

Section 3**Facility Review****June 18, 2006**

This is a tribally owned and operated facility. The facility consists of three single-wide trailers attached to create an office space with a later addition of two detoxification cells to create a detention facility. The building is shared with the Police Department, the Dispatch and Detention.

1. **Exterior Site Conditions**
Exterior conditions of the building are poor. Since the building is shared with the Police Department, the general public has access through the front door up to the main entrance of the detention facility. The general public also has access all around the building and the facility itself is located on a busy highway.
2. **Exterior Exercise/Recreation Area**
The exterior/recreation area consists of a concrete slab surrounded with the chain-link fence topped with razor wire around the concrete slab. The area is not utilized by the inmates. However, the area is utilized to hold stray animals. The fenced gate was found open. The space is not large enough and not far enough from the facility to serve as a secured staging area for the inmates in case of an emergency.
3. **Exterior Perimeter Security**
The exterior security of the perimeter is very poor. Part of the facility is surrounded with a fence. However, the fence gates are kept open at all times. There are no exterior cameras to monitor the exterior of the facility. The Sally port door is generally kept open for ventilation. The general public can walk all the way through the open fence and through the open Sally port door to the booking and intake location at the detention facility. This facilitates the passing of contraband to the inmates who are located immediately across the booking station. The control station though adjacent is inside the trailer facility without a direct view of an intruder walking through the Sally port door up to the front door of the detoxification cells – which is the only location where inmates are held at this facility. There are no cameras.
4. **Sally Port Security**
There is no Sally port. The back door between the trailer facility and the detoxification cells is used for the ingress and egress of inmates. Although a fenced gate is provided, it is generally left open. There are no cameras.

5. **Building Interior Security**
 Building interior security is very poor. There are no cameras either within the trailer facility or at the detoxification cells or any monitors at the central control station.
 Radios are used to communicate and serve as a means to secure inmates and provide safety to the officers. However, most radios are unusable at most times because of a lack of battery chargers. The batteries do not hold a charge on extensive period of time.
6. **Building Structure**
 The building structure consists of three single-wide pedestal-mounted trailers attached to create a physical working office space that is shared by the Police Department, the Dispatch and the Detention offices. Two detoxification cells have been constructed with slab-on-grade and block-wall construction, adjacent to the trailer to serve as the only detention space at the facility. The trailer facility was constructed in 1980 and the detoxification cells were added in 1982. The building structure is in disrepair.
7. **Building Roof**
 The trailer roof caught fire one year ago and has not been repaired as yet. The roof leaks all through the rainy season.
8. **Interior Ceilings**
 All offices have suspended ceiling or glued-on tile on a gypboard ceiling. The housing unit has a hard ceiling.
9. **Interior Walls**
 Interior walls of the offices are 2" x 3" wood-framed stud-walls with wood-veneer paneling. The interior walls of the detoxification cells are of block-wall construction.
10. **Interior Flooring**
 The interior flooring of the office space is carpeting over a sub-floor. The detoxification cell is painted concrete slab.
11. **Interior Dormitory Cells**
 There are no interior dormitory cells at the facility.
12. **Interior Isolation Cells**
 There are no interior isolation cells at the facility.
13. **Interior Detoxification Cells**
 There are two detoxification cells, one of which is used by the male inmates and the other is used by the female inmates. Each detoxification cell has a hard bench structure to sit on. All surfaces have hard finishes. There is one sink/toilet combination unit in each detoxification cell. Inmates do not have the use of shower other than in the employee's staff toilet in the trailer building. Inmates are not taken outdoors during their stay.

14. **Booking and Intake Area**
The booking and intake area consists of a makeshift Masonite countertop structure outside the back door and in the corridor between the trailer of facility and the detoxification cells. There is no separation between the inmate and the booking officer. There are no cameras.
15. **Visitation Area**
There is no visitation area at the facility.
16. **Kitchen, Food Preparation and Pantry Area**
There is a small kitchen but it lacks a permit to operate. The kitchen was shut down for a lack of an appropriate institutional hood and a fire suppression system over the hood. The roof structure of the kitchen could not support the concentrated weight of the hood.
17. **Dining Area**
The facility does not have a specific dining area. Inmates are fed in the detoxification cells.
18. **Day Room Area**
There is no day room at this facility. Inmates are not given any outdoor time during their stay at the facility.
19. **Vocational Training Area**
No vocational training is provided to the inmates at the facility.
20. **First Aid and Medical Assistance Area**
The central control room serves as the area to provide first aid and medical assistance to the inmates. A first-aid kit is provided and a refrigerator is provided for the storage of medicines. The central control area is too small for its intended use and is not appropriate to serve as an area to render first aid and medical assistance.
21. **Toilets and Showers**
A combination sink/toilet unit is provided in each of the detoxification cells. Inmates use the employee's staff restroom for shower facilities.
22. **HVAC System**
Bard units provide HVAC for the trailer facility. One of the Bard units has not been repaired since it was damaged by the fire one year ago. Thus there is no cooling in one-third of the trailer facility. The housing unit is served by a swamp cooler on the roof of the permanent structure which makes up the two detoxification cells. Cooling is insufficient for the number of inmates that are held in the detoxification cells.

