

Attachment A

**DAJD – Motion and Second Report on Practices Related to the
Confinement of Juveniles in Compliance with Ordinance
18835, Section 52, Proviso P2**

**Monitoring King County
Facilities under
Ordinance 18637:**

A Report to the King County Executive

JANUARY 2019



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I. INTRODUCTION

This is the second Report to the King County Executive from the Independent Monitor, Ms. Stephanie Vetter, under Ordinance 18637 which places limits on the use of solitary confinement for the purposes of discipline and outlines associated policy and practice requirements in new Sections 2, 3, and 4 and language in Section 5 (amending Ordinance 12432, Section 2 and K.C.C. 2.16.120). The first Report was submitted to the Executive's Office in August 2018.

In summary, Ordinance 18637 brings new definitions to the word "juvenile", defines "solitary confinement", outlines related policies and practices, and requires the equal administration of the Ordinance to all juveniles in any King County Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention (DAJD) facility. Additionally, DAJD facilities are required to: 1) develop and use less restrictive alternatives for the purposes of discipline; 2) monitor and report the use of solitary confinement whether for discipline or in response to significant physical harm; 3) ensure that youth held in solitary are assessed for readiness to rejoin the general population; 4) ensure access to medical care, education, visitation, attorney visits; and 5) revise existing policies and procedures to reflect the Ordinance.

The County Executive has appointed an Independent Monitor to report on the treatment of and services to juveniles at each of the County's detention facilities. Under this Ordinance, the Independent Monitoring services began on July 1, 2018 and were conducted by Ms. Stephanie Vetter, a private contractor and juvenile justice expert in the areas of Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiatives (JDAI), PREA, adolescent development, juvenile detention operations and corrections, officer safety and security, and trauma-informed behavioral modification practices. Ms. Vetter has conducted similar monitoring in adult and juvenile detention centers and has provided training and coaching to many juvenile probation and custody officials over the past 20 years in multiple states.

This Report summarizes the DAJD responses to the Ordinance from July 1 to December 31, 2018, the incidences of solitary confinement in King County detention facilities, areas that contribute to successful management of youth behavior in facilities, youth interviews and experiences, and recommendations to support DAJD's alignment with the Ordinance.

Methodology and Acknowledgements

Similar to other detention center and program assessments, this Report contains quantitative and qualitative information gathered and recorded through a series of direct observations; interviews with incarcerated youth, juvenile justice stakeholders, and facility staff; facility and program tours; and review of facility policies, records, and data.

Information for this Report was gathered through document review, data analysis, and a series of five site visits occurring July 9-12, July 30-August 2, September 17-21, October 15-19, and November 12-16, 2018 during various shifts at the following King County detention facilities: Maleng Regional Justice Center ("RJC"), King County Correctional Facility ("KCCF"), and the Youth Services Center ("YSC"). Data collection related to the use of solitary confinement reflects the evaluation period of July 1–November 30, 2018.

The Monitor would like to acknowledge those who contributed to this Report including the youth who shared their experiences, Director Pam Jones, Commander Corinna Hyatt, Deputy Chief Operating Officer Brenda Bauer, DAJD Deputy Director Hikari Tamura, Commander Gordon Karlsson, Major Edwin Bautista, Major Todd Clark, Assistant Director Angela Toussaint, Analyst Catherine Pickard, Julie Albright, and many others who worked behind the scenes to prepare for the site visits and respond to requests. The Monitor interviewed 26 youth during the evaluation period whose quotes and comments are highlighted throughout this Report. Oftentimes referred to as figures and numbers or "data" the real stories and experiences of these youth can get lost, yet so much can be learned from asking questions and listening. (See Attachment 1 for a list of interview questions). Interviews were conducted during each site visit and took place in interview rooms at each detention facility. The findings and recommendations included in this Report are based on the professional observations and opinions of the Independent Monitor.

II. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A core objective of King County's Zero Youth Detention Road Map is to ensure that detained youth receive trauma-informed, culturally responsive and developmentally appropriate care and services. Ordinance 18637 prohibits solitary confinement of juveniles unless warranted by a juvenile's behavior, whether it is necessary to prevent imminent and significant physical harm to the juvenile or others, and whether less restrictive alternatives were unsuccessful. Solitary confinement for disciplinary purposes is prohibited. The Ordinance defines the term "juvenile" to include any person currently confined in a King County detention facility for a charge that was filed in juvenile court or based on conduct that occurred before the person's 18th birthday, and where confinement begins before their 18th birthday. As such, the Ordinance applies to: 1) all juveniles held at the YSC; 2) youths who turn 18 (age out) and are transferred to an adult facility; and 3) youth who are older than 18 and are booked on a juvenile probation/parole matter (the latter two categories are identified in the adult facilities as Juvenile Ordinance Inmates (JOIs). The Ordinance is a key policy in minimizing exposure to trauma and providing more developmentally appropriate care for this population of youth. DAJD has made progress in implementing the Ordinance which this Report seeks to document, including policy and practice improvements and the creation of data collection strategies.

Auto and Discretionary Decline Youth/JOIs

One of the great ironies of prosecuting youth as adults and expecting better public safety outcomes is the practice of bringing youth together with adult criminals in jails even when it is known that these associations and conditions place them at higher risk for future delinquency¹. Under current policy, juveniles who are charged as adults are transferred from juvenile detention to adult jail upon turning 18 where their treatment abruptly changes. Instead of attending school five or more hours per day per week, they may attend educational services (instructor-led) only one-hour per week; instead of earning points and privileges for good behavior that can be traded for commissary items they must pay for all commissary items; in the jail there are little to no incentives to follow the rules (other than to avoid punishment); programming is not youth-centered nor structured in ways that keep youth active, and adult criminals now become roommates and close associates. Although the adult detention facilities are clean, up-to-date on important certifications (like PREA and NCCHC),² and operated by caring staff and competent leaders, the conditions

of confinement in King County adult jails are not designed for adolescent long-term care. Yet these are the facilities where dozens of youth each year are housed to await resolution of their cases.

Lengths of Stay for Auto and Discretionary-Decline Youth/JOIs

The King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office (KCPAO) reports 30 to 40 cases per year of Auto and Discretionary-Decline youth. As of January 10, 2019, there were 29 juveniles being charged as Declines and 26 were in the custody of King County. Two factors determine the average daily population of these youth in King County's detention facilities, the number of admissions and the lengths of stay in custody.

Many youth interviewed by the Monitor are facing long lengths of stay in juvenile and adult detention while they wait for their cases to be resolved. Some youth in the DAJD adult facilities have been in custody from one to three years. They reported that many continuances are sought by both the prosecution and defense, and granted by the Court for multiple reasons, including accommodating for holidays and court officials' vacations. Continuances of any kind extend the amount of time youth spend in jail pretrial. Although it is outside of the scope of monitoring of the Ordinance, and not within the control of DAJD, long lengths of stay were commonly reported during youth interviews. As with other conditions reported by youth that may have an impact on behavior management and the use of disciplinary solitary confinement, the Monitor attempts to verify and highlight those areas for consideration by the Executive.

2016 data from the KCPAO was examined³ and revealed the average case processing time from arrest to disposition for cases that have been resolved (as of September 2018) was 311. The average case processing time increased to 394 days when four pending cases were included.⁴ A majority (86% or 26 of the 30 cases) were resolved by plea agreement, and eight (26.6%) of the 30 cases (as of September 24, 2018) had been returned to juvenile court and resolved.

Given the average length of time it takes for these youth to receive a "deal" from the prosecutor and be sentenced by the judge, the defendant, the victims, and the community could wait for one to three years until the case is resolved, which almost deems the court process ineffective related to its sole purpose—to ensure justice.

Additionally, King County must consider that long lengths of stay may contribute to youth misbehavior and to the use of solitary confinement in the DAJD facilities.

Ultimately, the Court is responsible for effective management of cases, timely case resolution, and prevention of unnecessary delays in case processing. Any actions that enable swifter accountability measures and reduce the average case processing times will need to be implemented by the Court. Swift court practices are directly relevant to adolescent brain development and public safety goals.

Case processing time standards provide goals for the length of time within which cases should be resolved and have proven to be especially valuable guides to improving court processes in many jurisdictions. As the commentary to Standard 2.51 of the *American Bar Association (ABA) Standards Relating to Trial Courts* states, “Goal setting is a precondition to achievement of management results.” 5

Because detention centers and jails are designed for short term stays, long case processing times, and long lengths of stay work in opposition to the goals of public safety and are considered contributing factors to infractions, rule violations, and institutional violence. Any length of stay in jail can be counter-productive for these youth, however, long lengths of stay without developmentally appropriate programming, housing, and staffing are likely to be harmful and negatively impact future outcomes of these youth.

Youth Reflections

- ▶ A young woman who has been in custody for over two and a half years pending disposition on her case was asked if there was anything she wanted the Monitor to share in this Report. She responded, “I want everyone to know that I’ve been in here (jail) a really long time!” She reported having no visitors during the past two and a half years outside of her attorney (once/month) and a social worker/advocate (sometimes once per week). She grew up in foster homes and her mom had a warrant so she was unable to visit. In the future, this young woman wants to go to college and wants to work with animals at the Humane Society.
- ▶ Another youth commented: “I’ve been in custody for 622 days. I’m starting to lose hope.”
- ▶ “Being here so long made me depressed and sad, not motivated at all.”
- ▶ “It sucks the life out of you.”
- ▶ “I’ve seen a lot of people go nuts here. It’s survival of the fittest.”

Recommendations

- ▶ In the interest of the youth, their families, victims, and the public, King County leaders might consider a higher-level discussion with King County Superior Court to improve case processing times and ensure lengths of stay in jail are as brief as possible.
- ▶ King County Superior Court should set time standards for these particular cases, and seek to resolve cases within a period that is timely and appropriate in light of the circumstances of the particular case. This should be articulated to all parties involved in these cases, and should become a priority of the Court and other officials handling these cases.
- ▶ Refer to guidelines for expediting cases in the JDAI literature, and Model Time Standards for State Trial Courts, published in 2011 by the Conference of State Court Administrators Conference of Chief Justices, the American Bar Association, the House of Delegates, and the National Association for Court Management.

