



PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT (PREA) ANNUAL REPORT

CALENDAR YEAR 2013

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

Introduction	
Purpose	5
Bernard Warner, Secretary	6-7
Earl X. Wright, Deputy Director Command B	8-9
Background and Implementation Steps	10-13
Definitions	14-17
Offender Population Overview	18
Allegation Reporting	19-23
Investigation Data	24-26
Offender Victim Demographics	27-36
Offender Suspect Demographics	37-41
Staff Demographics	42-49
Location Information	50-51
Sanctions	52-57
Incident Review	58-59
Performance Measures	60-69
Victim Advocacy	70-75
Contracted Housing	76-83
Additional System Implementation	84-87
Current Compliance Status	88
Governor Certification	89-90
Audit Plans and Schedules	91
Assessment of Problem Areas & Strategic Plan - Calendar Year 2014	92-93
Prison Facilities:	
Airway Heights Corrections Center	94-106

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cedar Creek Corrections Center	107-118
Clallam Bay Corrections Center	119-129
Coyote Ridge Corrections Center	130-143
Larch Corrections Center	144-155
Mission Creek Corrections Center for Women	156-165
Monroe Correctional Complex	166-177
Olympic Corrections Center	178-188
Stafford Creek Corrections Center	189-200
Washington Corrections Center	201-212
Washington Corrections Center for Women	213-225
Washington State Penitentiary	226-237
Other Facilities	238-246
Work Release Facilities	
Ahtanum View Work Release	247
Bellingham Work Release	248
Bishop Lewis Work Release	249
Brownstone Work Release	250
Clark County Work Release	251
Eleanor Chase Work Release	252-253
Helen B. Ratcliff Work Release	254
Longview Work Release	255
Madison Inn Work Release	256
Olympia Work Release	257
Peninsula Work Release	258

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Progress House Work Release	259
Rap House / Lincoln Park Work Release	260
Reynolds Work Release	261
Snohomish County Work Release	262
Tri-Cities Work Release	263
Chemical Dependency	264
Community Corrections Field Offices	265
PREA Implantation Team	266
Aggregate Data	267-284

“For us as DOC professionals, we need to have oversight with checks and balances to ensure we are maintaining safety and security for all that are within our supervision. PREA gives us these checks and balances to follow. It takes guess work out of it and ensures we are adhering to a high standard. By having set guidelines and repercussions for any that may violate the PREA standards we are making the environment safer for both Offenders and Staff. “ Andrea Baccetti, Grievance Coordinator

PURPOSE

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) requires that each facility collect and review data “...in order to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training.” (standard 115.88 a). This review is intended to:

- Identify problem areas and corrective action taken on an ongoing basis for each facility and the agency as a whole;
- Compare the current year’s data and corrective actions with those from prior years; and
- Assess the agency’s progress in addressing sexual abuse. (standard 115.88 a and b)

This report is intended to provide information for calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Supporting data for all graphs marked with an “*” are included in aggregate data section.

“PREA has empowered offenders to come forward and talk about the hard truths that happen in jails and prisons across the nation. We are not only given the opportunity to prevent prison rape and sexual assault but we are finding offenders who were assaulted many years ago who need assistance. We are now asking the right questions, and acting on the information that we gather. I see this as moving us into a new time. I believe we are making necessary moves and it is the only humane thing to do.” Jo Wofford, Associate Superintendent





STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

P. O. Box 41101 • Olympia, Washington 98504-1101 • Tel (360) 725-8810

May 2014

Dear Stakeholder:

Washington was one of the first states to pass laws intended to reduce incidents of prison rape. Fifteen years have passed and today we are still dedicated to increasing safety by eliminating sexual assault and abuse in our facilities. The Federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was signed into law in 2003, which strengthened our resources and commitment to this issue. In August 2012, the final PREA standards were put into place by the Department of Justice (DOJ) outlining specific requirements for all facilities.

The Department of Corrections (DOC) is committed to a zero-tolerance standard for sexual assault, abuse, and/or harassment. We are committed to this standard because it improves the safety of our prisons for offenders, staff, and visitors to our facilities. We have a reporting process that ensures private and safe reporting of incidents related to sexual assault and abuse. Additionally, the Department investigates all reports of staff sexual misconduct and any staff member found guilty is subject to termination and referral for criminal prosecution.

The following report describes the activities and accomplishments of DOC related to federal PREA requirements for 2013. This report highlights the hard work of our staff to ensure that we continue on the path of PREA compliance. Since the final PREA Standards were released in 2012 by the DOJ, the Department has accomplished the following:

- Updated and created new PREA policies, which better align Department policies with PREA standards.
- Implemented new processes in facilities and work releases that assist in adherence to PREA standards.
- Worked with the first four prisons that will be audited to ensure they are working toward compliance of the updated PREA Standards.
- Created new training to include PREA 101, Appointing Authority Training, Investigator training, and Pat Search Training.
- Rewrote offender orientation to better inform offenders of PREA standards and reporting methods in a consistent manner throughout the state.
- Worked with Office of Crime Victim Advocacy and Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs to establish support services for victims.

"Working Together for SAFE Communities"

SECRETARY BERNARD WARNER

2013 PREA Accomplishments

May 2014

Page 2

- Started securing auditors to complete the first round of audits for four prisons and four work releases to ensure we meet the August 2014 completion date. Each audit will be preceded by a thorough internal PREA audit conducted by individuals trained in the standards and audit tools.

The DOC has worked diligently to implement PREA standards and we continue this work to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual misconduct. I am confident that with the steps we are taking and the hard work of staff, DOC is moving toward total compliance of federal PREA standards.

Sincerely,



Bernard Warner
Secretary



STATE OF WASHINGTON

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

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May 2014

Dear Stakeholder:

We often discuss PREA in terms of what... What must I do? What must we change? The intent of this letter is to talk about why. Why is it important that we do the work around PREA? How does it benefit our agency, the offenders we supervise, our stakeholders and the community as a whole? Why do we continue to put so much work into PREA and how does it impact us positively?

We do the work around PREA because it is progressive and the right thing to do... However, sometimes that makes it uncomfortable to talk about. We have to see offenders through a lens that differs from the take that corrections traditionally had of incarceration. Often, we have to look inward and work on some of our own trauma, either personal or that we brought to the agency, and the vicarious trauma that we have encountered and that sticks with us because of the difficult work that we all do. By having discussions about PREA we have started a dialogue about how to treat each other and about constantly working on ourselves so we can model pro-social behavior. We have also started conversation about red-flag behaviors that can be exhibited by staff and how to intervene in those situations early on so staff are not compromised.

By maintaining a standard of zero tolerance regarding staff sexual misconduct we also have looked carefully at other types of compromise and we know that a staff member who is involved in any way with an offender jeopardizes the safety and security of a facility. Following an investigation we do systemic and supplemental reviews. The results of that work have consistently improved safety. From decreasing the number of blind spots in a facility, to ensuring adequate coverage, to working on proper documentation for the PREA implementation, this has all spilled over into much of our work and positively impacted operations. Through systemic issues review we look into weaknesses and gaps in: physical plant, video monitoring, policy, training and staffing. When doing supplemental issue reviews we are able to delve into: improper reporting, retaliation and breach of confidentiality.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PRISON COMMAND B, EARL X. WRIGHT

2013 PREA Accomplishments

May 2014

Page Two

When we address victimization, we see positive side effects. Violence rates decrease, we also better prepare offenders for a safe and healthy release into the community, when they are not releasing having been traumatized while incarcerated. Doing PREA classification assessments has opened dialogue with offenders in a way that builds trust with staff.

We do the work to be compliant with PREA standards so that everyone will be safer in prison including staff, volunteers and contract staff. Many PREA cases have involved the staff bringing in contraband and behaving in ways that truly compromised the safety of their partners in the facilities and in the field. Because of this work we have formed incredible relationships with community partners who support the work we do and now have a better understanding of, and a new appreciation for how hard the work we do is. We interact differently with offenders because of PREA work. We understand victim rights and how incredibly important the work we do is.

By treating victims both of abuse in our facilities and those who had been victimized prior to incarceration with dignity and respect, we can help to end a cycle of violence that may have impacted families and communities for generations. Through this project we have positively impacted and broken down stereotypes that negatively impact offenders and have brought a human element to our work.

Sincerely,



Earl X. Wright, Deputy Director
Prisons Command B

BACKGROUND

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was signed into federal law September of 2003 following unanimous support from both parties in Congress. The purpose of the act was to “provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in Federal, State, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations and funding to protect individuals from prison rape” (Prison Rape Elimination Act, 2003). PREA seeks to establish a zero-tolerance policy regarding rape and sexual abuse in federal, state, county and city correctional systems, including prisons, jails, police lock-ups, and other confinement facilities for adults and juveniles. PREA also mandated the publication of standards to ensure compliance and improve prevention, detection and response strategies in addressing sexual abuse and assault.

The final rules/standards were published in the federal register on June 20, 2012, and became effective on August 20, 2012. Standards require annual audits of one-third of the facilities under the agency’s jurisdiction along with Governor certification of statewide compliance in all facilities operated under the operational control of the state’s executive branch, including private facilities operated on behalf of the executive branch to house offenders. A failure to comply with standards will result in a loss of 5% of identified federal grant funding.

Implementation Steps in WADOC

The Washington Department of Corrections (WADOC) has been diligently working toward a zero-tolerance culture regarding sexual abuse, even before the 2003 Federal PREA Law. In 1999 Washington State criminalized staff sexual involvement with offenders under its jurisdiction under the Custodial Sexual Misconduct statutes, RCW 9A-44-160, RCW 9A-44-170, RCW 71-09-225. WADOC is considered by many as a leader in addressing sexual assault and abuse in its facilities and incorporation of PREA philosophies and standards.

“The Prison Rape Elimination Act was enacted by Congress to address the problem of sexual abuse of persons in the custody of U.S. correctional agencies. Here at Washington Correction’s Center, PREA plays an important role in the foundation of our values “Working together for safe communities” as we try to increase successful reentry of offenders to local communities. All offenders deserve to live a life free of harassment, discrimination, harm, or threats.” Mae Wheelwright, Human Resource Manager

Some of the innovations the Department has undertaken to address sexual violence within its facilities include:

- o Creating a statewide PREA Implementation team.
- o Reviewing all agency policies to ensure compliance with standards and related expectations.
- o Implementing PREA Response Teams to respond to incidents of sexual assault that occurred within 120 hours of the report, implementing a coordinated response to ensure medical and mental health care, community victim

BACKGROUND

- o advocate support, forensic medical exams, evidence collection and thorough investigations.
- o Updating and expanding training to all staff, contractors, volunteers and vendors who have contact with offenders, with specialized training for investigators, health services professionals, and Appointing Authorities.
- o Developing risk assessment tools for offenders to ensure they are housed and assigned to programming in accordance with their risk as a potential victim or perpetrator of PREA.
- o Revisions to hiring practices to implement expanded background and prior employment review.
- o Deploying communication strategies for staff, offenders, volunteers and the community regarding reporting venues and offender rights to be free from victimization.
- o Partnering with the Office of Crime Victim Advocacy and the Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs for the provision of support services to offender sexual assault survivors.
- o Participating in federal grant opportunities that help guide PREA implementation and facilitate collaboration with local jails and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC).

WADOC is committed to the provision of safe and secure facilities for offenders and staff. We believe that as the custodians for offenders, the provision of an environment free from sexual violence and harassment is a core mission. We have a duty to provide clear expectations to offenders, staff, contractors, and volunteers to maintain violence-free facilities. Lastly, and perhaps most important of all, we have a duty and obligation as public servants to meet our vision of “Working Together for Safer Communities” by providing opportunities for offenders to serve their sentences in an environment free from sexual violence and predation, supporting opportunities for successful community reentry while breaking the cycle of violence following release.

Prohibited Acts

The Washington State Department of Corrections has zero-tolerance for all forms of sexual misconduct. For the purposes of defining sexual misconduct under PREA, the agency has formalized the following definitions:

“Since we have put the “spotlight” on PREA it has opened up communication about a subject that was previously avoided. Offenders now know it is a subject they are encouraged to bring up and questions will be answered. I see the offenders feeling safer and reveal more things to staff.” Unknown

BACKGROUND

Staff: includes Department employees, contract staff, volunteers, and any other person providing services in Department facilities or offices.

Victim: for all sexual misconduct defined under PREA, the victim is always an offender under the jurisdiction of the Department.

Sexual misconduct includes:

- Aggravated sexual assault – sexual acts perpetrated by either staff or an offender that occurred within the previous 120 hours and involve penetration or exchange of body fluids.
- Offender on offender
 - o Sexual assault – contact between genitalia, between genitalia and anus, or between mouth and genitalia; penetration; coerced sexual activity in response to pressuring, offer of protection, payment of debt, etc.; threatening an offender with sexual misconduct.
 - o Sexual abuse – sexual contact (not to the level of sexual assault) between two or more offenders without consent or when the offender is unable to consent or refuse (e.g., intentional touching either directly or through the clothing).
- Staff on offender sexual misconduct – includes sexual intercourse with an offender, intentional touching, kissing, voyeurism, exchange of personal correspondence or information, discouraging or preventing others from making good faith reports of staff sexual misconduct, etc.
- Offender on offender or Staff on offender sexual harassment – Deliberate or repeated, unsolicited statements or comments of a sexual nature, including demeaning references to gender or derogatory comments about body or clothing; repeated profane or obscene languages / gestures of a sexual nature, including demeaning references to gender or derogatory comments about body or clothing; repeated profane or obscene languages / gestures of a sexual nature.

BACKGROUND

Consensual, non-coerced sexual activity between offenders is prohibited by Department rule, but is not defined as a violation of PREA policies. Additionally, sexual acts perpetrated by offenders on staff (without the consent of the staff member) and sexual harassment of a staff member by an offender do not fall under PREA definitions but are addressed through separate investigatory procedures.



“I have been a supporter of PREA since it was first signed into law by President Bush. We tell the public that men and women are sent to prison as punishment, not to be punished. Allowing sexual victimization to occur is inconsistent with that core belief. The revised standards have set the bar high, and it won’t be easy to achieve full compliance. But full compliance with the standards is the only acceptable outcome. When I started (over 30 years ago) pornography was openly displayed in cells and offender work locations. Sexual assault was joked about by staff and offenders, and therefore seemed to be an accepted part of “doing time”. Sexual harassment was not yet a part of staff training, and I doubt anyone had the notion that an offender could be the victim of sexual harassment. Staff that initiated sexual contact with offenders were seen as having been manipulated, and the offender typically suffered the greater consequences. We have come a long ways since then. The prison culture continues to change for the better; and PREA serves as a powerful catalyst.” Scott Frakes, Deputy Director, Prison Command A.

DEFINITIONS

Sexual Misconduct includes aggravated sexual assault, offender-on-offender sexual assault, sexual abuse, and sexual harassment. It also includes staff-on-offender sexual harassment and staff sexual misconduct.

Staff include Department employees, contract staff, volunteers, and any other person providing services in Department facilities or offices.

Consensual, non-coerced sexual activity between offenders is prohibited by Department rule, but is not defined as a violation of PREA policies.

The following definitions apply to Department policies relating to sexual misconduct:

- A. **Aggravated Sexual Assault** includes sexual acts perpetrated by either staff or an offender that occurred within the previous 120 hours and involve penetration or exchange of body fluids.
- B. **Offender-on-Offender Sexual Assault** is an incident in which one or more of the following acts occur between two or more offenders without an offender's consent or when an offender is unable to consent or refuse:
 - 1. Contact between genitalia (i.e., penis, vagina) or between genitalia and the anus involving penetration, however slight. This does not include kicking, grabbing, or punching genitals when the intent is to harm or debilitate rather than sexually exploit.
 - 2. Contact between the mouth and the penis, vagina, or anus.
 - 3. Penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person by a hand, finger, or other object.
 - 4. Coerced sexual activity in response to pressuring, offer of protection, payment of debt, etc.
 - 5. Threatening an offender with sexual misconduct.
- C. **Offender-on-Offender Sexual Abuse** includes sexual contact between 2 or more offenders without an offender's consent or when an offender is unable to consent or refuse, including intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttock of the victim. This does not

DEFINITIONS

include kicking, grabbing, or punching when the intent is to harm or debilitate rather than sexually exploit.

D. **Staff Sexual Misconduct** includes the following acts when performed by staff:

1. Engaging in sexual intercourse with an offender.
 - a. Sexual intercourse includes vaginal, anal, and oral intercourse, as well as the penetration of an offender's vagina or anus with an object, when such penetration is not performed for the purpose of providing medical care or is without a legitimate penological purpose.
2. Allowing an offender to engage in sexual intercourse as defined above with another staff.
3. Intentionally touching, either directly or through clothing, the genitalia, anus, groin, thigh, or buttock of an offender or the breast of a female offender without a legitimate penological purpose.
4. Compelling or allowing an offender to touch the staff's genitalia, anus, groin, thigh, breast, or buttock, either directly or through clothing, without a legitimate penological purpose.
5. Compelling or allowing an offender to touch another staff's genitalia, anus, groin, thigh, breast, or buttock, either directly or through clothing, without a legitimate penological purpose.
6. Kissing an offender, or allowing oneself to be kissed by an offender.
7. Knowingly exposing one's genitalia, anus, groin, thigh, breast, or buttock to an offender.
8. Observing an offender's partially or fully naked body or an offender engaging in a sexual act with him/herself or another offender without legitimate penological purpose. This does not include inadvertent or unavoidable observation or when such observation is the result of offender initiated actions (e.g., flashing).
9. Engaging in any of the following acts for the purpose of gratifying the sexual desire(s) of any person or getting an offender to engage in staff sexual misconduct, or when the act has sexual undertones (i.e., can reasonably be inferred to be sexual in nature, judged according to a reasonable person's reaction to a similar act under similar circumstances):

DEFINITIONS

- a. Making comments about an offender's body intended to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse any person.
 - b. Making demeaning or sexually oriented statements/gestures in the presence of an offender.
 - c. Exchanging personal letters, pictures, phone calls, or contact information with an individual known to be under Department jurisdiction or the immediate family of an individual known to be under Department jurisdiction unless expressly authorized by the Secretary/designee.
 - d. Exchanging personal information with an individual known to be under Department jurisdiction, or his/her immediate family, intended to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse any person and/or in an effort to get an offender to engage in staff sexual misconduct.
 - e. Engaging in a personal relationship with an individual known to be under Department jurisdiction, including but not limited to residing with such an individual, without legitimate penological purpose unless expressly authorized by the Secretary/designee.
 - f. Threatening, intimidating, coercing, or using abusive language toward an offender.
 - g. Dealing, offering, receiving, or giving favors or anything of value to an individual known to be under Department jurisdiction for purposes of bribing, grooming, or otherwise seeking to engage him/her in illegal activities prohibited by policy, or for purposes otherwise prohibited in this section.
 - h. Pat or strip searches conducted in violation of DOC 420.310 Searches of Offenders, DOC 420.325 Searches and Contraband for Work Release, DOC 420.390 Arrest and Search, and/or operational memorandums.
- 10. Threatening, bribing, or coercing an offender to engage in staff sexual misconduct.
 - 11. Attempting to engage in staff sexual misconduct.
 - 12. Purposefully helping another person engage in staff sexual misconduct.
 - 13. Discouraging or preventing offenders and/or staff from making good faith reports of staff sexual misconduct.

DEFINITIONS

E. Sexual Harassment includes:

1. Deliberate or repeated, unsolicited verbal statements or comments of a sexual nature directed to any individual, including demeaning references to gender or derogatory comments about body or clothing.
2. Repeated profane or obscene language/gestures of a sexual nature.



“Regardless of a person’s state of confinement, no person has the right to sexually abuse anyone for their own personal sexual gratification. Staff members at WCCW are committed to respecting and protecting the rights of the offender population regardless of the offender’s age, size, race, ethnicity, gender or sexual orientation. “Jane Parnell , Superintendent, WCCW

OFFENDER POPULATION OVERVIEW

The following is a snapshot of the offender population within WADOC as of 12/31/2013. This information will be the basis against which demographic information from PREA investigations is compared. Additional information regarding WADOC offender populations is available at www.doc.wa.gov.

Offender Population Data as of 12/31/2013	
Total Incarcerated Population	18130
Facility Breakdown	
Offenders in Prison	92.70%
Offenders In Work Release	3.70%
Offenders in Out-of-State Rented Beds	0%
Offenders in In-State Rented Beds	3.60%
Facility Capacity	
Total Prison Operational Capacity	16488
Total Prison Confinement Percent of Operational Capacity	102%
Total Work Release Operational Capacity	679
Work Release Percent of Capacity	99.30%
Gender	
Male Offenders	92.30%
Female Offenders	7.70%
Race	
White	71.50%
Black	18.70%
American Indian	4.20%
Asian	3.70%
Unknown / Other	1.90%
Hispanic Origin	12.10%
Other Information	
Average Age	37.7 years
Average Length of Stay for Offenders Released in the Last Year	23.3 months
Offenders on Active Supervision in the Community	17,527

ALLEGATION AND REPORTING

Offenders have multiple venues to report PREA allegations. These include:

- Verbal reports, kites, and written statements to staff;
- Use of the confidential PREA hotline;
- Grievances;
- Legal mail addressed to the State Attorney General, the Office of the Governor, law enforcement, and/or the Agency's PREA Coordinator
- Submission of a report form to an external agency.

Offender families and friends may also report PREA-related information by calling the hotline, writing a letter to the PREA Coordinator, or sending an email to the established PREA email address. The Agency accepts and reviews all allegation information, including those submitted anonymously and by third parties. Additionally, the Agency receives allegations from other jurisdictions, such as jails and law enforcement, to ensure all allegations received are promptly reviewed and all PREA allegations are thoroughly investigated.

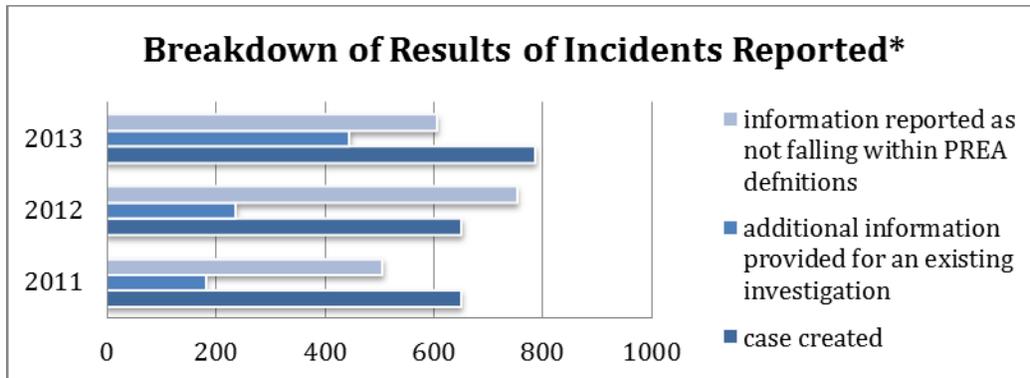
The Agency ensures objective review of all allegation information through a triage process established whereby all information is submitted to the PREA Unit at Headquarters for review to (1) ensure it falls within established PREA definitions, (2) applicable investigations are initiated and assigned, and (3) all information determined not to be PREA is submitted to the appropriate authority to ensure any needed actions are taken. Each allegation is carefully reviewed, regardless of how it was submitted, who the information was submitted by, or how long ago the alleged incident occurred. Facilities also ensure that an effective and prompt response occurs for each allegation received, to include as applicable based on the incident:

- Emergency medical and mental health response;
- Follow up medical treatment and mental health referral;
- Evidence collection;
- Protection of reporters and alleged victims;
- Notification of individuals needing information for security and management decisions;
- Confidentiality of information provided.
- Review of housing assignment.

The following graph details the number of allegations received and responded to during 2011, 2012, and 2013 calendar years.



ALLEGATION AND REPORTING



Included in aggregate data section.

The PREA Unit is working to better document specifically how we receive allegation and incident information. Our ability to detail use of each reporting venue for calendar years 2011 and 2012 is not available. However information from calendar year 2013 is detailed on the following pages. Additionally, with upcoming revisions to the database in which all incident and investigation information is maintained, we will be better able to provide data regarding the use of each venue in future PREA annual reports.



ALLEGATION AND REPORTING

How Incidents Are Reported 2013

SOURCE	TOTAL
Anonymous Notes / Letters / Statements To Staff	5
Blog	1
Call From Family / Friends	9
Call From Former Offender	1
Confidential Informant	11
Discovery Of Evidence / Related Information (Letters, Jpay, Cell Search, Surveillance Video)	13
Grievance	50
Grievance, Anonymous	1
Hotline	97
Information From Unrelated Investigation	2
Information In Disciplinary Appeal	1
Information Not Recorded	9
Jail Report	6
Kiosk	1
Kite	22
Kite, Anonymous	28
Notes / Letters / Statements To Staff	36
Offender Verbal Reports	374
Staff Observations	25
Staff Self-Report	1
Tort Claim	1
TOTAL	694

“As a Field Administrator (FA), I am very appreciative of all the hard work that has gone into providing training to staff on the importance of PREA both in terms of keeping offenders safe and the process itself. While rape and sexual abuse and assault of offenders may occur less frequently in the community, it is of paramount importance that staff knows and understand the process to immediately report the incident”. Karen Adams, Field Administrator, Section 6

ALLEGATION AND REPORTING

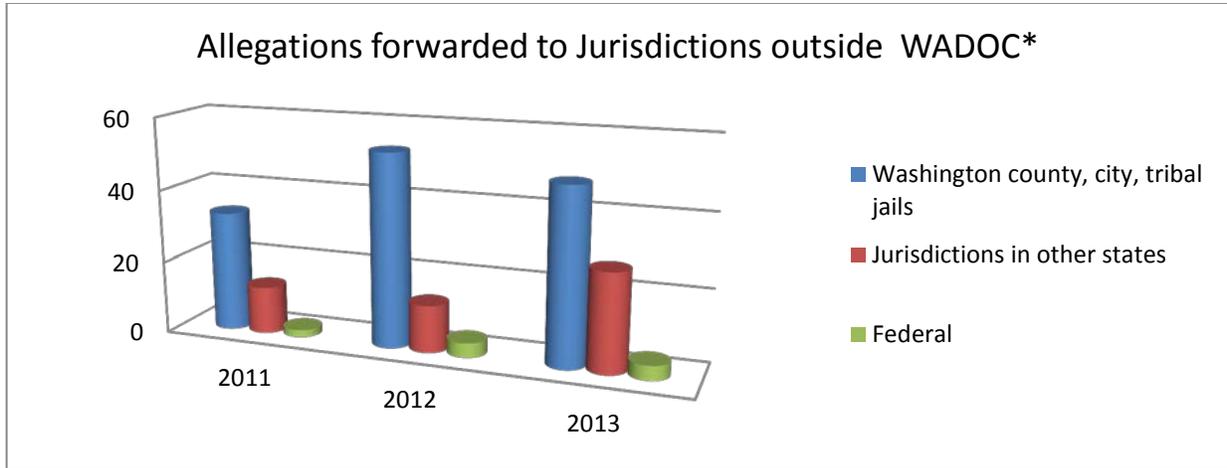
2013 – How Verbal Allegations Were Reported By Offenders

SOURCE	TOTAL
Offender Verbal Report To Mental Health Staff	85
Offender Verbal Report To Classification Counselor	53
Offender Verbal Report To Correctional Officer	52
Offender Verbal Report To Sergeant	37
Offender Verbal Report To Correctional Unit Supervisor	26
Offender Verbal Report To Contract Staff	23
Offender Verbal Report To Unidentified Staff	18
Offender Verbal Report To Lieutenant	16
Offender Verbal Report To Community Corrections Officer	11
Offender Verbal Report To Investigator	9
Offender Verbal Report To Medical Staff	9
Offender Verbal Report To Sex Offender Treatment Staff	9
Offender Verbal Report To Facility Risk Management Team	5
Offender Verbal Report To Correctional Industries Staff	4
Offender Verbal Report To Community Corrections Supervisor	3
Offender Verbal Report To Hearings Officer	3
Offender Verbal Report To Therapeutic Community Staff	2
Offender Verbal Report To Captain	1
Offender Verbal Report To Chaplain	1
Offender Verbal Report To Corrections Specialist	1
Offender Verbal Report To Food Service Staff	1
Offender Verbal Report To Housing Specialist	1
Offender Verbal Report To Regional Administrator	1
Offender Verbal Report To Security Specialist	1
Offender Verbal Report To Superintendent	1
Offender Verbal Report To Volunteer	1
TOTAL	374

ALLEGATION AND REPORTING

Staff also promptly forwards all allegation information received regarding other jurisdictions to ensure notification and investigation of these incidents.

The following graph details the allegation information forwarded for calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013.



*Included in aggregate data section.

The Agency takes each allegation of sexual misconduct seriously and ensures that appropriate support services and investigation are afforded to each offender.



INVESTIGATION DATA

The number of PREA investigations conducted within WADOC has increased since tracking initiated in 2005. This has been due in part to a number of factors, to include (1) enhanced basic and development of specialized training for staff; (2) updated orientation for inmates; (3) enhanced reporting venues; and (4) strict policy requirements regarding reporting and centralized investigation tracking. However, we believe the greatest impact on the number of investigations is the Agency's firm commitment to thoroughly and objectively investigate all allegations reported, regardless of victim, suspect, or age of allegation. This has resulted in a cultural shift in which offenders and staffs are more able to trust the process and report information, keeping a vision of the overarching goal of enhanced safety in our facilities and the community for staff, offenders, visitors, and the public.

Number of PREA Investigations:

Year	Staff-on-Offender Investigations	Offender-on-Offender investigations
2013	244	450
2012	193	344
2011	253	297
2010	388	304
2009	281	202
2008	121	98
2007	66	38
2006	47	46
2005	49	31

The number of investigations conducted within WADOC appears to be higher on average than other similar jurisdictions. We firmly believe this is due to the processes we have implemented. Investigators do not make decisions about what allegations rise to the level of a formal investigation. This is done through a triage process within the PREA Unit at Agency headquarters. Every allegation falling within established PREA definitions results in a formal investigation. The Appointing Authority (e.g., Superintendent, Regional Administrator, Work Release Administrator, Health Services Administrator, etc.) is the decision-maker regarding findings following an investigation, allowing for findings to be consistent, investigators to remain objective reporters of fact, and offenders and staff alike to visibly see the importance placed on these investigations. Additionally, by conducting formal investigations of every allegation brought forward, we are able to more quickly identify potential hot spots within facilities and identify trends in behavior patterns of potential perpetrators.

INVESTIGATION DATA

Total PREA Investigations conducted

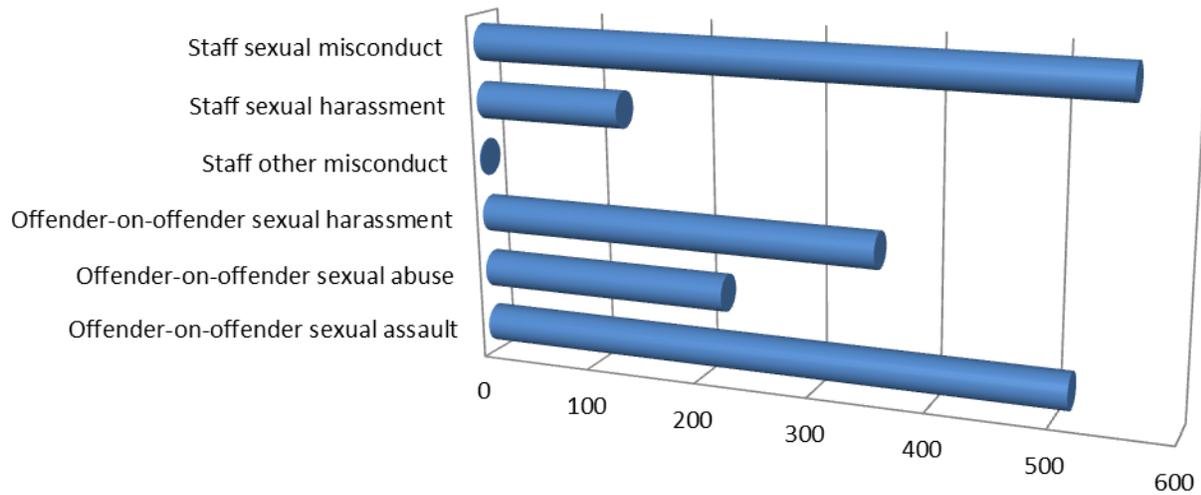
	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL*
Community Corrections (field supervision)	14	15	23	52
Prison Facilities	501	498	629	1628
Residential Treatment Center	0	20	20	40
Work Release Facilities	35	4	20	59
TOTAL	550	537	692	1779

Investigations totals above include:				
Correctional Industries	5	1	4	10
Health Services	26	18	19	63



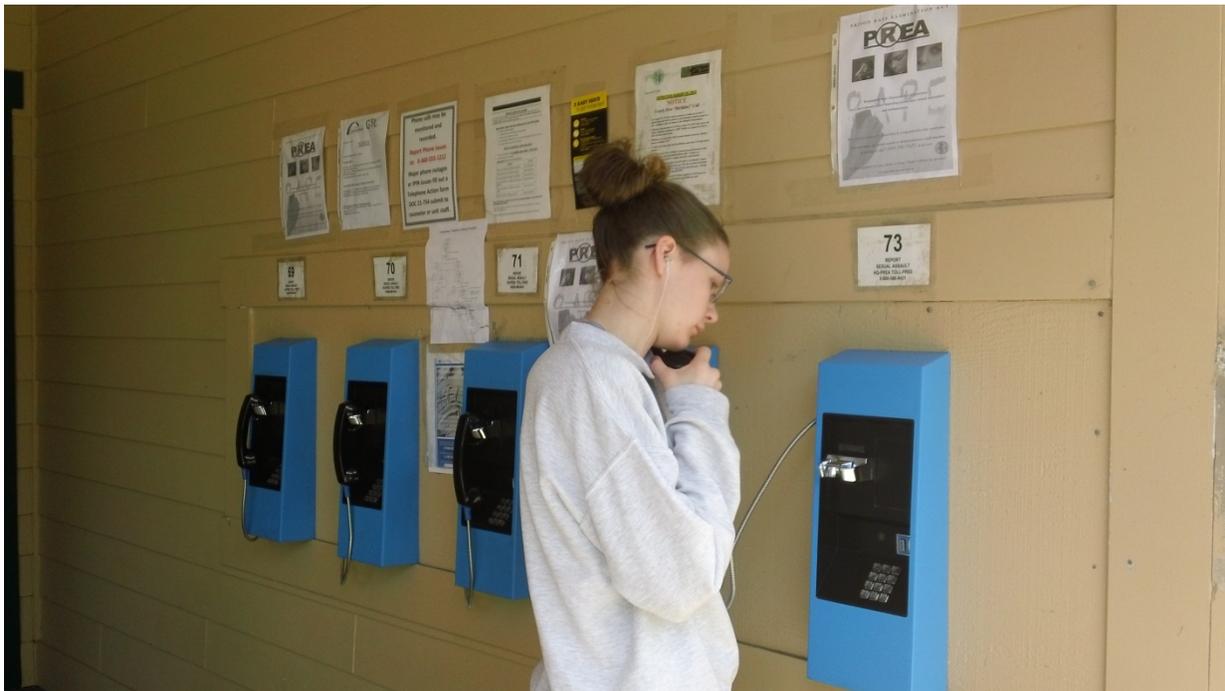
INVESTIGATION DATA

Allegation & Finding Totals



OFFENDER VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

The following sections detail current available information regarding offender and staff demographics for WADOC sexual misconduct investigations. Data elements may have been limited or unavailable at the time of case closure. The Agency is also in the expected “growth” period following PREA standard implementation, experiencing a significant increase in the number of allegations reported. As a result, only high level summary conclusions can be detailed regarding 2011 – 2013 PREA investigations. We are working to redefine and establish systems to better capture information for future analysis. This will allow for a better understanding of at risk staff and offenders and more comprehensive data for use in informing Agency strategic planning regarding PREA.



“This is my first time in prison. I had some minor concerns about my safety coming into the system. It is good to know that there is a number I can call or that I can report a PREA situation to staff and it will be taken care of. That makes me feel safer.” Unknown

OFFENDER VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

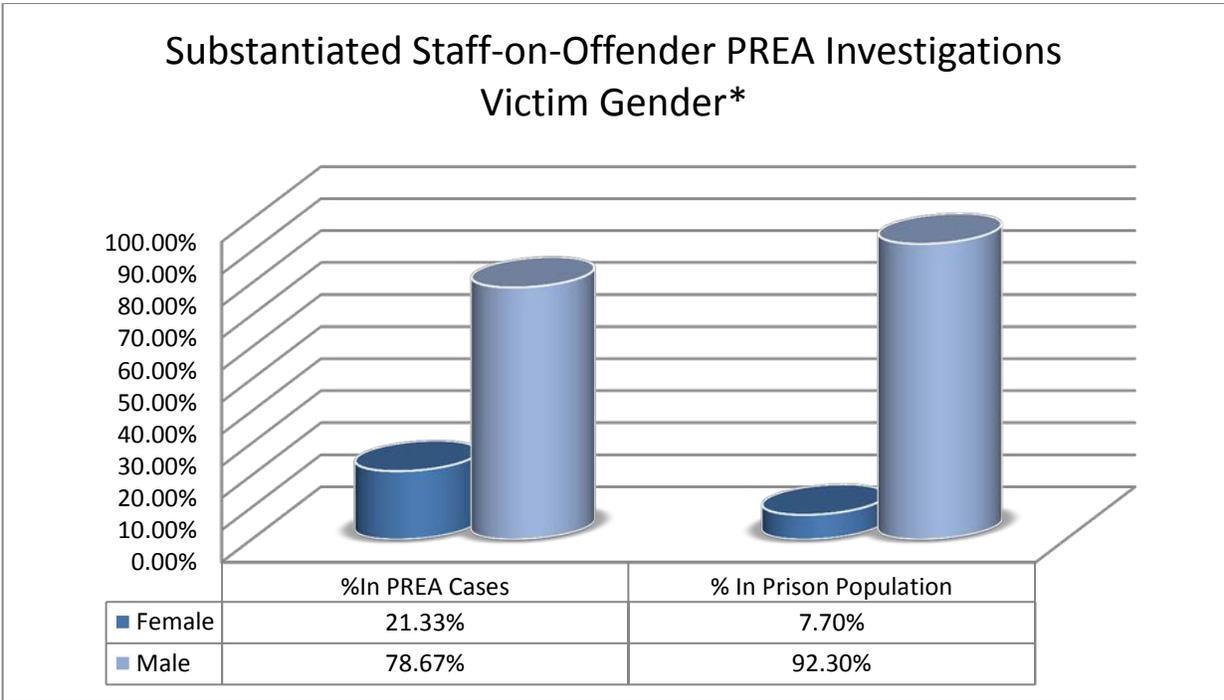
Research generally indicates that women are more likely than men to have been sexually abused prior to incarceration. This, in concert with the general differences between men and women in their response to trauma and sexual assault, may result in women being more open to reporting abuse than men. Women are more likely to discuss issues while men are more likely to feel embarrassment or shame, internalizing the trauma without reporting the allegation. The stereotype that a man can't be sexually assaulted because they are stronger may keep male offenders from reporting sexual misconduct allegations.