23. **Plumbing System**
The combination sink/toilet unit is constantly in disrepair in each of the detoxification cells. Often repairs cannot be completed for lack of availability of parts on the outdated units. The sanitation sewer line is often plugged. This sewer line does not have any rag-filter-screens at the cleanouts.
24. **Lighting System**
There is insufficient lighting in the offices and in the cells.
25. **Electrical Power System**
The facility does not have sufficient electrical power service. At this time the facility is served with a 200 amp 120/240 volt - single phase power. All electrical distribution has been tapped off for new electrical loads as the building was utilized over the last twenty five years and as new equipment was added in the facility. The facility does not have a backup generator to serve in an emergency.
The facility does not have any battery-backup lighting for emergency egress out of the building.
26. **IT System**
A minimal IT system is in use at the facility. Manual logs are still maintained and two typewriters are in active use. The recently installed CODY system constantly crashes, necessitating backups with manual logbooks.
27. **Security System**
There is no security system in place at the facility. All security is provided through communications using portable radios.
28. **Energy Usage and Conservation**
Energy conservation is not practiced. The heating and cooling systems are inadequate and as such most exterior doors are constantly left open for ventilation.
29. **Fire Egress – Exterior and/or Secured Areas**
Fire egress is inadequate. Inmates cannot be evacuated and staged in a secured area in an emergency.
30. **Fire Alarm, Fire Extinguishers and Sprinkler System**
Fire extinguishers are provided at appropriate locations. There is no fire alarm system. There is no sprinkler system.
31. **Building Access for Staff and Inmates**
Staff uses all three entrances for routine ingress and egress. The inmates are escorted through the backdoor that also serves as the Sally port door.

32. **Hazardous Materials**
Hazardous materials such as asbestos and lead paint were not reported on-site. The use of such materials had been abandoned by the time the site was constructed in 1980.
33. **Handicap Access for Staff and Inmates**
There are insufficient provisions for the use of the facility by disabled staff inmates or visitors. An inappropriate ramp has been constructed at the front entrance. There are no restrooms or showers to serve the disabled staff, inmates or visitors.
34. **Potentially Hazardous Elements**
Inmates may harm themselves using articles of clothing and the vent screens above the sink/toilet combination units. Inmates may also harm themselves when they have the use of the shower facilities in the employee restroom in the trailer. A posted sign indicates that an inmate may use the shower up to 15 minutes, which is sufficient time for permanent damage.

Section 1**Background Information
of the
Navajo Reservation
Served by the Shiprock Adult Detention Center**

The background information for the Navajo Nation is provided earlier, in Section 1, Chinle Adult Detention Center.

Section 2**Program Review
July 2, 2006**

This is a 48-hour holding facility operating under the consent decree, Silver vs. Pahe, dated November 17, 1992.

1. **Funding of Operations**
The funding of operations is undetermined.
2. **Funding of Repairs and Maintenance of Facility Structure**
The funding for repairs and maintenance for this specific facility is undetermined.
3. **Policies and Procedures**
The Detention Officer indicated that the Navajo Nation Policies and Procedures are in use. However, no hard copies of such policies and procedures were observed at the facility. The operations indicated that policies and procedures were either not in place at all, not in use or both.
4. **Staffing**
Presently there are ten full-time detention officers, six of whom are certified. The facility requires at least five to nine more officers in order to maintain operations.
5. **Programs**
Screening for sexually transmitted diseases (STD) is provided. Religious services are also available through the several churches in the area, however, many programs cannot be provided due to a severe shortage of space.
6. **Staff Training**
Four officers are awaiting certification. The facility attempts to attain 40 hours of training per year but this does not often occur due to a lack of officers available to cover those who are in training.

