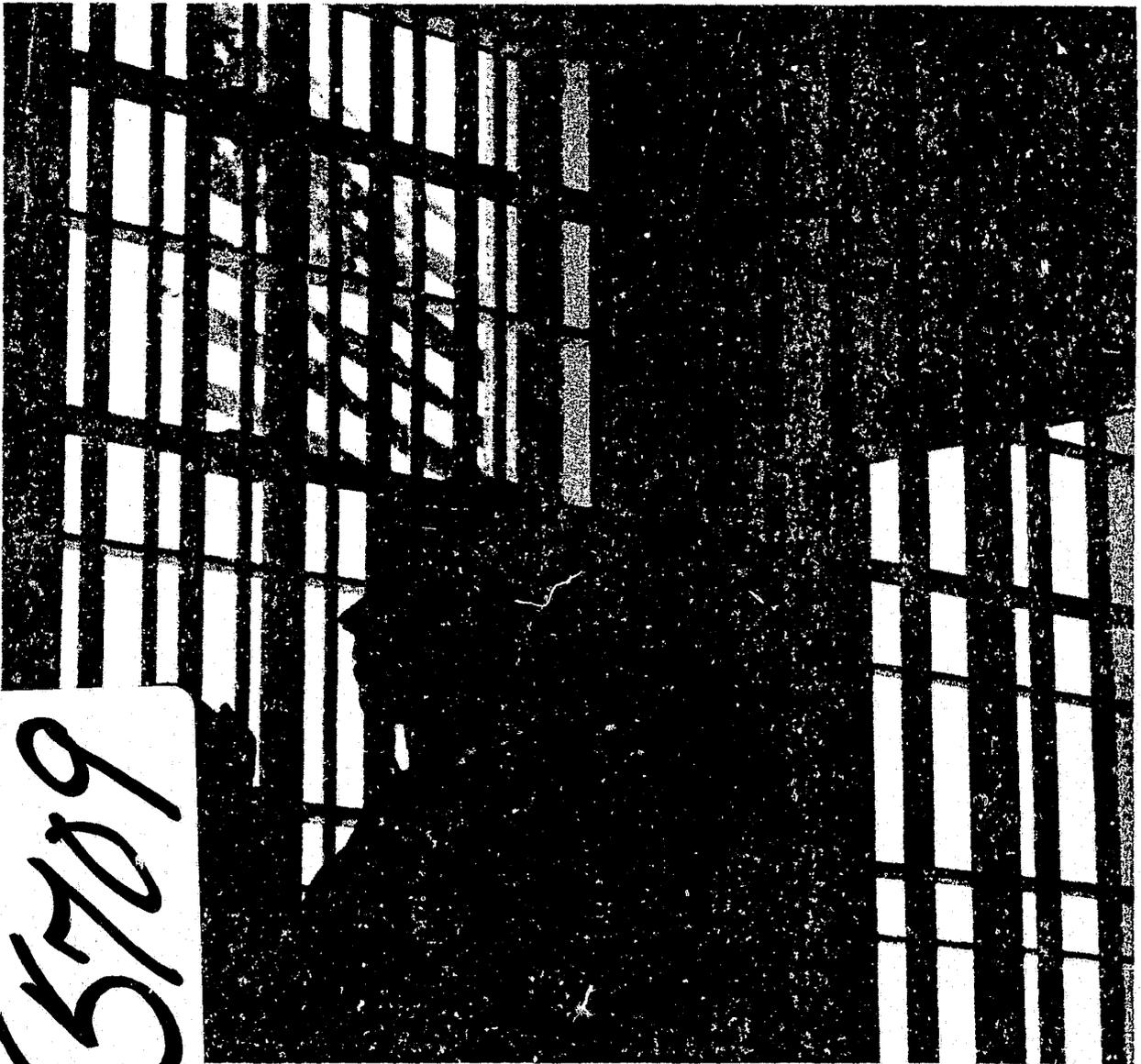


WASHINGTON JAILS

1976

A REPORT TO THE WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE



55709



December 15, 1976

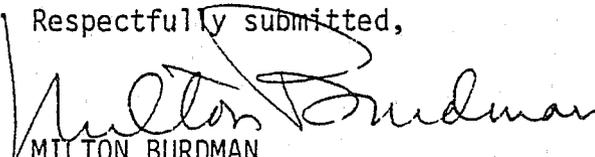
The Honorable Daniel J. Evans, Governor, and
Members of the 45th Legislature
Legislative Building
Olympia, Washington 98504

Gentlemen:

In accordance with Chapter 171, Laws of 1961, (RCW 72.01.420), I
have caused inspections of the jails of the State to be made.

In compliance with that statute, I herewith submit a report of
conditions in the Washington jails in 1976.

Respectfully submitted,


MILTON BURDMAN
Secretary

State of Washington

DANIEL J. EVANS
Governor

Department of
Social and Health Services

MILTON BURDMAN
Secretary

NCJRS

MAR 26 1979

ACQUISITIONS

WASHINGTON JAILS - 1976

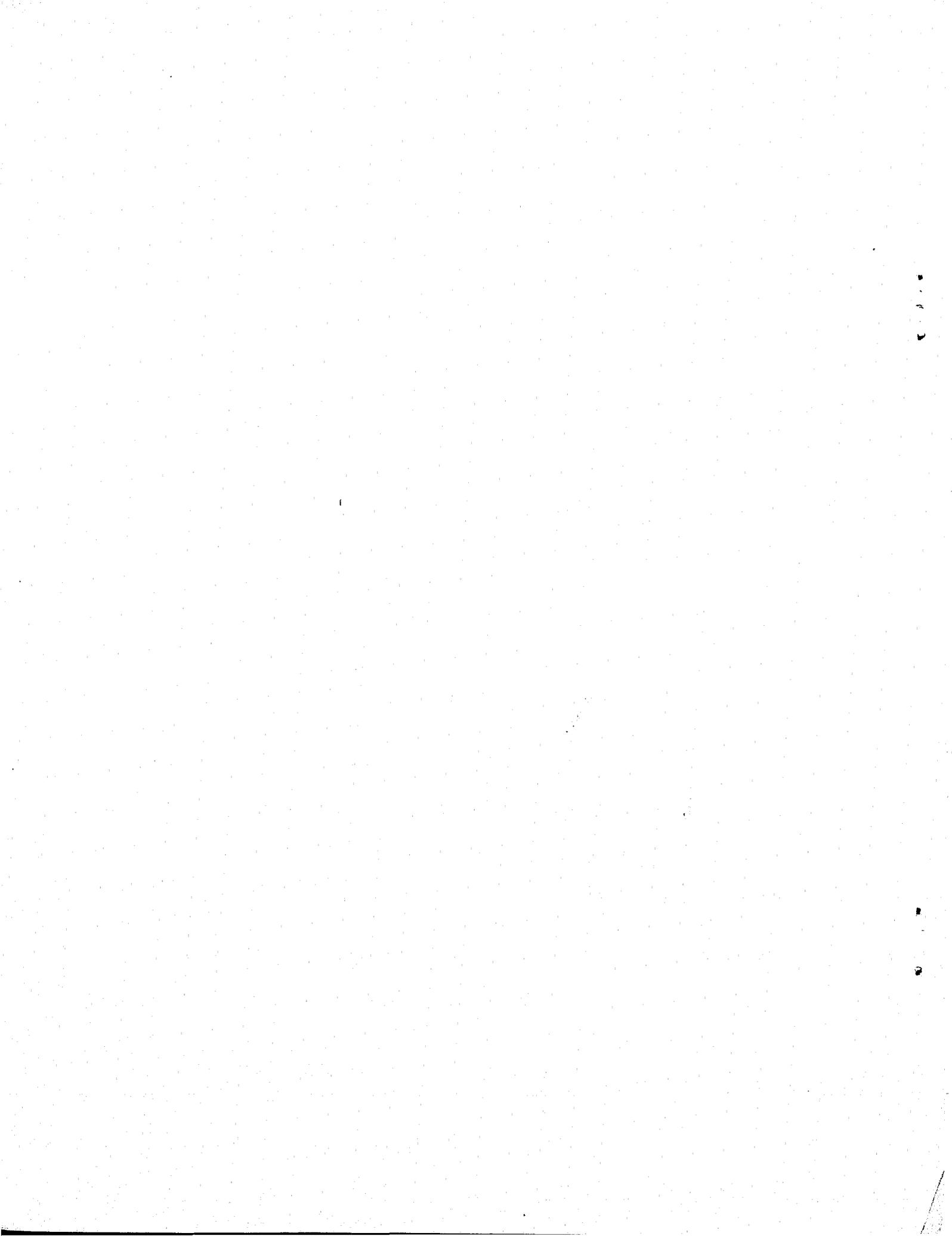
A Report to
The 45th Legislature

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

ADULT CORRECTIONS DIVISION

HAROLD B. BRADLEY, Director

Jails Inspected and Report Prepared by
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INTRODUCTION

This 1976 Jail Inspection Report provides detailed descriptions of Washington State's 117 county and city jails and holding facilities. It includes analyses of existing deficiencies and recommendations for needed improvements.

Each confinement facility was inspected at least once during 1976. Each was measured against the Proposed Minimum Standards* developed by the 15-member Jail Commission, created by House Bill 833 in February 1974.

The Jail Inspection staff of the Department of Social and Health Services worked closely with the Commission during 1974 and 1975 in the development of these proposed standards for both physical plant and operation for each type of facility.

The three types are:

Correctional: designed and staffed for the incarceration of adults convicted of crimes, for terms specified by the court, for the correction and rehabilitation of such persons.

Detention: designed and staffed for the temporary secure housing of adults charged with crimes prior to trial, and for incarceration after trial and conviction of persons sentenced to terms of not more than 90 days.

Holding: designed and staffed for the temporary secure housing of adults charged with crimes prior to or during trial and/or sentencing.

No Jail Inspection Report was submitted to the Legislature for 1974 or 1975. Instead, the 1975 Report set forth the work done by the Jail Commission and the Jail Inspection staff in fulfilling the mandate of HB 833. This report defined the Proposed Minimum Standards; proposed legislation for implementing and enforcing those standards; and indicated the costs of bringing the jails into compliance.

It should be noted that the 1976 inspections found no significant improvement in the direction of conformity to the standards proposed in the 1975 Report.

At the same time, it must be stressed that the inspections found good job performance by jail personnel in most cases, in spite of inadequate budgets and unsatisfactory physical plant standards.

*See Appendix, Pages A-3 through A-68, "City/County Jail Commission's Proposed Minimum Standards"

A detailed individual inspection report of each county jail was sent to the local sheriff, county commission chairperson, and superior court judge; the report for each city jail was sent to the local chief of police or marshal, the mayor, and the district court judge.

* * *

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND EVALUATIONS

All 117 Washington jails were inspected at least once during 1976. This includes 36 County jails, 17 City jails, and 64 City holding facilities. In reference to the classification proposed in Fourth Substitute House Bill 93, there are 32 County jails classified as Correctional, none as Detention, and 4 as Holding facilities. Three counties: Asotin, Clallam, and San Juan do not have jails, but contract with other jurisdictions to hold their prisoners. There are 7 City jails classified as Correctional, 10 as Detention, and 64 as Holding (30 days or less) facilities).

There are no Washington jails presently in full compliance with the recommended Standards. The most glaring deficiency is in the budgets allotted for jails. Listed below are most of the deficiencies ranked in order of severity as determined by the 1976 inspection.

DEFICIENCIES IN WASHINGTON JAILS IN ORDER OF SEVERITY

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <u>BUDGET</u> | 2. <u>STAFF</u> | 3. <u>PHYSICAL PLANT</u> |
| | a. Surveillance | a. Space |
| | b. Communication | b. Security |
| | c. Supervision | c. Privacy |
| | | d. Comfort |
| | | e. Visiting |
| | | f. Sanitation |
| 4. <u>PROGRAM</u> | 5. <u>SERVICES</u> | 6. <u>ADMINISTRATION</u> |
| a. Recreation and Exercise | a. Medical | a. Training |
| b. Educational | b. Food | b. Records |
| c. Other Leisure Time Activity | c. Library | |
| | d. Laundry | |

Jails are not adequately staffed. Some do not provide 24 hour surveillance. In some cases females are held in confinement without female supervision. Many jails provide only spot check supervision of housing areas. In all local government facilities, additional staff must be provided for required surveillance and protection as well as recommended programming.

With few exceptions, physical plants are substandard. Some are in a condition hardly fit for human occupancy as they do not provide the basic creature comforts, privacy, or protection to individual prisoners or staff. Many are completely lacking in front entrance security leaving them extremely vulnerable to attack from the street. Only 9 jails provide a recreation area. Many do not have emergency exits which creates a very dangerous situation in case of fire or other serious emergency. Visiting privileges are below recommended standards because of limited area. Cell areas are far below recommended standards in most jails. Very few have program area.

The question of having television available to prisoners in jail has been somewhat controversial. There are, at present, 31 jails with T.V. sets for prisoner enjoyment. Of these, one is for females only, and four are for minimum custody prisoners. One jail permits prisoners to bring in their own sets.

Television viewing is a means of using leisure time in an acceptable manner. T.V. sets are protected by the prisoners more than any other jail property. Seldom is there any vandalism involving a T.V. set.

One very noteworthy item concerning television is that those jails offering television viewing, with one or two exceptions, have the least amount of trouble in any form from the prisoners. It is a good control factor as prisoners as a group do not want to jeopardize the T.V. privilege.

Medical service in all but 3 jails is nonexistent within the jail itself. The ill or injured must be taken to a local doctor's office, a clinic, or the emergency area of the local hospital. The Washington State Medical Association has a grant program working toward better medical service for jails as outlined elsewhere in this report. Jail administrators, however, are very responsive to the medical needs of prisoners. Some jail staff have Emergency Medical Training.

Meals, for the most part, are adequate even though the facilities for preparing them, with a number of exceptions, are antiquated and poor. Only two jails (King and Clark Counties) serve meals in a common dining room. All others either serve on trays in cells or in dayrooms. Most supervisory food service personnel have Food Handlers Health Certificates. A few jail menus are reviewed by dieticians, but most are not.

Library services are quite good with local libraries willing to service the jails and fill prisoner requests for books and some magazines.

Jail laundries are usually operated by prisoners and are generally quite adequate.

Administration of most jails reflects a real effort on the part of sheriffs, chiefs of police, and jail staff in operating with deficient budgets; old, antiquated, grossly inadequate physical facilities; inadequate staff in terms of numbers or training; and little or no program where the confined have little if anything to do but "time." They are, in most cases, to be commended for operating with what they have without more serious disturbances or problems resulting.

Administrators are faced with the problem of untrained jail personnel. In many cases, they must assign inexperienced completely untrained personnel or personnel normally assigned patrol duty to jail assignments. Training for jail staff is not totally compatible with training for patrol duty. Lack of a sufficient number of jail staff precludes attendance in training programs. Competent jail supervision requires considerable ability and skill developed through experience and training, but filling positions in the day-to-day operation of the mechanics involved requires the presence of all budgeted jail staff and does not permit attendance at training programs.

Records in most jails are not as complete as they should be. Administrators do not have sufficient staff to keep complete up-to-date records. Future planning will develop common and compatible forms which will simplify record keeping. Actual cost figures per prisoner per day are not available because all prisoner or jail costs are not available to the jail personnel, or they are not broken down sufficiently from other county or city expenses.

The above deficiencies emphasize the need for a support program and authority to enforce approved standards.

The following is a narrative description on each COUNTY jail, which points out the major deficiencies.

THE PROPOSED MINIMUM STANDARDS ARE THE BASES FOR ANY RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO DEFICIENCIES, INADEQUACIES, AND SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS.

ADAMS COUNTY JAIL

The Adams County Jail and Sheriff's facilities, occupied in 1940, are in a separate building adjacent to the Courthouse in Ritzville. The total capacity is 24: 16 males and 8 females with no work release. The jail building has an apartment for a deputy sheriff, which is not a recommended practice, to provide 24-hour coverage.

This city/county jail serves a population of 14,000, plus transients.

Laundry facilities are in the basement. A small kitchen is used for the preparation of 3 meals per day per prisoner consisting of TV dinners supplemented by fruit, bread, pastries, and beverage.

This jail has adequate housing facilities for females but not for males. The male section does not meet basic standards for space, segregation, ventilation, security, sanitation, or equipment.

Additionally, the jail is extremely vulnerable at the entrance providing no protection to employees or the jail. The booking area does not provide security. The interior of the male section offers no protection to neither staff nor prisoners. Operating on a very low budget does not permit adequate supervision within the jail. Prisoners must be taken through public corridors for court appearances. The jail lacks an emergency exit and fire detection or suppressing equipment.

Adams County Jail - Continued

This facility is desperately in need of remodeling. Consolidation with a regional facility for the housing and programming of sentenced prisoners should be considered.

ASOTIN COUNTY

Asotin County does not have a jail but contracts with the City of Clarkston to house their prisoners. It seems desirable, from our standpoint, that a regional facility (jail) should be constructed. This facility could be in the vicinity of Pullman to accommodate sentenced prisoners from at least five counties: Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Garfield, and Whitman. Services of Washington State University in Pullman would thus be readily available.

Asotin County, if they so desired, might want to build and maintain a holding facility or continue to contract with Clarkston to hold unsentenced individuals up to thirty days. Operation of a correction or detention facility at the level of the recommended standards would be very costly.

BENTON COUNTY

The Benton County Jail in Prosser is situated adjacent to the Courthouse and was occupied in 1944. It has a capacity for 28 males and 8 females with no separate provision for work release. It serves a population of approximately 80,000.

This physical plant is almost completely inadequate. It lacks sufficient space to meet any standard, does not have adequate ventilation, insufficient number of showers, inadequate sanitary facilities, inadequate kitchen space, poor lighting, no fire detection or suppression equipment, and inadequate security. The visiting arrangement is unsatisfactory. Prisoners must be taken outside and through public corridors for court appearances. There is no emergency exit, no exercise area, and very small space for counseling or educational programs.

This jail should be replaced.

CHELAN COUNTY JAIL

The Chelan County Jail in Wenatchee is situated on the fourth floor of the Courthouse and was occupied in 1923. It has a rated capacity of 44 males and 5 females. There is no area for work release prisoners. This jail serves a population of 41,100, plus a considerable number of transient vacationers and workers.

Chelan County Jail - Continued

The Chelan County Jail is very inadequate in most respects and should be remodeled or replaced. The courthouse structure is sound and would permit remodeling and expanding. Tentative plans for a remodeling/expanding of the facility are presently in process. Space requirements are grossly inadequate, poor ventilation, lighting inadequate, no exercise or program area, and no emergency exits.

The Wenatchee City Jail, on three floors of City Hall, has a capacity of 50 males and 4 females including work release. It serves the city population of 17,700. This jail was occupied in 1942 with minor remodeling in 1974. It does not meet the standards for prisoner occupancy or classification and is very difficult to supervise. Space requirements are inadequate as well as lighting, ventilation, and sanitation facilities.

If a suitable agreement can be reached, these two jails should be consolidated and expanded sufficiently to meet their requirements plus sentenced cases from Douglas County. A large proportion of those arrested in Douglas County come from East Wenatchee across the river from Wenatchee. The tentative plans for Chelan County are taking these possibilities into account and designing accordingly.

CLALLAM COUNTY JAIL

Clallam County discontinued the use of the County Jail as of January 1, 1972, and has since contracted with the City of Port Angeles for the housing of county prisoners. The old jail in the basement of the Courthouse was remodeled into a very workable work release dormitory.

Clallam County and the City of Port Angeles have been working toward the new, joint criminal justice facility which is badly needed. It is anticipated that this facility which, of course, includes a jail will become a reality in the next two years as the city jail now carries the burden for both the City and County and will not suffice as it is deficient in many areas in relation to the proposed standards.

Space is inadequate in all areas; there is no exercise area, no fire detection or suppression equipment, no emergency exit, and no segregation possibility except partially between male and female sections. Visiting takes place in an exposed hallway. Kitchen space is very limited although meals are adequate.

CLARK COUNTY JAIL(S)

Clark County operates two jails: the County jail, occupied in 1939, on the 5th floor of the Courthouse; and the jail occupied in 1968 by the city underneath the City Hall. The County took over operation of both jails with a combined capacity of 142 males and 12 females including a capacity of 17 work release prisoners.

Clark County Jail(s) - Continued

Neither of the two facilities meets the proposed minimum standards for physical plants in terms of space, lighting, services, or program space.

A new criminal justice building to include an adequate confinement/correction facility is recommended. Operating the two facilities is costly. Neither offers the necessary space to implement programs to bring about the desired change in those who must be held there.

Clark County Jail serves an area with a population of about 155,000 plus a considerable transient population due in part to its being the main route for coastwise traffic from Mexico into British Columbia.

COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

The Columbia County Jail, located on the Courthouse ground floor, was occupied in 1887. It has a total capacity for 4 males with no work release. Women prisoners are transferred to Walla Walla. The jail serves a county population of 4,500 plus a considerably large number of transient workers, hunters, and other vacationers.

It serves reasonably well as a short time (up to 3 days) holding facility with 24-hour supervision provided. The jail entrance does not provide security for the staff or the jail. The prisoner confinement activity would not warrant more than a 90-day detention facility for Columbia County.

Arrangements with another jurisdiction, for confinement and programming of their sentenced prisoners, is recommended. The facility is about 90 years old in an historical building which cannot be altered or added to sufficiently improve the facilities to meet their total needs. The jail goes unused at times for as long as a week.

This is the oldest jail in the State still being used. The jail was remodeled in 1975 to bring it closer to conforming with the Standards in sanitation and safety.

COWLITZ COUNTY JAIL

The new Cowlitz County Jail on the top floor of the Criminal Justice Building in Longview was occupied in September 1976. It has a capacity of 41 males and 14 females plus a male work release area which will accommodate 12. There are areas on the jail floor which permit expansion as may be needed in the future.

This new jail has many fine features and is a great improvement over the old jail. Cell space requirements are slightly under standard, and heat ducts are exposed in prisoners areas. The cell lighting was deficient but has since been corrected.

DOUGLAS COUNTY JAIL

The Douglas County Jail on the fourth floor of the Courthouse in Waterville was occupied in 1954. It has a capacity of 20: 16 males and 4 females. There is no work release program.

An area above this jail could be rather easily converted into an exercise area, and this is recommended. Living space does not quite meet the recommended standards, but with some adjustments, the facility could serve adequately as a detention (90 day) facility.

It is recommended that arrangements be made for the housing and treatment of sentenced prisoners with another jurisdiction possibly Chelan County.

Douglas County has a new very adequate 2-cell holding facility at Bridgeport. The Bridgeport facility is used to hold prisoners not to exceed two hours for any one case. The cells, with new modern equipment, are located at the rear of City Hall adjacent to the fire department.

FERRY COUNTY JAIL

The Ferry County jail, a two story masonry building approximately 30 feet from the Courthouse in Republic, was occupied in 1939. It is the only operating jail in the county of 4,300 plus additional transient population. It has a capacity of 8: 6 males and 2 females. Prisoners are held up to 30 days with those having more time transferred to Stevens County with whom Ferry County contracts. The facility lacks adequate space, ventilation, lighting, security, exercise, or any kind of programming.

This small, dark, insecure jail is totally inadequate for housing human beings and should be closed as soon as another holding unit can be constructed. The jail building could be remodeled into a reasonably acceptable jail for holding a maximum of 6 to 8 prisoners. Use of a neighboring county facility for sentenced prisoner housing seems most practical.

GARFIELD COUNTY JAIL

The Garfield County Jail, constructed and occupied in 1901, is in the basement of the Courthouse. It has a capacity of 4 males and 2 females. By court order, prisoners may not be held more than 72 hours. The creature comforts for this period of time are adequate. Twenty-four hour surveillance is provided when it is occupied. This County contracts with another jurisdiction to take their prisoners beyond this time and should continue to do so.

This County should plan to cooperate with four other counties in the development of a facility in the Pullman area for the confinement and treatment of all of their sentenced prisoners.

FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

The Franklin County Jail located on the top floor of the Courthouse was occupied in 1972. It has a capacity of 62 males and 16 females, plus 28 for work release, i.e., 20 males and 8 females. This is a new jail with many excellent features including a roof top exercise area, a multipurpose program area as well as office space for programs supervisors, very good work release facilities, and a good kitchen.

The jail provides security from the outside and for the visiting area. The administrative area is too small as a result of changes made during construction contrary to the initial plans. The living units do not meet the space requirements of the recommended Standards nor provide sufficient segregation areas. However, with increased surveillance, prisoner safety and comforts can be assured. The control area should be expanded and secured. It is estimated that this jail serves a population including residents and transients of approximately 75,000.

GRANT COUNTY JAIL

The Grant County Jail, occupied in 1956, is on the third floor of the Courthouse. It has a capacity of 52 males and 10 females. They do not have a work release area as such and, consequently, must bring work release prisoners back into the jail population. Segregation by classification in the female area is limited.

This jail needs more administrative space for booking, an improved means for movement of prisoners to and from the courts, improved security at the entrance; an exercise area, multi-purpose room for programming, an enlarged food service area, and, more importantly, an emergency exit at the back of the jail.

This facility, which serves a population of approximately 45,000 residents plus a considerable transient worker and recreation group, could be enlarged and remodeled into an excellent facility in our opinion.

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY JAIL

The Grays Harbor Jail in Montesano, adjacent to the Courthouse, was occupied in 1971. It is being remodeled at the present time to improve security and bring it into compliance with recommended Standards in a number of areas. The jail, after remodeling is completed, will have a capacity of 56 males and 8 females. In addition, a section of the old jail in the opposite end of the administrative section is being used for male work release with a capacity of 14 males.

Grays Harbor County Jail - Continued

The jail serves a resident population of 61,000 plus a considerable transient population of recreation people on its 80 miles of ocean beaches, good fishing and hunting areas.

The jail, built on three floors, is difficult to supervise and requires additional staff. They will still require an exercise and program area to be in full compliance, but these can be provided within, or adjacent to, the present facility.

ISLAND COUNTY JAIL

The Island County Jail on the second floor of the Courthouse Annex and located in Coupeville on Whidbey Island was occupied in 1973. It has a capacity of 21 males and 7 females but does not have a work release area. Prisoners must be taken outside and across two parking areas for a court appearance. This jail also confines the San Juan County prisoners by a contract arrangement.

The jail lacks provisions for natural light within housing units and exercise or program areas. A holding cell adjacent to the courtroom in the Courthouse should also be provided. These provisions would bring this facility into compliance with all Standards.