DAJD Policies and Ordinance 18637

DAJD began to address new requirements of the Ordinance in July 2018 and has made substantial policy changes which reflect requirements of the Ordinance, and the concerns brought forth in the August 2018 Report and subsequent meeting with the Monitor in November. DAJD policy 6.03.001 was amended in December to clearly identify Juvenile Ordinance Inmates (JOIs); to limit JOIs assignment to Restrictive Housing (RH) to only when necessary to prevent imminent and significant physical harm to the JOI or others and less restrictive alternatives are unsuccessful; to emphasize that all placement of JOIs into restrictive housing must be approved by a shift commander and that Corrections Program Specialists will be responsible for reviewing the need for ongoing use of RH on JOIs. Of note, the policy now indicates that Jail Health Services will work in collaboration with DAJD to assess a JOI who is placed into Restrictive Housing (See Attachments 2 and 3).

The Monitor sought clarification of procedures on the “Risk Assessment”. DAJD clarified through an email that the Risk Assessment will be used to make a determination of further RH and will be based on the original incident and/or information that necessitated the “time out” or placement in RH, current observation and/or interaction with the JOI by the sergeant, and information from the unit officers supervising the individual. This assessment will be completed twice per shift, and after a youth has been held in RH for four hours.

The final revisions to the draft JOI policy were approved, and have been sent to the King County Corrections Guild (KCCG) for review. If KCCG determines that any of the revisions would impact the working conditions and warrants bargaining, DAJD is hopeful that both parties will strive to schedule such a meeting in January 2019.

The Monitor reviewed other DAJD policies and procedures: DAJD 5.02.011 Intake, Transfer and Release; Juvenile Transfers; and policies related to restrictive housing (e.g. pre-disciplinary, post-disciplinary, behavior management, intensive management, and behavior management housing plans); and DAJD 6.02.002 Inmate Disciplinary System. These procedures will likely need to be updated to reflect new language of DAJD 6.03.001 Restrictive Housing.

Youth Reflections

‣ A young African American woman reported, “It’s December and I have been held in the ‘hole’ since September. My cellmate accused me of something sexual that I didn’t do-- a PREA charge and now I’m in the ‘hole’. My roommate was already acting crazy, talking in different voices and told me that she was trying to get a ‘keep separate’ so she could have a cell to herself. Then she accused me of something that got me put into the ‘hole’. My lawyer told me not to talk to the PREA investigator unless she was here, and now I can’t reach my lawyer. I cannot sleep. I need something to help me sleep and not have nightmares. I don’t know when I’m ever going to get out of Restrictive Housing.”

She was brought to the Monitor interview room in handcuffs on three different occasions and remained cuffed for the duration of those interviews. During an interview in October, her hands were cuffed behind her, which did not allow her to participate normally in the interview, for example she could not take notes, hold reading materials, or accept a business card. She reported that she could not tell there was a new policy, because she has been held in RH for over three months.

Recommendations

- Continue to review and update additional relevant DAJD policies and procedures (in addition to Policy 6.03.001), as appropriate, such as PREA, health, behavioral health, and education policies to ensure they reflect the Ordinance. Additional updates to policies, procedures and interagency agreements may be required related to carrying out responsibilities in these areas:
 - ◇ PREA responses for JOIs;

- ◇ Documentation, data and evaluation required by the Ordinance;
- ◇ Medical assessments/evaluations for any youth housed in solitary confinement as soon as possible after the youth is placed in solitary confinement;
- ◇ Mental health evaluations and care plans that may include hospitalization, for youth who are placed in solitary confinement to prevent self-harm;
- ◇ Access to education, programming, and ordinary necessities, such as medication, meals, and reading material, when a youth is placed in solitary confinement.
- ◇ Facility Transfers.
- Work with YSC to develop a uniform and developmentally appropriate “Risk Assessment” and apply consistently to all JOIs who are held in solitary confinement, document the new procedures, train staff and monitor the use of risk assessments.

Data Collection and Reporting

Both the juvenile and adult facilities continue to make progress in tracking the use of solitary confinement. In the absence of an automated, centralized information system or software designed to collect and report key data indicators, the process is labor-intensive and imperfect. For the purposes of reporting, data analysts in both divisions are retrieving data from multiple sources, checking the data for accuracy and inputting the data into spreadsheets to create a variety of basic analyses.

Jail Data Collection and Reporting

Accurate reporting relies on the ability of the current JMS to identify and separate JOIs from other inmates. Under newly developed DAJD procedures, when a JOI is either booked or transferred into Adult Detention, the term ‘Decline’ is added to the charge narrative of the booking mask for the SIP system by booking staff so that anyone who reviews that inmate’s record will be able to easily identify the individual as a JOI. As an example, juvenile declined bookings will appear in SIP with charge narratives such as “Robbery I-Decline” or “Murder 1-Decline.” This change allows anyone reviewing inmates in SIP to quickly identify those affected by the Ordinance. The Monitor found that over the past six months, DAJD was able to produce the list of JOIs housed in adult jails; however this data was inaccurate on several occasions.

Another procedure recently established, helps jail staff visibly identify an inmate as a JOI; this requires a yellow deck card to be printed and utilized for all JOIs (a deck card is printed for every inmate who is booked into adult detention and placed where ever the inmate is physically housed.) The use of a yellow-colored deck card will allow corrections staff to know that immediate review and consultation with a shift commander is necessary if a JOI inmate is infractioned for rule violations that could warrant the use of Restrictive Housing. During the October Monitor visit, a Classification Supervisor conducted a random check to find out if the yellow deck card procedure was being followed, and found it was not consistently being used.

Other improvements recently implemented include the creation of a DAJD internal email group that allows booking officers to easily and quickly notify division majors, program staff, and classification officers whenever a JOI is booked or transferred into adult detention.

A review of the documentation for reported instances of solitary confinement of JOIs in DAJD facilities was completed by the Monitor. Multiple paper forms and computer records were reviewed. Overall, at this early point in implementation it is difficult to determine consistently why solitary confinement was used, how long it lasted, what/if any alternatives were attempted, how often was the situation re-assessed and by whom, did the youth have access to basic education, health, visitation and programming during that time, and at what point the youth was reassessed with the goal of returning to the general population.

For the purposes of this Report, the Monitor requested the following data:

- Number of times solitary confinement is used for JOIs per month
- Number of times for each instance of solitary confinement and whether it did or did not exceed four hours
- Preventative alternatives that were attempted for each instance of solitary confinement
- Documentation of supervisory review before the use of solitary confinement
- Documentation that youth in solitary confinement have been assessed or reviewed by medical professionals

- Documentation of how youth, subject to solitary confinement, had full access to education, programming, and ordinary necessities, such as medication, meals, and reading material, when in solitary confinement
- Documentation of how youth, subject to solitary confinement, were assessed and re-assessed in an attempt to end the period of solitary confinement as quickly as possible

Recommendations for Data Collection

- DAJD should consider adopting a consistent format for reporting this data; one that can be used by both adult and juvenile divisions.
- Improve the reporting by staff related to decisions to place JOIs in RH.
- In order to evaluate future progress, develop and implement an evaluation framework division-wide that identifies data collection and reporting policies, at the case and system levels, includes random sampling and on-going interviews with youth, establishes the frequency of reporting, and designates someone to review and report on behalf of DAJD.
- Both divisions should review at least one well-established evaluation framework used to track solitary confinement. The Performance-based Standards (PbS) is an evaluation framework available to facilities through the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators (CJCA). It is a nationally recognized system used by more than 200 facilities and programs in 32 states. This data collection and evaluation framework provides the tools, technology, and technical assistance in an on-going process of evaluation and provides comparisons to other facilities over time. Many jurisdictions have found the comparisons helpful toward achieving the highest standards for operations, programs and services related to the use of solitary confinement.⁶

Use of Solitary Confinement in DAJD Facilities (July–November, 2018)

The Ordinance places a higher level of accountability on DAJD to track, monitor, and change the practice of using solitary confinement. Absent a current data collection methodology and evaluation framework to support policy compliance, DAJD (juvenile and adult divisions) have taken some steps to identify JOIs by hand for reporting purposes. The Monitor attempted to confirm the accuracy of the data provided by DAJD and the youth who were interviewed by reviewing multiple sources including aggregate data, data collection forms, log entries, and incident reports.

Restrictive Housing – KCCF and RJC

In the jails, Restrictive Housing was reported being used 15 times during the evaluation period of July 1 – November 30, 2018. A reported eight (8) JOIs were subjected to periods of solitary confinement, and seven experienced periods of solitary confinement exceeding four hours (see Table 1). A deeper data analysis might reveal patterns related to the impact of Restrictive Housing on youth of color; however the total number of days of Restrictive Housing by Race/Ethnicity was not available at the time of this Report. (Also, it appears that Latinos/Hispanic JOIs are documented as being “white” by the Jail Management System which may skew data in Table 1).

Table 1 : DAJD Restrictive Housing in Jails (KCCF and RJC)

DAJD Restrictive Housing in Jails (KCCF and RJC) July–November, 2018		
# of JOIs	Race/Ethnicity	# Times for RH
1	Asian/Pacific-Islander	1
2	Black/African-American	5
Unknown	Hispanic	Unknown
0	Native American	0
5	White	9
8		15

Youth Reflections

- ▶ “I was sent to the “hole” for one week for a fight with another inmate. I got one hour out of my cell every other day. I wrote a Kite to get education, but the teacher only came on one occasion for ten minutes to provide school work.
- ▶ A young woman reported that she just got out of the ‘hole’ on Tuesday. I wanted protective custody but couldn’t get it. I’m being bullied by other women inmates. I filed a ‘keep separate’ to avoid this woman harassing me; it didn’t happen, and now I’m in the same tank with the woman who was harassing me.”
- ▶ A youth housed at KCCF, reported to the Monitor that Custody Officers placed him into RH in response to his refusal of a strip search after the CO alleged that the youth’s cell smelled like marijuana. He reported spending 14 hours in solitary confinement with no access to medical, educational services, or programming, and was let out of solitary confinement only after agreeing to a strip search. Nothing was found as a result of the search.
- ▶ A young man housed at KCCF said, “Being in the hole makes you depressed and angry. A lot of emotions come to you. The hole makes people go crazy.”

Recommendations

- ▶ Implement prevention strategies and alternatives, and track RH monthly.
- ▶ Set date for the total elimination of Restrictive Housing for JOIs as a disciplinary response.
- ▶ Develop a training program specifically addressing how staff can successfully manage youth behavior using prevention approaches and alternatives.
- ▶ Incentivize staff behavior when alternatives are used appropriately and correct staff behavior when necessary.
- ▶ If necessary, track the utilization of RH by staff and conduct supervisory reviews of staff performance.

