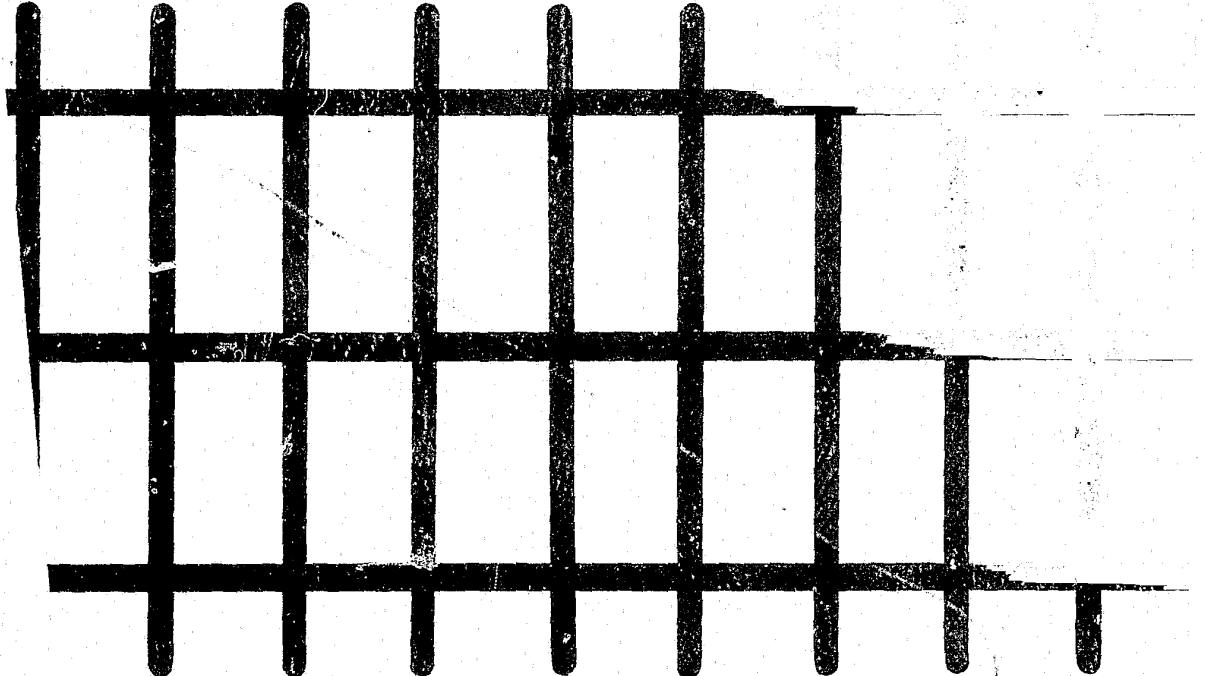


1973
JAIL INSPECTION REPORT

26868



WASHINGTON STATE

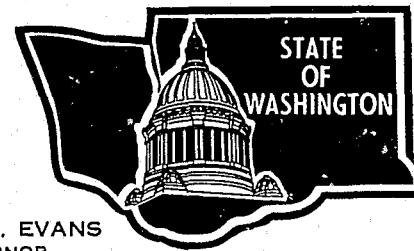


"And now the legislature has adopted, by a unanimous vote I might add, a system of adult probation subsidy. A very important and perhaps an extremely difficult concept to work effectively. Here again if these bits and pieces of a new system are to work effectively, they simply have to work under a comprehensive set of goals and standards which this conference is about to embark upon.

Our prison system desperately needs the help of this set of goals, standards and adequate planning. And when I say a prison system, I do not mean just the state system of penitentiaries and reformatories. *I mean the county and city jails and everything that represents confinement from one level to another across this state.* I doubt very much that we should be constructing one new physical facility until such time as we have a better concept of what direction we should be taking in a comprehensive way. When we do, I would hope that the end result would be a strong regionalization—a strong joining together of many of the individual city, county, and small community jail systems, many of them inadequate, into a better system of confinement."

Source: Excerpt from a speech by Governor Daniel J. Evans at the Hilton Hotel, Seattle, Washington, for the Statewide Criminal Justice Conference on October 17, 1973.

SECTION I



DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

CHARLES R. MORRIS
SECRETARY

P. O. BOX 1788, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98504
PHONE 753-3395

February 6, 1974

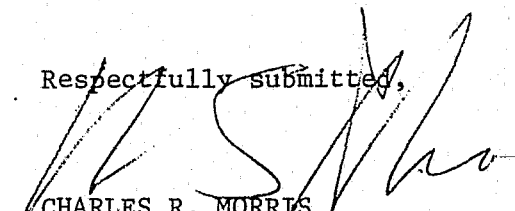
The Honorable Daniel J. Evans, Governor, and
Members of the 43rd Legislature
Legislative Building
Olympia, Washington 98504

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 am herewith submitting a
report of the findings and observations of the conditions of
the jails.

Respectfully submitted,



CHARLES R. MORRIS
Secretary

State of Washington

DANIEL J. EVANS
Governor

Department of
Social and Health Services

CHARLES R. MORRIS
Secretary

JAIL INSPECTION REPORT - 1973
TO THE 43rd LEGISLATURE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES
ADULT CORRECTIONS DIVISION

DAVID GERECHT
Classification and Treatment Supervisor

Jails Inspected and Report Prepared by
KENNETH DeLACEY
Jail Inspector - Consultant

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"JAILEMMA"

A Special Message to the Legislators

RCW 72.01.420 - Section 32. 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 improvements of the jail conditions in such area;
- (5) To maintain adequate records of such jails and make annual reports to the legislature.¹

The above statute is moderate compared to inspection laws passed in some states, but did represent a progressive move toward jail reform in 1961. The connotations within this law frankly imply that detention environments have been known to be less than desirable and thus subject to scrutiny through an inspection program.

The American Correctional Association recommends that a state agency be vested under the law with the following duties and powers:

- (a) To prescribe minimum standards for the construction and operation of jails, including the qualifications and training of personnel.
- (b) To inspect jails and to have full authority to establish and enforce procedures concerned with the safekeeping, health, and welfare of all persons committed to them.
- (c) To have the authority to prescribe rules and regulations for the control and discipline of prisoners.²

Source: ¹ Washington State Jail Inspection Law, 1961

² Manual of Correctional Standards, Chapter 3 - Community Detention (Jail) Facility, re State Supervision - American Correctional Association (1966)

The Governors of this nation have also committed themselves to:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENTS

"the Governors encourage, support and will pursue the following steps to aid and improve the corrections system:

2. *Institutions*
 - a. *Establish and enforce statewide standards for jails and detention institutions."*¹

The outstanding omission in Washington State's inspection law is the failure to provide relief from reported injustices after conditions have been documented and reported to the Legislature. No matter how deplorable or inhumane jail conditions may be, the state can only make recommendations or suggestions for improvements to local agents in charge of detention facilities. Frequently, such recommendations go unneeded or are subject to severe criticism. Complaints of state interference with "home rule" or traditional practices, or inadequate funds to meet minimum standards have been registered by several law enforcement and political officials.

This past year has been marred with deceptive rhetoric, and ambiguous theories involving the jail dilemma. We are faced with a multitude of philosophies and solutions that has resulted in what may appropriately be termed a "JAILEMMA".

This "JAILEMMA" has precipitated additional state services that have increased to the point that it is impossible for one person to adequately fulfill the Jail Inspector-Consultant position. With new standards to draft, jails to inspect, consultations, meetings and abundant office work and writing a report, additional personnel are desperately needed.

Source: ¹ 1972 Policy Positions: Corrections, National Governors' Conference.

INTRODUCTION

The apparent legislative intent in initiating inspection of local jails and detention facilities was to improve conditions pertaining to the safekeeping, health and welfare of incarcerated persons. From 1962 to 1968, inspections were completed only of the larger jails and then just every other year.

In 1972 and 1973, all known adult jails were inspected with the services of a full-time jail inspector funded under a federal grant; thus, the intent of the 1961 legislators to improve jail conditions has been substantially realized.

The 1972 Washington State Jail Inspection Report placed emphasis on informing and indoctrinating the legislators concerning specific problems associated with jails. This report will deviate to some extent from the 1972 report as the legislators, and public as well, have become more knowledgeable due to a number of informative sources.

The readers of this report should be relieved to find that many jail conditions have improved. This is not to say that conflicts have disappeared; or controversial philosophies have been changed; or attitudes toward correctional programs are now fully accepted - there is still in existence a number of jails confining persons under inhumane conditions. Generally, however, local jurisdictions have begun to evaluate their facilities with higher priorities and an emerging trend to improve has become increasingly apparent.

For the past year, since legislation was introduced to reform local jails, a number of organizations and committees have met to discuss how best jail reform can be implemented. Consequently, at the present time, there seems to

be more concern about who will improve the jails as there is with the persons who have been, and still are, at the mercy of an obviously substandard criminal justice system. In effect, the dispute between local and state control in drafting jail standards has become as provincial as the rustic jails in question.

While debates over standard-setting take place, local jurisdictions have made some viable attempts to remedy the deficiencies existing within their own system of corrections. New laws have also been enacted and various correctional programs are now directly and indirectly affecting the local jails. Some counties and cities have indicated a desire to consolidate or regionalize their detention and correctional components.

Obviously, a great deal of work lies ahead. In this respect, it is important that this be a cooperative effort among all jurisdictions if substantial progress is to be made in upgrading the criminal justice system.

SECTION II

INSPECTION PROCEDURES

At the beginning of 1973, all known local adult detention units were sent letters informing them that their jail would be inspected sometime during the year. A supplemental form was included requesting statistical data for 1972 and questions pertaining to correctional operations.