The jail serves a population of 33,500 residents plus 5,493 in San Juan County and a considerable number of vacationers during summer months.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

The Jefferson County Jail, constructed in 1890, is located in the basement of the picturesque old courthouse in Port Townsend. It has a capacity of 14 males and 3 females with no separate facility for work release. The building is classified as an historical building which precludes any outside alterations in a remodeling program, consequently, an outside exercise area cannot become part of the facility.

The most practical approach to their jail facility would be to construct a separate unit which would meet the Standards to house prisoners. An alternative would be to continue use of the present facility with some remodeling as a short time holding facility and arrange for sentenced prisoners' care and treatment with the new facility planned for Clallam County.

The Jefferson County Jail serves a population of 12,000 plus the usual transients. A satellite holding facility is maintained in Clearwater with a capacity of 6. A resident deputy and his wife are in charge of the jail and responsible for the prisoners held.

Plumbing and wiring have deteriorated in the County Jail to the point where much of it must be replaced.

KING COUNTY JAIL

The King County Jail operation consists of two physical plants: Unit I was occupied in 1930 and Unit II, in 1950. The combined rated capacity is 535 males, 60 females plus 60 male and 12 female work release spaces. Their total bookings in 1975 were 30,099.

This jail is old and obsolete. It is a very difficult facility to manage particularly from the standpoint of programs for the volume of individuals who spend up to 1 year there.

Several precincts and communities in King County operate holding facilities. Most of their prisoners are moved into the King County Jail. Three communities---Enumclaw, Kirkland, and Renton---hold sentenced misdemeanants up to thirty days. Three communities hold their male sentenced misdemeanants for the full sentence and are classified as either correction or detention facilities. One satellite, North Bend, with one holding cell, is operated by a sheriff's deputy.

A new modern confinement facility incorporating modern techniques in both housing and treatment should be constructed in King County. The two units presently in use should be abandoned except as a holding unit for court appearances. Operation of the two units is costly from the standpoint of providing adequate supervision and services, especially where neither is adequate from a physical standpoint. Since provisions do not meet standards in either facility, 2 person cells are used. Sufficient showers are not available in all sections, smoke and fire detection equipment is not provided, lighting is inadequate, visiting space is inadequate; and the locking system is poor. To remodel either unit would be difficult and costly with doubtful results in terms of adequacy.

The jail serves a resident population of approximately 1,200,000 plus the considerable transient population using its many facilities and services.

KITSAP COUNTY JAIL (CORRECTION CENTER)

The Kitsap County Correction Center, a part of their Criminal Justice building in Port Orchard, is comprised of two floors with the sheriff's department and jail kitchen on the first floor and the jail on the second floor. This building was occupied in 1973. It has a capacity of 102 including 20 work release, 66 male and 16 female quarters.

This facility has many fine features including an excellent kitchen, work release facility, visiting arrangement, multi-purpose program area, entrance control, and an abundance of natural light. They are in need of an outdoor recreation area and an enclosed control area for additional internal security. These additions are in the planning stage.

The Kitsap Jail, as most jails, is already overcrowded due to the great influx of people involved in the Trident Program. It appears they must make an expansion of their physical plant by at least 5% of present capacity. Kitsap County has a population of approximately 120,000, and it is increasing steadily. A transient working and recreation population of several thousands adds to the number the jail serves and the necessity for expansion.

KITTITAS COUNTY JAIL

The Kittitas County Jail adjacent to the Courthouse in Ellensburg was occupied in 1956. It has a rated capacity of 44 males including 3 work release and 18 females. This is another jail where prisoners cannot be adequately segregated following classification and have little to do but "time." The female section is lacking in any form of activity or programming. The jail serves a resident population of approximately 26,000 plus the usual transient workers and vacationers. Administration space is very small and inadequate. The front entrance is open and vulnerable, lacking in protection for staff and prisoner. Food service facilities are much too small for a jail of its size. City prisoners are accommodated in the jail also as the city jail was converted to a juvenile detention center. Cell space is inadequate. There is no program area, no exercise area, insufficient visiting, or administrative area. Segregation possibilities are lacking except for limited segregation of females from males. There is no emergency exit nor smoke or fire detection equipment.

Extensive remodeling is recommended as soon as financial arrangements can be made.

KLICKITAT COUNTY JAIL

The Klickitat County Jail, located on the first floor rear of the Courthouse in Goldendale, was occupied in 1941. It has a rated capacity of 18 males and 8 females with no provision for work release.

The facility is inadequate in nearly all areas of the recommended standards. Locks on the multiple cells are inoperative, cell area is locked with a chain and padlock; there are no segregation facilities except women are housed where they cannot see or be seen by the males; plumbing is in poor repair; lighting is deficient; property storage is inadequate; there is one shower for 16 prisoners; there is no emergency exit; fire detection or suppression provisions are lacking; and air and heat ducts are exposed to prisoners. The jail is unsafe for prisoners and staff.

We recommend closure until remodeling and adequate equipment is provided.

LEWIS COUNTY JAIL

The Lewis County Jail, situated on the 3rd Floor of the Courthouse in Chehalis, was occupied in 1929. It was substantially remodeled in 1974-75 to provide work release accommodations for 16. The rated population of the jail is 48 males and 7 females in addition to the work release for a total of 71. Segregation by classification is quite limited.

Lewis County Jail - Continued

The remodeled jail is secure from the standpoint of protection for staff or approach from the outside. The cells are small and crowded. The remodeling took care of a number of deficiencies but not completely, and further remodeling is planned for the future. There is no provision for program or exercise areas at present, but they will be included in the future addition. We recommend the additional remodeling and extension as soon as necessary arrangements can be made to provide adequate cell space, exercise and other program areas, and segregation possibilities by classification.

The Lewis County Jail serves a resident population of approximately 50,000 plus a considerable transient seasonal population.

LINCOLN COUNTY JAIL

The Lincoln County Jail and sheriff's office are a part of the Courthouse in Davenport with offices, bocking, and meal preparation on the 1st floor with the jail on the 2nd floor. It was completed in 1907 by utilizing the cell tank purchased from the old Montana Territorial Jail and shipped by rail to the Lincoln County Jail site. The cells are tiny and very poorly equipped. There is no activity space; lighting is poor; ventilation is poor; and the sanitary facilities are in poor condition.

This facility is totally inadequate from the standpoint of the recommended standards and should not be used. Plans are well underway for a new and more adequate facility to be built adjacent to the Courthouse. The building on the site of the new facility has been demolished to make room for the new facility.

The Lincoln County Jail serves a population of 9,500 residents.

MASON COUNTY JAIL

The Mason County Jail, located on the third floor of the Courthouse in Shelton, was completed in 1929. Maintenance improvements have been interior painting; several new bunks in the dormitory area, a new shower; and tiling on some of the floors. The jail has a capacity of 26 males. There are no female accommodations, and female prisoners are housed in Thurston County Jail under a contract arrangement.

The jail is inadequate in terms of the recommended standards by a considerable margin. There is a serious fire hazard in that the only exit from the jail, other than the elevator, is a circular arrangement of stairs which goes all the way to the basement. The elevator is not 100% dependable and not dependable at all in a fire. In case of a fire in the basement, it is likely the elevator would be rendered useless, and the stairwell would become a chimney trapping everyone on the jail floor. This jail should be replaced and extended as soon as possible.

Mason County Jail - Continued

Space requirements are inadequate in all areas of the recommended standards. There is no protection for prisoners and very little for the staff. Programs, including exercise, are nonexistent because of the lack of space. Lighting is insufficient, and ventilation is poor.

Mason County Jail serves a resident population of approximately 25,000. The population doubles during months when the multitude of water front summer homes are occupied, and vacationers, hunters, and fishermen are in the County.

We recommend this jail be abandoned, and a new adequate facility be provided.

OKANOGAN COUNTY JAIL

The Okanogan County Jail is located in a separate building adjacent to the Courthouse. The jail was constructed in 1956. It is now totally obsolete as a correctional facility.

The jail has a capacity for 36 adult males and 12 adult females with no separate facilities for work release prisoners. Almost without exception, the physical plant is contrary to all the recommended minimum Standards. Overcrowding in the jail has become a very serious problem with the population usually at capacity and at times has far exceeded the rated capacity. There are many serious security problems within the facility not to mention inhuman living conditions such as inadequate plumbing, corroded showers, lack of sufficient number of toilets and showers, small overcrowded cells; no air conditioning; lack of reasonable comfort and privacy, and virtually no means of proper segregation of prisoners. Security at the front entrance to the jail is virtually nonexistent leaving the jail very vulnerable to potential escape or attack from outside sources. To add to the problems, this jail, like many others, is understaffed.

The Okanogan County Jail should be replaced with a new modern correctional facility constructed in accordance with the proposed minimum standards. The jail should be built large enough to accommodate sentenced prisoners from communities within a considerable radius and to handle the constantly increasing number of prisoners requiring incarceration in the immediate area.

PACIFIC COUNTY JAIL

The Pacific County Jail, constructed in 1910, is one of the oldest jails in the state. It is located in a separate building behind the Courthouse. The capacity for the jail is rated at 12 males and 2 females. The jail is substandard in many areas in relation to the proposed standards, and it is strongly recommended that a new jail be constructed.

Pacific County Jail - Continued

There are many security hazards. Prisoners must be moved via an overhead walkway to court or for consultation with attorneys in the Courthouse. The booking process is accomplished in an area of the Courthouse with no security which invites the possibility of escapes. There are several safety hazards. One of which is the lack of fire or smoke detector equipment. Food must be prepared and the laundry done in a house near the jail. There is no physical exercise area for prisoners to work off excess energy in a wholesome manner. There are no visiting facilities with very little provision for security.

Between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. daily, the prisoners are left totally unsupervised with the exception of being physically checked by a road deputy twice a night. Except for these checks, prisoners have no contact with staff during these hours.

The Pacific County Jail serves a population of 16,000 people not including transients and tourists.

There has been discussion of a proposal to build a consolidated facility for Aberdeen, Hoquiam, and Cosmopolis with provisions to accept sentenced prisoners from Pacific County.

PEND OREILLE COUNTY JAIL

The Pend Oreille County Jail, which also houses the sheriff's department, is located in a building next to the Courthouse. Constructed in 1934, the jail is now obsolete and unfit for human confinement. The jail, by court order, can now only be used to house prisoners for a period not to exceed 72 hours. The capacity for the jail is rated at 12 males and 2 females. Recognized by county officials as being unfit for the confinement of prisoners, plans were developed, funds made available, and construction of a new jail has been started. It should be in use before mid-1977.

The jail serves a population of 7,000 not including transients and tourists.

PIERCE COUNTY JAIL

The Pierce County Jail, constructed in 1959, is located in the City of Tacoma on the 4th Floor of the County/City Building. The capacity for the jail is 186 male prisoners including facilities for 16 work release. The jail is experiencing severe overcrowding conditions with the population averaging near the rated capacity and far exceeding capacity at times, especially on weekends when the population ranges as high as 230 prisoners.

Pierce County Jail - Continued

No females are confined on the 4th Floor county facility, but rather they are housed in the City Jail on the 3rd Floor of the same building, With the overcrowded conditions that exist, proper segregation of prisoners is extremely difficult if not impossible.

The jail would require remodeling in several areas to be in compliance with the minimum Standards. Cell areas are too small and lack comfort and reasonable privacy when filled to capacity. Lighting and the number of showers available to prisoners are inadequate.

It is recommended that the city and county jails located in the same building consolidate into one operation. The City Jail, which has a capacity for 150 prisoners, is only averaging approximately 35 prisoners. Consolidation would greatly relieve many of the problems that currently exist because of overcrowding in the county facility.

The jail currently serves a population of 421,000 persons of which 157,000 live in the City of Tacoma.

SKAMANIA COUNTY JAIL

The Skamania County Jail, remodeled in 1975, is located on three floors adjacent to the Courthouse. It has a capacity of 21 which includes 14 males, 3 females, and a separate work release facility which accommodates 4 prisoners, on the basement level. The approximate average daily population is 4, which affords very adequate segregation of prisoners. They have experienced very little problem with the jail population. A television has been added in the dayroom for use by prisoners, which greatly reduces the occurrence of vandalism within the facility and increases the morale of prisoners. Sanitation and cleanliness of the jail is always excellent.

The minimum Standards are very close to being met in the jail with exceptions being the lack of smoke and fire detection equipment and improved weapons storage area.

The Skamania County Jail serves a population of 5,800.

SKAGIT COUNTY JAIL

The Skagit County Jail, located on the fourth floor of the Courthouse in Mount Vernon, was occupied in 1924. It has a total capacity of 41 but no facilities for work release. It serves a population of 55,000 residents and, in addition, a considerable number of transient laborers and vacationers.

Skagit County Jail - Continued

The jail does not meet the proposed Standards nor can it be remodeled to meet them. The Courthouse foundation has deteriorated to further complicate any chance for an adequate remodeling. The housing areas are too small; lack sufficient sanitary facilities; or any program space. Meals are prepared in the jail kitchen by a female cook.

Lighting and ventilation are inadequate. Visiting arrangements reduce the security within the jail.

Prisoners can do very little but serve "time." This facility is unsafe for prisoners and for staff. It is a very difficult jail to operate with inadequate space in all areas, and it should be replaced as soon as possible.

Mount Vernon has a small, clean jail located on the first floor in City Hall. It has a capacity of 12: 11 males and 1 female.

When a new facility is developed and built for Skagit County, it should be a consolidated County/City facility.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY JAIL

The Snohomish County Jail, constructed in 1966, is located on the 5th floor of the Courthouse. It has a total capacity of 140, including 120 males, 20 females and 15 work release prisoners. During the last six months, a population high of 140 was reached which fluctuates between that high and a low of 70.

There has been only one major incident reported in the facility in the past year which resulted in a prisoner being hospitalized for 4 days because of injuries received in a fight.

The jail nearly meets the minimum physical plant Standards. The facility was clean on the day of inspection. Prisoner morale appeared high.

Plans for improvement include a booking computer, an additional jail nurse, and a few more single cells.

Included in the facility is an indoor exercise area equipped with rowing machine, bicycle, treadmill, portable gym, and ping pong. Each prisoner is allowed the use of the exercise area for 1 hour per day.

The Snohomish County Jail serves a population of approximately 270,000 persons.

SPOKANE COUNTY/CITY JAIL

The Spokane County/City Jail was occupied in 1970. It has a capacity for 286 males, 42 females, and 80 male work release. It is located on the second and third floors of the Spokane County/City Public Safety Building. Total bookings for 1974 were 11,875. The high count for the past six months was 355.

The facility has many fine features which include two outside recreation areas (one for males and one for females), an infirmary, a medical examining area, and a adequately equipped kitchen to name a few. The exercise program ceases during inclement weather and at present there is a shortage of staff to properly supervise the program. The maximum security section is overcrowded and lacks proper segregation capabilities. Other living areas do not meet the minimum square footage requirements when operating near capacity. The administrative area is inadequate and should be enlarged. Additional space should be provided for activities, educational, counseling, and group activity.

To lessen the degree of overcrowding, relocating the work release prisoners in another building is being planned. If this is done, it will add needed space to house prisoners. Jail staff has also suggested that another facility be opened for the housing of sentenced prisoners.

Spokane County/City Jail serves a population of 300,600 plus several other jurisdictions contracting for the housing of their prisoners.

STEVENS COUNTY JAIL

The Stevens County Jail, constructed in 1972, is located in the basement on the south side of the Courthouse in the City of Colville. The jail has a capacity for 20 males and 2 females and a separate work release facility for 7 males. The jail contracts to hold prisoners from Ferry and Pend Oreille Counties which are currently holding facilities.

Though this facility is relatively new and meets most of the minimum Standards, it is still inadequate in some areas. Security has been improved in the cells by making the windows more secure; however, one prisoner still managed to escape from the jail via this route. To be in compliance with the minimum Standards, an exercise area should be provided, and heat and air ducts should be enclosed as they are frequently tampered with.

The reception area needs some remodeling to improve security as it is now vulnerable to attack from outside sources. Segregation capabilities are somewhat limited for adult males as there are only 2 main cell areas with dayrooms. Female prisoners can be adequately segregated from sight and sound of adult male prisoners. Security could be improved in the cell areas by installing an electric locking system operated from outside the dayroom rather than having to use a key for each cell and entering the dayroom to release or to lock up prisoners. Smoke and fire detection equipment should also be installed throughout the jail. A program area should also be provided for counseling and educational activity.

Not including Ferry and Pend Oreille Counties, the jail serves a population of 23,000 plus a considerable number of vacationers and hunters.

THURSTON COUNTY JAIL

The Thurston County Jail, constructed in 1930, is located on the 5th floor of the Courthouse in Olympia. The jail has a capacity of 44 males, 10 females, and a separate work release facility in the Courthouse Annex which can house 20 prisoners. The jail operates at or near capacity and on many days has exceeded the capacity. In addition to housing prisoners of Thurston County, female prisoners of Mason County are also housed in the jail.

The jail is substandard from a physical plant standpoint and lacks security. There is very little means of segregating prisoners. Female prisoners are segregated from sight and sound of adult males but are all placed together in one 10 person cell with no segregation.

Construction of a new modern correctional facility is planned with construction of a new criminal justice complex already underway.

Currently, the jail serves a county population of 94,000 persons which does not include transients and tourists, etc.

WAHAKIACUM COUNTY JAIL

The Wahkiakum County Jail, constructed in 1921, is located on the basement level of the Courthouse in Cathlamet. It has a capacity for 4 male prisoners and is used as a 72 hour holding facility. Anyone required to be held longer is transferred to the Cowlitz County Jail.

In reference to the proposed standards, the jail is substandard for even a temporary holding facility. It lacks space, equipment, security, proper ventilation, and adequate lighting. Meals are catered. It is recommended that the jail be completely remodeled in accordance with the proposed minimum Standards, used only as a holding facility, and the contract with Cowlitz County for holding prisoners be continued.

The population of Wahkaikum County is 3,700 persons.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY JAIL

The Walla Walla County Jail was built in 1906. It has a capacity of 28 males and 2 females. This jail represents another example of overcrowded conditions in a jail that is totally unsuitable for human confinement. The cells are very small and confining. The cell doors are welded in the open position which afford very little protection to the prisoner and very little security to the staff. Proper segregation of prisoners in this jail is impossible. There is no fire detection equipment, very poor lighting and ventilation, and only one toilet and shower available for 14 prisoners. Some minor remodeling has been done in the past year to the visiting area.

A new modern correctional facility is recommended. Plans have already been drawn up by an architectural firm. Hopefully, construction will begin in the near future. Plans should be a consolidated effort with the City of Walla Walla as it would be more feasible to operate one jail at less expense to the taxpayers than to operate two facilities in the same city.

WHATCOM COUNTY JAIL

The Whatcom County Jail, situated on the fourth floor of the Courthouse in Bellingham, was occupied in 1938. The total capacity is 54: 40 males and 14 females. Work release participants are housed in the jail and included in the figures above.

The Bellingham City Jail, located on the top floor of the City Hall and less than one block from the Courthouse, was occupied in 1933. It has a total capacity of 18 males and 8 females. All female county prisoners are housed in the City Jail.

Neither jail is adequate nor meets recommended standards. It seems unfair that taxpayers support two jails within a block from each other. Neither is completely adequate nor meets all jail standards in spite of the dedicated efforts of the sheriff and chief of police.

Space is lacking in the cell areas in both facilities; lighting is insufficient; showers are insufficient in numbers; visiting is accomplished by visitors standing in the hall and talking into the tanks; and there is no space for educational programs or exercise.

The population of Whatcom County, including the cities, is 90,000 residents. There is a considerable number of transient vacationers and laborers in the County throughout the year. In addition, it has a principal port of entry from Canada with the usual law enforcement problems.

Whatcom County operates a satellite two-cell holding facility on Point Roberts which services the requirements of a stable population of approximately 2,000 with weekend vacationers bringing it up to as much as 5,000 at times. The two cells provide the necessary creature comforts for holding up to 12 hours which is the maximum. Prisoners from there must be transported to Bellingham either by boat or plane as it is accessible by land only through Canada.

Whatcom County and the City of Bellingham should consolidate and build a common facility sufficient in size to accommodate confinement for both jurisdictions and include a work release center as soon as financing can be arranged. Both facilities are vulnerable to assault from the outside and do not offer sufficient protection to either staff or prisoner.

WHITMAN COUNTY JAIL

The Whitman County Jail, constructed in 1928, is located on the 2nd and 3rd floors of the sheriff's department in Colfax. It has a capacity for 30 males and 4 female prisoners. This facility does not meet the proposed standards. Some areas of deficiency are ventilation, air conditioning, showers, lack of hot and cold running water, inadequate cell size, poor lighting, lack of storage, inadequate visiting arrangement, administrative area, and security.

Whitman County Jail - Continued

We recommend this facility be completely remodeled for use as a detention facility, and a new correctional facility be built to accommodate sentenced prisoners from Whitman, Asotin, Garfield, and possibly Adams and Columbia Counties.

Whitman County serves a population of 41,000 persons not including prisoners transferred from Garfield County. The fact that nearby Pullman has a large university population increases the number which the jail serves. If a new correctional facility were built in this area, the university would be a good resource to draw from for rehabilitative services.

YAKIMA COUNTY/CITY JAIL

The Yakima County/City Jail is located in two separate buildings in the City of Yakima. One portion is located in the sheriff's department on floors 1 through 4. The other portion, formerly the city jail, is located across the street above the police department on the 3rd floor. The portion in the sheriff's department which holds the majority of the prisoners was constructed in 1940, and the city jail was constructed in 1950. The total capacity of the two jails is 204:168 males and 36 females.

The County Jail houses felons while the old City Jail is used by the county to house all females and misdemeanor males.

Both jails are inadequate in relationship to the proposed standards. The cells are small, multiple occupancy cells without direct lighting, and the shower capacity is 1 to 20 or double the standard, unsanitary and too small for the average man. Wiring is exposed in some areas; program space of any kind is completely lacking; visiting is through slots into the tanks, and visitors must stand; there are only two places for attorney visits; administrative space is much too small; and storage space is insufficient. The jail offers little or no protection to individual prisoners.

Substantial remodeling and expansion of this jail is strongly recommended. An agreement has been made with an architectural firm to develop plans to accomplish the remodeling.

Yakima County Jail serves a population of 153,000 persons, not including a large number of transient laborers which contributes to the over-crowding in the jail.

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EXPLANATION TO
CHARTS AND STATISTICAL DATA

The information in the charts and statistical data found in this Report is briefly explained in the following paragraphs.

PAGES 25 through 28, JAIL COMPLIANCE RATE IN PERCENT BY GROUP FOR ALL STANDARDS:

The jail compliance rate in percent for jails housing prisoners 30 days or longer is shown on these charts. The figures shown are derived from the 1975 Washington Jail Commission Report. Each jail was surveyed and rated either adequate or deficient on each of the 248 Standards developed by the temporary Jail Commission. By computing the results in each section, standard by standard, the rate in percent of compliance could be determined. For example, on Page 23, Adams County rated 46% in compliance to the 18 physical plant standards, and so on. Although, by this chart, it is not possible to determine what the specific deficiency is, it does show to what degree of compliance each jail does conform to the 248 Standards.

PAGES 29 through 32, PHYSICAL PLANT RATINGS:

In these reports, the jails are rated according to the physical plant standards. The jails are rated on a scale of 1 to 5, from excellent to very poor.

PAGES 33 through 53, SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS:

These recommendations are made by the Jail Services staff and reflect its opinion for consolidations, remodeling, and construction of city/county jails based on the needs of the jurisdiction. In many cases, the recommendations were a joint effort between Jail Services staff and local government officials. Recommendations should not be considered hard and fast, but beginning guidelines for much needed overall improvement in Washington jails.

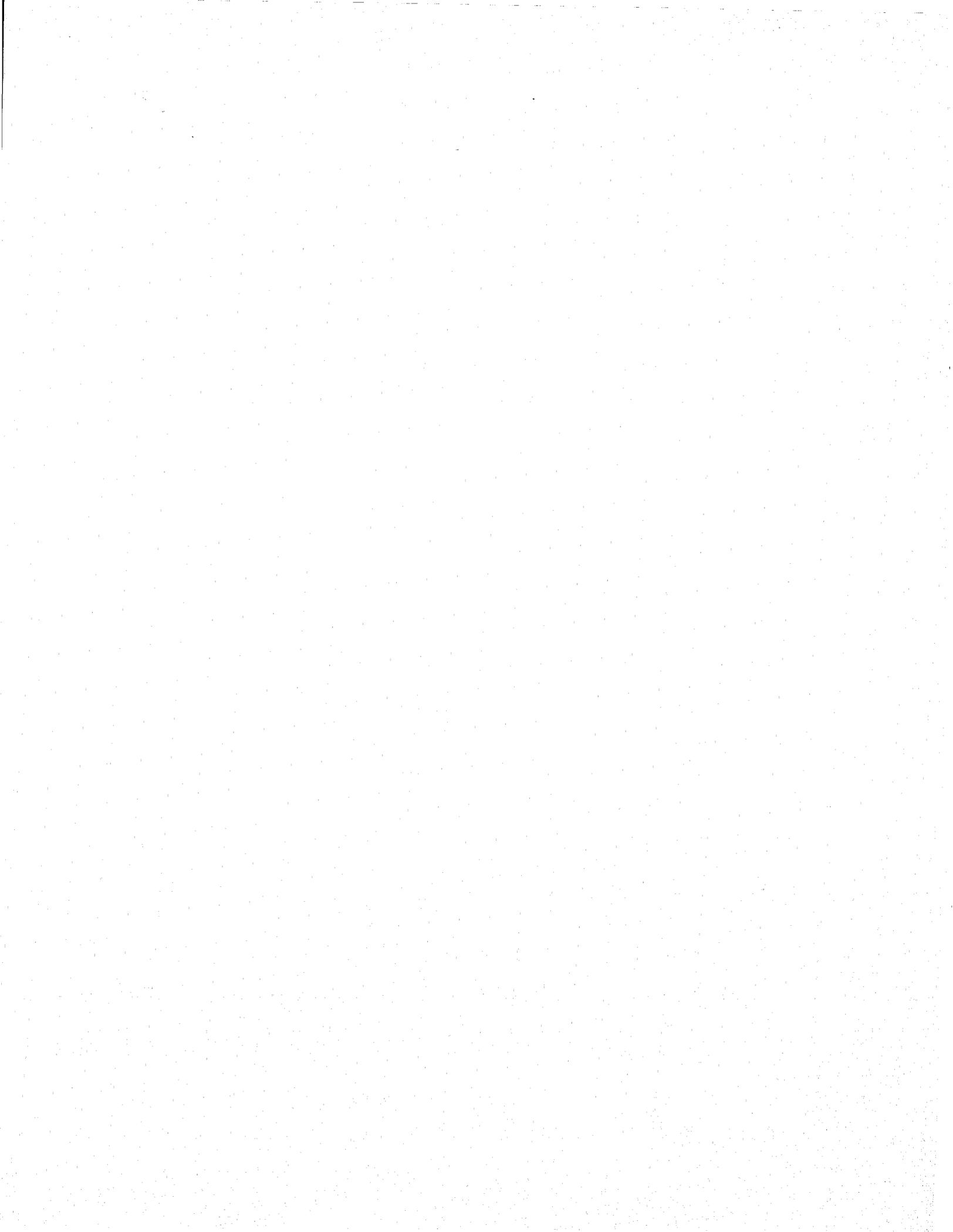
PAGES 55 through 61, CAPACITY:

These charts show capacities for each individual jail with Page 62 indicating the total capacity for all jails combined.