The WADOC data collected so far indicates the ratio of male to female sexual misconduct victims is disproportionately female when compared to the general offender population, regardless of the status (offender or staff) of the accused.

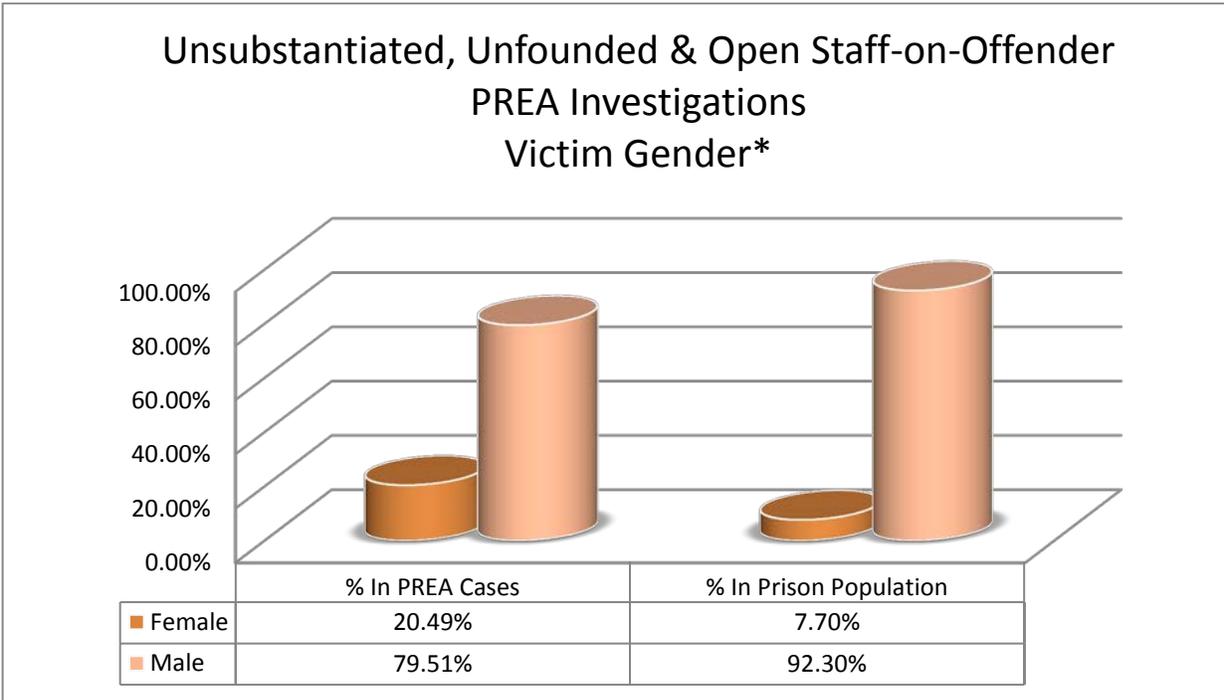


“We have always tried to ensure weaker offenders were protected, PREA just formalized the process.”
Unknown

OFFENDER VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

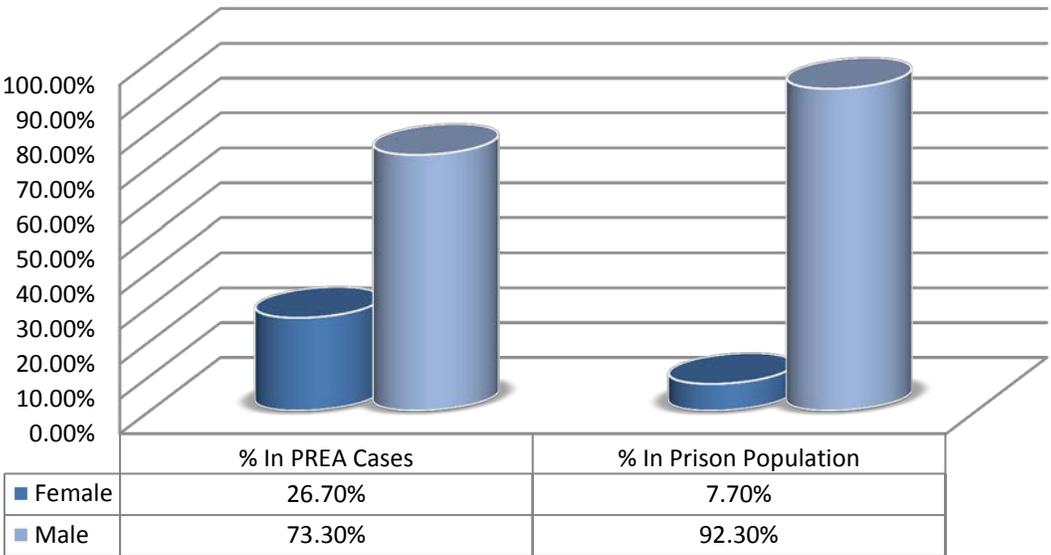


*Included in aggregated data section.

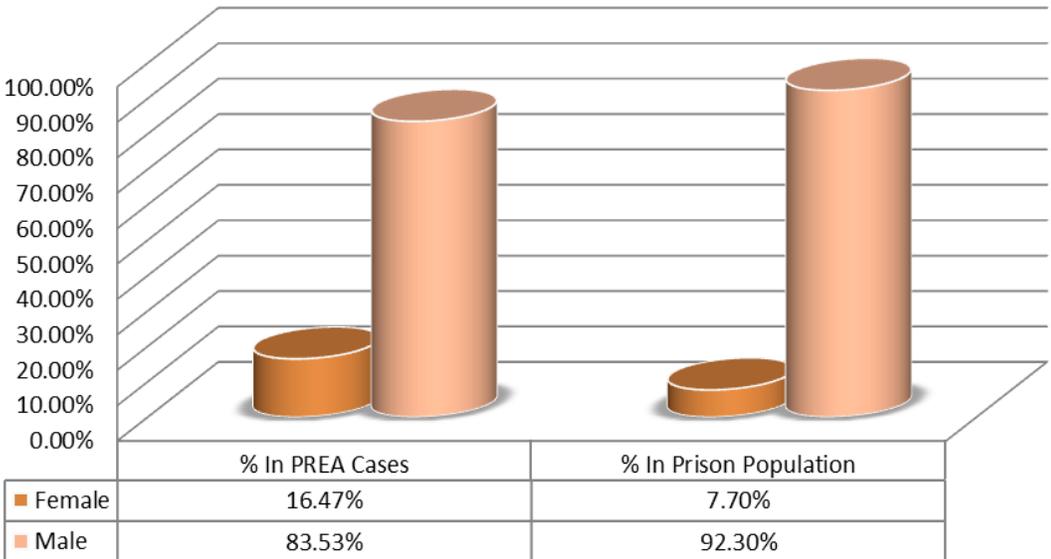


OFFENDER VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

**Substantiated Offender-on-Offender PREA Investigations
Victim Gender***



**Unsubstantiated, Unfounded & Open Offender-on-Offender PREA Investigations
Victim Gender***



OFFENDER VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

Anecdotal information indicates that offenders at greatest risk for sexual misconduct victimization are the youngest, due to inexperience and lack of maturity, or the oldest, due to physical and emotional vulnerabilities. Further complicating the issue are older offenders who may be hesitant to disclose abuse and younger offenders who may define sexual issues differently.

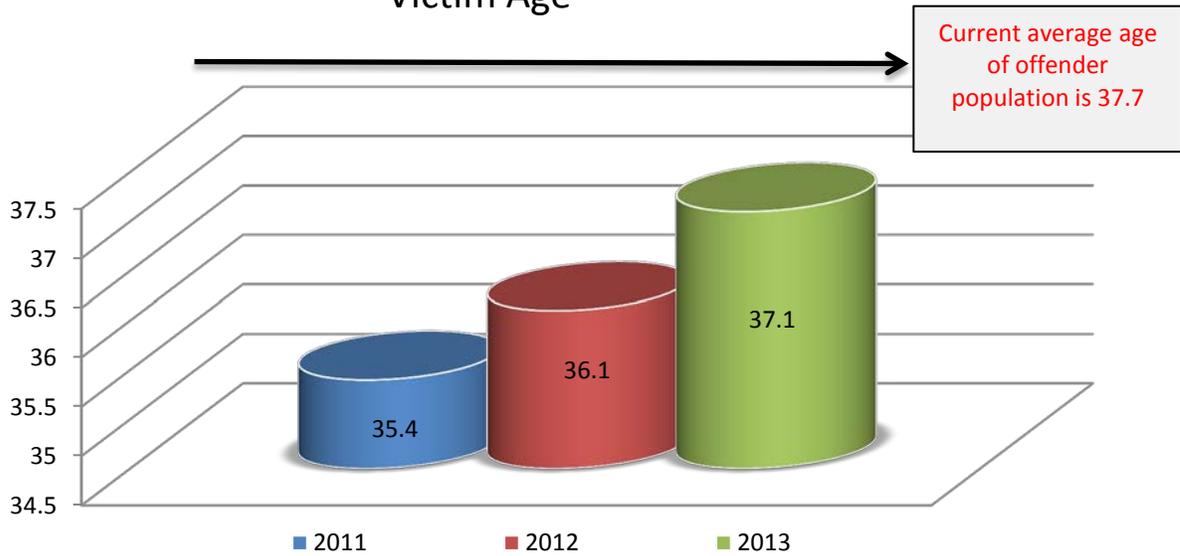
Within WADOC, the average of the offender population is 37.7 years (12/31/2013). This data may be slightly skewed due to the fact that a majority of offenders under the age of 18 convicted as adults are housed outside the Agency in facilities administered by the Department of Social and Health Services, Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration. The WADOC data collected so far indicates substantiated and unsubstantiated / unfounded offender victims are younger than this population average.



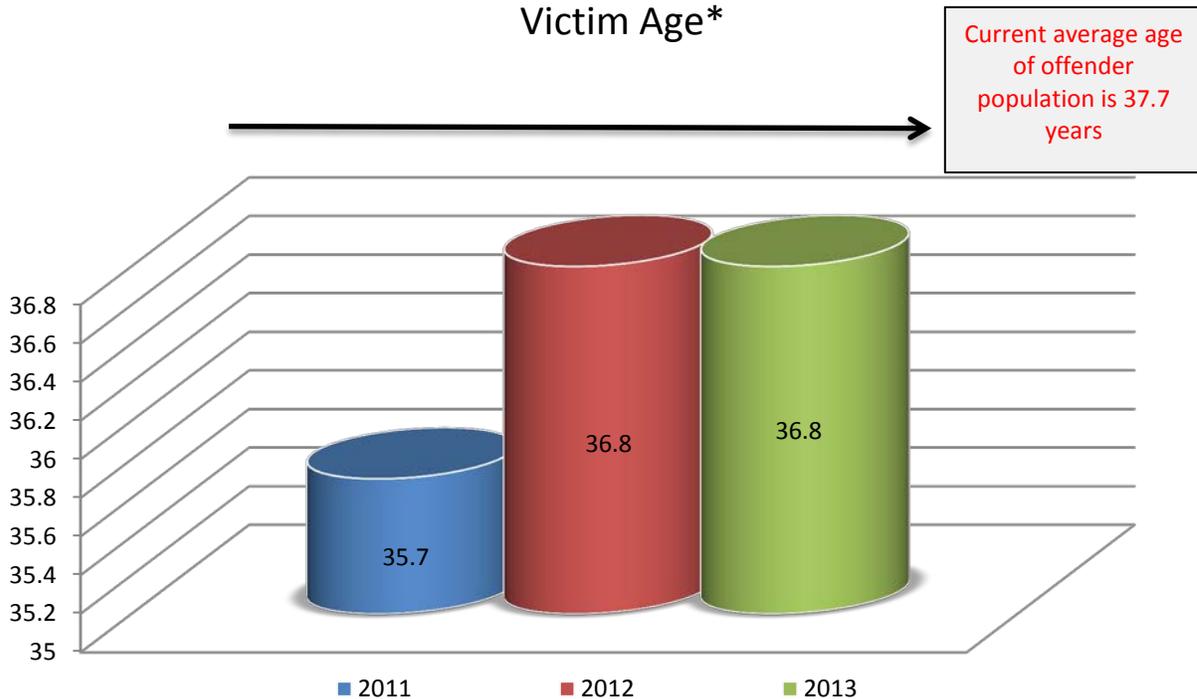
“From a custody-minded perspective, PREA gives individuals the tools to achieve a safer environment by doing away with ambiguous expectations, while properly laying out what is to be done.” Kevin M. Walker, Correctional Officer R6

OFFENDER VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

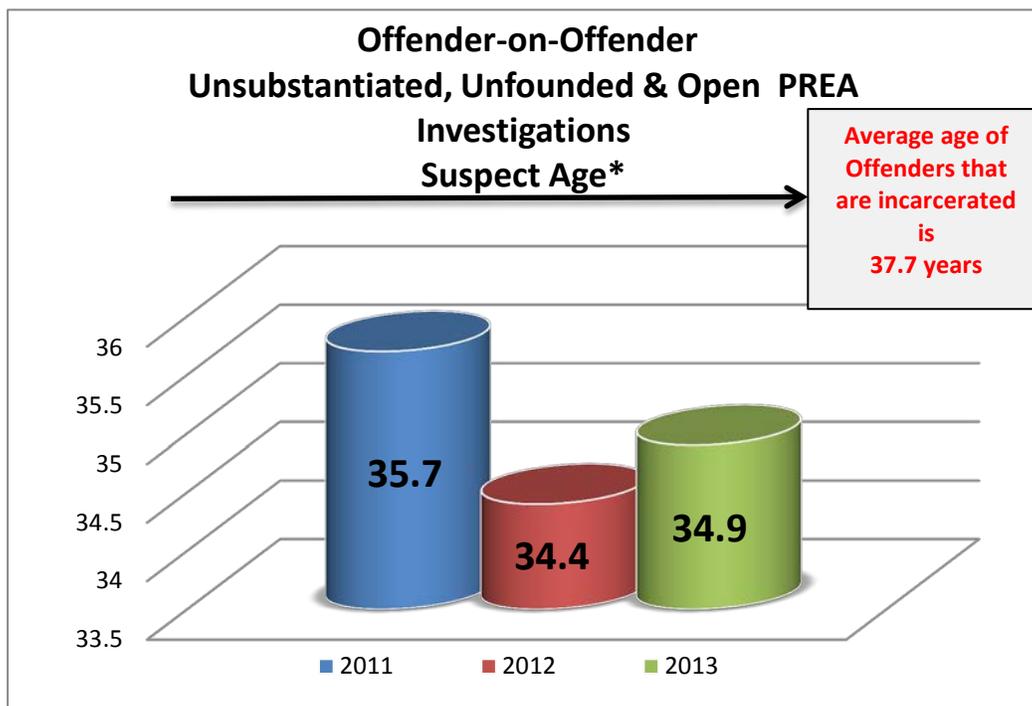
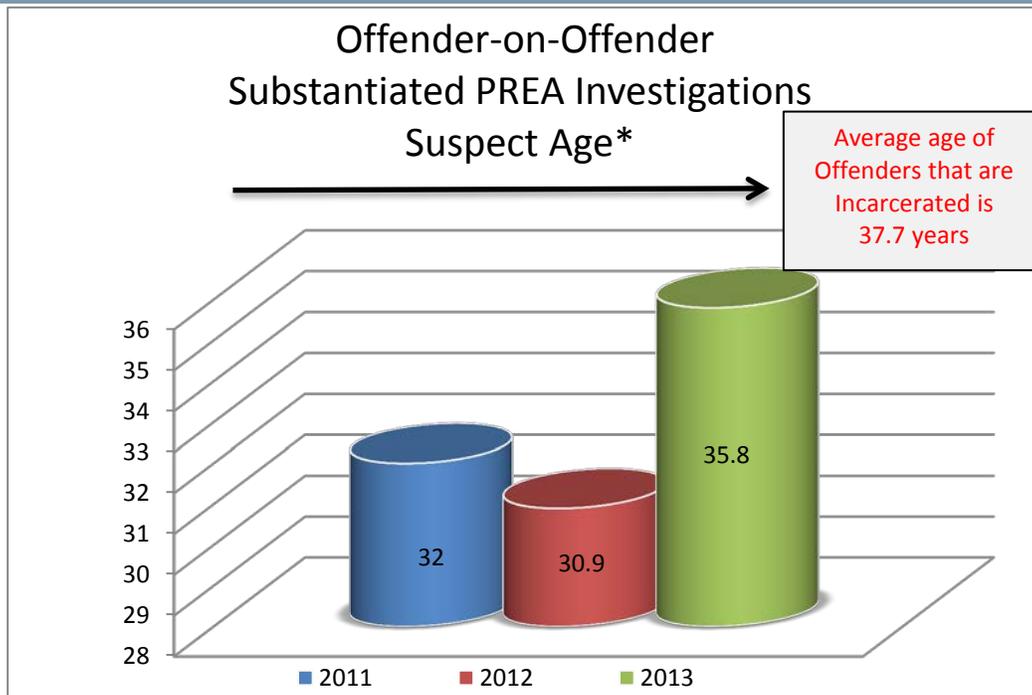
Staff-on-Offender Substantiated PREA Investigation Victim Age*



Staff-on-Offender Unsubstantiated, Unfounded & Open PREA Investigations Victim Age*



OFFENDER VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS



Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case Demographics.

*Included in aggregate data section.

OFFENDER VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

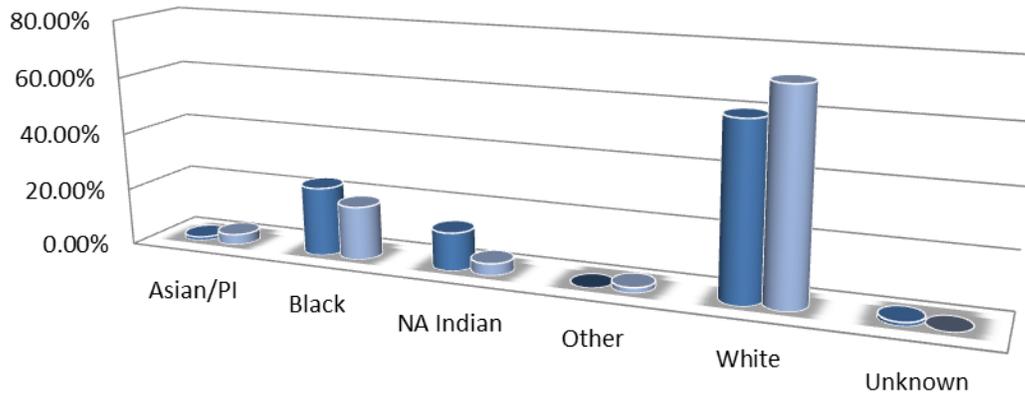
There is insufficient available research regarding national breakdown of race of offender victims of sexual misconduct. Within WADOC, racial breakdowns are incomplete and inconclusive due to missing and unreported information. It is anticipated that this will be addressed in future improvements in data collection systems.



“PREA provides guidelines, policies and procedures to ensure the safety of every offender under our supervision. It ensures that every staff member follows certain guidelines and expectations regarding housing, ethical and professional conduct and reinforces why we are here; “Offender Safety”. It provides a safe avenue for an offender to report violations of inappropriate conduct, without fear of retaliation. It provides accountability to staff members, volunteers and offenders. It provides resources to offenders. It helps family members ease their minds, knowing that we are doing everything possible to keep their loved ones safe during their incarceration.” Edward Ewald, Sergeant RI

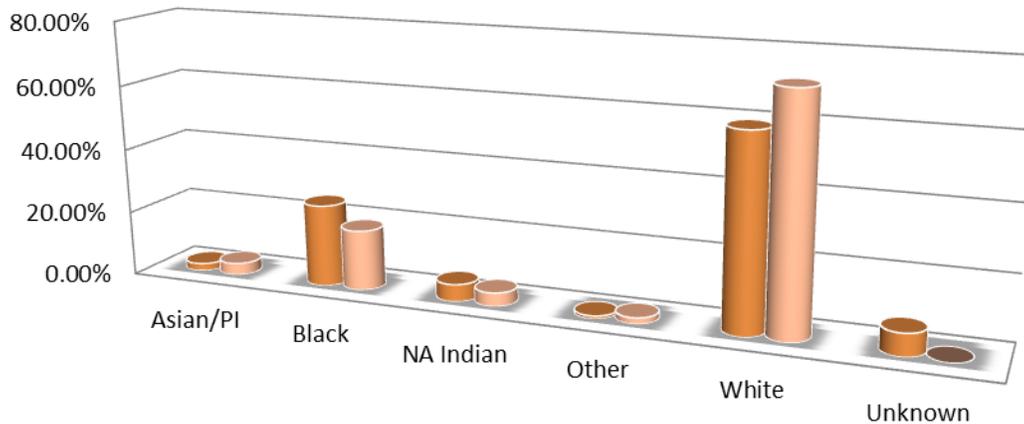
OFFENDER VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

Substantiated Staff on Offender PREA Investigation Victim Race*



	Asian/PI	Black	NA Indian	Other	White	Unknown
■ % in PREA cases	1.33%	24.02%	13.33%	0.00%	60.00%	1.33%
■ % in general population	3.70%	18.70%	4.20%	1.90%	71.50%	0.00%

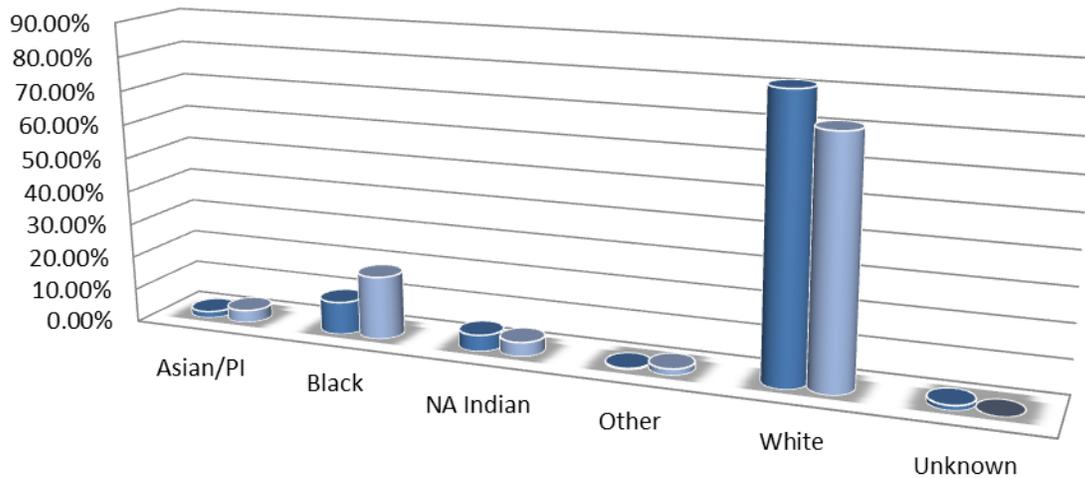
Unsubstantiated, Unfounded & Open Staff on Offender PREA Investigation Victim Race*



	Asian/PI	Black	NA Indian	Other	White	Unknown
■ % in PREA cases	2.29%	25.38%	5.35%	0.92%	59.17%	6.88%
■ % in general population	3.70%	18.70%	4.20%	1.90%	71.50%	0.00%

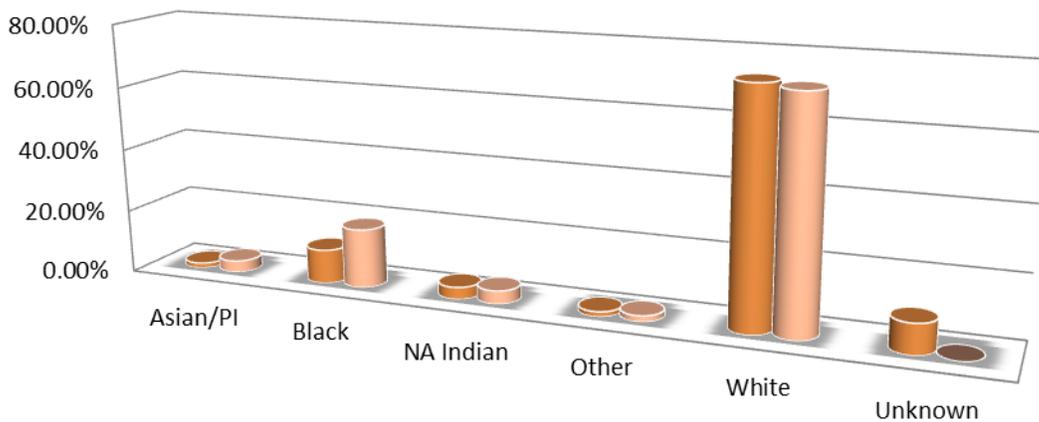
OFFENDER VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

Substantiated Offender-on-Offender PREA Investigation Victim Race*



	Asian/PI	Black	NA Indian	Other	White	Unknown
■ % in PREA cases	1.94%	9.71%	4.85%	0.48%	81.56%	1.46%
■ % in general population	3.70%	18.70%	4.20%	1.90%	71.50%	0.00%

Unsubstantiated, Unfounded & Open Offender-on-Offender PREA Investigation Victim Race*



	Asian/PI	Black	NA Indian	Other	White	Unknown
■ % in PREA cases	1.57%	10.78%	3.82%	1.57%	72.85%	9.41%
■ % in general population	3.70%	18.70%	4.20%	1.90%	71.50%	0.00%

OFFENDER SUSPECT DEMOGRAPHICS

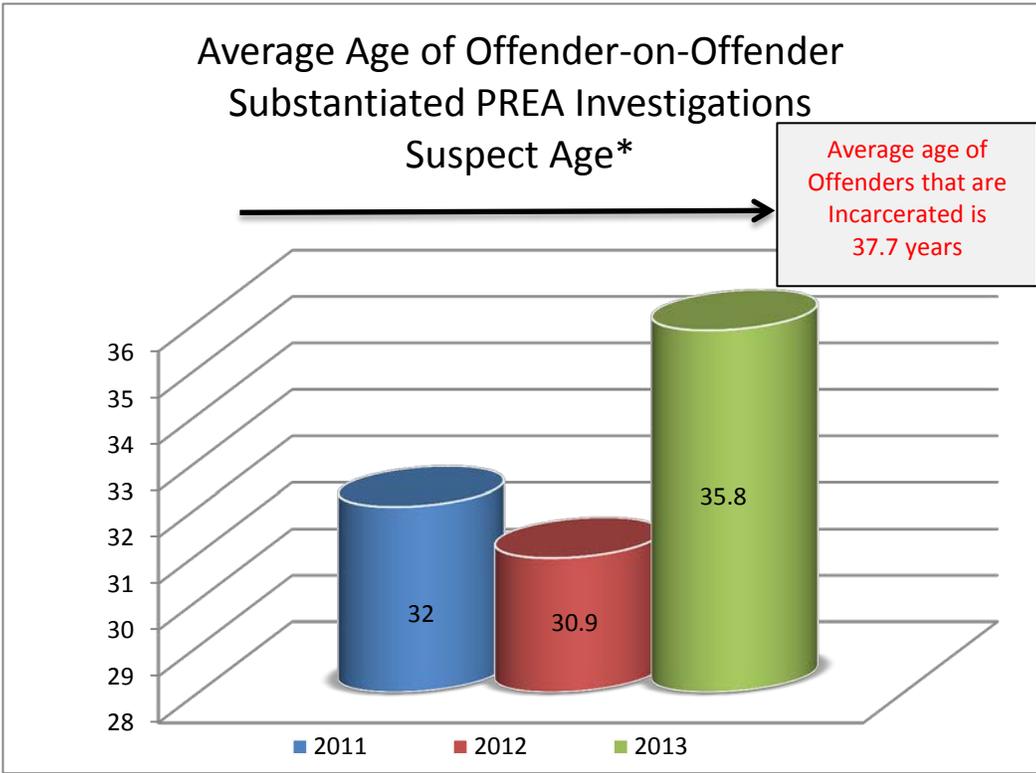
While data for offender suspect gender and race mirrors that available for offender victims, current data reflects that offender suspects are generally older than the average of the offender population. This is likely attributed to an offender suspect being more experienced, having served multiple incarcerations, and being more institutionalized than what is seen in offender victims.

Additional research, accompanied by improvements in data systems, will enhance analysis and the predictability of suspect demographic information.



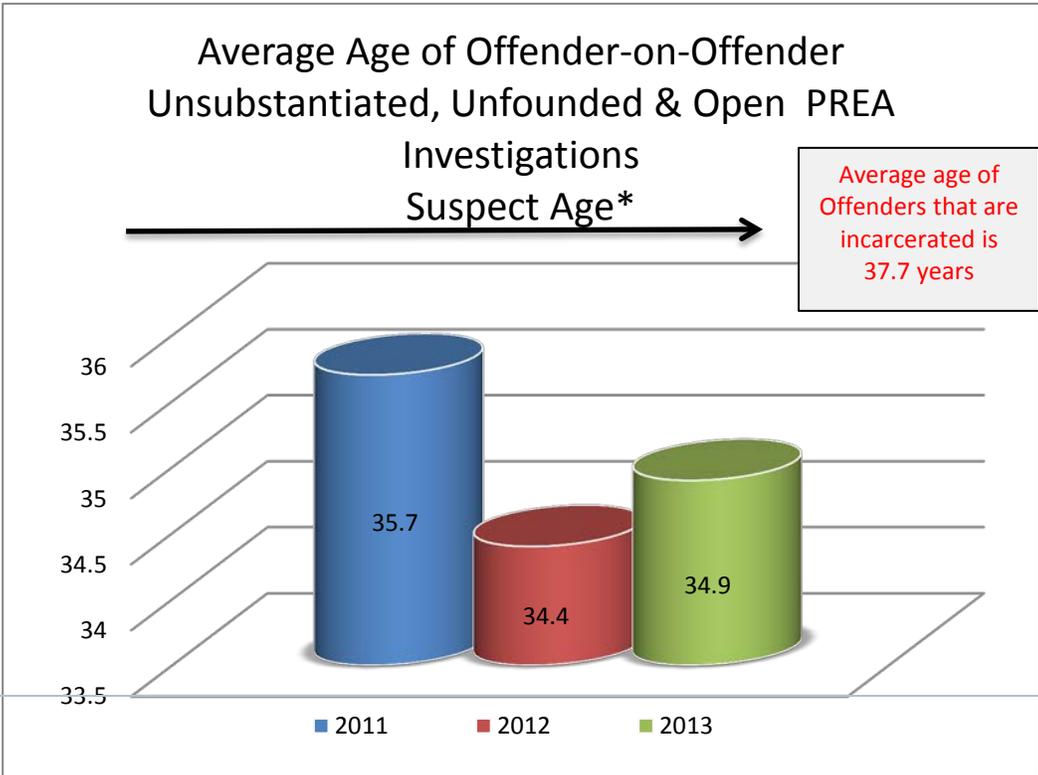
“For the younger generation of inmates coming to prison for the first time, PREA is very important. It gives that inmate a doorway to leave a bad situation which involves abuse from someone else. Whether staff or inmate. An impartial investigation system brings with it an extra level of safety to this environment that can be ripe for abuse.” Unknown

OFFENDER SUSPECT DEMOGRAPHICS

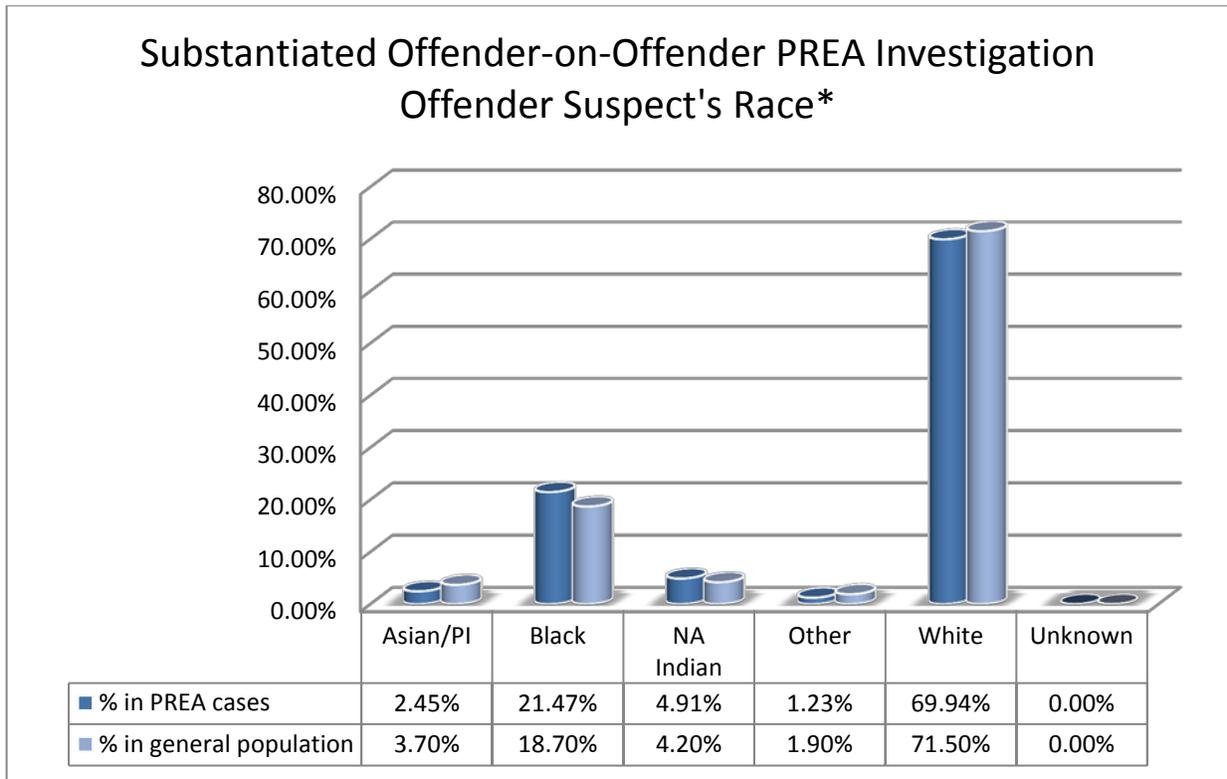


Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

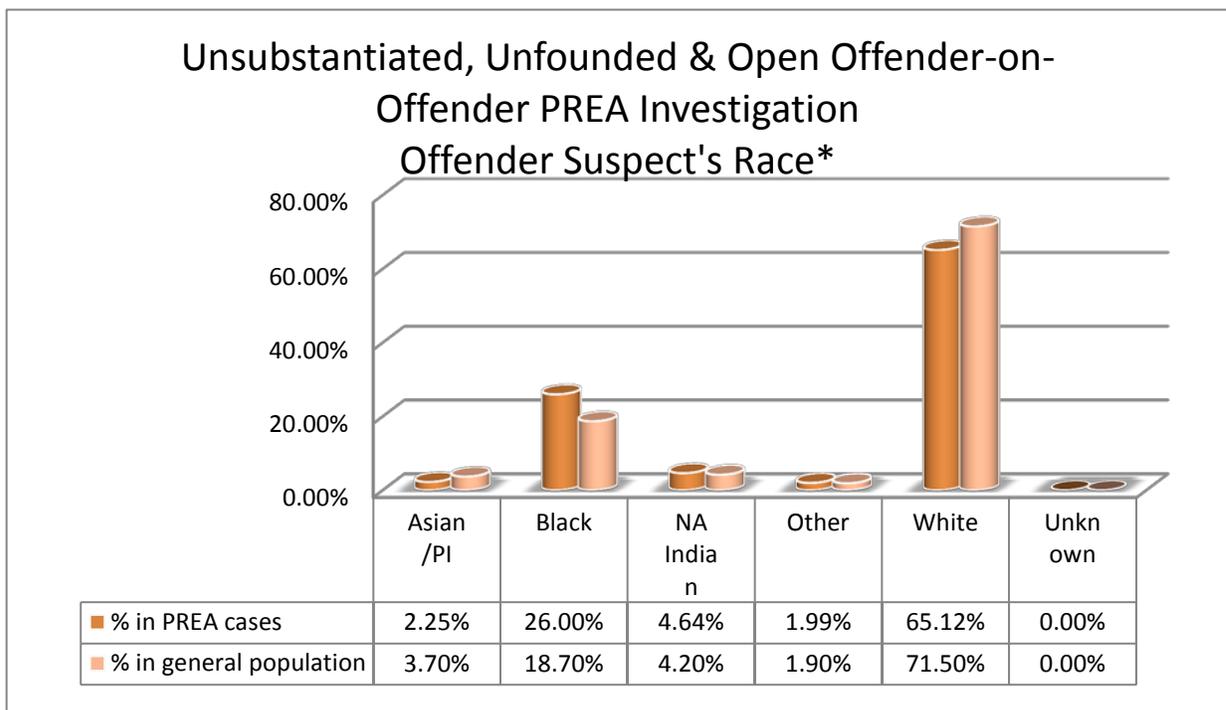
Included in aggregate data section.