7. **Space for Inmates On-Site**
There are 19 beds in dormitory style in three locations. Thirteen of these beds are for the use of males and the remaining six are used by females. There are five isolation cells and one cell that are used for special observations. There is one cell specifically set aside for inmates needing detoxification. This cell area measures about 140 square feet. There are 36 inmates in the cell at the time of the observation. Inmates were using every horizontal space in the cell including one inmate lying in front of the toilet preventing others from using it. The consent decree requires one-fourth of this number in such a space.
8. **Space for Inmates Off-Site**
Inmates were sent to Gallup earlier, but due to the closing of the Tuba City Adult Detention Center, there is no space available at Gallup anymore for inmates from this facility. No inmates are sent off-site at this time.
9. **Staffing Capacity for the Inmates On-Site**
There is a need for more officers. There are two to three officers on a shift at any given time; however, this reduces to one to two officers if someone is called out for transportation duty. Presently ten detention officers and one cook are employed at the facility but five to nine more officers are needed in order to meet the operating needs of the facility.
10. **Staffing Capacity for Transportation and Escort for Inmates**
The detention officers provide the transportation and escort of all inmates. Transportation locations are between 100 to 200 miles one way and as such, these transportation relays often use up an entire day of an officer's time, placing a strain on the remaining officers to ensure the safety of the facility.
11. **Office Supplies for Staff**
There are not enough office supplies for the staff. Paper, pens, tape and pencils are all in short supply. Officers are using their own funds to purchase supplies at the nearby Wal-Mart in Farmington and Gallup.
12. **IT Equipment for Office Use**
The IT equipment at the time of the assessment was old but serviceable.
13. **IT Equipment for Communications Use**
Radios for the officers are inadequate at this time. Three officers do not currently own radios nor are there any radios in the office area. Presently six officers own radios. Six more radios with battery chargers are needed for the facility. Six extra sets of batteries and six extra battery chargers are also required for the new radios. All ten officers are in need of new microphone push-to-talk microphone switches.

Staff at the kitchen cannot communicate with the central control station or the dispatch in case of an emergency. There is no intercom between the kitchen and the center control room.

14. Personal Supplies for Inmates

There are sufficient personal supplies for the inmates at this facility at this time. However, they often run out and because of a lack of funds, have to borrow supplies from the juvenile division. At other times the detention officers purchase toothpaste, shampoos, soaps, laundry soap and cleaning-supplies for the facility, from their own funds.

15. Uniforms for Staff and Inmates

There is no funding for the purchase of uniforms for the staff. Officers purchase from their personal funds, their own pants, duty belts and boots. Officers were provided with a 'uniform funding' in the past. However, this practice has been discontinued. The detention officer indicated that she was furnished with 'uniform' three years ago, but has been purchasing for her own needs since then, as is the case with all other officers.

16. Linen for Inmates

There is a shortage of blankets for the inmates at this facility. Most blankets are worn out. All mattresses are worn out and ripped. Towels were borrowed from the Tohatchi Youth Detention Center. Sheets are supplied to the female inmates only. There is a severe shortage of blankets during periods of a breakdown of the heating system, which happens quite often.

17. Furniture and Fixtures for Staff and Inmates

Furniture and fixtures for the inmates are adequate. However, there is a lack of desks and several broken chairs are used by the staff.

18. Transportation Vehicles

Two transportation vehicles (one Chevy van and one Ford van) are used at this time, both of which need to be replaced. These vans have 171,915 and 132,513 miles on them. One of the vans has an unreliable gas gauge that has caused it to run out of fuel once.

The detention staff also gathers all garbage and transports it to the dump using a pickup truck that has 75,700 miles on it. The garbage collection service was discontinued for lack of funding.

19. Fuel for Vehicles

There is sufficient fuel for the vehicles.

20. Utilities for Facility

There is sufficient funding to pay for the utilities at the facility at this time.

21. Hot and Cold Water for Kitchen, Laundry and Showers

There is sufficient hot and cold water for the kitchen, laundry and showers. However, the water pressure is low. Water pressure in the cells is low

enough to necessitate the use of Styrofoam cups by the inmates, for drinking water.

22. **Adequate Lighting for Inmate and Staff Areas**
The facility has sufficient lighting in the inmate and staff areas. Inmates complain of excessive light at night all of which remain lit all night. There is a lack of night-lights. Light fixtures are not vandal resistant.
23. **Ongoing Repairs and Maintenance**
There is a purchase order submitted for the repairs of the cross angle-iron on the bunk bed (that makes up the headboard). In the meanwhile the bunk bed is in use.
24. **Deferred Repairs and Maintenance**
1. Leaking toilets in the cell area.
 2. Cooling system for the building.
 3. Heating system for the building.
 4. Sanitation drains of the building.
 5. Washing machine for the laundry.
 6. Lock and key system for all cells.
 7. Sprinkler system for the building.
 8. ADA system for the building.
 9. Restraining chair.
 10. Repair one camera in the detoxification cell.
 11. Add six cameras and two monitors to the existing 16-camera system.
 12. Replace all existing lighting fixtures with vandal-resistant light fixtures and light fixtures with night-lights.
 13. Electrical distribution system with sufficient electrical outlets.
 14. One recording camera for the booking station.
25. **Medical Response at the Facility**
Medical response at the facility is within 5 minutes of the call. There is a monthly visit by a doctor and/or nurse to respond to the complaints of the inmates. However, there are no routine visits by a healthcare professional to check the inmates for tuberculosis, hepatitis, HIV, AIDS or dental needs. Detention officers reported that inmates often spit in their face.
26. **Booking Process at the Facility**
The booking process is inadequate. There is no barrier between the booking officer, arresting officer or the inmate in the booking area. There is a non-recording camera and no audio recording apparatus in the booking area. There is a need for software that can access the history of an inmate.
27. **Food Service at the Facility**
There is a kitchen at this facility. The kitchen utensils are unsecured and are either hanging from a kitchen rack, or placed in insecure kitchen drawers. Kitchen knives are placed in unlocked drawers in the kitchen. When questioned about policies and procedures regarding the kitchen, the cook