PAGE 63, POPULATION STATISTICS ON DAY OF INSPECTION FOR JAILS HOUSING PRISONERS IN EXCESS OF 30 DAYS:

These data show a breakdown by various prisoner categories for each jail holding prisoners longer than 72 hours. Jails holding less than 72 hours would have no significant impact on the total population because on the day of inspection, two 72-hour holding facilities had only a total of two prisoners being held. Also, it should be noted that two county jails, which did not have available a population breakdown on the day of inspection, would have raised the total in all categories from 1,879 to 2,102 prisoners.

* * * * *



JAIL COMPLIANCE RATE IN PERCENT BY GROUP FOR ALL STANDARDS

JAILS HOLDING PRISONERS 30 DAYS OR LONGER

COUNTY JAILS

APPENDIX *		STANDARDS	COUNTY JAILS									
Section	Page		Adams	Benton	Chelan	Clark	Columbia	Douglas	Franklin	Grant	Grays Harbor	Island
I	A-9 to A-16	{ Plant (18)	46	31	20	6	46	53	75	62	41	86
		{ Electrical (3)	33	66	66	33	66	66	100	100	66	33
		{ Water (1)	100	0	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100
		{ Heating/Ventilation (5)	40	60	60	0	60	0	100	100	100	100
II	A-17 to A-23	{ Administration/Staffing (5)	40	66	0	60	100	60	60	75	60	60
		{ Records (10)	100	100	75	90	100	75	100	100	100	90
III	A-25 to A-32	{ Admissions (19)	94	100	78	78	94	82	78	84	100	94
		{ Classification (14)	100	100	62	61	100	0	75	71	85	92
		{ Release (6)	100	83	100	66	83	83	100	100	100	100
		{ Transportation (5)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IV	A-33 to A-43	{ Security and Control (25)	83	80	81	87	91	60	95	82	91	83
		{ Discipline (19)	89	100	94	94	100	100	83	83	100	100
V	A-45 to A-52	{ Health Care (9)	88	100	100	77	88	55	100	100	88	77
		{ Food (12)	100	100	100	100	81	60	100	100	100	90
		{ Personal Care Items (9)	100	88	88	100	77	77	100	100	77	100
		{ Sanitation/Safety (11)	99	90	90	81	90	90	100	90	90	100
VI	A-53/59	{ Services (28)	74	96	70	92	66	47	92	90	64	70
VII	A-60/68	{ Communications (49)	95	93	88	83	97	95	76	100	95	89

See the Appendix for a description of each Standard. Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of Standards in each group.

*Proposed Minimum Standards found in Appendix, starting on Page A-3.

December 1975

JAIL COMPLIANCE RATE IN PERCENT BY GROUP FOR ALL STANDARDS

JAILS HOLDING PRISONERS 30 DAYS OR LONGER

COUNTY JAILS

APPENDIX *		STANDARDS	COUNTY JAILS											
Section	Page		Jefferson	King	Kitsap	Kittitas	Klickitat	Lewis	Lincoln	Mason	Okanogan	Pacific	Pierce	Skagit
I	A-9 to A-16	{ Plant (18)	42	76	93	5	0	33	0	5	25	41	26	20
		{ Electrical (3)	33	66	100	66	0	66	0	33	33	100	66	0
		{ Water (1)	100	100	100	100	0	100	0	0	0	100	100	0
		{ Heating/Ventilation (5)	33	100	100	80	0	100	0	60	0	0	50	66
II	A-17 to A-23	{ Administration/Staffing (5)	40	100	80	22	0	80	20	40	40	20	40	0
		{ Records (10)	70	100	90	88	80	80	90	100	90	100	90	44
III	A-25 to A-32	{ Admissions (19)	94	100	89	68	73	78	89	89	68	100	78	63
		{ Classification (14)	100	100	100	57	53	69	83	50	57	100	57	7
		{ Release (6)	83	100	100	83	83	66	100	100	83	100	66	83
IV	A-33 to A-43	{ Transportation (5)	80	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	80	100
		{ Security and Control (25)	80	100	83	56	65	79	54	56	63	81	91	33
		{ Discipline (4)	89	100	89	84	94	89	83	100	93	100	94	44
V	A-45 to A-52	{ Health Care (9)	55	100	87	55	88	88	88	75	55	87	62	22
		{ Food (12)	100	100	100	81	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	91
		{ Personal Care Items (9)	75	88	100	100	100	88	77	88	100	88	77	66
VI	A-53/59	{ Sanitation/Safety (11)	90	100	100	72	63	100	36	63	50	90	81	63
		{ Services (28)	88	96	80	73	57	65	74	84	87	87	76	62
VII	A-60/68	{ Communications (49)	97	97	97	91	89	81	86	81	95	93	95	71

See the Appendix for a description of each Standard. Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of Standards in each group.

*Proposed Minimum Standards found in Appendix, starting on Page A-3.

December 1975

JAIL COMPLIANCE RATE IN PERCENT BY GROUP FOR ALL STANDARDS
JAILS HOLDING PRISONERS 30 DAYS OR LONGER

			COUNTY JAILS								
APPENDIX *			Skamania	Shohomish	Spokane	Stevens	Thurston	Walla Walla	Whatcom	Whitman	Yakima
Section	Page	STANDARDS									
I	A-9 to A-16	{ Plant (18)	66	58	76	78	6	35	16	20	20
		{ Electrical (3)	100	33	100	100	33	0	66	0	33
		{ Water (1)	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100
		{ Heating/Ventilation (5)	100	25	100	100	0	60	0	60	100
II	A-17 to A-23	{ Administration/Staffing (5)	80	80	60	80	40	20	20	40	0
		{ Records (10)	90	100	100	77	90	88	90	100	77
III	A-25 to A-32	{ Admissions (19)	73	84	94	89	94	89	84	83	73
		{ Classification (14)	81	92	100	100	57	0	46	42	71
		{ Release (6)	66	83	83	83	100	100	83	83	100
		{ Transportation (5)	100	100	80	100	100	100	100	100	100
IV	A-33 to A-43	{ Security and Control (25)	91	75	77	60	65	90	69	78	37
		{ Discipline (19)	94	100	94	88	94	83	84	100	84
V	A-45 to A-52	{ Health Care (9)	77	88	77	66	100	75	77	100	66
		{ Food (12)	100	45	100	100	100	100	100	100	87
		{ Personal Care Items (9)	88	77	88	88	100	75	100	44	75
		{ Sanitation/Safety (11)	90	90	81	100	72	90	72	72	72
VI	A-53/59	{ Services (28)	83	96	88	60	80	66	84	88	44
VII	A-60/68	{ Communications (49)	95	93	90	97	95	77	83	95	75

See the Appendix for a description of each Standard. Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of Standards in each group.

*Proposed Minimum Standards found in Appendix, starting on Page A-3.

December 1975

JAIL COMPLIANCE RATE IN PERCENT BY GROUP FOR ALL STANDARDS
JAILS HOLDING PRISONERS 30 DAYS OR LONGER

APPENDIX * Section Page		STANDARDS	CITY JAILS												
			Aberdeen	Auburn	Bellingham	Clarkston City	Forks	Kent	Lynnwood	Olympia	Omak	Port Angeles City	Tacoma	Toppenish	Wenatchee
I	A-9 to A-16	(Plant (18)	21	23	14	21	7	61	69	64	50	35	43	29	21
		(Electrical (3)	0	66	0	66	33	66	33	66	66	100	100	33	0
		(Water (1)	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100
		(Heating/Ventilation (5)	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	40	33	0
II	A-17 to A-23	(Administration/Staffing (5)	20	20	60	20	80	20	60	60	50	60	80	40	40
		(Records (10)	100	100	100	88	50	100	100	90	100	90	80	70	80
III	A-25 to A-32	(Admissions (19)	84	89	84	39	89	88	89	84	94	83	94	63	94
		(Classification (14)	100	84	85	60	78	50	84	91	100	53	50	30	100
		(Release (6)	100	100	100	100	66	83	100	100	100	83	66	83	100
		(Transportation (5)	100	100	100	100	100	100	80	100	82	100	75	80	100
IV	A-33 to A-43	(Security and Control (25)	85	60	90	79	65	90	87	90	100	79	82	77	72
		(Discipline (19)	100	78	100	75	78	88	100	100	100	84	78	88	100
V	A-45 to A-52	(Health Care (9)	77	87	88	75	66	85	88	77	77	55	88	44	77
		(Food (12)	75	100	100	85	100	100	100	66	90	45	100	100	81
		(Personal Care Items (9)	88	88	88	66	66	85	100	77	100	77	77	62	100
		(Sanitation/Safety (11)	81	72	81	90	100	87	100	90	90	90	90	90	100
VI	A-53/59	(Services (28)	68	69	88	54	73	72	83	66	86	76	66	48	65
VII	A-60/68	(Communications (49)	80	93	97	77	85	90	95	88	91	81	93	91	89

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See the Appendix for a description of each Standard. Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of Standards in each group.

*Proposed Minimum Standards found in Appendix, starting on Page A-3.

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PHYSICAL PLANT RATING
WASHINGTON JAILS

COUNTY JAILS (36)

1 = Excellent
2 = Good
3 = Fair
4 = Poor
5 = Very Poor

COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	CITY/COUNTY	RATING	COUNTY	COUNTY SEAT	CITY/COUNTY	RATING
*Adams	Ritzville	C C	4	Lewis	Chehalis		3
Asotin	Asotin	No Jail		*Lincoln	Davenport	C C	5
*Benton	Prosser		5	*Mason	Shelton	C C	5
*Chelan	Wenatchee		5	Okanogan	Okanogan		5
*Clallam	Pt. Angeles	No Jail		Pacific	South Bend	C C	5
*Clark	Vancouver	C C	4	***Pend Oreille	Newport	C C	5
Columbia	Dayton	C C	4	Pierce	Tacoma		4
Cowlitz	Kelso	C C	3	San Juan	Friday Harbor	No Jail	
*Douglas	Waterville	C C	4	Skagit	Mt. Vernon		5
Ferry	Republic	C C	5	Skamania	Stevenson	C C	2
Franklin	Pasco	C C	3	Snohomish	Everett	C C	3
Garfield	Pomeroy	C C	5	Spokane	Spokane	C C	2
Grant	Ephrata	C C	3	Stevens	Colville	C C	3
Grays Harbor	Montesano	C C	3	*Thurston	Olympia		5
Island	Coupeville	C C	3	Wahkiakum	Cathlamet	C C	5
Jefferson	Port Townsend	C C	4	*Walla Walla	Walla Walla		5
King	Seattle	C C	4	Whatcom	Bellingham		5
Kitsap	Port Orchard	C C	2	Whitman	Colfax	C C	5
*Kittitas	Ellensburg	C C	4	*Yakima	Yakima	C C	5
*Klickitat	Goldendale	C C	5				

*Construction or remodeling in planning stage.
 **Substantial remodeling in progress.
 ***New construction in progress.

PHYSICAL PLANT RATING
WASHINGTON JAILS

CITY JAIL (17)

1	=	Excellent
2	=	Good
3	=	Fair
4	=	Poor
5	=	Very Poor

CITY	COUNTY	RATING	CITY	COUNTY	RATING
Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	5	Olympia	Thurston	3
Auburn	King	4	Omak	Okanogan	3
Bellingham	Whatcom	5	Pt. Angeles	Clallam	5
□ Clarkston	Asotin	4	Richland	Benton	4
Forks	Clallam	5	Sumner	Pierce	3
Issaquah	King	4	Tacoma	Pierce	3
Kent	King	3	Toppenish	Yakima	5
Lynnwood	Snohomish	3	Wenatchee	Chelan	5
Mt. Vernon	Skagit	3			

□ = City/County Facility

PHYSICAL PLANT RATING
WASHINGTON JAILS

CITY 30-DAY HOLDING CELLS

1 = Excellent
2 = Good
3 = Fair
4 = Poor
5 = Very Poor

CITY	COUNTY	RATING	CITY	COUNTY	RATING
Anacortes	Skagit	3	Marysville	Snohomish	3
Brewster	Okanogan	3	Oak Harbor	Island	3
Bremerton	Kitsap	4	Oroville	Okanogan	4
*Buckley	Pierce	4	Puyallup	Pierce	3
Chelan	Chelan	3	Renton	King	2
Enumclaw	Pierce	3	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	4
Kirkland	King	4	Wapato	Yakima	4

*Construction or remodeling in planning stage.

PHYSICAL PLANT RATING
WASHINGTON JAILS

CITY 72-HOUR HOLDING CELLS

1	=	Excellent
2	=	Good
3	=	Fair
4	=	Poor
5	=	Very Poor

CITY	COUNTY	RATING	CITY	COUNTY	RATING
Arlington	Snohomish	3	Metaline Falls	Pend Oreille	5
Bellevue	King	3	Monroe	Snohomish	3
Bingen	Klickitat	4	Morton	Lewis	3
Blaine	Whatcom	4	North Bend	King	3
Bothell	King	2	Northport	Stevens	5
Bridgeport	Douglas	2	Okanogan	Okanogan	3
Camas	Clark	3	Othello	Adams	2
Centralia	Lewis	4	Orting	Pierce	3
Chehalis	Lewis	4	Pateros	Okanogan	3
Cheney	Spokane	2	Point Roberts	Whatcom	4
Clearwater	Jefferson	3	Poulsbo	Kitsap	3
Cle Elum	Kittitas	5	Prosser	Kitsap	4
*College Place	Walla Walla	5	Quincy	Grant	3
Eatonville	Pierce	2	Redmond	King	3
Edmonds	Snohomish	2	Roy	Pierce	5
Entiat	Chelan	3	Selah	Yakima	3
Fife	Pierce	3	Sea-Tac	King	3
Grand Coulee	Grant	3	Skykomish	King	4
*Grandview	Yakima	3	Sprague	Lincoln	4
*Granger	Yakima	4	Sunnyside	Yakima	3
*Hoquiam	Grays Harbor	4	Tonasket	Okanogan	4
Ione	Pend Oreille	3	Tukwila	King	4
Kennewick	Benton	2	Winslow	Kitsap	3
*Long Beach	Pacific	4	Woodland	Cowlitz	3
Mercer Island	King	4	Yelm	Thurston	4

*Construction or remodeling in planning stage.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>ADAMS COUNTY</u>			
Adams County Jail	Remodel for short time holding.	Consolidate with 5 county regional jails for sentenced prisoners. (See Whitman County.)	Recommend remodeling to improve security, surveillance capabilities, and necessary prisoner comforts.
Othello City Jail	No change.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
<u>ASOTIN COUNTY</u>			
Clarkston City/County Jail	Remodel for adequate short time holding.	Consolidate with Whitman and Garfield Counties.	Recommend use as holding facility and build new consolidated facility. (See Whitman County.) Remodeling to the present facility to improve security. Asotin County continue to use Clarkston City Jail as a holding facility.
<u>BENTON COUNTY</u>			
Benton County Jail	Close and construct new jail.	None.	Recommend jail be abandoned and new facility be constructed.
Kennewick Holding Cells	No change. Holding only.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
Prosser Holding Cells	No change. Holding only.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>BENTON COUNTY - Continued</u>			
Richland City Jail	Minor remodel.	None.	Some remodeling recommended to bring up to recommended standards on entrance security.
<u>CHELAM COUNTY</u>			
Chelan County Jail	Construct new addition to the jail and extensively remodel old jail.	Recommend joint Chelan County/Wenatchee City Jail with sufficient space to accommodate sentenced prisoners from Douglas County.	Remodel present facility with expansion to a capacity of 100.
Chelan City Jail	Remodel for short time holding.	No change.	Future plans to accommodate work release and provide better security.
Entiat Holding Cells	No change.	None.	Adequate as used.
Wenatchee City Jail	Close.	Consolidate with Chelan County for city/county jail.	
<u>CLALLAM COUNTY</u>			
Forks City Jail	Construct new detention center.	Use proposed Clallam Co. facility for prisoners sentenced over 90 days except work release.	Basic floor plan has been made for a 76 person Clallam County jail on county owned property.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>CLALLAM COUNTY</u> - Continued Port Angeles City/County	Close and construct new facility with County.	Consolidate on new Port Angeles/Clallam County facility.	Recommend new facility - present jail is inadequate for population needs.
<u>CLARK COUNTY</u> Clark County Jail	Construct new facility.	Consolidate on new Vancouver City/Clark County facility.	Substandard.
Camas Holding Cells	No change.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
Vancouver City	NOT IN USE as city jail. Used as county satellite facility.	See above.	
<u>COLUMBIA COUNTY</u> Columbia County Jail	No change.	Consolidate with Whitman/Garfield/Asotin Counties on joint facility for sentenced prisoners.	Adequate as detention facility, but recommend consolidation.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>COWLITZ COUNTY</u>			
Cowlitz County Jail	New correctional facility completion in September 1976.	Holds Kelso, Longview and County prisoners, plus Wahkiakum County sentenced prisoners.	Occupied September 9, 1976.
Woodland Holding Cell	No change.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
<u>DOUGLAS COUNTY</u>			
Douglas County Jail	Remodeling of this facility is in discussion stage of planning.	Recommend it be maintained as holding or detention facility and sending sentenced prisoners to Chelan County when and if new facility completed there.	Substandard as correctional facility.
Bridgeport Holding Cells	No change.	None.	
<u>FERRY COUNTY</u>			
Ferry County Jail	* Construct new holding or detention facility.	Send sentenced prisoners to Stevens County Jail.	Ferry County jail is completely inadequate as it presently exists.
Inchelium Holding Cell	Indian facility. No longer is used by county.		

*Subject to further consideration.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>FRANKLIN COUNTY</u> Franklin County Jail	Remodeling to improve security within the jail and to provide additional square footage per occupant.	None.	New in 1972.
<u>GARFIELD COUNTY</u> Garfield County Jail	Recommend construction of a separate 30-day holding facility.	Consolidate with Asotin and Whitman Counties for holding sentenced prisoners.	Presently used only as 72 hour holding facility by court order.
<u>GRANT COUNTY</u> Grant County Jail	Remodel to meet standards where inadequate.	No change.	Recommend security and space changes including exercise area and emergency egress.
Grand Coulee Holding	No change.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
Quincy Holding Cells	No change.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
Warden Holding Cells	NOT IN USE		

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY</u> Grays Harbor County Jail Aberdeen City Jail Hoquiam City Jail	Being remodeled. Recommend closure. CLOSED - IN PROCESS OF RENOVATING as a holding facility only.	No change. Consolidate with City of Hoquiam, Cosmopolis and sentenced prisoners from Pacific County. None.	New in 1972. Inadequate as correctional facility, but presently being remodeled to correct deficiencies. However, after remodeling is completed, an exercise and program area must be provided to be in compliance with the minimum physical plant standards. Recommend closure due to substandard conditions. None.
<u>ISLAND COUNTY</u> Island County Jail Oak Harbor City Jail	Remodel to provide exercise and program areas and provide natural light in housing units. Also include a holding cell adjacent to the court. No change.	Continue to accommodate sentenced prisoners from San Juan County. None.	New in 1973. New in 1959. Remodeled in 1972. Adequate for holding prisoners up to 30 days.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>JEFFERSON COUNTY</u>			
Jefferson County Jail	Construct a new jail to meet the standards or continue use of present facility with some remodeling and use as a short term holding facility.	Consolidate with Clallam County for housing sentenced prisoners if Clallam County constructs a new jail. Present jail should be remodeled to hold prisoners for a short time.	Cells have necessary comforts and security measures included in remodeling programs for short term holding facility.
Clearwater Holding Cells	No change.	None.	New in 1974.
<u>KING COUNTY</u>			
King County Jail Unit I King County Jail Unit II	Unit I: Construct a new confinement/treatment facility. Unit II: Construct a new confinement/treatment facility.	No change. No change.	Recommend new modern facility. Recommend new modern correctional facility for King County.
Auburn City Jail	Planning to construct a new detention facility.	No change.	Recommend new modern facility. Present detention facility substandard.
Bellevue Holding Cells	No change. Holding only.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
Bothell City Jail	No change. Holding only.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
Enumclaw City Jail	No change. Adequate for holding up to 30 days.	No change.	Adequate as holding facility.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>KING COUNTY</u> - Continued			
Issaquah City Jail	To operate as at present, jail would have to be remodeled to meet standards for correctional facility: provide exercise and program area, natural light in cell area, install smoke and fire detection equipment or convert to 30 day maximum holding facility.	Recommend jail be operated as 30 day holding facility and sentenced prisoners be transferred to King County.	Recommend remodeling to bring jail security up to standards.
Kent City Jail	Remodel to improve segregation capabilities. Improve security of weapons storage.	No change.	Recommend minor remodeling to improve jail security and provide a separate female section.
Kirkland City Jail	Remodel to improve security.	No change.	Adequate as holding facility if security is improved by remodeling and installation of monitoring equipment and electrically operated locking devices.
Mercer Island Holding Cell	No change - adequate for holding as presently being used.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
North Bend Holding Cell	No change - adequate for holding as presently being used.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>KING COUNTY</u> - Continued			
Redmond City Jail	No change - adequate for holding as presently being used.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
Renton City Jail	No change - adequate for holding prisoners up to 30 days.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
Sea-Tac Holding Cells	Remodeling in process.	None.	None.
Skykomish Holding Cell	Add equipment.	None.	Recommend improvements in prisoner necessary comforts and facility security.
Tukwila Holding Cell	Remodel present wood structure to a cell of non-flammable construction with secure institutional type plumbing fixtures.	None.	Recommend improvements in facility security and safety.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED

CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>KLICKITAT COUNTY</u>			
Klickitat County Jail	Extensive remodeling with expansion to meet minimum standards.	No change.	Built in 1941. Substandard. Recommend extensive remodeling and expansion to include a work release area.
Bingen Holding Cells	No change - adequate for holding to maximum of 2 hours as presently used.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
<u>LEWIS COUNTY</u>			
Lewis County Jail	Remodeled in 1976. There is still a need for an exercise area and expansion to meet minimum square footage requirements.	No change.	Recommend expansion and prisoner security remodeling in tank areas.
Centralia City Jail	Install a shower. Prisoners held up to 72 hours.	None.	Adequate as holding facility with addition of shower.
Chehalis City Jail	No change - adequate for holding up to 72 hours.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSTRUCTIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>KITSAP COUNTY</u>			
Kitsap County Jail	Remodel for improved security at the control area and additional interview space.	No change.	New in 1973. Recommend outside exercise area be provided.
Bremerton City Jail	No change - adequate for holding up to 30 days.	None.	Adequate for use as holding facility of less than 30 days.
Poulsbo Holding Cell	No change. (New in 1975.)	None.	Adequate as a holding facility.
Winslow Holding Cell	No change - adequate for holding facility.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
<u>KITTITAS COUNTY</u>			
Kittitas County Jail	Planning to rebuild as joint city/county facility.	Consolidate with City of Ellensburg as joint venture on correctional facility.	Recommend remodeling and consolidation with City of Ellensburg.
Cle Elum Holding Cell	No change.		Adequate as holding facility.
Ellensburg City Jail	NOT IN USE	Consolidate with Kittitas County.	

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>LEWIS COUNTY - Continued</u> Morton City Jail	Remodel to hold work release. Adequate for holding prisoners up to 72 hours exclusive of work release.	None.	Recommend remodeling to accommodate work release and increase security if prisoners are to be held for longer periods of time.
<u>LINCOLN COUNTY</u> Lincoln County Jail	New detention facility is planned.	Contract with Spokane County for more than 90-day sentence cases exclusive of work release.	Recommend new detention facility.
Sprague Holding Cell	No change.	None.	Adequate as holding facility. No prisoners held in the past year.
<u>MASON COUNTY</u> Mason County Jail	Construct a new modern correctional facility. In planning stage at present.	None.	Facility substandard in most respects. New jail recommended.
<u>OKANOGAN COUNTY</u> Okanogan County Jail	Construct a new modern correctional facility.	No change.	Substandard facility. Population has exceeded rated capacity at times.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>OKANOGAN COUNTY</u> - Continued			
Brewster City Jail	No change.	None.	Would be adequate with additional safety and security equipment for holding up to 30 days.
Okanogan City Jail	No change.	None.	Adequate as a holding facility.
Omak City Jail	Minor remodeling at front entrance, add exercise area and monitoring equipment.	None.	Facility would meet most physical plant standards if exercise and program areas were provided.
Oroville City Jail	No change.	None.	Adequate for holding up to 30 days.
Pateros City Jail	Additional security equipment and lavatories.	None.	Adequate as a holding facility. Used approximately 3 times in past year.
Tcnasket Holding Cell	No change.	None.	Adequate as a holding facility. Prisoners held only while awaiting transportation to County jail.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>PACIFIC COUNTY</u>			
Pacific County Jail	Use as 30 day holding facility.	Construct correctional facility in Aberdeen area to accommodate Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Cosmopolis and sentenced prisoners from Pacific County.	Built in 1910. Substandard. New modern correctional facility recommended in cooperation with Tri-Cities as noted.
Long Beach Holding Cell	Planning to remodel or build a new city hall complex to include holding cells.	As above.	Adequate as holding facility up to 72 hours.
<u>PEND OREILLE COUNTY</u>			
Pend Oreille County Jail	Construction is in process on a new facility.	No change.	Old facility substandard. New jail recommended.
Ione Holding Cell	No change.	None.	Not used in 3 years.
Metaline Falls Holding	NOT IN USE		
<u>PIERCE COUNTY</u>			
Pierce County Jail	No plans at present time.	Consolidate with Tacoma City Jail.	Consolidation of these two confinement facilities strongly recommended.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>PIERCE COUNTY</u> - Continued			
Bonney Lake Holding Cell	NOT IN USE - Construction of a new holding facility is underway.	None.	
Buckley City Jail	Remodeling planned.	None.	Adequate as holding facility up to 30 days.
Eatonville Holding Cell	No change.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
Fife Holding Cells	No change.	None.	Adequate as holding facility as presently used - 1 hour.
Orting Holding Cells	Minor remodel - additional equipment.	None.	Recommend necessary comforts and security remodeling at this holding facility.
Puyallup City Jail	No change.	None.	Recommend relocation of weapons lockers.
Roy Holding Cells	Minor remodel - additional equipment.	None.	Recommend some security and necessary comforts be provided at this holding facility up to 4 hours.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>PIERCE COUNTY - Continued</u>			
Sumner City Jail	Minor remodeling for improved security and an exercise area.	None.	Recommend some security and cell equipment for prisoner comforts be installed at this detention facility.
Tacoma City Jail	No plans at present time.	Consolidate with Pierce County into one single operation.	Recommend installation of smoke and fire detection equipment.
<u>SAN JUAN ISLAND COUNTY</u>			
San Juan Island County Jail	NOT IN USE		Prisoners held in Island County.
<u>SKAGIT COUNTY</u>			
Skagit County Jail	Construct a new modern correctional facility, city/county combined.	Consolidate with Mount Vernon City.	Substandard. Recommend jail be closed.
Anacortes City Jail	No change.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
Mount Vernon City Jail	Close and consolidate with County.	Consolidate with Skagit County for a single operation.	