After each inspection, copies of the report were forwarded to sheriffs, commissioners and superior court judges for the county jails and chiefs of police and mayors for the city jails. Along with the report, a letter was included requesting what action might be taken regarding the recommendations and what comments or possible errors existed in the report. Any errors or misunderstandings were, subsequently, re-evaluated and adjusted where necessary. Of the 135 jails still operating, 18 officials responded to the letter.

Copies of the individual reports contain specific information regarding the jail's operation and physical plant. These reports are available upon request through the Adult Corrections Division, Department of Social and Health Services or the local city or county administrators in charge of the detention facilities. 6 holding cells and 1 city jail were not inspected for various reasons.

There has been some controversy involving the jail inspection program. Critical remarks have been lodged against the inspector and the Department of Social and Health Services for different reasons. Practically all of the adverse reactions originated from only a few of those who received poor ratings resulting from the 1972 jail inspection.

1 city and 2 county jails imposed restrictions on the inspection of their detention facilities.

The State of Washington is experiencing what has occurred in other states with similar programs for jail inspections, and it appears as if this state may embark upon the same path that has been explored extensively in California. The following summary of an 18-month study of jail inspection services by a statewide committee, hopefully, will shed some enlightenment on the already mentioned "JAILEMMA":

"In summary, the present system of inspections and its efficiency can be seen as one long series of "even if's":

1. *Even if many inspections are legally authorized, some are not made for a number of reasons: the present provision for the inspection is permissive; the provision for formation of the inspecting agency is permissive; the inspecting agency lacks the manpower or time.**
2. *Even if the inspection is made, the subsequent report is generally advisory in nature and lacks any legal enforcement powers.*
3. *Even if the report contains advice, its value may vary with whether the inspector is a lay group or a professional.*
4. *Even if a citizens' group inspects, it may not know what it is inspecting.*
5. *Even if a professional inspects, local pressures may limit his effectiveness.*
6. *Even if a facility is inspected, the security and programs aspects of detention may not be.*
7. *Even if either or both reports contain critical advice, their reports may not reach the responsible public body.*
8. *Even if a critical report reaches a public body, it may not be acted upon.*
9. *Even if the public body wishes to act upon it, public support may not be present.*
10. *Even if public support is present, adequate local funds may be lacking."*¹

* Washington State statute for detention inspections is not permissive; however, the inspecting agency does lack manpower and time.

¹Source: Report of the Committee to Study Inspection of Local Detention Facilities; published by State Board of Corrections, Human Relations Agency, Sacramento, California; December 1969.

ADDITIONAL SERVICES AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

In addition to inspecting local jails, consultation services were provided to architects and various local officials throughout the state regarding new construction, remodeling or programs for detention facilities. Supportive services were also made available for Jail Training Workshops conducted at the Washington State Criminal Justice Center at Providence Heights near Issaquah, Washington.

By request, individual inspection reports have been forwarded to the news media, the United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, American Civil Liberties Union and concerned citizens and attorneys. A number of requests have been made to supply architects with jail standards that can be applied to contemporary programs and jail specifications. Since the state has not revised its 1969 standards for jails and has no authority to enforce its recommendations relating to jails, information on construction standards has been limited to standards promulgated by other states who have passed jail standard legislation.

LAWS AND PROGRAMS AFFECTING JAIL CONDITIONS

The Washington State Supreme Court has promulgated rules of criminal practice and procedure made effective on July 1, 1973. These rules impose conditions for the courts to authorize release of defendants on certain conditions. The population of many jails has already decreased.

The Adult Probation and Subsidy Act and the Mental Commitment Act, effective in January 1974, could very well decrease the types and number of persons that have been traditionally incarcerated in local jails.

The Alcoholic Treatment Act, designed to decriminalize the alcoholics and place them in specialized treatment centers rather than in jail, has been postponed until 1975.

The Community Based Diagnostic and Evaluation Project, under a Law and Justice grant, has been in operation since November 1, 1973. The objectives of this Project are: (1) To increase the degree of success for offenders served and placed on probation and (2) To increase the number of convicted felons who are retained in the community without increasing the risk to the community. This program has been developed for King County to serve as a demonstration for future statewide activities.

The Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act has been enacted and relates to safe and healthful working conditions for men and women working in the State of Washington and includes those persons who are employed in detention facilities.

The American Bar Association, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Washington State Medical Association, the Law Enforcement Administration Agency, the news media and various local citizens' advisory groups throughout the state are contributing invaluable services directed toward improving jail conditions.

Local health departments have increased their inspection and services and are now providing nurses for clinical assistance, TB screening and guidance for food programs in the jails.

Jail Training

The Washington Criminal Justice Education and Training Center located at Providence Heights Conference Center near Issaquah, Washington has, in 1973, made available basic in-house training programs and self instruction courses involving jail operations and jail management.

39 jailers have graduated from the in-house course in jail operations and 17 from the jail management course. 11 jailers have completed the self instruction courses and 38 jailers are still in the process of completing correspondence courses in jail operations and jail management. In-service programs are also in effect in several of the larger jails.

More jailers are now being assigned specifically to jail duty only.

Regional Correctional Programs

The regionalization of detention and correctional facilities and programs is exemplified in Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille County. ¹

¹Refer to Appendix

In October 1973, the Washington State Jailer's Association was formed in an effort to provide some visible means to improve jail conditions. The Washington State Sheriff's and Chief's Association subsequently offered full support and sanction for this movement.

C O N S T I T U T I O N
OF THE
WASHINGTON STATE JAILER'S ASSOCIATION

ARTICLE I

NAME

THE NAME OF THIS ORGANIZATION SHALL BE THE WASHINGTON STATE JAILER'S ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II

OBJECTIVES

1. TO STANDARDIZE, INsofar AS POSSIBLE, THROUGHOUT THE STATE, ALL PROCEDURES, TERMINOLOGY AND FORMS.
2. TO ASSURE PROFESSIONALIZATION OF JAIL PERSONNEL.
3. TO ACT AS A LIASON FOR LOCAL JAILS WITH THE STATE (D.S.H.S.) ALSO TO ACT AS A LIASON WITH SHERIFF'S, CHIEFS OF POLICE AND THE JAILER'S ASSOCIATION.
4. TO STANDARDIZE QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING OF JAIL PERSONNEL.
5. TO HAVE REPRESENTATION AT ALL LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS THAT DEAL WITH JAIL MATTERS.
6. TO UTILIZE PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR STANDARDS AND GOALS IN JAILS.
7. TO ACT AS A CLEARING HOUSE FOR DISSEMINATION OF CURRENT INFORMATION ON WASHINGTON STATE JAILS.
8. TO WORK WITH ALL TRAINING CENTERS AND COMMISSIONS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON TO UPGRADE THE TRAINING OF JAIL PERSONNEL AND FURTHER THE STANDARDIZATION OF TRAINING.

NEW FACILITIES

Kitsap County

Port Orchard's new facility houses the jail and sheriff's office. The capacity of the detention area is 81 - 66 male and 15 female. This does not include a separate section of the jail that contains 3 4-man rooms and 1 8-man room for work and training release. A day room with comfortable furniture and color TV is also included in this section. The detention area is designed for good supervision and it is also audio monitored. TV monitoring devices for critical areas may be installed at a later date.

Island County

Coupeville recently completed a new courthouse and jail in 1973. The jail is designed to hold 28 persons - 22 male and 6 female. The facility is well equipped for custody and security. No special areas have been included for correctional programs. The cells and dormitories are spacious compared to the old jail and all cells are audio monitored. The jail was designed so that one jailer-dispatcher can supervise all persons confined. The average daily population in 1972 was 8.

Both jails were occupied in the fall of 1973.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

Although many local jurisdictions have contemplated remodeling or new construction for detention purposes, the following cities and counties have reported active plans based on vital needs:

Bothell	Lincoln County
Clallam County	Poulsbo
Cowlitz County	Skamania County
Kittitas County	Stevens County
Klickitat County	Thurston County
Lewis County	Wahkiakum County
Mason County	Walla Walla County
Moses Lake	Whitman County

NOTE: Whatcom, Skagit, Island and San Juan Counties have reported a feasibility study underway for a regional correctional center.

SECTION III

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Statistical data regarding jail population and operations is not uniform throughout the state. One jail's record system may not contain information that is routinely kept in another facility. Statistics reported from some jails are not consistently accurate. Therefore, much of the data included should be considered as estimates.

Unusual Occurrences and Special Incidents

195 unusual occurrences or special incidents were reported to the Adult Corrections Division. This information was obtained from reports for 1972 statistical data sent to each jail.

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Escapes</u>	<u>Walkaways</u>	<u>Unusual occurrences</u>
11 (3 suicide)	12	171	1

No suicides have been reported in the local jails during 1973.

Suicide attempts were reported but apparently better supervision (as emphasized in the 1972 inspection report) has been successful in frustrating suicidal efforts.

Juvenile Detention

44 jails reported confining juveniles under the age of 16. In each case, officials were advised of the Revised Code of Washington 13.04.115:

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 inclosure 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, dependent or neglected children. When any child shall be sentenced to confinement in 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 into any yard or building in which such adult convicts may be present. [1913 c 160 # 11; RRS # 1987 11.]

Medical Costs

From reports submitted to the Adult Corrections Division, 55 jails reported spending \$181,870.79 for medical services in the local jails.

Meals

11 more city or county jails are now serving 3 meals a day as compared to 2 meals served previously. There are still 32 jails that serve only 2 meals per day. This figure does not include meals served in the holding facilities.

Special Prisoners

Persons confined pending mental observation or transfer to psychiatric hospitals approximated 1,195. The Seattle City Jail reported an average of 2 mental observations per day, which is included in the total.

34,661 common drunks were reported confined. This figure does not include those confined while driving under the influence.