indicated that she locks the kitchen knives drawer with a padlock. Upon further questioning, she produced one padlock that was in the kitchen knives drawer. The padlock was smaller than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Inmate trustees have access to the kitchen. In an emergency, the cook in the kitchen does not have a way to communicate either with the central control room or the dispatch. A separate and very foul smelling grease dumpster was noticed outside the kitchen. Since the garbage hauling services have been discontinued for lack of funds, it is assumed that the grease removal services have also been discontinued.

28. **Kitchen and Dining Staff at the Facility**
There are three cooks who perform all of the cooking at this facility. The detention officer reported that the cooks are certified as food handlers.
29. **Housekeeping Staff at the Facility**
The community service worker (CSW) inmates provide all of the cleaning at this facility. These inmates also provide cleaning at the adjacent courts building. Some of the inmates have to serve up to 947 hours of community service. The CSW inmates do not provide any services beyond the detention facility and the courts building for lack of supervisory staff that is needed to monitor their activities.
30. **Repairs and Maintenance Staff at the Facility**
There is shared maintenance staff for routine repairs and maintenance for this facility. They are slow in responding because of a shortage of staff and the physically remote distances of the facilities. Service may be provided with the delay of at least a week from the time the service order is placed.
31. **Inmate Services Provided at the Facility**
The clergy provide some church services.
32. **Healthcare Assistance in the Community**
The community provides healthcare services that include:
1. Indian Health Services hospital; 2. Behavioral Health Services; and 3. DWI school services.
33. **Other Support Agencies in the Community**
The community provides: 1. Anger management services; 2. Parenting skills services; 3. Victim impact panel for DUI services; and 4. Domestic abuse counseling services.
34. **General Reasons for Detention**
Substance abuse is the major reason for detention at this facility. This results in crimes such as domestic violence, sexual assault, child neglect and burglary. The crime rate at the Navajo Nation is 237, 911 and 62,232 per 100,000 inhabitants for violent crime, property crime and other crimes, respectively.

35. **Potentially Harmful Conditions and Behavior of Inmates**
Potentially harmful conditions and behavior of the inmates to harm themselves emerge from the mental health problems of the inmates. Such inmates have to be segregated in an individual cell. There are no cameras in the segregated cell, resulting in the detention officer constantly checking the condition of the inmate by entering the cell. Additionally, inmates can use articles of clothing to potentially harm themselves. There are a large number of locations such as the horizontal elements of the bars around the cell, the holes in the steel plate of the bunk beds and the horizontal cross members of the bunk beds that could be potentially used by the inmates to harm themselves.
There have been two successful suicides at this facility in the past. 1) An inmate used his unraveled bandages from a hospital to hang himself; and 2) An inmate used an overdose of prescription pills prior to being booked and which was not disclosed at the booking.
36. **Accountability and Reporting of Incidents**
Incidents are reported through memos to the detention supervisor. These are then reported to the Department of Justice at the Navajo Nation.

Section 3
Facility Review
July 2, 2006

This is a 48-hour holding facility operating on the consent decree, Silver vs. Pahe, dated, November 17, 1992. This facility is a tribal building.