YSC Program Modifications

Program Modifications (PMs), are used by YSC as a disciplinary sanction or in response to security threats. PMs result in youths losing their freetime, and having to spend additional time in their dorm. During that time, a youth is continually engaged with staff, is offered many opportunities to be out of their dorm, and retains access to their attorney, the chaplain and visits from family or guardian (they may also be provided alternative programming). For the purposes of this Report, the Monitor worked with the YSC analyst to compile information from multiple sources and paper forms; staff documentation of attempts to return youth to general population was also reviewed.

To document the use of PMs, the use of alternatives and staff attempts to return the youth to the general population, the YSC Accountability Tracking Sheets are used. These were recently updated to incorporate a variety of staff responses. The data collected on these forms is reviewed by supervisors daily, then aggregated by hand into a monthly report by the YSC data analyst. The basic analyses displays youth demographics, alternatives attempted by staff, reasons and length of solitary confinement (PMs), and the attempts by staff to continually assess youth behavior and readiness to rejoin the general population.

At YSC, most youth who received a PM were brought out of their cell during the 8-hour shift to eat, shower, go to the gym, meet with the teacher, and receive educational services daily. There were some instances where it appears that a youth spent more than four hours in their cell during a 24-hour period, which is addressed under Section 3B of the Ordinance. However, these youth consistently have access to visits, chaplains, attorneys and education. During the evaluation period of July to November 2018, 348 PMs were assigned, and 51 of those instances exceeded four hours (See Table 2). Of those cases that exceeded four hours, the documentation was inconsistent regarding: staff attempts to problem solve, whether the youth remained in room voluntarily or remained in room as a threat to themselves or others, and whether medical staff assessed the youth. A month-by-month comparison of PMs conducted by the Monitor did not reflect a decrease in the use of Program Modifications; rather the numbers remained relatively steady over the past six months. Overtime it appears that staff improved data collection accuracy. YSC leadership and the Behavior Management Group (BMG) Group are utilizing this same data to identify factors potentially contributing to the use of room confinement such as staffing ratios, staff training, supervisory oversight, available preventative measures, and consistent use of alternatives, and to implement a structured Behavior Management

Program (BMP) that will eliminate the use of PMs and incorporate less restrictive alternatives.

Table 2: DAJD YSC Program Modifications

DAJD YSC Program Modifications July–November, 2018		
# of Youth	Race/Ethnicity	# of PMs
6	Asian/Pacific-Islander	7
58	Black/African-American	199
25	Hispanic	74
4	Native American	7
17	White	61
110		348

These alternatives include verbal interventions, time outs (up to 30 minutes in room), cool downs (up to 2 hours in room), loss of extended bedtime, or loss of level and privileges. Increasing the utilization of these alternatives and improving documentation is being communicated by Supervisors at shift change as observed by the Monitor.

Youth Reflections

- ▶ A female lodged at YSC was asked “how does it feel to spend hours in your cell without interacting with others” she responded “Makes me go crazy because the staff only lock rooms and give food out. There’s no meaningful interaction. It feels like staff are harder on girls for less serious things.”

Recommendations

- ▶ Determine an implementation date for the total elimination of PMs and continue to track PMs monthly.
- ▶ Develop training to specifically address how staff can successfully manage youth behavior using prevention and alternative approaches, and extend the training to the adult division.
- ▶ Incentivize staff behavior when alternatives to PMs are used appropriately and correct staff behavior when necessary.
- ▶ If necessary, track staff utilization of PMs and review staff performance.
- ▶ Establish a formalized process to assess whether or not a youth can safely rejoin general programming, and work with the adult division to establish a similar process.

Utilizing Facility Transfer, Intake, Security Classification, and Behavior Management Systems as Opportunities to Prevent Solitary Confinement and Future Disciplinary Infractions

The Monitor interviewed 16 youth (JOIs) in the jails; all reported that they had been transferred from one facility to another at least once and some reported transferring between facilities several times. Facility transfers occur for a variety of reasons that include court hearings, medical care, and security. Research in this area finds that transfers for reasons of a custody change, regardless of an increase or decrease in security, increases the tendency for serious infractions.⁷

Turning 18 years old triggers a transfer from YSC to an adult detention facility. Overwhelmingly, youth reported that their transfer from YSC to adult jail upon turning 18 was traumatizing and many described the process of intake at the jails as taking too long and producing high levels of anxiety and depression. The juvenile division reports that on a few occasions, a Custody Officer from the jail comes to meet with the youth at YSC to provide an orientation to the new facility, answer questions, and make a commitment to follow-up with the youth at the new facility a few days post-transfer. When this process has happened, youth reported positive impacts: being less apprehensive, scared, and anxious.

Processing a transfer from YSC to the jails can reportedly take between 2-10 hours. During processing and intake, youth are held in cells either alone or in a group with others. The time it takes DAJD staff at the jails to screen and process a youth can depend on the number of other inmates waiting to be screened or other circumstances.

DAJD staff report that a majority of the transfers that occur on the youth's 18th birthday, happen in the absence of an adolescent developmental approach; transfers have not been consistently handled in practice and are not the result of intentional collaboration between YSC and the adult jails.

From the youth's perspective these transfers have been traumatic. Two youth reportedly became suicidal at KCCF shortly after their transfers from YSC. HIPPA regulations prohibited the Monitor from examining the medical records to determine the type of care provided at either facility. One youth was not able to complete the full interview with the Monitor; he was in a full suicide vest and refused an interview after he realized that the CO was going to shackle and handcuff him during the interview.

The second youth reported to the Monitor that he became suicidal just three days after being admitted to KCCF. He was transferred on his 18th birthday, and recounted, "They (YSC) said they would give me a tour (of KCCF) and that a sheriff would come to YSC to talk to me but that didn't happen." The youth reported that he was not given a handbook and didn't watch a video to orient him to the jail. "No one prepared me for the jail experience." According to facility documentation, only three days after he was transferred to KCCF he expressed intent and a plan for suicide and engaged in self-harming behaviors (head-banging). He was admitted to psychiatric housing several different times over the next month. When he was released from psych housing, he got into a fight with two other inmates and refused orders of a CO. Although no injuries resulted, he was placed into RH for an unknown amount of time. In response to the question, How has your stay here in detention impacted you, he responded, "Not good," and characterized psych housing as a terrible place because of the environment and type of people held there. And to the question, could you describe your typical day here in detention, he said, "You have to watch your back. You wake up and watch your back."

Intake and booking staff at both jails reported that they consistently provide handbooks according to policy, and that an orientation video is available to all inmates, however there is no face-to-face meeting with the JOIs to explain the rules or to provide an orientation.

Youth Reflections

Thinking back to the day they were admitted to jail, youth described what the admissions process was like and what staff did or said to prepare them for time in the facility.

- “I didn’t talk to anyone. There was no orientation or handbook” He watched a video but doesn’t remember it.
- “A juvenile officer told me, “Just don’t be anyone’s bitch”.
- “Nothing was done” to prepare him. He got no orientation upon booking and didn’t get an inmate handbook.
- “ Nothing.”
- “Nothing was done.” In intake he spent a week in a holding unit. He “didn’t watch the intake video because the channel on the tv wasn’t dialed into that”. He “didn’t get a rule book until he asked for one, and had three infractions.”
- He watched a video downtown but wasn’t given a handbook. He asked another inmate what the rules were.
- He received a handbook from Classification but it was in English and he “didn’t understand it.”
- “They (YSC) said they would give me a tour of KCCF and have an officer come to talk with me but that didn’t happen.” Was not given a handbook and didn’t watch a video.
- “No one prepared me for the jail experience. I had an attorney visit on the day I was admitted.”
- “I was put in a tank with a bunch of strange people.” He got a handbook but “didn’t read it because it was too long and no one went over it” with him or provided him with a face-to-face orientation to the facility.
- “I already knew what would go down.” Only spent two hours in intake.
- “YSC did not prepare me to be here. I was scared to come here but not scared now. At KCCF they did nothing to prepare me to help me understand how to cope with being in jail.”
- In holding cell for three hours. Got a handbook. No one at YSC prepared him. “They don’t take it easy on you here”
- A juvenile officer talked to him to tell him what it would be like. He received a handbook.

Recommendations

- DAJD facilities should develop a trauma-informed approach and apply it consistently to transfers of JOIs, in particular the transfers from YSC to adult jail. Since transfers between the YSC and jails are known well in advance, there is ample opportunity to manage these by policy and according to best practices.
- Ensure there is an appropriate hand-off and that the youth and their family are prepared for the new facility. At least one week prior to a transfer from YSC to an adult jail, a trained CO should meet face-to-face with each youth and their family to provide a verbal orientation and answer questions.
- Transmit basic information from YSC to the jails to support the youth as they make the transfer and to support staff as they determine classification assignments; information could include copies or summary highlights of screening, assessments, case plans, behavior history in the facility, school status, health and mental health information.
- Provide a copy of the facility handbook in the youth’s native language; review facility rules to ensure the youth comprehends expectations and the disciplinary system.
- Determine how and to what extent earned privileges and points accumulated by the youth could be transferred to the jail (as credits for commissary, telephone calls, or other privileges) to mitigate the increased costs for telephone calls and commissary in adult detention.
- More in-depth case studies should occur by health professionals in collaboration with the Monitor and DAJD to determine if and how health and mental health service provisions are provided and could be tailored to meet the immediate needs of JOIs during and after transfer.

Security Classification, Behavior Management System, and Programming

Safety and security in detention is of paramount concern. If a youth does not feel safe, whether physically, emotionally, or psychologically, they simply will not perform or behave optimally. Similarly, staff cannot perform their jobs effectively if they are continuously worried about their security.

Research findings show that the following criteria are indicators to predicting future disciplinary infractions among males and females held in different prisons: younger age, being on remand (adult charges), close-custody classification level, prior violent or antisocial behavior in community and in other facilities, poor response to treatment, recent drug or alcohol problems, and pro-criminal attitudes.⁸

Additionally, conditions that influence the likelihood of assaulting or threatening other prisoners, or becoming a victim of assault, include: feeling threatened and unsafe, having been mistreated by staff, having been wrongfully accused or punished, perceiving treatment as unjust⁹, being subject to additional restrictions¹⁰, having fewer work assignments, structured routines, or levels of program participation, perceiving that rules were under-enforced, or that officers had less legitimacy¹¹.