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>SKAMANIA COUNTY</u> Skamania County Jail	No change- Remodeled in 1975.	None.	Adequate as correctional facility from a physical plant standpoint.
<u>SNOHOMISH COUNTY</u> Snohomish County Jail Arlington Holding Cell Edmonds Holding Cells Lynnwood City Jail Marysville City Jail Monroe Holding Cells	No change.	None	Adequate as a correctional facility from a physical plant standpoint.
	No change.	None.	Adequate as a holding facility.
	No change.	None.	Adequate as a holding facility.
	Recommend expansion of present facility to accommodate increasing prisoner population and addition for work release, exercise and program.	None.	Recommend expansion to accommodate work release and space for exercise and programs.
	Minor remodel.	None.	Recommend minor security improvements for holding facility.
	Minor remodeling planned.	None.	Adequate as a holding facility with minor remodeling.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>SPOKANE COUNTY</u>			
Spokane County Jail	Construct a separate work release facility to reduce population to provide more space for housing of sentenced prisoners.	No change.	Recommend remodeling to increase square footage requirements in prisoner living area.
Cheney Holding Cells	Add additional cells - 1 male and 1 female, plus additional shower.	None.	Adequate as a holding facility.
<u>STEVENS COUNTY</u>			
Stevens County Jail	Some remodeling and addition of an exercise area.	No change.	Recommend some remodeling for security and safety improvements, plus addition of exercise area.
Northport Holding Cell	Recommend closure - facility has not been used for at least a year.	None.	Recommend cells not be used due to sub-standard conditions. Cells constructed of wood 2" x 4"s.
Springdale Holding Cell	NOT IN USE		
<u>THURSTON COUNTY</u>			
Thurston County Jail	New county jail in beginning construction stage. Completion scheduled 1978.	No change. Evariantal consolidation with all Thurston County jurisdictions.	Present correction facility is substandard. New jail under construction.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>THURSTON COUNTY - Continued</u>			
Olympia City Jail	No change - except possible use of vehicle sale port for prisoner exercise area.	Eventual consolidation with county of all jurisdictions in Thurston County.	Adequate as detention facility.
Yelm Holding Cells	No change.	None.	Adequate as a holding facility.
<u>WAHKIAKUM COUNTY</u>			
Wahkiakum County Jail	Remodel for use as a 72 hour holding facility.	Contract with Cowlitz County to hold prisoners requiring longer than 72 hour confinement.	Substandard. Recommend jail be closed and remodeled to meet minimum standards as a holding facility.
<u>WALLA WALLA COUNTY</u>			
Walla Walla County Jail	New correctional facility is planned.	Consolidate with Walla Walla City.	Present facility is substandard. Recommend new correctional facility.
College Place Holding Cell	New holding facility is planned.	None.	Contemplating new holding facility to increase capacity from 1 to 6 cells.
Waitsburg Holding Cell	NOT IN USE		
Walla Walla City Jail	Close and consolidate with county.	Consolidate on joint facility with Walla Walla City/Walla Walla County.	Present holding facility is lacking in security and is inadequate/substandard.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>WHATCOM COUNTY</u>			
Whatcom County Jail	Construct a new modern correctional facility.	Consolidate with Bellingham City Jail on joint facility.	Recommend new modern correctional facility in consolidation with City of Bellingham.
Bellingham City Jail	Close present facility if new joint facility is constructed.	Consolidate with Whatcom County Jail.	Recommend new consolidated facility.
Blaine Holding Cells	Remodel.	None.	Recommend subsidy to remodel this holding facility to accommodate population as a Port of Entry community.
Point Roberts Holding Cell	No change.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
<u>WHITMAN COUNTY</u>			
Whitman County Jail	Remodel as a holding facility.	Consolidate with Whitman/Garfield and Asotin Counties and possibly Adams and Columbia Counties in new correctional facility for 5-county sentenced prisoners probably in Pullman area due to availability of service from Washington State University.	Substandard. Recommend remodeling as a holding facility and a new correctional facility be built.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION, REMODELING, AND CONSOLIDATIONS

1976

JAIL	PLAN, REMODEL OR CONSTRUCT	CONSOLIDATION SUMMARY	COMMENTS
<u>YAKIMA COUNTY</u>			
Yakima City/County Jail	Extensive remodeling and additions.	No change.	Substandard in necessary comforts and security areas. Remodel to bring up to minimum standards.
Grandview City Jail	Remodeling planned.	None.	Extensive remodeling on this holding facility is planned in the near future.
Granger Holding Cell	No change.	None.	Adequate as a holding facility if not used for a period of time exceeding 1 hour. Plans for remodeling completed.
Selah Holding Cell	No change.	None.	Adequate as holding facility.
Sunnyside Holding Cell	No change.	None.	Adequate as a holding facility.
Toppenish City Jail	Construct a new jail.	None.	Substandard, built in 1900 and remodeled in 1950. Recommend this detention facility be closed and a new one constructed.
Wapato City Jail	No Change.	None.	Adequate as a holding facility.

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CAPACITY

County Jails

1976

COUNTY	SHERIFF	TYPE OF FACILITY	CAPACITY			HIGH COUNT LAST 6 MOS.	LOW COUNT LAST 6 MOS.
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		
*Adams	R. D. Snowden	Correctional	16	8	24	22	11
Asotin	H. C. Reeves	No jail - Contracts with the City of Clarkston to hold prisoners	-----				
Benton	Robert Rupp	Correctional	28	8	36	37	15
*Chelan	Ray Gross	Correctional	44	5	49	64	17
Clallam	Harley Bishop	No jail - Contracts with the City of Port Angeles to hold prisoners	-----				
*Clark	Eugene Cotton	Correctional	142	6	148	110	52
*Columbia	Ed Britton	Correctional	4	0	4	4	0
*Cowlitz (Old Jail)	Les Nelson	Correctional	47	8	55	55	15
*Douglas	Bill Williams	Correctional	16	4	20	18	6
Ferry	Michael Blackman	30 day holding	6	2	8	8	2
*Franklin	Richard E. Boyles	Correctional	70	8	78	61	31
Garfield	Russell C. Pierce	Holding Facility - Holds maximum time of 72 hours by court order. Contracts with Whitman County	4	2	6	45 (Total (January 1, 1976 (to June 30, 1976	
*Grant	Richard G. Nicks	Correctional	52	10	62	37	9
*Grays Harbor	Harold C. Sumpter	Correctional	70	8	78	78	35
*Island	John O'Brien	Correctional	21	7	28	22	8
*Jefferson	Robert L. Hansen	Correctional	17	0	17	17	7

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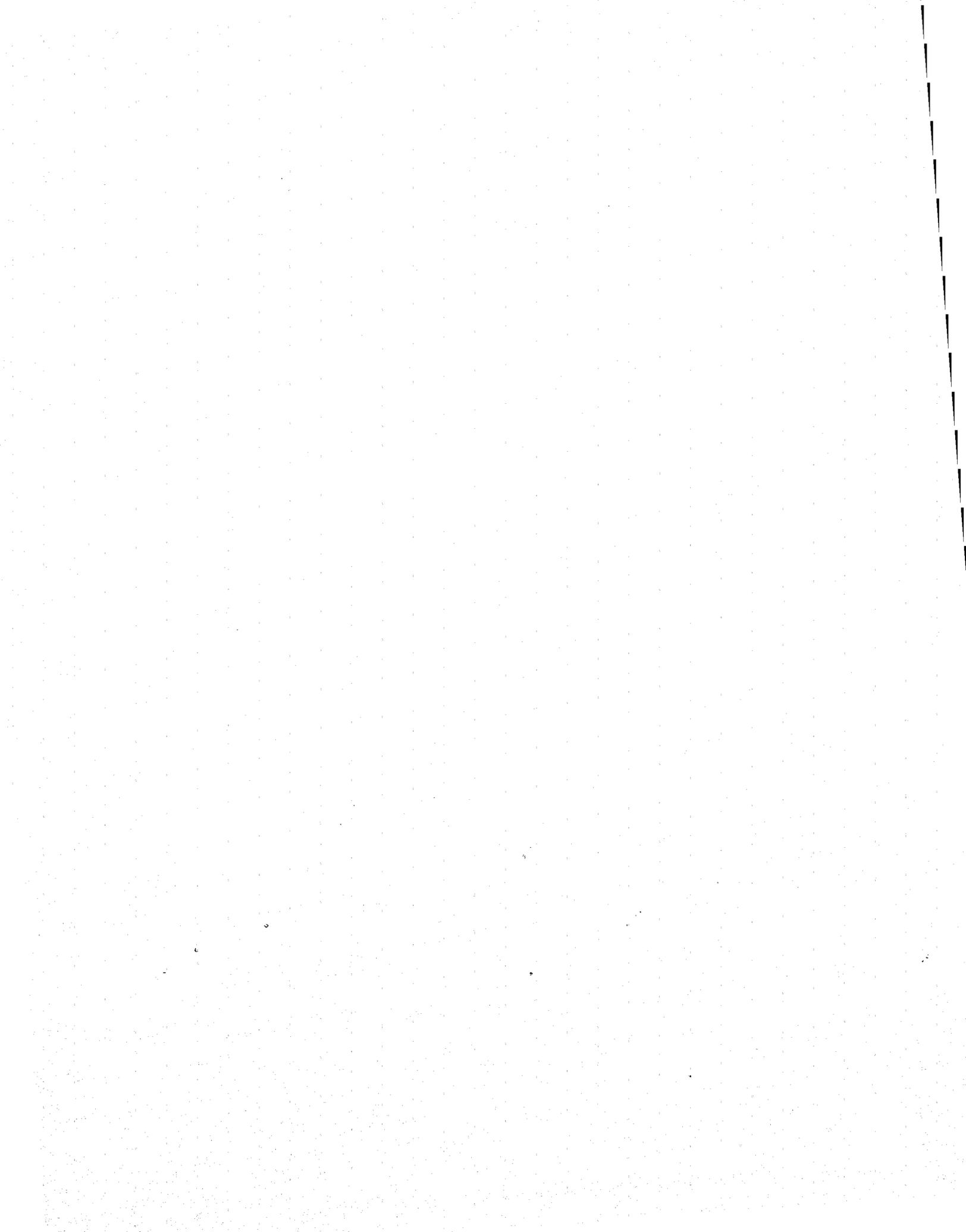
CAPACITY

County Jails

1976

COUNTY	SHERIFF	TYPE OF FACILITY	CAPACITY			HIGH COUNT LAST 6 MOS.	LOW COUNT LAST 6 MOS.
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		
*King - Dept. of Public Safety Dept. of Rehabili- tative Services	Director Lawrence Waldt Director C. James Coughlin	Correctional	595	72	667	760	570
*Kitsap	Art N. Morken	Correctional	86	16	102	90	62
*Kittitas	Robert Barrett	Correctional	44	6	50	52	8
*Klickitat	Rich Williams	Correctional	18	4	22	25	4
*Lewis	William H. Weister	Correctional	64	7	71	64	29
*Lincoln	Ronald D. John	Correctional	18	1	19	16	3
*Mason	Dan McNair	Correctional	26	0	26	21	4
*Okanogan	Jerry A. Beck	Correctional	36	12	48	61	11
*Pacific	Herbert Newton	Correctional	12	2	14	18	2
Pend Oreille	William Giles	Holding Facility - Hold maximum time of 72 hours by court order - Contract with Stevens County	12	2	14	4	0
Pierce	George Janovich	Correctional	186	0	186	230	150
San Juan	Donald F. Brown, Jr.	No Jail - Contracts with Island County to hold prisoners	-----				
Skagit	John Boynton	Correctional	35	6	41	44	35
*Skamania	William R. Closner	Correctional	18	3	21	7	2
*Snohomish	J. J. Harvey	Correctional	135	5	140	140	70

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CONTINUED

1 OF 3

CAPACITY
County Jails

1976

COUNTY	SHERIFF	TYPE OF FACILITY	CAPACITY			HIGH COUNT LAST 6 MOS.	LOW COUNT LAST 6 MOS.
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		
*Spokane	William J. Reilly	Correctional	366	42	408	355	292
*Stevens	Chan St. Clair, Jr.	Correctional	20	2	22	23	4
Thurston	Don Redmond	Correctional	64	10	74	80	36
Wahkiakum	Richard Harmon	Holding Facility - Holds maximum time of 72 hours. Con- tracts with Cowlitz County.	4	0	4	1	0
Walla Walla	Ron Kespohl	Correctional	30	5	35	29	10
Whatcom	Bernie Reynolds	Correctional	54	0	54	57	23
*Whitman	Raymond A. Fjetland	Correctional	30	4	34	14	1
*Yakima	John H. Thompson	Correctional	168	36	204	200	95
TOTAL			2,558	311	2,869		

*City/County Jail

CAPACITY

City Jails

1976

CITY	CHIEF OF POLICE	TYPE OF FACILITY	CAPACITY			HIGH COUNT LAST 6 MOS.	LOW COUNT LAST 6 MOS.
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		
Aberdeen	Jay Skewes* Capt. Todd-Acting Chief	Detention	19	7	26	12	0
Auburn	L. L. Scyler	Detention	28	4	32	10	0
Bellingham	Terry Mangan	Detention	18	8	26	16	2
Clarkston	Robert Anderson	Correctional - City/County Jail	6	4	10	4	0
Forks	Ken Bryson	Detention	7	0	7	7	0
Issaquah	Sgt. Mott-Acting Chief	Correctional	5	0	5	4	0
Kent	Dave McQuery* Jay Skewes	Correctional	20	0	20	20	1
Lynnwood	John Paddock	Correctional	12	2	14	20	0
Mount Vernon	Charles A. Belgaard	Detention	11	1	12	5	0
Olympia	Chet Breuer	Detention	15	4	19	20	0
Omak	Dean Randall	Correctional	29	0	29	18	0
Port Angeles	Harry Kochanek	Correctional - City/County Jail	28	4	32	23	6
Richland	Ron Goad	Detention	14	2	16	8	0
Sumner	Ronald Hyland	Detention	6	2	8	6	0
Tacoma	Lyle Smith* William W. Perrett	Detention	100	50	150	65	25
Toppenish	Swede Larson* Tom Blair	Detention	24	6	30	13	0
Wenatchee	Clarence Haynes	Correctional	50	4	54	75	7
TOTAL			392	98	490		

*Chief of Police when jail was inspected.

CAPACITY
CITY HOLDING FACILITIES

30 Day Maximum Holding Time

CITY	PERSON IN CHARGE	TITLE	COUNTY	DATE OF CON- STRUCTION	CAPACITY			POPULATION ON DAY OF INSPECTION			MAXIMUM HOLDING TIME
					Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	
Anacortes	Pete Dragovich	Chief of Police	Skagit	1951	4	0	4	0	0	0	5 days
Brewster	Ken Kortness	Chief of Police	Okanogan	Unknown - Remodeled 1974	6	2	8	1	0	1	15 days
Bremerton	Edwin Schlie	Chief of Poicce	Kitsap	1940 Remodeled 1960	18	6	24	2	0	2	25 days
Buckley	George Pacheos	Chief of Police	Pierce	1911 Remodeled 75-76	8	0	8	2	0	2	30 days
65 Chelan	Lell Phelps	Chief of Police	Chelan	Remodeled 1965	9	4	13	3	0	3	30 days
Enumclaw	Bruce Guenther	Chief of Police	King	1912	6	3	9	2	1	3	30 days
Kirkland	John W. Armstrong	Chief of Police	King	1942	8	2	10	1	0	1	30 days
Marysville	J. G. Faulkner	Chief of Police	Snohomish	1949	4	0	4	1	0	1	11 days
Oak Harbor	Del Honsberger	Chief of Police	Island	1959 Remodeled 1972	8	1	9	2	0	2	30 days
Oroville	Chuck Spieth	Chief of Police	Okanogan	? Remodeled 1971	12	2	14	9	0	9	10 days
Puyallup	James C. Rooker	Chief of Police	Pierce	1968	12	8	20	4	0	4	30 days
Renton	Hugh Darby	Chief of Police	King	1968	16	16	32	1	0	1	30 days
Walla Walla	A. L. Watts	Chief of Police	Walla Walla	1905	14	6	20	5	0	5	30 days
Wapato	Robert Wilson	Chief of Police	Yakima	1908	36	6	42	1	0	1	30 days
TOTAL					161	56	217				

CAPACITY
CITY HOLDING FACILITIES

72 Hours Maximum Holding Time

CITY	PERSON IN CHARGE	TITLE	COUNTY	DATE OF CON- STRUCTION	CAPACITY			MAXIMUM HOLDING TIME
					Male	Fe- male	Total	
Arlington	John Richard	Chief of Police	Snohomish	Unknown - Remodeled 1972	4	2	6	4 hours
Bellevue	Donald Van Blaricom	Chief of Police	King	1963	2	0	2	4 hours
Bingen	Willard P. Wang	Chief of Police	Klickitat	1966	4	0	4	2 hours
Blaine	J. V. Hinchey	Chief of Police	Whatcom	1920	4	0	4	1 hour
Bothell	James McMahon	Chief of Police	King	Remodeled 1974	2	0	2	4 hours
Bridgeport	Al Hansen	Deputy	Douglas	?	2	0	2	2 hours
Camas	Glen Sinclair	Chief of Police	Clark	1967	6	2	8	24 hours
Centralia	Kenneth E. Payne	Chief of Police	Lewis	1921	4	4	8	72 hours
Chehalis	M. V. Jennings	Chief of Police	Lewis	1920	2	0	2	72 hours
Cheney	Jerry Gardner	Chief of Police	Spokane	1952	2	0	2	72 hours
Clearwater	John Keegan	Deputy	Jefferson	1970	6	0	6	72 hours
Cle Elum	Rich Shupert	Chief of Police	Kittitas	1936	2	0	2	2 hours
College Place	Wayne Cain	Chief of Police	Walla Walla	1950	1	0	1	16 hours
Eatonville	James C. Benton	Chief of Police	Pierce	1970	4	0	4	4 hours
Edmonds	Marlo Foster	Chief of Police	Snohomish	1962	2	0	2	2 hours
Entiat	William DePew	Deputy	Chelan	1959	2	1	3	1 hour
Fife	George Schrader	Chief of Police	Pierce	1961	2	0	2	1/2 hour
Grand Coulee	Phil McGee	Chief of Police	Grant	?	2	0	2	2 hours
Grandview	George Miller	Chief of Police	Yakima	1937	12	0	12	8 hours
Granger	Earl Middleton	Marshal (Acting)	Yakima	1900	2	0	2	1 hour
Hoquiam	Roger Bean	Chief of Police	Grays Harbor	1928	2	0	2	72 hours
Ione	Larry Hastings	Chief of Police	Pend Oreille	1960	1	0	1	Not Used in 3 yrs.
Kennewick	O. C. Lincoln	Chief of Police	Benton	1966	10	1	11	48 hours
Long Beach	Aldrich Smith	Chief of Police	Pacific	?	2	1	3	72 hours
Mercer Island	Jan P. Devery	Chief of Police	King	1946	1	0	1	15 minutes

CITY HOLDING FACILITIES

72 Hours Maximum Holding Time

Capacity - Continued

CITY	PERSON IN CHARGE	TITLE	COUNTY	DATE OF CON- STRUCTION	CAPACITY			MAXIMUM HOLDING TIME
					Male	Fe- male	Total	
Metline Falls	Rick Reiber	Chief of Police	Pend Oreille	1925	4	0	4	No Longer Used
Monroe	Chuck Nauman	Chief of Police	Snohomish	1902	4	0	4	2 hours
Morton	Lee Green	Chief of Police	Lewis	1950	4	1	5	2 hours
North Bend	David Jolly	Sgt.(King Co.)	King	1942	1	0	1	2 hours
Northport	Pat Anderson	Town Marshal	Stevens	?	2	0	2	No Longer Used
Okanogan	Jesse Mack	Chief of Police	Okanogan	?	3	0	3	72 hours
Othello	Lewis Johnson	Chief of Police	Adams	1964	6	2	8	72 hours
Orting	Robert Rutledge	Chief of Police	Pierce	?	2	0	2	3 hours
Pateros	George L. Gebbers	Town Marshal	Okanogan	1968	6	2	8	8 hours
Point Roberts	Dusty Hurlbut	Deputy	Whatcom	?	2	0	2	12 hours
19 Poulsbo	Robert Weatherill	Chief of Police	Kitsap	1975	2	0	2	1 hour
Prosser	Melvin Walker	Chief of Police	Benton	1910 Remodeled 1974	3	0	3	8 hours
Quincy	David A. Clements	Chief of Police	Grant	1961	8	2	10	5 hours
Redmond	Robert A. Sollitto	Chief of Police	King	1971	2	0	2	72 hours
Roy	Harold Finch	Chief of Police	Pierce	1921	2	0	2	4 hours
Selah	Jack Green	Chief of Police	Yakima	1948	4	0	4	2 hours
Sea-Tac	Neil W. Moloney	Chief of Police	King	? Remodeled 1976	2	0	2	2 hours
Skykomish	Ed Loomer	Town Marshal	King	?	2	0	2	5 hours
Sprague	Richard Stokoe	Chief of Police	Lincoln	?	2	0	2	Not Used in Year
Sunnyside	Larry Ward	Chief of Police	Yakima	1948	12	8	20	36 hours
Tonasket	Ken Barton	Chief of Police	Okanogan	?	2	0	2	4 hours
Tukwila	John Sheets	Chief of Police	King	1970	2	0	2	3 hours
Winslow	Frank Quinn, Jr.	Chief of Police	Kitsap	1970	2	0	2	2 hours
Woodland	Jack Ragsdale	Chief of Police	Cowlitz	1971	2	0	2	4 hours
Yelm	Rex Purdy	Town Marshal	Thurston	1950	2	0	2	2 hours
Note: Zero Population on Day of Inspection at all holding facilities except Clearwater (1) and Kennewick (2).				TOTAL	166	26	192	

TOTAL CAPACITY - ALL JAILS

TYPE OF FACILITY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
72 Hour Holding	166	26	192
30 Day Holding	161	56	217
City Jails	392	98	490
County Jails	2,558	311	2,869
GRAND TOTAL	3,277	491	3,768
% OF GRAND TOTAL	87%	13%	100%

POPULATION STATISTICS ON DAY OF INSPECTION
FOR JAILS HOUSING PRISONERS IN EXCESS OF 30 DAYS

Jail	Sentenced Felons	Unsentenced Felons	Sentenced Misdemeanants	Unsentenced Misdemeanants	STATE Hold	FEDERAL Hold	Other
Adams Co.	6		5	4			
Clarkston City		2					
Benton Co.	16	6	3		2		
Richland City	4	2					
Chelan Co.		15	14	1			1
Wenatchee		1	21				
Port Angeles City/Co.	2	2	3	1			
Cowlitz Co.	2	9	4	3	2		1
Douglas Co.	2	2	4		3		
Franklin Co.	15	17	3				
Grant Co.	2	13	4	1			
Grays Harbor Co.	11	20	5	2	9	1	
Island Co.	6	8	1				
Jefferson Co.	6		1				
King Co.*	139	302	58	120			
Auburn City			2	2			
Issaquah City			1				
Kitsap Co.	32	22	12	3	4	1	
Bremerton City			2				
Kittitas Co.		1	6	1			
Klickitat Co.	2		2	1		9	
Lewis Co.	4	17	5	3			
Lincoln Co.			3				
Mason Co.		6	2	2		1	
Okanogan Co.	7	20	10				1
Omak City			2			4	
Pacific Co.	2	2	1				
Tacoma City	8	7	4	8		7	
Skagit Co.	19	7	2	6	1		
Skamania Co.			1			1	
Snohomish Co.	9	58	5	1	10	2	
Lynnwood City			7	1			
Spokane County/	120	50	97	20	32	1	
Stevens Co.	1	6	6				
Thurston Co.	6	32	10				
Olympia City			8	1			
Walla Walla Co.	14	6	2		2		
Whatcom Co.	15	16	12	4	1		
Bellingham City	1		6				1
Whitman Co.	8	2		2			
Yakima Co.	39	23	43	10	15	4	15
Toppenish City			2				
TOTAL	498	674	379	197	81	31	19
% OF TOTAL	26.5%	35.9%	20.1%	10.5%	4.3%	1.6%	1%

Total Prisoners -
All Categories 1,879

Total Number of Bookings
for All Jails Holding
Prisoners Longer than
72 Hours 134,389

NOTE: Clark and Pierce County jails did not have statistical breakdown in the above categories.
Columbia County and Sumner City did not have prisoners on the day of inspection.

* KING COUNTY statistics do not indicate the number of state and federal prisoners being held but are included in other figures shown. Percentages for state hold and federal hold would be significantly higher if these figures had been available.

Jail Services are provided on the basis of RCW 72.01.420 as quoted:

RCW 72.01.420 JAILS AND DETENTION FACILITIES

Director to inspect, establish standards and procedures, recommend rules, report to legislature, etc. The Director of institutions shall make or cause to be made at least yearly an inspection of all jails and detention facilities, and shall in addition have the following powers and duties:

- (1) To establish recommended procedures concerned with the safekeeping, health, and welfare of all prisoners committed to such jails and other local detention facilities;
- (2) To prescribe minimum standards for the operation of jails and other local detention facilities, including the training of personnel;
- (3) To have authority to recommend the rules and regulations for the control and discipline of the prisoners;
- (4) To make such recommendations to the local sheriff and other officials for the improvement of the jail conditions in such area; and
- (5) To maintain adequate records of such jails and make annual reports to the legislature. (1961 c 171 § 32.)