1. **Exterior Site Conditions**
The exterior site conditions are poor. The facility provides an easy access to the general public both from the front entrance and through the permanently open exterior fence, permanently open Sally port fence gate and permanently open and unlocked (there are no locks at all) Sally port door, all the way into the booking area.
One ¾ inch diameter, 18-inch long steel bolt and another 24 inches long, 1-inch diameter solid steel bar were found strewn outside the building. These items could have been used as deadly weapons against the officers and/or the inmates. These items were submitted to the detention officer on duty.
2. **Exterior Exercise/Recreation Area**
Two separate exercise and recreation areas are provided for inmates. Though sufficiently separated from the building for fire evacuation, the physical area is insufficient for fire evacuation for all of the inmates at the facility. The exercise and recreation area are sufficiently accessible by the general public to toss and contraband items.
3. **Exterior Perimeter Security**
There is no security around the exterior perimeter. There are only two cameras to monitor the perimeter of the building.
4. **Sally Port Security**
There is no security at the Sally port. There is only one camera to monitor the Sally port. While there is a camera pointed at the Sally port door, the gate at the exterior perimeter fence is permanently open, the gate at the Sally port fence is permanently open and the door at the Sally port is also permanently open. There is no lock on this door. The door cannot be latched at all since the door jamb is skewed as a result of the settling of the building, and prevents the door from closing in.
The detention officer reported that it is scary to find general public loitering inside the detention facility late at night. These individuals have simply walked in through the two open gates in the two fences and the open Sally port door. At one time an individual walked in the Detention Center building, past the three unsecured barriers and requested a lone detention officer to arrest someone that he had brought along. Upon questioning, the individual lead the detention officer to his parked car outside, which contained a tied-up individual in the backseat.

5. **Building Interior Security**
The interior security of the building is minimal. While there are 16 cameras, they are placed at awkward locations with a number of blind spots that cannot be monitored by these cameras. The control console for the detention officers is poorly designed so it can monitor only four cameras on the one and only monitor, at a time.
A fixed camera is pointed at the reception window accessible to the general public. The detention officer reviews the monitor before she responds to the reception window. However, the responding detention officer at the reception window can be harmed, since this plexiglass window is located in line of sight of the access by the general public.
6. **Building Structure**
The building consists of brick structure with slab-on grade and block-wall partitions.
7. **Building Roof**
The building has a flat roof. The roof leaks in a number of places every time it rains.
8. **Interior Ceilings**
The office areas generally have glued-on tile ceiling on sheetrock. Other non-housing areas have a painted sheetrock ceiling. The remaining housing areas have concrete slab hard ceilings.
9. **Interior Walls**
Exterior perimeter walls are brick. The housing partitions are concrete block wall. Booking and control areas are block-wall. The offices consist of wood framing and wood panel covering.
10. **Interior Flooring**
The inmate housing consist of painted concrete floors which is the slab on grade. Vinyl tiles are used in the common areas, offices and corridors. All tiles have been worn down to the bare concrete slab.
11. **Interior Dormitory Cells**
The interior dormitory cells consist of steel bars with horizontal cross members. There are 19 beds set up in a dormitory style in three locations. There are seven beds for male inmates upstairs. There 12 beds, six each for males and females downstairs. These cells are set up with single bunk beds and tiered-bunk beds. The door control mechanism consists of manual controls that have not been lubricated in years.
12. **Interior Isolation Cells**
There are three female and two male isolation cells. The interior of the isolation cells have hard unpadded walls. A combination sink-lavatory unit is provided. There is minimal water pressure at the sink. A special

observation cell is used for suicide watch. However, this cell does not have a camera for continuous surveillance.

13. Interior Detoxification Cells

There is one detoxification cell. The interior of the detoxification cells have hard unpadded walls and concrete benches.

14. Booking and Intake Area

The booking and intake area consists of a freestanding counter top in the hallway and four worn-out chairs. There is very poor security at the booking and intake area. The intake Sally port door is permanently open. It has no locks. There is no barrier between the inmate and the detention officer during the booking process.

While there is a camera, the resolution of these images is very poor. There is no video recorder. The camera and the video recorder need to possess a higher resolution scan so that detailed recordings can be made of the inmate's personal possessions such as currency notes, which are removed from the inmate during the booking process.

Forms are filled out during the booking process. However there is no computer or access to the Cody booking software that is in use at the Navajo Nation.

15. Visitation Area

The visitation area is very congested on the inmate side. Three inmate stations with no elbow room and no telephone access are provided for the inmate who has to shout out to the visitor through an audio screen. The visitor stands on the opposite side. There is no visual contact between the visitor and the inmate.

16. Kitchen, Food Preparation and Pantry Area

There is a kitchen, food preparation area and a pantry area at this facility. The kitchen hood and its associated fire suppression system are inoperative. There are no sprinklers in the kitchen, or anywhere else in the building. The kitchen drains plug up very often. There are no grease traps that serve the kitchen. Kitchen grease is separated in plastic bags and tossed in the garbage heap within the insecure generator enclosure. There are insufficient electrical outlets and/or electrical outlets in inappropriate places that are subject to the water splashing as the washed pots and pans are placed on the drain boards. Excessive lengths of extension cords are used in the kitchen to power kitchen appliances.

There is in adequate ventilation and cooling in the kitchen and the dishwashing area. A swamp cooler provides minimal cooling to the kitchen.