Security Classification in the Jails

The August 2018 Report, the Monitor begins to highlight the challenges adult jails face when balancing security and the Ordinance requirements. Security classification is important to overall facility security, yet at the DAJD adult facilities it can limit educational service delivery and access to programming. If a youth's security classification is "close, maximum, or ultramax" levels, they cannot program with inmates in the general population, which means they remain in their cells during regular program times.

Security Classification is one way to support overall behavior management. DAJD also has a response grid to structure the approach to infractions in its adult facilities. However, most facilities achieve behavior management and reduce infractions and the need for room confinement through a combination of classification, robust programming, individual screening, assessment and planning, and a structured Behavior Management Program (or level system).

As of the writing of this Report, eight of the ten JOIs in jail are either classified as "close" or "max". Only one is able to participate as a trustee, which he reports makes him very happy, gives him something to look forward to everyday, allows him time out of his cell and his unit, and gives him more privileges. Several other youth in the jails mentioned their desire to work on the unit or become a trustee.

Youth Reflections

- ▶ A youth held in jail reported that he cannot become a trustee because of his charges. Housed in G Unit where the upper and lower levels have to split their time out of their cells for recreation, means he gets less time out of his cell than other units. He put in a request to go to another Unit but has not heard back.
- ▶ Another young woman cites her security classification as the reason she cannot access the full range of programming at KCCF. "My security classification is 'close custody.' Being on close custody, you can't participate in programs --it's based on your charge. I can do a Chaplain visit if I kite (ask) for one but can't go to church with general population."
- ▶ One youth was "racked back" for more than four hours because his Unit failed inspections -- "it lasted the whole second shift. CO's are inconsistent -- some give five minute warnings and verbal warnings instead of consequences."

Recommendations

- ▶ Adopt a more developmental approach to security classification for JOIs to allow access to programming.
- ▶ For every JOI, collaborate with YSC to determine appropriate security classifications, to maximize programming opportunities, and to identify alternatives that work with each individual. Given the long lengths of stay for these JOIs, security classification and responses to behavior should more closely reflect YSC's approach if King County desires to provide the equal administration of the Ordinance between detention facilities.

The YSC Behavior Management Program

Similar to the one it is replacing, the new Behavior Management Program is designed to be easily understood by youth. Improvements to the new BMP include a variety of daily incentives and privileges that are very popular and meaningful to the youth residents, including increased library, recreation and video game time, listening to music, watching movies and enjoying extended bedtimes. Restorative practices are under development and will be used to respond to infractions.

Taken in its entirety, the new BMP strives to ground disciplinary responses in a social environment of empowerment toward adolescent developmental achievements. When fully implemented, the practice of using PMs and long lengths of room confinement will be replaced by alternative responses and restorative practices.

The Incentive System (Phase 1 of the new BMP), was implemented on July 8, 2018; Phase 2: Incentive Levels and Privileges, was implemented on September 16, 2018. Phase 3 with the new Accountability Grid is scheduled for implementation on March 1, 2019. As YSC prepares for full implementation, an intervention progression is being used that allows staff to use the smallest intervention necessary to regulate behavior and a tracking form helps monitor room time (see Figure 1).

Figure 1



In Phase 3, YSC plans to develop the Restoration Hall, a unit designated to provide restorative programming to serve youth who have lost their programming privileges. Services in the Restoration Hall may be facilitated by community-based providers, and members of the BMG are in the process of contacting potential partners.

Youth Reflections

- › Both of the young women whom the Monitor interviewed have been in jail for over two years waiting for their cases to be resolved; both have experienced Restrictive Housing for rule infractions in the past six months.
- › One King County youth described her loss of privileges and the differences in approaches she experienced upon her transfer from YSC to KCCF. “At YSC, I had Honor Level in the behavior management system and the highest privileges. In jail (KCCF) I have no privileges. I want to be a trustee; I want to take a creative writing class and can’t do either one because of Close Custody status.”
- › Although she never used to talk, now she gets in trouble for being too loud. She wakes up at 9am; she’s out of her cell for only one hour in the morning. She eats, sleeps and reads. She gets yard three times/week. “There is nothing to do.” She’s being held in Restrictive Housing on a PREA allegation. “I want to talk to a counselor. I feel like I am punished for minor things—‘racked back’ for minor things like having a small bag in my room for garbage. COs treat people differently depending on who they are.”

Access to Programming and Education

Effective programming assists youth to develop new skills, engages them in using those skills, creates new roles and responsibilities for them, and builds their identities and self-confidence. In addition, quality facility programming provides opportunities for youth to become members of pro-social groups and attached to pro-social people. Volunteers are valuable because they can supplement the number of programs and areas of expertise offered by staff and because they provide opportunities for continuity when the youth is released. A review of the literature suggests that the Positive Youth Justice framework provides a way to evaluate whether the facilities' array of programs are likely to promote youth development or provide opportunities for "Learning/Doing and Attaching/Belonging" which are core components of Positive Youth Justice.¹²

To be effective, facility programming must be highly structured, led by an adult (e.g., volunteer, mentor, contractor, or facility staff), and offer opportunities for youth to develop skills across an inclusive spectrum of interests. Many facilities offer the arts (e.g., painting, drawing, sculpture, drama, poetry, spoken word, music), hobbies (e.g., yoga, book club, gardening), tournaments (e.g., chess, trivia, spelling bees, organized sports), life skills (e.g., cooking, health and hygiene, money management), religion or spirituality, and structured recreation.

Structured physical activity is necessary to support youth development, to combat boredom, to reduce tension and stress, and to promote health, cognitive stimulation and fitness. Facility-based activities which are organized and intentional, offer a mix of individual and team options, and strongly encourage and reward active youth participation are the most effective. Structured recreation can take many forms and should intentionally target developmental tasks.¹³ The JDAI Annie E. Casey Foundation professional standards require all youth (including those who may be in disciplinary or administrative segregation) to receive one hour of large muscle activity every weekday and two hours every weekend day.

Programming in the Jails

Programming in the jails includes group programs, physical activities, visitation, access to material, and others. Facility administrators generally acknowledge that institutional misconduct can be linked to youth idleness and boredom, and that creating safer facilities nearly always incorporates increasing the volume of programming available.

For example, the adult detention facility in Seattle (KCCF) has four multipurpose rooms that can be used to program approximately 1200 individuals (within 12 hours per day/84 hours per week.) Each program lasts approximately 1.5–2 hours, and 15 minutes of time is needed between programs. At the facility in Kent (RJC), there are only two (2) available rooms, for 800 inmates. Each program costs an average of \$20,000 - \$70,000.

It was reported to the Monitor that programming in the jails is limited by budget and space. Upon review of programs offered in the DAJD facilities (see Attachment 5) significant differences were uncovered, for example, the jails offer considerably less hours and less diversity of programming than does YSC. Jails offer significantly less recreation time, which is not structured or led by staff and does not meet the guidelines for adolescents. While the jails offer a variety of religious worship opportunities, substance use/recovery meetings (AA once/week); and the trustee opportunities are limited. Programming is not designed for the adolescent brain nor based on best practices with adolescents.

In interviews, most youth in the jails reported they are restricted from programming with the general population because their security classification is above 'medium' allowing only three hours of recreation per week. Some youth reported a Chaplain visit once per week as their only structured activity and their only one-on-one interaction led by someone other than custodial staff.

DAJD reports that programming may not be feasible for every JOI due to mental health issues and keep separates. There are programs available to all custody levels, however group programming is restricted to groups closed custody and under at KCCF and medium and lower custody at RJC due to safety and security reasons. RJC provides laptops for students enrolled in education services. Laptops are checked out for the day to do homework or to play computer games. It is used as an incentive to also participate in education programming. KCCF uses laptops during education classes and is also used as an incentive. None of the youth interviewed at the jails reported being able to use a laptop or play a video game.

Youth in the jails reported high levels of boredom and talked about their anxiety regarding separation from friends and family, their unresolved cases, being housed with adult offenders, exposures to institutional violence, drug use, and criminal activity, long periods of confinement, solitary confinement as discipline, and lack of staff support. They verbalized uncertainty about their futures, loneliness, and feelings of depression.

About half the youth reported receiving visitors (either in-person or video visits). Two young women reported not having face-to-face visits except from their attorneys and a social worker for over one year. Three young men reported their primary parent was homeless at the time of their booking and not able to have contact with them. Another young man reported he had no visitors for over two years because his mom could not handle seeing him in jail. Only half of all youth interviewed in the jails reported having regular visits compared to all youth at YSC reporting routine visits from family. The number of visitors per youth was not confirmed by the Monitor.

Youth Reflections

- A young man in jail stressed that “Rack-outs” (the amount of time out of a cell) should change. “Being in cells for so long makes people agitated. The jail should let the people with more serious charges have programming.” He would like to access computers for learning, would like to listen to music, or color. In the future, he would like to become a sociologist and a criminal defense attorney. He thinks younger people should be invested in since they are more prone to change.
- A young woman held in Restrictive Housing in December 2018, reported that she is only allowed out of her cell for one-hour three times per week and there is no opportunity to participate in programming.
- When asked “what programs could be offered to make your stay in detention more productive?”, youth had a long list of ideas that included: college courses, books in Spanish, computer access, use of the law library, the written drivers test, bigger courtyards with grass, cooking classes, library time, art and music classes, more recreation, more interesting reading materials, coloring, puzzle and crossword books, weekend passes, creative writing classes, more social services, group therapy, and job (trustee) opportunities.

Recommendations

- Work with YSC and community providers to improve the types and volume of programming in the jails to reflect adolescent development and to help mitigate the negative effects of incarceration.
- Increase the number of hours youth spend in age-appropriate programming, especially structured recreation. Seek the assistance of YSC’s program manager to leverage pre-existing program options.
- Increase access to appropriate reading materials and community-based support. Seek the assistance of non-profits interested in providing youth in adult jails with books and visits by mentors.
- Engage a more collaborative approach with YSC to more closely align the security classifications and privileges of transferred youth to the principles of adolescent development and positive youth justice at the adult jails.
- As part of the best practice exploration, DAJD adult facilities might consider a peer-to-peer exchange with other jails addressing similar issues; this could be arranged by the Monitor.

YSC Programming

YSC provides significantly more programming hours and diversity than the jails. About 50 different programs offered by 37 outside agencies and volunteers were reported (See Attachment 4). This equates to approximately 200 hours of programming each week, 278 volunteer hours each month, and nine to ten hours of structured physical activity per youth per week, and youth receive additional courtyard time, especially in the summer. During the summer of 2018, YSC facilitated an all-day community fair in the gymnasium so that youth could meet with community providers and mentors to explore options for job training, education, and community-based supports.