City and county jail act of 1974: Chapter 36.63A RCW Jails and detention facilities: Chapters 36.63 and 72.64 RCW

* * * * *

Note: The WAC 275-40, 010 through 070, provides detailed guidelines regarding jail inspection and services.

CITY/COUNTY JAIL COMMISSION'S
PROPOSED MINIMUM STANDARDS

SECTIONS

- SECTION ONE DESIGN AND PLANNING:
 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS
- SECTION TWO ADMINISTRATION
- SECTION THREE OPERATIONS
- SECTION FOUR SECURITY AND DISCIPLINE
- SECTION FIVE HEALTH AND WELFARE
- SECTION SIX SERVICES AND PROGRAMS
- SECTION SEVEN COMMUNICATIONS

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply:

1. "Correctional facility" means a facility operated by a governing unit primarily designed, staffed and used for the housing of adult persons for the purposes of correction and punishment following conviction of a violation or criminal offense with primary emphasis on the provision of corrective and rehabilitative services to such persons.
2. "Detention facility" means a facility operated by a governing unit primarily designed, staffed and used for the temporary housing of adult persons charged with a violation or criminal offense prior to trial or sentencing and for the housing of adult persons for purposes of punishment and correction after sentencing or persons serving terms not to exceed 90 days.
3. "Holding facility" means a facility operated by a governing unit primarily designed, staffed and used for the temporary housing of adult persons charged with a violation or criminal offense prior to trial or sentencing and for the temporary housing of such persons during or after trial and/or sentencing.
4. "Jail" means any holding, detention, or correctional facility as defined herein.
5. "Contraband," as used herein, means any substance or item not specifically permitted by a jail.

6. "Shall" is mandatory.
7. "May" is permissive.
8. "Should," as used herein, denotes a recommended guideline (as distinct from a recommended minimum standard).

SECTION ONE

DESIGN AND PLANNING: ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

- I. INTRODUCTION
- II. APPROVAL OF SITE SELECTION AND DESIGN PLAN
- III. NEW FACILITIES
 - A. Initial Planning for New Facilities
 - B. New Detention and Correction Facilities
(Medium to Maximum Security)
 1. Functional Areas
 - a. Sleeping and Living Areas
 - b. Program, Recreation, and Exercise Areas
 - c. Kitchen and Dining Facilities
 - d. Examining Room, Infirmary, and Medical Isolation
 - e. Visitation and Confidential Consultation
 - f. Laundry
 - g. Storage
 - h. Administrative Offices
 - i. Booking and Reception Areas
 2. Structural Criteria
 - a. Building Codes
 - b. Materials for Walls, Floors, and Ceilings
 - c. Entrances and Exits
 - d. Windows and/or Skylights
 3. Utilities
 - a. Lighting
 - b. Water Supply
 - c. Plumbing - Toilets, Lavatories, Showers, and
Floor Drains
 - d. Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning
 4. Support Systems
 - a. Fire Detection and Suppression
 - b. Emergency Power
 - C. New Minimum Security Facilities
 - D. New Holding Facilities
- IV. REMODELED FACILITIES

SECTION ONE

DESIGN AND PLANNING: ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this section is to provide minimum standards for local governing units concerned with the problems of remodeling existing jails or constructing new jail facilities.

In the design and planning of any building for a specific situation, a wide range of factors unique to that situation must be assessed to determine constraints and potentials. For this reason, the standards are intended to allow flexibility in site selection and physical design compatible with the social goals of each proposed facility.

II. APPROVAL OF SITE SELECTION AND DESIGN PLAN

Effective with the adoption of these minimum standards, subsequent to the enactment of the 1977 City and County Jails Act, no new facility shall be built or old facility substantially remodeled without site and construction plan approval by the City and County Jail Commission.

III. NEW FACILITIES

A. Initial Planning for New Facilities

The following standards shall be applied to the design planning of all new jails:

1. Obtain the participation of the community and surrounding governing units in site selection and planning.

2. Analyze the present and future qualitative function and quantitative workload of the proposed facility, giving optimum consideration to alternatives to confinement.

B. Detention and Correction Facilities (Medium to Maximum Security)

1. Functional Areas

a. Sleeping and Living Areas

Sleeping and living areas shall be designed to provide comfortable and healthful confinement, reasonable prisoner to prisoner privacy, constructive interpersonal relationship opportunities, continuous surveillance, and protection for prisoners and staff.

Single occupancy cells shall be 72 square feet or larger and not less than 8 feet high. In no event shall a single occupancy cell contain less than 50 sq. ft. of clear floor space.

Dormitories for 8 or more male occupants shall allow 60 square feet of floor space per prisoner and shall have not less than 10 foot ceilings.

b. Program, Recreation, and Exercise Areas

Detention and correction facilities shall provide indoor program and recreation area(s) and may provide, or arrange for, a multipurpose outdoor exercise and activity area.

c. Kitchen and Dining Facilities

When kitchen facilities are included in the jail (see Section Five), such facilities shall be adequate for the sanitary preparation of three nutritionally balanced meals per day. Kitchen facilities and equipment shall meet the requirements of WAC 248-84.

Dining area(s) shall allow conversational opportunities in comfortable and pleasant surroundings. Meals shall not be served in cells, except where necessary for the health and well-being of prisoners.

d. Examining Room, Infirmary, and Medical Isolation

Detention and correction facilities may provide space to be used as a medical examining room (see Section Five,). Though this space may be multipurpose, when used as an examining room it shall provide sight and sound privacy and should be equipped with natural spectrum fluorescent lighting and sufficient lockable storage for medical equipment, supplies, and drugs.

Minimal examining room medical equipment should include, but not be limited to, examining table with stirrups, examining chair, stand for patients' clothing, head mirror or lamp, wall mounted mercury menometer, wall mounted otoscope and ophthalmoscope, stethoscope (model with plastic tubes), E.N.T. equipment, nasal speculum, bayonet forceps, vaginal speculum, proctoscope, tongue blades, laryngeal mirrors, minor surgical instruments for suturing lacerations, bandages, dressings, fulguration or silver nitrate sticks, various biologics (immunization), various culture media for throat culture, disposable gloves, disposable needles and syringes for blood drawing and intramuscular injections, and examining table linens (disposable paper towels). An electrocardiograph, adequate laboratory services, and X-ray facilities shall be reasonably accessible. Other equipment as deemed necessary by the attending physician should be provided.

When an infirmary is located within the jail, infirmary space shall allow a minimum of 3 feet between the perimeter of each bed and walls, beds, and any fixed obstruction, provided that this 3 foot requirement does not apply to the distance between the head of a bed and the wall. The infirmary shall be equipped with its own lavatory, toilet, shower, and bathtub.

If medical isolation facilities are located within the jail, (see Section Five), such facilities shall contain a lavatory with either foot, knee, wrist, or elbow control, and shall have its own adjoining bathing facility and its own toilet.

e. Visitation and Confidential Consultation

Space for visitation shall be included in detention and correction facilities. Such space shall allow random staff surveillance and the degree of control over physical contact deemed necessary by prisoner classification, and shall simultaneously provide comfortable seating for prisoners and their visitor(s).

Detention and correction facilities shall provide space for confidential consultation.

f. Laundry

If laundry facilities are provided within the jail (see Section Five), such facilities shall be adequate for sanitary washing and drying and shall include an area for soiled linens and sorting and a separate area for the storage of clean items.

g. Storage

Detention and correction facilities shall include one or more secure storage area(s) for the storage of prisoner personal clothing and property.

h. Administrative Offices

Sufficient space and equipment for administrative and administrative support functions shall be provided in an area secure from prisoner access and secure from uncontrolled access by the general public.

i. Booking and Reception Areas

The booking area(s) and entrance(s) to the receiving area(s) shall be safe and secure. Such area(s) shall include, but not be limited to, restroom facilities with shower, a "strip search" room, holding cell(s), telephone, and space for photographing, fingerprinting, delousing, and intoxication determinations.

2. Structural Criteria

a. Building Codes

All standards contained in the Washington State Building Code (chapter 96, Laws of 1974, 1st. ex. sess.) and more restrictive local standards shall be followed in new jail construction.

b. Materials for Walls, Floors, and Ceilings

Walls, floors, and ceilings shall be constructed with materials adequate to attain the degree of security required for each area of the facility. Such materials shall be easily cleanable and provide minimum sound transmission.

c. Entrances and Exits

Detention and correction facilities shall have two secure vestibules for ingress and egress.

A secure area shall be provided for loading and unloading prisoners.

d. Windows and/or Skylights

Windows and/or skylights shall be sufficient to provide natural light to all living areas, yet locations shall assure security from escape and introduction of contraband.

3. Utilities

a. Lighting

Prisoner living areas, inspection corridors, and vestibules shall have secure lights with outside switch control. No electrical conduit shall be accessible from any cell, though each living unit may contain outlets and switches, provided they are unilaterally controllable by staff.

Illumination at all times shall be adequate for security and surveillance, and daytime and evening illumination shall be sufficient to permit prisoners to read in their cells.

b. Water Supply

There shall be an adequate supply of sanitary hot and cold water available at all times. Hot water for general use shall be between 110 and 140 degrees F.

c. Plumbing - Toilets, Lavatories, Showers, and Floor Drains

There shall be at least one water closet and lavatory for every eight prisoners. Separate facilities shall be provided for each sex.

A minimum of one shower head shall be provided for every 10 prisoners.

Floor drains shall be constructed to serve all cells, dormitories, and other areas where necessary to facilitate cleaning. Floor drains shall be located outside the cell space to reduce the incidence of tampering and flooding.

d. Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning

The heating system shall maintain minimum temperatures as follows:

Living Quarters	68°
Indoor Recreation and Miscellaneous Areas	65°
Indoor Work Areas	60°

The ventilating system shall provide air changes as required by the Uniform Building Code.

Jail facilities located in areas having cooling degree days in excess of 545 per year shall have air conditioning.

4. Support Systems

a. Fire Detection and Suppression

All jails shall have smoke and fire detection equipment and fire alarm system.

b. Emergency Power

All detention and correction facilities shall be equipped with emergency power sources with sufficient capacity to maintain communications and alarm systems, to move one jail elevator, where one exists, and to provide minimum lighting within the facility and its perimeter.

C. New Minimum Security Facilities

Prisoners who are allowed to go outside the jail regularly shall live and dine in areas separate from, and inaccessible to, the the medium to maximum security confinement sections.

D. New Holding Facilities

New holding facilities shall be secure and comfortable. Such facilities shall have adequate lighting, heat, ventilation, and fire detection and suppression equipment. Each holding facility cell shall be equipped with a toilet, lavatory, and drinking fountain, and a telephone shall be easily accessible.

IV. REMODELED FACILITIES

To the extent possible, plans for substantially remodeling existing jail facilities shall conform to the minimum standards for new construction.

SECTION TWO
ADMINISTRATION

- I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
- II. STAFFING
 - A. General Staffing Standards
 - B. Determination of Staff Positions
 - C. Training Requirements
- III. RECORDS
 - A. Individual Prisoner Records
 - 1. Admission and Release
 - 2. Health Records
 - 3. Other
 - 4. Confidentiality
 - 5. Prisoner Access to Jail Record
 - 6. Transfer of Records
 - B. Incident, Infraction, and Disciplinary Records
 - C. Activity Log
 - D. Fiscal Records and Population Accounting
 - E. Personnel Records

SECTION TWO
ADMINISTRATION

I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The department of corrections or the chief law enforcement officer of all jails shall develop and maintain an organizational chart and an operations manual of policies and procedures.

II. STAFFING

A. General Staffing Standards

At all times in all jails, at least one staff member of the same sex as the prisoner(s) shall be awake, alert, and directly responsible for supervision and surveillance.

There shall be continuous sight and/or sound surveillance of all prisoners. Such surveillance may be by remote means, provided there is the ability of staff to respond face-to-face to any prisoner within 3 minutes, and further provided that a staff member shall personally observe persons confined at least each 60 minutes.

Staff shall be constantly alert to prisoner depression, dissension, family rejection, loneliness, resistance to staff or programs, and the effects of use of substances prohibited by facility rules or by law. When discovered, such persons shall be constantly observed.

B. Determination of Staff Positions

1. The department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer shall define the responsibilities and designate

the qualifications for each staff position.

2. Qualifications for detention and correction facility staff hired on or after the effective date of these minimum standards shall include, but not be limited to, a high school diploma, or equivalent.
3. All jail staff personnel shall be selected on merit and retained on proven ability to perform.

C. Training Requirements

All detention and correction facility personnel shall receive pre-service and in-service training.

III. RECORDS

The department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer for each jail shall establish a records system.

A. Individual Prisoner Records

1. Admission and Release

The booking and release forms common to all local jails shall be retained in each prisoner's file.

2. Health Records

Information on health records shall include, but not be limited to, any medical history obtained, medico-physical complaints and the response thereto, and all treatment or mental health counseling during incarceration. In the case of a prisoner's death, the health record shall reflect all pertinent facts, including disposition of the body and personal property.

Upon request of the prisoner, health records shall be available to community health agencies for appropriate follow-up care after discharge.

3. Other

Other information retained in each prisoner's jail record shall include, but not be limited to, court orders, personal property receipts, infraction reports, reports of disciplinary actions and/or unusual occurrences, and a work record.

4. Confidentiality

All jail facility personnel shall be advised of the statutory provisions for confidentiality of jail records, Section 15 of the 1975 City and County Jails Act.

5. Prisoner Access to Jail Record

Each prisoner shall be permitted reasonable access to his jail record, or reasonable access to information contained therein.

6. Transfer of Records

When a prisoner is transferred to another facility, a copy of his records shall be forwarded to and accepted by the receiving facility. Records to be transferred shall include, but not be limited to, the prisoner's booking form, his health record, court orders, reports of disciplinary actions, and work record.

B. Incident, Infraction, and Disciplinary Records

1. Each department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer shall maintain a written record of all incidents which result in property damage or bodily harm, or serious threat of property damage or bodily harm.

2. Major infraction reports and disciplinary actions (see Section Four) shall become part of the prisoner's jail record.

C. Activity Log

All jails shall keep a log of daily activity within the facility.

D. Fiscal Records and Population Accounting

1. Each detention and correction facility shall maintain fiscal records which clearly indicate facility operation and maintenance costs according to generally accepted accounting principles.
2. Each detention and correction facility shall establish a prisoner population accounting system which reflects the daily population and a complete breakdown by confinement categories.

E. Personnel Records

Performance and training records shall be maintained for each staff member employed by a detention or correction facility.

SECTION THREE

OPERATIONS

I. ADMISSION

- A. General
- B. Search/Examination
- C. Clothing
- D. Fingerprints and Photographs
- E. Issuances and Orientation
- F. Temporary Cell Assignment

II. CLASSIFICATION/SEGREGATION

- A. Classification
- B. Classification Procedures
- C. Criteria for Prisoner Classification
 - 1. Age
 - 2. Sex
 - 3. Special Problem Prisoners
 - 4. Minimum Security Prisoners
 - 5. Other Criteria

III. RELEASE AND TRANSFER

- A. Release
- B. Transfer
- C. Death

IV. TRANSPORTATION

SECTION THREE

OPERATIONS

I. ADMISSION (ALL JAILS)

A. General

1. The receiving officer shall determine that the arrest and placement of each prisoner is being accomplished by a duly authorized officer, and a copy of all documents that purport to legally authorize the confinement shall become part of the prisoner's jail record.
2. If only one jail facility officer is on duty, the delivery officer shall remain until the prisoner is locked into the confinement area.
3. A staff member of the same sex as the prisoner shall be present during admission and shall conduct the search.
4. The admission form common to all jails shall be completed.
5. Each prisoner, after completion of booking, shall be advised of his right to, and allowed to complete, at least two local or collect calls to persons of his choice who may be able to come to his assistance, (attorney, immediate family, et cetera). If the prisoner chooses not to place the calls allowed, this information shall be noted on the booking form.
6. The admission process shall be completed promptly, unless the physical condition of the prisoner necessitates delay.

B. Search/Examination

1. Each prisoner shall be searched for contraband.

2. The strip search of each prisoner shall include a thorough visual check for birthmarks, wounds, sores, cuts, bruises, scars, and injuries; "health tags"; and body vermin. All physical markings and "health tag" identifications shall be recorded and made immediately available to the appropriate jail employees and the medical professionals responsible for care of the prisoner (see Section Five).

If feasible, and particularly when force has been used during arrest, all visible injuries shall be photographed.

3. Any person with body vermin shall be treated appropriately (see Section Five).
4. Complaints of illness or injury shall be checked promptly by a qualified medical professional.
5. A prisoner suspected of having a communicable disease shall be isolated without delay. Arrangements shall be made for his immediate transfer to a facility equipped to handle the suspected disease, unless the admitting facility can safely and effectively segregate and maintain the medically prescribed treatment.
6. The admitting officer shall record and store the prisoner's personal property and issue the prisoner a witnessed receipt.

C. Clothing

At the discretion of the department of corrections or the chief law enforcement officer, the prisoner may wear clothes provided by the facility or his own clothing.

D. Fingerprints and Photographs

1. Front and side-view identification photographs of each prisoner shall stipulate the arresting agency and the date of arrest.

2. Copies of fingerprints shall be forwarded to the proper State and Federal authorities.

E. Issuances and Orientation

1. On completion of admission, the prisoner shall be given clean bedding, towel, and other necessary personal care items (as designated in Section Five).
2. Upon prisoner request, a reasonable supply of writing material shall be furnished.
3. As soon after booking as possible, each prisoner shall receive an oral orientation. Orientation should include available information regarding the prisoner's confinement and answers to any questions the prisoner may have.
4. In accordance with Section 28 of the 1977 City and County Jails Act, during oral orientation each prisoner shall be advised of his responsibilities and facility rules and privileges.

F. Temporary Cell Assignment

Prior to a classification determination, each prisoner shall be confined in a single occupancy cell whenever possible.

II. CLASSIFICATION/SEGREGATION

A. Classification

1. In all correction facilities, as distinct from detention facilities, a classification committee consisting of at least three staff shall be established for classification of prisoners sentenced to that facility.
2. The department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer shall establish a classification procedure for each detention facility. Whenever possible, no less than two detention facility

staff members shall be responsible for classification determinations.

3. For each prisoner sentenced to that facility, those responsible for classification shall determine degree of security required, cell assignment, program eligibility, and regulations for association within and outside the confinement area.
4. As explained elsewhere in these standards, persons responsible for classification determinations shall also hear disciplinary cases, review literature screening appeals, and recommend diminution of sentence and alternatives to confinement.

B. Classification Procedures

1. Each prisoner sentenced to that facility shall be interviewed by persons responsible for classification determinations.
2. The prisoner shall be informed of the classification cell assignment decision and the basis for that decision.
3. A prisoner dissatisfied by a cell assignment decision shall have the right to request a review of the decision by the department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer.
4. Because classification is an on-going process, a procedure for re-classification shall be developed and each prisoner informed of the conditions prerequisite for re-classification.

C. Criteria for Prisoner Classification (All Jails)

1. Age

Juveniles (17 years of age and under) shall always be segregated from visual and oral communication with adult prisoners. See RCW 13.4.115.*

2. Sex

In all jails, females shall always be segregated from visual and oral communication with male prisoners.

3. Special Problem Prisoners

Special problem prisoners that endanger the health or safety of other prisoners shall be segregated and closely supervised.

4. Minimum Security Prisoners

Prisoners on work release, weekend confinement programs, and any other prisoners who have regular contact outside the jail shall be segregated from other prisoner categories and may be housed in a dormitory or semi-open facility.

5. Other Criteria

Other factors to be considered in classification may include, but shall not be limited to, the type of crime, pre- vs. post-trial status, and offender sophistication vs. unsophistication.

III. RELEASE AND TRANSFER (ALL JAILS)

A. Release

1. The releasing officer shall positively determine prisoner identity and ascertain that there is legal authority for the release.
2. The release form common to all jails shall be completed.
3. All prisoners being released shall sign a witnessed receipt for personal property returned.
4. Each prisoner being discharged shall receive a visual body check to detect changes from his admitting physical record.

B. Transfer

In addition to the release procedures designated above, the releasing officer shall determine that the receiving unit or person has the authority to accept custody.

C. Death

In cooperation with the county coroner, each facility shall establish procedures for release of a prisoner's body and personal property.

IV. TRANSPORTATION

The department of corrections or the chief law enforcement officer of each detention and correction facility shall develop a transportation unit with written instructions to include the following minimum standards:

- A. Vehicles or the transportation of prisoners considered dangerous shall have a divider between the driver's seat and other seat areas.
- B. Prisoners being transported may be handcuffed, placed in a restraining belt, or handcuffed to other prisoners of the same sex. Related prisoners of the opposite sex may be handcuffed together.
- C. No prisoner shall be handcuffed to a vehicle.
- D. Prisoners shall not be left in an unattended or unsupervised vehicle.
- E. A female shall accompany any female prisoner in transport, and a male officer shall accompany male prisoners.

*RCW 13.04.115

JUVENILE DETENTION

A number of jails throughout the state have a section designated as Juvenile Holding Cells. The law is very specific concerning the confinement of juveniles, as follows:

RCW 13.04.115. Child not to be detained in jail or confined with adult convicts. No court or magistrate shall commit a child under sixteen years of age to a jail, common lock-up, or police station; but if such child is unable to give bail, it may be committed to the care of the sheriff, police officer, or probation officer, who shall keep such child in some suitable place or house or school of detention provided by the city or county, outside the enclosure of any jail or police station, or in the care of any association willing to receive it and having as one of its objects the care of delinquent, depending or neglected children. When any child shall be sentenced to confinement to any institution to which adult convicts are sentenced, it shall be unlawful to confine such child in the same building with such adult convicts, or to bring such child in to any yard or building in which such adult convicts may be present, Chapter 302, 1961.

It is well that all personnel involved with jails be aware of this statute so that juveniles are not accepted for confinement in adult facilities.

SECTION FOUR
SECURITY AND DISCIPLINE

- I. SUPERVISION AND SURVEILLANCE
 - A. General Security Standards
 - B. Prisoner Counts
 - C. Contraband Control
- II. CRITICAL ARTICLES
 - A. Weapons
 - B. Keys
 - C. Protective Equipment
 - D. Kitchen Utensils, Tools, and Toxic Substances
- III. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES
- IV. EMERGENCY SUSPENSIONS OF RECOMMENDED MINIMUM STANDARDS
- V. DISCIPLINE
 - A. General
 - B. Minor Infractions
 - C. Discipline Plan for Major Infractions
 - 1. Disciplinary Hearing
 - 2. Procedures
 - D. Corrective Action or Forms of Discipline
 - E. Limitations on Punishments

SECTION FOUR
SECURITY AND DISCIPLINE

I. SUPERVISION AND SURVEILLANCE

A. General Security Standards

1. All jails shall establish a positive means of identifying prisoners.
2. Perimeter security shall be maintained.
3. Security devices shall be maintained in proper working condition at all times.
4. No prisoner shall be permitted to have authority over other prisoners.

B. Prisoner Counts

Detention and correction facilities shall develop a system for taking and recording prisoner counts. This procedure shall be followed at shift changes and at other regular or irregular times.

C. Contraband Control

1. Any item or person entering or leaving a jail shall be subject to search (see Section Seven).
2. When housed in a jail facility, work release prisoners and prisoners who have regular contact outside the jail shall not be permitted contact with other prisoner classifications or entrance to areas frequented by other prisoners.
3. There shall be irregularly scheduled searches for contraband in detention and correction facilities.

4. Conspicuously posted signs shall display the statutory penalty for giving or arranging to give anything to a prisoner without official authorization. Non-English speaking visitors shall be informed of the statutory penalty either verbally or by posted signs in the appropriate language.

II. CRITICAL ARTICLES

A. Weapons

Weapons and keys to weapon lockers shall not be permitted in confinement and booking areas.

B. Keys

1. Key regulations shall be established by the department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer and read and initialed by all staff.
2. A control point shall be designated for key cataloging and logging the distribution of keys.
3. There shall be at least two sets of jail facility keys, one set in use and the other stored for use in the event of an emergency.
4. All keys not in use shall be stored in a secure key locker inaccessible to prisoners.
5. Emergency keys shall be "red tagged" and placed in the designated emergency section of the key locker.
6. Inside and outside keys shall be maintained on separate rings, and no staff member shall carry both simultaneously.
7. Keys shall be accounted for at all times and the distribution certified at each shift change.
8. Jail facility keys shall never be issued to a prisoner.

C. Protective Equipment

Protective equipment, tear gas, and any other chemical suppressing agent shall be kept in a secure area, inaccessible to prisoners and unauthorized persons, but quickly accessible to officers of the facility.

D. Kitchen Utensils, Tools, and Toxic Substances

1. All kitchen utensils and tools shall be marked for identification, recorded, and kept in a secure place.
2. Toxic substances shall be kept in locked storage, and use of toxic substances shall be strictly supervised.

III. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

- A. The department of corrections or the chief law enforcement officer shall formulate comprehensive written emergency procedures relative to escapes, riots, rebellions, assaults, injuries, suicides or attempted suicides, outbreak of infectious disease, fire, acts of nature, and any other type of major disaster or disturbance. The emergency plan shall outline the responsibilities of jail facility staff, evacuation procedures, and subsequent disposition of the prisoners after removal from the area or facility. Such plan shall be formulated in cooperation with the appropriate supporting local government units.
- B. Emergency plans shall always be available to the officer in charge of the jail, and all personnel shall be aware of, and trained in, the procedures.
- C. All serious incidents and emergencies shall be reported to the City and County Jail Commission on forms provided and at times prescribed by the Commission.

D. Only lawful and reasonable force to the person of a prisoner shall be used. Such force shall be used only after obtaining the prior approval of the senior jail officer on duty, and a record of the event shall be made in the jail log. Only in cases of self defense, to prevent escape, to prevent injury to a person (including the prisoner himself), or to prevent the commission of a crime shall prior approval not be necessary for the use of such force. The extent of such force shall always be limited to the extent it is reasonably necessary to accomplish its purpose.

E. Prisoners shall not be deprived of their clothes, blankets, or personal care items unless there is probable cause to believe that the prisoner will misuse such articles to damage property, inflict bodily harm (to himself or others), or substantially compromise the security of the jail. Such deprivation shall be used and continued only if there is no other practicable way to control the prisoner.

Approval of the senior jail official on duty must be obtained prior to the removal of such items, and the removal shall be reported to the medical staff. A record of such deprivation shall be made in the jail log and an explanation of the incident shall become part of the prisoner's jail record.