Sentenced and Awaiting Trial

Practically all jails do not segregate those awaiting trial from persons under jail sentence. On the day of inspection in 1973, 819 were awaiting trial and 845 were under jail sentence.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Work Release

1,606 work releasees were on some form of work or training release program in the local jails in 1972. This compares to 1,537 reported in 1971. Work and training release statistics for 1973 are not yet available.

Spokane County, King County and Franklin County, in addition to work and training release, counseling and educational programs, also have recreation and exercise facilities. Clark County has a consolidated County/City Detention Center and in Vancouver, the county jail functions for pre-trial offenders and sentenced females; and the city jail, also under the sheriff's jurisdiction, houses sentenced persons, work release, drunks and mentally disturbed persons. Clark County also has an active GED program operating out of the city jail.

43 jails offer some form of work or training release program.

Total Detention Facilities

54 lock-ups, 45 city jails and 36 county jails still function for detention purposes. Although the lock-ups or holding cells are designed for short periods of detention, persons have been known to serve time and, in one case, a 90-day sentence was imposed in a lock-up that received condemnation recommendations in 1972.

Physical Plant & Supervision

87 jails were found to have inadequate physical plants for the function of which they were being used. 85 jails were considered to have insufficient personnel for proper care and custody; and of this number, 66 jails were lacking in providing 24-hour supervision.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Prisoner Complaints

The most frequent grievance reported to the inspector by inmates was that officers or jailers were slow or failed entirely to respond to their requests for basic needs. In many instances, inmates were found to be entirely ignorant of their rights, or of the policies established by the jail administration.

Frequent complaints were also lodged regarding the amount of time spent awaiting arraignment, trial or transfer. One offender stated he was guilty, but after 45 days of confinement, he still had not been arraigned. The judge was on vacation.

Prisoners' Rights

Some jails require that persons sign for their property upon admission and release and, simultaneously, sign that they are satisfied with the treatment accorded them while they were confined. For example:

PRISONER'S _____
NAME _____ DATE _____
LIST OF PROPERTY _____

CASH WHEN JAILED \$ _____ SPENT \$ _____ BALANCE \$ _____
IDENTIFICATION NO. _____ LOCKER NO. _____
I the undersigned consent to the LOCAL POLICE DEPT censoring all my incoming and outgoing mail. Signed _____
I hereby acknowledge to be the same person referred to hereinbefore and further acknowledge to have received all my personal effects turned into the hands of the LOCAL POLICE DEPT. upon my admission hereto and have received every article that should come to me, when released from the LOCAL CITY JAIL, and have no reasons cause or ground to claim anything otherwise and am satisfied with the treatment accorded me while here as a prisoner
DATE: _____
OFFICER _____ PRISONER _____

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Prisoners' Rights

13 county jails did not submit nor indicate that Superior Court Rules and Regulations governing the operation of the jail were available as prescribed by law.

Mail Censorship

Practically all jails require that prisoners sign for their property and valuables upon admission. While signing for their property, however, they also sign an authorization for mail censorship. For example:

Currency \$ _____	Wallet _____	Watch _____
Change \$ _____	Rings _____	Knife _____
Checks \$ _____	Keys _____	Lighter _____
TOTAL \$ _____	Cards _____	Pen-Pencil _____
Other Items Not Classified _____		

I certify that the above is a correct list of items removed from my possession at the time I was placed in jail. I hereby authorize the censoring of all my mail by jail authorities.
Prisoner _____
Received all of the above listed property on this _____ day of _____ 19____
Signature _____

In one county jail, prisoners failing to agree to have their mail opened and censored do not receive any mail until their release.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Jails Reported Closed in 1972 and 1973

Benton Sub-Station Holding	Leavenworth Holding
Bothell Holding	Medical Lake Holding
Bridgeport Holding	Mountlake Terrace Holding
Cashmere Holding	Oakville Holding
Chewelah Holding	Omak City Jail*
Copalis Beach Holding	Rosalia Holding
Entiat Holding	Roslyn Holding
Kelso City Jail	Sedro Woolley Holding
Kettle Falls Holding	Snoqualmie Holding
King County North Holding	Tekeo Holding
La Conner Holding	Wilbur Holding

Recommendations for Closures and Change of Jail's Function

29 jails had conditions and/or operational policies that resulted in recommendations of closure. 46 jails received recommendations that their function of confining sentenced persons be changed to holding for short periods and transferring persons to other facilities.

* Now serves for juvenile detention center only.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

County and County/City Jails

Port Angeles and Clarkston City Jails function as county jails since both counties have closed their jails.

The San Juan County Jail has been closed since 1971. Offenders are now transferred to Whatcom County facilities.

The Clallam County Jail, except for housing a trusty in a special room, no longer uses the jail for confinement. All county offenders are detained in the city jail in Port Angeles.

Garfield County Jail, located at Pomeroy, now functions as a holding unit and all sentenced persons are transferred to the Whitman County Jail in Colfax.

Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille and Stevens counties contract services for certain convicted offenders with the Spokane County/City Detention Center.

LOCAL HEALTH EVALUATIONS

In 1973, local county health sanitarians examined 134 jails as compared to 66 inspected in 1972. Many of the jails were also re-inspected at a later date. Copies of their reports were forwarded to the State Environmental Division and Adult Corrections Division. These services have been instrumental in improving medical and sanitary conditions throughout the state.

The remainder of this section of the report contains some typical evaluation statements and a three-year chart summarizing specific items found to be, for the most part, decreasing in percentage of noncompliances with health and sanitation standards.

KLICKITAT COUNTY JAIL

"The attitude of the staff seems to be a double-edged one of concern and one of rationalizing why the inmates don't deserve basic human needs. One feels this might stem from the attitude of the commissioners and those responsible for not seeing the needs and supplying them, Eg. allocating adequate funds, salaries and facilities."

SNOHOMISH COUNTY JAIL

"As usual cell block 9 (maximum security) is a dirty, filthy mess. If the men in this "tank" will not clean it themselves then adequate supervisory personnel must be assigned to direct trustees to do this. The dirt, cigarette butts, pieces of food and other debris littering this block is totally unacceptable. I do not believe a jail should be "Home Sweet Home" but there is no good reason for it not to be clean, healthy and sanitary."

DARRINGTON HOLDING CELL

"This jail reminds me of something you read about in cheap novels and is not satisfactory in any way, shape or form. The City of Darrington needs to make up its mind to improve this jail or get rid of it."

CLARK COUNTY JAIL

"The medical needs of the prisoners are being met now better than they have been before. The jailers feel free to call if they have any medical questions at all and the prisoners are taken for medical examinations when necessary."

OLYMPIA CITY JAIL

"The City of Olympia Jail personnel are to be commended for the pride they take in keeping their facility clean and well maintained."

FERRY COUNTY JAIL

"The entire building is too small and in such a run down condition that it cannot adequately and safely accomodate the inmates in a sanitary condition.

Therefore, this building should be either extensively remodeled and enlarged or a new one be constructed as soon as possible."

OKANOGAN COUNTY JAIL

"Generally, the kitchen was clean and well maintained. The new sinks and the new range are great improvements. The entire jail seemed clean and well maintained."

SUMMARY
1971, 1972 & 1973 Health & Sanitation
EVALUATIONS *

Item	Percent in Noncompliance		
	1971	1972	1973
1. Physical examination for injuries, etc., upon admission	18	10	8
2. As needed, inmates showered and/or deloused	29	20	2
3. Inmate clothing stored in insect-proof containers	58	37	12
4. Inmate issue clean clothing or own clothing laundered	29	20	8
5. All inmate medication removed and secured	1	2	3
6. Provision for physician services	13	7	9
7. Provision for needed dental care	24	17	5
8. Jail personnel passed approved first-aid training	14	10	3
9. Delousing procedure, in writing, approved by physician	57	51	16
10. Inmates checked for TB	45	42	20
11. Medication taken in presence of officer and only as prescribed	3	2	3
12. Internal and external medications separated and in locked storage	5	7	2
13. If medical examination room provided, properly equipped	28	17	12
14. Inmates with known communicable diseases segregated, no physical contact with other inmates	21	14	8
15. Adequate provision for inmates requiring medical isolation	9	3	0
16. Minimum of 500 cubic feet per occupant single cells	38	42	23
17. Minimum dormitory space, bed spacing	28	30	20
18. Adequate drunk room space	21	22	9

* Chart prepared by the Office of Environmental Programs

Item	Percent in Noncompliance		
	1971	1972	1973
19. Adequate isolation room space	21	20	12
20. Adequate type and number of water closets	45	37	20
21. Approve type water closet for drunk room	36	20	5
22. Minimum of 1 shower/15 inmates	39	29	18
23. No common drinking cup, adequate drinking fountains	68	54	54
24. Adequate sinks for: Janitor, laundry, barber, etc.	38	24	8
25. Hot and cold water to lavatories and showers, maximum temperature 110°F.	40	22	28
26. Outside food source approved	7	5	0
27. Food service complies with State Board of Health regulations	47	41	25
28. Jail food service routinely inspected by Health Department	18	5	0
29. All employees and inmate preparing food, hold food worker's permit	49	27	7
30. Clothes washed at sufficiently frequent intervals	41	37	20
31. Sheets washed weekly, blankets washed monthly	21	7	10
32. Clean sheets or mattress cover issued to each new occupant	24	17	16
33. Mattress impervious to moisture, clean and in good repair	34	25	19
34. Clean towels issued to each inmate	13	3	8
35. Washer and dryer have adequate capacity	21	15	8
36. Adequate hampers and laundry work space	39	17	11
37. Laundry room adequate size, good repair	33	15	5
38. Laundry hot water minimum 160°F.	20	7	6
39. Cells, dormitories, etc., maintained proper temperature	24	17	12
40. Medical isolation room 68°F. to 72°F.	16	5	5
41. Drunk room maintained 68°F. to 72°F.	28	12	3
42. Activity areas maintained at proper temperature	11	8	1