YSC appears to exceed JDAI standards for large muscle activities for all youth, including those on disciplinary or restricted status. National standards requires at least one-hour of large muscle exercise every weekday and at least two hours of large muscle exercise each weekend day in a space outside of their own room.

YSC's programming is designed to help regulate behaviors; it embraces the predominant viewpoint that adolescents are amenable to change. Some youth with milder forms of anxiety, depression, traumatic stress, or substance use can benefit from short-term services that are more psychoeducational in nature. The goals of this type of programming are to help youth better understand their diagnosis or symptoms, and develop basic skills to manage and cope with them. All facilities should ensure that the types of programming offered have been found to effectively reduce recidivism among juvenile and adult offenders.

Youth Reflections

- ▶ "We play basketball."
- ▶ "We do weightlifting."
- ▶ One youth reported to have enjoyed participating in Aggression Replacement Training (ART) where he role plays on how to make a complaint, how to deal with someone that makes you angry, or when you face group pressure.
- ▶ Another youth reported that he attends church and the Mentor Group. "I like my Mentor, Max, and I know I can contact him on the outs."
- ▶ The girls who were interviewed reflected on their experiences in Teen Clinic and Girls Group, as a place "you could feel safe".

Recommendations

- ▶ Improve the variety and volume of programming in all DAJD facilities to reflect adolescent development and national standards, and to help mitigate the negative effects of incarceration.
- ▶ Consider the implementation of more targeted behavioral health and psychoeducational groups to help youth to manage anxiety, depression, and behavioral health-related symptoms, especially for those facing long lengths of stay in the facility.

Educational Services and Vocational Opportunities

Confinement in King County's adult jails can compound the educational challenges reflected by these youth who, generally speaking, have histories of poor school performance, suspensions, expulsions, special education needs, and a high prevalence of emotional disturbance or some type of disability. Most youth reported to the Monitor that they had not completed their high school diploma or obtained a GED at the time of transfer from YSC to an adult facility.

A review of the literature on prosecuting juveniles as adults found juveniles were more likely than incarcerated adults to have some form of learning disability, psychiatric disorder, and substance abuse problems.¹⁴ The predominant disability identified for juvenile offenders in one national study was emotional disturbance, reported for nearly half (47.7%) compared to just 8.2% among youth in public school settings.¹⁵ For youth in the juvenile offender system, the general category of educational programs made the largest contribution to crime reduction of the multiple programs reviewed, reducing recidivism by 19.4%.

They examined prevention programs in terms of impacts to recidivism and education, specifically high school graduation, had the largest impact.¹⁶

DAJD Adult Division Educational Services

Individuals who are incarcerated and over the age of 18 do not have a statutory or constitutional right to public education.¹⁷ Instead, school districts may contract to provide educational services to individuals over the age of 18 who are incarcerated. DAJD entered into agreements with the Seattle School District and the Kent School District to provide education to incarcerated inmates over the age of 18. Three of the youth interviewed reported to the Monitor they received their high school diploma while in jail and they were very proud of that accomplishment. However, in general, youth in the jails reported having to submit a "kite" at both jails to receive or begin receiving educational services. "Kites" are written request forms and used as routine institutional communication. These forms are part of seeking and receiving permission for a range of services including education. Since July 2018, the adult facilities report working with school district personnel and DAJD program staff to improve access to educational services for JOIs.

Youth Reflections

- Youth in the jails complained that the jail offered extremely limited reading material that is youth-centered, interesting, and developmentally appropriate learning materials. When asked, most youth had a favorite type of book or author they would like to read and they reported that reading was an activity they enjoyed.
- “I want to attend GED classes, but I’m on a waiting list and can’t get in. I’ve filed Kites but got no response.”
- “No one explained the law library and I can’t figure out how to use it.”
- One youth reported that his unit was locked-down which kept him from meeting with a teacher during the week.
- Another youth reported that moving to a different living unit kept him from meeting with a teacher during the week. “I want to go to college, take college courses and get my Bachelor’s Degree.”

Recommendations

- Since the agreements between the Kent School District and the RJC, and between Seattle School District No. 1 and KCCF have not recently been updated, this should be undertaken in 2019 and JOIs should be prioritized.
- In the short term, JOIs who have not completed their high school diploma and those seeking a GED should be prioritized over other inmates by the educational districts and facility administration; this should be clearly outlined in the interagency agreement.
- Increase teacher contact with the JOIs and track and report the educational service hours provided to each youth to DAJD. Since appropriate education can restore some aspects of the rehabilitative functions that would have occurred if these youth were kept in the juvenile justice system, JOIs should be prioritized to receive educational services and face-to-face instruction by teachers.

- Because there are significant differences between the educational services provided at YSC and those provided at the adult jails and there is much to be done to make school engaging, relevant and meaningful (beyond the one hour/week of instruction currently available in the jails), a more in depth assessment of the educational services and opportunities could lead to more specific recommendations. More information can be obtained through the Center for Educational Excellence in Alternative Settings which is the premiere authority and resource, supporting teachers and engaging students in facilities as scholars versus inmates. <https://www.ceeas.org/>.

YSC Educational Services

The Monitor observed classrooms, interviewed teachers, students, and educational administration, and reviewed the DAJD educational agreements between Kent School District and the RJC; the agreement between Seattle School District No. 1 and KCCF; and the agreement and policy of the YSC with Seattle School District.

One of the JDAI standards is to maintain an updated educational agreement between the school district and the detention facility which includes the number of hours per week of instructional time, the description of instructional time, the content of the instructional packets, a prioritization and tracking of those students, and a supervisory structure to ensure quality assurance.

This year, the juvenile division updated the 2011 agreement with the Seattle School District No. 1 in the form of a Second Amendment to the Interagency Agreement signed September 2018. The Amendment includes details of the agreement in Exhibit A: Juvenile Division Policy 12.6, Education Services in Secure Detention; Exhibit B: Stipulation and Consent Judgment on Remaining Education Claims, T.I, et al. v. Delia, et al., No. 92-2-16125-1 (King County Superior Court, 9ct. 27, 1993).

Under this agreement with the Seattle School District, YSC youth receive 5.5 hours/day of instructional time by certified teachers in a variety of educational services which include a classroom setting much like public school with a small teacher to student ratio, classrooms on the living units in which the teachers travel to the units where youth are housed, and one-on-one instruction for those youth who cannot join a classroom setting based on behavior or security issues. In addition to the teachers providing instruction, the Juvenile Detention Officers are present to respond to behavior or security issues. By design and required under the law for youth under 18 years old, the types of educational services, the teachers, and the classrooms mirror those offered by the district to the general public.

Youth Reflections

- ▶ Youth who were interviewed reported that teachers were invested in the students learning, and many teachers were named as people who had been helpful or were considered positive influences.
- ▶ “The teachers at YSC really care about you and want you to learn”
- ▶ “The teachers like their jobs.”
- ▶ “I like school here.”

Recommendations

- ▶ A full JDAI assessment to examine individual student records, district policies, and compliance with federal and state standards has not been completed since 2011. It is beyond the scope of the Monitor to conduct in-depth educational service and file reviews at this time. Based on observations and interviews, a majority of the JDAI facility standards appear to be met, however YSC should complete a JDAI Facility Assessment by training a local team to assess and report on conditions of confinement in accordance with the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) standards and the self-assessment process. Training and technical assistance to conduct a JDAI facility assessment can be obtained online at JDAIconnect, through the Center for Children’s Law and Policy (CCLP) or at CJCA.

III. CONCLUSION

Monitoring of the Ordinance, which began in July 2018 includes observations of DAJD King County detention facility operations, interviews with DAJD leaders, facility staff and youth, written reports, presentation of findings and related recommendations. It is clear that over the past six months DAJD leadership has made progress toward the implementation of Ordinance. Leaders from each facility report being invested in the required improvements and engaged in discussions with facility staff to determine how procedures can be altered to eliminate disciplinary solitary confinement for JOIs and address operational challenges when they arise.

The main DAJD policy (6.03.001) has been updated. This is an important first step as it provides detailed and thorough procedures that align with the Ordinance. However the elimination of disciplinary solitary confinement likely will require the use of preventative efforts and alternatives, and may implicate additional policies and procedures as outlined in this report. Changes to procedures in transfer, security classification, programming, education, discipline, PREA and behavior management may be necessary to support policy changes in 6.03.001.

Data collection and analyses continue to be challenging; DAJD has assigned analysts to these tasks under the Ordinance, has adopted an internal review process and is working with the Monitor on producing routine, accurate analyses. DAJD reports that the new JMS could become part of a well-designed evaluation framework that provides the ability to measure and track key indicators of facility performance; define measurable goals and strategies to achieve them; provide accountability transparency, and confirmation (if needed) for additional resources to make improvements.

Monitoring can play an important role and may be valuable to DAJD as implementation of the Ordinance continues.

IV. ENDNOTES

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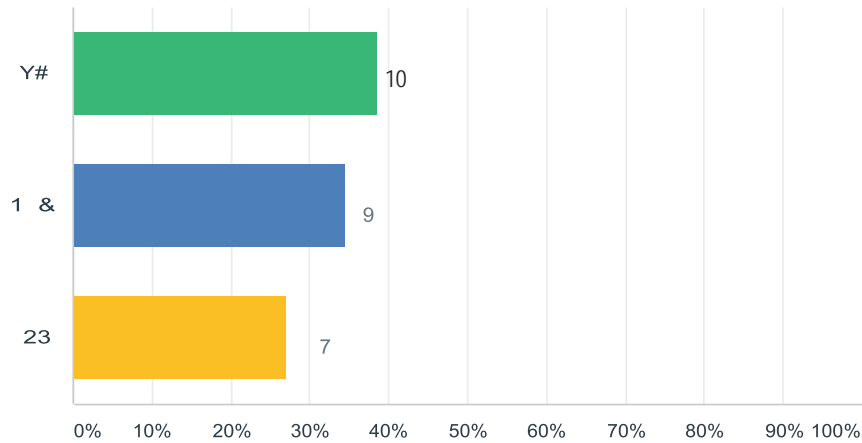
Tunstall ex rel. Tunstall v. Bergeson. 141 WN. 2d 201 (2000).¹⁷

APPENDIX

ATTACHMENT 1


Youth Survey King County

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ATTACHMENT 2

 King County	Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention Adult Divisions General Policy Manual		
	<u>Chapter 6</u> <u>Inmate Classification and Discipline</u>		
6.03.011 Juvenile Ordinance Inmates	Approved By:		
	Effective Date:		
	Reviewed By:	Command Staff	
	Review Date:	December 19, 2018	
Distribution:	Restricted	Document Code No.	