IV. EMERGENCY SUSPENSIONS OF RECOMMENDED MINIMUM STANDARDS

Nothing contained in these standards shall be construed to deny the power of any department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer to temporarily suspend any standard herein prescribed in the event of any emergency which threatens the safety of any jail or any of its prisoners

or staff, or the public. Only such standards as are directly affected by the emergency may be suspended and the department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer shall notify the City and County Jail Commission in the event such a suspension lasts longer than 24 hours.

V. DISCIPLINE

A. General

1. The department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer shall establish uniform rules and disciplinary sanctions to guide the conduct of all prisoners.
2. In addition to the oral orientation (Sections 27 and 28 of the 1975 City and County Jails Act), printed rules and possible disciplinary sanctions shall be posted conspicuously throughout the jail. Non-English speaking prisoners shall be informed of the rules either verbally or by posted signs in the appropriate language.
3. All major infractions of the rules shall be reported in writing to the supervisor prior to shift change by the staff member observing or discovering the act. Such reports shall become a part of the prisoner's jail record.

B. Minor Infractions

Minor violations of the rules may be handled informally by any staff member by reprimand, warning, or minor sanction as defined by local rules. Such incidents may become part of the prisoner's record only with the approval of the supervisor and verbal notification to the prisoner.

C. Discipline Plan for Major Infractions

1. Disciplinary Hearing

- a. In correction facilities, the classification committee shall have the power to hear and decide all charges of major violation of facility rules and to impose sanctions.
- b. In detention facilities, the chief law enforcement officer or department of corrections shall designate no less than two staff members to hear and decide all charges of major violation of facility rules and to impose sanctions.
- c. Any facility staff member involved in a charge shall not be allowed to participate in the hearing of that charge.

2. Procedures

- a. Any charges pending against a prisoner shall be acted on as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays) after observation or discovery of the infraction.
- b. At least 24 hours prior to hearing, the prisoner shall receive a copy of the written infraction report made in conformance with paragraph 3 on p. A40. If the prisoner is illiterate, the infraction report shall be read to him.
- c. The prisoner alleged to have committed a major infraction shall have, and be promptly advised of, the following rights:

The prisoner shall have the right to be present at all stages of the hearing, except during the decisional deliberations.

The prisoner shall be allowed to appear on his own behalf, to call witnesses, and present documentary evidence where the exercise of such rights would not be unduly hazardous to institutional safety or correctional goals.

The prisoner shall be advised of the decision.

The prisoner shall be permitted to appeal the disciplinary hearing decision to the department of corrections or the chief law enforcement officer. Appeal procedures shall be established by each facility.

- d. All disciplinary proceedings shall be recorded.
- e. There shall be a finding of guilt based on the preponderance of evidence before imposition of a sanction.

D. Corrective Action or Forms of Discipline

- 1. Non-punitive corrective action shall be the first consideration in all disciplinary proceedings.
- 2. When punitive measures are imposed, such measures shall be in

accordance with law, and recommended sanctions, appropriate to the severity of the infraction, and based on considerations of the individual involved.

3. Acceptable forms of discipline shall consist of the following:
 - a. Loss of privileges.
 - b. Removal from work detail or other assignment.
 - c. Recommendation of forfeiture of "good time" credit.
 - d. Transfer to the maximum security or segregation section.

E. Limitations on Punishments

1. No prisoner or group of prisoners shall be given authority to administer punishment to any other prisoner or group of prisoners.
2. Deviation from normal feeding procedures shall not be used as a disciplinary sanction.
3. Deprivation of clothing, bed, bedding, or normal hygienic implements and facilities shall not be used as a disciplinary sanction.
4. Correspondence privileges shall not be denied or restricted, except in cases where the prisoner has violated correspondence regulations. In no case shall the correspondence privilege with any member of the Bar, holder of public office, the courts, or the department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer be suspended.
5. Visitation privileges shall not be denied or restricted as a sanction for infractions of rules of the institution unrelated to visitation. Under no circumstance shall attorney-client visits be restricted.
6. No prisoner shall be held in disciplinary segregation for more than 5 consecutive days without review by the disciplinary

hearing body or chief law enforcement officer, and in no event shall a prisoner be held in disciplinary segregation for more than 10 consecutive days as the result of any one hearing.

7. Corporal punishment and physical restraint (handcuffs, leather restraints, strait jackets, et cetera) shall not be used as sanctions. Reasonable physical restraint when necessary for medical reasons shall be medically directed, except that in an emergency reasonable physical restraint may be used to control a grossly disturbed or violent prisoner, but medical review and direction shall be promptly obtained.

SECTION FIVE
HEALTH AND WELFARE

- I. HEALTH CARE
 - A. General
 - B. Health Records
 - C. Physical Examination
 - D. Delousing
 - E. Medication Control
 - F. Medical Isolation
 - G. First-aid Training
- II. FOOD
 - A. General
 - B. Nutrition and Caloric Intake
 - C. Food Service Operations
- III. CLOTHING, BEDDING, AND PERSONAL CARE ITEMS
 - A. Clothing
 - B. Bedding
 - C. Personal Care Items
- IV. SANITATION
 - A. General
 - B. Insects, Rodents, and Pets
 - C. Laundry
- V. FIRE SUPPRESSION

SECTION FIVE
HEALTH AND WELFARE

I. HEALTH CARE

A. General

All jails shall provide health care and medical services in accordance with Sections 29, 30 and 32 of the 1975 City and County Jails Act.

B. Health Records

Health records shall be maintained as specified in Section Two, of these Recommended Minimum Standards.

C. Physical Examination

1. During the booking process in all jails, a member of the jail staff shall conduct an initial health screening to detect signs of injury and/or symptoms of illness (see Section Three). Jail staff shall obtain a brief health history at booking from prisoners who need immediate or early medical or other health care. Such prisoners shall promptly receive the appropriate attention.
2. When the need for immediate or early care is not apparent, detention and correction facility staff shall obtain a brief health history within 12 hours after booking. Within 48 hours of admission (exclusive of Sundays), each prisoner's health history shall be reviewed and assessed by a qualified doctor, nurse, or paramedic. If health care is needed, the

qualified medical professional shall establish a plan to provide the appropriate and feasible care.

3. Use of, and coordination with, health care support agencies in the community is recommended and encouraged.

D. Delousing

Every jail shall have written, physician-approved delousing procedures. Such procedures shall be consistent with suggested procedures issued by the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services. (Reference letter from Byron J. Frances, MD, June 20, 1972, available from Department of Social and Health Services file).

E. Medication Control

All medications shall be securely stored, given only upon prescription by a physician, and issued only by an officer at the time of use. The issuing officer shall observe that the medicine is taken as directed, recording date, time and his initials.

F. Medical Isolation

Each jail shall provide, or arrange for, medical isolation facilities for prisoners with communicable diseases. Communicable diseases shall be determined by a qualified medical professional.

G. First-aid Training

All detention and correction facility staff shall receive first-aid training prior to employment or during the probationary period.

II. FOOD

A. General

1. At least three meals a day shall be served at regular intervals.

The morning meal shall be served within 14 hours of the previous day's evening meal.

2. Holding and detention facilities may arrange for prepared meal service or serve frozen packaged meals, provided these meals conform to the nutritional requirements set forth in paragraph B below.
3. Meals shall be served in a reasonable manner, hot food served hot, cold food served cold.
4. Prisoner meals shall be served on compartmented steel or heat resistant plastic trays. Stainless steel or plastic eating utensils shall be provided.

B. Nutrition and Caloric Intake

1. Menus shall be prepared by the jail facility staff and reviewed by the local county health department, the county extension service, or other qualified nutrition consultant available in the community.
2. Diets shall approximate the dietary allowances specified by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council adjusted to age, sex, and activity.
3. Diets ordered by medical staff shall be strictly observed.

C. Food Service Operations

1. Food service operations in jails shall conform to the sanitation rules and regulations set forth in WAC 248-84.
2. In all jails, a paid staff member, responsible for kitchen supervision and food preparation, shall obtain a Food and Beverage Workers Permit (WAC 248-86 and 248-87). Under supervision of this staff member, prisoners may assist in the kitchen and need not acquire a Food and Beverage Workers Permit.

III. CLOTHING, BEDDING, AND PERSONAL CARE ITEMS

A. Clothing

1. Provision shall be made for separate insect-proof clothing storage to prevent migration of lice from infested clothing.
2. Prisoners shall be issued clean outer garments at least once a week; undergarments and socks shall be issued more frequently.
3. If prisoners are required to wear clothing issued by the facility, detention and correction facilities shall, as necessary, clean and sanitize personal clothing prior to storage.

B. Bedding

1. Prisoners shall be issued clean bed linens and mattress covers upon arrival and at least once a week thereafter.
2. Mattresses shall have a washable ticking or cover and shall be sanitized at least semi-annually.
3. Blankets shall be washed at frequent intervals to maintain a clean condition, but at least once every 60 days, and always before reissue.

C. Personal Care Items

1. Personal care items issued to each prisoner in detention and correction facilities shall include, but not be limited to, soap, towel, toothpaste or powder, toothbrush, and comb. Female prisoners shall be supplied with necessary feminine hygiene items.
2. Each prisoner shall have his own drinking cup or fountain.
3. Prisoners may be permitted to have a reasonable number of additional personal items.

IV. SANITATION

A. General

1. All jails shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, rubbish, garbage, or other matter detrimental to health.
2. The housekeeping program shall include a daily general sanitation inspection and daily removal of trash and garbage.
3. Each prisoner shall clean his own living area daily and may voluntarily clean other space within the confinement area.

B. Insects, Rodents, and Pets

1. Insects and rodents shall be eliminated by safe and effective means. Prisoners shall be removed from areas in which insecticides and rodenticides are being used.
2. Pets shall not be allowed in jail facilities.

C. Laundry

Each jail shall have adequate laundry facilities (see Section One, p. 51) or shall contract laundry service with a commercial laundry.

V. FIRE SUPPRESSION

The department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer shall consult with the local fire department having jurisdiction over the facility in developing a fire suppression plan which shall include, but not be limited to:

- A. A fire prevention plan to be part of the operations manual of policies and procedures.
- B. Regular fire prevention inspections by facility staff.
- C. Fire prevention inspections at least biennially by the fire department having jurisdiction. Recommendations resulting from inspections

shall be promptly implemented.

- D. A regular schedule for testing and servicing fire suppression equipment (extinguishers, hoses, et cetera).

SECTION SIX
SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

I. SERVICES

- A. Commissary
- B. Barber/Beauty Shop Services
- C. Library Services
- D. Legal Assistance
- E. Religious Services
- F. Counseling, Guidance, and Ancillary Services

II. PROGRAMS

- A. Work Programs
- B. Education and Training Programs
 - 1. Correction Facilities
 - 2. Detention Facilities
- C. Leisure Time Activity Programs
- D. Alternative to Confinement Programs

SECTION SIX
SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

I. SERVICES

A. Commissary

1. The department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer of each detention and correction facility shall either establish, maintain, and operate a commissary, or provide prisoners with a printed list of approved items to be purchased at least once a week at local stores.
2. Commissary items shall include books, periodicals, and newspapers.
3. Proceeds from a jail facility store shall be used for operation and maintenance of the commissary service or for prisoner welfare expenses.
4. If prisoners are not permitted to keep money on their persons, payments for commissary purchases shall be made by debit on the prisoner's cash account. All expenditures from a prisoner's account shall be accurately recorded and receipted.

B. Barber/Beauty Shop Services

All jails shall make arrangements for reasonable barber or beauty shop services.

C. Library Services

In conjunction with State and/or local library service units, each jail shall make provision for library services.

D. Legal Assistance

1. All detention and correction facilities shall provide access to law books and other materials requested by a prisoner in his preparation for legal proceedings.
2. Facility rules shall not prohibit one prisoner from assisting another in the preparation of legal papers.

E. Religious Services

1. Upon request from a prisoner, the jail facility shall arrange religious services.
2. Detention and correction facilities with an average daily population of 25 or more shall arrange for weekly religious services.
3. To the extent possible, prisoners shall be permitted to observe religious holidays and receive sacraments of their faith.
4. Attendance at religious services shall be voluntary, and prisoners who do not wish to hear or participate shall not be exposed to such services.

F. Counseling, Guidance, and Ancillary Services

1. Counseling services shall be available to provide prisoners in detention and correction facilities with an opportunity to discuss their problems, interests, and program.
2. The department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer may utilize volunteer counseling resources available in the community.
3. To the extent possible, professionals shall serve in an advisory capacity when jail facility personnel or community volunteers engage in counseling.
4. Counselors may submit written recommendations to the chief law enforcement officer or disciplinary review body.

5. Counseling services shall be voluntarily received unless ordered by the appropriate court or the disciplinary review body.
6. To the extent possible, prisoners being discharged shall receive assistance in obtaining employment, housing, acceptable clothing, and transportation.

II. PROGRAMS

A. Work Programs

The department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer shall establish work programs in accordance with Sections 11 and 36 of the 1975 City and County Jails Act.

B. Education and Training and Programs

1. Correction Facilities

- a. The department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer of each correction facility shall arrange for the development of an education and training program, utilizing local school districts, colleges, trade schools, unions, industry, interested citizens, and other available community, State, and Federal resources.
- b. Paid staff member(s) shall have designated responsibility for supervision of the education and training programs.
- c. Correspondence courses shall be available at the prisoner's request and expense.
- d. Correction facilities shall provide courses to prepare qualified prisoners for the "General Education Development" test.

2. Detention Facilities

- a. Each detention facility shall provide courses to prepare qualified prisoners for the "General Education Development" test.
- b. Detention facilities shall encourage participation in other education and training programs available locally.

C. Leisure Time Activity Programs

1. To the extent possible, detention and correction facilities shall provide opportunities for all prisoners to participate in leisure time activities of their choice and abilities. Such activities may include athletic programs, hobbies and crafts, table games, radio and television, motion pictures, cards, puzzles, checkers, and chess.
2. Detention and correction facilities shall arrange for at least one hour of physical exercise per day.
3. Volunteers may be used to plan and supervise exercise programs and other leisure time activities, but paid staff member(s) shall have designated responsibility for supervision of such programs.

D. Alternative to Confinement Programs

With the concurrence of the department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer, the disciplinary hearing body may recommend an alternative to confinement to the court of jurisdiction.

SECTION SEVEN
COMMUNICATIONS

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- II. COMMUNICATION WITH STAFF
- III. TELEPHONE USAGE
- IV. MAIL
 - A. Newspapers, Books, and Periodicals
 - B. Correspondence
 - 1. General
 - 2. Pretrial Detainees
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- V. VISITATION
 - A. General
 - B. Social Visits
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SECTION SEVEN
COMMUNICATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

Communication between prisoners and persons outside any jail, and communication between prisoners and staff, shall be encouraged for the purposes of retaining constructive community relationships, stimulating intellectual pursuits, assisting in the attainment of vocational or educational goals, and facilitating legal inquiries.

Communication is deemed a right rather than a privilege and can be abridged only when there is probable cause to believe that facility security or the welfare of the prisoners or staff is endangered.

II. COMMUNICATION WITH STAFF

- A. Communication from prisoner to staff shall be encouraged and respected.
- B. Requests for an audience with staff shall be honored as soon as reasonably possible.

III. TELEPHONE USAGE

- A. Facility rules shall specify regular telephone usage times and the maximum length of calls (not to be less than 5 minutes).
- B. Telephone usage hours shall include time during the normal work day and time during the evening.
- C. Except for a reasonable number of telephone calls to a prisoner's attorney, pastor, employer, or immediate family, calls shall be at the prisoner's expense. All long distance calls shall be collect.

- D. Location of telephone facilities shall insure reasonable privacy, and telephone calls shall not be monitored, tape recorded, or spot-checked except by court order.
- E. Reasons for calls shall be the personal concern of the prisoner, except in consideration of requests for emergency calls beyond normal telephone hours.

IV. MAIL

A. Newspapers, Books, and Periodicals

- 1. Prisoners shall be permitted to subscribe to and otherwise receive books, newspapers, and periodicals. Books, newspapers, and periodicals may be denied a prisoner only if such denial furthers one or more of the substantial governmental interests of security against escape or unauthorized entry.
- 2. When a publication is withheld from a prisoner for the reasons set forth above, the prisoner shall then receive:
 - a. Immediate written notice that the publication is being denied, accompanied by an explanation of the reason(s) for the denial.
 - b. A reasonable opportunity to appeal that decision to the disciplinary hearing body, the department of corrections, or the chief law enforcement officer. The prisoner shall be promptly informed of the right of appeal and shall be provided a form on which a written appeal may be submitted.
 - c. A written decision on the appeal of the denial, including the reason(s) for the denial.

B. Correspondence

1. General

- a. Incoming or outgoing mail shall be retained no more than one day.
- b. Except in the case of prisoners without funds, prisoners shall be permitted to mail out any number of letters. Prisoners without funds shall be permitted to mail up to 3 letters per calendar week at public expense or with postage

purchased from the prisoner welfare fund, provided upon proper showing the number may be increased. Such prisoners may mail out any number of letters to their attorney; the courts; and elected Federal, State, and county officials. There shall be no restriction on the identity of the prisoners' correspondence.

- c. No restriction shall be placed on the number of letters a prisoner may receive.

2. Pretrial Detainees

- a. Failing an order from a court of competent jurisdiction, outgoing mail of pretrial detainees (prisoners not on parole hold, not subject to probation revocation, or not currently under sentence) shall be neither opened nor read.
- b. Incoming mail of pretrial detainees (as described above) may be opened only for the purpose of inspecting for contraband and afterwards shall be delivered directly and immediately to the addressee. Such mail shall not be read. Whenever feasible, it is recommended that this mail be opened in the presence of the addressee.

3. Post-Conviction Prisoners

- a. Outgoing mail shall not be opened unless the department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the content of a specific letter presents a clear and present danger to institutional security and/or is in violation of postal regulations.
- b. Incoming mail shall not be read or censored, but may be opened and inspected for contraband, cash, and checks. Mail shall be resealed for delivery to the addressee.
- c. Contraband which is not illegal may be destroyed upon the prisoner's written request or returned collect to the sender.
- d. Dangerous or illegal contraband and the accompanying letter shall be turned over to proper authorities.
- e. A receipt for permissible items received in letters, including money or checks, shall be signed by the prisoner, a staff member, and a witness.

4. Notice of Disapproval of Prisoner Mail

- a. When a prisoner is prohibited from sending a letter, the letter and a written and signed notice stating the reason for disapproval, and indicating the portion(s) of the letter causing disapproval, shall be given the prisoner.
- b. When a prisoner is prohibited from receiving a letter, the letter and a written signed notice stating the reason for

denial and indicating the portion(s) of the letter causing the denial shall be given the sender. The prisoner shall be given notice in writing that the letter has been prohibited, indicating the reason(s) and the sender's name.

- c. When a prisoner is prohibited from sending or receiving mail, the prisoner shall be given:

A reasonable opportunity to appeal that decision to the disciplinary review body, the department of corrections, or the chief law enforcement officer. The prisoner shall be promptly informed of the right of appeal and shall be provided a form on which a written appeal may be submitted.

A written decision on the action in the appeal of the denial, including the reasons for the denial.

5. Limitations

- a. Incoming mail of post-conviction prisoners that is clearly marked as coming from an attorney; court; elected Federal, State, or county official; or prisoner assistance organization shall be opened only in the presence of the addressee. Other incoming mail indicating on its face that it is to be opened in the presence of the addressee shall be so opened.
- b. Mail to or from attorneys; courts; elected Federal, State, or county officials; and prisoner assistance groups shall not be read.
- c. There shall be no additional restrictions on prisoner correspondence for disciplinary or punishment purposes, unless the prisoner has violated rules as to correspondence. Upon proper showing of the alleged violation, the prisoner's mail may be restricted for a limited time, but such restriction shall not apply to attorney-client mail or correspondence with the courts.

C. Packages

1. Incoming

- a. If a facility allows prisoners to receive packages, all packages shall be opened and inspected.
- b. Packages may be received only if the contents conform to rules adopted by the department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer, and a witnessed receipt for permissible items shall be completed at the time of delivery to the addressee.

2. Outgoing

Outgoing packages shall be inspected and mailed at prisoner expense.

V. VISITATION

A. General

1. Open visitation shall be allowed whenever feasible, but prisoners requiring greater security shall be provided with visiting facilities which do not allow physical contact.
2. The degree of security required for each prisoner during visitation shall be determined by those persons responsible for classification.

B. Social Visits

1. Facility rules shall specify regular social visiting hours.
2. Each prisoner shall be allowed a minimum of 3 hours total visitation per week in detention and correction facilities.
3. Immediate family (wives, husbands, children, parents, brothers, sisters, grandparents, aunts, and uncles) by consanguinity or affinity shall be given preference for allotted visitation time, unless the prisoner specifies otherwise.
4. Friends shall be allowed to visit during established visiting hours at the discretion of the department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer and the prisoner.
5. Except for immediate family members, visitors 17 years of age and under shall be accompanied by a parent or guardian.
6. The department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer may grant special visitation privileges to visitors who have traveled long distances, to visitors for hospital prisoners, and for other unusual circumstances.

C. Business and Professional Visits

1. Each prisoner shall be allowed confidential visits from his attorney and pastor.

2. By prior arrangement with the jail staff, a prisoner shall be allowed confidential visits by his employer, doctor, dentist, tax consultant, banker, investment or insurance broker, with educators from a bona fide school or job training facility, and with employment consultants from recognized firms.
3. Law enforcement professionals shall be allowed to interview prisoners at reasonable times and with prior notice, unless it appears circumstances do not permit delay.

D. Visitor Regulations

1. Signs giving notice that all visitors and their accompanying possessions are subject to search shall be conspicuously posted at the entrances to the facility and at the entrance to the visiting area.
2. Any person may refuse a search but, subsequent to such refusal, may then be denied entrance.
3. Other reasons for denying entrance to visitors shall include, but not be limited to:
 - a. An attempt, or reasonable suspicion of an attempt, to bring contraband into the facility.
 - b. Obvious use of alcohol or controlled substances.
 - c. Request from the prisoner's physician.
 - d. Request from the prisoner.
4. Whenever a visitor is refused admittance, the prisoner shall receive notice of the refusal.

* * * * *

The proposed legislation has been introduced and discussed in Committee a number of times resulting in the following Bill destined to be prefiled for the 1977 Legislative Session.

1977

PROPOSED JAIL LEGISLATION

AN ACT Relating to jails; amending section 35.21.330, chapter 7, Laws of 1965 and RCW 35.21.330; amending section 35.22.280, chapter 7, Laws of 1965 as last amended by section 1, chapter 16, Laws of 1971 ex. session and RCW 35.22.280; amending section 35.23.440, chapter 7, Laws of 1965 as amended by section 7, chapter 116, Laws of 1965 ex. session and RCW 35.23.440; amending section 35.24.160, chapter 7, Laws of 1965 and RCW 35.24.160; amending section 35.24.290, chapter 7, Laws of 1965 as amended by section 10, chapter 116, Laws of 1965 ex. session and RCW 35.24.290; amending section 35.27.240, chapter 7, Laws of 1965 as amended by section 1, chapter 125, Laws of 1965 and RCW 35.27.240; amending section 35.27.370, chapter 7, Laws of 1965 as last amended by section 15, chapter 116, Laws of 1965 ex. session and RCW 35.27.370; adding a new chapter to Title 70 RCW; repealing sections 36.63.010 through 36.63.110, chapter 4, Laws of 1963 and RCW 36.63.010 through 36.63.110; repealing section 36.63.120, chapter 4, Laws of 1963, section 1, chapter 17, Laws of 1969 and RCW 36.63.120; repealing sections 36.63.130 through 36.63.250, chapter 4, Laws of 1963 and RCW 36.63.130 through 36.63.250; repealing sections 1 through 9, chapter 81, Laws of 1974 ex. session and RCW 36.63A.010 through 36.63A.910; repealing sections 36.63.260 through 36.63.440, chapter 4, Laws of 1963 and RCW 36.63.260 through 36.63.440; repealing section 2214, Code of 1881 and RCW 70.20.140; repealing section 32, chapter 171, Laws of 1961 and RCW 72.01.420; making an appropriation; and declaring an emergency.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Section 1. It is the policy of this state that all city and county jails provide a humane and safe environment, ~~for the confinement of convicted offenders.~~ It is the purpose of this chapter (1) to require classification of county and city jails on the basis of their purpose and their function in order to provide for (a) the setting of state-wide mandatory custodial care standards that are essential for the health, welfare, and security of persons confined in jails, (b) advisory custodial care minimum standards, and (c) physical plant minimum standards, (2) to aid the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission in developing and implementing personnel training and qualification standards, and (3) to provide for a determination of the role of the state and local units of government with regard to the custody of persons who are arrested for and/or convicted of violating statutes or ordinances which define crimes. The legislature also finds that in order to accomplish the purpose of this chapter it is necessary for the state to provide adequate funds to enable units of local government to fully comply with the physical plant minimum standards for detention and correctional facilities.

NEW SECTION. Section 2. As used in this chapter, the words and phrases in this section shall have the meanings indicated unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Holding facility" means a facility operated by a governing unit primarily designed, staffed, and used for the temporary housing of adult persons charged with a criminal offense prior to trial or sentencing and for the temporary housing of such persons during or after trial and/or sentencing.

(2) "Detention facility" means a facility operated by a governing unit primarily designed, staffed, and used for the temporary housing of adult persons charged with a criminal offense prior to trial or sentencing and for the housing of adult persons for purposes of punishment and correction after sentencing or persons serving terms not to exceed ninety days.

(3) "Correctional facility" means a facility operated by a governing unit primarily designed, staffed, and used for the housing of adult persons for the purposes of correction and punishment following conviction of a criminal offense with primary emphasis on the provision of corrective and rehabilitative services to such persons.

(4) "Jail" means any holding, detention, or correctional facility as defined in this section.

(5) "Health care" means diagnostic, preventive, and rehabilitative services provided by licensed health care professionals and/or facilities; such care to include providing prescription drugs where indicated.

(6) "Commission" means the state jail commission created pursuant to section 3 of this 1977 amendatory act.

(7) "Substantially remodeled" means significant alterations made to the physical plant of a jail to conform with the physical plant standards.

(8) "Department" means the Department of Social and Health Services.

(9) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Social and Health Services.

(10) "Governing unit" means the city and/or county or any combinations of cities and/or counties responsible for the operation, supervision, and maintenance of a jail.

(11) "Mandatory custodial care standards" means those minimum standards, rules, or regulations that are prescribed by the commission for jails to meet federal and state constitutional requirements relating to the health, safety, security, and welfare of inmates.

