCY grievance due to a substantial risk of imminent personal injury or other serious or irreparable harm to self

[Signature] Offender's Signature R-16237 ID# 11, 08, 2012 Date
 (Continue on reverse side if necessary)

Counselor's Response (if applicable)

Date received: 11, 26, 12 Send directly to Grievance Officer Outside jurisdiction of this facility. Send to Administrative Review Board, P.O. Box 19277, Springfield, IL 62784-9277

Response: According to Chief Engineer J. Leven maintenance is done on a daily basis as needed. The cellhouses do not need additional structural support at this time.

David Mansfield CC2 Print Counselor's Name David Mansfield CC2 Counselor's Signature 12-11-12 Date of Response

EMERGENCY REVIEW

Date received: 11-11-12 Is this determined to be of an emergency nature? Yes; expedite emergency grievance No; an emergency is not substantiated. Offender should submit this grievance in the normal manner.

Chief Administrative Officer's Signature _____ Date _____

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
RESPONSE TO COMMITTED PERSON'S GRIEVANCE

BLU

Grievance Officer's Report

Date Received: 12/13/12

Date of Review: 2/19/13

Grievance # (optional): 4907

Committed Person: Lester Dobbey

ID#: R16237

Nature of Grievance: Conditions - Cellhouse

Facts Reviewed: Grievant complains that the support columns in Units B, C, D and E are cracked. He wants the cracks fixed to support the foundation.

Per Counselor Mansfield's Response: According to Chief Engineer J. Lousch, maintenance is done on a daily basis as needed. The cellhouses do not need additional structural support at this time.

Recommendation: Issue appropriately addressed by counselor. No action.

Anna McBee, CCII

Print Grievance Officer's Name

Anna McBee

Grievance Officer's Signature

(Attach a copy of Committed Person's Grievance, including counselor's response if applicable)

Chief Administrative Officer's Response

Date Received: 2/20/13

I concur

I do not concur

Remand

Comments:

Michael Dene

Chief Administrative Officer's Signature

Date

2/21/13

Committed Person's Appeal To The Director

I am appealing the Chief Administrative Officer's decision to the Director. I understand this appeal must be submitted within 30 days after the date of the Chief Administrative Officer's decision to the Administrative Review Board, P.O. Box 19277, Springfield, IL 62794-9277. (Attach a complete copy of the original grievance, including the counselor's response, if applicable, and any pertinent documents.)

Committed Person's Signature

R-16237

ID#

3-7-2013

Date

EXHIBIT

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STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 PHYSICAL PLANT SERVICES
WORK ORDER

WORK ORDER NO. _____

DATE 10/17/13 APPROVAL _____

DESCRIPTION OF WORK:

Help in repair of Justice's hallway.

CHARGE _____

LOCATION OF WORK: _____

ROOM _____ FLOOR _____

ID: 11/10/13

REQUESTED BY	ALIN.	BLDG	HOURS		DATE	PRIORITY
			BEGIN	END		
<i>[Signature]</i>						

DC 804-1A (7/79)
 IL 426-0041

Distribution: Chief Engineer - White and Green Copy
 Requester - Canary Copy

Control Copy - Galanter
 Streetskeeper - Pink Copy