Purpose

To establish guidelines for the treatment of Juvenile Ordinance Inmates (JOIs).

Policy

It is the policy of DAJD that the placement of JOIs into Restrictive Housing is prohibited unless, based on the JOI's behavior, it is necessary to prevent imminent and significant physical harm to the JOI or others, and there are no less restrictive alternatives.

References:

Federal

PREA

DAJD Policy 6.03.001

Restrictive Housing

5.02.011

Juvenile Transfers

6.01.001

Classification Review

KCC Ordinance

Juvenile Ordinance 18637

Definitions:

Juvenile Inmate Ordinance (JOI): Inmates who are identified in ITR as qualifying for consideration under KC Ordinance 18637. Those individuals who are 18 through 24 years of age who have either transferred to adult detention due to turning 18 years of age or who are returning solely on Juvenile probation or parole cases.

Restrictive Housing: The placement of a JOI in a locked room or cell, alone, with minimal or no contact with others, other than corrections, program or medical staff, and attorney of record, except that the following placements do not constitute Restrictive Housing:

1. Temporarily placing a JOI whose behavior presents a security issue for a Cool Down period not to exceed two (2) hours,

2. Placing a JOI in a single cell for a short period of time to address security, maintenance, or facility emergency issues, such as a flood, fire, facility disturbance, security breach, etc, not based on the JOI's behavior,
3. Placing a JOI in a single cell during routine rack back to conduct security checks, headcounts, inspections and other scheduled unit activities as outlined in unit post orders,
4. Placing a JOI in a single cell during ordinary sleeping or rest periods,
5. Placing a JOI in a single cell for court, triage, medical or dental visits,
6. Placing a JOI in a single cell who is threatening or actively demonstrating self-harm or suicidal.

Cool Down: A period of time, not exceeding two hours, when a JOI whose behavior presents a security issue is racked back, alone, with minimal or no contact with others, other than corrections or medical staff.

Risk Assessment: An assessment made by the appropriate corrections staff to determine whether the JOI continues to present an imminent and significant risk of physical harm to self or others.

Procedures:

1. JOIs will not be placed into Restrictive Housing unless, based on the JOIs' behavior, it is necessary to prevent imminent and significant physical harm to the JOI or others, and there are no less restrictive alternatives.
2. Restrictive Housing shall not be used for disciplinary purposes.
3. A JOI who presents a security risk may be placed in their cell for a Cool Down Period not to exceed two hours.
4. If a JOI is not transferred back to general population (GP) housing following a Cool Down period, the on-duty shift sergeant will perform a Risk Assessment to determine whether the JOI can be placed in Restrictive Housing, and notify the on-duty Shift Commander.
5. The Shift Commander is responsible for notifying the Division Major anytime a JOI is placed in Restrictive Housing.
6. A Risk Assessment must subsequently be performed every four (4) hours, except during sleep periods, and documented in the unit logbook.
7. If the JOI is not transferred back to GP housing following a Cool Down period, immediate notification to Jail Health Services (JHS) and a request for evaluation, and documented in the unit logbook.
8. If the JOI is not released from restrictive housing within eight (8) hours, the duty sergeant will notify JHS and request a referral to Jail Health Psychiatric Services, and document in the Roster Management Shift notes.
9. If the JOI is not released from restrictive housing within sixteen (16) hours, Classification staff will be responsible for developing a behavior management plan in consultation with Corrections staff and Jail Health Services.

10. If the JOI is not released from restrictive housing within sixteen (16) hours, Jail Health Services will be notified, and assess the JOI daily.
11. A JOI will be removed from restrictive housing when it is apparent that the JOI no longer presents a risk of imminent and significant physical harm to self or others.

JOI Booking or Transfer Procedure:

1. Whenever a JOI is booked or transferred into adult detention, the booking officer will add "Decline" in the charge narrative of the booking mask for the SIP system, so that anyone reviewing an inmate record can easily identify a JOI.
2. The booking officer will print a deck card for every inmate booked into adult detention. For JOIs, the booking officer will print a second deck card on yellow paper, in order to easily identify a JOI. In addition to making the yellow deck card for JOIs, the booking officer will send an email to "ZZGrp, DAJD Juvi Decline Notification" and provide the individual's name, BA or CCN, charge and facility location, to notify appropriate staff of a JOI booking.
3. If a JOI inmate is infracted for rule violations that warrant removal from the unit or general population housing, the yellow deck card will alert the unit officer that an immediate review is required by the on duty shift sergeant. This is necessary anytime a JOI's behavior warrants the temporary transfer to restrictive housing.
4. The booking officer will notify Classification staff assigned to ITR when a JOI is transferred or booked into adult detention.

Programs:

Program staff will be notified via the "ZZ Grp email" that a JOI has been booked or transferred into adult detention, and will be responsible for contacting the JOI within 72 hours of the transfer or booking. Program staff will inquire about school and offer other available programming. If JOI is eligible and opts to participate, programs staff will be responsible for enrolling them.

ATTACHMENT 3



King County

Department of Adult
and Juvenile Detention
Majors' Office

December 21, 2018

TO: All Uniformed Personnel

FM: Major Todd Clark, Seattle Division
Major Edwin Bautista, Kent Division

G. Karlsson *ED* *FDZ:*

RE: **Juvenile Ordinance 18637 **UPDATE****

Ordinance 18637, passed by the King County Council in December of 2017 and commonly referred to as the Juvenile Ordinance, has specific language that mandates how DAJD is to manage certain portions of the adult population based on the age of the inmate at the time the alleged crime was committed. Specifically, the ordinance defines "juveniles" as those person who are confined in a King County detention facility for a charge that was filed in juvenile court, or based on conduct that occurred before the person's 18th birthday.

The three categories impacted include:

- 1) Inmates who are charged in adult court prior to their eighteenth birthday and are subsequently transferred from our juvenile division to the adult divisions once they turn eighteen, commonly referred to as *Juvenile Declines*.
- 2) Inmates who are arrested on juvenile probation/parole warrants after turning eighteen and are booked into the adult division solely on a juvenile court matter. These are commonly identified by the cause number and charge narrative in the warrant. Juvenile cause numbers reflect an eight (8) as the first number.
- 3) Inmates who are charged in Juvenile Court and are subsequently transferred from the Juvenile Division to an Adult Division once they turn 18 years of age.

To address how the current SIP system differentiates one eighteen year old from another, we instructed our booking staff to add "Decline" into the charge narrative for inmates transferring to the adult system. As an example, juvenile declined bookings will appear in SIP with charge narratives such as "Robbery 1-Decline" or "Murder 1- Decline." This change allows anyone reviewing inmates in SIP to quickly identify those affected by the ordinance, also referred to as Juvenile Ordinance Inmates (JOI's).

Additionally, all inmates being booked into the adult divisions who are either a juvenile decline, or booked solely on a juvenile charge or parole/probation warrant, shall have their deck card printed on yellow paper.

Booking staff have also been instructed to notify Classification and Programs via group email when a "juvenile" is booked into our adult facilities.

Seattle Division
King County Correctional Facility
500 Fifth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Kent Division
Maleng Regional Justice Center
620 West James Street
Kent, WA 98032

In line with Ordinance 18637 a JOI policy is being developed to reflect the limited use of restrictive housing for JOI individuals. The policy update will incorporate the following excerpt from the Juvenile Ordinance:

"The solitary confinement of juveniles is banned in all King County detention facilities, except i,,11hen based on the juvenile's behavior, solitary confinement is necessary to prevent imminent and significant physical harm to the juvenile detained or to others and less restrictive alternatives were unsuccessful. Solitwy confinement may not be used for disciplinary or punishment pwposes. "

Because any alteration to an inmates' charges can affect their status as a JOI, booking staff and housing unit officers are directed to notify their sergeant when such changes are discovered. All JOI placements into Restrictive Housing must be approved in advance by a Shift Commander and notification provided to the appropriate division Major's Office.

cc: Brenda Bauer, Interim Director
Hikari Tamura, Deputy Director
Commander Gordon Karlsson, Seattle Division
Commander Corinna Hyatt, Kent Division

ATTACHMENT 4

<h1>Juvenile Detention Programs</h1>			
Program	Schedule	Provider	Description
School	Weekdays: Mon-Fri daytimes	Seattle Public Schools Interagency	Detention education services are part of the Seattle Public Schools Interagency program. Youth attend school Monday-Friday for six hours, where they can also earn transferable credits
KCLS Library Rotation	Daily: days, evenings and weekends	King County Library System Staff	Professional library staff are available to youth six days a week. Each living hall rotates into the library on a regular schedule, where the youth are able to access computer, as well as check-out and return reading materials.
U-Power Gym Rotation	Weekdays	U-Power staff and volunteers	Each living hall rotates into the gym as part of the regular school schedule, where the youth spend an hour participating in structured physical fitness workouts.
One-on-One Listening Sessions	Weekly: Mon-Wed and Friday evenings; Saturday, Sunday days	Chaplaincy Staff and Volunteers	Chaplaincy Program—traditional chaplaincy listening focusing on providing a non-anxious presence during spiritual crisis
MAP Mentoring program	Weekly: Mon and Thurs evenings	Chaplaincy Staff and Volunteers including Seattle Rotaract and Seattle University students	Chaplaincy Program—provides trained mentoring, as well as mapping transition plans, for youth to help prepare them for returning to the community
Scripture Study Groups	Weekly: Mon-Fri evenings and Sat afternoons	Chaplaincy Staff and Volunteers	Chaplaincy Program—a variety of scripture study groups that provide a safe place for youth to explore their beliefs, regardless of their stance on belief and faith
Planter Box Gardening Program	Daily: Mon-Fri Daytimes, as scheduled	School Staff and Volunteers	The result of a unique partnership between the Michael Bennett Foundation, King County, Interagency Academy (Seattle Public Schools), the King County detention kitchen, and community volunteers, this “farm to table” project is also intended to provide a therapeutic educational experience for youth in detention, many of whom have undergone significant trauma in their lives. The food in the garden will be planted, maintained, and harvested by the youth, and will be used in the kitchen to feed the very youth who grew the food. Funding from the Bennett Foundation is also supporting the design, painting, and installation of food- and nutrition-themed art murals for the detention garden area. These will also be created and