OFFENDER SUSPECT DEMOGRAPHICS



Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics



Included in aggregate data section.

OFFENDER VICTIM - GENERAL

Currently, offender gang / security threat group involvement is not available for review in conjunction with substantiated offender perpetrator and victim information. Additionally, custody level information is not always available for all offenders involved in a PREA investigation, either as alleged victim or suspect. This is due to several issues (1) the offender may be a new commitment at the Reception Center who has not yet been processed through initial classification; and (2) the offender may be on community supervision where prison custody matrices no longer apply. It is noted that the Department has applied PREA policies and processes to all offenders under its jurisdiction, even though there are no formal PREA standards that apply to offenders on supervision in the community. The Department is actively working to revise data systems to enhance available offender demographic information in future reports.



STAFF DEMOGRAPHICS

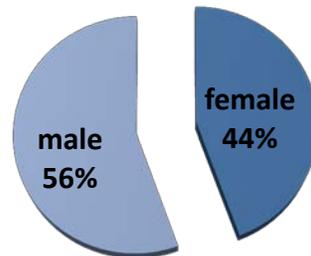
Currently demographic data regarding substantiated investigations of staff sexual misconduct and harassment is detailed on the following pages. That this is raw data only as current systems do not allow for proportional comparisons with gender, age or racial makeup of total current employee, volunteer, or contractor populations. We anticipate consolidation of existing information, accompanied by improvements in data systems and analysis, will allow for comparison information to be presented in future reports.



“I take reports of PREA seriously and immediately report as required. I know that as employees we have had training to assist with reporting requirement and regulations. I know that my co-workers are aware of reporting requirements. Counselors regularly check with the offenders and ask questions regarding if they have been victims of any sexual abuse or assault. I believe staff members work hard to ensure a safe environment for other staff, visitors, volunteers, and offenders.” Heidi Sheridan, Classification Counselor 3 R6

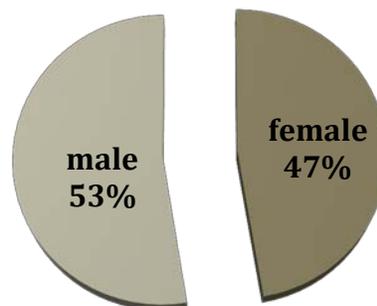
STAFF DEMOGRAPHICS

Substantiated Staff-on-Offender PREA Investigations Sexual Harassment Gender*



Included in aggregate data section.

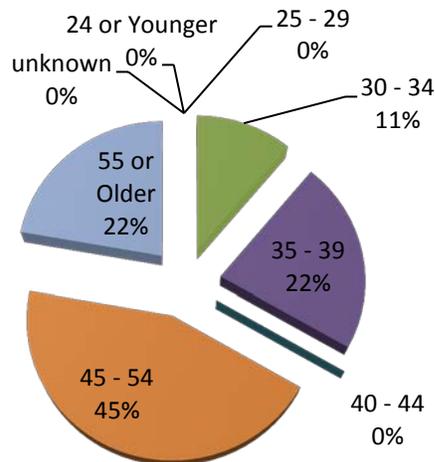
Substantiated Staff-on-Offender PREA Investigations Sexual Misconduct Gender*



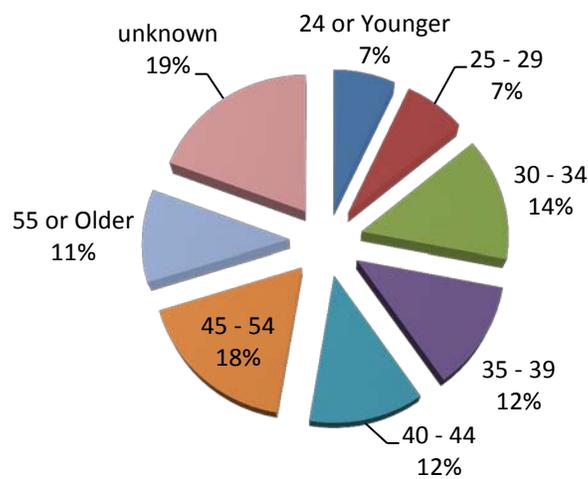
STAFF DEMOGRAPHICS

PREA Substantiated Staff-on-offender Investigation Perpetrator Age

Staff-on-Offender Sexual Harassment, Age*



Substantiated Staff-on-Offender PREA Investigations Sexual Misconduct

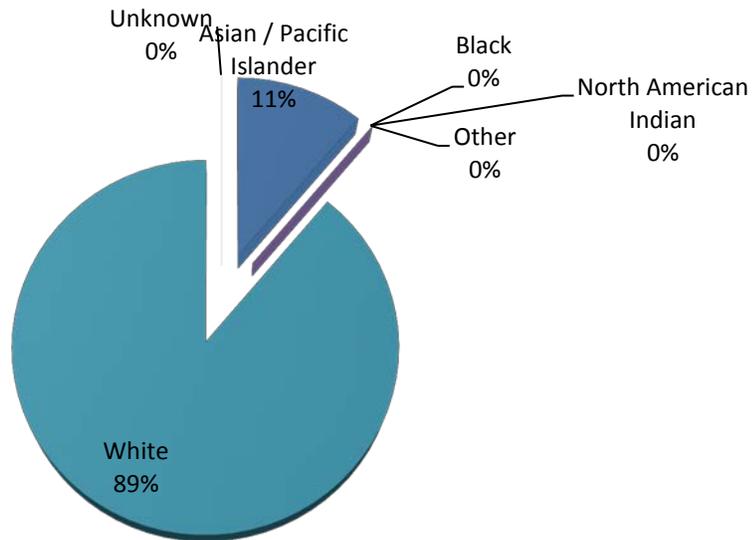


Included in aggregate data section.

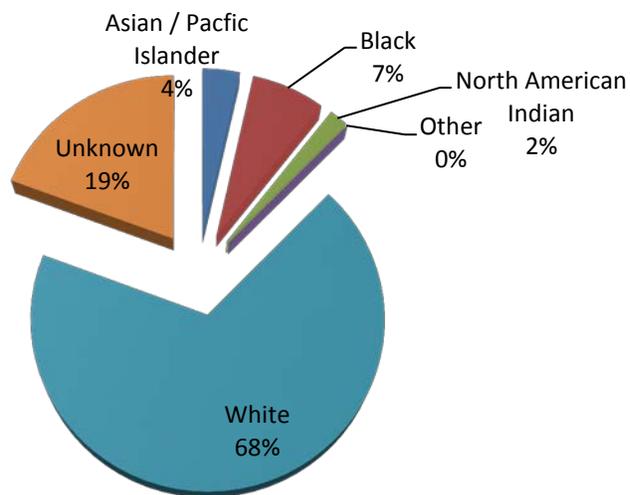
“PREA training doesn't give you headaches. PREA training eliminates headaches!” Joe Cox, Instructor Centralia College

STAFF DEMOGRAPHICS

Substantiated Staff-on-Offender PREA Investigations Sexual Harassment, Race *



Substantiated Staff-on-Offender PREA Investigations Sexual Misconduct, Race*



Included in aggregate data section.

“As stewards of the public’s trust, we can also think of PREA in terms of being Professionals, Responsive Empathetic and Aware. Patricia Meierdiercks, Instructor Central College

STAFF DEMOGRAPHICS

The attached tables detail the positions of staff who were accused in staff-on-offender PREA investigations in calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013. It is clear from this information that no position is exempt from PREA allegations and no one is exempt from objective and thorough investigation. At the time of this report, there were no statistics available on an Agency level regarding the breakdown of positions within the agency. As such, there is no ratio with which to compare PREA investigation breakdowns. Clearly, as Correctional Officers make up a great percentage of the work force who have contact with offenders, the largest proportion of allegations should be found in the job classification.



of
tion

STAFF DEMOGRAPHICS

	Total	Sub	Unsub	Unfnd
Cook	12	2	2	8
Advanced reg. Nurse Prac.	1	0	1	0
Associate Superintendent	2	0	0	2
Certified Nurse Assist.	1	1	0	0
Corr. Unit sup./Corr Mental Health Unit Sup.	2	0	0	2
Chaplain	1	0	1	0
Classification Counselor	5	0	3	2
Community Corrections Officer	14	0	3	11
Contract Staff	16	2	6	8
Correctional Industries	4	1	1	2
Correctional Officer	143	10	51	82
Corrections Specialist	1	0	0	1
Corr. Program Manager	1	0	1	0
Gardener	0	0	0	0
Health Care Manager	1	1	0	0
Investigator	1	0	0	1
Food Manager	0	0	0	0
Lieutenant	1	0	1	0
Licensed Prac. Nurse	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	1	0	1	0
Mental Health Counselor	1	0	0	1
Office Assistant / Clerical	0	0	0	0
Nurse	11	2	5	4
Physician	3	0	1	2
Physician assistant	1	0	1	0
Psychologist / Psychology Associate	5	0	2	3
Recreation	2	0	1	1
Sergeant	10	0	3	7
Social Worker	1	0	0	1
Unknown	10	0	2	8
Volunteer	2	1	0	1
Warehouse	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	253	20	86	147

2011
Staff PREA
Allegations
Breakdown by
Position

STAFF DEMOGRAPHICS

	Total	Sub	Unsub	Open
Cook	5	1	2	2
Advan. Reg. Nurse Prac.	1	0	0	1
Associate Superintendent	0	0	0	0
Cert. Nursing Assist.	0	0	0	0
Corr. Unit Sup./Corr Mental Health Unit Sup.	2	0	1	1
Chaplain	1	1	0	0
Classification Counselor	6	1	2	3
Community Corrections Officer	14	0	4	10
Contract Staff	20	6	8	6
Correctional Industries	1	0	0	1
Correctional Officer	101	6	27	68
Corrections Specialist	2	0	1	1
Corr. Prog. Manager	0	0	0	0
Gardener	1	0	0	1
Health Care Manager	0	0	0	0
Investigator	0	0	0	0
Food manager	1	0	0	1
Lieutenant	1	0	1	0
Licensed Prac. Nurse	1	0	0	1
Maintenance	0	0	0	0
Mental Health Counselor	1	0	1	0
Office Assistant / Clerical	2	1	0	1
Nurse	0	0	0	0
Physician	8	0	5	3
Physician Assistant	0	0	0	0
Psychologist / Psychology Associate	4	0	2	2
Recreation	1	0	0	1
Sergeant	8	0	2	6
Social worker	0	0	0	0
Unknown	9	0	2	7
Volunteer	2	1	1	0
Warehouse	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	193	18	59	116

2012
Staff PREA
Allegations
Breakdown by
Position

STAFF DEMOGRAPHICS

	total	sub	unsub	unfnd	open
Cook	3	1	0	2	0
Advan. Reg. Nurse Prac.	0	0	0	0	0
Associate Superintendent	0	0	0	0	0
Cert. Nursing Assist.	1	1	0	0	0
Corr. Unit Sup/Corr Mental Health Unit Sup.	3	0	0	2	1
Chaplain	0	0	0	0	0
Classification Counselor	4	0	3	1	0
Community Corrections Officer	21	0	5	11	5
Community Corrections Supervisor	1	0	0	1	0
Contract Staff	30	8	15	6	1
Correctional Industries	4	2	0	1	1
Correctional Officer	136	11	16	95	14
Corrections Specialist	0	0	0	0	0
Corr. Prog. Manager	0	0	0	0	0
Food Manager	0	0	0	0	0
Gardener	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care Manager	0	0	0	0	0
Intern	0	0	0	0	0
Investigator	0	0	0	0	0
IT Specialist	1	0	0	1	0
Librarian	1	0	0	1	0
Lieutenant	0	0	0	0	0
Licensed Prac. Nurse	2	1	0	1	0
Maintenance	1	0	0	1	0
Mental Health Counselor	4	0	0	2	2
Nurse	3	0	1	2	0
Office Assistant /Clerical	2	1	0	1	0
Physician	3	0	2	1	0
Physician Assistant	0	0	0	0	0
Psychologist / Psychology Associate	5	0	1	4	0
Recreation	1	0	0	1	0
Sergeant	8	0	1	6	1
Social Worker	0	0	0	0	0
SOTP counselor	1	1	0	0	0
Unknown	6	0	0	6	0
Volunteer	1	0	1	0	0
Warehouse	2	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	244	28	45	146	25

2013
Staff PREA
Allegations
Breakdown by
Position

LOCATION INFORMATION

The picture presented by the following data illustrates areas within facilities where risk is higher for sexual misconduct. Of the 243 location issues identified over the course of the last three years, 49 (20%) were identified as “blank” or “unknown” which is indicative of inadequacies in data collection systems. As of October 1, 2013, expanded data collection forms were implemented, resulting in more specific location identification within facilities. This will result in quicker, more accurate identification of “hot spots” or at-risk areas, thereby improving facility prevention, detection and response strategies.

Available data indicates current at-risk areas center around offender cells and dayrooms. Each facility is in the process of completing a comprehensive vulnerability assessment to better identify at-risk areas and processes which will further enhance overall safety and security of offenders and staff.



LOCATION INFORMATION

<i>Offenders that feel less threatened in their environment keep all staff and offenders safer.” Unknown</i>	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
Cell	7	23	20	50
Chapel	0	3	0	3
Classroom	0	0	3	3
Close observation	0	0	1	1
Community setting	1	1	11	13
Correctional industries	2	1	2	5
Day room	6	5	15	26
Dining hall	0	0	1	1
DNR	1	0	1	2
Dorm room	3	0	5	8
Food preparation area	0	1	0	1
Group / meeting room	0	3	2	5
Gym	1	0	2	3
Hallway	1	4	3	8
Infirmary room	0	1	0	1
Kitchen (not prep area or walk in)	2	1	1	4
Laundry	0	0	1	1
Medical	1	1	3	5
Multiple Locations	7	8	6	21
Offender restroom	2	1	4	7
Shower	3	7	4	14
Staff office	0	1	2	3
Visiting	0	1	0	1
Walk in cooler / freezer	0	0	1	1
Warehouse	1	0	0	1
Work area	1	0	1	2
Yard	0	4	0	4
Unknown	22	8	9	39
Blank (no information entered into database)	4	4	2	10
TOTAL	65	78	100	243

Substantiated
PREA
Investigation
Location

Note – One
case may
contain
multiple
allegations
and more
than one
location.

SANCTIONS

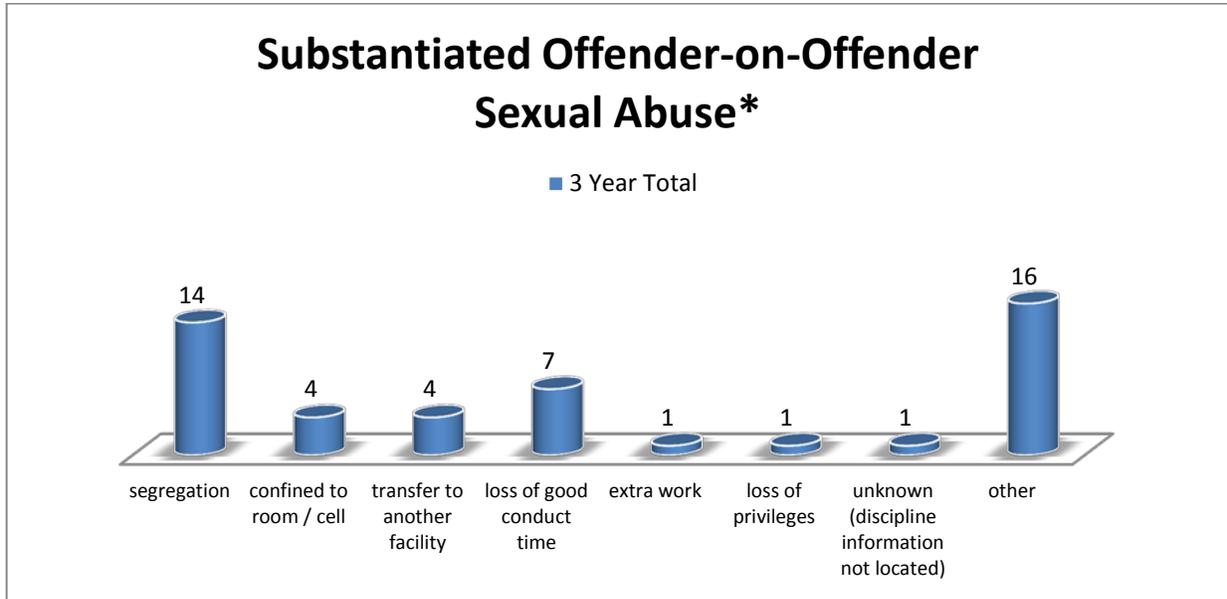
The following section details sanction information for substantiated investigations of:

- Offender-on-Offender Sexual Abuse
- Offender-on-Offender Sexual Assault
- Staff-on-Offender Sexual Harassment
- Staff-on-Offender Sexual Misconduct

During the development of this annual report, we learned that the Agency has been inconsistent in application of offender discipline for substantiated perpetrators in the past. However, since October 1, 2013, policies have been implemented requiring local review committees to ensure applicable infractions are issued and investigation reports supply sufficient detail for Disciplinary Hearing Officers to conduct fair and impartial hearings. Additionally, more current tracking of post-investigation actions at both facility and Agency levels will work to ensure appropriate disciplinary actions are taken in a timely manner. Additional training has been provided to staff responsible for offender disciplinary processes and job aids, such as sample infractions, have been developed to assist staff in infraction writing.



SANCTIONS



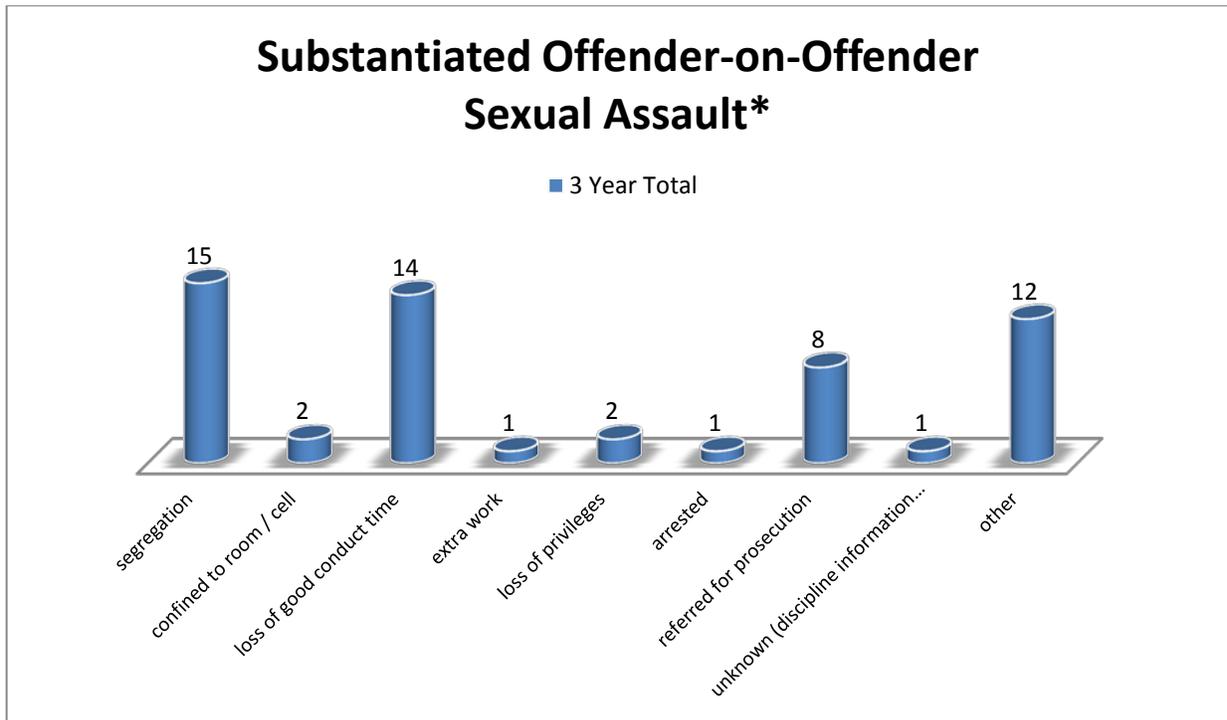
Included in aggregate data section.

“Other” includes offender found not guilty of infraction, infraction dismissed, offender referred for mental health treatment or other programming, no infraction issued, offender reprimanded for a lesser offense, separation, offender released prior to completion of investigation, reprimand, and termination from work program and returned to drug court for sanction.

NOTE - Discipline may include more than one sanction.

“PREA helps make prison life safer, less stressful and a channel for communication for offender, visitor, and employees.” Leland Malott, Health Services Manager 1

SANCTIONS



Included in aggregate data section.

Other includes restitution, no infraction issued, allegation reported too long after incident to infract, offender deceased from natural causes, offender released from custody prior to completion of investigation, offender found not guilty of infraction, and separation.

NOTE - Discipline may include more than one sanction.

“PREA does make me feel safer. I like it that if something comes up there is a phone number you can call without everyone else knowing that you are reporting. I also like that you guys use it for housing so I don’t get put together with a predator. This is my second time in prison.” Unknown

SANCTIONS

Enhanced training for Appointing Authorities and investigators along with post-investigation review by local review committees has increased the number of allegations being forwarded to local law enforcement officials for possible criminal investigations. Beginning in mid-August 2013, The HQ PREA Unit began to track allegations referred for criminal investigation and to credential licensing entities. The results of that tracking are as follows:

Law Enforcement and Licensing Referrals since 08/15/2013		
Number of substantiated investigations closed	Offender on offender sexual assault and abuse	28
	Staff sexual misconduct	22
Number of referrals to local law enforcement		38
Results of law enforcement referral	Declined by law enforcement officials	20
	Accepted by law enforcement but declined by prosecution	7
	Pled down to lesser charges	2
	Pending	9

Number of referrals to licensing agencies = 7.

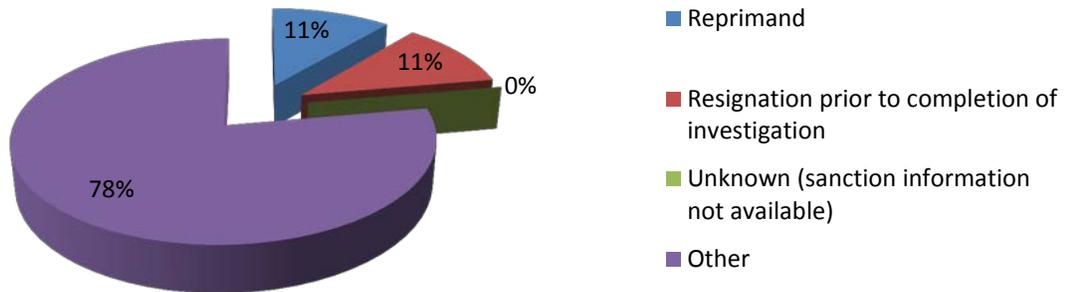
The Agency will continue to work with local law enforcement officials, officials from the Washington State Patrol, and local prosecutors to improve communication, enhance criminal investigations, and pursue prosecutions for applicable perpetrators.

A majority of substantiated staff sexual misconduct investigations resulted in resignation prior to the completion of the investigation, followed closely by discharge / termination. Regardless of staff status with the Agency, thorough investigations are completed and applicable referrals to law enforcement and licensing entities are a high priority.

“In my mind PREA is one of foundational pieces that lends toward the creation of safe environments...for offenders, staff and the community at-large. If the business of corrections is truly about creating opportunities for behavior change amongst our offenders, we need to ensure the creation and maintenance of safe environments that support and facilitate the change process. The foundations of PREA, specifically around education, enforcement and prevention, are essential in maintaining a safe and effective correctional organization.” Mac B. Pevey, Regional Administrator

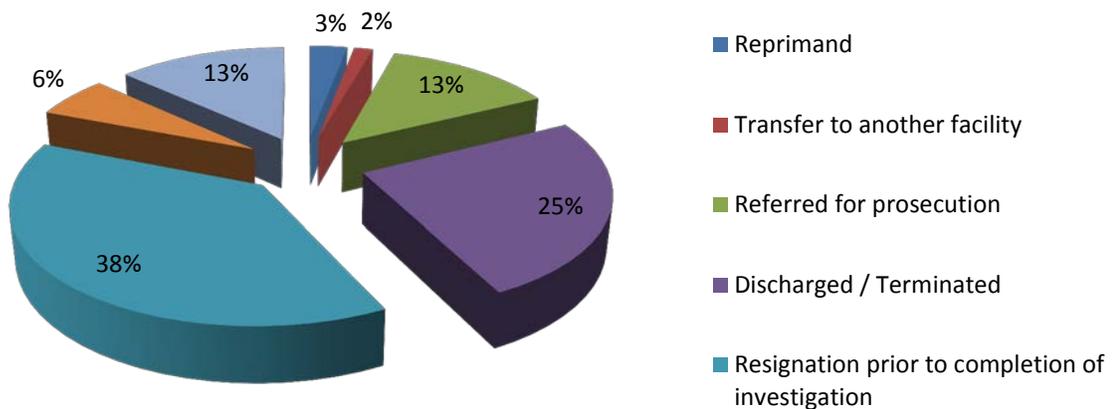
SANCTIONS

Substantiated Staff Sexual Harassment 2011 - 2013 TOTALS*



Other includes suspension from volunteer program, letter of counseling, suspension, and contractor prohibition from contact with offenders .

Substantiated Staff Sexual Misconduct 2011 - 2013 TOTALS*



Included in aggregate data section.

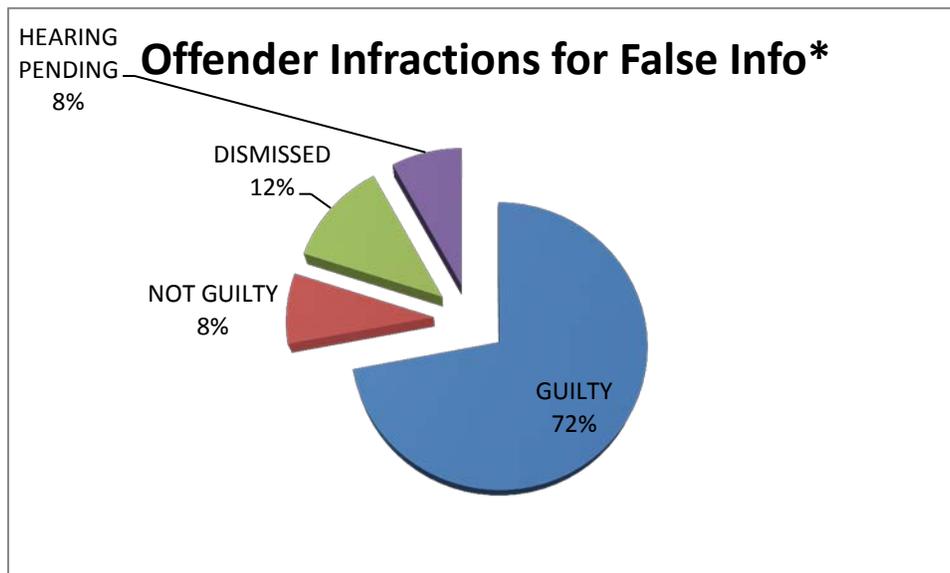
NOTE - Discipline may include more than one sanction.

SANCTIONS

Offenders, victims of sexual misconduct may not be subject to disciplinary actions related to PREA investigations. However, offenders will be held accountable through the disciplinary process when, by a preponderance of the evidence:

1. An investigation into allegations of offender-on-offender sexual assault, abuse and/or harassment determines that an offender perpetrated such an act on another offender;
2. An investigation into allegations of staff sexual misconduct determines that the staff member did not consent to the contact; and/or
3. An investigation into any allegation of sexual misconduct determines that an offender caused an innocent person to be accused by providing false or misleading information during any stage of the investigation.

Any report of sexual misconduct made in good faith will not constitute providing false information, even if the investigation does not establish sufficient evidence to substantiate the allegation.



Included in aggregate data section.

“I feel the implementation of PREA has given a safe forum for offenders to disclose sexual abuse they may have suffered in their life. I have had more than one guy break down crying in my office during a PREA screening and admit to being a victim as a child. Some of them have only ever disclosed to one other person in their life. I guess I feel that the “baggage” they carry around won’t weigh as much once they say out loud that they were a victim.” Missy Farr, Classification Counselor 3 R6

INCIDENT REVIEW

The Agency has implemented several levels of incident review in order to respond to identified issues in a timely and effective manner. In addition to a thorough and objective investigation of all allegations of sexual misconduct, the Department also reviews all information surrounding those reports for compliance with policy directives, causal factors, and process revisions that can be implemented to reduce the likelihood of future incidents. This review is achieved through formal and informal analysis of factors surrounding the allegation and related actions taken by Appointing Authorities.

The first level of incident review begins when an allegation is made. At any point from the time an allegation report is received by the PREA Unit at Headquarters until the final report is received and case closed, all incoming information is reviewed to ensure compliance with policy requirements for reporting and confidentiality (identified as supplemental or person-specific issues). This information is also reviewed for systemic issues, such as physical plant concerns and reports of retaliation, all of which are forwarded to the applicable Appointing Authority to review and resolve as appropriate. The following is a summary of information obtained from that review:

Incident Review: Supplemental Issues

Issue*	2011	2012	2013	total
Failure to report per policy	13	34	51	98
Breach of confidentiality	6	18	10	34
Report of retaliation	1	6	5	12
Physical plant issue	0	3	3	6
Failure to provide notification per policy	4	0	10	14
Failure to follow established procedure	8	13	2	23
Other misconduct reported	4	16	4	24
Issue with DOC PREA hotline	1	18	19	38
Issue reported relative to staff training	0	1	5	6
Other systemic / supplemental issue	3	16	3	22
TOTAL	40	125	112	277

NOTE: Tracking did not initiate until July 2011

Included in aggregate data section.

“I think that everyone should have the right to feel/be safe in a prison. Whether it is an inmate or a staff member, we need to do everything we can to make sure all are safe.” Unknown

INCIDENT REVIEW

It is noted that official tracking did not begin until July 2011 and a majority of the issues identified in 2011 and early 2012 were the result of tracking associated with the Doe vs Clarke et.al. settlement agreement impacting women’s facilities and women offenders on supervision and may not be reflective of issues in all facilities. Significant revisions to the primary PREA policies went into effect October 1, 2013, accompanied by enhanced staff training. Since that time, issues related to reporting and confidentiality have decreased significantly..

Additionally, effective 10/01/2013, the Department instituted a formal case review following the substantiated or unsubstantiated investigation of any allegation of offender-on-offender sexual assault and abuse and of staff sexual misconduct. The Appointing Authority conducts this review with representatives from facility management, supervisors, investigators, and medical/mental health practitioners. The review examines policy compliance, causal factors, and systemic issues, developing a formal corrective action plan when indicated. The following charts explain the results of those reviews conducted in calendar year 2013. (Note, facilities are required to complete a formal local review of only the identified cases, but frequently include in review other allegation investigations that are not required by policy.)

Local PREA Investigation Review Committee

Area*	number completed	number indicating additional action
AHCC	10	0
CBCC	2	1
CCCC	1	1
Chemical Dependency	3	3
Community Corrections	3	1
MCC	18	10
MCCCW	1	1
Medical	1	0
OCC	3	2
SCCC	3	3
WCC	2	0
WCCW	3	1
Work Release	4	0
TOTAL	54	23

NOTE – Additional actions are detailed in aggregate data.

“My only advice is to stay aware, listen carefully, and yell for help if you need it.” Judy Blume

PERFORMANCE MEASURES EDUCATION

During the initial implementation phases of the final PREA standards, the PREA Implementation Team developed some basic performance measures to assist with the analysis of the effectiveness of initiatives. These measures will be reviewed annually and additional measures developed as processes are finalized and data systems are enhanced. As of the writing of this report, the following performance measures were initiated:

- 1) Overall completion rates of PREA Risk Assessments.**
 - a. Initial Intake PREA Risk Assessment screening completed within 72 hours. (Percentage completed on time based on number of new commits to the Reception Diagnostic Centers at the Washington Corrections Center (WCC) and the Washington Corrections Center for Women (WCCW)).
 - b. PREA Re-Assessment completed within 30 days of arrival to facility.

- 2) PREA Orientation-Training-Education completed timely.**
 - a. Offenders complete PREA Orientation within policy timeframes (following arrival at any facility).
 - a. Within four (4) weeks of admission to a Reception Diagnostic Center
 - b. Within one (1) week of transfer to another facility
 - b. Staff and volunteers complete mandatory PREA training prior to contact with offenders and annually thereafter.

- 3) Cases opened are investigated and completed in timely manner.**
 - a. Percentage of cases open 30 days after created/60 days/90 days/120 days.

“As corrections professionals, we have both a legal and a moral obligation to ensure the safety and well-being of all offenders in our charge. The Prison Rape Elimination Act standards have provided a consistent framework for all correctional facilities and staff to apply to offender supervision and decision making processes regarding the potential for, and actual incidents of, sexual assault, abuse and harassment. The initial PREA assessment alone provides staff with one more layer of risk analysis for decisions regarding each offender’s housing and programming needs. This is a valuable asset for any facility, but especially so in a Reception and Diagnostic Center such as ours. I appreciate the additional information and tools that PREA provides me as a manager and leader.” Dean Mason, CUS

PERFORMANCE MEASURES EDUCATION

A standardized risk assessment is completed for each offender received by the Department in order to assess risk of sexual victimization and risk of sexual predation. These assessments take into account factors such as age; stature; prior incarcerations; prior violence; prior sexual victimization; mental, physical and developmental disabilities; and the offender's own perception of risk. Assessments are generally completed within 72 hours of arrival. Each offender is then re-assessed within 30 days, when additional information has been received and staff have had opportunity to observe offender behavior. Additionally, offenders are reassessed whenever they are transferred from one facility to another. For cause assessments are also completed at any time during the offender's incarceration when additional information is obtained, such as infraction behavior or substantiated PREA investigations. Offenders cannot be disciplined for refusing to answer or for failure to disclose complete information relative to any assessment question.

In May 2013, the Department converted from a paper-based system to an electronic system maintained in the Agency's offender database. Specific risk assessment information is highly restricted and confidential; however, results of assessments are accessible to employees responsible for making housing, job, and programming decisions. Since system deployment, Classification Counselors and Work Release Community Corrections Officers have been working diligently to convert from the paper-based system, entering all current information and reassessing offenders as needed to ensure complete and accurate information for each offender housing in an agency facility.



The following is a breakdown of assessment result information as of March 5, 2014. Offender population numbers include those offenders who are currently out of the facility to court, on escape status, or on extraordinary medical placement. Assessments cannot be completed on these offenders until returned to the Agency, as a face-to-face conversation with each offender is critical to make an accurate assessment of risk.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES EDUCATION

DATE OF DATA PULL	PV-POTENTIAL VICTIM			PP-POTENTIAL PREDATOR			NR-NO RISK IDENTIFIED			NS-NOT SCREENED OR IN WORK			OFFENDERS ON ESCAPE STATUS COUNTED IN POP TOTALS
	3/5/14	POPULATION	%	3/5/14	POPULATION	%	3/5/14	POPULATION	%	3/5/14	POPULATION	%	
PRISON FACILITIES	1772	16710	10.6%	326	16710	1.9%	14512	16710	86.8%	191	16710	1.1%	97
AHCC	367	2181	16.8%	38	2181	1.7%	1755	2181	80.5%	10	2181	0.5%	4
CBCC	41	852	4.8%	25	852	2.9%	772	852	90.6%	6	852	0.7%	0
CCCC	10	464	2.2%	0	464	0.0%	458	464	98.7%	2	464	0.4%	16
CRCC	266	2484	10.7%	41	2484	1.7%	2172	2484	87.4%	21	2484	0.8%	9
LCC	5	461	1.0%	1	461	0.2%	454	461	98.4%	2	461	0.4%	15
MCC	466	2577	18.1%	77	2577	2.9%	2034	2577	78.9%	17	2577	0.7%	15
MCCCW	4	312	1.2%	0	312	0.0%	307	312	98.3%	1	312	0.3%	0
CCC	9	384	2.3%	0	384	0.0%	376	384	97.9%	0	384	0.0%	10
SCCC	197	1949	10.1%	43	1949	2.2%	1711	1949	87.7%	3	1949	0.1%	0
WCC	172	1754	9.8%	12	1754	0.6%	1536	1754	87.5%	98	1754	5.6%	8
WCCW	26	929	2.8%	7	929	0.7%	890	929	95.8%	6	929	0.6%	2
WSP	209	2363	8.8%	82	2363	3.4%	2047	2363	86.6%	25	2363	1.0%	18
YORK RELEASE FACILITIES	12	669	1.7%	1	669	0.1%	627	669	93.7%	18	669	2.7%	25
AHTANUM VIEW	0	46	0.0%	0	46	0.0%	44	46	95.6%	0	46	0.0%	0
BELLINGHAM	1	24	4.1%	0	24	0.0%	22	24	91.6%	0	24	0.0%	1
BISHOP LEWIS	0	55	0.0%	0	55	0.0%	52	55	94.5%	0	55	0.0%	2
BROWNSTONE	2	69	2.9%	0	69	0.0%	62	69	89.8%	0	69	0.0%	3
CLARK COUNTY	0	23	0.0%	0	23	0.0%	22	23	95.6%	0	23	0.0%	0
ELEANOR CHASE	0	27	0.0%	0	27	0.0%	26	27	96.2%	1	27	3.7%	0
LINCOLN PARK	1	25	4.0%	1	25	4.0%	21	25	84.0%	1	25	4.0%	0
LONGVIEW	3	45	6.8%	0	45	0.0%	52	45	100.0%	0	45	0.0%	0
MADISON INN	1	20	5.0%	0	20	0.0%	18	20	90.0%	5	20	25.0%	3
OLYMPIA	0	24	0.0%	0	24	0.0%	22	24	91.6%	0	24	0.0%	0
PENINSULA	2	53	3.7%	0	53	0.0%	49	53	92.4%	0	53	0.0%	0
PROGRESS HOUSE	1	75	1.3%	0	75	0.0%	72	75	96.0%	1	75	1.3%	3
RAP HOUSE	1	19	5.2%	0	19	0.0%	19	19	100.0%	0	19	0.0%	1
HELEN B RATCLIFF	0	33	0.0%	0	33	0.0%	26	33	78.7%	10	33	30.3%	1
REYNOLDS	0	97	0.0%	0	97	0.0%	88	97	90.7%	0	97	0.0%	10
SNOHOMISH	0	4	0.0%	0	4	0.0%	4	4	100.0%	0	4	0.0%	0
TRI-CITIES	0	30	0.0%	0	30	0.0%	28	30	93.3%	0	30	0.0%	1

PERFORMANCE MEASURES EDUCATION

The Department used risk assessment information to make individualized determinations about how best to ensure the safety of each offender. This includes housing, work, education, and programming assignments. Each offender scoring at-risk for either victimization or predation also works with his/her Counselor to develop a monitoring plan to regularly review adjustment and address any identified issues.