17. Dining Area

Inmates generally eat in their cells or in the secured common area outside their cells but within the contained dormitory area.

18. Day Room Area
There is no day room at this facility.
19. Vocational Training Area
There is no area that serves the inmates for vocational training at this facility.
20. First Aid and Medical Assistance Area
There is no specific area to render medical assistance. The facility has a first-aid kit that is used to provide minor healthcare.
21. Toilets and Showers
There was insufficient pressure to provide drinking water in several of the cells that were tested. There was adequate hot water at the showers. There is a need to replace all combination sink-lavatory units and the stainless steel shower stalls.
22. HVAC System
Heating is provided by a furnace and heat exchangers, supported with natural gas. There is a retrofitted cooling system that uses roof-mounted units and a system of exposed ductwork to specific areas within the building. Both the heating and cooling systems were retrofitted around the block building, and thus provide a very poor system of air circulation and distribution of heating and cooling air. For example, the intoxicilyzer room has three additional fans to provide air circulation and cooling for the intoxicilyzer unit. The heating system often breaks down, which is noticed by the inmates. A lack of sufficient blankets at the facility exacerbates the chilled environment.
23. Plumbing System
The plumbing system suffers from high content of hard-water salts in the area. There are two hot-water heaters located in the mechanical room at the facility. The two doors at the mechanical room are insecure and open to the general public. The combined flue from the furnace and the hot water heaters is not connected to the rooftop extension, causing unburned flue gases and carbon monoxide to accumulate in the mechanical room. The sanitation drains are often plugged up. There are leaking toilets in the cell areas.
24. Lighting System
The light fixtures are not vandal resistant. There are no night-lights for the cell areas.
25. Electrical Power System
The facility is served by a 400 amp, 120/240 V, single-phase three wire system. This is the original system, about forty years old, and consists of several disconnect switches that serve as the main service entrance. There is insufficient electrical power to serve the facility. Electrical power is

supported by a backup 15 KW generator with a transfer switch. There was no record if the generator is exercised on a regular basis. The generator enclosure is not secured. The enclosure is also used as a trash dumpster.

26. IT System
The facility has sufficient computers for administrative needs. There is no computer or software at the booking station.
27. Building Security System
The building security system is very poor. More cameras are needed in addition to high-resolution video recorders at the booking space and high-resolution video monitors at the detention officers' control station.
28. Energy Usage and Conservation
The building uses no measures to conserve energy.
29. Fire Egress – Exterior and/or Secured Areas
The fire egress into the exterior secured area is poor and unsafe. The recreation areas cannot accommodate the number of inmates. There was no evidence of any fire drill that was ever conducted.
30. Fire Alarm, Fire Extinguishers and Sprinkler System
The facility has a working fire alarm system with a fire alarm control panel. There are insufficient fire extinguishers and there was no record of routine testing. There is no sprinkler system at this facility.
31. Building Access for Staff and Inmates
The staff uses the front and Sally port door entrances. The inmates and general public come through the Sally port or the front entrance.
32. Hazardous Materials
The building was built about 1962, when asbestos and lead paint were in common use. There is no record of any inspections or abatement of asbestos/ lead paint at this site.
33. Handicap Access for Staff and Inmates
The staff, visitors and inmates have no provisions for any access to the building or restrooms by handicapped individuals.
34. Potentially Hazardous Elements
The facility has several areas that could be potentially harmful to the inmates. Inmates can use their own clothing and strips of mattresses to commit suicide. Potential anchors to hang sufficient weight is provided by the holes on the bunk plates, corners of the upper bunks and the horizontal cross-members on the steel bars of cells and cell doors. Inmates have successfully overdosed on prescription pills and committed suicide.

Section 1**Background Information
of the
Navajo Reservation
Served by the Tohatchi Youth Detention Center**

The background information for the Navajo Nation is provided earlier, in Section 1, Chinle Adult Detention Center.

Section 2**Program Review
July 1, 2006**

1. **Funding of Operations**
The funding off operations could not be determined at this time.
2. **Funding of Repairs and Maintenance of Facility Structure**
The funding of repairs and maintenance for the facility could not be determined at this time.
3. **Policies and Procedures**
Copies of the BIA Red handbook are on file. It could not be determined if they are in use or if they have been modified to suit the purposes of this facility.
4. **Staffing**
There are nine full-time detention officers and one full-time detention supervisor.
5. **Programs**
The facility runs a school program to benefit the inmates. The youngest inmate at this facility was eight years old.
6. **Staff Training**
The quality and quantity of staff training could not be determined at this time.
7. **Space for Inmates On-Site**
There is a dormitory for girls, which has five beds. This dormitory was created by demolishing interior partitions of cells which at one time made up several independent cells. There are two detoxification cells which are used for the general male population.