			painted by students in detention with the support of teachers and community volunteers.
<i>Spelling Bee</i> program	Weekly: Mon afternoons	Recreation Coordinator	Youth who sign up for this fun winner-take-all competition are given a list of words to study in advance. Participants earn prizes in the form of treats as they progress through each spelling challenge.
<i>Yoga Behind Bars</i> program; boys/girls (rotating)	Weekly: Mon evenings	Yoga Behind Bars Volunteers	Professional yoga instructors volunteer on a rotating basis to introduce youth to the basics on using yoga to relax mind, body and spirit during this guided hour-long practice
Late-Nite Basketball program	Weekly: Tues evenings	Community Volunteers	Youth burn off excess energy and have fun while learning basic basketball techniques during this hour-long sports program in the gym
<i>Pongo Poetry</i> program	Weekly: Tues afternoons	Pongo Volunteers	Individual youth sign-up to write poetry with a member of the Pongo team during hour-long one-on-one listening-writing sessions. Many of the youths' poems have been published in collections by Pongo, as well as shared during Pongo's annual end-of-year celebration
Young Men's Peacemaking Circle program	Semi-Weekly: Wed and Fri afternoons	DAJD Staff	Using the Tagish-Tlingit tradition of Peacemaking Circles, young men explore their own realities and barriers to success under the guidance of a trained Keeper (facilitator).
<i>Project Canine</i>	Bi-weekly: Thurs afternoons	Community Volunteers	Youth in detention will have weekly opportunities to spend time and interact with <i>Ricochet</i> , a trained therapy dog in the school library.
<i>Creative Writing</i> program with Stephanie Guerra	Weekly: Tues evenings	SU Professor and Author	Youth are provided opportunities to reflect on difficult life experiences during these creative free-write sessions. Participants are also given a book written by the volunteer facilitator at the end of each session
Sea/KC Public Health Girls Group program	Weekly: Tues afternoons	Sea/KC Public Health Education Outreach Staff	Rotating. A weekly opportunity for girls to receive focused instruction from professionals on wide-ranging topics such as STDs, teen pregnancy, domestic violence, responsible decision-making, sealing juvenile records and student rights
<i>Unbound Sound</i> Therapy Girls Group program	Weekly: Tues afternoons	UnBound Staff and Volunteers	Rotating. Participants learn about healthy coping strategies and healthy/unhealthy relationships during this Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention program
SU School of Law Legal Clinic Girls Group program	Weekly: Tues afternoons	Law Students	Rotating. An overview of basic law for youth, including how to seal records, emancipation, dealing with school suspensions and expulsions, responding to cops, etc.
<i>YWCA Babes Network</i> STD/AIDS Prevention Girls Group program	Weekly: Tues afternoons	YWCA Staff and Volunteers	Rotating. An STD, HIV and AIDS prevention class
Harborview PTSD	Weekly: Tues	Harborview	Rotating. This class focuses on how to build positive

counseling Girls Group program	afternoons	Staff	and healthy relationships
<i>Powerful Voices</i> Girls Group program	Weekly: Tues afternoons	Powerful Voices Staff	Rotating. This class deals with gender awareness as well as ways to build a community that is both strong and supportive
UW Psychology Girls Group program)	Weekly: Tues afternoons	UW Staff and Volunteers	Rotating. This class deals with helping youth to recognize the relationship between actions, risks and consequences
<i>Jet City Improv</i> theatre program	Weekly: Tues evenings	Jet City Staff and Volunteers	Youth unleash their natural creativity and have fun while learning introductory theatre exercises and games
<i>Game-On</i> program in Library	Weekly: Wed afternoons	Library Staff	Honor Level youth are rewarded with two hours of relaxation in the library, where they play electronic games such as Xbox, PlayStation, Wii and Game Cube
<i>Sweat, Pain and Gain</i> Physical Ed program in A-Hall (three sessions)	Weekly: Wed evenings	Community Volunteers	Youth are eager to sign-up to train and condition their physical and mental capacities during this rigorous and challenging 50-minute program that uses fast-paced medicine ball exercises
<i>Quilling</i> art class	Weekly: Tues evenings	Community Volunteers	Using a few basic materials (strips of paper, a pencil and paste), youth learn how to curl and glue paper to create small works of art
<i>Movie Night</i> program On hiatus	Weekly: Wed evenings	DAJD Recreation Coordinator	Qualifying youth attend movie night, which always includes fresh-popped popcorn, juice and other treats
Alcoholics Anonymous meetings; boys/girls	Weekly: Thurs evenings (<i>alternating</i>)	AA Volunteers	Weekly dialogue with youth about alcohol abuse and dependency
Soccer program	Weekly: Thurs evenings	NW Football Ministries Volunteers	Participating youth learn the basics of the game of soccer, all while getting a disciplined workout, developing positive habits and relationships and having fun
Chaplaincy Program Worship Services	Weekly: Sun evenings	Chaplaincy Staff and Volunteers	Chaplaincy Program—pastors, leaders and members from a variety of local faith communities offer a time of worship and praise to any youth who wish to attend
Sea/KC HEP-ED Project health education program	As scheduled	Sea/KC Education Outreach Staff	A partnership between Sea/KC and Juvenile Detention, this class provides Hepatitis education for boys and girls
<i>IF Project</i> program	Twice-Monthly: As scheduled	SPD Staff and IF Project Volunteers	This program focuses on prevention, intervention and self-efficacy. The presentation is conducted by previously incarcerated adults who are willing to share their experiences and offer insight to effect change. The heartfelt stories help youth open up about their own life and ask for help.
Monthly Birthday Party	Monthly: As scheduled	DAJD Recreation Coordinator	A special opportunity to recognize all youth who are having birthdays that month, which we celebrate with games, movies and treats
<i>The Give Back Brass Band</i> music program	As scheduled	Give Back Brass Band Musicians	Professional musicians/music educators share their passion for music via a combination of performance and interactive programming

<i>KUOW RadioActive</i> Audio-Storytelling workshop	As scheduled	KUOW Staff and Volunteers	Youth learn the basics of radio journalism and record their own stories for broadcast in this engaging 5-hr program
Basketball Sports Clinics in Gym	As scheduled	Community Volunteers	A morning clinic focused on learning the basics of basketball, followed by an afternoon game. A day of learning and fun
<i>Meals on a Budget</i> culinary arts program	As scheduled	Community Volunteers	Youth learn how to plan, purchase and cook an affordable meal, and then serve and eat the meal they have prepared
<i>Seasonal Art Class</i> with Claudia	As scheduled	Community Volunteers	An art class
<i>Cartooning with</i> <i>Katie</i>	As scheduled	Community Volunteers	An art class exploring the techniques of cartooning
<i>Cartooning with</i> <i>Tatania</i>	As scheduled	Community Volunteers	An art class exploring the techniques of cartooning
Motivational Speaker Assemblies	As scheduled	Community Volunteers	All-detention programs designed to celebrate cultural diversity, including MLK Day, Black History Month, and Women's History Month, Poetry Month, APA Heritage Month, Latino Heritage Month, Native Heritage Month and other special events throughout the year
Living Hall Seasonal Decorating Contests	As scheduled	DAJD Recreation Coordinator	Youth decorate their halls to make them festive and inviting, and in hopes of earning prizes for Best Decorated Hall
Various Holiday Celebrations	As scheduled	DAJD Recreation Coordinator and Volunteers	Special celebrations for all major holidays, including Christmas, Thanksgiving, Easter
<i>REST Youth</i> <i>Empowerment</i> Retreats	As scheduled	Chaplaincy Volunteers	Chaplaincy Program focused on the realities and impacts of the street trade
<i>Northwest Black</i> <i>Pioneers</i>	As scheduled in February	Community Volunteers	Black History Month presentation
<i>Pongo End-of Year</i> <i>Finale</i> program	As scheduled in May	Pongo Poetry Volunteers	End of year celebration featuring the poetry of youth from the previous eight months
<i>Aboriginal Dream</i> Art drawing art program	As scheduled	Community Volunteers	Art Class focused on using repeating patterns
<i>Fuel Your Future</i> <i>United Way of King</i> <i>County</i> nutrition education program	As scheduled	Americorps Volunteers	Students learn about healthy food choices and then make and eat a fresh salad
3-D Printer Pens	As scheduled	Library Staff	KCLS IdeaX program. Youth design and build 3D objects using Doodler pens
Digital Movie	As scheduled	Library Staff	KCLS IdeaX program.

Making—Stop Motion animation			Youth develop scripts, designs and then film a stop motion movie
Lego Mindstorm Robots	As scheduled	Library Staff	KCLS IdeaX program. Youth build, program and manipulate Lego Robots
Mindfulness Yoga	As Scheduled	Volunteer	Students learn how to gain self-awareness and insight by quieting and focusing their thoughts in this fifty-minute yoga session
Poetry Alive	As scheduled	Library Staff	A team of poets demonstrate how poetry can be interesting and relevant to the lives of the youth in detention
Breakout Games	As scheduled	Library Staff	Youth work as teams to find then solve hidden library clues to open locked boxes.
Honor Level	Tues/Thurs/Sundays	Library Staff	Incentive/Reward program for Honor Level youth
Zumba Fitness	As Scheduled	Volunteer	Youth have fun while learning health and physical fitness routines this fast-paced aerobic movement class
<i>Q&A Panel Sessions for Youth</i>	<i>As Scheduled</i>	<i>Team Child and other Service/ Contract providers</i>	<i>A panel of reps from various community agencies will answer questions and give their perspectives, in what is we envision will be free-ranging dialogue driven by whatever topics and concerns are on the minds of the youth.</i>
<i>Youth Resource Fair</i>	<i>As Scheduled</i>	<i>Various Agencies and Service Providers throughout King County</i>	<i>This jointly-sponsored quarterly event is designed to create a direct connection between court-involved youth and the many existing education, employment, housing/shelter, counseling, and/or recreational programs, services and resources available to them throughout King County; to either engage young people in positive, pro-social activities and programs; and to expand, working partnerships between King County Juvenile Detention, King County Superior Court and, and the many service providers that are already working with young people in the community. Mornings will take place in the detention gym, and then move to the court lobby in the afternoon.</i>
<i>Food Handlers Permit class</i>	<i>As Scheduled</i>	<i>Community Volunteers</i>	<i>Participants study for the King County Food Handlers Permit and take a test to verify they have mastered the necessary materials</i>
<i>Making Healthy Choices Reading Food Labels class</i>	<i>As scheduled</i>	<i>Community Volunteers</i>	<i>Participants learn how to make healthier food choices by comparing common food labels with FDA recommended daily allowances</i>
After-School GED program	As scheduled	School Staff and Community Volunteers	In Process
After-School Tutoring program	As scheduled	Community Volunteers	In Process
Transition/Re-Entry program	As scheduled	Community Volunteers	In Process
Blog pages	As scheduled	Library Staff	IdeaX library program. In Process.