Currently, the Department is working to enhance the electronic assessment system to better review compliance with assessment time frames. Processes are also in place to review, at least annually, the effectiveness of the assessment instrument to ensure it maximizes the identification of at risk offenders.



“The PREA RISK assessments are imperative to the safety of the vulnerable offenders we are responsible for. The use of this tool ensures that those at risk are identified early to avoid issues later.”
Unknown

PERFORMANCE MEASURES EDUCATION

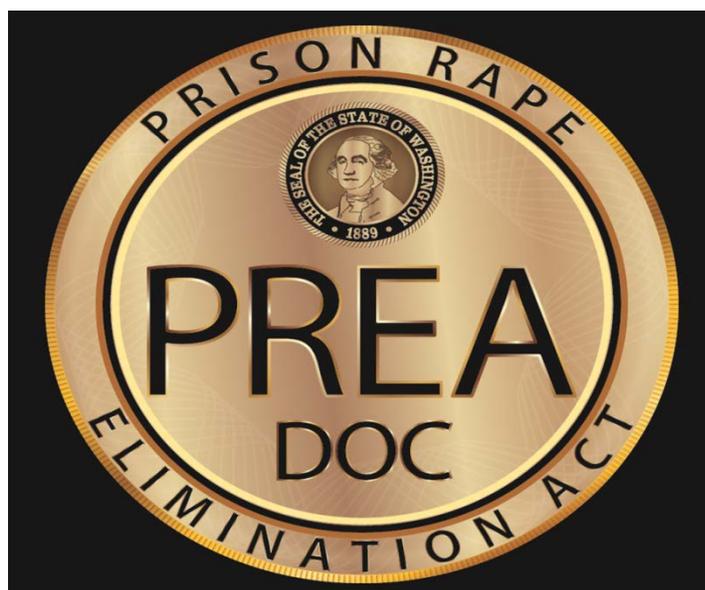
Over the past year WADOC has made changes to policies and procedures to ensure compliance with PREA standards as they relate to offender orientation. Offenders attend orientation when they enter a Reception Center and when they transfer between facilities. Although not required by standard, offenders are also provided with PREA reporting and definition information when they go through community supervision intake.

During orientation, offenders receive information which includes the Department's zero-tolerance commitment, reporting venues, how to prevent sexual misconduct, and available support services. This is accomplished through in-person presentations and the provision of brochure and handbook information. Current policy allows for documentation of orientation participation in one of three ways:

- An entry into Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS), an information management system that is being phased out of use;
- A narrative entry into the Offender Management Network Information (OMNI); or
- Completion of an orientation checklist maintained in the offender's master file.

The method of documentation is determined by offender status (incarcerated or supervision) and decisions made by facility administrators.

Due to these multiple tracking systems, comprehensive orientation participation information cannot be obtained at this time. The only data that can be captured without extensive hand calculation is that which is entered into OBTS. The following table details that information. Every indication is that low completion percentages are due to orientation completion being documented in a manner other than OBTS.



PERFORMANCE MEASURES EDUCATION

PREA Offender Orientation Participation

YEAR	2011			2012			2013		
FACILITY	CERTS	INTAKES	% COMPLETE	CERTS	INTAKES	% COMPLETE	CERTS	INTAKES	% COMPLETE
AHCC	1,685	1,677	100.0%	1,526	1,560	97.8%	1,400	1471	95.2%
CBCC	241	861	28.0%	488	657	69.2%	556	702	79.2%
CCCC	633	915	69.2%	605	705	85.8%	479	615	77.9%
CRCC	605	2,236	27.0%	530	1,770	29.9%	1,662	1735	95.7%
LCC	798	1,038	76.8%	747	952	78.5%	765	857	89.3%
MCCCW	425	562	75.6%	466	557	83.7%	409	626	65.3%
MCC	951	1,935	49.1%	533	2,009	26.5%	1,025	1722	59.5%
OCC	494	667	74.1%	416	582	71.5%	554	664	83.4%
SCCC	1,264	1,935	65.3%	1,218	2,009	60.6%	1,092	1722	63.4%
WCC	6,389	6,774	94.3%	6,465	6,910	93.6%	6,861	7235	94.8%
WCCW	888	911	97.5%	880	922	95.4%	1,006	1023	98.3%
WSP	1,494	2,106	70.9%	1,412	2,152	65.6%	1,179	2219	53.1%
TOTALS	15,867	21,617	73.4%	15,286	20,785	73.5%	16,988	20591	82.5%

WADOC is currently working to evaluate more effective tracking and reporting systems regarding offender orientation. Once finalized, policy revisions will be implemented to reflect consistent practices and documentation.



PERFORMANCE MEASURES EDUCATION

The Department of Corrections understands the importance of zero-tolerance within our Agency and is committed to ensuring all staff are trained in PREA. With the implementation of PREA, major revisions were made to policies and additional procedures were created to ensure compliance with federal standards. With these changes it was determined that WADOC would need to create new and update existing training curriculum to better meet the needs of the Agency.

Throughout the course of the last year, WADOC has made significant strides in the training available to staff, contractors and volunteers regarding PREA. Many of these venues have been made available through the electronic training mediums, providing ease in access, availability for refresher training / information searches at any time, and reliable tracking mechanisms while reducing the cost of providing training to such a wide audience.

The following are the PREA-related training venues currently in place:

PREA 101

This training was developed for new and seasoned staff, contractors and volunteers and for this training year, is being deployed for all pre- and in-service training sessions. The training was developed to review Agency policies and federal PREA legislation providing direction to protect individuals from prison rape and to prevent, reduce and eliminate the incidence of sexual assault and sexual misconduct. The training also addresses red flag behaviors, appropriate boundaries, and sexual behavior between staff and offenders and between incarcerated offenders, addressing the needs of both female and male populations, and reporting requirements. The Department has applied this training and all PREA policies to offenders housed in prison and work release facilities as well as offenders on community supervision. When staff has completed this training, they should be able to explain DOC's mandatory "zero-tolerance" policy directed towards all forms of sexual abuse and sexual harassment.

PREA and Workplace Investigator Training

This training is a hands-on review of crime scene management, confidentiality of investigation information, crisis intervention, sexual misconduct investigation, interviewing techniques for sexual abuse victims, criteria and evidence required to substantiate administrative investigations, and requirements for law enforcement and prosecution referrals.

PREA and Workplace Investigator Training Booster

This is a one day course for all investigators who had taken PREA and Workplace Investigator Training prior to November 2013 when significant updates to the curriculum were made. The booster training reviews these updates along with policy revisions made to meet federal guidelines. It also provides the participant additional hands-on refresher experience in interview techniques and report writing.

"The instructor for the PREA update training is a thorough instructor and subject matter expert. Without her thorough instruction and subject matter expertise, I don't think that staff could grasp how significant and important the investigation process can become." Unknown

PERFORMANCE MEASURES EDUCATION

PREA for Health Services

The intent of the curriculum is to provide specialized training for medical and mental health personnel on specific aspects of Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), including how to detect and assess signs of sexual abuse, preserve physical evidence, and respond effectively and professionally to victims. This training is applicable to all health services staff, including practitioners, administrators, and contract personnel.

Pat Search Training

In recent years, the Department made revisions to pat search procedures and this year expanded associated training. The current training addresses pat searches of both males and females, special needs of LGBTI offenders, electronic searches, and other considerations to be made when conducting searches. The training is available electronically and includes a video detailing the basic procedures for conducting systematic and professional searches. The training is being provided to current custody staff as well as new staff accompanied by hands-on practice in searches. It is also available for staff who need refresher training in conducting searches.

PREA Risk Assessment Training

This training provides an overview of the variables used by the Department to assess offender risk for sexual victimization and/or predation, assign a risk level, and determine supervision and classification requirements. This training has been provided in two categories: (1) training for those who complete and/or review assessments; and (2) those who make housing assignments. The training walks the participant through the assessment tool, providing examples of behavior and requirements for each element.

Appointing Authority Training

This training is to ensure that all appointing authorities have the tools to make informed decisions when responding to sexual misconduct allegations, monitor staff and offenders for possible retaliation, address continued victim needs, assess the quality of the investigations, make finding decisions, and related issues such as physical plant, facility culture, and causal factors.

During this reporting period, difficulties were encountered with the ability to pull training compliance information for each identified training class. As a result, we are only able to report training completions on an agency level. Specific training compliance information may be detailed in facility reports as it is available. This difficulty continues to be addressed and it is anticipated that more complete data will be available for upcoming annual reports.

“I would imagine that the offender population feels a huge sense of relief knowing that PREA is in place and that it is taken very seriously by staff as well as upper management. Also, knowing that reporting an incident of sexual abuse or assault is kept confidential makes one feel more at ease when reporting such an incident.” Unknown

PERFORMANCE MEASURES EDUCATION

PREA Staff Training Summary

Training	Staff completed	Comments
PREA 101 (7/1/13 thru 2/14/14)	6544	Total staff assigned to this training requirement in LMS = 9572
PREA and Workplace Investigator Training – Version 1	491	Training completed prior to November 2013 revisions
PREA and Workplace Investigator Booster Training	290	Training to supplement and bring current those individuals who completed PREA and Workplace Investigator Training prior to November 2013
PREA and Workplace Investigator Training – Version 2	208	Updated training to include all policy revisions and standard requirements
PREA for Health Services	806	Total staff assigned to this training requirement in LMS = 1225
Pat Search Training	3947	Total staff assigned to this training requirement in LMS = 4504
PREA Risk Assessment Training Classification (5/1/13-4/1/14)	415	Assigned staff: PRISONS – Classification Counselors, Correctional Unit Supervisors, Correctional Program Managers, and Associate Superintendents WORK RELEASES – Community Corrections Officers and Community Corrections Supervisors
PREA Risk Assessment Training for staff who make housing assignments	282	Requirements for this training are determined by each facility based on their local housing and bed assignment processes
Appointing Authority Training	We were unable to collect information at this time due to LMS	

*LMS = Learning Management System, the Agency’s current electronic training mechanism

“I’m proud to see our Agency taking on the immense task of providing a safe and secure environment for staff and offenders; the Prison Rape Elimination Act is the professional and human thing to do in our Correctional Community.” Earl X. Wright Deputy Director, Prison Command B.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES EDUCATION

In order to assess timely response to allegations, the Department has begun tracking the length of time required to complete an investigation. According to the data in the chart following, the number of cases open in excess of 120 days has consistently decreased over the last three years. Additionally, many of the cases open for extended periods are those being conducting in collaboration with local law enforcement criminal investigations.

Timeframe For PREA Investigation Completion

PREA Cases*	2011	2012	2013	total
Cases open 30 days or less	20%	26%	28%	25%
Cases open 31 - 60 days	23%	32%	36%	31%
Cases open 61 - 90 days	13%	15%	17%	15%
Cases open 91 - 120 days	8%	9%	8%	8%
Cases open 121 days or more	36%	18%	8%	20%
Open	0%	0%	3%	1%

NOTE –Detailed in aggregate data

The Department will continue to monitor all investigation timeframes while ensuring thorough and objective investigation of all reported allegations.



VICTIM ADVOCACY

The summer of 2011, WADOC partnered with the Department of Commerce Office of Crime Victim Advocacy (OCVA) and the Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs (WCSAP) to provide victim advocacy support services to offender victims of sexual misconduct within agency facilities and offices.

Established in 1990, OCVA serves the State by:

- Advocating on behalf of victims seeking needed services and resources;
- Administering grant funds for community programs working with crime victims;
- Assisting communities in planning and implementing services for crime victims; and
- Advising local and state government agencies of practices, policies, and priorities which impact crime victims.

WCSAP is a non-profit organization that strives to unite agencies engaged in the elimination of sexual violence. WCSAP provides information, training and expertise to program and individual members who support victims, family and friends, the general public, and all those whose lives have been affected by sexual assault. Their activities include:

- Public policy;
- Resources and publications;
- Technical assistance; and
- Trainings.



WCSAP
Washington Coalition of
Sexual Assault Programs

VICTIM ADVOCACY

This was an endeavor foreign to all parties as offender sexual assault victims had never been supported in such a collaborative, statewide effort in the past. The agencies built on previous relationships, established their common goal of access to advocates for offenders in WADOC, and agreed on a philosophical framework that was the lynchpin to all activities – the elimination of sexual assault with the provision of support services to every victim, regardless of status.

Access to victim advocacy services was planned for a three phase approach:

1. Implementation of a toll-free telephone line for offenders to speak directly with a centrally located sexual assault support specialist.
2. Response to forensic medical exams.
3. On-site interactions between advocates and offenders.

As of the writing of this report, the collaboration is in the process of implementing phase two. Attached is Report to DOC on OCVA PREA Activities (January 2011 – March 2014) and data regarding hotline use as of 03/31/2014.

“The Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs applauds the commitment of the Department of Corrections to develop meaningful and confidential external victim services for incarcerated sexual assault survivors within the prison system. The Department has valued the expertise of the sexual assault coalition, worked in collaborative partnership, and graciously provided financial resources, their time and correctional expertise to jointly design a well-informed and victim centered response to sexual violence. Recognizing the support value of advocates and community advocacy programs limited financial resources, the Department provided essential financial support for the coalition and community based programs. The Coalition was provided critical funding to engage in planning meetings with DOC and support community based advocates with their readiness for providing services to incarcerated sexual assault survivors. The Department also provided financial support for community based programs to provide the services, without this funding, community programs would not be as poised or capable of providing such comprehensive services within their existing resources.

Working collaboratively has been a positive experience of learning each other’s worlds and cross-sharing expertise in order to create a responsive system for survivors of sexual violence.

The Department of Corrections supporting a comprehensive external victim advocacy response system through our collaboration demonstrates a clear level of dedication to crafting a victim-centered response system, desire for well-being of all incarcerated persons and an in-tolerance of sexual violence at facilities.” Andrea Piper-Wentland, Executive Director, Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs

VICTIM ADVOCACY

Report to DOC on OCVA PREA Activities

Jan 2011 – March 2014

Summer 2011 – brief discussions with Beth Schubach regarding PREA and DOC implementation related to victim services. I sent meeting notes to OCVA staff to determine interest.

Oct – Dec 2012 – met more formally with Beth Schubach and Susan Leavell to discuss their needs related to victim services and their inquiry regarding OCVA assistance. Beth was to send me data and I was to draw up some options of what a service plan could look like.

I worked with both OCVA staff and WCSAP to discuss some options and interest. I eventually developed 3 options for OCVA involvement. This also included some analysis of data from DOC and tentative projections of volume, type of calls, etc. By mid-November I had developed the options and they were reviewed by OCVA Sexual Assault Service Program Manager, Stephanie Condon. Part of the proposal had to take into account the current VOCA funding restriction to services for incarcerated persons.

Jan – Mar 2013 – budget drafts were developed for the various options. Late in January, OCVA Managing Director Rick Torrance, myself, WCSAP Executive Director Andrea Piper-Wentland and Beth Schubach met with Dan Pacholke, Assistant Secretary for the Division of Prisons. He supported the most comprehensive approach to services. Budget updates were made per OCVA discussion and sent back to Beth. Work on the Interlocal agreement began in Feb.

Early in March OCVA and WCSAP staff worked together to match up DOC facilities to Community Sexual Assault Programs (CSAP) and discussed capacity needs in depth. I also developed an outline of a work plan and prepared for the kick off meeting between OCVA and WCSAP, in preparation for meetings with DOC partners. We typically held one or two preparation meetings for each of the subsequent DOC partner meetings.

Late March, we began discussions of an OCVA telephone response system.

Apr – June 2013 – in early April we learned that DOC was not able to provide funding support until the July new fiscal year. Given that, we suspended several of the DOC partner meetings and turned our attention to focus on the Interlocal agreement content and execution.

May work entailed the concept of visiting a couple of DOC facilities. Two were chosen, dates selected and preparation for those visits ensued. We also spent time in DOC partner meeting describing who was who (OCVA, WCSAP, CSAP) and how each works together and separately. We also discussed advocacy work and the kinds of services available from CSAPs.

Late in May I met with JRA PREA Coordinator, Eric Crawford and briefed him on our approach with DOC. Andrea and I also had preliminary discussions with Ned Newland from WASPC regarding jails and PREA. We began discussions of medical protocols related to sexual assault forensic exams.

We also spent at day at each of two different DOC facilities.

VICTIM ADVOCACY

July – Sept 2013 - July work entailed trying to influence the content and direction of the DOC Zero Tolerance grant submitted to DOJ. We also confirmed decisions we had made to date, tasks still ahead, and timeline. We also had in-depth discussions regarding what confidentiality means in advocates realm and compared to DOC. Clarified, based on that, what information would and would not be available to DOC from OCVA received calls.

The next big topic was protocols and process for the forensic SA exam. There was significant discussion regarding the term and use of “restraints” and the applicability to victim inmates going for a forensic exam. We also discussed “sight and sound” supervision and what each step of obtaining an exam would look like – and then what advocates could expect.

In Sept, Andrea and I met with Sandy Mullins to discuss jails and PREA compliance. We gained a more in-depth picture of how DOC uses local jails and how that relates to PREA, as well as expectations of CSAP located near jails.

Oct – Dec 2013 – the theme of October was “duty to warn.” We discovered a conflict between DOC expectations and a technicality in Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grant guidelines. Since OCVA administers VAWA, we have to be in compliance. We began negotiations and planning for responses from DOJ. Also during this timeframe, we were contacted by the VERA Institute about doing a national webinar on the unique approach WA is taking.

Most of November was spent preparing content, slides, and many interactions with VERA staff. The webinar was conducted and seemed successful.

December was a month spent on preparation for an upcoming teleconference with all interested CSAPs. Also in December, I applied the same logic to JRA numbers as I had to DOC numbers and made some preliminary projections of use of line, were OCVA to establish a similar telephone line for youth in JRA.

Jan – Mar 2014 – January began with the funding conundrum OCVA faces due to VOCA restrictions and OCVA ability to change some administrative mechanics to accommodate not charging to VOCA in CSAP grants. During this time period a decision was made to revise the current administrative mechanism to ensure OCVA would allow these services and not charge any service to VOCA funding. Announcement of that decision was sent to OCVA grantees.

February was consumed in considering whether to apply for the next round of Zero Tolerance grant. We were interested in the grant applying largely to resource services to incarcerated individuals – whether in DOC, Jails, or JRA. Given time and concern for OCVA management capacity, we decided not to submit the grant.

Submitted by: Bev Emery, Senior Policy Advisor.

VICTIM ADVOCACY

The other very significant activity during this quarter is the preparation of applications, review and establishment of grants with CSAP located close to DOC facilities. This entailed “matching up” CSAP applicants and successful bidders with the appropriate facility. We are just beginning extensive preparation work for CSAP beginning interactions with DOC facilities.

Month	Total Calls on PREA Line	PREA Related	Not PREA Related
January	1	1	0
February	9	8	1
March	15	9	6
TOTALS	25	18	7

*“The instructor for the PREA update training is a thorough instructor and subject matter expert. Without her thorough instruction and subject matter expertise, I don’t think that staff could grasp how significant and important the investigation process can become. The process of implementing policies to meet the federal standards has broadened all staffs knowledge. The level of importance that is being placed on PREA is showing the dedication to ensure zero tolerance is engrained.” Kevin Milovac
Correctional Unit Manager*

VICTIM ADVOCACY

WADOC contracts with multiple agencies, public and private, to house offenders under its jurisdiction. These include:

Private Agencies:

- American Behavior Health Systems
- Corrections Corporation of America
- Pioneer Human Services

Public Agencies:

- Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA)
- Interstate and intrastate compact agreements
- County Jails for violators
- Yakima County Jail

Additionally, WADOC contracts with several agencies with regard to Work Release Facilities. These include:

- A Beginning Alliance (private)
- Clark County (public)
- Community Work Training Association (private)
- Pioneer Human Services (private)
- Progress House Association (private)
- Snohomish County (public)

As the facilities and/or beds within county facilities are co-managed by contract and agency personnel, all data regarding PREA allegations, investigations and training for these facilities are included in agency-level information. Work Releases are also detailed in facility level information in a later section in this report.

“The relationship with the jail and Wenatchee DOC office has been a very close relationship. When issues arise we meet and discuss and fix before they become larger issues. The relationship between the jail and the DOC office is very interactive and both are accommodating and flexible.” Unknown

CONTRACTED HOUSING PRIVATE

American Behavioral Health Systems, Inc.

In order to continue the Department's strategy in allocating its resources into evidence based programs, the Department has entered into a contract with American Behavioral Health Systems (ABHS).

ABHS serves both offenders on community supervision for short-term stays (28 to 45 days) and offenders under Drug Offense Sentencing Alternative (DOSA) rules who are in treatment for up to 180 days. During the 2013 calendar year, ABHS served over 4,000 clients looking to overcome their substance abuse addictions.

In an effort to promote pro-social life skills and use evidence based treatment, ABHS has adopted the Therapeutic Community (TC) consistent in both, the Chehalis and Spokane facilities. This model is consistent with the TC program currently in use in agency facilities. The TC programs offer clients the chance to be part of the agent of change while working on their individual recovery. Within each program, clients are provided daily educational lectures, daily clinical group sessions, and weekly individual treatment sessions. ABHS works collaboratively with each client's Community Corrections Officer providing weekly updates, coordinating safe and secure housing, and securing after care services.

In an effort to ensure the health, safety, and welfare for every client ABHS staff receive annual PREA training. ABHS conducts weekly clinical staffing, weekly client file reviews, and weekly and monthly staff trainings to ensure that all clients and staff are receiving and providing treatment consistent with the Department's goals.



CONTRACTED HOUSING PRIVATE

Aggregate Data – American Behavior Health Systems

<u>CASE STATUS</u>	<u>INCIDENT FACILITY</u>	<u>DATE OF INCIDENT</u>	<u>ALLEGATION TYPE</u>	<u>FINDINGS OF INVESTIGATIONS</u>
Complete	Mission	11/14/2013	Clt to Clt	Unfounded
Complete	Mission	2/10/2014	Staff to Clt	Substantiated
Complete	Chehalis	12/2/2013	Staff to Clt	Unfounded
Complete	Mission	8/9/2013	Clt to Clt	Not a PREA
Complete	Mission	12/11/2013	Staff	Substantiated
Complete	Chehalis	3/7/2013	Staff to Clt	Substantiated
Complete	Mission	4/7/2013	Clt to Clt	Unfounded
Complete	Cozza	6/13/2013	Staff to Clt	Substantiated
Complete	Mission	3/22/2013	Staff to Clt	Unsubstantiated
Complete	Chehalis	4/30/2013	Clt to Clt	Not a PREA
Complete	Mission	4/19/2013	Volunteer to Clt	Not a PREA

<u>PERSON/TYPE WHO REPORTED</u>				<u>GENDER</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>
<u>ALLEGATION</u>								
Staff				F	22	5'7"	210	Hispanic
Staff				M	22			Hispanic
Client				M				White
Client				F	23	5'5"	185	White
DOC				F	38			White
Client				M				White
Client				m	29			White
Staff				F	38			White
Client				M	58			African American
Client				M				White
Client				F				White

“The feeling of security is the soil that makes each of us grow as human beings.” Unknown

CONTRACTED HOUSING PUBLIC

Corrections Corporation of America

In order to meet potential overcrowding demands within WADOC facilities, the Department maintains has established a contract to house offenders in Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) facilities across the county. CCA, a publicly traded real estate investment trust (REIT), is the nation's largest owner of partnership correction and detention facilities. Currently, WADOC does not have any offenders housed in a CCA facility, having returned the last out-of-state offenders to agency facilities in June 2010.

The current contract requires CCA compliance with PREA standards in order to maintain this contract. Should CCA fail to comply with PREA standards, the Department is authorized, following notice and a reasonable opportunity to cure, to terminate the housing contract. Additionally, a part of WADOC demonstration of compliance is to make available aggregate data from contracted agencies. To date, no data has been received from CCA in response to WADOC requests.

Pioneer Human Services

In order to continue the Department's strategy in allocating its resources into evidence based programs, the Department has entered into a contract with Pioneer Human Services (PHS). PHS is a long-term co-occurring in-patient treatment facility that treats substance abuse and mental health disorders that may contribute to the offender's re-offense cycle. Along with licensed mental health and chemical dependency providers, PHS also offers relapse prevention, time-management, life skills and nutrition classes and an aftercare component upon the offender's release for continued treatment and support.

Currently, PHS maintains a population of less than 50% offenders, including county, state and federal jurisdictions the remainder are private citizens. As such, PREA Community Confinement standards do not apply to these residential treatment facilities. WADOC will continue to monitor bed allocations and will require demonstrated compliance with standards should the population allotments rise to more than 50% offenders.

"Since we have put the "spotlight" on PREA it has opened up communication about a subject that was previously avoided. Offenders now know it is a subject they are encouraged to bring up and questions will be answered. I see the offenders feeling safer and reveal more things to staff." Unknown

Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration and Youthful Offenders

The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 72.01.410 requires that:

(1) Whenever any child under the age of eighteen is convicted in the courts of this state of a crime amounting to a felony, and is committed for a term of confinement in a correctional institution wherein adults are confined, the secretary of corrections, after making an independent assessment and evaluation of the child and determining that the needs and correctional goals for the child could better be met by the programs and housing environment provided by the juvenile correctional institution, with the consent of the secretary of social and health services, may transfer such child to a juvenile correctional institution, or to such other institution as is now, or may hereafter be authorized by law to receive such child, until such time as the child arrives at the age of twenty-one years, whereupon the child shall be returned to the institution of original commitment. Retention within a juvenile detention facility or return to an adult correctional facility shall regularly be reviewed by the Secretary of Corrections and the Secretary of Social and Health Services with a determination made based on the level of maturity and sophistication of the individual, the behavior and progress while within the juvenile detention facility, security needs, and the program/treatment alternatives which would best prepare the individual for a successful return to the community. Notice of such transfers shall be given to the clerk of the committing court and the parents, guardian, or next of kin of such child, if known.

(2)(a) Except as provided in (b) and (c) of this subsection, an offender under the age of eighteen who is convicted in adult criminal court and who is committed to a term of confinement at the department of corrections must be placed in a housing unit, or a portion of a housing unit, that is separated from offenders eighteen years of age or older, until the offender reaches the age of eighteen.

(b) An offender who reaches eighteen years of age may remain in a housing unit for offenders under the age of eighteen if the secretary of corrections determines that: (i) The offender's needs and the correctional goals for the offender could continue to be better met by the programs and housing environment that is separate from offenders eighteen years of age and older; and (ii) the programs or housing environment for offenders under the age of eighteen will not be substantially affected by the continued placement of the offender in that environment. The offender may remain placed in a housing unit for offenders under the age of eighteen until such time as the secretary of corrections determines that the offender's needs and correctional goals are no longer better met in that environment but in no case past the offender's twenty-first birthday.

(c) An offender under the age of eighteen may be housed in an intensive management unit or administrative segregation unit containing offenders eighteen years of age or older if it is necessary for the safety or security of the offender or staff. In these cases, the offender shall be kept physically separate from other offenders at all times.

CONTRACTED HOUSING - PUBLIC

In order to meet these requirements, WADOC has entered into an agreement with the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) to house youthful offenders under the jurisdiction of the Department. Upon entering the jurisdiction of the Department, youthful offenders are received at WCC (males) or WCCW (females) for intake. Offenders are transferred to a JRA facility as soon as possible following intake. Pending transfer, youthful offenders are assigned a cell separate from adult offenders. Sight and sound contact with adult offenders is minimal and brief while the youthful offender is housed at a Department facility. The youthful offender will also be under direct supervision by two custody staff whenever they leave his or her cell.

The Department's Youthful Offender Counselor (YOP) works with JRA on transferring the youthful offender within three days of arrival to the Department. Once the youthful offender is transferred to a JRA facility, the youthful offender is subject to JRA rules and directives until the age of 18 or until the age of 21 if the youthful offender's needs and correctional goals could be better met with JRA.

If special circumstances exist (e.g., crime, length of sentence, security concerns) and the youthful offender is not transferred to JRA, the Department conducts an Offender Needs Assessment and a Custody Facility Plan to address the physical, mental, social and education needs of the youthful inmate.

JRA also falls under PREA standards and its facilities are actively working to demonstrate such compliance. A part of WADOC demonstration of compliance is to make available aggregate data from contracted agencies. The following is the data obtained from JRA.



CONTRACTED HOUSING - PUBLIC

JR PREA Statistics 2011 to 2013 As reported to BJS (Bureau of Juvenile Statics)

January 1, 2013 – December 30, 2013:

Allegations of non-consensual sexual acts youth on youth= 8

Allegations of youth on youth abusive sexual contacts = 2

Allegations of staff sexual misconduct = 0

Allegations of staff sexual harassment= 0

These are preliminary numbers that have not been confirmed yet. The 2013 report is not due to BJS until July 1, 2014.

January 1, 2012 – December 30, 2012:

Allegations of non-consensual sexual acts youth on youth=0

Allegations of youth on youth abusive sexual contacts = 7

Allegations of staff sexual misconduct = 3

Allegations of staff sexual harassment= 0

January 1, 2011 – December 30, 2011:

Allegations of non-consensual sexual acts youth on youth= 0

Allegations of youth on youth abusive sexual contacts = 3

Allegations of staff sexual misconduct = 3

Allegations of staff sexual harassment= 1

CONTRACTED HOUSING - PUBLIC

Compact Agreements

The Department has established intrastate and interstate agreements to maximize existing resources and address special needs identified for individual offenders. These needs include (1) documented medically necessary health care needs and (2) safety and security issues that cannot be addressed by the sending jurisdiction. The collaborative agreements allow for day-for-day exchange of housing beds between the two jurisdictions. Additionally, the Department receives reimbursement from sending jurisdictions for costs associated with:

- Transportation
- Legal services
- Extraordinary medical care
- Other non-routine expenses

Reimbursement to and from the Department will comply with Washington's Office of Financial Management guidelines and applicable agreements/compacts and treaties, memorandums of understanding, local ordinances, and state and federal laws.

Currently no compact agreement falls under PREA standards as compacts were established prior to the codification of these standards. However, a majority of jurisdictions are actively working to substantively comply with applicable PREA standards.

Housing Contracts with County Jails

WADOC has established interagency agreements with city, county and tribal jail facilities throughout the state for the purpose of housing agency offenders who have violated conditions of parole or probation, conditions of community custody supervision, or conditions of work release. In exchange WADOC has made an agreed number of beds available for the placement of county offenders on work release status. All agreements contain the requirement to comply with PREA standards, including demonstration of compliance through US Department of Justice audits.

"This is my first time in prison. I had some minor concerns about my safety coming into the system. It is good to know that there is a number I can call or that I can report a PREA situation to staff and it will be taken care of. That makes me feel safer." Unknown

CONTRACTED HOUSING - PUBLIC

Yakima County Jail

In order to meet expanding offender populations and by direction from the state legislature, WADOC has entered into an interagency agreement with Yakima County for the purpose of providing total confinement housing for up to 300 DOC felony offenders. This will be accomplished via beds in the county jail facility.

In the performance of services under this agreement, Yakima County is required to comply with all federal and state laws regarding sexual misconduct, including but not limited to, the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003. Should the County fail to comply with PREA standards, the Department is authorized, following notice and a reasonable opportunity to cure, to terminate the housing agreement and return all offenders to Agency facilities.

Compliance Monitoring

The Department is working collaboratively with a consortium of local, county, and tribal jail entities to develop a tool to monitor PREA compliance in any jail entity contracted with to house agency offenders. Results of this monitoring will be included in future annual reports.



ADDITIONAL SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Hiring and promotion requirements

Effective hiring and promotional practices by the Department is the first line of defense when creating a zero tolerance culture within the department. In complying with PREA standard 115.17, the Department implemented policies and practices to ensure the agency does not knowingly hire, promote, or enlist the services of any person who has engaged in, been convicted of, or civilly or administratively adjudicated of any form of sexual abuse. This includes:

- Engaging in sexual misconduct in any prison, jail, lockup, community confinement facility, juvenile facility, or other institution as defined in 42 U.S.C. 1997;
- Engaging in sexual misconduct with an offender on supervision;
- Conviction for engaging or attempting to engage in sexual activity in the community facilitated by force, overt or implied threats of force, or coercion, or if the victim did not consent or was unable to consent or refuse;
- Civil or administrative adjudication for engaging in the activity described above.

The Department also carefully reviews and considers any issue regarding sexual harassment of any person (staff or offender) in making these decisions.

The Department conducts thorough criminal background checks on each individual and requires that the person formally acknowledge that they have not engaged in sexual misconduct by completing the Department's Sexual Misconduct Disclosure form. Any untruthful or misleading answers may be cause for dismissal of the employee, rejection of a proposed employee's application, and denial or termination of contracted services. The Department is working to established systems to conduct on-going criminal background checks on every employee, contractor, and volunteer at least every five years. Finally, the Department imposes on employees, contractors and volunteers a continuing affirmative duty to disclose any related misconduct.

"I think that everyone should have the right to feel/be safe in a prison. Whether it is an inmate or a staff member, we need to do everything we can to make sure all are safe." Unknown

ADDITIONAL SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Tracking of volunteers and contractors

The Department is in the process of developing agency-wide tracking systems for all volunteers and contractors who, in conducting official business with the Department, have contact with the offenders under its jurisdiction. Each facility and field office has a volunteer coordinator who is currently tracking the application, training, background checks, and activities of all volunteers. An individual designated by the Appointing Authority is responsible for tracking, training, and background check compliance for all contractors. All volunteers and contractors are being entered into the Learning Management System (LMS) to ensure real-time information regarding PREA training compliance. The Department hopes to expand tracking systems to be able to provide expanded contractor and volunteer information to Appointing Authorities across the state, regardless of where the individual is providing services.

Post-investigation notifications to offender victims

The Department seeks to ensure the continued safety and support of offenders who are victims of sexual misconduct by establishing a notification system that extends beyond the completion of the formal investigation. Once an investigation has been completed, regardless of finding, the Appointing Authority or designee familiar with the case informs the named victim of the investigation findings in person and in a private setting when possible. If the alleged victim is no longer in the custody of the Department, the Appointing Authority informs the individual in a letter mailed to the offender's last known address.

The Department also makes ongoing notifications to alleged victims until the individual is no longer under Department jurisdiction. Victims named in investigations of offender-on-offender sexual assault and abuse, regardless of investigation findings, receive notification if it is learned the accused has been indicted on or convicted of a charge related to sexual assault or abuse within the facility. Victims named in substantiated or unsubstantiated investigations of staff sexual misconduct are also notified when (1) the accused is no longer assigned full-time to the alleged victim's living unit, (2) if the accused no longer works at the same facility as the alleged victim, and (3) if the Department learns that the accused staff has been indicted on or convicted of a charge related to staff sexual misconduct within the facility. Notifications are provided to offenders in a confidential manner, either personally, through legal mail, or by another method determined by the Appointing Authority.

"Never neglect details, when everyone's mind is dulled or distracted the leader must be doubly vigilant"
Colin Powell

ADDITIONAL SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Retaliation Monitoring

In order to protect individuals who report any PREA-related allegation and offenders who were identified as victims of sexual misconduct in a reported allegation, the Department has established policies and procedures to monitor these individuals for any indications of retaliation. This monitoring begins as soon as a PREA investigation is initiated and continues for a period of at least 90 days, unless the Appointing Authority makes a determination during this period that the allegation is unfounded. Retaliation monitoring may also continue beyond the 90-day specification if the Appointing Authority deems it necessary based on case-by-case circumstance. Indicators of possible retaliation include:

- Disciplinary reports,
- Changes in grievance trends,
- Housing / program changes and reassignments, and
- Negative performance reviews.

The PREA Liaison in each prison and work release facility monitors possible retaliation against offenders, to include meeting with identified offenders at least monthly. The local Human Resources Manager monitors staff reporters for any indications of retaliation. Any reports of retaliation or presence of indicators are reported immediately to the Appointing Authority for appropriate action, to include housing changes, transfers, the completion of a separate investigation, and referrals for support services.

Reporting Allegations Outside WADOC

In order to comply with federal PREA standard 115.51 b, WADOC has developed policies and procedures for offenders under the jurisdiction of the Department to report alleged sexual abuse and sexual harassment to an outside entity. A memorandum of understanding has been entered into with the Colorado Department of Corrections in order to allow offenders the opportunity to report, in writing, allegations of sexual assault, abuse, misconduct and harassment while confined in a WADOC facility. The Office of the PREA Coordinator in Colorado receives these allegations and immediately forwards them to the Office of the PREA Coordinator in WADOC, who responds to them in accordance with established agency policy. Contact information for Colorado is provided to offenders during orientation and is detailed in the Agency PREA policy and the Statewide Offender Handbook. Offenders are also able to correspond via legal mail with the Office of the Governor, law enforcement, the State Attorney General's Office, and the Agency PREA Coordinator.