Item	Percent in Noncompliance		
	1971	1972	1973
43. Ventilation by adequate windows or mechanical (15 cubic feet/minimum)	41	37	48
44. Enclosed room provide with 15 CFM mechanical ventilation	38	22	6
45. Adequate lighting: Cells, food preparation, etc.	33	40	39
46. No rodent harborage, windows screened	29	15	16
47. Occupied areas, showers, etc., in good repair	43	36	54
48. Wall and floor padding in good repair, moisture proof, clean	22	14	2
49. Appropriate cleaning equipment and procedures	20	12	12
50. Medical isolation cells properly sanitized, separate cleaning equipment	29	12	4
51. Cleaning, disinfecting chemicals used and stored in safe manner	14	5	6
52. Adequate storage facilities not in corridor	30	14	16
53. Separate storage for inmate clothing, clean and soiled items stored separately	39	19	10
54. Inmate clothing properly deloused	33	15	5
55. Minimal use of insecticide	13	5	5
56. No residual insecticides used in occupied room, precautions taken in food areas	11	3	0
57. Residual insecticides only on exterior surfaces	5	2	0
58. Insecticides used and stored in safe manner	18	5	0
59. Only approved rodenticides used and stored in safe manner	9	2	0
60. Commercial exterminating service complies with safe practice standards	8	0	0
61. Water supply approved	0	0	0
62. Plumbing complies with local code, good repair	26.	19	13
63. Sinks free from potential back siphonage	7	7	4
64. Approved solid waste storage and removal	9	0	3
65. Approved handling and disposal of infectious wastes	8	7	2
66. Approved sewage disposal	1	0	1
AVERAGE ALL JAILS - COMPOSIT OF ITEMS 1-66	27	18	12

CONCLUSIONS

1) It is small wonder that our local jails have been found to be "behind the times". Many of the State's laws pertaining to jail operations are based on standards that existed when Washington was a territory. And it is reasonable to assume that even then the theories and solutions in dealing with prisoners were provincial.

The question is not who will revise statutes regulating detention facilities but why haven't the archaic laws been repealed?

2) Because of the jail inspection program conducted over the past two years, the issue of local jail inadequacies has become a very real and threatening challenge. Compliances with recommendations in 1972 could very well have reduced the rapes, assaults, escapes and disasters in 1973. Without enforcement powers and up-to-date standards for local detention facilities, the probabilities for repetitive tragedies still exist in 1974.

3) We can no longer hide behind the false mask of a "controversial subject"; we cannot expect that smoothing relations will alter the facts; we must recognize that the jails that we now have are really detention units designed for pure confinement. The persons being detained have been scarred with the stigma of a criminal record. Should they also be marred by the neglected and deplorable environments prevailing in most of Washington State's local jails?

SECTION IV

JAIL RATINGS

An attempt to describe jails by rating is difficult since there is a number of pertinent operational factors to consider. Generally, the physical plant can be ranked with some degree of accuracy, but the vital areas of concern in any detention facility whether old, run down, or new is how well it is staffed and administered.

A new jail may appear to be a tremendous improvement over the one it replaced, yet if insufficient personnel and/or inept management or inadequate funds are prevalent, the conditions of confinement can still be as damaging as those experienced in the older facility. The new plant may be designed to provide for work or training release, educational classes, and possibly even some recreation or exercise areas, yet traditional or provincial attitudes toward law offenders may still prevail. It is these policies, procedures and attitudes practiced in detention facilities that truly determine jail conditions.

It is not within the scope of this report to attempt to describe the administrative problems witnessed or reported to exist in the city and county jails of this state. The inspection program, as required by law, allows for an annual inspection of detention facilities, but with one visit a year, it is unreasonable to assume that problems associated with management can be fully analyzed.

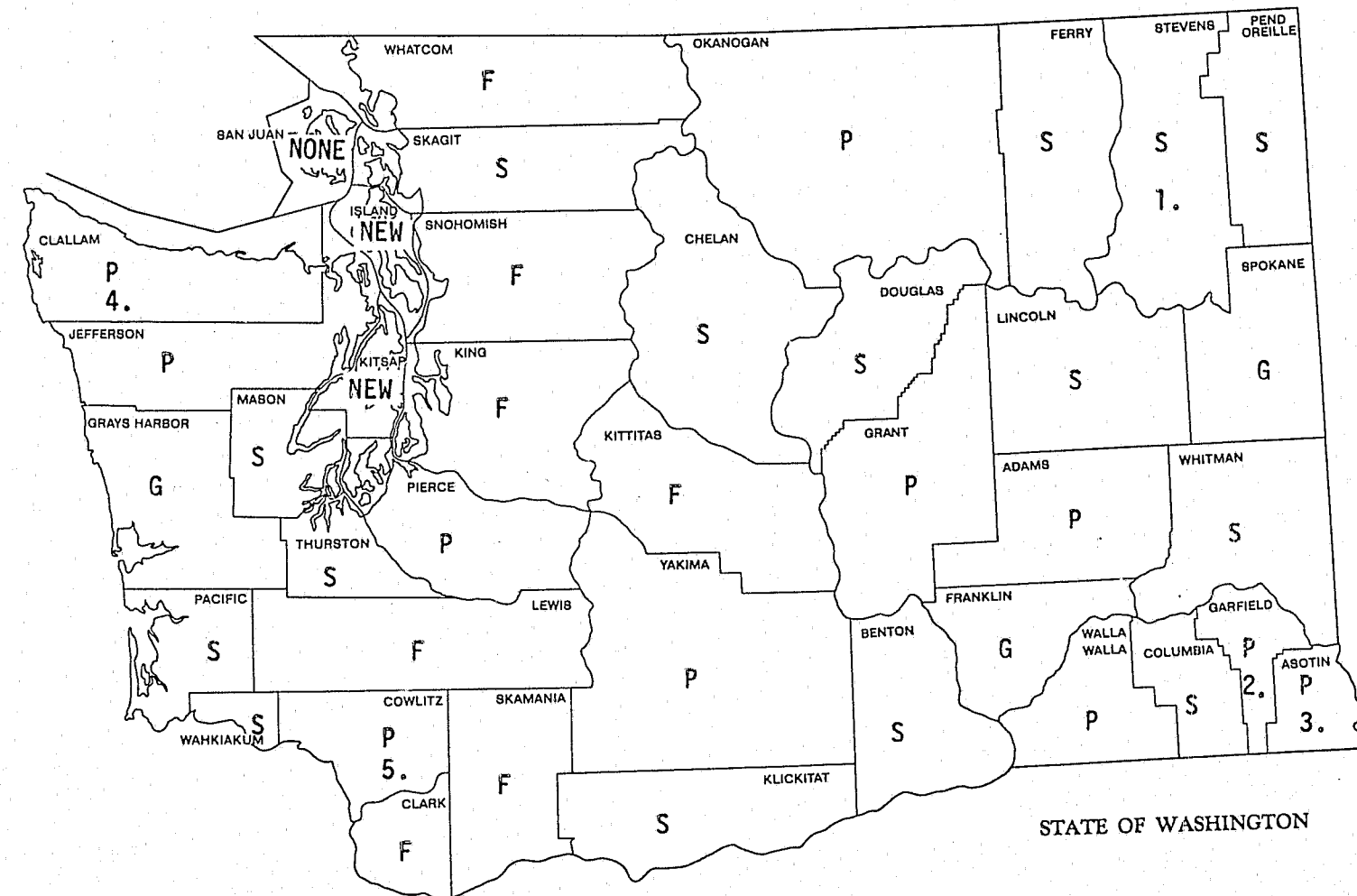
A potent determining factor in rating jails is the function of the jail itself. Is it used for holding purposes for short periods of detention or is there a limit to the number of days, weeks or months that a person may be confined? The county jails are used for holding and awaiting trial and they also

confine persons for a maximum of one year. In rare cases, a person may receive a consecutive sentence amounting to two to three years in a county jail.

Since the county jail confines persons under sentence for some extended periods of time, the map on the following page has been included to aid the reader of this report in visualizing how our county jails are rated as to the physical plant only.

It should not be assumed that jails receiving unfavorable ratings are implied endorsements to erect new facilities or extensively remodel the existing one. A total systems planning for local detentions is desperately needed and this should include the study of local juvenile confinement facilities. In many cases, the realization of new jails or correctional programs may not be realized for years. In the meantime, preventive maintenance or refurbishing to maintain some degree of conformity with health, safety and security standards will simply have to be initiated.

COUNTY JAIL PHYSICAL PLANT RATINGS



1. New jail under construction;
2. Used only for holding purposes;
3. Clarkston City Jail used;
4. Port Angeles City Jail used; and,
5. New jail to be constructed in 1974-75.

G - Good
 F - Fair
 P - Poor
 S - Substandard

SECTION V

STATISTICAL DATA

"An essential prerequisite for a genuine understanding of the crime problem, as well as the achievement of a more effective system of criminal justice, is the existence of an adequate, relevant and meaningful statewide program for collecting crime information. In this respect, Washington is one of the most backward states in the Union. Our investigation readily revealed an astonishing lack of crime data on a statewide basis".¹

The above quotation is equally true regarding statistical information for the local jails.

12 holding facilities and 2 county jails did not submit population and other pertinent data to the adult Corrections Division after repeated requests for such information. Many reports submitted were only partially completed.

In 1973, an attempt was made to obtain statistics that would separate those booked into jail and those actually confined. Although a person may be formally booked, they are not always placed in confinement. This breakdown was not consistently available. Consequently, total figures could only be calculated for the total bookings reported from each jail.

For various reasons, six holding facilities and the Clarkston City Jail, which also operates as the county jail, were not inspected in 1973.