8. Space for Inmates Off-Site
There are no inmates housed off-site.
9. Staffing Capacity for the Inmates On-Site
There are a total of nine detention officers who serve this facility. Generally there are two officers for each shift at the facility.
10. Staffing Capacity for Transportation and Escort for Inmates
The detention officers provide transportation and escort of the inmates.
11. Office Supplies for Staff
There are sufficient office supplies for the staff at the facility.
12. IT Equipment for Office Use
Could not be determined.
13. IT Equipment for Communications Use
Could not be determined.
14. Personal Supplies for Inmates
Could not be determined.
15. Uniforms for Staff and Inmates
The officers were provided uniforms about one year ago.
16. Linen for Inmates
Blankets and uniforms for the inmates are worn out.
17. Furniture and Fixtures for Staff and Inmates
Could not be determined.
18. Transportation Vehicles
Could not be determined.
19. Fuel for Vehicles
Could not be determined.
20. Utilities for Facility
Could not be determined.
21. Hot and Cold Water for Kitchen, Laundry and Showers
There is sufficient hot and cold water for the kitchen, laundry and showers.
22. Adequate Lighting for Inmate and Staff Areas
There is adequate lighting for the inmates and staff areas.

23. Ongoing Repairs and Maintenance
A residential-type laundry washer is in constant need of repair. A residential-type laundry dryer is inoperative. Washed clothes are hung out to dry on the handrails.
24. Deferred Repairs and Maintenance
Convert the two existing detoxification cells to one single dormitory for the use of male inmates.
25. Medical Response at the Facility
Could not be determined.
26. Booking Process at the Facility
Booking is conducted at the central control room, which also serves as the public reception area.
27. Food Service at the Facility
A minimal residential-type kitchen serves the facility. The stovetop does not have a hood or a hood suppression system. All dishes are hand washed. Utensils and knives are stored in unsecured kitchen-counter top drawers.
28. Kitchen and Dining Staff at the Facility
The detention staff provides all of the cooking for the inmates.
29. Housekeeping Staff at the Facility
The detention staff provides all of the housekeeping at the facility.
30. Repairs and Maintenance Staff at the Facility
Two individuals serve as shared staff for this and other facilities.
31. Inmate Services Provided at the Facility
Educational material is provided at the facility for the inmates.
32. Healthcare Assistance in the Community
Could not be determined.
33. Other Support Agencies in the Community
Could not be determined.
34. General Reasons for Detention
The general reasons for apprehension and detention are the onset of drugs-related violent crime.
35. Potentially Harmful Conditions and Behavior of Inmates
Steel cross members at bunk beds could be used by the inmates to harm themselves. Several leftover steel posts from ceiling to floor in the girls dormitory, that were left over when the partitions were removed could also be used by the inmates to harm themselves.

- 36. Accountability and Reporting of Incidents
Could not be determined.

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Section 3**Facility Review****July 1, 2006**

1. **Exterior Site Conditions**
The exterior conditions of the facility are fairly poor. The facility is accessible to the general walk-in public through an unsecured front entrance and through a continuously open gate at the perimeter fence.
2. **Exterior Exercise/Recreation Area**
The facility provides an exercise and recreation area that could also be used as an area for emergency evacuation. The area has minimal security. Only one camera monitors the exterior door at the building that leads into the area. This area provides an easy escape route at the building corner where the razor wire is not anchored and has been bent. Additionally the razor wire uses an unbarbed cross-connect steel wire on the top of the loop, throughout the perimeter. Apparently this was used to provide stiffening of the loop. However, this unbarbed cross-connect wire also provides stability and can carry the weight of inmates on their way out, defeating the purpose of the razor wire.
3. **Exterior Perimeter Security**
Exterior perimeter security is fairly poor. There are only two cameras — one at the front entrance and the other at the exterior door leading to the exercise yard — that monitor the exterior perimeter. Each camera has blind spots that could be used by escaping inmates.
4. **Sally Port Security**
There is no Sally port. All inmates are escorted through the front entrance into the central control room for booking.
5. **Building Interior Security**
There is an eight-camera system at the facility. Five cameras monitor the interiors, one camera monitors the entrance lobby and the other two cameras are used to monitor the exterior perimeter.
6. **Building Structure**
The building consists of brick perimeter walls with slab-on-grade. The interior consists of brick load bearing walls and hollow dry walls for full-height partitions.
7. **Building Roof**
The building has a pitched tar roof with multiple HVAC rooftop units. There are no reported leaks or signs of leaks.