“The PREA RISK assessments are imperative to the safety of the vulnerable offenders we are responsible for. The use of this tool ensures that those at risk are identified early to avoid issues later. While it is a work load driver, I am glad we are required to use it!!” Becky HaneyNixon CC3

ADDITIONAL SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

2013 Grant Narrative

On September 30, 2013 the Department received a two-year grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, PREA Program: Demonstration Projects to Establish “Zero Tolerance” Cultures for Sexual Assault in Correctional Facilities. Within this grant, the Department created four strategies for continued PREA implementation and collaboration with stakeholders:

1. Facility assessments that include cultural and sexual assessments at a prison, work release, and an inpatient treatment center.
2. Review of and revision to current PREA training curriculum.
3. Managerial training and PREA culture support.
4. Development of a PREA tool kit that integrates current research, best practices and lessons learned through the course of the project activities listed above. The PREA tool kit will be tailored to Washington state, addressing the Agency facilities and key components unique to the context of those facilities.

In order to accomplish the above strategies, the Department established a contract with the Moss Group, nation-wide leader in PREA research and implementation. Currently the grant is in its infancy stage; however, the Department firmly believes that by working collaboratively with the Moss Group and other stakeholders, we will continue to improve detection, response and investigation procedures across the state, furthering the development of zero-tolerance cultures and services to support offender victims of sexual assault and abuse.



CURRENT COMPLIANCE STATUS

PREA standards require that each year, the Governor certify compliance. Standard 115.501 (b) requires:

The Governor's certification shall apply to all facilities in the State under the operational control of the State's executive branch, including facilities operated by private entities on behalf of the State's executive branch.

Failure to certify full compliance with all standards will result in a loss of 5% of selected grant funds, as identified annual by the US Department of Justice.

May 15, 2014, Governor certified non-compliance; a copy of the letter is on the following page.



CURRENT COMPLIANCE STATUS

JAY INSLEE
Governor



STATE OF WASHINGTON
Office of the Governor

May 15, 2014

The Honorable Eric H. Holder, Jr.
Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear Attorney General Holder:

This letter is to confirm Washington State's commitment to compliance with the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA). No less than five percent of certain Department of Justice (DOJ) grant funds will be used for the purpose of enabling Washington to achieve and certify full compliance with the standards in future years as dictated by 42 U.S.C. § 15607(e)(2).

While I am certifying Washington's assurance of and commitment to compliance, I want to express my concern regarding DOJ's PREA compliance enforcement schedule. Given the delays in providing states with guidance, it has been practically impossible for states to meet the enforcement deadline. I know that I am not alone among governors in expressing this to you. In addition, as you are aware, there is a shortage of trained professionals to conduct the audits. I do hope you will consider altering the compliance deadlines and providing more flexibility in enforcement for states that have demonstrated progress toward PREA compliance.

Both the adult and juvenile justice systems in Washington are diligently implementing the PREA standards within their facilities. I have enclosed matrixes for both that describe the status of their PREA implementation.

Despite hard work within Washington's justice system, some standards were more difficult to implement. These, particularly in combination with the relatively limited implementation timeframe and the national shortfall of audit resources, have resulted in delays. Areas impacting timely implementation include:

- Pending communication and clarification from DOJ regarding the applicability of PREA standards in contracted jails in Washington State (a non-unified system) impacting agency contracting activities and compliance, monitoring requirements, and possible future statue development;
- Finalization of labor issues regarding criminal background re-checks paired with the necessary new infrastructure to manage the significant increase of background information that includes employees of other agencies providing services in agency facilities (e.g., teachers working in JRA schools);



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CURRENT COMPLIANCE STATUS

The Honorable Eric H. Holder, Jr.
May 15, 2014
Page 2

- Infrastructure and IT system development to provide documentation for processes driven by the standards (e.g., case/allegation/demographic analysis, contractor and volunteer tracking, etc.)
- Securing and delivering specialized training, to include DOJ auditor certification training, and the development and implementation of training specific to LGBTI offenders / residents;
- Funding victim services for residents and offenders; and,
- Audit processes, to include expansive internal pre-audits, short time frames for completion of needed audits coupled with an insufficient number of DOJ-certified auditors needed to complete audit requirements.

Due to circumstances outlined herein, the standard's one-year period of implementation time required by the audit will not occur by May 15, 2014. Washington's ongoing implementation, then subsequent audits, will allow me to certify my state in the near future. Lastly, I do urge you to consider altering the compliance deadline and providing more audit resources so that states like Washington, which have shown demonstrable progress toward PREA implementation, are not penalized.

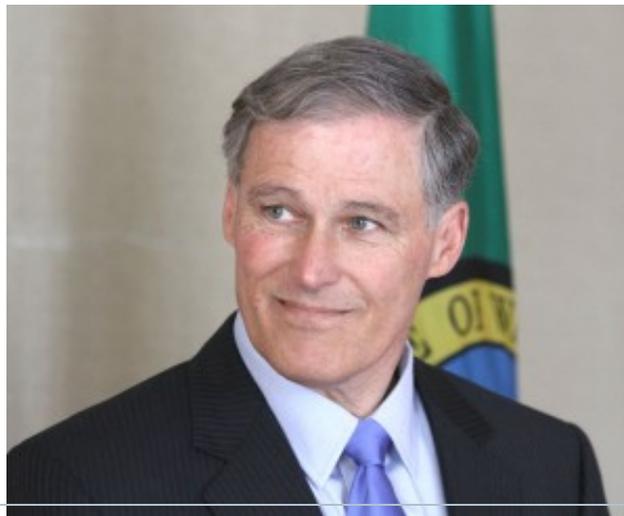
Very truly yours,



Jay Inslee
Governor

Enclosures

cc: Members of the Washington State Congressional Delegation



CURRENT COMPLIANCE STATUS

Audits

PREA standards require the completion of compliance audits in one-third of all facilities under the jurisdiction of the Agency each year. Independent individuals certified by the US Department of Justice must complete these audits. Auditors will work with Agency and facility administrators to develop corrective action plans for any standards found to be in non-compliance and the facility will be granted a six-month period to cure any identified deficiencies.

As of the writing of this report, no audits have been completed. However, the Department is in the process of finalizing audits for the following facilities:

Prison Facilities:

- Cedar Creek Corrections Center
- Mission Creek Corrections Center for Women
- Stafford Creek Corrections Center
- Washington Corrections Center for Women

Work Release Facilities:

- Bishop Lewis Work Release
- Madison Inn Work Release
- Helen B. Ratliff Work Release
- Reynolds Work Release

Audit results will be posted to the Agency's external website once completed.

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Assessment of problem areas and strategic plan narrative:

The following is the plan detailing steps to address identified issues contained in this report along with plans to improve agency prevention, detection, response, and investigation strategies during the next reporting period. As this is WADOC's first annual PREA report, there is no prior plan to address regarding progress on identified action steps.

Issue Resolution:

Issue	Planned Resolution Steps
<u>Allegation Reporting</u> - Insufficient data elements available to provide sufficient detail regarding how an allegation is received.	Expand the reporting venue elements available in the PREA database in the Offender Management Network Information (OMNI)
<u>Investigation Data</u> – Insufficient information documented from each investigation to identify at risk areas / times within a facility.	Implement the PREA Data Collection Checklist detailing out case specific information and require completion / submission for each investigation
<u>Investigation Data</u> – Incomplete data available regarding offender victim and perpetrator security threat group involvement, classification level, height/weight, crime of conviction, etc.	Collaborate with IT to develop a system whereby identified information regarding offenders can be obtained and analyzed.
<u>Investigation Data</u> – Data regarding demographic information for agency staff (gender, age, race, years of service, position held) not available for comparison with demographic information obtained from investigations.	Collaborate with HR and IT to develop a system whereby identified information regarding staff can be obtained while maintaining system security.
<u>Investigation Data</u> – Location information not provided regarding unsubstantiated and unfounded investigations to assist with identification of areas of risk within the facility.	Implement data analysis measures to include this element for future reports.
<u>Investigation Data</u> – Incomplete data regarding sanctions for substantiated offender-on-offender investigations of sexual misconduct; inconsistencies in handling of related infractions issued.	Provide training for Appointing Authorities; create local investigation review process with documentation to better track infraction / disciplinary information; provide training for Disciplinary Hearing Officers regarding requirements for infractions related to PREA investigations; establish centralized oversight of sanction processes / results.
<u>Performance Measures</u> – Lack of availability of data regarding completion of PREA Risk Assessments within policy specified timeframes.	Collaborate with IT to develop a system whereby identified information regarding PREA Risk Assessments can be obtained and analyzed.

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

Issue	Planned Resolution Steps
<i>Performance Measures</i> – Lack of review of PREA Risk Assessment against substantiated investigations to internally validate assessment elements.	Implement process to at least annually the demographic characteristics of substantiated victims and perpetrators against the general population; review the effectiveness of the PREA Risk Assessment to ensure it maximizes the identification of at risk offenders, incorporating population demographics in substantiated case that may be specific to WADOC.
<i>Performance Measures</i> – Inability to obtain information from electronic training system to determine compliance rates for PREA-related training.	Work with the Training and Development Unit to create needed reports from the electronic training management system to include information to assess compliance with PREA training requirements for staff. Information needs to also be accessible to facility staff responsible for training oversight.
<i>Performance Measures</i> – Inability to obtain comprehensive information regarding compliance with PREA offender orientation requirements.	Obtain input from stakeholders and revise policy accordingly to ensure one consistent method for recording orientation completion that can be reviewed for compliance data.

Strategic Plan:

Implement processes to ensure access to DOC PREA hotline by hearing impaired offenders and family/friends with expansion to include TTY access.
Review and revise all PREA-related training to ensure current and applicable to participants. Ensure training is responsive to identified needs and issues.
Develop strategic plan to implement results of PREA grant assessments by the Moss Group in applicable facilities; revise and/or develop training as indicated; develop strategic plan to carry lessons learned across agency facilities.
Complete PREA vulnerability assessments in all prison and work release facilities according to schedule; completion by June 2015. Facilities to identify risk areas and processes and develop applicable actions plans to address.
Work to strengthen relationships with law enforcement for assistance in investigation processes and training and referral when allegations appear criminal in nature.
Establish workgroup to review policies and processes regarding LGBTI offenders, formalize recommendations and implement identified training.
PREA Implementation Team to identify best practices throughout implementation and audit process for incorporation into policy and training as indicated / needed.
Continue to develop working relationships with external stakeholders such as the PREA Resource Center and victim advocacy groups.
Expand offender access to community based victim advocacy services into Phase 3 of the agreement with the Office of Crime Victim Advocacy.

AIRWAY HEIGHTS CORRECTIONS CENTER



Maggie Miller-Stout, Superintendent

AIRWAY HEIGHTS CORRECTIONS CENTER

AIRWAY HEIGHTS CORRECTIONS CENTER 2011-2013 PREA DATA

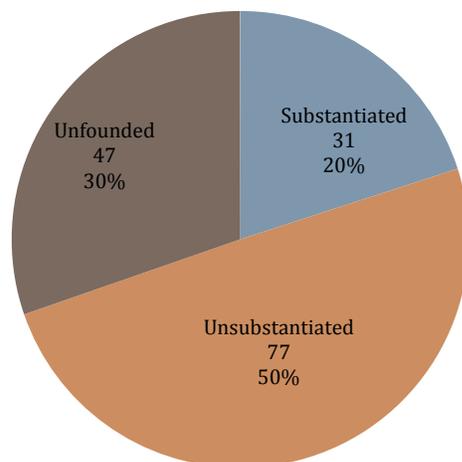
Airway Heights Corrections Center (AHCC) is located west of Spokane and has been open since 1992. We house an estimated 2,175 offenders in medium, long term minimum camp custody offenders. AHCC employs approximately 720 state employees and contractors. We have many volunteers who help facilitate various programs.

The following education programs are offered for offenders: Basic Skills for GED preparedness, Job Seeking, and Stress Anger Management. The Vocational programs include: Book-keeping, Aerospace composites, Upholstery, Homebuilders, Life-skills Computing, and Interactive Media. AHCC also offers Cognitive Behavioral Treatment, and the Evidence Based Program.

Correctional Industries employs 460 offenders in the following areas: Food Factory, Commissary, Sewing, Textiles, Optical, and Bindery.

Over the last three years, 155 PREA cases were opened at Airway Heights Corrections Center (AHCC).

155 PREA cases



Staff-On-Offender Sexual Misconduct comprised 21% of the cases; 3 of which were substantiated (“staff “includes contractors and volunteers).

There were 19 Caucasians, 9 African-Americans, 1 Native-American, 1 Asian/Pacific Islander, and 3 offenders with unknown races that were identified as alleged victims of staff sexual

AIRWAY HEIGHTS CORRECTIONS CENTER

misconduct. The age of the offender as the victim in staff allegation cases does not appear to be a contributing factor.

Offender-on-Offender Sexual Misconduct comprised 79% of the cases; 28 of which were substantiated.

There were 67 Caucasians, 29 African-Americans, 5 Native-Americans, and 1 Asian/Pacific Islander offenders identified as alleged suspects. The age of the offender as the victim in offender allegation cases is higher in the categories of (18-24) and (45 years and older).

AREAS SHOWING VULNERABILITY

The highest number of substantiated cases occurred in the living areas to include: Dayroom, cells, showers and bathrooms.

The highest number of substantiated cases in program areas occurred in: Education bathrooms, and walk in cooler/freezers.

PREVENTION AND EDUCATION

Issue: Facility Vulnerability Assessments have been completed for all areas.

Action: Assessments are being evaluated for physical plant issues. Recommendations for added cameras, mirrors, added staff presence, and process improvements have been submitted. These concerns are currently being reviewed and prioritized by Executive Management.

Completion date: August 31, 2014

Issue: Training for all staff

Action: Updated audit requirements for PREA are sent to all staff weekly. PREA standards are being implemented through monthly place safety musters. (See attached example)

Completion date: On-going

Issue: Training for offenders

Action: Updated PREA Orientation materials provided to offenders. PREA posters are located in the living units, and brochures in both English and Spanish versions are provided to all offenders.

Completion date: May 31, 2014

AIRWAY HEIGHTS CORRECTIONS CENTER

Issue: Mental Health Referrals are submitted for all offenders scoring risk of predation and victimization potentials.

Action: *Classification employees are continuously ensuring all time-frames are in compliance in screening offenders assigned to their caseloads. They also monitor plans which have been developed for all identified offenders presenting risk for potential predation and/or victimization designation.

*Custody employees continue to screen for compatibility of offenders prior to housing assignments.

Completion date: On-going

PREA RESPONSE STRATEGIES

Issue: Lutheran Social Services has been identified as the community based victim advocate for offender victims in PREA cases. A toll-free phone line provided by OCVA has also been established for victims.

Action: The Health Care Manager and mental health liaison are communicating current concerns to educate the community about facility and culture dynamics. Posters displaying the phone number for OCVA advocates are in all living areas.

Completion Date: On-going

AHCC continues with innovative and ongoing education and information sharing for staff regarding PREA. The following is an example of a newsletter distributed weekly, highlighting one topic relative to PREA implementation. These newsletters are developed and distributed by Associate Superintendent Ron Haynes.



This week's newsletter will address classification counselors and screening.

- **Counselors—Standard 115.81 (a) Do you refer all offenders that you screen for PREA to mental health if they score high for VICTIMIZATION and PREDATION??**
- **Form 13-420 MUST be completed for all of the offenders scoring for either.**
- **Mental health staff has 14 days to see/assess the offender from the time this form is received.**
- **Crystal Contreras is tracking these for the PREA audit.**
- **These forms, when completed, need to be emailed to ALL mental health staff for appropriate tracking.**
- **This referral must be completed on the same day the assessment is completed in OMNI.**
- **When you are completing job referrals and education referrals for offenders on your caseload, Standard 115.42 states you must take into account the incoming job screening for PREA concerns and refer only to appropriate jobs, (not isolated areas)**

AIRWAY HEIGHTS CORRECTIONS CENTER

PREA Investigations by allegation and findings

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
offender-on-offender sexual assault	13	10	12	35
substantiated	4	1	0	5
unsubstantiated	6	5	6	17
unfounded	3	4	6	13
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual abuse	3	1	3	7
substantiated	1	0	2	3
unsubstantiated	2	1	0	3
unfounded	0	0	1	1
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual harassment	5	8	8	21
substantiated	0	0	3	3
unsubstantiated	4	1	3	8
unfounded	1	7	2	10
open	0	0	0	0
staff other misconduct	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
Staff sexual harassment	1	4	5	10
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	1	1	0	2
unfounded	0	3	5	8
open	0	0	0	0
staff sexual misconduct	11	14	14	39
substantiated	1	1	0	2
unsubstantiated	4	2	4	10
unfounded	6	11	10	27
open	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	33	37	42	112

2011 inc. 1 CI & 2 Medical

2012 inc. 1 CI & 2 medical

2013 inc. 3 medical

AIRWAY HEIGHTS CORRECTIONS CENTER

Number of days PREA cases were open

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
	33	37	42	112
cases open 30 days or less	4	8	8	20
cases open 31 - 60 days	18	21	19	58
cases open 61 - 90 days	3	7	15	25
cases open 91 - 120 days	2	1	0	3
cases open 121 days or more	6	0	0	6
open	0	0	0	0



AIRWAY HEIGHTS CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender on Offender – Suspect Race

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	1	3	4	8	28.60%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	1	0	1	3.60%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	2	6	11	19	67.80%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	3	10	15	28	100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	1.00%	3.70%
Black	6	10	5	21	22.10%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	2	2	4	4.20%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	15	11	22	48	50.50%	71.50%
Unknown	6	5	10	21	22.20%	0.00%
TOTAL	27	28	40	95	100%	100%

Unknown - data currently not available in PREA case demographics

AIRWAY HEIGHTS CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender-On-Offender – Suspect Age

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	1	1
25 to 29 years	0	2	4	6
30 to 34 years	0	3	2	5
35 to 39 years	1	1	2	4
40 to 44 years	0	1	1	2
45 years and older	2	3	5	10
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	10	15	28

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	1	0	4	5
25 to 29 years	2	1	4	7
30 to 34 years	1	3	5	9
35 to 39 years	4	4	4	12
40 to 44 years	5	1	4	10
45 years and older	8	14	9	31
Unknown	6	5	10	21
TOTAL	27	28	40	95

AIRWAY HEIGHTS CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	1	1	33.33%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	1	1	33.33%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	0	1	1	33.33%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	0	0	3	3	100%	100%

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	0	1	3.33%	3.70%
Black	4	1	3	8	26.67%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	6	6	6	18	60.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	2	1	3	10.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	10	10	10	30	100%	100%

Unknown – data not available in PREA case demographics.

AIRWAY HEIGHTS CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	3	3	8.33%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	1	0	1	2.78%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	3	9	20	32	88.89%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	3	10	23	36	100%	100%

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	1	2	2	5	4.67%	18.70%
North American Indian	1	1	1	3	2.80%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	29	26	32	87	81.32%	71.50%
Unknown	3	2	7	12	11.21%	0.00%
TOTAL	34	31	42	107	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

AIRWAY HEIGHTS CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	1	1
35 to 39 years	0	0	1	1
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	1	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	3	3

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	1	2	0	3
25 to 29 years	0	2	1	3
30 to 34 years	2	1	3	6
35 to 39 years	1	0	0	1
40 to 44 years	3	2	2	7
45 years and older	3	2	3	8
Unknown	0	1	1	2
TOTAL	10	10	10	30

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

AIRWAY HEIGHTS CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	1	2	9	12
25 to 29 years	1	2	2	5
30 to 34 years	1	0	2	3
35 to 39 years	0	2	3	5
40 to 44 years	0	4	2	6
45 years and older	0	0	5	5
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	10	23	36

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	13	2	8	23
25 to 29 years	6	6	5	17
30 to 34 years	2	5	6	13
35 to 39 years	1	2	3	6
40 to 44 years	2	5	4	11
45 years and older	7	9	9	25
Unknown	3	2	7	12
TOTAL	34	31	42	107

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

CEDAR CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER



Doug Cole, Superintendent

CEDAR CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER



Cedar Creek Corrections Center (CCCC) is a minimum custody prison located in Capital Forest, 23 miles southwest of Olympia, near Littlerock, WA. It houses approximately 480 adult male offenders who have four years or less to serve on their prison sentence. CCCC employs approximately 139 fulltime staff. CCCC is nationally known for their efforts in the Sustainability in Prisons Project (SPP), which provides an opportunity for offenders to work hands-on with the community and learn sustainability practices.

Cedar Creek provides an exceptional “work camp” environment that offers all offenders the opportunity to fulfill their required work responsibilities in preparation for community reentry. Offenders at Cedar Creek have a unique chance to work directly or indirectly with sustainability projects. The Department’s sustainability efforts began at Cedar Creek. The prison’s sustainability efforts are complimented



by the additional labels that Cedar Creek is known for as a “fire camp” and “forest camp”. During fire season many of Cedar Creek’s offenders go out on fire crews and support local fire fighters and community members battling against wild fires. In partnership with The Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Cedar Creek offenders have planted approximately 400,000 trees a year in Capital Forest.

In addition to working with DNR, Cedar Creek provides community service crews that perform thousands of hours of work each year for local, county, non–profit and state agencies. Correctional



Industries (CI) employs approximately 75 offenders for CCCC in Mattress recycling, Fast Fulfillment Warehouse, Office equipment installation, Marine and grounds maintenance, and Laundry programs which helps to increase offenders’ job skills and readiness.



Part of the mission at Cedar Creek is to engage staff members and offenders in our sustainability efforts. These efforts include gardening, composting, recycling, rainwater catchment and service dog training. Through the Sustainability in Prisons Program (SPP) Cedar Creek partners with The Evergreen State College and the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), to teach offenders about nature and



how to become environmentally responsible. Cedar Creek currently manages an Oregon Spotted Frog Hatchery and Reintegration Program and the Western Pond Turtle Recovery Program; these programs facilitate the growth of endangered species populations.

The sustainably practices, job assignments, and programs at Cedar Creek work in conjunction with training and education courses to help offenders learn valuable and marketable job skills to assist in their successful re-entry into the community which supports CCCC mission, “We Make Positive Change Happen.”

CEDAR CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

CCCC PREA Vulnerability Action Plan April 2014				
Issue	Planned Corrective Action	Assigned To	Assigned Completion Date	Date Completed
1. Define size and number of mirrors to improve visibility	Olympic Unit; Cascade Unit; Kitchen; Alpine	Unit Supervisors	July 1, 2014	
2. Install mirrors	All Locations identified in step number 1	Plant Manager	Sept. 1, 2014	
3. Redesign the back hallway in the kitchen..	Design this area to provide more security and privacy for staff. This will make it less vulnerable.	FSM Meyer PM Holtz	Design completed Sept 1, 2014 Installation completed Nov. 1, 2014	
4. Install improved shower curtains in both units	This will allow for better occupancy verification	Unit supervisors	July 1	
5. Install and improve camera systems for movement management as funding permits.	This system will allow for more visibility on grounds and in offender common areas.	Lt Gaines Capitol Programs	July 1, 2014	
6. Upgrade grounds lighting for movement and supervision of offenders as funding permits	Better lighting will provide better visibility of offenders after dark.	Garry Luttrell	Phase 1 completed by June 30, 2014 Ongoing project	
7. Change door in Laundry behind the dryers.	Currently a solid door will be replaced with a steel mesh door that can be secured	Larry Lipp PM Holtz	October 1, 2014	
8. Remove or lock all janitor closet doors.	Janitor closets are a possible location for sexual assault. This action step provides more security.	Unit supervisors	July 1, 2014	
9. Reinforce the importance of staff presence in high risk areas by conducting more frequent and random tier and area checks. Dialogue expectations at place safety muster.	Staff presence in all areas of the facility helps in the prevention of sexual assault. It is imperative that this message is passed on to all line staff.	All supervisors	June, 1 2014	

The vulnerability assessment for Cedar Creek Corrections Center was completed in April 2014. The assessment identified several areas of vulnerability. Data shows that substantiated PREA incidents occurred primarily in living units. Additional vulnerable areas identified include the kitchen, recreation areas, and program areas with limited supervision. Efforts to improve these areas include increasing random and frequent area walkthroughs, and modifying physical plant as funding allows improving visibility.

CEDAR CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

The following are identified actions to address these concerns in the living units:

- Increased use of convex mirrors in vulnerable areas.
- Additional installation of cameras to monitor vulnerable areas.
- Reinforce the importance of random and frequent area walkthroughs of tiers, dayrooms, and other vulnerable areas by staff.
- Ensure areas not authorized for offenders remain secured.
- Remove doors where feasible to increase visibility unless security requirements preclude.
- Emphasize expectations of policy requirement to minimize 1 on 1 staff/offender interactions.
- Upgrade exterior lighting for increased movement visibility.

Additional Information:

- CCCC's current staffing model only provides for minimal supervision requirements. For example, Shift 1 only has 8 mandatory staff for up to 480 offenders.
- The high turnover of offender population (average 45 per month) increases risk assessment needs and challenges defining offender baseline behavior.
- The specialized programs and offsite work create added supervision challenges. The interagency activities increase difficulty in supervision monitoring.



CEDAR CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

PREA Investigations by allegation and findings

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
offender-on-offender sexual assault	7	0	2	9
substantiated	3	0	0	3
unsubstantiated	1	0	1	2
unfounded	3	0	1	4
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual abuse	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual harassment	1	0	1	2
substantiated	1	0	1	2
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
staff other misconduct	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
Staff sexual harassment	0	1	0	1
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	1	0	1
open	0	0	0	0
staff sexual misconduct	6	3	2	11
substantiated	1	2	1	4
unsubstantiated	1	0	1	2
unfounded	4	1	0	5
open	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	14	4	5	23

2011 includes 1 Correctional Industries

CEDAR CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

Number of days PREA cases were open

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
	14	4	5	23
cases open 30 days or less	8	0	2	10
cases open 31 - 60 days	4	3	1	8
cases open 61 - 90 days	0	0	1	1
cases open 91 - 120 days	2	0	1	3
cases open 121 days or more	0	1	0	1
open	0	0	0	0



CEDAR CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender-on-Offender – Suspect Race

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	1	0	0	1	20.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	1	1	20.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	3	0	0	3	60.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	4	0	1	5	100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED & UNFOUNDED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	2	0	2	4	66.67%	18.70%
North American Indian	1	0	0	1	16.67%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	1	0	0	1	16.67%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	4	0	2	6	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

CEDAR CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Age

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	2	0	0	2
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	1	0	1	2
45 years and older	1	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	0	1	5

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	1	0	0	1
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	3	0	0	3
35 to 39 years	0	0	1	1
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	1	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	0	2	6

Unknown – data currently no available in case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7 years.

CEDAR CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	1	1	2	50.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	1	1	0	2	50.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	0	0	0	0.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	1	2	1	4	100%	100%

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	1	1	0	2	25.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	2	0	1	3	37.50%	71.50%
Unknown	2	1	0	3	37.50%	0.00%
TOTAL	5	2	1	8	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

CEDAR CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	4	0	1	5	100.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	4	0	1	5	100%	100%

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	2	0	1	3	50.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	2	0	1	3	50.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	4	0	2	6	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

CEDAR CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	1	0	1
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	1	1	2
45 years and older	1	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	2	1	4

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	2	0	1	3
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	1	1	0	2
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	2	1	0	3
TOTAL	5	2	1	8

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

CEDAR CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	4	0	0	4
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	1	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	0	1	5

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	2	0	1	3
25 to 29 years	0	0	1	1
30 to 34 years	2	0	0	2
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	0	2	6

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

CLALLAM BAY CORRECTIONS CENTER



Michael Obenland, Superintendent

CLALLAM BAY CORRECTIONS CENTER

Clallam Bay Corrections Center (CBCC) is a State of Washington, Department of Corrections facility situated on the beautiful Olympic Peninsula in Clallam County, approximately two miles from the community of Clallam Bay. Clallam Bay Corrections Center opened in 1985 with the capacity to house 450 medium custody offenders. In 1991 Clallam Bay Corrections Center was converted to a close custody facility. In 1992, Clallam Bay Corrections Center expanded and added 400 bed medium custody beds. Clallam Bay Corrections Center currently has the capacity to house 900 offenders in maximum, close, medium and minimum custody levels. There are currently 382 employees at Clallam Bay Corrections Center; this does not include Health Services staff or Correctional Industries staff. Of those 382, there are 84 females. There are 29 in Health Services with 20 of those being female. A majority of staff live in Port Angeles and Forks, with others living in Beaver, Sekiu, Clallam Bay, Sequim, Neah Bay, and Joyce.



As a part of PREA implementation, CBCC completed a vulnerability assessment of the facility. That assessment resulted in the identification of risk areas staff are working to address. Next steps include addressing high risk areas in the facility, either due to blind spots, hiding spaces, lack of staffing or lack of monitoring equipment. As the budget allows, the facility will continue to upgrade/replace or install monitoring equipment. Managers will also continue to educate staff on risks as well as strategies to improve skills in the workplace to keep offenders and staff safe and will continue to monitor offenders who display inappropriate behaviors.

CLALLAM BAY CORRECTIONS CENTER

CBCC has developed the following action plan to improve PREA prevention, detection, response and investigation strategies:

- Improve staff knowledge and training on PREA issues by training and sharing of information.
- Continue to educate offenders about PREA
 - a. Zero tolerance
 - b. Ways to report
 - c. Crime Victim Advocacy
- Increase offenders' awareness on reporting processes
- Improve the safety of offenders and staff
- Manage accurate, timely and complete information in investigations
- Serve as a liaison and service provider for crime victims

In local implementation of PREA policy and standards, CBCC has faced many challenges. How to manage the volumes of changes PREA has made? How to get staff to understand the scope of PREA? How to get buy in from offenders and staff on reporting? However, PREA has helped form a stronger team with fellow officers and other corrections staff.

CLALLAM BAY CORRECTIONS CENTER

PREA Investigations by allegation and finding

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
offender-on-offender sexual assault	13	10	12	35
substantiated	4	1	0	5
unsubstantiated	6	5	6	17
unfounded	3	4	6	13
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual abuse	3	1	3	7
substantiated	1	0	2	3
unsubstantiated	2	1	0	3
unfounded	0	0	1	1
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual harassment	5	8	8	21
substantiated	0	0	3	3
unsubstantiated	4	1	3	8
unfounded	1	7	2	10
open	0	0	0	0
staff other misconduct	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
Staff sexual harassment	1	4	5	10
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	1	1	0	2
unfounded	0	3	5	8
open	0	0	0	0
staff sexual misconduct	11	14	14	39
substantiated	1	1	0	2
unsubstantiated	4	2	4	10
unfounded	6	11	10	27
open	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	33	37	42	112

2011 inc. 1 CI & 2 Medical

2012 inc. 1 CI & 2 medical

2013 inc. 3 medical

CLALLAM BAY CORRECTIONS CENTER

Number of days PREA cases were open

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
	33	37	42	112
cases open 30 days or less	4	8	8	20
cases open 31 - 60 days	18	21	19	58
cases open 61 - 90 days	3	7	15	25
cases open 91 - 120 days	2	1	0	3
cases open 121 days or more	6	0	0	6
open	0	0	0	0



CLALLAM BAY CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender-on-Offender Suspect Race

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	1	1	4	6	54.55%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	4	0	1	5	45.45%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	5	1	5	11	100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED AND OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	1	2	3.85%	3.70%
Black	3	6	4	13	25.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	1	0	1	2	3.85%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	7	7	8	22	42.31%	71.50%
Unknown	5	4	4	13	25.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	16	18	18	52	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

CLALLAM BAY CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender-on-Offender – Suspect Age

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	1	1	2
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	1	0	0	1
40 to 44 years	3	0	3	6
45 years and older	1	0	1	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	1	5	11

UNSUBSTANTIATED & UNFOUNDED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	1	1	2
25 to 29 years	4	1	2	7
30 to 34 years	3	2	1	6
35 to 39 years	1	2	5	8
40 to 44 years	0	0	2	2
45 years and older	3	8	3	14
Unknown	5	4	4	13
TOTAL	16	18	18	52

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

CLALLAM BAY CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	2	0	0	2	50.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	2	0	2	50.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	2	2	0	4	100%	100%

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	1	2	4.26%	3.70%
Black	1	9	7	17	36.17%	18.70%
North American Indian	1	0	0	1	2.13%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	9	7	10	26	55.32%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	1	1	2.13%	0.00%
TOTAL	11	17	19	47	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics

CLALLAM BAY CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	7.14%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	5	4	4	13	92.86%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	5	4	5	14	100%	100%

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0	1	1.85%	3.70%
Black	2	4	3	9	16.67%	18.70%
North American Indian	2	0	0	2	3.70%	4.20%
Other	1	1	0	2	3.70%	1.90%
White	10	8	13	31	57.41%	71.50%
Unknown	0	5	4	9	16.67%	0.00%
TOTAL	16	18	20	54	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

CLALLAM BAY CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	1	0	0	1
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	1	2	0	3
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	2	0	4

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	1	3	4	8
25 to 29 years	2	2	5	9
30 to 34 years	5	2	1	8
35 to 39 years	2	0	3	5
40 to 44 years	0	1	1	2
45 years and older	1	9	4	14
Unknown	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	11	17	19	47

Unknown – data not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

CLALLAM BAY CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	2	1	4	7
25 to 29 years	0	3	0	3
30 to 34 years	0	0	1	1
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	3	0	0	3
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	4	5	14

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	1	1	3	5
25 to 29 years	2	1	4	7
30 to 34 years	7	6	3	16
35 to 39 years	3	0	3	6
40 to 44 years	2	1	2	5
45 years and older	1	4	1	6
Unknown	0	5	4	9
TOTAL	16	18	20	54

Unknown – data not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER



Jeffrey A. Utteccht, Superintendent

COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER



COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER PREA ANNUAL REPORT

Coyote Ridge Correction Center (CRCC) is located in Connell, Washington and opened in 1990. Following significant expansion, in 2009 it became one of the larger prisons in the state of Washington. It houses approximately 2,500+ adult male offenders in medium, long term minimum, and MI2 minimum living units which include ambulatory offenders (assisted living/nursing). The facility employs over 700 staff and has 450 contract staff and volunteers that support and mentor the offender population.

Evidence Based Corrections has been going strong at CRCC. It was a pilot program and has seen the results of offender change very quickly. Since April 25, 2012, there have been 216 offenders that have completed the Thinking for a Change programming. Staff is quickly seeing the value of the Department's focus towards Evidence Based Programming. Staff has demonstrated their commitment and contribution to the Department of Corrections' strategic plan on impacting offender change. Staff also continues to excel in training to ensure the fidelity of the program.

Several offender educational programs are offered through the Walla Walla Community College including basic skills, GED preparedness, auto body repair, information technology, bookkeeping, carpentry, graphic design, heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), and welding. Offenders are also employed to help maintain the facility and jobs are available in food service, recycling, grounds keeping, plumbing, electrical, recreation and general maintenance. In addition, Correctional Industries employs offenders in the manufacturing of mattresses, textiles, laundry, and food services.

COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER

Overall, the PREA case numbers have maintained consistent for Coyote Ridge Corrections Center. According to Headquarter data, from 2011 to 2013, there were 112 PREA cases that were opened.

12 substantiated (10.7%)

82 unsubstantiated (73.2%)

18 unfounded (16.1%)

Staff-on-Offender Sexual Misconduct accounted for 38 of the cases; 8 of which were substantiated.

There does not appear to be a correlation between race and reported PREA cases. There were 4 White and 4 Black offenders who were identified as alleged victims of staff sexual misconduct.

Offender-on-Offender Sexual Misconduct accounted for 69 of the cases; 6 of which were substantiated

There were 3 White, 1 Black, 1 Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1 Native American offender identified as alleged suspects. Age does not appear to be a contributing factor.

This year, 2014, is projecting to be higher due to new processes. CRCC has established a process to check all offenders reporting's of allegations via PREA hotlines (phone checks), kites, and grievances. Staff is adjusting to the reporting process and are reporting any PREA allegations through the IMRS system.

PREVENTION PLANNING

Issue: Complete background checks for non-custody staff and contract volunteers (required every 5 years).

Completion Date: August 2015

Issue: Complete a Vulnerability Assessment.

Completion Date: November 2014

RESPONSIVE PLANNING

Issue: Establish a Response Team.

Action: Identify team members and offer training.

Completion Date: July 1, 2014

Action: Complete Response Kits.

COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER

Completion Date: April 30, 2014

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Issue: Ensure the new PREA posters and brochures (in English and Spanish) are posted and available to staff, offenders and offender family/friends.

Completion Date: May 30, 2014

Issue: Transition to the new PREA orientation for offenders.

Completion Date: April 30, 2014

Issue: PREA Investigation Booster

Action: Staff has completed the PREA Investigation Booster, and we currently have over 34 trained investigators. At CRCC, there is 731 staff that have completed the annual PREA training.

Health Services PREA training was completed by 73 staff members with 9 who have not completed the Health Services training. The pat search training has been completed by 720 staff and 20 staff who have not completed.

Completion Date: On going

SCREENING FOR RISK OF SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION AND ABUSIVENESS

Issue: Unit staff are not screening all incoming offenders using the PREA Risk Assessment Tool located in OMNI.

Action: Review current overdue and in-work assessments, work with staff to complete.

Completion Date: 05/30/14

REPORTING

Issue: It is unclear when can staff ask clarifying questions if an offender reports possible PREA.

Action: Offer training for staff to understand the reporting role and what questions can be asked.

Completion Date: On going

COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER

OFFICIAL RESPONSE FOLLOWING AN INMATE REPORT

Issue: Retaliation monitoring.

Action: CRCC has established a Retaliation Review Committee that meets once a month to review all substantiated and unsubstantiated cases. The Committee is comprised of multidisciplinary members that include: PREA Liaison, Correctional Unit Supervisors, Classification Counselors, Investigation Unit Supervisor, Mental Health Staff and Grievance Coordinators. They review each case for any retaliation factors and review the demographics of the cases to ensure that staffing models and vulnerability assessments are being addressed. They continue to make suggestions, and address concerns.