(12) "Advisory custodial care standards" means custodial care standards recommended by the commission which are not mandatory.

(13) "Physical plant standards" and "physical plant requirements" mean those minimum standards, rules, or regulations that are prescribed by the commission for jails that relate to structural specifications of the physical plant, including but not limited to size of cells and rooms within a jail, design of facilities, and specifications for fixtures and other equipment.

NEW SECTION. Section 3. A state jail commission shall be appointed by the governor to establish standards for the operation of city and county jails. The commission shall be comprised of eleven members who shall be appointed by the governor: PROVIDED, That at least seven of the members shall be elected city, town, or county legislative or executive officials: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the secretary or the secretary's designee shall be one of the members of the commission.

At least two members of the commission shall represent minorities.

At least four members of the commission shall reside east of the crest of the Cascade Range. Any member of the commission appointed pursuant to this section as an incumbent official shall immediately, upon termination of holding said office, cease to be a member of the commission and the governor shall appoint a replacement. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments: PROVIDED, That a person appointed as a replacement shall serve for only the balance of the replaced member's term unless the replacement is reappointed.

Three of the original appointments shall be for terms of one year, four of the initial appointments shall be for terms of two years, and four of the initial appointments shall be for terms of three years. Subsequent appointments shall be for a three year term.

The chairperson of the commission shall be appointed by the governor and shall serve as chairperson at the governor's pleasure. A vice-chairperson shall be elected by the commission. The commission shall meet on call of the chairperson or on request of a majority of its members, but not less than four times per year.

NEW SECTION. Section 4. Members of the commission shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties pursuant to RCW 43.03.050 and 43.03.060.

NEW SECTION. Section 5. In addition to any other powers and duties contained in this chapter, the commission shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) The commission shall adopt such rules and regulations, pursuant to chapter 34.04 RCW, as it deems necessary and consistent with the purposes and intent of this chapter on the following subjects:

(a) Mandatory custodial care standards that are essential for the health, welfare, and security of persons confined in jails, which shall be adopted on or before December 31, 1978;

(b) Advisory custodial care standards;

(c) The classification and uses of holding, detention, and correctional facilities. Except for the housing of work releasees in accordance with commission rules, a person may not be held in a holding facility longer than seventy-two hours, exclusive of weekends and holidays, without being transferred to a detention or correction facility unless the court having jurisdiction over the individual authorizes a longer holding, but in no instance shall the holding exceed thirty days;

(d) The content of jail records which shall be maintained by the department of corrections or the chief law enforcement officer of the governing unit. In addition the governing unit, chief law enforcement officer, or department of corrections may require such additional records as they deem proper; and

(e) The segregation of persons and classes of persons confined in holding, detention, and correctional facilities;

(2) To do all things necessary to enable it fully and adequately to perform its duties and to exercise the power granted to it;

(3) To investigate, develop, and encourage alternative and innovative methods in all phases of jail operation;

(4) To make comments, reports, and recommendations concerning all phases of jail operation including those not specifically described in this chapter;

(5) To solicit, receive, and expend funds from any source in furtherance of the intent and purposes of this chapter; and

(6) To hire necessary staff, acquire office space, supplies, and equipment, and make such other expenditures as may be deemed necessary to carry out its duties.

(7) To promulgate minimum physical plant standards for all jails. Before such standards are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040 and before such standards are mandatory, such physical plant standards shall be submitted to the secretary for approval or rejection. Any such physical plant standards that are promulgated by the commission and approved by the secretary shall be filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040 and shall be mandatory consistent with the provision of section 7 and 12 of this 1977 amendatory act.

(8) To cause all jails to be inspected at least annually by designated jail inspectors and to issue a certificate of compliance to each facility which is found to satisfactorily meet the requirements of this chapter and the rules, regulations, and standards adopted hereunder: PROVIDED, That certificates of partial compliance may be issued where applicable. The inspectors shall have access to all portions of jails, all prisoners confined therein, and to all records maintained by said jails.

(9) To establish advisory guidelines and model ordinances to assist governing units in establishing the agreements necessary for the joint operation of jails, and for the determination of the rates of allowance for the daily costs of holding a prisoner pursuant to the provisions of section 8(6) of this 1977 amendatory act.

NEW SECTION. Section 6. (1) In order to promote efficient use of personnel and available funds, encourage the cooperative construction, operation, and maintenance of jails by cities and counties on a regional basis through joint or intergovernmental action, and eliminate or avoid unnecessary duplication of facilities, and as a condition of eligibility for such financial assistance as may be provided by or through the state of Washington for the construction and/or modernization of jails, all jail construction and/or substantial remodeling projects shall be approved by the department in cooperation with the office of program planning and fiscal management and such approval shall be additional to any other approval required by this chapter. All approvals required under this section shall be based upon physical plant standards adopted by the commission, approved by the secretary pursuant to the provisions of section 5(7) of this 1977 amendatory act, and shall be consistent with the purposes expressed in this chapter.

(2) A governing unit, before substantially remodeling its jail and/or constructing a new jail, shall submit plans for such substantial remodeling and/or construction to the department for review and approval in accordance with the requirements of section 5(7) of this 1977 amendatory act. The department shall oversee such construction and remodeling to the extent necessary to insure compliance with the standards adopted and approved pursuant to section 5(7) of this 1977 amendatory act.

(3) The commission shall develop estimates of the costs of the capital construction grants for each biennium required under the provisions of this chapter. The estimates shall be subject to the review and approval of the secretary and shall be submitted to the office of program planning and fiscal management consistent with the provisions of chapter 43.88 RCW.

NEW SECTION. Section 7. All jails shall be constructed, operated, and maintained in compliance with the provisions and intent of this chapter and the rules, regulations, and standards adopted thereunder: PROVIDED, That, as limited by this section, compliance with such rules, regulations, and standards shall be pursuant to the time schedules set by the commission for classes of facilities:

(1) The mandatory custodial care standards that are essential for the health, welfare, and security of persons confined, which are adopted pursuant to section 5(1)(a) of this 1977 amendatory act shall be adopted on or before December 31, 1978, and shall be complied with on or before July 1, 1979;

(2) The physical plant standards which are adopted and approved pursuant to section 5(7) of this 1977 amendatory act shall not be mandatory unless, pursuant to the provisions of section 11 of this 1977 amendatory act, the state fully funds the cost of implementing such standards for detention and correctional facilities: PROVIDED, That, after such funds are made available, local jurisdictions shall have a period of time before such standards are mandatory that is adequate to affect any needed construction or repairs.

NEW SECTION. Section 8. All jails which do not meet the appropriate mandatory custodial care standards and physical plant standards provided in this chapter and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder may be required to be closed, entirely or in part, until such requirements are met, pursuant to the following procedures:

(1) In the event the commission finds a jail does not comply with the standards, notice shall be given to the governing unit.

(2) Such notice shall specify the manner in which the jail does not comply with the standards and it shall specify the time limits within which such standards are to be met, with consideration being given to the magnitude and seriousness of the deficiencies and their potential effect on the health and safety of jail inmates, the cost of correction, and other information deemed relevant by the commission. In those cases where the nature and extent of the deficiencies are such that an immediate order of full or partial closure is deemed necessary by the commission in order to preserve the health and safety of persons in the jail, the period of time for correction may be dispensed with and an order of immediate full or partial closure issued by the commission.

(3) Within thirty days after the date of receipt of the notice or order of immediate closure, the appropriate governing unit may request a review of the determination of noncompliance by the commission which review shall be heard not more than forty-five days following such request unless such period is extended not more than another forty-five days by order of the commission. All reviews conducted under this section shall be deemed to be "contested cases" within the meaning of chapter 34.04 RCW.

The commission shall designate a panel of three of its members to hear and decide the review, and the decision of this panel shall constitute the decision of the commission for purposes of appeal to the superior court.

(4) In those cases where an order of immediate full or partial closure of a jail is issued, the attorney general, at the request of the commission, shall bring immediate appropriate enforcement actions as necessary to enforce said order of closure on behalf of the commission in the superior court having jurisdiction.

(5) If no request for review is made, or if a determination of noncompliance is upheld in full or in part, or compliance is not undertaken and satisfactorily accomplished within the time prescribed in the notice, the attorney general, upon request and on behalf of the commission, shall apply to the superior court of the county in which the jail is located for an order of closure of all or part of the jail and the court shall have authority to issue such order of closure or prescribe such other relief as it deems appropriate.

(6) In the event an order of closure is issued by the superior court, all confined persons in custody in the jail or portions thereof ordered closed shall be transferred to a suitable, available jail, and the transferring governing unit shall pay for the costs of board, room, program, and administration of such transferred persons, pursuant to the rate for such costs established by the governing unit accepting such confined persons.

(7) The commission may issue a conditional certificate of compliance for the continued operation of a jail under such conditions or restrictions as it determines to be appropriate. Any conditional certificates of compliance issued under this section may be appealed by the governing unit to the full commission and shall be reviewed at the next commission meeting. Orders of the commission affirming the issuance of a conditional certificate of compliance may be appealed by the governing unit to the superior court having jurisdiction.

NEW SECTION. Section 9. (1) A city or county primarily responsible for the operation of a jail or jails may create a department of corrections to be in charge of such jail and of all persons confined therein by law. If such department is created, it shall have charge of jails and persons confined therein. If no such department of corrections is created, the chief law enforcement officer of the city or county primarily responsible for the operation of said jail shall have charge of the jail and of all persons confined therein. A department of corrections or the chief law enforcement officer shall operate a jail in conformance with the rules and regulations adopted by the commission and any rules, regulations, or ordinances adopted by the governing unit.

(2) Whenever any jail is operated by a governing unit which includes a combination of cities and/or counties, one such city or county shall be designated as being primarily responsible for the operation of said jail.

(3) All correctional officers employed in jails, while acting in the supervision and transportation of prisoners and in the apprehension of prisoners who have escaped, shall have the powers and duties of a law enforcement officer.

NEW SECTION. Section 10. (1) A department of corrections or chief law enforcement officer responsible for the operation of a jail shall maintain a jail register, open to the public, into which shall be timely entered:

- (a) The name of each person confined in the jail with the hour, date, and cause of the confinement; and
 - (b) The hour, date and manner of each person's discharge.
- (2) The records of a person confined in jail shall be held in confidence and shall be made available only to criminal justice agencies as defined in RCW 43.43.705; or
- (a) For use in inspections made pursuant to section 7 of this 1977 amendatory act;
 - (b) In jail certification proceedings;
 - (c) For use in court proceedings upon the written order of the court in which the proceedings are conducted; or
 - (d) Upon the written permission of the person.

NEW SECTION. Section 11. Upon obtaining approval for the substantial remodeling or construction of a jail pursuant to section 6 of this 1977 amendatory act, a governing unit shall receive full funding from the state for the costs of the necessary new construction or improvements to or remodeling of existing detention or correctional facilities necessary to comply with the standards established pursuant to this chapter. The department shall establish for each application the level of costs necessary to comply with the physical plant standards and shall authorize payment by the state treasurer of the designated amount from the local jail improvement and construction account created in section 12 of this 1977 amendatory act to the eligible governing unit in accordance with procedures established by the department.

NEW SECTION. Section 12. There is hereby established in the state treasury a fund to be known as the local jail improvement and construction account in which shall be deposited such sums as are appropriated by law for the purpose of providing funds to units of local government for new construction and the substantial remodeling of detention and correctional facilities so as to obtain compliance with the physical plant standards for such facilities as may be established by the department. Funds in the local jail improvement and construction account shall be invested in the same manner as other funds in other accounts within the state treasury, and such earnings shall accrue to the local jail improvement and construction account. Funds in this account shall be disbursed by the state treasurer to units of local government at the direction of the secretary.

NEW SECTION. Section 13. Payment for emergency or necessary health care shall be the responsibility of the governing unit, except that the department shall be responsible if the confined person requires treatment for which such person is eligible under the department's public assistance medical program. The governing unit may obtain reimbursement from such confined person for the cost of emergency and other health care to the extent that such person is reasonably able to

pay for such care, including reimbursement from any insurance program or from other medical benefit programs available to such person. To the extent that a confined person is unable to be financially responsible for medical care and is ineligible for financial assistance from the department or from a private source, the cost of such services shall be borne by the unit of government issuing the arrest warrant for such person: PROVIDED, That the cost of such services shall be borne by the state for state prisoners being held in a jail who are accused of either escaping from a state facility or of committing an offense in a state facility.

Under no circumstance shall necessary medical services be denied or delayed pending a determination of financial responsibility.

NEW SECTION. Section 14. A person having charge of a jail shall receive and keep in such jail, when room is available, all persons confined or committed thereto by process or order issued under authority of the United States until discharged according to law, the same as if such persons had been committed under process issued under authority of the state, if provision is made by the United States for the support of such persons confined, and for any additional personnel required.

NEW SECTION. Section 15. (1) It is the intent of the legislature that the temporary committee that is created pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall plan to avoid custodial facility and program duplication between the state and units of local government, and between the various units of local government. It is also the intent of the legislature to effectuate economies of scale and effective management of and care for persons who are confined in local jails and state custodial facilities.

(2) The following persons shall constitute a temporary committee which shall hold hearings and draft a proposal which prescribes the specific role of the state and local units of government, and the nature of any custodial facilities operated by the state and local units of government, with regard to the custody of persons who are arrested for, and/or convicted of violating statutes or ordinances which define crimes:

(a) Three members of the commission who are local elected officials, and who are appointed to such committee by the chairperson of the commission;

(b) Three representatives of the department, who are appointed by the secretary; and

(c) One member of the senate and one member of the house of representatives who are appointed by the governor and who shall be ex officio members of the committee.

This temporary committee shall present such proposals to the commission and to the legislature on or before December 15, 1978.

NEW SECTION. Section 16. Sections 1 through 15 of this 1977 amendatory act shall be known and may be cited as the City and County Jails Act.

NEW SECTION. Section 17. Sections 1 through 15 of this 1977 amendatory act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 70 RCW.

Section 18. Section 35.21.330, chapter 7, Laws of 1965 and RCW 35.21.330 are each amended to read as follows:

Cities and towns may acquire, build, operate and maintain holding and detention facilities as defined in section 2 of this 1977 amendatory act at any place within the territorial limits of the county in which the city or town is situated, as may be selected by the legislative authority of the municipality: PROVIDED, That such facilities comply with the provisions of sections 1 through 15 of this 1977 amendatory act and rules adopted thereto.

* * * * *

The Jail Services Section of Adult Corrections, has been in contact on many occasions in the past year with the staff involved in the Washington State Medical Association jails project. As a result of the inspections, we are cognizant of the fact that jails in Washington State are in need of upgrading medical health care delivery in county and city jails.

Most jail's medical records currently are limited to those medications dispensed to prisoners with no record at the jail of the diagnosis or treatment rendered. Jail staff, for the most part, are not trained to recognize whether a prisoner should have immediate attention by a qualified medical professional or whether it could be delayed until a more opportune time. The type of training needed for jail staff to properly medically screen prisoners at booking is currently being done at a few jails by the Washington State Medical Association. Hopefully, this and other forms of training by WSMA will be expanded to the many other jails throughout the state.

We strongly endorse the Washington State Medical Association jails health project and congratulate them for the fine job they have done thus far.

The following pages document the WSMA's Jail and Prison Health Project, for your information.

WASHINGTON STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

JAIL AND PRISON HEALTH PROJECT

BACKGROUND ACCOMPLISHMENTS GOALS

In January of 1976, the Washington State Medical Association was one of six state associations that received a discretionary grant of \$25,000 from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to help upgrade the health care delivery in county jails. The program is coordinated nationally by the American Medical Association with the overall goal of drawing up and testing standards for health care and delivery in county jails. These standards, once tested, would lead to a certification program on the national level, also to be coordinated by the AMA.

In February the Jail and Prison Health Care Subcommittee of the WSMA selected four counties as pilot sites. In each of these counties, Grays Harbor, Okanogan, Whatcom, and Whitman, the Jails Project has enlisted the help of the county medical society, health officer, sheriff, and jailers.

The four pilot counties selected had small and medium sized jails, reflecting the Jails Project's desire to work in the areas that needed the most help, and which represented the largest numerical segment of county jails, both in the state of Washington and in the nation. Any general findings or programs developed could then be applied to a maximum number of jails throughout the state and country, and would have the largest and most lasting impact.

Data was collected in the four pilot sites in preparation for writing reports of findings and recommendations which would be presented to the local communities. The data included general and specific information about the particular jail's structure, its current health care delivery system or lack of same, its equipment, its staff, both medical and correctional, and the community medical resources. In short, any and all information that had a bearing on the delivery of health care in the jail was obtained, if possible.

The data collection was followed by the writing of the individual reports to the counties of the findings and recommendations of the Jails Project. Presentations of the reports were made in Grays Harbor, Whatcom, and Whitman Counties in May, and in Okanogan County in mid-July. The first three meetings were highly successful and resulted in the development of action plans to implement the recommendations as refined by local input at the county presentations. The initial meeting in Okanogan was less successful, and a later meeting was held in September which saw a larger community involvement and a stronger likelihood of implementing the recommendations which resulted from the meeting.

The data collection and writing of reports was greatly aided by the work of ten public health and medical students from the University of Washington, who also received course credit for their work. Two students on stipend from the University worked full time for ten weeks in the summer, and data collection, writing of findings and recommendations, and the presentation of reports were accomplished by the end of July for two additional

counties, Snohomish and Spokane. Initial research was begun in Pierce County at the same time, but a variety of obstacles prevented the same rapid progress that had been seen in Snohomish and Spokane Counties. Work in Pierce County will resume at a slower pace in order to encompass a larger foundation of community support before the report can be written and presented to the community.

There were several aspects of the individual county recommendations that could be applied to all the jails, and have developed into statewide goals for the WSMA Jails Project.

1. Jail Health Care Records

The first is the aspect of health care record-keeping in the county jails. In most of the small jails, the records system maintained by the jail consists of little more than the list of medications dispensed. There is often little if any medical information obtained at booking which may be needed in an emergency situation, and the records established when an inmate/patient is treated are usually kept by the private physician. Most frequently no record is returned to the jail other than a prescription for medication. This means two things: first, there will be no continuity of care should the inmate/patient see another health care provider who does not have the background information contained in the records; and second, any history of treatments or medications will be missing if the person is transferred to another institution. This lack of continuity often results in duplication of procedures with the consequence of wasting both time and money, as well as detracting from the quality of care being delivered.

Of the greatest potential cost to the counties as a result of this non-system of records is the lack of adequate documentation of care given to defend the county in the event of litigation. More systematic records, which would be compatible with those used in the state prisons, would help to safeguard both the counties and the inmates, as well as save money and the time of deputies, jailers, and health care providers alike. The WSMA Jails Project is currently developing records that would serve these purposes, while at the same time posing as little a burden as possible on the jails and their staffs. They are currently being tested in the four pilot counties.

2. Jail Health Care Reference Manual

The second statewide project being undertaken by the WSMA Jails Project in conjunction with jail health care records is the implementation of a Jail Health Care Reference Manual and its accompanying training, designed for use by jailers in small jails or in isolated situations. The Jails Project began preliminary work in February with MEDEX Northwest on the development of a formal, supervised health screening and referral system utilizing EMT trained jailers. By June the format of the Jail Health Care Reference Manual had been conceived using jailers without EMT training, and MEDEX began the work of writing the Manual. This Manual, and its accompanying eight-hour training, also done by MEDEX, allows the jailer to make basic decisions on a systematic basis on whether to take an inmate/patient to the hospital emergency room when a health provider is not available, or whether the person can wait for the next day or the next scheduled sick call, by following a simple protocol of testing vital signs and other symptoms. The Manual also provides guidance on receiving health screening at booking and on the maintenance of the jail health care records.

The Manual is designed to be supervised by the jail physician, who would help the jailers make the minor adjustments in the protocols to fit the situation of their particular jail and health care delivery system. Thus the local provider would use his input to work with the jailers if he or she was getting too many unnecessary referrals, and to provide ongoing training.

The Manual is in its second draft, and is currently being tested along with the health care records in the four pilot sites. Both the records and the Manual will be evaluated after a four-month period and will be revised so they properly cover their roles in county jails.

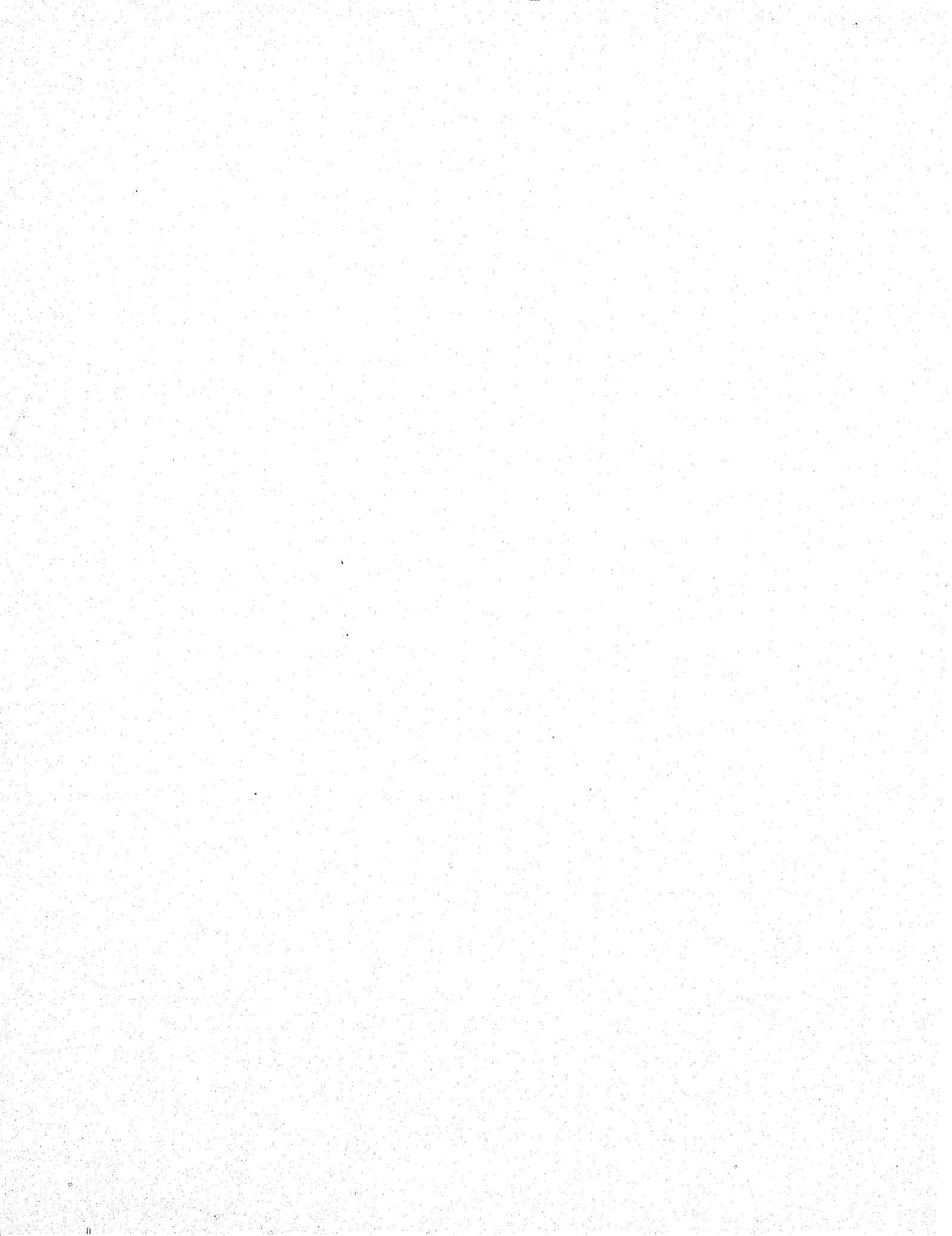
In the last three months of 1976, the WSMA Jails Project will be testing the first draft of the National Standards and Guidelines for Health Care Delivery in Jails as developed by the national advisory board. The Standards will be evaluated at the end of the period.

Anyone interested in further information in the WSMA Jails Project should contact Greg Miller, Jails Project Coordinator, at the Washington State Medical Association, 444 N.E. Ravenna Boulevard, Seattle, Washington 98115.

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CONTINUED

2 OF 3

2. Do you have a confinement facility for juveniles? Yes _____ No _____

Briefly describe your facility and its use _____

3. If you do not have confinement facilities for either adults or juveniles, please describe briefly the procedure by which offenders are handled when taken into custody _____

4. If you do not have adult or juvenile confinement facilities does your city have any plans for construction or development of incarceration facilities in the near future? Yes _____ No _____

If so please describe _____

Please return the enclosed questionnaire as soon as possible. Any questions regarding its content should be referred to Stan Finkelstein at 543-9050 (Seattle area) or 1-800-562-6966 (toll free long distance). The Association appreciates your cooperation

The questionnaire should be returned to:

Association of Washington Cities
4719 Brooklyn Avenue N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

* * * * *

The following results are compiled from the preceding Association of Washington Cities Jail Questionnaire. This form was sent to 265 Washington cities. Of this, 222 responded with no response from 43.

QUESTION	YES	NO	NO ANSWER	NOT APPLICABLE
1.	72	150		
Part 2. of Question 1.	42	180		
2.	23	190	9	
3.				
Those jurisdictions which do not have facilities for either adults or juveniles or both utilize other jurisdiction facilities or a combination of facilities as indicated below:				
County Jails.....	86			
City Jails.....	8			
Juvenile Detention Facility..	23			
County Jail and/or Juvenile Detention	56			
City Jail and/or Juvenile Detention	4			
City Jail and/or County Jail.	4			
City Jail, County Jail, and/or Juvenile Detention.....	2			
No Answer.....	25			
Not Applicable.....	14			
4.	14	161	31	16

* * * * *

REMODELING COST ESTIMATES FOR 26 JAILS

OCTOBER 1975

A-87

TITLE	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	TOTAL
Quarters/Cells/Dorms] \$ 10,044,700 ^{a/}	\$ 6,693,536	\$ 2,525,841	\$ 132,116	\$ 9,351,493
Recreation		95,000	98,500	6,800	200,300
Education		86,600	110,850	25,040	222,490
Library		-0-	42,900	14,800	57,700
Feeding		254,000	121,300	13,000	388,300
Medical (General)		8,500	36,467	-0-	44,967
Medical Isolation		8,727	26,921	8,727	44,375
Visiting (General)		200,500	98,455	29,300	328,255
Visiting (Confidential)		12,800	13,822	12,800	39,422
Laundry		104,800	52,850	-0-	157,650
Inmate Storage		30,000	8,910	-0-	38,910
Offices		54,500	45,200	36,000	135,700
Booking/Release		517,200	276,380	125,200	918,780
Emergency Power	-0-	20,000	60,000	80,000	
TOTAL		\$ 8,066,163	\$ 3,478,396	\$ 463,783	\$ 22,053,042
A.I.A. Fees ^{b/}					1,764,243
Washington State Sales Tax @ 5%					1,102,652
GRAND TOTAL ^{c/}					\$ 24,919,937

^{a/} Includes cost of remodeling present Units I and II King County facility for a design capacity of 515 and building new facilities to create additional capacity of 550.