¹Excerpt from "Crime in the State of Washington" by Calvin F. Schmid, PhD. and Stanton E. Schmid, J.D., published by Law & Justice Planning Office, Washington State Planning and Community Affairs Agency, Olympia, 1972.

1972
LOCK-UP OR HOLDING CELL STATISTICS

City	Year Built	Adult		Juvenile		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
<u>BENTON COUNTY</u>						
Kennewick	1965	531	38	169	66	804
Prosser	1910	35	0	0	0	35
<u>CLALLAM COUNTY</u>						
Sequim	1962	44	4	0	0	48
<u>CLARK COUNTY</u>						
Camas	1967	185	22	161	48	416
<u>COWLITZ COUNTY</u>						
Woodland	1971	9	0	0	0	9
<u>FERRY COUNTY</u>						
Inchelium	?	(Not inspected and no statistical data submitted)				
<u>GARFIELD COUNTY*</u>						
<u>GRANT COUNTY</u>						
Grand Coulee	?	53	3	2	1	59
Moses Lake	1948	908	40	0	0	948
Warden	1952	31	0	0	0	31
<u>JEFFERSON COUNTY</u>						
Clearwater	1970	0	0	0	0	0
<u>KING COUNTY</u>						
Bellevue	1963	3,129	782	1,198	238	5,347
Bothell	?	200	26	152	39	417
King County No. (closed in 1973)	1940	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Forest Park	1965	15	1	6	0	22
Mercer Island	1946	426	64	267	70	827
North Bend	1942	(Statistical data not submitted)				

* Changed functions in 1973 to holding only.

1972
LOCK-UP OR HOLDING CELL STATISTICS

City	Year Built	Adult		Juvenile		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
<u>KING COUNTY con't</u>						
Seattle Prec. #2	1914	1,217(appx)	0	206(appx)	0	1,423
Skykomish(not insp)	?	1	0	0	0	1
Tukwilla	1970	(Statistical data not submitted)				
Vashon Island	1972	0	0	0	0	0
<u>KITSAP COUNTY</u>						
Poulsbo	1941	0	0	0	0	0
Winslow	1970	9	2	1	0	12
<u>KITTITAS COUNTY</u>						
Cle Elum	1936	73	15	14	9	111
<u>KLICKITAT COUNTY</u>						
Bingen	1966	23	0	0	0	23
White Salmon	1952	(Not inspected and no statistical data submitted)				
<u>LEWIS COUNTY</u>						
Morton	1950	15	3	12	5	35
<u>LINCOLN COUNTY</u>						
Odessa	1960	(Not inspected and no statistical data submitted)				
Sprague	?	11	0	1	2	14
<u>OKANOGAN COUNTY</u>						
Tonasket(sometimes used as a city ja.1)	?	280	0	0	0	280
<u>PACIFIC COUNTY</u>						
Long Beach	?	96	2	0	0	98
Raymond	1972	(Not operating in 1972)				
<u>PEND OUELLE COUNTY</u>						
Ione	1960	(Statistical data not submitted)				
Metaline Falls(not inspected)	1925	0	0	0	0	0

1972
LOCK-UP OR HOLDING CELL STATISTICS

City	Year Built	Adult		Juvenile		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
<u>PIERCE COUNTY</u>						
Bonney Lake	?	73	0	1	1	75
Eatonville	1970	73	4	8	2	87
Fife	1961	(Statistical data not submitted)				
Orting	?	25	1	8	3	37
Roy	1921	35	3	2	0	40
<u>SNOHOMISH COUNTY</u>						
Arlington	?	0	0	15	0	15
Darrington	1952	7	0	0	0	7
Edmonds	1962	(Statistical data not submitted)				
Monroe	1902	93	0	0	0	93
<u>SPOKANE COUNTY</u>						
Cheney	1952	(Only total bookings submitted)				11
<u>STEVENS COUNTY</u>						
Northport	?	(Not inspected and no statistical data submitted)				
Springdale	?	(Statistical data not submitted)				
<u>THURSTON COUNTY</u>						
Yelm	1950	(Statistical data not submitted)				
<u>WALLA WALLA COUNTY</u>						
College Place	1950	32	3	0	0	35
Waitsburg	?	(Statistical data not submitted)				
<u>WHATCOM COUNTY</u>						
Blaine	?	?	?	?	261	1,082
Point Roberts	?	11	1	1	0	13

1972
LOCK-UP OR HOLDING CELL STATISTICS

City	Year Built	Adult		Juvenile		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
<u>YAKIMA COUNTY</u>						
Granger	1900	147	35	44	19	245
Selah (not insp.)	1948	0	0	0	0	0
Sunnyside	1948	1,189	200	143	59	1,591
Tieton	?	8	0	0	0	8
<u>TOTAL BOOKINGS</u>						14,299

STATISTICS REPORTED FOR 1972

County and City Jails

Name of Jail	Normal Jail Capacity		Average Daily Population	Booking Statistics for 1972				Total Bookings
	Male	Female		M	F	JM	JF	
<u>ADAMS COUNTY</u>	12	4	0.56	162	20	5	18	205
Othello City	6	2	0.75	165	18	52	15	250
<u>ASOTIN COUNTY</u>				NOT IN USE				
Clarkston City ¹			2	392	42	92	18	544
<u>BENTON COUNTY</u>	28	8	20	380	41	8	0	429
Richland City	12	4	3.80	(Only total bookings submitted)				1,093
<u>CHELAN COUNTY</u>	45	5	20	1,226	96	6	0	1,328
Chelan City	7	2	1.50	430	35	0	4	469
Wenatchee City	48	4	10	(Only total bookings submitted)				6,201
<u>CLALLAM COUNTY</u>				NOT USED FOR CONFINEMENT				
Forks City	5	1	3	313	6	44	9	372
Port Angeles ¹	34	6	15	2,048	386	149	22	2,605
<u>CLARK COUNTY</u>	75	12	80	3,598	446	253	0	4,297
Vancouver City ²	58	0		(Included in County Jail's Statistics)				
<u>COLUMBIA COUNTY</u>	8	0	0.20	91	3	0	0	94
<u>COWLITZ COUNTY</u>	48	4	31	1,519	7	213	3	1,742
Longview City	12	0	6	1,580	0	0	0	1,580
Kelso City	12	0	2	430	44	100	68	642
<u>DOUGLAS COUNTY</u>	20	2	5	162	16	87	34	299
<u>FERRY COUNTY</u>	6	2	2	67	2	0	0	69
<u>FRANKLIN COUNTY/City</u>	63	16		(No statistical data submitted)				

¹Also function as county jails.

²Consolidated with the county.

STATISTICS REPORTED FOR 1972

County and City Jails

Name of Jail	Normal Jail Capacity		Average Daily Population	Booking Statistics for 1972				Total Bookings
	Male	Female		M	F	JM	JF	
<u>GARFIELD COUNTY</u>	4	2	.088	28	1	1	2	32
Pomeroy City	2	0	.05	18	1	0	0	19
<u>GRANT COUNTY</u>	52	6	15	(only total bookings submitted)				1,472
Quincy City	14	0	5	102	6	0	0	108
<u>GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY</u>	42	4	25	1,563	118	0	0	1,681
Aberdeen City	25	5	3	4,720	1,106	0	0	5,826
Hoquiam City	19	2	2	290	83	167	13	553
<u>ISLAND COUNTY</u>	14	0	8	319	0	0	0	319
Oak Harbor City	8	2	1.20	263	30	0	0	293
<u>JEFFERSON COUNTY</u>	20	6		(No statistical data submitted)				
<u>KING COUNTY</u>	520	0	372	13,456	771	38	1	14,261
Auburn City	30	4	5	967	106	642	202	1,917
Enumclaw City	9	0	.98	330	26	0	0	356
Issaquah City	8	0	.5863	193	14	7	0	214
Kent City	20	2	1	772	41	96	29	938
Kirkland City	8	2	1.5	497	41	0	0	538
Redmond City	2	0	1	347	27	155	19	548
Renton City	16	8	3	990	248	411	73	1,722
Seattle City	360	85	246	28,040	3,356	(67)		32,827
<u>KITSAP COUNTY</u>	86	15	4.5	(only total bookings submitted)				1,667
Bremerton City	22	8	5.5	3,957	661	803	263	5,684
<u>KITTITAS COUNTY</u>	45	6	22	1,149	123	250	67	1,589
Ellensburg City	6	0	.59	418	40	0	0	458
<u>KLICKITAT COUNTY</u>	24	4	10.22	477	42	104	18	641

STATISTICS REPORTED FOR 1972

County and City Jails

Name of Jail	Normal Jail Capacity		Average Daily Population	Booking Statistics for 1972				Total Bookings
	Male	Female		M	F	JM	JF	
<u>LEWIS COUNTY</u>	30	4	34.5	1,005	126	429	152	1,712
Centralia City	17	4	8	669	127	235	65	1,096
Chehalis City	4	2	2	417	17	0	0	434
<u>LINCOLN COUNTY</u>	12	2	1.13	234	17	42	20	313
<u>MASON COUNTY</u>	20	0	10	390	16	85	19	510
<u>OKANOGAN COUNTY</u>	30	12	40	973	134	38	12	1,157
Brewster City	8	0	1	100	0	0	0	100
Okanogan City	4	0	.5	389	88	0	0	477
Omak City	30	0		(only total bookings submitted)				309
Oroville City	14	2		474	4	0	0	478
Pateros City	6	1		17	0	0	0	17
<u>PACIFIC COUNTY</u>	16	2	5.016	288	26	25	10	349
<u>PEND OREILLE COUNTY</u>	20	2	2	182	19	41	9	251
<u>PIERCE COUNTY</u>	162	0	81	5,350	522	3	1	5,876
Buckley City	8	0	.53	152	18	22	4	196
Puyallup City	15	4	3	762	150	121	66	1,099
Sumner City	6	2	.67	155	4	70	18	247
Tacoma City	153	30	72	6,693	1,398	8	2	8,101
<u>SAN JUAN COUNTY</u> 1								
<u>SKAGIT COUNTY</u>	35	6	18	645	89	4	0	738
Anacortes City	4	0		81	0	0	0	81
Mt. Vernon City	12	0	1	245	10	7	0	262
<u>SKAMANIA COUNTY</u>	15	3		148	0	0	0	148