Completion Date: Ongoing

DISCIPLINE

No issues have been identified in this area.

MEDICAL AND MENTAL CARE

Issue: When an allegation is made, a referral for medical/mental health care is not always done or it is not documented.

Action: Continue to monitor IMRS reports of allegations and train staff when to offer services to ensure all required notifications/referrals are completed and documented.

Completion Date: On-going.

DATA COLLECTION AND REVIEW

Issue: We do not have any training on the use of PREA related forms for a PREA investigation. It is not included in the investigator training. This creates a disconnect between the investigator training and completing the PREA investigation.

Action: Offer local training to staff regarding the necessary form for a PREA investigation.

Completion Date: On going as needed

COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER



COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER

PREA Investigations by allegation and finding

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
offender-on-offender sexual assault	4	10	11	25
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	4	9	7	20
unfounded	0	1	4	5
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual abuse	5	4	6	15
substantiated	0	1	0	1
unsubstantiated	5	2	5	12
unfounded	0	1	1	2
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual harassment	16	15	5	36
substantiated	4	1	0	5
unsubstantiated	11	13	5	29
unfounded	1	1	0	2
open	0	0	0	0
staff other misconduct	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
Staff sexual harassment	6	2	0	8
substantiated	1	0	0	1
unsubstantiated	3	1	0	4
unfounded	2	1	0	3
open	0	0	0	0
staff sexual misconduct	14	7	7	28
substantiated	4	0	1	5
unsubstantiated	9	6	2	17
unfounded	1	1	4	6
open	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	45	38	29	112

2011 inc. 3 medical

2012 inc 2 medical

COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER

Number of days PREA cases were open

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
	45	38	29	112
cases open 30 days or less	21	15	22	58
cases open 31 - 60 days	9	10	6	25
cases open 61 - 90 days	4	9	1	14
cases open 91 - 120 days	3	3	0	6
cases open 121 days or more	8	1	0	9
open	0	0	0	0



COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Race

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0	1	16.67%	3.70%
Black	1	0	0	1	16.67%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	1	0	1	16.67%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	2	1	0	3	50.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	4	2	0	6	100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	2	1	3	4.35%	3.70%
Black	7	8	5	20	28.98%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	1	1	1.45%	4.20%
Other	0	0	1	1	1.45%	1.90%
White	13	16	11	40	57.97%	71.50%
Unknown	1	1	2	4	5.80%	0.00%
TOTAL	21	27	21	69	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Age

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	1	1	0	2
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	1	0	0	1
45 years and older	2	1	0	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	2	0	6

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	2	1	1	4
25 to 29 years	2	4	2	8
30 to 34 years	3	5	3	11
35 to 39 years	3	3	5	11
40 to 44 years	2	5	0	7
45 years and older	8	8	9	25
Unknown	1	1	1	3
TOTAL	21	27	21	69

Unknown – data not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	1	0	3	4	50.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	4	0	0	4	50.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	5	0	3	8	100%	100%

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	3.33%	3.70%
Black	6	6	1	13	43.33%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	2	0	2	6.67%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	9	1	3	13	43.33%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	1	1	3.33%	0.00%
TOTAL	15	9	6	30	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	1	0	0	1	12.50%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	4	3	0	7	87.50%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	5	3	0	8	100%	100%

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	1	2	2	5	6.49%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	1	1	1.30%	1.90%
White	21	21	12	54	70.13%	71.50%
Unknown	1	8	8	17	22.08%	0.00%
TOTAL	23	31	23	77	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	2	0	0	2
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	1	0	2	3
35 to 39 years	1	0	1	2
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	0	3	7

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	1	1	0	2
25 to 29 years	2	1	1	4
30 to 34 years	2	0	0	2
35 to 39 years	5	1	1	7
40 to 44 years	1	3	1	5
45 years and older	4	3	2	9
Unknown	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	15	9	6	30

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7

COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	2	2	0	4
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	1	0	0	1
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	2	1	0	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	3	0	8

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	2	3	2	7
25 to 29 years	5	11	3	19
30 to 34 years	4	3	4	11
35 to 39 years	5	2	2	9
40 to 44 years	0	2	1	3
45 years and older	6	4	3	13
Unknown	1	6	8	15
TOTAL	23	31	23	77

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

LARCH CORRECTIONS CENTER



Stefani Meusborn-Marsh, Superintendent

LARCH CORRECTIONS CENTER

Larch Corrections Center

Our Mission: To provide a safe & secure environment that utilizes staff strengths & meaningful programs to motivate positive offender re-entry into the community thereby enhancing public safety.



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(360) 260-6300*

LARCH CORRECTIONS CENTER

Larch Corrections Center (LCC) is located approximately 20 miles northeast of Vancouver Washington and maintains an all-male minimum custody population of 480 offenders. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) also maintains a facility on the site and provides work for approximately 120 offenders. The site is leased from DNR and consists of approximately 40 acres of state land. Seventeen acres are currently in use, with the remaining land surrounded by state forest. Larch Corrections Center was originally named Larch Mountain Honor Camp. The camp opened in 1956.

Larch has the capacity to house 480 offenders using two living units; Elkhorn and Silver Star; each unit is primarily set up the same way, two stories with an A, B, C, D and E tier. The B, C, and D tier are dorm style with 33 beds each and the A and E tiers are two bed rooms. With good seniority, good behavior, and/or assignment of the Larch Cat Program (LCAP) (Silver Star Unit only) offenders will be assigned to the two man rooms. If an offender is found guilty of an infraction, they lose the privilege of the two bed rooms and would be reassigned back to the dorm style beds. The living units also have six day rooms and one multipurpose room. The dorms are managed by Correctional Unit Supervisors, Unit Sergeants, Unit Officers and Classification Counselors.

Purpose/ Objective: To improve prevention, detection, response and investigation strategies during the remainder of this calendar year.

Goals/Actions: Through continual education of staff and inmates, Larch Corrections Center (LCC) will increase awareness of safe reporting mechanisms and available services to victims, thereby creating an institutional culture that discourages prison sexual abuse and/or behavior. LCC will continue to improve prevention, detection through offender orientation, screening, assessment, classification, staff training, data collection and housing assignment, LCC will continue to identify opportunities to separate and carefully monitor sexually predatory inmates and vulnerable inmates to reduce the incidence of sexual abuse. It's important that all LCC staff understand their responsibility in the prevention, detection, and reporting of all incidents of sexual abuse. They must know and enforce rules regarding sexual abuse and sexualized behavior of inmates. They must treat all allegations seriously and follow appropriate reporting procedures. Maintain a data collection system to accurately track sexual abuse and sexualized behavior; facilitate identification of causal factors; work on improving operations through lessons learned. Continue to encourage inmates to report all allegations of

LARCH CORRECTIONS CENTER

sexual abuse and/or sexualized behavior having occurred or occurring at LCC. It is very important that LCC have a clear protocol for responding to all incidents of sexual abuse and/or behavior. This will ensure that no matter when or where the incident occurs, victims will get the same level care, and perpetrators will be held to the same level of accountability. Lastly, Larch Corrections Center and the Department of Corrections are committed to the promotion of safety and security for all inmates /and staff. This clearly means an environment safe from sexual abuse and sexualized behavior of any kind.

Conclusion: Based on data received Larch Corrections Center (LCC) had no substantiated cases during 2011-2013. Through 2011-2013 LCC had 16 unsubstantiated cases and 8 unfounded, for a total of 24 cases over the three year period. Larch Corrections Center promptly responded to allegations and all allegations were thoroughly, and objectively investigated by LCC trained investigators/or by HQ investigations unit. LCC at this time has no PREA cases that are opened. To ensure LCC is improving our effectiveness on an ongoing basis, a review of the data collected revealed no areas that warranted corrective action. The above Larch Corrections Center numbers reflect that all allegations are taken seriously and investigated. LCC management/supervisors will continue to reassure staff and offenders of their commitment to maintaining a healthy environment that is safe and contributes to their well-being and to the sexual safety of the entire facility. Will ensure facility wide compliance with annual mandatory training. Emphasize the importance of the Department's zero tolerance to sexual abuse and/or behavior through leadership example, management presence, unannounced rounds by a management on all shifts and a facility wide emphasis on prevention, detection, response and investigation.

LARCH CORRECTIONS CENTER

PREA Investigations by allegation and findings

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
offender-on-offender sexual assault	2	5	1	8
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	2	5	1	8
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual abuse	2	1	2	5
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	2	0	1	3
unfounded	0	1	1	2
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual harassment	0	2	0	2
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	2	0	2
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
staff other misconduct	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
Staff sexual harassment	0	2	0	2
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	2	0	2
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
staff sexual misconduct	2	1	4	7
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	1	0	0	1
unfounded	1	1	4	6
open	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	11	7	24

LARCH CORRECTIONS CENTER

Number of days PREA cases were open

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
	6	11	7	24
cases open 30 days or less	1	3	0	4
cases open 31 - 60 days	2	3	5	10
cases open 61 - 90 days	3	0	1	4
cases open 91 - 120 days	0	4	1	5
cases open 121 days or more	0	1	0	1
open	0	0	0	0

LARCH CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Race

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	0	0	0	0.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	5	0	5	33.33%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	1	1	6.67%	1.90%
White	4	3	2	9	60.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	4	8	3	15	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

LARCH CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Age

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	1	0	1
25 to 29 years	1	1	1	3
30 to 34 years	2	0	1	3
35 to 39 years	1	0	0	1
40 to 44 years	0	4	0	4
45 years and older	0	2	1	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	8	3	15

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

LARCH CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	0	0	0	0.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0%	100%

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	1	1	1	3	33.33%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	2	2	4	44.44%	71.50%
Unknown	1	0	1	2	22.22%	0.00%
TOTAL	2	3	4	9	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

LARCH CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	0	0	0	0.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0%	100%

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0	1	6.67%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	1	5	2	8	53.33%	71.50%
Unknown	2	3	1	6	40.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	4	8	3	15	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

LARCH CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	1	0	0	1
25 to 29 years	0	1	1	2
30 to 34 years	0	1	2	3
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	1	0	1
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	1	2
TOTAL	2	3	4	9

Unknown - data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

LARCH CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	2	3	0	5
25 to 29 years	0	0	1	1
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	0	1	1
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	2	0	2
Unknown	2	3	1	6
TOTAL	4	8	3	15

Unknown - data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

MISSION CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN



Eleanor Vernell, Superintendent

MISSION CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

Mission Creek Corrections Center for Women (MCCCW) is a minimum security reentry institution, located in a remote area south of Bremerton, Washington, four miles outside of Belfair city limits. MCCCW maintains an average daily population of 312 female offenders. Offenders participate in therapeutic and academic programming. MCCCW is dedicated to the transition of adult female offenders from higher custody settings to either a Work Release program or direct release to the community.

Most PREA investigations at MCCCW involve offender-to-offender behavior. Mission Creek is doing a good job at preventing, responding and investigating cases so not many changes in current practices need to be made. We will ensure information is shared to keep staff informed and updated regarding any changes in policies and operational memorandums concerning PREA. We will also have more of a staff presence in identified risk areas.

A vulnerability assessment was conducted by facility executive staff and the local PREA coordinator and implementation team. Several areas were identified as potential risk. Several doors will have windows installed for more visibility inside of rooms, door locks in several doors will either be changed or secured, staff enforcing policy by having the correct staff to offender ratio when working with offenders and furniture in several offices will be rearranged to ensure there are no blind spots in the room.

In order to implement PREA standards and continue to improve prevention and response strategies, MCCCW completed the following:

- MCCCW developed and implemented annual in-service site specific training for PREA reporting, PREA response and the PREA response kit. This class offered Q&A for all job classes in preparation for the upcoming Department of Justice PREA audit.
- MCCCW implemented a PREA Compliance Manager as of 02/16/14 to ensure compliance of the new federal PREA standards. All staff were required to research and answer the PREA audit questions related to their job class, zone of control and collateral duties.
- MCCCW created and implemented a tracking method and tool for all staff, contractors, visitors, and vendors who entered the facility to ensure background checks and PREA training requirements are met prior to entering the facility.

MISSION CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

PREA Investigations by allegations and finding

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
offender-on-offender sexual assault	2	1	2	5
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	2	0	1	3
unfounded	0	1	1	2
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual abuse	5	3	3	11
substantiated	3	0	1	4
unsubstantiated	2	3	2	7
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual harassment	1	3	2	6
substantiated	1	2	2	5
unsubstantiated	0	1	0	1
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
staff other misconduct	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
Staff sexual harassment	1	0	0	1
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	1	0	0	1
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
staff sexual misconduct	5	3	4	12
substantiated	1	1	0	2
unsubstantiated	1	1	0	2
unfounded	3	1	4	8
open	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	14	10	11	35

2011 includes 1 Medical

MISSION CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

Number of days PREA case were open

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
	14	10	11	35
cases open 30 days or less	4	1	3	8
cases open 31 - 60 days	3	0	3	6
cases open 61 - 90 days	0	2	2	4
cases open 91 - 120 days	1	4	1	6
cases open 121 days or more	6	3	2	11
open	0	0	0	0



MISSION CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Race

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	4	2	3	9	100.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	4	2	3	9	100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	7.69%	3.70%
Black	2	2	0	4	30.77%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	2	1	2	5	38.46%	71.50%
Unknown	0	2	1	3	23.08%	0.00%
TOTAL	4	5	4	13	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

MISSION CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Age

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	2	2	4
25 to 29 years	2	0	1	3
30 to 34 years	1	0	0	1
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	1	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	2	3	9

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	2	1	0	3
25 to 29 years	0	0	1	1
30 to 34 years	1	0	1	2
35 to 39 years	0	0	1	1
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	1	2	0	3
Unknown	0	2	1	3
TOTAL	4	5	4	13

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7 years.

MISSION CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

Victim Race

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	1	1	0	2	100.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	1	1	0	2	100%	100%

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	1	1	2	16.67%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	1	1	8.33%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	6	1	2	9	75.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	6	2	4	12	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

MISSION CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

Victim Race

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	1	0	1	2	16.67%	18.70%
North American Indian	1	2	0	3	25.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	3	0	4	7	58.33%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	5	2	5	12	100%	100%

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	2	1	0	3	17.65%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	2	0	2	11.76%	4.20%
Other	1	0	0	1	5.88%	1.90%
White	2	3	5	10	58.82%	71.50%
Unknown	1	0	0	1	5.88%	0.00%
TOTAL	6	6	5	17	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

MISSION CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

Victim Age

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	1	0	0	1
40 to 44 years	0	1	0	1
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	1	0	2

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	2	0	1	3
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	3	0	0	3
35 to 39 years	1	0	1	2
40 to 44 years	0	2	1	3
45 years and older	0	0	1	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	2	4	12

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

MISSION CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

Victim Age

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	1	2	1	4
25 to 29 years	1	0	1	2
30 to 34 years	1	0	1	2
35 to 39 years	1	0	0	1
40 to 44 years	1	0	0	1
45 years and older	0	0	2	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	2	5	12

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	3	1	1	5
25 to 29 years	0	0	1	1
30 to 34 years	1	0	2	3
35 to 39 years	0	4	0	4
40 to 44 years	1	0	0	1
45 years and older	0	1	1	2
Unknown	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	6	6	5	17

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

MONORE CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX



Robert Herzog, Superintendent

MONROE CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX



The Monroe Correctional Complex (MCC) is comprised of five facilities; Washington Reformatory Unit, Special Offender Unit, Twin Rivers Unit, Minimum Security Unit and the Intensive Management Unit. MCC has a population of nearly 2,500 offenders and approximately 1,200 staff. The complex provides three major services for Washington's correctional system: housing and treatment for acutely mentally ill offenders; housing and treatment for sex offenders; and primary referral and treatment center for complex health-related issues.

Services provided at MCC include custody and security, classification, education, offender work programs, health care (both patient and outpatient), mental health care, sex offender treatment, food service, maintenance, personnel, recreation, volunteer services, religious services, library services, offender records, visiting and extended family visiting. The number of our volunteers fluctuates around 900.

MONROE CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

Offender-on-offender sexual assault allegations have more than doubled. Seven percent of the allegations have been substantiated. Offender-on-offender sexual abuse allegations have tripled; 13% of the allegations have been substantiated. For 2011 and 2012 there were no substantiated cases. In 2013 there were 6 six cases substantiated. Offender- on-offender sexual harassment has also tripled; 19% of the allegations were substantiated.

79% of all PREA cases were completed within the required time frame.

The data does not indicate that age or race appears to be a significant factor.

Data provided for substantiated cases at other locations outside of SOU appears to be incomplete, 32% of the PREA cases at SOU occurred in the cell.

According to the data MCC will need to focus on prioritizing awareness for the vulnerable and elderly population for victimization

There were no allegations of staff other reported. Staff sexual harassment allegations have increased 5 times however only 4 cases were substantiated. Staff sexual misconduct allegations have remained consistent although substantiated cases have tripled.

The number of staff sexual misconduct and harassment unsubstantiated allegations has decreased due:

- Investigator booster training
- PREA review committee
- Investigator presenting their case
- Increased PREA education and awareness
- Include PREA in PSM

Increased awareness of the PREA policies and definitions most likely has resulted in the increase of cases. Our analysis reveals that most PREA cases at SOU/IMU come from less than 2% of the population.

Vulnerability assessments have been completed for all five facilities at MCC. Assessments are currently being studied to compile corrective action plans identifying strategies and measures to reduce risk.

MCC will continue to: Train staff, volunteers, contract staff, and ensure offenders attend PREA orientation; Implement additional training for the PREA Response Team to provide clear and concise responses to aggravated sexual assault; Train Shift Lieutenants and Sergeants on appropriate utilization of the PREA Response Kits and checklists; Provide monthly discussion during Place Safety Muster regarding PREA definitions, prevention, reporting, and response to PREA allegations; Monitor staff for completion of annual PREA training; Ensure that staff complete and document proper

MONROE CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

tier/security checks and be vigilant in detecting PREA incidents; encourage staff to continue to identify areas for vulnerability; Monitor and ensure that PREA assessments for housing placement are completed and updated per policy 490.820. Enforce with staff, volunteers and offenders the Departments zero-tolerance for all forms of PREA.



MONROE CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

PREA Investigations by allegation and finding

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
offender-on-offender sexual assault	28	32	61	121
substantiated	2	4	2	8
unsubstantiated	18	20	36	74
unfounded	8	8	22	38
open	0	0	1	1
offender-on-offender sexual abuse	6	18	21	45
substantiated	0	0	6	6
unsubstantiated	4	14	12	30
unfounded	2	4	3	9
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual harassment	15	37	44	96
substantiated	0	9	9	18
unsubstantiated	7	24	24	55
unfounded	8	4	10	22
open	0	0	1	1
staff other misconduct	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
Staff sexual harassment	3	7	15	25
substantiated	1	0	3	4
unsubstantiated	1	5	0	6
unfounded	1	2	10	13
open	0	0	2	2
staff sexual misconduct	33	24	34	91
substantiated	2	3	6	11
unsubstantiated	8	6	1	15
unfounded	23	15	24	62
open	0	0	3	3
TOTAL	85	118	175	378

2011 inc 1 CI and 3 medical

2012 inc. 3 medical

2013 inc. 6 medical

MONROE CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

Number of days PREA cases were open

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
	85	118	175	378
cases open 30 days or less	12	8	18	38
cases open 31 - 60 days	20	56	87	163
cases open 61 - 90 days	19	25	45	89
cases open 91 - 120 days	7	13	13	33
cases open 121 days or more	27	16	5	48
open	0	0	7	7



MONROE CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

Offender-on-Offender – Suspect Race

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	2	2	4	12.50%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	1	1	2	6.25%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	2	10	14	26	81.25%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	2	13	17	32	100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	0.44%	3.70%
Black	8	12	20	40	17.47%	18.70%
North American Indian	1	1	5	7	3.06%	4.20%
Other	10	4	3	17	7.42%	1.90%
White	28	45	67	140	61.14%	71.50%
Unknown	0	12	12	24	10.48%	0.00%
TOTAL	47	74	108	229	100%	100%

MONROE CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Age

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	1	1	2
25 to 29 years	0	3	5	8
30 to 34 years	0	2	1	3
35 to 39 years	0	0	5	5
40 to 44 years	0	1	3	4
45 years and older	2	6	2	10
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	13	17	32

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	4	8	7	19
25 to 29 years	8	7	19	34
30 to 34 years	5	9	19	33
35 to 39 years	6	5	9	20
40 to 44 years	5	11	14	30
45 years and older	9	22	28	59
Unknown	10	12	12	34
TOTAL	47	74	108	229

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

MONROE CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

Victim Race

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	6.67%	3.70%
Black	0	0	1	1	6.67%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	1	1	6.67%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	2	3	6	11	73.33%	71.50%
Unknown	1	0	0	1	6.67%	0.00%
TOTAL	3	3	9	15	100%	100%

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	0.90%	3.70%
Black	12	11	21	44	39.64%	18.70%
North American Indian	2	1	1	4	3.60%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	19	13	22	54	48.65%	71.50%
Unknown	1	4	3	8	7.21%	0.00%
TOTAL	34	29	48	111	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

MONROE CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

Victim Race

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	1	0	1	2.50%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	1	1	2.50%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	2	15	21	38	95.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	2	16	22	40	100%	100%

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	2	3	1.20%	3.70%
Black	2	10	15	27	10.76%	18.70%
North American Indian	1	1	3	5	1.99%	4.20%
Other	4	1	0	5	1.99%	1.90%
White	40	63	91	194	77.29%	71.50%
Unknown	3	2	12	17	6.77%	0.00%
TOTAL	51	77	123	251	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

MONROE CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

Victim Age

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	1	0	1
25 to 29 years	0	2	4	6
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	0	1	1
40 to 44 years	2	0	1	3
45 years and older	0	0	3	3
Unknown	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	3	3	9	15

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	5	2	0	7
25 to 29 years	2	5	8	15
30 to 34 years	6	5	18	29
35 to 39 years	8	4	5	17
40 to 44 years	5	0	4	9
45 years and older	7	9	10	26
Unknown	1	4	3	8
TOTAL	34	29	48	111

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

MONROE CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

Victim Age

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	4	1	5
25 to 29 years	1	6	5	12
30 to 34 years	1	3	4	8
35 to 39 years	0	1	3	4
40 to 44 years	0	1	0	1
45 years and older	0	1	9	10
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	16	22	40

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	15	11	18	44
25 to 29 years	9	19	29	57
30 to 34 years	4	13	22	39
35 to 39 years	1	4	14	19
40 to 44 years	3	6	10	19
45 years and older	16	22	19	57
Unknown	3	2	11	16
TOTAL	51	77	123	251

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

OLYMPIC CORRECTIONS COMPLEX



John Aldana, Superintendent

OLYMPIC CORRECTIONS CENTER

OLYMPIC CORRECTIONS CENTER ANNUAL REPORT – PREA

Custody Level: Minimum

Operating Capacity: 400 offenders

Year Opened: 1968



Programs - Educational and Offender Change programs:

- Therapeutic Community
- Stress Anger Management
- Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT)
- Work Force Readiness
- Victim Awareness
- Adult Basic Education
- General Education Diploma (GED)
- Horticulture
- Building Maintenance Technology

Community Service crews provide services to local government agencies such the Olympic Natural Resource Center, the Quileute Valley School District, Quileute Valley Park and Recreation District and non-profit organizations such as the Forks Museum and West End Youth League. The items designed and built by the Woods Products Shop, which are crafted with donated tools and materials are donated to the Quileute Valley Scholarship Auction, Cherish Our Children and others. OCC partners with local Native Tribes on various projects and fundraisers.

Olympic Corrections Center supports the Department's goal of working for sustainable, safe communities. The facility consistently looks for ways to save energy, reduce waste, and become more efficient in its plant operations. Sustainability is also demonstrated through the compost program, a horticulture program, recycling program and transitioning to energy saving appliances and installing water meters.

OLYMPIC CORRECTIONS CENTER PREA ANNUAL REPORT

OFFENDER PREA RISK ASSESSMENTS:

- DOC Policy 490.820 requires all facilities to complete PREA risk assessments of offenders within 30 days of their arrivals.

Response: At this time OCC is successful in completing almost all assessments within 7 days of their arrival. This process is monitored every other week by the Correctional Program Manager (CPM), by running OMNI reports. In those limited cases where an assessment has been overdue, the CPM immediately contacts the appropriate Correctional Unit Supervisor and Counselor to complete the required assessment, (implemented and ongoing).

OPPOSITE GENDER ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- As part to the new national standards, DOC 420.370 was updated to include requirements for staff of the opposite gender of the offender population to make an announcement when entering the living unit.

Response: This new standard went into effect on 10/16/2013. It has been a huge transition in culture for staff. Staff are completing the announcements; however they are inconsistent with the practice. Reminders are provided by managers and supervisors that this process is required by policy, (implemented and ongoing).

PHONE TESTING:

- All facilities are required to test their phone lines to assure that offenders at the facility have the ability to call the 0-800 line.

Response: OCC has been consistent in meeting the minimal standard and monthly test, in conducting a comparative review with other facilities. We updated our phone checks to a weekly basis testing 3 phones from each unit weekly to assure offender access to this line, (implemented and ongoing).

PHYSICAL PLANT (living unit): Line of sight-design; Congestion-over capacity; Opportunity; Ratio of staff; Tolerance – staff/offender

OLYMPIC CORRECTIONS CENTER

PREA Investigations by allegations and findings

offender-on-offender sexual assault	3	2	0	5
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	3	1	0	4
unfounded	0	1	0	1
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual abuse	0	0	2	2
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	2	2
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual harassment	2	1	4	7
substantiated	0	0	1	1
unsubstantiated	2	1	3	6
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
staff other misconduct	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
Staff sexual harassment	1	1	1	3
substantiated	1	0	0	1
unsubstantiated	0	1	1	2
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
staff sexual misconduct	4	2	6	12
substantiated	1	0	1	2
unsubstantiated	1	2	1	4
unfounded	2	0	4	6
open	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10	6	13	29

OLYMPIC CORRECTIONS CENTER

Numbers of Days PREA Cases were Open

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
	10	6	13	29
cases open 30 days or less	1	2	1	4
cases open 31 - 60 days	4	0	6	10
cases open 61 - 90 days	2	0	3	5
cases open 91 - 120 days	0	2	1	3
cases open 121 days or more	3	2	2	7
open	0	0	0	0



OLYMPIC CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Race

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	0	1	1	100.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	0	0	1	1	100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	1	1	2	15.38%	18.70%
North American Indian	2	0	0	2	15.38%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	2	2	3	7	53.85%	71.50%
Unknown	1	0	1	2	15.38%	0.00%
TOTAL	5	3	5	13	100%	100%

OLYMPIC CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Age

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	0	1	1
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	1	1

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	1	1	2
25 to 29 years	1	0	0	1
30 to 34 years	2	1	0	3
35 to 39 years	1	1	1	3
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	2	2
Unknown	1	0	1	2
TOTAL	5	3	5	13

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

OLYMPIC CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	1	1	16.67%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	4	1	0	5	83.33%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	4	1	1	6	100%	100%

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	1	0	0	1	7.69%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	2	3	5	10	76.92%	71.50%
Unknown	0	1	1	2	15.38%	0.00%
TOTAL	3	4	6	13	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

OLYMPIC CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	0	0	0	0.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	1	1	100.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	0	0	1	1	100%	100%

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	1	1	7.14%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	1	1	7.14%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	5	3	4	12	85.72%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	5	3	6	14	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

OLYMPIC CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	1	0	1
30 to 34 years	1	0	0	1
35 to 39 years	1	0	0	1
40 to 44 years	0	0	1	1
45 years and older	2	0	0	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	1	1	6

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	1	0	1	2
25 to 29 years	1	2	0	3
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	1	1	2
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	1	0	3	4
Unknown	0	1	1	2
TOTAL	3	4	6	13

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7

OLYMPIC CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	0	0	1	1

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	3	2	2	7
25 to 29 years	0	1	1	2
30 to 34 years	1	0	1	2
35 to 39 years	0	0	1	1
40 to 44 years	1	0	1	2
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	3	6	14

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics. Current average age of offender population is 37.7

STAFFORD CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER



Patrick Glebe, Superintendent

STAFFORD CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

Stafford Creek Corrections Center

191 Constantine Way

Aberdeen, WA 98520

(360) 537-1800

Maximum, Medium and Long-Term Minimum Custody

Operating Capacity – 1,972

Location – Aberdeen, Washington

Cost Per Offender Per Year - \$26,000 approx.

STAFFORD CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER



Stafford Creek Corrections Center (SCCC) is located five miles west of the community of Aberdeen, Washington, near the Pacific Coastline of Grays Harbor County.

The 1,972 bed multi-custody facility is on a 210-acre site. The construction started July 1998 at an estimated total cost of \$194 million. The facility opened on April 3, 2000.

SCCC is in the final stages of completing our Vulnerability Assessment. Areas that were identified as vulnerable to PREA incidents have either been corrected or have work orders pending. Some areas, such as medical, have already been corrected.

1. Body alarms have been authorized and ordered to be placed in exam rooms and radiology so staff can alert custody in the event of an emergency.
2. Units: Staff identified several closets that could be vulnerable and Engineering has begun the process of installing windows in these doors to allow visibility to any staff member walking by.

In one of our most vulnerable areas, the kitchen, staff are reviewing camera placements. Many are fixed and attached to the ceiling. Unfortunately, the ceiling is very high which prevents many of the cameras from viewing into the areas/rooms they have been designed to view. We are looking at perhaps lowering them to increase their visibility. We are also

STAFFORD CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

reviewing procedures to limit access to high vulnerability areas such as the back storage area, requiring two staff whenever an offender is in the area in which there are no cameras.

Implementing PREA standards is an on-going challenge. With weekly updates, there are new issues or requirements needing response. Policies and procedures are being changed and improved, but with change comes a learning curve for all staff. Overall, the facility staff are becoming more aware of the importance of reporting PREA and enforcing standards.

SCCC has developed a system to monitor reports of retaliation, allegation finding sheets, and monitoring PREA training compliance. We have developed PREA Response Team training, ensured our PREA investigators have received the latest updated training, and have shortened the amount of time our investigations are open. Our Shift Commanders have become proficient on submitting incident reports (IMRS) regarding PREA allegations.



STAFFORD CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

PREA Investigation by allegation and finding

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
offender-on-offender sexual assault	11	12	28	51
substantiated	0	0	3	3
unsubstantiated	6	8	6	20
unfounded	5	4	19	28
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual abuse	3	6	3	12
substantiated	0	1	0	1
unsubstantiated	2	2	2	6
unfounded	1	3	1	5
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual harassment	6	6	3	15
substantiated	0	1	0	1
unsubstantiated	5	2	2	9
unfounded	1	3	1	5
open	0	0	0	0
staff other misconduct	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
Staff sexual harassment	0	2	4	6
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	1	1	2
unfounded	0	1	3	4
open	0	0	0	0
staff sexual misconduct	10	6	12	0
substantiated	1	0	0	
unsubstantiated	4	0	2	
unfounded	5	6	10	
open	0	0	0	
TOTAL	30	32	50	84

2011 inc. 2 medical

2012 inc. 1 medical

2013 inc. 1 medical

STAFFORD CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

Numbers of days PREA cases were open

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
	31	35	52	118
cases open 30 days or less	7	12	19	38
cases open 31 - 60 days	14	13	22	49
cases open 61 - 90 days	4	5	7	16
cases open 91 - 120 days	3	4	2	9
cases open 121 days or more	3	1	2	6
open	0	0	0	0



STAFFORD CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Race

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	2	0	2	25.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	2	4	6	75.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	0	4	4	8	100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0	1	1.32%	3.70%
Black	3	8	6	17	22.37%	18.70%
North American Indian	4	0	0	4	5.26%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	9	13	23	45	59.21%	71.50%
Unknown	3	2	4	9	11.84%	0.00%
TOTAL	20	23	33	76	100%	100%

STAFFORD CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Age

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	1	1
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	1	0	1
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	3	3	6
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	4	4	8

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	1	2	4	7
25 to 29 years	4	1	6	11
30 to 34 years	4	4	5	13
35 to 39 years	2	3	4	9
40 to 44 years	2	5	1	8
45 years and older	4	7	9	20
Unknown	3	1	4	8
TOTAL	20	23	33	76

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

STAFFORD CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	1	0	0	1	100.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	1	0	0	1	100%	100%

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	2.63%	3.70%
Black	2	3	0	5	13.16%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	1	0	0	1	2.63%	1.90%
White	5	4	18	27	71.05%	71.50%
Unknown	2	1	1	4	10.53%	0.00%
TOTAL	10	8	20	38	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

STAFFORD CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0		3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0		18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	1	1		4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0		1.90%
White	0	5	3	8		71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0		0.00%
TOTAL	0	5	4	9	100%	100%

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0		3.70%
Black	2	2	3	7		18.70%
North American Indian	2	0	1	3		4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0		1.90%
White	17	19	32	68		71.50%
Unknown	0	4	2	6		0.00%
TOTAL	21	25	38	84	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

STAFFORD CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	1	0	0	1
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	0	1

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	2	0	2
25 to 29 years	0	2	9	11
30 to 34 years	1	1	4	6
35 to 39 years	4	1	6	11
40 to 44 years	1	0	0	1
45 years and older	2	1	0	3
Unknown	2	1	1	4
TOTAL	10	8	20	38

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

STAFFORD CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	1	2	3
25 to 29 years	0	2	0	2
30 to 34 years	0	1	0	1
35 to 39 years	0	0	1	1
40 to 44 years	0	0	1	1
45 years and older	0	1	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	4	5	6	15
25 to 29 years	3	6	8	17
30 to 34 years	4	4	5	13
35 to 39 years	2	1	3	6
40 to 44 years	3	3	2	8
45 years and older	5	2	13	20
Unknown	0	4	1	5
TOTAL	21	25	38	84

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER



Scott Russell, Superintendent

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER



Facility at a Glance

Superintendent: Scott Russell

Custody Level: Medium, Close and Maximum

Operating Capacity: 1,268 offenders

Year Opened: 1964

PROGRAMS

Offender Change Programs:

Adult Basic Education (ABE)
Chemical Dependency (CD) Assessments
Computer Basics
Family Friendly Activities
General Education Diploma (GED)
IMU Leave A Winner (LAW) Program
Marriage Encounters
Mason County Reentry Coalition (MCRC)
Partners in Parenting
Recreational Programs
Reentry Unit
Skill Building Unit
State Library
Transitional Offender Programs (TOP)
Youthful Offender GED

Work and Vocational Programs:

Building Maintenance
Correctional Industries: Food Service,
Laundry Service and Warehouse
Distribution
Grounds keeping
Vehicle Maintenance
Vocational Certification for Institutional
Sanitation

Sustainability Programs:

Compost Program
Recycling Project
Vegetable Gardens

Washington Corrections Center serves as the reception and diagnostic center for male offenders for the state. It is also the hub for offenders who are in transition between other facilities.

WCC maintains two housing units for offenders other than intake and in-transition status.

Evergreen Unit is comprised of 180 offenders with less than 9 months to serve. Staff members in this unit work closely with entities in the community to provide release planning, services and resources to these offenders. This unit also houses offenders made up of MI2 and MI3 workers to assist in the offender workforce. The newly created **Skill**

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER

Building Unit (SBU) at Cedar Hall is a special housing unit designed specifically for offenders with moderate to severe intellectual disability, borderline intellectual functioning, or traumatic brain injury. Cedar Hall, with its small wings and dayrooms, presents the ideal environment to care for this sensitive and vulnerable group. In the SBU, staff ensures cognitively impaired offenders are appropriately treated, protected from abuse, and provided specialized habilitation programming in a safe, secure environment. Offenders develop skills that allow them to function more independently in prison and when released; thereby, reducing the risk for recidivism.

Community Involvement

WCC works closely with the community. We have numerous offender programs who work to raise funds and complete projects to benefit community organizations such as "Toys for Tots", Turning Point, Mason County Homeless Shelters and The Veterans Association.

Mason County Reentry Coalition (MCRC) is comprised of several county agencies including a Commissioner and local law enforcement. MCRC meets at the facility on a regular basis with the offender reentry coalition to discuss available resources for reentry.

Program Components:

- Work/Vocational Skills Training
- Basic Skills Programming
- Functional Social Skills Training
- Reentry Preparation

Program Goals:

- Promote offender independence;
- Help offenders develop daily living, basic life, and functional social skills;
- Prepare offenders for successful transition back to the community; and
- Effective employment placement.

WCC is in the process of hiring a PREA coordinator to lead the vulnerability assessment process. However, Plant Manager Dennis Shelton is currently working on assessing all of the areas in the facility accessible by offenders. Dennis is developing a report for the PREA Implementation Team to review. WCC faces the challenge of implementing standard requirements for completing PREA Risk Assessments within required timeframes, due in part to the number of newly committed offenders received each year.

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER

Additional activities underway at WCC to improve PREA-related prevention, detection, response and investigation strategies include:

- Develop access plan for offender areas that have solid core doors that are absent windows and cameras;
- Actively seek PREA related information during screening process and share with PREA coordinator;
- Provide crime scene preservation training during Place Safety Musters;
- Monitor strip search logs for compliance - create tracking mechanism for location of documents for audit; and
- Monitor location of signs hung in units regarding staff of both genders working in the unit - create tracking mechanism of locations for audit.



WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER

PREA Investigation by allegation and finding

WCC	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
offender-on-offender sexual assault	16	16	20	52
substantiated	1	2	0	3
unsubstantiated	12	6	3	21
unfounded	3	8	17	28
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual abuse	2	9	8	19
substantiated	0	1	0	1
unsubstantiated	2	4	2	8
unfounded	0	4	6	10
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual harassment	2	10	4	16
substantiated	0	2	0	2
unsubstantiated	2	4	0	6
unfounded	0	4	4	8
open	0	0	0	0
staff other misconduct	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
Staff sexual harassment	4	7	9	20
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	3	2	0	5
unfounded	1	5	9	15
open	0	0	0	0
staff sexual misconduct	15	13	8	36
substantiated	1	0	0	1
unsubstantiated	9	1	2	12
unfounded	5	12	6	23
open	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	39	55	49	143

2011 inc. 2 medical

2012 inc. 2 medical

2013 inc. 2 medical

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER

Numbers of days PREA cases were open

WCC	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
	39	55	49	143
cases open 30 days or less	11	27	23	61
cases open 31 - 60 days	7	22	19	48
cases open 61 - 90 days	4	2	5	11
cases open 91 - 120 days	4	0	2	6
cases open 121 days or more	13	4	0	17
open	0	0	0	0

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Race

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	0	1	12.50%	3.70%
Black	1	2	0	3	37.50%	18.70%
Noth American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	4	0	4	50.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	1	7	0	8	100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	1	3	3.70%	3.70%
Black	3	2	4	9	11.11%	18.70%
Noth American Indian	0	2	1	3	3.70%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	7	16	18	41	50.62%	71.50%
Unknown	8	8	9	25	30.86%	0.00%
TOTAL	19	29	33	81	100%	100%

Unknown - data currently not available in PREA case demographics

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER

Offender-on-Offender – Suspect Age

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	2	0	2
25 to 29 years	0	2	0	2
30 to 34 years	0	3	0	3
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	1	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	7	0	8

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED 7 OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	2	7	4	13
25 to 29 years	1	3	5	9
30 to 34 years	2	2	3	7
35 to 39 years	2	4	2	8
40 to 44 years	1	2	3	6
45 years and older	3	3	7	13
Unknown	8	7	9	24
TOTAL	19	28	33	80

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	0	0	0	0.00%	71.50%
Unknown	1	0	0	1	100.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	1	0	0	1	100%	100%

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	1.75%	3.70%
Black	4	2	2	8	14.04%	18.70%
North American Indian	1	0	0	1	1.75%	4.20%
Other	0	0	1	1	1.75%	1.90%
White	12	19	14	45	78.95%	71.50%
Unknown	1	0	0	1	1.75%	0.00%
TOTAL	18	21	18	57	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Race

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	1	0	1	12.50%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	1	0	1	12.50%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	1	5	0	6	75.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	1	7	0	8	100%	100%

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	1.18%	3.70%
Black	2	1	5	8	9.41%	18.70%
North American Indian	1	0	0	1	1.18%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	18	24	28	70	82.35%	71.50%
Unknown	0	3	2	5	5.88%	0.00%
TOTAL	21	28	36	85	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	1	0	0	1
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	0	1

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	2	7	5	14
25 to 29 years	5	0	6	11
30 to 34 years	5	7	1	13
35 to 39 years	1	0	1	2
40 to 44 years	4	1	2	7
45 years and older	0	6	3	9
Unknown	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	18	21	18	57

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics. Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER

Victim Age

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	6	0	6
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	1	1	0	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	7	0	8

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	6	6	11	23
25 to 29 years	2	4	7	13
30 to 34 years	4	8	5	17
35 to 39 years	3	2	4	9
40 to 44 years	5	2	4	11
45 years and older	1	5	45	51
Unknown	0	1	1	2
TOTAL	21	28	77	126

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics. Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN



Jane Parnell, Superintendent

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN



Washington Corrections Center for Women (WCCW) is the only major correctional facility in Washington State for adult women. Since opening in 1971, WCCW has served as both women's Reception & Diagnostic Center and as a Correctional Center for all custody levels of offenders.

Since 2005, WCCW has taken an active role in working to educate staff and offenders about the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA.) We embarked on a cultural shift where all staff and offenders recognize that a facility that promotes zero tolerance of staff sexual misconduct and offender to offender sexual misconduct is a safer facility.

The work to ensure compliance with Federal guidelines and PREA standards has been accomplished in the following ways:

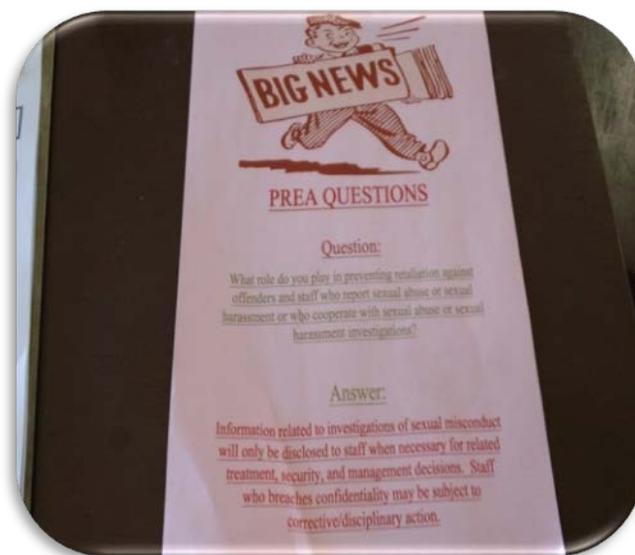
- We provide PREA education for all staff upon hire and as part of our annual in service training.
- We provide gender responsiveness training and facilitate trainings that enhance staff and offender knowledge about; vicarious trauma, self-care, PREA reporting requirements, and trauma informed care.
- We provide specialized training for staff who may conduct PREA investigations. This training includes an emphasis on techniques that should be used that are specific to PREA investigations and do not illicit shame from sexual assault victims.

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

- We work to ensure that all facility PREA investigations are thorough and completed in a timely manner. The average time frame for completion of a PREA report is approximately 30 days.
- We provide offenders multiple venues to report alleged sexual misconduct. They are able to report using the PREA hotline which is available to them 24 hours per day. The number to the hotline is posted in all of our living units and throughout the facility. The hotline provides offenders the ability to report misconduct anonymously which is an important option for offenders who may not have reported otherwise.
- We monitor both offenders and staff for retaliation following any PREA investigation in order to ensure safety for all reporting parties. Retaliation in any form is not tolerated and will be addressed.
- We provide victim access to mental health services for both crisis treatment and ongoing treatment.
- We provide access to victim advocacy services.

To prepare for the upcoming PREA Audit, WCCW reinforced some of the work we do in the following ways:

- WCCW staff designed innovative PREA posters that are amusing and educational and placed them throughout the facility.



WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN



- We conducted Place Safety Musters and used PREA as the topic of conversation.
- We did extensive work examining the physical layout of the facility and looking for issues with line-of-sight, man-made barriers and other blind spots.
- We added mirrors and additional cameras in areas identified as potentially problematic.
- One unit at WCCW had the innovative idea of having the unit staff draw a PREA specific flash card before they could get a cup of coffee.
- We called units and randomly asked PREA-related questions driven by the federal PREA standards.
- We have used the PREA video produced by ***Just Detention International*** on the offender television channel so that they can get more information about PREA.
- We implemented pat search procedures that are consistent and trained all staff in order to ensure that searches will be systematic and therefore less likely to trigger a victim of sexual assault.

We have come to understand victimization and have responded by applying trauma informed practices throughout our facility. We also know that when a sexual assault occurs in our facility it is not just a perpetrator and a victim who are impacted.

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

We do the work to be compliant with PREA standards so that everyone will be safer in prison including staff, volunteers and contract staff. Many PREA cases have involved the staff bringing in contraband and behaving in ways that truly compromised the safety of their partners in the facilities and in the field. Because of this work we have formed incredible relationships with community partners who support the work we do and now have a better understanding of, and a new appreciation for how hard the work we do is. We interact differently with offenders because of PREA work. We understand victim rights and how incredibly important the work we do is.



WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

PREA Investigations by allegation and finding

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
offender-on-offender sexual assault	7	14	10	31
substantiated	1	1	1	3
unsubstantiated	2	4	2	8
unfounded	4	9	7	20
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual abuse	13	17	22	52
substantiated	3	6	4	13
unsubstantiated	3	4	2	9
unfounded	7	7	16	30
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual harassment	12	11	33	56
substantiated	4	2	7	13
unsubstantiated	4	0	4	8
unfounded	4	9	22	35
open	0	0	0	0
staff other misconduct	1	0	0	1
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	1	0	0	1
open	0	0	0	0
Staff sexual harassment	7	2	6	15
substantiated	0	1	2	3
unsubstantiated	1	0	2	3
unfounded	6	1	2	9
open	0	0	0	0
staff sexual misconduct	42	18	17	77
substantiated	2	0	2	4
unsubstantiated	8	1	1	10
unfounded	32	17	14	63
open	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	82	62	88	232

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

Numbers of days PREA cases were open

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
	82	62	88	232
cases open 30 days or less	15	7	18	40
cases open 31 - 60 days	13	21	36	70
cases open 61 - 90 days	10	19	16	45
cases open 91 - 120 days	11	7	14	32
cases open 121 days or more	33	8	4	45
open	0	0	0	0



WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

Offender-on-Offender – Suspect Race

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	0	2	6.90%	3.70%
Black	3	2	1	6	20.69%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	3	3	10.34%	4.20%
Other	0	1	0	1	3.45%	1.90%
White	4	5	8	17	58.62%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	8	9	12	29	100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED AND OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2	1	4	3.60%	3.70%
Black	10	7	10	27	24.32%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	7	7	6.31%	4.20%
Other	0	4	2	6	5.40%	1.90%
White	11	18	33	62	55.86%	71.50%
Unknown	2	2	1	5	4.50%	0.00%
TOTAL	24	33	54	111	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

Offender-on-Offender – Suspect Age

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	1	4	5
25 to 29 years	3	3	3	9
30 to 34 years	2	0	1	3
35 to 39 years	3	3	1	7
40 to 44 years	0	0	1	1
45 years and older	0	2	2	4
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	9	12	29

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	5	5	8	18
25 to 29 years	2	7	10	19
30 to 34 years	6	4	8	18
35 to 39 years	5	7	9	21
40 to 44 years	1	1	9	11
45 years and older	3	7	9	19
Unknown	2	2	1	5
TOTAL	24	33	54	111

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7 years.

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

Victim Race

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	2	0	2	25.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	2	0	2	4	50.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	0	2	2	25.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	2	2	4	8	100%	100%

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2	1	6	6.52%	3.70%
Black	6	6	4	16	17.39%	18.70%
North American Indian	7	2	1	10	10.87%	4.20%
Other	0	1	3	4	4.35%	1.90%
White	26	10	12	48	52.17%	71.50%
Unknown	7	0	1	8	8.70%	0.00%
TOTAL	49	21	22	92	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

Victim Race

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0	0	2	6.45%	3.70%
Black	2	0	4	6	19.35%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	1	1	2	6.45%	4.20%
Other	0	1	0	1	3.22%	1.90%
White	5	7	8	20	64.52%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	9	9	13	31	100%	100%

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2	5	8	6.45%	3.70%
Black	8	8	6	22	17.74%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	2	10	12	9.68%	4.20%
Other	0	3	2	5	4.03%	1.90%
White	14	24	31	69	55.65%	71.50%
Unknown	5	0	3	8	6.45%	0.00%
TOTAL	28	39	57	124	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

Victim Age

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	1	0	0	1
25 to 29 years	1	0	1	2
30 to 34 years	0	1	2	3
35 to 39 years	0	1	1	2
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	2	4	8

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	10	0	1	11
25 to 29 years	7	8	4	19
30 to 34 years	7	3	4	14
35 to 39 years	5	4	3	12
40 to 44 years	5	2	3	10
45 years and older	8	4	6	18
Unknown	7	0	1	8
TOTAL	49	21	22	92

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7 years.

WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN

Victim Age

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	2	1	1	4
25 to 29 years	4	0	1	5
30 to 34 years	1	4	5	10
35 to 39 years	1	3	3	7
40 to 44 years	1	0	0	1
45 years and older	0	1	3	4
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9	9	13	31

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	3	9	10	22
25 to 29 years	7	16	17	40
30 to 34 years	5	4	7	16
35 to 39 years	3	2	10	15
40 to 44 years	2	4	4	10
45 years and older	3	4	7	14
Unknown	5	0	2	7
TOTAL	28	39	57	124

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7 years.

WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY



Donald R. Holbrook, Superintendent

WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY

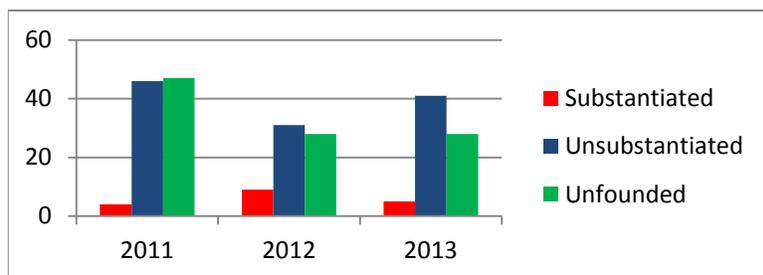
WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY



The Washington State Penitentiary is located in Walla Walla Washington and has been continuously operated as a prison since 1886. It houses approximately 2,300 adult male offenders in minimum, medium, close and maximum custody living units. The facility employs about 1,082 staff. There are also hundreds of volunteers who are involved in various programs that support and mentor the offender population.

Offenders are employed in various institutional and Correctional Industries jobs. In addition, offender educational programs are offered through the Walla Walla Community College.

Over the last 3 years, 247 PREA cases were opened at the Washington State Penitentiary (WSP). The majority of the substantiated cases involved offender-on-offender sexual misconduct (83.3%).



18 substantiated (7.3%)
118 unsubstantiated (47.8%)
103 unfounded (41.7%)
8 open (3.2%)

Staff-on-Offender Sexual Misconduct comprised 44% of the cases. White offenders comprised 58.5% of the alleged victims and black offenders comprised 25%. Thirty percent (30%) of the alleged victims were age 45+.

Offender-on-Offender Sexual Misconduct comprised 56% of the cases. White offenders comprised 76% of the alleged victims and black offenders comprised 16%. Of the alleged suspects, 67% were white offenders and 27% were black offenders. Age does not appear to be a contributing factor.

PREVENTION PLANNING

Issue: A facility Vulnerability Assessment needs to be completed.

WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY

Action: Complete the assessment.

Completion Date: January 5, 2015

RESPONSIVE PLANNING

Issue: The YWCA has been identified as the community based advocacy service for offenders who are victims of aggravated sexual assault. An initial meeting has taken place with the YWCA Director and the PREA Liaison. In addition, a joint presentation was made at Whitman College which provided information to community members about PREA and the role of the YWCA.

Action: Complete a facility tour for the staff of the YWCA and obtain picture identification of the staff who will serve as the victim advocates when a forensic examination is conducted.

Completion Date: July 7, 2014

Action: Conduct a joint meeting with YWCA, WSP and Providence St. Mary's Medical Center staff to discuss roles and responsibilities.

Completion Date: August 4, 2014

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Issue: Updated offender PREA orientation material has been developed and must be introduced by a Lieutenant, Correctional Program Manager or higher authority.

Action: Transition to the new PREA orientation for offenders.

Completion Date: July 7, 2014

REPORTING

WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY

Issue: Offenders continue to remove the PREA Hotline stickers from telephones.

Action: The PREA Hotline number will be stenciled on the wall above or near every offender telephone.

Complete Date: June 2, 2014

OFFICIAL RESPONSE FOLLOWING AN INMATE REPORT

Issue: The PREA Response Team has been identified but has not met to discuss responsibilities. In addition, the PREA Response Kits need to be created.

Action: Meet with PREA Response Team and put response kits in place.

Completion Date: July 7, 2014

Issue: Retaliation monitoring has been inconsistent.

Action: Develop a local process.

Completion Date: June 30, 2014

INVESTIGATIONS

Issue: One hundred thirty four (134) PREA cases were open for more than 90 days.

Action: Additional PREA/Workplace Investigators are needed which will assist the facility in completing timely investigations. Eighteen (18) staff members have been identified for this training.

Completion Date: September 1, 2014

WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY

PREA Investigations by allegation and findings

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
offender-on-offender sexual assault	26	23	47	96
substantiated	0	2	3	5
unsubstantiated	15	13	29	57
unfounded	11	8	11	30
open	0	0	4	4
offender-on-offender sexual abuse	6	4	5	15
substantiated	1	2	0	3
unsubstantiated	3	0	3	6
unfounded	2	2	0	4
open	0	0	2	2
offender-on-offender sexual harassment	15	10	4	29
substantiated	2	3	2	7
unsubstantiated	11	3	1	15
unfounded	2	4	0	6
open	0	0	1	1
staff other misconduct	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
Staff sexual harassment	7	5	12	24
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	2	5	3	10
unfounded	5	0	8	13
open	0	0	1	1
staff sexual misconduct	43	26	14	83
substantiated	1	2	0	3
unsubstantiated	15	10	5	30
unfounded	27	14	9	50
open	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	97	68	82	247

WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY

Numbers of days PREA cases were open

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
	97	68	82	247
cases open 30 days or less	8	17	44	69
cases open 31 - 60 days	8	4	7	19
cases open 61 - 90 days	4	8	5	17
cases open 91 - 120 days	6	4	6	16
cases open 121 days or more	71	35	12	118
open	0	0	8	8



WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Race

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	2	1	1	4	26.67%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	1	6	4	11	73.33%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	3	7	5	15	100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	0	2	1.60%	3.70%
Black	10	6	5	21	16.80%	18.70%
North American Indian	2	1	0	3	2.40%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	18	12	20	50	40.00%	71.50%
Unknown	13	10	26	49	39.20%	0.00%
TOTAL	44	30	51	125	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY

Offender-on-Offender – Suspect Age

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	2	1	3
30 to 34 years	1	2	0	3
35 to 39 years	0	0	3	3
40 to 44 years	0	2	0	2
45 years and older	2	1	1	4
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	7	5	15

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	3	2	2	7
25 to 29 years	5	3	2	10
30 to 34 years	4	3	5	12
35 to 39 years	2	5	4	11
40 to 44 years	8	1	2	11
45 years and older	9	6	10	25
Unknown	13	10	26	49
TOTAL	44	30	51	125

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY

Victim Race

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	1	2	0	3	100.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	1	2	0	3	100%	100%

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	2	1.85%	3.70%
Black	16	4	8	28	25.92%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	9	1	10	9.26%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	26	17	19	62	57.41%	71.50%
Unknown	6	0	0	6	5.56%	0.00%
TOTAL	49	30	29	108	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY

Victim Race

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	3	0	3	15.79%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	3	8	5	16	84.21%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	3	11	5	19	100%	100%

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	0	1	0.78%	3.70%
Black	7	4	8	19	14.84%	18.70%
North American Indian	2	2	1	5	3.91%	4.20%
Other	4	0	0	4	3.12%	1.90%
White	26	21	42	89	69.53%	71.50%
Unknown	5	2	3	10	7.81%	0.00%
TOTAL	44	30	54	128	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY

Victim Age

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	1	0	0	1
35 to 39 years	0	1	0	1
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	1	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	2	0	3

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	5	7	0	12
25 to 29 years	6	7	7	20
30 to 34 years	9	1	4	14
35 to 39 years	5	3	4	12
40 to 44 years	7	2	5	14
45 years and older	11	10	9	30
Unknown	6	0	0	6
TOTAL	49	30	29	108

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY

Victim Age

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	4	1	5
25 to 29 years	0	4	0	4
30 to 34 years	0	0	3	3
35 to 39 years	1	1	3	5
40 to 44 years	1	0	0	1
45 years and older	1	2	1	4
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	11	8	22

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	6	4	5	15
25 to 29 years	6	8	5	19
30 to 34 years	11	3	5	19
35 to 39 years	6	3	12	21
40 to 44 years	4	7	10	21
45 years and older	6	3	14	23
Unknown	5	2	3	10
TOTAL	44	30	54	128

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

OTHER FACILITIES

Over the past several years, the Department has closed several of its facilities, to include:

- Ahtanum View Corrections Center
- McNeil Island Corrections Center
- Pine Lodge Corrections Center for Women
- Tacoma Pre-Release

Although these facilities are closed, offenders continue to report allegations involving other offenders and staff from these facilities. The Department continues to thoroughly investigate these allegations, hold perpetrators accountable if they remain incarcerated or employed within the agency, and provide support services to sexual misconduct victims.

Due to these closings, specific trend analysis or strategic planning is included for these facilities in this report. However, the following is aggregate data included in calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013 for these institutions.



OTHER FACILITIES

PREA Investigations by allegation and findings

offender-on-offender sexual assault	4	3	7	14
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	3	3	0	6
unfounded	1	0	7	8
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual abuse	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
offender-on-offender sexual harassment	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
staff other misconduct	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
Staff sexual harassment	0	0	0	0
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	0	0	0	0
open	0	0	0	0
staff sexual misconduct	2	3	1	6
substantiated	0	2	0	2
unsubstantiated	0	1	0	1
unfounded	2	0	1	3
open	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	6	8	20

2011 includes 1 correctional industry.

Other include McNeil Island Corrections Center (closed), Tacoma Pre-Release (closed), and out of state offender, and Pine Lodge Corrections Center for Women (closed).

OTHER FACILITIES

Numbers of day PREA cases was open

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
	6	6	8	20
cases open 30 days or less	0	1	3	4
cases open 31 - 60 days	0	3	3	6
cases open 61 - 90 days	0	0	1	1
cases open 91 - 120 days	0	0	1	1
cases open 121 days or more	6	2	0	8
open	0	0	0	0



OTHER FACILITIES

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Race

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	0	0	0	0.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	2	0	1	3	23.08%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	2	0	0	2	15.38%	71.50%
Unknown	0	3	5	8	61.54%	0.00%
TOTAL	4	3	6	13	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

OTHER FACILITIES

Offender-on-Offender - Suspect Age

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	1	0	0	1
40 to 44 years	1	0	0	1
45 years and older	2	0	1	3
Unknown	0	3	5	8
TOTAL	4	3	6	13

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

OTHER FACILITIES

Victim Race

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	1	0	1	50.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	1	0	1	50.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	0	2	0	2	100%	100%

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	1	1	25.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	1	0	1	25.00%	71.50%
Unknown	2	0	0	2	50.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	2	1	1	4	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

OTHER FACILITIES

Victim Race

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	0	0	0.00%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	0	0	0	0	0.00%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	100%	100%

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	3.70%
Black	0	0	0	0	0.00%	18.70%
North American Indian	0	0	1	1	7.14%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.90%
White	4	3	6	13	92.86%	71.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	4	3	7	14	100%	100%

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

OTHER FACILITIES

Victim Age

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect.

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	2	0	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2	0	2

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	1	0	1
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	1	1
Unknown	2	0	0	2
TOTAL	2	1	1	4

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics.

OTHER FACILITIES

Victim Age

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	0	0	0	0
25 to 29 years	0	0	0	0
30 to 34 years	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 years	0	0	0	0
40 to 44 years	0	0	0	0
45 years and older	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	1	0	0	1
25 to 29 years	1	0	2	3
30 to 34 years	0	1	1	2
35 to 39 years	0	0	1	1
40 to 44 years	0	0	1	1
45 years and older	2	2	2	6
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	3	7	14

Unknown – data currently not available in PREA case demographics. Current average age of offender population is 37.7.

WORK RELEASE SUMMARY

WORK RELEASE STATEWIDE SUMMARY

The Washington State Department of Corrections operates 17 work release facilities across the state. Of those, 10 are co-ed facilities. During calendar year 2013, 20 PREA investigations were initiated in work release facilities across the state. Of those, five investigations resulted in substantiated allegations. One of the substantiated allegations was for offender-on-offender behavior. The other four investigations were for staff misconduct, all of which were contract staff. Behaviors ranged from inappropriate comments made by staff to other staff regarding offenders, unapproved and unauthorized social networking and socializing with offenders within six months of the offender’s release from work release, and the initial development of a staff with offender romantic relationship.

All investigations are reviewed by the Work Release PREA Review Committee, regardless of finding, to identify potential policy and process gaps and discuss best practices that prevent PREA activities. As a result of the Review Committee discussions, some of the action steps taken include an additional emphasis regarding PREA, reporting, and professional boundaries takes place at the new contract staff Work Release Academy. As funding allows, additional security camera systems are being installed. Some best practices identified by work release staff includes gender segregated seating for meals, only one gender at a time allowed out of the facility to smoke, and pat down house searches conducted in front of facility security cameras.



AHTANUM VIEW WORK RELEASE

Ahtanum View Work Release

2011 S 64th Ave, Yakima, WA 98903



Ahtanum View Work (AVWR) is a 60 bed coed facility for adult felons originally located at 1704 Grant Street near Yakima Valley Community College. It opened in October of 1972, and expanded to a new location at 2011 S. 64th Ave. in 1978. In May of 2010, the program moved to its current location. Since its inception, it has become an intricate part of both the business and law enforcement communities here in Yakima.

Offenders are eligible to transfer to AVWR from a major institution when they are within six months of their release date. All offenders work in the Yakima area, pay room and board, restitution, legal fees, and family support when applicable.

We offer a comprehensive program that focuses on managing offender transition from prison to the community. DOC working in partnership with Pioneer Human Services provides offender accountability, a safe and secure environment and quality programming to support and encourage offender change.

Our goal is to effectively intervene in the risk an offender may pose to the community while assisting the offender to become a more positive, productive member of the community.

There were no substantiated PREA investigations at AVWR between 2011 and 2013 thus a facility action plan is not warranted. However, any substantiated or unsubstantiated allegations automatically go to the Work Release PREA Review Committee. The Review Committee typically consists of multiple supervisors, the Appointing Authority and support staff. The Review Committee analyses the completed investigations that occurred within the past 90 days. The purpose of this committee is to review the investigations and have a discussion about the contributing factors, policy compliance and changes, if any, that need to be made. As stated below, once the Vulnerability Assessment is completed an action plan will be developed to address identified issues that the facility has control over.

A Vulnerability Assessment for AVWR has not yet been completed. Once the assessment is completed any identified issues that can be resolved onsite will be done so as soon as possible. Those with a fiscal and/or structural impact will be forward to the appropriate agency administrator (DOC or PHS).

While this is a co-ed facility, a majority of the contact between male and female offenders is mitigated given the design of the facility. Staff is well aware of those areas where contact between male and females is unavoidable. Heighted awareness by staff is exercised in those locations.

Bellingham Work Release

1127 N Garden, Bellingham, WA 98225



Bellingham Work Release is a 25 bed facility in Whatcom County that houses up to 21 male and 4 female residents. The program prepares residents for release to Whatcom, Skagit, Island and Snohomish Counties. Residents have opportunities to reconnect with their family members in the area, opportunities to gain employment and opportunities to access chemical dependency treatment. The facility is located near downtown Bellingham. DOC contracts with the Community Work Trade Association to operate and manage the facility.

State and contract staff at Bellingham Work Release are committed to understanding and complying with Federal PREA Standards in order to prevent, detect and appropriately respond to incidences of reported sexual misconduct and sexual assault. Planned actions to support this include ensuring all staff review and sign PREA policies as they are updated, adding the topic of PREA as a regular monthly staff meeting agenda item as a communication tool for PREA questions & education and adding a facility PREA book to the main contract staff desk as a resource guide that includes policies, procedures and other useful information for staff. Additionally, any substantiated or unsubstantiated allegations automatically go to the Work Release PREA Review Committee. The Review Committee typically consists of multiple supervisors, the Appointing Authority and support staff. The Review Committee analyses the completed investigations that occurred within the past 90 days. The purpose of this committee is to review the investigations and have a discussion about the contributing factors, policy compliance and changes, if any, that need to be made.

Vulnerability assessments are completed on all residents at the time of arrival to Bellingham Work Release during the facility "orientation" process. During orientation, the facility Community Corrections Officer completes a Transfer Risk Assessment to determine if there has been any change in identified risk since the last screening. Housing assignments are based upon pre-arrival Risk Assessment Results and are changed based upon the Transfer Risk Assessment results as needed. The Community Corrections Officer reviews and updates the Risk Assessment within 30 days of orientation to verify no changes in vulnerability have occurred since arrival to the facility.

Bishop Lewis Work Release

703 8th Ave, Seattle, WA 98104



Bishop Lewis House Work Release (BLH) is a 69 bed facility for adult male felons located in the First Hill neighborhood of Seattle. DOC offenders are eligible to transfer to Bishop Lewis, from one of the major institutions, when they are within six months of their release date. The facility houses up to eight (8) county boarders. While housed at Bishop Lewis DOC offenders are still considered state inmates but are expected to obtain employment, and/or enter an approved educational program, and participate in appropriate treatment of offender groups, to include on-site chemical dependency services, AA/NA groups, and a fathering program. The mission of BLH is to provide a safe environment and quality program services which create opportunities for personal growth that empowers residents to successfully transition to the community. In conjunction with the DOC, the program design emphasizes risk reduction, structured case management, and program services to address the offender's high need areas to reduce recidivism to achieve positive outcomes for the residents and community.

As there were no substantiated PREA investigation at BLH between 2011 and 2013, no action plan will be completed. As stated below, once the Vulnerability Assessment is completed an action plan will be developed to address those identified issues that the facility has control over. Additionally, any substantiated or unsubstantiated allegations automatically go to the Work Release PREA Review Committee. The Review Committee typically consists of multiple supervisors, the Appointing Authority and support staff. The Review Committee analyses the completed investigations that occurred within the past 90 days. The purpose of this committee is to review the investigations and have a discussion about the contributing factors, policy compliance and changes, if any, that need to be made.

The Bishop Lewis House Work Release Vulnerability Assessment will be completed by May 10, 2014. Currently a team of correctional professionals, including facility administrators, line staff, Department of Corrections, and Pioneer Human Services are working on the Vulnerability Assessment. Those issues that can be resolved onsite will be done so as soon as possible. Those with a fiscal and/or structural impact will be forward to the appropriate agency administrator (DOC or PHS).

Bishop Lewis House Work Release is scheduled to undergo its first national PREA audit in 2014. At this time the facility is on track to be prepared for the audit and staff is confident we will have no troubles in passing.

BROWNSTONE WORK RELEASE

Brownstone Work Release

223 S Browne, Spokane, WA 99201



The Brownstone Work Release is a DOC State Owned Facility that houses 80 male offenders. Chemical Dependency Treatment is provided at Brownstone. In the community, offenders may attend Responsible Renters, Re-licensing Program, Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Parenting; Nurturing Fathers attend Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous, and Domestic Violence Perpetrators Program.

Offenders who may be at risk of sexual assault are screened prior to transfer and during intake. If necessary, a plan is put in place for monitoring, and follow up, details of that plan are included in the offender facility plan. Housing assignments are completed according to vulnerability and reviewed prior to allowing any offender room changes. Behaviors are documented on a Resident Observation Report, reviewed by the assigned Community Corrections Officer (CCO) and Community Corrections Supervisor (CCS), to determine if further action is needed.

Offenders have access to CCOs, CCS, and other facility staff on a daily basis. If there are after business hour concerns the CCS is on call 24/7. Offenders receive orientation the week they arrive at the facility by both contract staff and DOC staff.

Offenders needing Health Service Care have access to a number of clinics and hospitals in the community and are encouraged to use these services for their needs. Offenders needing specialized services such as Division of Vocational Rehabilitation are encouraged to seek these services to assist in their transition to the community, and are referred to Department of Social and Health Services for 1290 assistance.

Facility walk troughs are completed on a regular basis by Pioneer Human Services Staff and DOC Staff; any deficiencies are documented and addressed according to priority. Additionally, the facility has a security camera monitoring system which is utilized to enhance safety and security by monitoring offenders and staff. Offenders have access to the Offender Grievance Program and complaints are managed within time frames.

Additionally, any substantiated or unsubstantiated PREA allegations automatically go to the Work Release PREA Review Committee. The Review Committee typically consists of multiple supervisors, the Appointing Authority and support staff. The Review Committee analyses the completed investigations that occurred within the past 90 days. The purpose of this committee is to review the investigations and have a discussion about the contributing factors, policy compliance and changes, if any, that need to be made.

All staff to include DOC, Contract, Vendors, and Volunteers have criminal background checks completed prior to hiring and thereafter according to DOC policy. Staffs receive PREA training according to DOC Policy and their job duties.

All staff will receive training that meets DOC policy and federal PREA Audit Standards, electronic files and documents will be established and maintained.

CLARK COUNTY WORK RELEASE

Clark County Work Release is a residential program that can house up to 29 Department of Correction's inmates. The facility is operated by the Clark County Sheriff's Department and they are responsible for the day to day safety and security operations, while DOC is responsible for transitioning offenders back into the community and is also responsible for all case management related issues. The DOC offenders are housed in the same facility as the county work release inmates. Offenders actively look for employment, attend required treatment programs and work on developing good release plans. All staff are aware of the PREA standards, appropriate interactions between staff and offenders and how to properly report any PREA related issues.



ELEANOR CHASE HOUSE WORK RELEASE

Eleanor Chase House Work Release

427 W 7th Ave, Spokane, WA 99204



The Eleanor Chase House Work Release is a state owned facility that houses 40 female offenders.

Offenders participate in Chemical Dependency Treatment, a child visitation program, and group and individual counseling is available at the facility by a licensed mental health provider. Offenders are encouraged to participate in parenting and self-esteem classes, Responsible Renters, Re-licensing Program, Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Parenting, and to attend Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous, and Domestic Violence Prevention Programs in the community.

Offenders who may be at risk of sexual assault are screened prior to transfer and during intake. If necessary, a plan is put in place for monitoring, and follow up, details of that plan are included in the offender's facility plan. Housing assignments are completed according to vulnerability and reviewed prior to allowing any offender room changes. Behaviors are documented on a Resident Observation Report, reviewed by the assigned Community Corrections Officer and Community Corrections Supervisor, to determine if further action is needed.

Offenders have access to CCOs, CCS, and other facility staff on a daily basis. IF there are after business hour concerns the CCS is on call 24/7. Offenders receive orientation the week they arrive at the facility by both contract staff and DOC staff.

Offenders needing Health Service Care have access to a number of clinics and hospitals in the community and are encouraged to use these services for their needs. Offenders needing specialized services such as Division of Vocational Rehabilitation are encouraged to seek these services to assist in their transition to the community, and are referred to Department of Social and Health Services for services.

Facility walk throughs are completed on a regular basis by Pioneer Human Services Staff and DOC Staff; any deficiencies are documented and addressed according to priority.

Additionally, the facility has a security camera monitoring system which is utilized to enhance safety and security by monitoring offenders and staff. Offenders have access to the Offender Grievance Program and complaints are managed within time frames.

Additionally, any substantiated or unsubstantiated allegations automatically go to the Work Release PREA Review Committee. The Review Committee typically consists of multiple supervisors, the Appointing Authority and support staff. The Review Committee analyses the completed investigations that occurred within the past 90 days. The purpose of this committee is to review the investigations and have a discussion about the contributing factors, policy compliance and changes, if any, that need to be made.

ELEANOR CHASE HOUSE WORK RELEASE

All staff to include DOC, Contract, Vendors, and Volunteers have criminal background checks completed prior to hiring and thereafter according to DOC Policy. Staffs receive PREA training according to DOC Policy and their job duties.

All staff will receive training that meets DOC Policy and PREA Audit Standards, electronic files and documents will be established and maintained.



Helen B. Ratcliff Work Release

1531 13th Ave S, Seattle, WA 98144



The Helen B. Ratcliff (HBR) Work Release is a 25-bed adult female state work release program in the Beacon Hill area of Seattle. The HBR provides weekly in-house AA/NA meetings for the offenders. A local church provides weekly Bible studies for those who wish to attend. HBR participates in a quarterly Adopt-A-Street neighborhood clean-up and hosts the Seattle Work Release Advocacy Group. HBR also hosts Incarcerated Mothers Advocacy Project (IMAP) workshops, Tzu Chi Foundation classes, Columbia Legal clinics for Legal Financial Obligations and family friendly events, with family reunification being the goal. These opportunities assist in the offender's transition and reintegration into the community. HBR is unique in that it has a Residential Parenting Program (RPP). This program allows mothers and newborns to remain together after the child's birth in prison. There are two RPP rooms designed especially for a mother and baby's needs. HBR also has a Child Visitation Program that allows moms to have progressively longer visits with their children in the facility, up to overnight visits.

PREA standards for Work Release include a commitment to provide a safe and healthy environment for offenders and staff. Additionally, there is zero tolerance for any form of sexual assault, abuse and harassment. Prevention strategies for 2014-2015 include PREA Standard Training and back-ground checks for all staff, volunteers, contractors, and visitors. PREA Posters are posted and brochures available to offenders, staff and community members as well as sharing of the toll-free telephone line to the Office of Crime Victim Advocacy. PREA Orientation and Risk Assessments are being done for all work release offenders. Furthermore, any substantiated or unsubstantiated allegations automatically go to the Work Release PREA Review Committee. The Review Committee typically consists of multiple supervisors, the Appointing Authority and support staff. The Review Committee analyses the completed investigations that occurred within the past 90 days. The purpose of this committee is to review the investigations and have a discussion about the contributing factors, policy compliance and changes, if any, that need to be made.

The Vulnerability Assessment for HBR has been completed. Strategies based on the finding include updates to the camera system to reduce blind spots in the facility. Staff and offenders continue to attend ongoing training on PREA standards.

LONGVIEW WORK RELEASE

Longview Work Release

1821 1st Ave, Longview, WA 98632



The Longview Work Release is a 60 bed facility that houses 54 males and 6 females. This is a regional work release and services offenders from Cowlitz, Lewis, Clark, Pacific, Skamania and Wahkiakum Counties. Offenders are allowed to come to work release when they are six months away from their prison release date and are allowed to participate in such programs as chemical dependency and mental health treatment, stress and anger management and parenting classes. This facility is centrally located in Cowlitz County and offenders have ample access to community based treatment providers, employment opportunities, local transportation and the local DOC office. This program offers offenders an opportunity to gradually transition back into the community while still being held accountable for their actions. They are required to find suitable employment, develop a release plan that will help reduce their risk to reoffend when they are released back into the community and work on building pro-social relationships with friends, family members community members.