^{b/} A.I.A. Fees are estimated on a sliding scale; 8% was selected for reference.

^{c/} Does not include contingency fees or unassigned space for jails other than Type I (King County).

TYPE I: Includes King County.

TYPE II: Includes Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Clark, Yakima, Kitsap Counties and Tacoma City.

TYPE III: Includes Thurston, Whatcom, Benton, Chelan, Grant, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Skagit, Walla Walla, Clallam, Franklin, Island, Kittitas, Mason, Okanogan, Whitman Counties and Bellingham, Olympia, Auburn Cities.

TYPE IV: Includes Adams, Asotin, Douglas, Klickitat, Pacific, Stevens, Jefferson, Lincoln, Columbia, Skamania, Wahkiakum Counties and Lynnwood, Aberdeen, Wenatchee, Kent, Toppenish, Omak, Fork Cities.

CAPITAL COST ESTIMATES FOR 17 NEW JAILS ^{1/}
OCTOBER 1975

TYPE	JAILS	CAPACITY	AVG. DAILY POPULATION	CAPITAL DEFICIENCY RATE	REPLACEMENT DESIGN CAPACITY	AVERAGE COST/NEW DESIGN FACILITY	TOTAL COST/GROUP ^{2/}
I	Chelan	62	53	62.9)	100	\$ 1,908,027 ^{4/}	\$ 3,816,054
	Thurston ^{3/}	54	65	92.0)			
II	Wenatchee	54	25	82.6)	55	1,270,696 ^{5/}	8,894,872
	Whatcom	52	40	76.9)			
	Whitman	52	9	70.8)			
	Okanogan	48	25	80.0)			
	Skagit	41	22	78.3)			
	Clallam ^{6/}	34	12	47.8)			
Benton	32	28	60.1)				
III	Auburn	32	4	50.0)	32	959,795 ^{7/}	5,758,769
	Walla Walla	30	11	60.1)			
	Aberdeen	29	2	81.0)			
	Toppenish	30	12	74.3)			
	Bellingham	26	7	68.2)			
Mason	22	9	80.8)				
IV	Lincoln	16	6	96.0)	15	565,726 ^{8/}	1,131,452
	Asotin	10	3	47.8)			
TOTAL - Groups I - IV							\$19,601,147

^{1/} The recommendations that these jails require replacement were made by the Jail Commission staff. The estimates are for jails only; Sheriff's Departments are not included. CONSTRUCTION OF OTHER NEW JAILS MAY BE APPROXIMATED BY CLASSIFYING THEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE.

^{2/} A contingency factor (10% is standard) to allow for unforeseen building difficulties is not included nor are costs of site acquisition and preparation.

^{3/} Thurston has exceeded capacity; interviews with Thurston Co. Sheriff's Dept. indicate a design capacity of 100 is needed.

^{4/} Based on capital cost estimates by Carl E. Easters, Capital Cost Analysis for a proposed jail capacity of 100. Architect/Engineer fees of 8.18% and 5% State Sales Tax are included.

^{5/} Based on capital cost estimates by Gordon E. Ruehl for a projected capacity of 55. Architect/Engineer fees of 8% and 5% State Sales Tax are included.

^{6/} Benton County frequently exceeds capacity; interviews with the Benton County Sheriff's Dept. indicate a larger design capacity than 30-40 is needed.

^{7/} Based on capital cost estimates by Gordon E. Ruehl for a projected capacity of 32. Architect/Engineer fees of 8.25% and 5% State Sales Tax are included.

^{8/} Based on capital cost estimates by Gordon E. Ruehl for a projected capacity of 15. Architect/Engineer fees of 8.5% and 5% State Sales Tax are included.

NOTE: THE ABOVE COSTS FOR NEW JAILS WERE DETERMINED WITH 1975 PRICES AND DO NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE 1976 INFLATIONARY RATE.

DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY REPORT

1976

NAME OF FACILITY: _____ INSPECTION DATE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

SHERIFF/CHIEF OF POLICE: _____

CHAIRPERSON OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS: _____ MAYOR: _____

JAIL SUPERVISOR: _____ JAIL TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

PERSON INTERVIEWED: _____ TITLE: _____

TYPE OF FACILITY: _____ DETENTION _____ CORRECTIONAL

LOCATION IN BUILDING: _____

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: _____ DATE REMODELED: _____

▶ 1. POPULATION STATISTICS ◀

CAPACITY: MALE _____ FEMALE _____ JUVENILE _____ WORK RELEASE _____ TOTAL _____

TODAY'S POPULATION: MALE _____ FEMALE _____ JUVENILE _____ WORK RELEASE _____ TOTAL _____

LOW POPULATION WITHIN LAST SIX (6) MONTHS: _____

HIGH POPULATION WITHIN LAST SIX (6) MONTHS: _____

APPROXIMATE AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION: _____

TODAY'S POPULATION BY PRISONER CLASSIFICATION

	MALE	FEMALE
SENTENCED FELONS:		
UNSENTENCED FELONS:		
SENTENCED MISDEMEANANTS:		
UNSENTENCED MISDEMEANANTS:		
STATE HOLD:		
FEDERAL HOLD:		
OTHER:		

COMMENT: _____

TOTAL BOOKINGS FOR 1975: _____

APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF STAY:

MAXIMUM LENGTH OF STAY:

SENTENCED: _____

SENTENCED: _____

AWAITING TRIAL: _____

AWAITING TRIAL: _____

PAROLE HOLD: _____

PAROLE HOLD: _____

2. STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION

NUMBER OF JAILORS: DAYS _____ AFTERNOONS _____ NIGHTS _____ TOTAL: _____

NUMBER OF MATRONS: DAYS _____ AFTERNOONS _____ NIGHTS _____ TOTAL: _____

NUMBER OF RELIEF: JAILORS: _____ MATRONS: _____

TOTAL NUMBER OF JAILORS AND MATRONS: _____

PART-TIME STAFF: _____

OTHER FULL-TIME STAFF: _____

TOTAL NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STAFF (INCLUDING JAIL SUPERVISOR): _____

IS THERE A NEED FOR ADDITIONAL STAFF? YES _____ NO _____ HOW MANY? _____

FOR WHAT PURPOSE: _____

ARE ADEQUATE RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THESE CATEGORIES?

	YES	NO	COMMENTS
ADMISSION & RELEASE			
FISCAL RECORDS			
HEALTH			
FIRE & HEALTH INSPECTIONS			
INCIDENTS			
PRISONER ACCOUNTING			
PRISONER DISCIPLINARY			
PRISONER PROPERTY			

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: _____

COST PER DAY PER PRISONER: _____

ARE PRESENT STAFF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS? YES NO
DEPUTIES: YES NO CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS: YES NO

COMMENTS: _____

WHAT TYPE OF TRAINING IS PROVIDED FOR JAIL PERSONNEL? _____

▶ 3. BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT ◀

ARE LIVING AREAS ADEQUATE ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSED MINIMUM STANDARDS IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES?

	YES	NO	REMARKS
NATURAL LIGHT			
VENTILATION			
AIR CONDITIONING			
SHOWERS (1 for 10 prisoners)			
LAVATORY (1 for 8 prisoners)			
HOT AND COLD WATER Available at all times Hot Water 110° to 140°			
LIGHTING Sufficient to Permit Prisoners to read in Evenings - Secure			
SECURE CELLS Locks Operational Conduit & Wiring Inaccessible Plumbing Connections Inaccessible Heating Ducts Tamper- proof, etc.			
SANITATION			
SMOKE & FIRE DETECTION EQUIPMENT			

3. BUILDING/EQUIPMENT/LIVING AREAS - CONTINUED

	YES	NO	REMARKS
FLOOR DRAINS Outside Cells Facilitate Cleaning			
CELL DIMENSIONS Single - 72 sq. ft. Other - 60 sq. ft. per prisoner			
REASONABLE COMFORT			
REASONABLE PRIVACY			
PROTECTION FOR STAFF AND PRISONERS			

TYPE OF CELLS: _____

DO CELL AREAS HAVE DAYROOMS? YES _____ NO _____

CAN PRISONERS BE ADEQUATELY SEGREGATED? YES _____ NO _____

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

ARE WORK RELEASE HOUSED SO THEY
HAVE NO CONTACT WITH THE GENERAL POPULATION? YES _____ NO _____

COMMENTS: _____

IS GENERAL SANITATION OF FACILITY ADEQUATE? YES _____ NO _____

COMMENTS: _____

ADEQUATE SPACE FOR THE FOLLOWING AREAS?

	YES	NO	COMMENTS
PROPERTY (Prisoner)			
EXERCISE			
BOOKING & RELEASE			
MEAL PREPARATION			
PROGRAM			
VISITING (Professional)			
VISITING (Social)			
ADMINISTRATION & STAFF			
MEDICAL EXAM			
LAUNDRY			
LAUNDRY STORAGE			
KITCHEN STORAGE			
JANITORIAL STORAGE			

4. HEALTH AND WELFARE

A. FOOD SERVICE

MEALS PREPARED _____ IN FACILITY _____ CATERED

PREPARED BY _____ EMPLOYEE _____ PRISONER(S) _____ BOTH

SERVED BY _____ EMPLOYEE _____ PRISONER(S) _____ BOTH

SERVED IN _____ CELLS _____ DAYROOMS _____ DINING ROOM

ARE T. V. DINNERS SERVED? _____ YES _____ NO

ARE T. V. DINNERS SUPPLEMENTED? _____ YES _____ NO WITH WHAT? _____

ARE KITCHEN EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS ADEQUATE? _____ YES _____ NO

COMMENT: _____

COST PER MEAL: _____

A. FOOD SERVICE - Continued

DO FOOD SERVICE EMPLOYEES HAVE FOOD AND BEVERAGE WORKERS PERMITS? YES NO

ARE MENUS REVIEWED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT? YES NO

ARE KITCHEN UTENSILS SECURELY STORED? YES NO

COMMENT: _____

WHAT PERSONS OTHER THAN PRISONERS EAT FROM JAIL KITCHEN? _____

WHAT TYPE OF DISHES ARE USED FOR MEALS? STAINLESS STEEL

HEAT RESISTANT PLASTIC OTHER: _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON FOOD SERVICE: _____

B. MEDICAL SERVICES

IS THERE A BRIEF HEALTH HISTORY ACQUIRED FROM EACH PRISONER BOOKED? YES

NO COMMENT: _____

ARE COMPLAINTS OF ILLNESS OR INJURY CHECKED PROMPTLY BY A QUALIFIED MEDICAL

PROFESSIONAL? YES NO COMMENT: _____

WITHIN 48 HOURS OF ADMISSION, IS EACH PRISONER'S HEALTH HISTORY REVIEWED BY

A QUALIFIED DOCTOR, NURSE OR PARAMEDIC? YES NO

COMMENT: _____

B. MEDICAL SERVICES - Continued

WHAT IS THE ROUTINE HEALTH CARE PROCEDURE? (i.e. Sick Call): _____

DOES FACILITY HAVE: EXAMINATION ROOM _____ YES _____ NO

INFIRMARY _____ YES _____ NO

SECURE MEDICAL STORAGE AREA _____ YES _____ NO

ARE THERE ADEQUATE MEDICAL RECORDS: ILLNESS OR INJURY _____ YES _____ NO

PRESCRIPTIONS ISSUED _____ YES _____ NO

ARE MEDICAL RECORDS TRANSFERRED WITH PRISONERS? _____ YES _____ NO

COMMENTS: _____

IF MEDICAL SERVICES ARE NOT PROVIDED AT THE FACILITY, WHERE ARE THEY PROVIDED? _____

C. LAUNDRY SERVICE

DO PRISONERS WEAR _____ OWN CLOTHING _____ FACILITY CLOTHING

LAUNDERED BY _____ FACILITY _____ CONTRACT LAUNDRY

WHAT BEDDING IS ISSUED UPON ADMISSION? MATTRESS COVER _____ YES _____ NO

PILLOWS _____ YES _____ NO

PILLOW CASE _____ YES _____ NO

SHEETS _____ YES _____ NO

BLANKETS _____ YES _____ NO

C. LAUNDRY SERVICE - Continued

HOW FREQUENTLY IS BEDDING REISSUED? _____

HOW FREQUENTLY IS CLOTHING REISSUED? _____

HOW FREQUENTLY ARE MATTRESSES SANITIZED? _____

TYPE OF MATTRESS: _____

D. PERSONAL CARE

WHAT TYPE OF PERSONAL CARE ITEMS ARE ISSUED? _____ SOAP _____ RAZOR

_____ TOWEL _____ TOOTHPASTE OR TOOTHPOWDER _____ TOOTHBRUSH _____ COMB

OTHER: _____

WHAT IS PROVIDED FOR FEMALE HYGIENE? _____

5. COMMUNICATIONS

A. VISITING

SOCIAL VISITS ARE: _____ CONTACT _____ NO CONTACT

VISITING HOURS: _____

DO PRISONERS HAVE A MINIMUM OF THREE (3) HOURS PER WEEK? _____ YES _____ NO

COMMENT: _____

ARE FRIENDS ALLOWED TO VISIT? _____ YES _____ NO

ARE VISITS OTHER THAN DURING REGULAR VISITING HOURS GRANTED UNDER UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES? _____ YES _____ NO

ARE CONFIDENTIAL VISITS GRANTED FOR: ATTORNEYS _____ YES _____ NO

PASTOR _____ YES _____ NO

EMPLOYER _____ YES _____ NO

OTHER: _____

A. VISITING - Continued

VISITING STALLS: LOCATION: _____

NUMBER: _____

CONSULTATION ROOMS: NUMBER: _____

ARE REGULATIONS POSTED FOR VISITORS? ____ YES ____ NO

IS A WARNING POSTED FOR VISITORS REGARDING TRAFFICKING WITH PRISONERS?

____ YES ____ NO

B. MAIL

IS MAIL CENSORED? ____ YES ____ NO

COMMENT: _____

ARE PRISONERS PROVIDED FREE POSTAGE? ____ YES ____ NO

HOW MUCH? _____

IS THERE ANY LIMIT ON THE NUMBER OF LETTERS A PRISONER MAY SEND? ____ YES ____ NO

IS THERE ANY LIMIT ON THE NUMBER OF LETTERS A PRISONER MAY RECEIVE? ____ YES ____ NO

ARE PRISONERS ALLOWED TO SEND OR RECEIVE PACKAGES? ____ YES ____ NO

ARE PRISONERS GIVEN A RECEIPT FOR CASH, MONEY ORDERS OR CHECKS RECEIVED BY MAIL OR VISITORS? ____ YES ____ NO

ARE PRISONERS ALLOWED TO RECEIVE OR OTHERWISE SUBSCRIBE TO NEWSPAPERS,

PERIODICALS, BOOKS, ETC. ____ YES ____ NO COMMENTS: _____

C. TELEPHONE - LOCATION: _____

HOW MANY PHONE CALLS ARE PERMITTED FOR PRISONERS BEING BOOKED? _____

WHOM MAY THEY CALL? _____

OTHER THAN BOOKING, ARE PRISONERS ALLOWED PHONE CALLS? ____ YES ____ NO

ARE RECORDS KEPT ON TELEPHONE CALLS: ____ YES ____ NO

COMMENTS: _____

6. SECURITY AND SAFETY

DOES FACILITY HAVE SALLE PORT DELIVERY ENTRANCE? YES NO

DOES FACILITY HAVE VEHICULAR SALLE PORT? YES NO

DOES JAIL ENTRANCE PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO THE JAIL? YES NO

COMMENT: _____

TYPE OF FIREARM STORAGE: _____

SECURE? YES NO

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE KEYS ON SEPARATE RINGS? YES NO

EXTRA SET OF FACILITY KEYS SECURELY STORED? YES NO

ARE THERE WRITTEN EMERGENCY PROCEDURES RELATIVE TO ESCAPES, RIOTS, REBELLIONS, ASSAULTS, INJURIES, SUICIDES OR ATTEMPTED SUICIDES, FIRE OR OTHER TYPES OF MAJOR DISASTER OR DISTURBANCE? YES NO

ARE THERE WRITTEN REPORTS MADE ON SUCH INCIDENTS? YES NO

DISTRIBUTION: _____

ARE EMERGENCY PLANS ALWAYS AVAILABLE TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE JAIL?

YES NO WHO ELSE? _____

DOES FACILITY HAVE ADEQUATE SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIES? YES NO

COMMENT: _____

ARE PRISONERS SKIN SEARCHED UPON ADMISSION OR WHEN RETURNING FROM OUTSIDE

THE FACILITY? YES NO COMMENT: _____

6. SECURITY AND SAFETY - Continued

DOES BOOKING AREA HAVE:

	YES	NO
SAFETY AND SECURITY		
STRIP SEARCH AREA		
TOILET		
HOLDING CELL(S)		
SHOWER		

	YES	NO
TELEPHONE		
FINGERPRINT & MUGGING AREA		
DELOUSING AREA		
BREATHALIZER & VIDEO		

COMMENT: _____

- ARE ALL PRISONERS PHOTOGRAPHED AND FINGERPRINTED WHEN BOOKED? _____ YES _____ NO
- FIRE INSPECTION
- ARE THERE AN ADEQUATE NUMBER OF APPROVED FIRE EXITS? _____ YES _____ NO
- IS THERE A MANUAL FIRE ALARM SYSTEM? _____ YES _____ NO
- IS THERE AN AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM? _____ YES _____ NO
- ARE THERE COMBUSTIBLE FURNISHINGS (CELL AREA)? _____ YES _____ NO
- ARE THERE COMBUSTIBLE MATTRESSES? _____ YES _____ NO
- IS THERE A COMBUSTIBLE INTERIOR FINISH? _____ YES _____ NO
- ARE THERE COMBUSTIBLE TRASH CONTAINERS? _____ YES _____ NO
- IS THERE COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE? _____ YES _____ NO
- IS GENERAL MAINTENANCE & HOUSEKEEPING CONDUCIVE TO FIRE SAFETY? _____ YES _____ NO
- IS THERE A FIRE EVACUATION PLAN? _____ YES _____ NO
- IS THERE PROPER FIRE EXTINGUISHER COVERAGE? _____ YES _____ NO
- IS THERE EXCESSIVE USE OF EXTENSION CORDS? _____ YES _____ NO
- IS THERE A FIRE HOSE PROVIDED? _____ YES _____ NO
- IS THERE SMOKE & FIRE DETECTION EQUIPMENT? _____ YES _____ NO

6. SECURITY AND SAFETY - Continued

IS THE FACILITY INSPECTED BY FIRE OFFICIALS? YES NO

DATES: _____

COMMENTS: _____

DO PRISONERS ASSIGNED TO OUTSIDE WORK DETAILS HAVE CONTACT WITH THE GENERAL POPULATION? YES NO

WHAT TYPE OF ACCESS IS PROVIDED TO COURT FROM THE JAIL? _____

IS THERE A HOLDING CELL ADJACENT TO THE COURT? YES NO

IS THERE ADEQUATE PERIMETER SECURITY? YES NO

COMMENTS: _____

ARE LOCKING DEVICES ADEQUATE? YES NO

IS AN ADEQUATE LOG MAINTAINED OF DAILY ACTIVITY WITHIN THE FACILITY? YES NO

DOES THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT INSPECT THE FACILITY? YES NO

HOW OFTEN? _____

OTHER SAFETY AND SECURITY HAZARDS NOT LISTED ABOVE: _____

7. PROGRAM AND SERVICES

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES ARE AVAILABLE TO PRISONERS:

RADIO T.V. READING TABLE GAMES OTHER

COMMENTS: _____

7. PROGRAM AND SERVICES - Continued

IS THERE A PHYSICAL EXERCISE AREA? YES NO INSIDE OUTSIDE

TIME ALLOTTED PER DAY PER PRISONER: _____

EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE: _____

COMMENTS: _____

IS AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM AVAILABLE? YES NO

COMMENTS: _____

IS G.E.D. PROVIDED? YES NO

ARE PRISONERS PROVIDED WITH OR ALLOWED CORRESPONDENCE COURSES? YES NO

DOES JAIL HAVE A COMMISSARY? YES NO

COMMENTS: _____

ARE PRISONER FUNDS ACCURATELY ACCOUNTED? YES NO

ARE PRISONERS GIVEN A RECEIPT? YES NO

RELIGIOUS PROGRAM: _____

OTHER PROGRAMS: _____

LIBRARY SERVICES: _____

WORK PROGRAM: _____

ARE PRISONERS PAID? YES NO HOW MUCH? _____

MAY PRISONERS EARN "GOOD TIME"? YES NO COMMENTS: _____

7. PROGRAM AND SERVICES - Continued

COUNSELING SERVICES: _____

DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE: _____

ARE BARBERING SERVICES AVAILABLE? _____ YES _____ NO

DO PRISONERS HAVE ACCESS TO LAW BOOKS AND OTHER MATERIALS NECESSARY IN PREPARATION FOR LEGAL PROCEEDINGS? _____ YES _____ NO COMMENTS: _____

▶ 8. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION ◀

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY MAJOR INCIDENTS IN THE FACILITY IN THE PAST YEAR? _____ YES
_____ NO DESCRIBE: _____

WHICH COUNTY AND CITY OFFICIALS VISIT THE JAIL?

NAMES	DATE OF VISIT

HAS ANY LEGAL ACTION AGAINST THE FACILITY BEEN FILED OR ACTED UPON IN THE LAST YEAR? _____ YES _____ NO DESCRIBE: _____

8. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION - Continued

HAVE THERE BEEN ANY IMPROVEMENTS MADE TO THE FACILITY IN THE PAST YEAR?

(Include additions to staff, additional equipment, remodeling, etc.) YES NO.

DESCRIBE: _____

ARE THERE ANY PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT? YES NO DESCRIBE: _____

HAS A BOND ISSUE EVER BEEN PLACED ON THE BALLOT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW JAIL?

YES NO WHEN? _____

WHAT WAS THE OUTCOME? _____

DO OTHER JURISDICTIONS CONTRACT WITH YOUR FACILITY TO HOLD THEIR PRISONERS?

YES NO COST PER DAY: \$ _____

ARE ANY OF YOUR PRISONERS HELD FOR YOU IN OTHER JAILS? YES NO

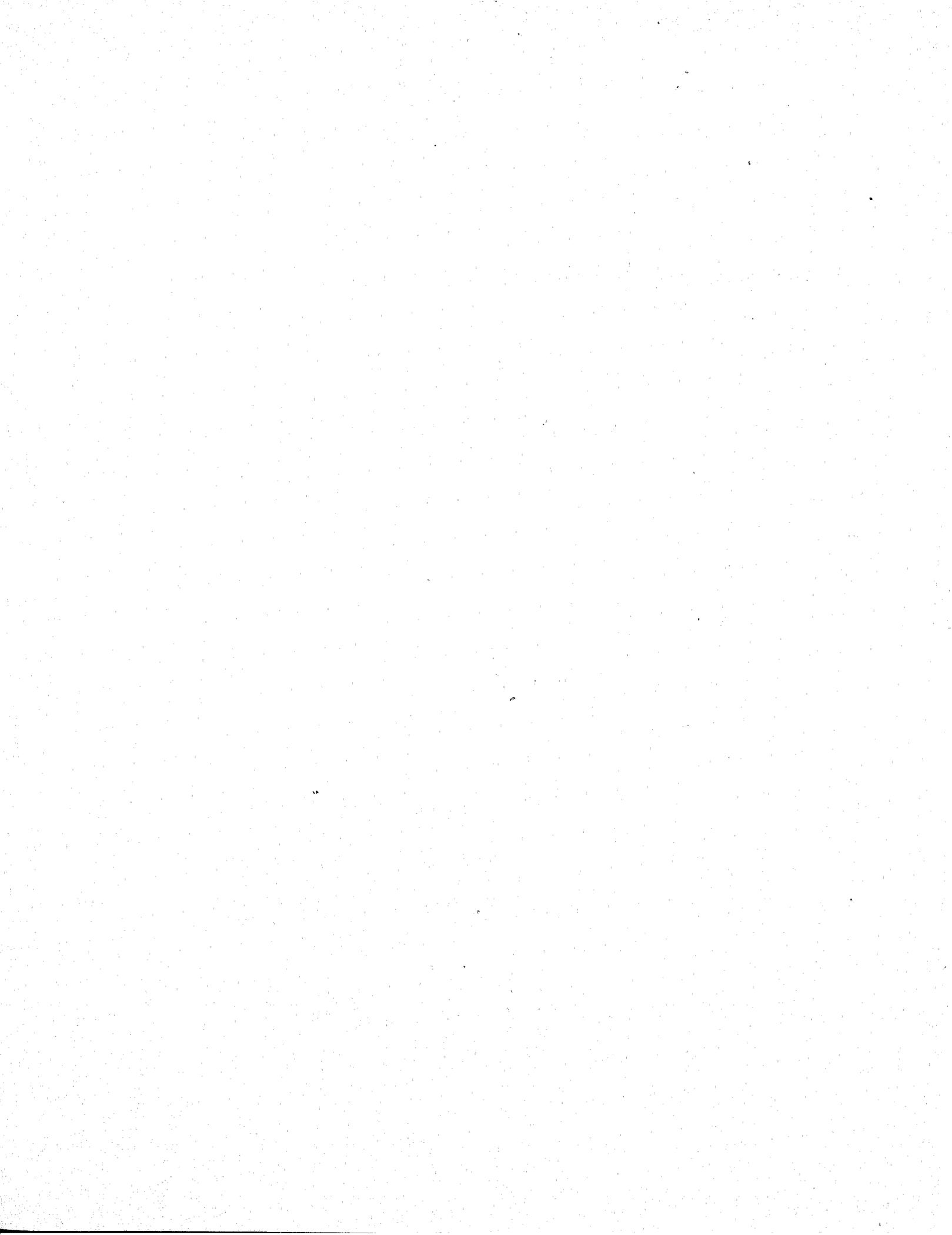
COST PER DAY: \$ _____

RECOMMENDATION OF FACILITY STAFF: _____

RECOMMENDATION OF INSPECTOR: _____

INSPECTED BY:

TITLE:



END