1. Jail closed in 1971

STATISTICS REPORTED FOR 1972

County and City Jails

Name of Jail	Normal Jail Capacity		Average Daily Population	Booking Statistics for 1972				Total Bookings
	Male	Female		M	F	JM	JF	
<u>SNOHOMISH COUNTY</u>	120	20	101	(only total bookings submitted)				7,013
Lynnwood City	12	2	5	1,624	242	179	29	2,074
Marysville City	4	2	.82	279	20	0	0	299
Ltd. Detention Ctr.	29	0	?	(included in County Jail's statistics)				
<u>SPOKANE COUNTY/CITY</u>	460	40	304.4	11,128	1,044	151	12	12,335
<u>STEVENS COUNTY</u>	18	4	16	301	10	53	18	451
<u>THURSTON COUNTY</u>	40	10	7	2,267	235	75	27	2,604
Olympia City	19	4	5	1,142	172	9	2	1,325
<u>WAHKIAKUM COUNTY</u>	4	0	1	101	8	0	0	109
<u>WALLA WALLA COUNTY</u>	31	2	1.30	(only total bookings submitted)				458
Walla Walla City	42	6	11	963	95	0	0	1,058
<u>WHATCOM COUNTY</u>	55	4	36	1,376	87	0	0	1,463
Bellingham City	20	8	13	1,451	395	493	187	2,526
<u>WHITMAN COUNTY</u>	33	2	5	613	25	65	24	727
<u>YAKIMA COUNTY</u>	140	21	100.48	3,172	739	1	0	3,912
Grandview City	12	4	.75	232	17	34	10	293
Toppenish City	24	6	11.1	1,361	164	117	50	1,692
Wapato City	36	3		1,662	299	67	0	2,028
Yakima City	90	0	46	15,370	0	0	0	15,370
TOTAL BOOKINGS								175,570

ANNUAL COUNTY AND CITY JAIL INSPECTION REPORT - 1973

Name of Jail	Year Built	Date Inspected	Population On Day of Inspection				Physical Plant Improvements	Personnel Added
			M	F	JM	JF		
<u>ADAMS COUNTY</u>	1941	9/12/73	2	0	0	0	None	1
Othello City	1964	9/13/73	3	0	0	0	Painting, new mattresses	0
<u>ASOTIN COUNTY</u>			NOT IN USE					
Clarkston City ¹	1970	7/17/73	NOT INSPECTED				Removed metal medicine cabinets from cells	0
<u>BENTON COUNTY</u>	1944	7/19/73	24	3	0	0	Mirrors in dayrooms; new swamp cooler on top of jail; video tape camera; exhaust fan in drunk tank.	4
Richland City	1958	11/11/73	2	0	0	0	None	0
<u>CHELAN COUNTY</u>	1920	7/26/73	25	2	0	0	None	1
Chelan City	?	10/09/73	16	0	0	0	None	0
Wenatchee City	1931	6/21/73	16	2	0	0	Painting, plumbing, and electrical repairs	0
<u>CLALLAM COUNTY</u>			NOT IN USE					
Forks City	1958	8/29/73	3	0	0	0	Heating vents, fan	0
Port Angeles City	1953	8/30/73	13	0	0	0	Security screen; visitation booth	2
<u>CLARK COUNTY</u>	1941	9/26/73	26	1	0	0	New screen on window; dishwasher; two interview rooms; painted	3
Vancouver City ²	1966	9/26/73	14	0	0	0		
<u>COLUMBIA COUNTY</u>	1887	7/17/73	0	0	0	0	Remodeled female cell into police office	?

¹Also serves as county jail.

²City jail consolidated with the county jail.

ANNUAL COUNTY AND CITY JAIL INSPECTION REPORT - 1973

Name of Jail	Year Built	Date Inspected	Population On Day of Inspection				Physical Plant Improvements	Personnel Added
			M	F	JM	JF		
<u>COWLITZ COUNTY</u>	1939	7/13/73	27	1	0	0	Carpeting in cell block	3
Longview City	1961	9/25/73	4	0	0	0	Painted	1
<u>DOUGLAS COUNTY</u>	1955	10/11/73	5	1	0	0	New refrigerator	0
<u>FERRY COUNTY</u>	1939	6/20/73	2	0	0	0	None	0
<u>FRANKLIN COUNTY/CITY</u>	1972	11/01/73	27	2	0	0	NO STATISTICAL DATA SUBMITTED	
<u>GARFIELD COUNTY</u>	1901	7/17/73	0	0	0	0	None (CHANGED TO HOLDING FACILITY)	
Pomeroy City	?	7/17/73	0	0	0	0	Painted, cleaned	0
<u>GRANT COUNTY</u>	1955	9/13/73	12	1	0	0	Security screen mesh for lights	0
Quincy City	1955	9/13/73	0	0	0	0	Showers painted and resealed; walls painted and repaired	0
<u>GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY</u>	1971	8/28/73	13	0	0	0	None	0
Aberdeen City	1949	8/29/73	14	0	0	0	Painted; new blankets phone for prisoners	0
Hoquiam City	1928	9/05/73	1	0	0	0	Painted	0
<u>ISLAND COUNTY</u>	1944	8/15/73	8	0	0	0	None	1
Oak Harbor City	1959	8/17/73	4	0	0	0	New bunks; bedding; fixed light & plumbing fixtures; hot & cold water; new sink in kitchen; shower in female cell	1
<u>JEFFERSON COUNTY</u>	1891	9/04/73	0	0	0	0	Remodeled some cells; installed carpet	?
<u>KING COUNTY</u>	1918	11/12/73	310	0	0	0	Remodeling kitchen; 3 TV cameras & 4 monitors; adding a cafeteria for inmates gym equipment; 17 color TV sets for inmates	10
Auburn City	1961	3/27/73	3	0	0	0	Sink in kitchen	0

ANNUAL COUNTY AND CITY JAIL INSPECTION REPORT - 1973

Name of Jail	Year Built	Date Inspected	Population On Day Of Inspection				Physical Plant Improvements	Personnel Added
			M	F	JM	JF		
<u>KING COUNTY con't</u>								
Enumclaw City	1912	3/21/73	1	0	0	0	Paint, fire exting; new wash & drinking basins	0
Issaquah City	?	4/17/73	2	0	0	0	Completion of showers; bunks & mattresses	0
Kent City	1971	3/02/73	3	0	0	0	General maintenance	0
Kirkland City	1942	4/18/73	0	0	0	0	None	0
Redmond City	1970	9/27/73	0	0	0	0	Phone in booking area	0
Renton City	1969	3/22/73	2	0	0	0	Installed laundry facility	0
Seattle City	1951	10/26/73	116	41	0	0	Improved lighting and new kitchen equipment	0
<u>KITSAP COUNTY</u>								
Bremerton City	1960	4/03/73	9	0	0	0	Safety lights; air ducts repaired; new mattresses; painting; aluminum benches and tables; fumigation device	0
<u>KITTITAS COUNTY</u>								
Ellensburg City	1955	10/18/73	13	0	0	0	New screen on windows; telephone jacks; lavatory & shower divider curtains in women's cells	0
Ellensburg City	1956	10/18/73	2	0	0	0	Fire exting; improved food transport equipment	0
<u>KLICKITAT COUNTY</u>								
	1941	10/24/73	14	0	0	0	Repairs as needed	0

ANNUAL COUNTY AND CITY JAIL INSPECTION REPORT - 1973

Name of Jail	Year Built	Date Inspected	Population On Day of Inspection				Physical Plant Improvements	Personnel Added
			M	F	JM	JF		
<u>LEWIS COUNTY</u>								
	1929	3/07/73	29	1	2	2	Chrome drinking fountain; double shower; painted all cells; new property boxes; washer & dryer; clothing box for laundry room; lock boxes for officers firearms; painted all cells; improved lighting; bookcase in main cell block; screened windows in kitchen & cells; thermometers in refrigerator; carpeting for corridors	0
Centralia City	1921	3/07/73	0	0	0	0	None	0
Chehalis City	1920	3/07/73	0	0	0	0	All rooms painted	2
<u>LINCOLN COUNTY</u>								
	1907	9/12/73	4	0	0	0	Security screens on windows repaired; new mattresses; security screen enclosing stairway & radiators; bunks in womens and juveniles cells fixed to floor and ceiling	0
<u>MASON COUNTY</u>								
	1929	7/03/73	4	0	0	0	Screens on windows; remodeled office; improved laundry handling; unbreakable glass in maximum cells	0
<u>OKANOGAN COUNTY</u>								
	1956	10/10/73	45	2	0	0	Painted jail; rewired basement; installed new kitchen	0
Brewster City	?	10/10/73	4	0	0	0	None	2
Okanogan City	?	10/10/73	4	0	0	0	Shower installed	0
Oroville City	?	10/09/73	13	1	0	0	Fire extinguisher; grill in heat duct in drunk tank; foam drinking cups	0
Pateros City	1968	10/09/73	0	0	0	0	None	0
<u>PACIFIC COUNTY</u>								
	1910	7/12/73	1	0	0	0	Interior completely repaired; minor repairs to plumbing	0