There are joint staff meetings with Pioneer Human Services and state staff which address any updates/changes to PREA policies and procedures. Staff are familiar with how to properly report an alleged PREA incident and any changes associated with reporting is relayed to staff immediately. Staff try to limit the contact male and female offenders have with each other in the facility and monitor offender interactions and report any potential issues to the contract director and Community Corrections Supervisor (CCS). Staff do pat searches in front of a security camera. Offenders that are potential victims have monitoring plans in place and regularly check in with staff to report any issues/concerns. All staff are required to go through the DOC PREA training annually and Investigators are required to attend updated training regarding PREA investigations. Additionally, any substantiated or unsubstantiated allegations automatically go to the Work Release PREA Review Committee. The Review Committee typically consists of multiple supervisors, the Appointing Authority and support staff. The Review Committee analyses the completed investigations that occurred within the past 90 days. The purpose of this committee is to review the investigations and have a discussion about the contributing factors, policy compliance and changes, if any, that need to be made.

For offenders that are potentially vulnerable of being victimized staff ensure they are housed appropriately using the PREA risk assessment. If there is a potential victim or predator coming in the CCS and assigned Community Corrections Officer (CCO) are made aware of this. Staff ensure residents are compatible with their roommate's victim assessment and if they are potential victims the CCO develops a monitoring plan which generally includes increased contact with staff to report any issues or concerns. Staff try to separate predators and victims as much as possible and never place these two classifications in the same room.

As a co-ed facility it is difficult to completely separate the offenders, but staff does the best they can to limit cross-gender interactions.

Madison Inn Work Release

102 21st Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112



The Madison Inn Work Release (MI) is a 25-bed adult male state work release program in the Central District area of Seattle. Madison Inn hosts a daytime outpatient treatment (OP) group and guest speakers and community partners provide opportunities for the offenders to learn and develop additional skills. Madison Inn also promotes family-friendly events to support reunification. The primary goal is for offenders to learn and assimilate social norms to build a sense of belonging and ownership within the community. Residents use their new skills and/or tools to develop positive change for a clean and pro-social lifestyle.

PREA standards for Work Release include a commitment to provide a safe and healthy environment for offenders and staff. Additionally, there is zero tolerance for any form of sexual assault, abuse and harassment. Prevention strategies for 2014-2015 include PREA Standard Training and back-ground checks for all staff, volunteers, contractors, and visitors. PREA Posters are posted and brochures available to offenders, staff and community members as well as sharing of the toll-free telephone line to the Office of Crime Victim Advocacy. PREA Orientation and Risk Assessments are being done for all Work Release Offenders. Furthermore, any substantiated or unsubstantiated allegations automatically go to the Work Release PREA Review Committee. The Review Committee typically consists of multiple supervisors, the Appointing Authority and support staff. The Review Committee analyses the completed investigations that occurred within the past 90 days. The purpose of this committee is to review the investigations and have a discussion about the contributing factors, policy compliance and changes, if any, that need to be made.

The Vulnerability Assessment for Madison Inn has been completed. Strategies based on the finding include updates to the camera system to reduce blind spots in the facility. Staff and offenders continue to attend ongoing training on PREA standards.

Olympia Work Release

1800 11th SW, Olympia, WA 98504-1140



The Olympia Work Release is a 25 bed facility that houses 19 males and 6 females. This is a regional work release and services offenders from Thurston, Lewis, Pacific, and Grays Harbor Counties. Offenders are allowed to come to work release when they are six months away from their prison release date and are allowed to participate in such programs as chemical dependency and mental health treatment, stress and anger management and parenting classes. This facility is located in West Olympia and offenders have ample access to community based treatment providers, employment opportunities, local transportation, and the local Olympia Field Offices. This program offers offenders an opportunity to gradually transition back into the community while still being held accountable for their actions. They are required to find suitable employment, develop a release plan that will help reduce their risk to reoffend when they are released back into the community and work on building pro-social relationships with friends and family members.

There are joint staff meetings with Beginning Alliance and state staff where staff discuss any updates/changes to PREA policies and procedures. Staff are familiar with proper reporting of an alleged PREA incident and any changes associated with reporting is relayed to staff immediately. Staff try to limit the contact male and female offenders have with each other in the facility and staff are monitoring inmate interactions and reporting any potential issues to the contract director and Community Corrections Supervisor (CCS). Offenders that are potential victims have monitoring plans in place and regularly check in with staff to report any issues/concerns. All staff are required to go through the DOC PREA training annually and Investigators are required to attend updated training regarding PREA investigations.

Additionally, any substantiated or unsubstantiated allegations automatically go to the Work Release PREA Review Committee. The Review Committee typically consists of multiple supervisors, the Appointing Authority and support staff. The Review Committee analyses the completed investigations that occurred within the past 90 days. The purpose of this committee is to review the investigations and have a discussion about the contributing factors, policy compliance and changes, if any, that need to be made.

For offenders that are potentially vulnerable to being victimized staff ensure that they are housed appropriately using the PREA risk assessment. If there is a potential victim or predator coming in the CCS and assigned Community Corrections Officer (CCO) are made aware of this. Staff ensure residents are compatible with their roommate and if they are potential victims the CCO develops a monitoring plan for those offenders which generally includes increased contact with staff to report any issues or concerns. Staff try to separate predators and victims as much as possible and never place these two classifications in the same room.

Since this is a small co-ed facility it is difficult to completely separate the offenders, but staff do the best we can to limit their interactions. Initial facility vulnerability is the lack of a camera system to help staff closely monitor resident movements, however, a request has been submitted for a camera monitoring system.

PENINSULA WORK RELEASE

Peninsula Work Release

1340 Lloyd Parkway, Port Orchard, WA 98367



The Peninsula Work Release is a 60 bed facility that houses 54 males and 6 females. This is a regional work release and services offenders from Kitsap, Mason, Jefferson and Clallam Counties. Offenders are allowed to come to work release when they are six months away from their prison release date and are allowed to participate in such programs as chemical dependency and mental health treatment, stress and anger management and parenting classes. This facility is located in Kitsap County in close proximity to the county lines of Mason and Pierce Counties. Offenders have ample access to community based treatment providers, employment opportunities, local transportation and the Port Orchard and Bremerton Field Offices. This program offers offenders an opportunity to gradually transition back into the community while still being held accountable for their actions. They are required to find suitable employment, develop a release plan that will help reduce their risk to reoffend when they are released back into the community and work on building pro-social relationships with friends and family members.

There are joint staff meetings with Pioneer Human Services and state staff to address any updates/changes to PREA policies and procedures. Staff are familiar with how to properly report an alleged PREA incident and any changes associated with reporting is relayed to staff immediately. Staff try to limit the contact male and female inmates have with each other in the facility and staff is monitoring inmate interactions and reporting any potential issues to the director and CCS. Staff do pat searches in front of a security camera. Offenders that are potential victims have monitoring plans in place and regularly check in with staff to report any issues/concerns. All staff is required to go through the DOC PREA training annually and Investigators are required to attend updated training regarding PREA investigations. Additionally, any substantiated or unsubstantiated allegations automatically go to the Work Release PREA Review Committee. The Review Committee typically consists of multiple supervisors, the Appointing Authority and support staff. The Review Committee analyses the completed investigations that occurred within the past 90 days. The purpose of this committee is to review the investigations and have a discussion about the contributing factors, policy compliance and changes, if any, that need to be made.

For offenders that are potentially vulnerable to being victimized staff ensure that they are housed appropriately using the PREA risk assessment. The Lead CCO 3 is responsible for housing assignments and if there is a potential victim or predator coming in the CCS and assigned CCO are made aware of this. We make sure residents are compatible with their roommate and if they are potential victims the CCO develops a monitoring plan which generally includes increased contact with staff to report any issues or concerns. Staff try to separate predators and victims as much as possible and will never place these two classifications in the same room.

Progress House Work Release

5601 6th Ave, Tacoma, WA 98406



The Progress House Work Release houses both male (69) and female (6) offenders. Programming opportunities include chemical dependency, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, religious services, and programs at the Tacoma Community Justice Center. Offenders are still considered state inmates but are expected to obtain employment, and/or enter an approved educational program. The mission of PHWR is to provide a safe environment and quality program services which create opportunities for personal growth that empowers offenders to successfully transition to the community. The program design emphasizes risk reduction, structured case management, and program services to address high need areas to reduce recidivism to achieve positive outcomes for the residents and community.

There are joint staff meetings with Progress House Association and state staff in which we address any updates/changes to PREA policies and procedures. Staff is familiar with how to properly report an alleged PREA incident. Staff monitor interactions between female and male residents. Pat searches are conducted in front of a security camera. PREA assessments are reviewed prior to resident arrival and PREA assessment is completed after arrival. Housing assignments are reviewed/staffed for residents in which predator/victim are identified. All staff is required to go through the DOC PREA training annually and Investigators are required to attend updated training regarding PREA investigations. Staff was recently trained on PREA response plan and contents of the PREA response kit. Additionally, any substantiated or unsubstantiated allegations automatically go to the Work Release PREA Review Committee. The Review Committee typically consists of multiple supervisors, the Appointing Authority and support staff. The Review Committee analyses the completed investigations that occurred within the past 90 days. The purpose of this committee is to review the investigations and have a discussion about the contributing factors, policy compliance and changes, if any, that need to be made.

A Vulnerability Assessment for PHWR has not been completed. Once the assessment is completed any identified issues that can be resolved onsite will be done so as soon as possible. Those with a fiscal and/or structural impact will be forward to the appropriate agency administrator (DOC or PHA).

RAP HOUSE / LINCOLN PARK WORK RELEASE

RAP/Lincoln Park Work Release

3704-06 S Yakima, Tacoma, WA 98418



The Rap House/Lincoln Park Work Release facilities house male (41) and female (9) residents who are seriously mental ill. Residents at these facilities are required to participate in mental health therapy. Programming opportunities include chemical dependency, AA/NA, stress anger management and Thinking For Change. The emphasis is for residents to manage medication and continue with mental health treatment as they transition to the community.

There are joint staff meetings with Pioneer Human Services and state staff to address any updates/changes to PREA policies and procedures. Staff are familiar with how to properly report an alleged PREA incident. Staff monitor interactions between female and male residents. Pat searches are conducted in front of a security camera. PREA assessments are reviewed prior to resident arrival and PREA assessment is completed after arrival. Housing assignments are reviewed/staffed for residents in which predator/victim are identified. All staff is required to go through the DOC PREA training annually and Investigators are required to attend updated training regarding PREA investigations. Staff was recently trained on PREA response plan and contents of the PREA response kit. Additionally, any substantiated or unsubstantiated allegations automatically go to the Work Release PREA Review Committee. The Review Committee typically consists of multiple supervisors, the Appointing Authority and support staff. The Review Committee analyses the completed investigations that occurred within the past 90 days. The purpose of this committee is to review the investigations and have a discussion about the contributing factors, policy compliance and changes, if any, that need to be made.

A Vulnerability Assessment for RLWR has not been completed. Once the assessment is completed any identified issues that can be resolved onsite will be done so as soon as possible. Those with a fiscal and/or structural impact will be forward to the appropriate agency administrator (DOC or PHS). For offenders that are potentially vulnerable to being victimized staff ensure they are housed appropriately using the PREA risk assessment. RLWR has an onsite psychology associate which assists in assessing potential housing conflicts. We recently assessed the video monitoring system and added cameras to blind spots.

Reynolds Work Release

410 4th Ave, Seattle, WA 98104



Reynolds Work Release is the largest work release in Washington State. Reynolds Work Release is a 99 bed all male facility. There are two programs at the work release facility; one is offenders transitioning from a major institution back into the community via work release. The second program is a DOSA Revoke Program where offenders whose DOSA sentence is revoked and they are eligible for work release instead of going directly to a prison facility to attempt to regain a positive footing in the community. These offenders usually come to the facility from the local jails. While housed at Reynolds Work Release offenders are still considered state inmates but are expected to obtain employment and attend programming that addresses their risk/needs areas. Programming at the facility includes chemical dependency treatment, men's peer to peer groups as well as attending outside treatment in the community. The goals of the work release facility are to integrate offenders back into the community safely and to reunite with family, children or community support prior to full release into the community.

Reynolds Work Release conducts joint staff meetings between Pioneer Human Services and DOC staff in which PREA prevention strategies are discussed and updates and policy reviews are conducted. All staff has been instructed in proper reporting of alleged PREA incidents and that the PREA policies and procedures are located in the PREA manual at the front desk area. Pat searches are conducted in front of a security camera. All staff are required to complete the PREA Overview, PREA annual training and investigators attend PREA investigation training and complete updates. Offenders that are potential victims have monitoring plans in place and regularly check in with their Community Corrections Officers. Single rooms are provided based on the vulnerability assessments and private restroom facilities are available to ensure safety. Additionally, any substantiated or unsubstantiated allegations automatically go to the Work Release PREA Review Committee. The Review Committee typically consists of multiple supervisors, the Appointing Authority and support staff. The Review Committee analyses the completed investigations that occurred within the past 90 days. The purpose of this committee is to review the investigations and have a discussion about the contributing factors, policy compliance and changes, if any, that need to be made.

The Reynolds Work Release Vulnerability Assessment will be completed by May 1, 2014. A team of correctional professionals from other facilities have conducted an assessment as well as the Reynolds staff. Those issues that can be resolved onsite will be completed as soon as possible. Those with a fiscal or structural impact will be sent forward to the appointing authority who will review.

Reynolds Work Release is scheduled for its first PREA audit in 2014. At this time the facility is on track to be prepared for the audit.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY WORK RELEASE

Snohomish County Work Release is a small residential work release program that is operated in conjunction with the Snohomish County Community Corrections Division, co-located at the Snohomish County Jail. The facility houses up to 8 Department of Corrections women who are releasing from prison and serving up to the last 6 months of their sentence, along with the men and women the County Jail serves. This program is contracted with the Sheriff's Office providing the 24/7 operations and the DOC responsible for transition planning and case management. The staff, at the facility work together to ensure the offenders are aware of PREA – appropriate behaviors, reporting and response.



TRI-CITIES WORK RELEASE

Tri-Cities Work Release

524 E Bruneau, Kennewick, WA 99336



Tri-Cities Work Release (TCWR) was designed and built as a work release facility and opened at the current location in June of 1999. It houses up to 24 males and 6 female offenders. It is a single level, 12,500 square foot building on 1.37 acres, located one block south of the Columbia River in east downtown Kennewick. It is the only agency work release facility solely staffed by Washington State Department of Corrections employees.

Most offenders find employment in food services, agribusiness and construction. Offenders utilize workforce job training and experience programs, Columbia Basin College for GED, higher education and vocational training. There is an active referral network for employment services, addressing barriers for employment. Tri-Cities Work Release partners with the Work Source Center and Goodwill Industries in assisting residents with employment opportunities.

Offenders at TCWR can be assessed for chemical dependency, and participate in Intensive Outpatient Treatment and Outpatient Treatment at the facility. They attend 12-step (NA/AA) meetings in the community. The supervisor and Community Corrections Officer (CCO) were trained in Effective Practices in Correctional Settings (EPICS), a cognitive-behavioral approach to addressing offender behavior, and these skills are utilized in many interactions with facility residents.

In addition to completing annual PREA training, reviewing the updated PREA policies and introducing the facility's PREA Response Plan and kit, various scenarios will continue to be part of custody and full staff meetings as "table-top" exercises for discussion. One topic of concern, which was a factor in the above noted allegation, is defining for staff "when an offender is still an offender" particularly since a fair number of offenders are not subject to supervision upon release from the facility. Once the Vulnerability Assessment (below) is completed, additional action plans may be identified.

Additionally, any substantiated or unsubstantiated allegations automatically go to the Work Release PREA Review Committee. The Review Committee typically consists of multiple supervisors, the Appointing Authority and support staff. The Review Committee analyses the completed investigations that occurred within the past 90 days. The purpose of this committee is to review the investigations and have a discussion about the contributing factors, policy compliance and changes, if any, that need to be made.

The Vulnerability Assessment for TCWR has not been completed but a team of correctional professionals, to include the local administrator and custody Sergeant, line staff, and PREA Liaisons from Coyote Ridge Corrections Center, are working on the document and scheduling a walk-through of the physical plant, with an estimated completion date of May 20, 2014. Any issues that can be corrected on-site will be done as quickly as possible. Those with a fiscal and/or structural impact will be forwarded to the DOC Community Corrections Program Administrator.

CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY

Chemical Dependency / Offender Change Division

The Offender Change Division was established in July, 2012. The PREA related responsibilities of this Division include oversight of contracted Substance Abuse treatment services offered through contractors at most prisons, camps, and work releases as well as residential substance treatment services offered in Chehalis, Spokane and Seattle. If contracted staff are involved in PREA related incidents, the incidents that occur in DOC facilities involving contracted staff are investigated by DOC investigators. Incidents that occur in the residential facilities owned and managed by contractors are investigated by the contractor. The Offender Change Division also has oversight of the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) located at two prisons, one in Monroe and one in Airway Heights. This program is provided by state staff. PREA related incidents involving those staff are investigated by DOC. These two areas are the only areas that had PREA reported incidents, since the Offender Change Division was established. The Offender Change Division is also responsible for educational and vocational training offered at most prisons and camps through contracted services provided through the State Board of Community and Technical Colleges and oversee contracts with up to 70 cities, counties and tribal nations for violator jail beds, all of which are subject to PREA.

Improvements in PREA prevention, detection, and response as well as investigation strategies for substance abuse treatment will include the review of offender contact protocols, quarterly professional boundary trainings for staff and contractors, a monthly supervision form, improved access to bulletin boards with PREA hotline and reporting information and brochures which are accessible to offenders and staff. Additionally, orientation to offenders upon admission to programs will include PREA information as to how to report a PREA incident as well as a PREA brochure. Contractor hiring documents will be provided during new employee orientations and will include PREA information, training materials, policies and procedures.

The Sex Offender Treatment Program recently implemented clear practice directives related to offender contact, intended to increase oversight, awareness and opportunities for clinical supervision. It is common practice for Sex Offender Treatment supervisors to sit in on group session and regularly discuss PREA policy with all staff. In the past 12 months, SOTP has sent five staff to PREA investigator training and required booster sessions. SOTP has updated all contracts to include PREA requirements and have communicated regularly with contractors as information is available.

Implementation of PREA, especially with contracted facilities has been challenging, as there has been a lack of clarity on requirements and definitions that would assist in determining required actions by the contractor and by DOC. The lack of available trained auditors is also creating challenges especially due to the large number of contracted sites. Some contract locations are small and have minimal budgets and have shared concerns in meeting the requirements.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DIVISION

The Prison Rape Elimination Act aimed to curb prison rape through a zero-tolerance policy, as well as through research and information gathering. The act calls for developing national standards to prevent incidents of sexual violence in prison. In Washington State Community Corrections we have trained and implemented policies and practices focused on safety especially around incidents pertaining to sexual violence. As part of Community Corrections reentry focus, we actively support policies and transition of offenders from prison to communities in a healthy and safe manner. Estimates of the prevalence of prison rape vary widely. In 1974 Carl Weiss and David James Friar wrote that 46 million Americans would one day be incarcerated; of that number, they claimed, 10 million would be raped. Community Corrections has been an active partner in sexual violence prevention through PREA.



PREA IMPLEMENTATION TEAM MEMBERS

The following individuals have served as members of the PREA Implementation Team during the past 20 months. They have been the problem solvers, motivators, and educators who have made PREA implementation possible within this Agency:

Schubach, Beth – WADOC PREA Coordinator (Team Lead)

Abplanalp, Bart - Psychologist

Baker, Cathleen – Secretary Senior

Bovenkamp, Kevin – Assistant Secretary, Health Services (inactive)

Braid, Barbara – Nursing Services Director

Clevenger-Shanahan, Pamela – Management Analyst (inactive)

Davis, Felice – Correctional Program Manager

DeHaven, Joiann – Corrections Specialist (inactive)

DeShazer, Brenda – Corrections Specialist

Dobson, Debra – Administrative Assistant

Donatacci, Helen – Corrections Specialist

Dudley, Bradley – Management Analyst

Fluaitt, Jacqueline – Corrections Specialist

Gilbert, George – Chief Investigator

Green, Michael – Captain (inactive)

Haynes, Ronald – Associate Superintendent

Klemme, Risa – Health Services Project Manager (inactive)

Leavell, Susan – FOSA Program Administrator

L'Heureux, Thomas – Correctional Unit Supervisor

Loete, Vicki – Corrections Specialist

Milovac, Kevin – Correctional Unit Supervisor

Oliver, Gregory – Corrections Specialist

Ramsdell-Gilkey, Lori – Correctional Program Manager

Rowden, Tamara – Educational Services Administrator (inactive)

Scamahorn, Lori – Corrections Specialist

Stewart, Belinda – Correctional Program Administrator

Swain, William – Correctional Unit Supervisor (inactive)

Trogdon-Oster, Carrie – Work Release Program Administrator

AGGREGATE DATA

Breakdown of Results of Incidents Reported

	2011	2012	2013
Case created	651	652	787
Information included with existing investigation	182	237	446
Information reported as not falling within PREA definitions	507	754	607
TOTAL	1340	1643	1840

Allegations forwarded to Jurisdictions outside WADOC	2011	2012	2013	total
Washington county, city, tribal jails	33	53	48	134
Jurisdictions in other states	13	13	27	53
Federal	2	4	4	10
TOTAL	48	70	79	197



AGGREGATE DATA

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
Community Corrections (field supervision)	14	15	23	52
substantiated	0	0	2	2
unsubstantiated	3	5	6	14
unfounded	11	10	12	33
open	0	0	3	3
Prison Facilities	501	498	629	1628
substantiated	52	67	82	201
unsubstantiated	245	225	217	687
unfounded	204	206	315	725
open	0	0	15	15
Residential Treatment Center	0	4	20	24
substantiated	0	3	6	9
unsubstantiated	0	1	9	10
unfounded	0	0	3	3
open	0	0	2	2
Work Release Facilities	35	20	20	75
substantiated	7	6	4	17
unsubstantiated	20	7	9	36
unfounded	8	7	7	22
open	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	550	537	692	1779
substantiated	59	76	94	229
unsubstantiated	268	238	241	747
unfounded	223	223	337	783
open	0	0	20	20

AGGREGATE DATA

Allegation & Finding Totals	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
offender-on-offender sexual assault	141	144	229	514
substantiated	12	12	14	38
unsubstantiated	85	83	107	275
unfounded	44	49	102	195
open	0	0	6	6
offender-on-offender sexual abuse	61	76	85	222
substantiated	9	16	16	41
unsubstantiated	38	36	36	110
unfounded	14	24	31	69
open	0	0	2	2
offender-on-offender sexual harassment	95	124	136	355
substantiated	18	31	35	84
unsubstantiated	59	59	51	169
unfounded	18	34	48	100
open	0	0	2	2
staff other misconduct	1	0	0	1
substantiated	0	0	0	0
unsubstantiated	0	0	0	0
unfounded	1	0	0	1
open	0	0	0	0
Staff sexual harassment	34	39	58	131
substantiated	3	1	5	9
unsubstantiated	14	20	9	43
unfounded	17	18	40	75
open	0	0	4	4
staff sexual misconduct	218	154	184	556
substantiated	17	16	24	57
unsubstantiated	72	40	38	150
unfounded	129	98	116	343
open	0	0	6	6
TOTAL	550	537	692	1779

AGGREGATE DATA

Victim Gender

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect							
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population	
Female	5	4	7	16	21.33%	7.70%	
Male	18	16	25	59	78.67%	92.30%	
TOTAL	23	20	32	75	100%	100%	
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population	
Female	66	30	38	134	20.49%	7.70%	
Male	172	152	196	520	79.51%	92.30%	
TOTAL	238	182	234	654	100%	100%	

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect							
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population	
Female	21	16	18	55	26.70%	7.70%	
Male	24	57	70	151	73.30%	92.30%	
TOTAL	45	73	88	206	100%	100%	
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population	
Female	49	49	70	168	16.47%	7.70%	
Male	238	256	358	852	83.53%	92.30%	
TOTAL	287	305	428	1020	100%	100%	

Each case may have more than one victim

AGGREGATE DATA

Victim Age

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	4	1	1	6
25 to 29 years	3	5	7	15
30 to 34 years	3	3	7	13
35 to 39 years	6	5	9	20
40 to 44 years	2	3	4	9
45 years and older	4	3	4	11
Unknown	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	23	20	32	75
Average age where known	35.4 years	36.1 years	37.1 years	36.3

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	31	27	15	73
25 to 29 years	30	34	49	113
30 to 34 years	46	28	45	119
35 to 39 years	38	18	31	87
40 to 44 years	32	19	30	81
45 years and older	38	47	52	137
Unknown	23	9	12	44
TOTAL	238	182	234	654
Average age where known	35.7 years	36.8 years	36.8 years	

Unknown - data currently not available in PREA case demographics

Each case may have more than one victim

AGGREGATE DATA

Victim Age

Current average age of offender population is 37.7

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	16	23	22	61
25 to 29 years	7	18	10	35
30 to 34 years	5	9	16	30
35 to 39 years	6	7	10	23
40 to 44 years	6	4	4	14
45 years and older	5	11	24	40
Unknown	0	1	2	3
TOTAL	45	73	88	206
Average age where known	32.0 years	30.9 years	35.8 years	33.0 years

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect				
UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	62	48	67	177
25 to 29 years	46	74	85	205
30 to 34 years	48	49	68	165
35 to 39 years	32	21	55	108
40 to 44 years	25	30	39	94
45 years and older	52	58	76	186
Unknown	22	25	38	85
TOTAL	287	305	428	1020
Average age where known	35.7 years	34.4 years	34.9 years	34.6 years

Unknown - data currently not available in PREA case demographics

Each case may have more than one victim

AGGREGATE DATA

Victim Race

Investigations in which staff was named as the suspect							
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total		% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1		1.33%	3.70%
Black	5	5	8	18		24.02%	18.70%
North American Indian	3	1	6	10		13.33%	4.20%
Other	0	0	0	0		0.00%	1.90%
White	14	14	17	45		60.00%	71.50%
Unknown	1	0	0	1		1.33%	0.00%
TOTAL	23	20	32	75		100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total		% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	4	7	15		2.29%	3.70%
Black	59	50	57	166		25.38%	18.70%
North American Indian	13	16	6	35		5.35%	4.20%
Other	1	1	4	6		0.92%	1.90%
White	138	101	148	387		59.17%	71.50%
Unknown	23	10	12	45		6.88%	0.00%
TOTAL	238	182	234	654		100%	100%

Unknown - data currently not available in PREA case demographics

AGGREGATE DATA

Victim Race

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect						
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1	1	4	1.94%	3.70%
Black	4	6	10	20	9.71%	18.70%
North American Indian	1	5	4	10	4.85%	4.20%
Other	0	1	0	1	0.48%	1.90%
White	38	59	71	168	81.56%	71.50%
Unknown	0	1	2	3	1.46%	0.00%
TOTAL	45	73	88	206	100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	4	8	16	1.57%	3.70%
Black	29	35	46	110	10.78%	18.70%
North American Indian	12	8	19	39	3.82%	4.20%
Other	7	6	3	16	1.57%	1.90%
White	210	223	310	743	72.85%	71.50%
Unknown	25	29	42	96	9.41%	0.00%
TOTAL	287	305	428	1020	100%	100%

Unknown - data currently not available in PREA case demographics

Each case may have more than one victim

AGGREGATE DATA

Suspect Gender

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Female	15	14	16	45	27.60%	7.70%
Male	24	45	49	118	72.40%	92.30%
TOTAL	39	59	65	163	100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total	% in PREA cases	% in general population
Female	29	41	59	129	13.90%	7.70%
Male	229	244	326	799	86.10%	92.30%
TOTAL	258	285	385	928	100%	100%



AGGREGATE DATA

Suspect Race

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect							
SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total		% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1	1	4		1.94%	3.70%
Black	4	6	10	20		9.71%	18.70%
North American Indian	1	5	4	10		4.85%	4.20%
Other	0	1	0	1		0.48%	1.90%
White	0	1	2	3		1.46%	71.50%
Unknown	38	59	71	168		81.56%	0.00%
TOTAL	45	73	88	206		100%	100%

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total		% in PREA cases	% in general population
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	4	8	16		1.57%	3.70%
Black	29	35	46	110		10.78%	18.70%
North American Indian	12	8	19	39		3.82%	4.20%
Other	10	6	3	19		1.86%	1.90%
White	22	29	42	93		9.12%	71.50%
Unknown	210	223	310	743		72.85%	0.00%
TOTAL	287	305	428	1020		100%	100%

Unknown - data currently not available in PREA case demographics

Each case may have more than one victim

AGGREGATE DATA

Suspect Age

Investigations in which an offender was named as the suspect

SUBSTANTIATED PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	1	8	9	18
25 to 29 years	5	13	16	34
30 to 34 years	8	12	4	24
35 to 39 years	8	5	11	24
40 to 44 years	5	4	11	20
45 years and older	12	17	14	43
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	39	59	65	163
Average age (where known)	40.8 years	36.7 years	36.3 years	37.5 years

UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED & OPEN PREA INVESTIGATIONS	2011	2012	2013	total
18 to 24 years	22	29	33	84
25 to 29 years	33	29	53	115
30 to 34 years	38	34	51	123
35 to 39 years	31	36	47	114
40 to 44 years	28	30	35	93
45 years and older	57	80	91	228
Unknown	49	47	75	171
TOTAL	258	285	385	928
Average age where known	38.0 years	39.3 years	37.9 years	38.4 years

AGGREGATE DATA

Staff-on-Offender Sexual Harassment				
gender	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
female	0	1	3	4
male	3	0	2	5
TOTAL	3	1	5	9

Staff-on-Offender Sexual Misconduct				
gender	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
female	11	11	5	27
male	6	5	19	30
TOTAL	17	16	24	57

Staff-on-Offender Sexual Harassment				
	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
24 or Younger	0	0	0	0
25 - 29	0	0	0	0
30 - 34	1	0	0	1
35 - 39	0	0	2	2
40 - 44	0	0	0	0
45 - 54	1	0	3	4
55 or Older	1	1	0	2
unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	1	5	9

Staff-on-Offender Sexual Misconduct				
	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
24 or Younger	1	0	3	4
25 - 29	1	0	3	4
30 - 34	4	2	2	8
35 - 39	1	1	5	7
40 - 44	1	1	5	7
45 - 54	5	2	3	10
55 or Older	1	2	3	6
unknown	3	8	0	11
TOTAL	17	16	24	57

AGGREGATE DATA

Staff-on-Offender Sexual Harassment				
	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
Asian / Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1
Black	0	0	0	0
North American Indian	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
White	3	1	4	8
Unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	1	5	9

Staff-on-Offender Sexual Misconduct				
	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
Asian / Pacific Islander	1	0	1	2
Black	2	1	1	4
North American Indian	1	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0
White	10	7	22	39
Unknown	3	8	0	11
TOTAL	17	16	24	57



AGGREGATE DATA

Offender-on-Offender Sexual Abuse				
Sanction	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
segregation	1	6	7	14
confined to room / cell	1	2	1	4
transfer to another facility	0	3	1	4
loss of good conduct time	0	6	1	7
extra work	0	0	1	1
loss of privileges	0	0	1	1
unknown (discipline information not located)	0	0	1	1
other	7	6	3	16
TOTAL	9	23	16	48

Offender-on-Offender Sexual Assault				
Sanction	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
segregation	3	6	6	15
confined to room / cell	1	0	1	2
loss of good conduct time	5	5	4	14
extra work	0	0	1	1
loss of privileges	0	2	0	2
arrested	0	1	0	1
referred for prosecution	1	4	3	8
unknown (discipline information not located)	0	1	0	1
other	8	3	1	12
TOTAL	18	22	16	56

AGGREGATE DATA

Staff-on-Offender Sexual Harassment				
Sanction	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
reprimand	0	0	1	1
resignation prior to completion of investigation	1	0	0	1
unknown (sanction information not available)	0	0	0	
other	2	1	4	7
TOTAL	3	1	5	9
Other includes reduction in pay and verbal counseling				

Staff-on-Offender Sexual Misconduct				
Sanction	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
reprimand	2	0	0	2
transfer to another facility	0	0	1	1
referred for prosecution	3	2	4	9
discharged / terminated	4	5	8	17
resignation prior to completion of investigation	8	6	12	26
resignation after completion of investigation	2	2	0	4
other	4	2	3	9
TOTAL	23	17	28	68
Other includes suspension from volunteer program, letter of counseling, suspension, and contractor prohibition from contact with offenders				

NOTE - Discipline may include more than one sanction.

AGGREGATE DATA

FACILITY AND FINDINGS	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
AIRWAY HEIGHTS CORRECTIONS CENTER	0	0	1	1
GUILTY	0	0	1	1
NOT GUILTY	0	0	0	0
DISMISSED	0	0	0	0
HEARING PENDING	0	0	0	0
CLALLAM BAY CORRECTIONS CENTER	1	3	2	6
GUILTY	0	3	2	5
NOT GUILTY	1	0	0	1
DISMISSED	0	0	0	0
HEARING PENDING	0	0	0	0
COYOTE RIDGE CORRECTIONS CENTER	0	0	2	2
GUILTY	0	0	2	2
NOT GUILTY	0	0	0	0
DISMISSED	0	0	0	0
HEARING PENDING	0	0	0	0
MONROE CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX	2	3	9	14
GUILTY	0	1	5	6
NOT GUILTY	1	0	0	1
DISMISSED	1	2	0	3
HEARING PENDING	0	0	4	4
MISSION CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN	0	0	1	1
GUILTY	0	0	1	1
NOT GUILTY	0	0	0	0
DISMISSED	0	0	0	0
HEARING PENDING	0	0	0	0
OLYMPIC CORRECTIONS CENTER	0	3	0	3
GUILTY	0	0	0	0
NOT GUILTY	0	1	0	1
DISMISSED	0	2	0	2
HEARING PENDING	0	0	0	0
STAFFORD CREEK CORRECTIONS CENTER	0	2	2	4
GUILTY	0	2	2	4
NOT GUILTY	0	0	0	0
DISMISSED	0	0	0	0
HEARING PENDING	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER	0	2	2	4
GUILTY	0	2	1	3
NOT GUILTY	0	0	1	1
DISMISSED	0	0	0	0
HEARING PENDING	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS CENTER FOR WOMEN	2	6	4	12
GUILTY	2	5	4	11
NOT GUILTY	0	0	0	0
DISMISSED	0	1	0	1
HEARING PENDING	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY	0	1	2	3
GUILTY	0	1	2	3
NOT GUILTY	0	0	0	0
DISMISSED	0	0	0	0
HEARING PENDING	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	20	25	50

AGGREGATE DATA

area	number completed	number indicating additional action	actions completed
AHCC	10	0	not applicable
CBCC	2	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No isolated posts with female staff assigned • Monitor J-Pay messages
CCCC	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue applicable infraction and separation between offenders
Chemical Dependency	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of offender contact protocols • Quarterly boundary training • Monthly supervision form to include PREA information • Bulletin board postings and PREA posters • Submit referral to county law enforcement • Review offender training • Review hiring documents to ensure inclusion of PREA and contact with offenders on supervision • Review DOC training materials, policies, and procedures
Community Corrections	3	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update protocols reflecting minimum of two offender working in pairs at all times • Verify that all staff using Department cell phones are not transferring calls to personal phones • Review ethical obligations at next weekly meeting. Review will be documented and conducted on a regular basis • Supervisors will rotate CO crew supervisors as needed when observed or reported behavior of over familiarity exist between staff and offender • Recommend to PREA Coordinator an addition to policy that individuals who are court-ordered to participate in work crew or other activities and supervised by DOC will fall under the tenants of PREA.
MCC	18	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue applicable infraction, separation of offenders, and complete new PREA Risk Assessment • Memorandum of counseling to staff member for inappropriate behavior
MCCCW	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the gym/rec is monitored by all staff during place safety musters
Medical	1	0	not applicable
OCC	3	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize to the offender population: Routinely throughout the living units, program areas and work assignments that the facility has zero tolerance for this type of harassment. • Emphasize to the offender population: Offenders are to refrain from "horseplay" and physical contact. • Review the possibility of using in-service training to update staff on professionalism when dealing with offenders.
SCCC	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommend change in OMNI to allow both predator and vulnerable when they apply • Add information to video switch
WCC	2	0	not applicable
WCCW	3	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superintendent will send a memo to all offenders reminding them of consequence of sexual horseplay.
Work Release	4	0	not applicable
TOTAL	54	23	

AGGREGATE DATA

	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
Community Corrections (field supervision)	14	15	23	52
cases open 30 days or less	1	4	0	5
cases open 31 - 60 days	4	3	6	13
cases open 61 - 90 days	3	0	4	7
cases open 91 - 120 days	3	1	5	9
cases open 121 days or more	3	7	5	15
open	0	0	3	3
Prison Facilities	501	498	629	1628
cases open 30 days or less	107	132	189	428
cases open 31 - 60 days	107	162	235	504
cases open 61 - 90 days	57	78	106	241
cases open 91 - 120 days	39	44	47	130
cases open 121 days or more	191	82	37	310
open	0	0	15	15
Residential Treatment Center	0	4	20	24
cases open 30 days or less	0	0	1	1
cases open 31 - 60 days	0	1	2	3
cases open 61 - 90 days	0	0	1	1
cases open 91 - 120 days	0	0	1	1
cases open 121 days or more	0	3	13	16
open	0	0	2	2
Work Release Facilities	35	20	20	75
cases open 30 days or less	2	4	7	13
cases open 31 - 60 days	13	8	3	24
cases open 61 - 90 days	13	1	7	21
cases open 91 - 120 days	2	3	2	7
cases open 121 days or more	5	4	1	10
open	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	550	537	692	1779
cases open 30 days or less	110	140	197	447
cases open 31 - 60 days	124	174	246	544
cases open 61 - 90 days	73	79	118	270
cases open 91 - 120 days	44	48	55	147
cases open 121 days or more	199	96	56	351
open	0	0	20	20