Book Reviews	As scheduled	Library Staff	IdeaX library program. In Process.
Breakout Edu team-building game using mystery and hidden clues	As scheduled	Library Staff	IdeaX library program. In Process.
Juvie Journal monthly, youth generated newsletter	As scheduled	Library Staff	Library program. In Process.

ATTACHMENT 5

King County Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention
Maleng Regional Justice Center - Detention Facility
620 West James Street
Kent, WA 98032

October 18, 2018

To: Concerned Staff

Fm: Mary Ann Morbley, Community Programs Office

Re: Program Activity Schedule (UPDATE)

Listed below are the scheduled programs to date by housing unit. Inmate workers housed in Unit M are eligible to attend some of the programs held in the Large Multipurpose Room. Please discard all other program schedule lists dated prior to October 18, 2018.

Housing Unit D

Monday – Friday, 0830 – 0915	KSD High School Completion
Wednesday, 1215 – 1330	Jehovah's Witnesses

Housing Unit E- Vet's Program and Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Unit

Monday through Friday, 0730 – 0800	SUD Program
Monday through Friday, 0845 – 1015	SUD Program
Monday through Friday, 1130 – 1300	SUD Program
Monday through Friday, 1330 – 1400	SUD Program
Mon., Tues., Thur., Fri., 1500 – 1630	SUD Program - Pending
Monday through Friday, 1800 – 1930	SUD Program - Pending
Monday, 1900 - 2045	Building Faith Ministries
Wednesday, 1930 – 2100	Full Gospel Businessman Fellowship

Housing Unit F (NO PROGRAM SPACE)

Housing Unit G

Monday – Thursday, 0920 – 1000	KSD High School Completion
Monday, 1145 – 1300	Basic Life Skills
Monday, 2000- 2100	Jehovah's Witnesses (Spanish)
Tuesday, 1900 – 2030	Grace Fellowship
Thursday, 1500 – 1630	Basic Life Skills
Thursday, 1930 - 2100	House of Mercy
Sunday (1 st , 2 nd & 3 rd), 1500 - 1630	Church of Jesus Christ LDS

Housing Unit H

Tuesday (2 nd), 1900 – 2000	Christian Science
Wednesday, 0830 – 1015	Seattle Goodwill Job Readiness
Wednesday, 1145 – 1300	Basic Life Skills
Wednesday (1 st), 1900 – 2030	Boulevard Park Church
Friday, 1145 – 1300	Basic Life Skills

Housing Unit J

Tuesday, 1500 – 1630	Basic Life Skills
Wednesday, 1500 – 1630	Basic Life Skills
Thursday, 1900 - 2030	Valley View Christian

Housing Unit K

Tuesday, 1200 – 1300

KSD High School Completion

Thursday, 1200 – 1300

KSD High School Completion

Housing Unit L (Transitional Recovery Program Unit & Vet's Program Unit)

Monday through Friday, 0700 – 0830

Transitional Recovery Program (TRP)

Monday through Friday, 0830 – 1000

Transitional Recovery Program (TRP)

Monday through Friday, 1200 – 1330

Transitional Recovery Program (TRP)

Monday, 1930 – 2100

Alcoholics Anonymous

Tuesday, 1900 - 2030

Kent Covenant

Thursday, 1915 – 2045

Alcoholics Anonymous

Saturday (2nd & 4th), 1930 - 2100

Jehovah's Witnesses

Sunday, 0830 - 1000 (1st & 3rd)

Catholic Detention Ministry

Housing Unit NW- CLOSED AND NO PROGRAM SPACE**Housing Unit P (Transitional Recovery Program Unit (TRP))**

Monday through Friday, 0830 – 1000 Transitional Recovery Program

Monday, 1145 – 1300 Hours

Seattle Goodwill Job Readiness

Tuesday, 1200 - 1300 Hours

Catholic Detention Ministry

Tuesday (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th), 1930 - 2100

Seed of Abraham Pentecostal Church

Wednesday, 1145 – 1310 Hours

TRP Assessments

Thursday, 1145 – 1310 Hours

TRP Assessments

Thursday, 1915 – 2100

Alcoholics Anonymous

Saturday (2nd & 3rd), 1145 – 1300

Preach the Word Ministries - Pending

Saturday, 1500 – 1630

Jehovah's Witnesses

Sunday, 0900 - 1020

Christian Faith Center

Sunday, 1500 – 1630

Union Gospel Mission – Pending

Housing Unit O

Monday, 1200 – 1300

KSD High School Completion

Tuesday, 1500 – 1630

Basic Life Skills

Wednesday, 1200 – 1300

KSD High School Completion

Wednesday, 1500 – 1630

Basic Life Skills

Thursday, 1930 – 2100

Jehovah's Witnesses

Friday, 1500 – 1630 Hours

Basic Life Skills

Sunday, 1900 – 2030 Hours

Christian Liberty Ministries

Housing Unit R

Monday through Friday, 1145 – 1300 Basic Life Skills Program

Monday through Friday, 1500 - 1630 Basic Life Skills Program

Monday, 1930 - 2100

Prisoners for Christ

Thursday, 1900 – 2030

Basic Life Skills Program

Sunday, 1230 - 1400

Catholic Detention Ministry

Sunday, 1500 - 1630

Jehovah's Witnesses

Housing Unit S

Monday, 1145 – 1310

Jehovah's Witnesses

Tuesday, 1900 – 2030

Church On the Rock

Wednesday, 1130 - 1330

Custodial Industries Program Class

Friday, 1130 – 1330

Custodial Industries Program Class

Friday, 1900 – 2100

Seed of Abraham Pentecostal

Sunday, 1200 – 1300

Muslim Studies (Pending)

LARGE MULTIPURPOSE ROOM

MONDAY

- 0830-1100** Seattle Goodwill Program – **Medium Males (Approved List)**
- 1130-1330** Custodial Industries Program - **S Unit Males**
- 1345-1500** (1st and 3rd) Catholic Mass – **Minimum and Medium (Alternate Weeks)**
- 1515-1630** (1st and 3rd) Resources/Re-Entry Group-**Veterans Only (Approved List)**
- 1515-1630** (2nd and 4th) After Action Report – **Veterans Only (Approved List)**
Pending
- 1930-2100** Yoga Class – Unit P

TUESDAY

- 0715-0910** ESL/ABE School Program – **Medium Males and Medical Appropriate**
- 0920-1120** ABE/GED School Program – **Medium Males and Medical Appropriate**
- 1130-1330** Custodial Industries Program - **S Unit Males**
- 1515-1630** Seeking Safety – (**Veterans/Approved List**)
- 1900-2030** (2nd, 4th, 5th) - Union Gospel Mission Fellowship - **Medium Males**

WEDNESDAY

- 0715-0910** ESL/ABE School Program - **Medium Males and Medical Appropriate**
- 0920-1120** ABE/GED School Program – **Medium Males and Medical Appropriate**
- 1130-1515** Computerized GED Testing
- 1515-1630** Stress Reduction/Mindfulness Class – **Veterans Only (Approved List)**
- 1900-2100** Heroes Journey Writing Class – **Veterans Only (Approved List)**

THURSDAY

- 0715-0910** ESL/ABE School Program – **Medium Males and Medical Appropriate**
- 0920-1120** ABE/GED School Program – **Medium Males and Medical Appropriate**
- 1130-1330** Custodial Industries Program - **S Unit Males**
- 1515-1630** (1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th) – Veterans' Program Orientation – (**Approved List**)
- 1515-1630** (3rd) – **Pending Veterans Program**
- 1815-1945** Military Values – **Veterans Only (Approved List)**
- 1950-2100** Catholic Detention Ministry (Spanish) – **Minimum or Medium Males (Alternate Weeks) – (Approved List)**

FRIDAY

0715-0910 ESL/ABE School Program – **Medium Males and Medical Appropriate**

0920-1120 ABE/GED School Program – **Medium Males and Medical Appropriate**

1200-1315 Empowering Change – **Veterans Only (Approved List)**

1345-1515 Muslim Religious Services - **Medium Males**

1930-2100 (2nd and 4th) Card Making - **Unit P**

SATURDAY

1515-1630 (1st, 3rd and 5th) Jehovah's Witness Ministry – **Medium Males**

1900-2030 Celebrate Recovery – **Medium Males (Approved List)**

SUNDAY

1200-1400 Yoga Class – **Veterans Only (Approved List)**

1500-1630 (2nd and 4th) Slavic and English Non-Denominational Religious Services
Minimum Males

South Multipurpose Room on Next Page

SOUTH MULTIPURPOSE ROOM

**(Effective May 8, 2017 – LEAP Program Implementation
LEAP 2 Win Program – Computerized Job Readiness Program)**

MONDAY

0830-1000 Intake/Assessment/Classroom Instruction (**As Needed**)
1000-1115 LEAP Program Staff Only (**As Needed**)
1130-1330 (**Approved List Located in Corp Drive**)
1345-1630 (**Approved List Located in Corp Drive**)

TUESDAY

0830-1000 Intake/Assessment/Classroom Instruction (**As Needed**)
1000-1115 LEAP Program Staff Only (**As Needed**)
1130-1330 (**Approved List Located in Corp Drive**)
1345-1630 (**Approved List Located in Corp Drive**)

WEDNESDAY

0830-1000 Intake/Assessment/Classroom Instruction (**As Needed**)
1000-1115 LEAP Program Staff Only (**As Needed**)
1130-1330 (**Approved List Located in Corp Drive**)
1345-1630 (**Approved List Located in Corp Drive**)

THURSDAY

0830-1000 Intake/Assessment/Classroom Instruction (**As Needed**)
1000-1115 LEAP Program Staff Only (**As Needed**)
1130-1330 (**Approved List Located in Corp Drive**)
1345-1630 (**Approved List Locate in Corp Drive**)

FRIDAY

0830-1000 Intake/Assessment/Classroom Instruction (**Approved List/Corp Drive**)
1000-1115 LEAP Program Staff Only (**As Needed**)
1130-1300 Intake/Assessment/Classroom Instruction (**Approved List/Corp Drive**)