ANNUAL COUNTY AND CITY JAIL INSPECTION REPORT - 1973

Name of Jail	Year Built	Date Ins ected	Population On Date of Inspection				Physical Plant Im rovements	Personnal Added
			M	F	JM	JF		
<u>PEND OREILLE COUNTY</u>	1935	6/14/73	3	0	0	0	None	0
<u>PIERCE COUNTY</u>	1958	4/27/73	48	1	0	0	Bullet proof glass installed; gun locker outside jail proper; skidproof paint in shower; shut off valve in showers	10
Buckley City	1911	3/21/73	0	0	0	0	New mattress; sallepport door; hot water tank; removed shower brace; shower curtain secured window; heat control; port for ventilation	0
Puyallup City	1963	3/15/73	2	0	0	0	Replaced lights and vents	0
Sumner City	1971	3/15/73	0	0	0	0	New booking counter for prisoner area security	0
Tacoma City	1958	5/10/73	22	10	0	0	Re-painting; new toilets; new door on padded cell; new gate on sallepport	0
<u>SAN JUAN COUNTY</u> ¹								
<u>SKAGIT COUNTY</u>	1924	8/17/73	10	1	0	0	New screens for windows; broken glass replaced; all cells painted; new shower stall in female cell commercial-type dryer	0
Anacortes City	1951	8/16/73	0	0	0	0	None	0
Mt. Vernon City	1966	8/07/73	0	0	0	0	Fire Extinguisher	0
<u>SKAMANIA COUNTY</u>	1965	10/24/73	4	0	0	0	None	0

¹Jail closed in 1971

ANNUAL COUNTY AND CITY JAIL INSPECTION REPORT - 1973

Name of Jail	Year Built	Date Ins ected	Population On Day Of Inspection				Physical Plant Im rovements	Personnel Added
			M	F	JM	JF		
<u>SNOHOMISH COUNTY</u>	1966	9/18/73	60	4	1	0	Painted	1
Lynnwood City	1971	3/08/73	7	1	0	0	None	0
Marysville City	1948	5/21/73	0	0	0	0	None	0
Ltd. Detention Ctr*	?	10/04/73	13	0	0	0		
<u>SPOKANE COUNTY/CITY</u>	1970	6/13/73	298	19	3	0	None	2
<u>STEVENS COUNTY</u>	1939	6/19/73	16	2	0	0	Completed painting; new blankets, towels trays, cups and coveralls	0
<u>THURSTON COUNTY</u>	1936	10/19/73	39	3	0	0	Painting completed; new stove; replaced two toilets	0
Olympia City	1966	9/27/73	3	0	0	0	1 stainless steel water closet/lavatory in drunk tank; TV camera in drunk tank; lights in female tank converted	0
<u>WAHIAKUM COUNTY</u>	1921	7/13/73	0	0	0	0	New security gate into cell area	1
<u>WALLA WALLA COUNTY</u>	1906	7/18/73	5	0	0	0	Stainless steel sink in kitchen; replaced mattresses & pillows new floor in kitchen modern aluminum glass doors to main entrance of plant	0
Walla Walla City	1905	7/19/73	4	0	0	0	New mattresses and pillows; new kitchen utensils, trash containers and dry food storage; new dryer	0
<u>WHATCOM COUNTY</u>	1949	8/08/73	23	0	0	0	Cells & showers painted; 5 additional lockers; booking office updated; new security wall; door to replace open bars	0

*Functions as a work and training release center for Snohomish County.

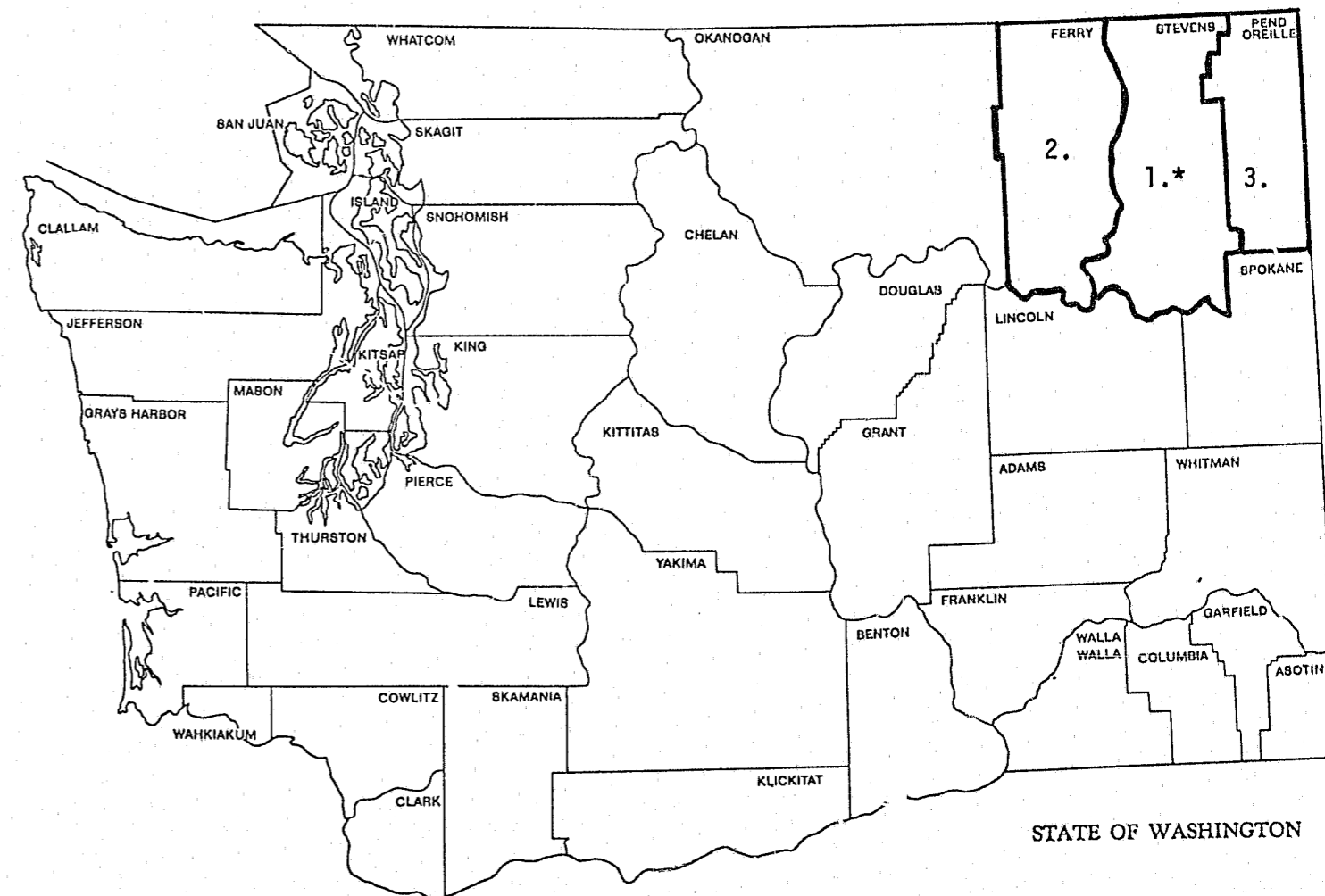
ANNUAL COUNTY AND CITY JAIL INSPECTION REPORT - 1973

Name of Jail	Year Built	Date Inspected	Population On Day Of Inspection				Physical Plant Improvements	Personnel Added
			M	F	JM	JF		
<u>WHATCOM COUNTY con't</u>								
Bellingham City	1939	5/22/73	3	0	0	0	None	1
<u>WHITMAN COUNTY</u>	1928	7/18/73	5	0	0	0	None	3
<u>YAKIMA COUNTY</u>	1940	6/07/73	53	9	0	0	Laundry room remodel- ed; walk-in refriger- ation room; closed circuit TV in hallway	0
Grandview City	1937	11/02/73	0	0	0	0	None	0
Toppenish City	?	5/03/73	4	0	0	0	Kitchen improved	0
Wapato City	1908	5/03/73	16	3	0	0	Jail painted	2
Yakima City	1950	5/02/73	22	0	0	0	None	0
TOTALS			1,545	111	6	2		54

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

As an example of a regional correctional plan, the proposal on the following pages has been devised to serve Ferry, Stevens and Pend Oreille Counties. Colville, located in Stevens County, has under construction a correctional facility that will function for the three counties. It is expected that construction should be completed around June, 1974.



- 1.* City of Colville - correctional facility
- 2. City of Republic
- 3. City of Newport

I N T R O D U C T I O N

TRI-COUNTY REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY *

Serving the Counties of Ferry, Pend Oreille and Stevens.

The regional concept for corrections is necessary for the Tri-County area, due to the limited funds available in this rural area.

Basically, the program affords a centrally located, large correctional facility in Stevens County and two smaller facilities in Ferry and Pend Oreille Counties. The central facility will house offenders that fall in the following categories:

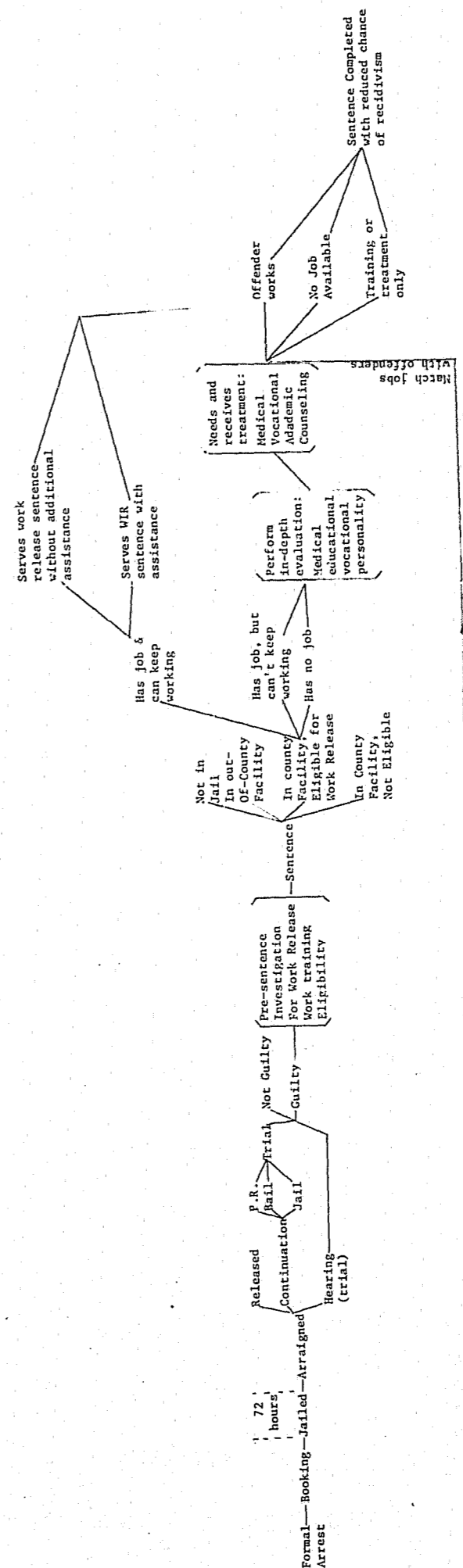
1. Too dangerous for the smaller facilities to confine;
2. In the facility for a sentence over 30 days and ineligible for work-release;
3. In the facility for a sentence over 30 days, eligible for work-release, either without a job, or with a job in Stevens County.

The facilities in Ferry and Pend Oreille counties will house non-dangerous offenders on a sentence of less than 30 days, and longer term offenders eligible for work release, who are employed in that county.

Stevens County has agreed to provide two additional personnel necessary for the successful operation of the program, and numerous organizations housed in Stevens County have agreed to provide necessary assistance, such as Mental Health - Mental Retardation, Northeastern Washington Rural Resources, Department of Social & Health Services, Employment Security, Intermediate School District No. 101, etc.

The following pages, coupled with the chart, are intended to more completely explain the process of the Work-Training Release Program.

*Source: Stevens County Sheriff's Department



PROPOSED REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR TRI-COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
IN STEVENS COUNTY (For Counties of Stevens, Ferry and Pend Oreille).

I. The preceding diagram indicates the offender flow from arrest through final release. This report begins at the point in the decision process where a defendant is sentenced to serve a period of time in the county detention facility in Ferry, Pend Oreille or Stevens County. At this point an evaluation has been made for the purpose of determining the offender's eligibility for a "release" type rehabilitation program, and the offender will fall into one of the following classifications:

- A. In county facility - eligible for participation in a release type program.
(Sentence may specify work-release if offender is currently employed, or recommend same if not currently employed.)
- B. In county facility - NOT eligible for a release type program.
- C. In "Out of County" facility - i.e., State Correctional Institution, Eastern State Hospital, etc. (Not in local program).
- D. "Not detained" - Offender on probation, deferred sentence, etc. (Not in local program).

II. Dependent upon the conditions of the sentence, the following action will be taken:

- A. Sentence of 30 days or less: Offender will be confined in the detention facility in the county imposing the sentence, unless dangerous.
- B. Sentence of over 30 days: Eligible employed offenders, from Ferry or Pend Oreille Counties, who have assurance of continued employment, will be retained in detention facility in the county imposing the sentence, and assigned to work-release program in that county.

C. All convicted offenders from Stevens County, and all those from Ferry and Pend Oreille Counties who do not fall into classifications A. or B. above, will be confined in the Tri-County Detention Facility, located in Stevens County, and subject to rehabilitation program administered under the direction of the Stevens County Sheriff as follows:

1. Eligible offenders will fall into one of the following classifications:

- a. With job, and assurance of employer that job may be retained;
- b. With job at time of apprehension, but job is not secure;
- c. With no job.

(1) Offenders [a. above] will continue to work at their current employment during the period of their sentence. Some individuals will require little more than the opportunity to work; others may require additional assistance or guidance during their period of detention.

(2) Offenders [b. and c. above] and those in I.B. (not eligible for release program) will be given assistance in the form of an in-depth evaluation, including medical, educational and vocational training and/or counseling. For those who are eligible for a work release program, it is hoped that this assistance will result in employment, which will continue after release from custody.

(a) Inasmuch as the unemployment rate in the tri-county area is consistently the highest in the state (currently 13.2% as compared to the next highest in the state at 10.7%) it is apparent that there will be times when jobs are not available. Under these circumstances, the offender will still have the opportunity of participation in all phases of the rehabilitation program which may be of assistance to his particular circumstance - training, education, counseling, etc., - so that upon his release he will be better equipped to compete in the local job market or seek employment elsewhere.

2. Not eligible offenders (those whose release from strict custody could present potential danger to themselves or others, or those whom for other reasons determined by the court would not be candidates for a "release" program, will be offered the opportunity of self-improvement through "in-jail" rehabilitation programs, including in-depth evaluation as set forth in paragraph (2) above. If, at some time during the detention period, these offenders become reclassified to a "release" type program, the extended opportunities will be made available to them.

3. Offenders falling into the classifications of I.C. or I.D. are not addressed in this report, as they are not subject to the local program.

III. It is evident that the majority of offenders detained in this facility will require at least some of the services which will be determined by an in-depth evaluation of the individual. This is one of the most important functions of the program, as except in most unusual circumstances, an individual will not commit an offense of sufficient gravity to warrant a long-term jail sentence unless he has some type of a problem. The purpose of this program will be to deal with the problem during the period of confinement, so that upon release the offender will be less likely to commit further offenses. Many situations will enter into this evaluation process-- the possibility that an undisclosed or untreated physical problem has been a deterrent to employment; the possibility that inadequate vocational ability or incomplete education has reduced the individual's capacity to function effectively in a competitive job situation; the possibility that personal problems have reached the point of reducing the individual's capacity to cope with normal living and working conditions, and many other possibilities which adequate testing and/or counseling might reveal.

IV. As the offender progressed through the various stages of the program applicable to his individual situation, the outcome will be:

A. Employment which will continue for the duration of the sentence and after release;

OR

B. Participation in a program of training, study, or other form of rehabilitation which will provide the individual with the capability and self confidence necessary for re-entrance into normal activities of the free society.

V. The ultimate goal to be achieved is that the offender, upon the completion of sentence, will return to society with a job, or with the ability of obtaining a job, and the personal and financial stability which will accomplish the objective of the overall program -- reduction of the possibility of recidivism.

VI. Offenders serving short-term sentences will be provided with such opportunities as are reasonable within the time limits of their availability to a program. It is expected that such opportunities will be limited, as a brief exposure would be of little value, and such offenders, in all likelihood, are not in severe need of such programs, as their short sentences are indicative of minor offenses or other extenuating circumstances.

VII. In order to accomplish the objective of this program, local resources will be utilized to the fullest possible extent. Verbal commitments have been received from local organizations, setting forth the services which will be made available to the program. (Letters verifying these commitments will be received.)

RESPONSIBILITIES OF FERRY AND PEND OREILLE COUNTY IN PARTICIPATION IN
TRI-COUNTY WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

An agreement has been reached between the participating counties, establishing costs to be paid into the program from the individual counties for the care and custody of offenders committed from counties other than Stevens County, and establishing the methodology for the processing of individuals through the rehabilitation program. This includes approval by the Stevens County Commissioners for two additional employees on the staff of the Stevens County Sheriff. Inasmuch as the construction completion date for the Stevens County facility has been extended to approximately June, 1974, organization and personnel charts and job descriptions will be submitted at a later date.

1. Hold non-dangerous Ferry or Pend Oreille County offenders during investigation, including those needing restraint room.
2. Hold non-dangerous Ferry and Pend Oreille County offenders sentenced to 30 days or less.
3. Hold locally employed offenders sentenced to work-release program.
4. Supervise day-to-day activities of offenders on the Work-Release Program in local facilities.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF STEVENS COUNTY IN PARTICIPATION IN
TRI-COUNTY WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM

1. Hold offenders not held by other counties or transfer to out-of-county facilities, if necessary.
2. Provide Work/Training Release facilities (offenders held in Stevens County).
3. Provide evaluation services.
4. Provide necessary counseling and medical services.
5. Provide necessary academic (basic - 3-R) and vocational training.
6. Attempt to provide jobs for eligible offenders.
7. Receive and disburse salaries of offenders participating in the Work-Release Program.
8. Develop, administer and provide overall supervision of the three-county rehabilitation program.

"At this juncture of the corrections reform movement, the little attention being paid to the plight of local jail and detention institutions promises new facilities with modern architectural designs and humane environments to replace outdated structures. Enlightened approaches to the administration and operation of America's jails call into play sophisticated planning techniques considerate of community diversion alternatives, reform of civil service hiring and promotion regulations, training opportunities for jailers and inmates, utilization of community health and social service agency resources, and sound jail management policies. *The full impact of this realization is years away.* What interim measures can be applied in the relatively near future to correct physical and environment deficiencies of existing jails and juvenile detention units is the question that begs for an action response.

A triggering device for local jails and detention facility reform can be found in the mechanism of statewide operational and performance standards, reasonably serviceable and fairly enforced. Such action has been recommended by a number of respected study commissions and public service groups. Included in the growing list of bodies which have taken official stands is the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, the American Correctional Association, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the National Governor's Conference, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and the National Juvenile Detention Association."

Source: Excerpts from the preface and introduction sections of the 1973 American Bar Association Survey and Handbook on State Standards and Inspection Legislation for Jails and Juvenile Detention Facilities.

END