8. Interior Ceilings
Generally all interior ceilings consist of painted sheetrock.
9. Interior Walls
Generally all exterior walls are brick. All load-bearing walls are brick. All full-height partitions are hollow dry walls.
10. Interior Flooring
All interior flooring is vinyl tile over concrete slab.
11. Interior Dormitory Cells
There is one dormitory cell for the female inmates.
12. Interior Isolation Cells
There are no interior isolation or segregation cells.
13. Interior Detoxification Cells
There are two detoxification cells that are used by the male inmates. Each detoxification cell has tile benches on three sides and a combi-sink-lavatory unit.
14. Booking and Intake Area
There is no booking and intake area. All inmates are escorted through the front door to the central control room for booking. This booking area/central control room also serves as the public reception area.
15. Visitation Area
Two chairs outside the female dormitory serve as the visitation area. Both visitors and inmates are escorted through the building to this area for visitation.
16. Kitchen, Food Preparation and Pantry Area
A small residential kitchen and pantry area serve as the kitchen for the facility. There is no hood or a hood suppression system over the stovetop. There are no fire sprinklers.
17. Dining Area
There is no specific dining area at this facility. Inmates eat in their cells.
18. Day Room Area
There is no day room area at this facility.
19. Vocational Training Area
A small vocational training area is provided with educational material in the bookshelves.

20. First Aid and Medical Assistance Area
There is no specific area to provide first aid and medical assistance. Such assistance is provided in the central control room.
21. Toilets and Showers
There are minimal toilet and shower facilities for the number of inmates at this facility.
22. HVAC System
A retrofitted HVAC system consisting of rooftop units and exposed ductwork within the building serves as the cooling system. A boiler and a heat exchanger furnace provide for all of the heating. All units are about two years old and are functioning appropriately.
23. Plumbing System
The plumbing system is functional with no reported backups or leaks. The combi-sink-lavatory units are functional.
24. Lighting System
The lighting system consists of both surface and recessed light fixtures. There is sufficient lighting for the present use.
25. Electrical Power System
An overhead electric service at the chemical storage shed with a 200 amp main disconnect, serves as the main electrical service. There is no backup generator.
26. IT System
One computer serves as the general purpose computer for the facility. This computer is used for the general logs and the CODY software system. Manual logs are also maintained and they serve as a backup for the computer system.
27. Security System
An eight-camera system was installed about four years ago. These cameras are interconnected to one poor-resolution monitor at the central control room.
28. Energy Usage and Conservation
There is no awareness of energy conservation at this facility. Both the front entrance and the back perimeter door are left open with the air-conditioning system in operation.
29. Fire Egress – Exterior and/or Secured Areas
A fire evacuation plan is posted. Inmates are expected to be evacuated into the exercise yard, which is large enough to provide a 50-foot separation from the building.

30. Fire Alarm, Fire Extinguishers and Sprinkler System
A fire-detection, strobe-horns and a fire alarm control panel system are provided. Fire extinguishers are provided and inspected on regular basis. There is no sprinkler system at this facility.
31. Building Access for Staff and Inmates
Both the staff and inmates use the front entrance.
32. Hazardous Materials
This building was built in August 1958 at a time when asbestos and lead paint were in use. There are no apparent signs of asbestos such as in the floor tiles or in the pipe insulation. There are no records for this facility to indicate that these have been eliminated.
33. Handicap Access for Staff and Inmates
There are no provisions for the use of handicapped individuals at this facility.
34. Potentially Hazardous Elements
Cross members of bunk beds, structural steel posts in the girl's dormitory and articles of clothing could be potentially hazardous for inmates and could be used to harm themselves.

Section 1**Background Information
of the
Navajo Reservation
Tuba City Adult Detention Center
June 17, 2006**

The background information for the Navajo Nation is provided earlier, in Section 1, Chinle Adult Detention Center.

Section 2**Program Review
June 17, 2006**

This is a 48-hour holding facility operating under the consent decree, Silver vs. Pahe, dated November 17, 1992.

The building is owned and operated by the Navajo Nation.

1. **Funding of Operations**
Funding is provided through the PL 638 program and contributions from the Navajo Nation. Details could not be determined.
2. **Funding of Repairs and Maintenance of Facility Structure**
Funding for the repairs and maintenance of the facility could not be determined.
3. **Policies and Procedures**
There are no policies and procedures in place at the facility.
4. **Staffing**
Including the three full-time administrative staff, there is a total of 13 staff members, nine of whom are detention officers. There are seven certified detention officers. At least three officers are on duty at any time. There are four vacancies at this time that are being advertised. It is a challenge to recruit new employees. Adverse backgrounds of potential employees and insufficient offer for salaries are a deterrent. The starting salary for a detention officer is \$20,000 per year which reaches a maximum of \$23,000 per year after approximately 24 years of continuous service.
5. **Programs**
The facility provided spiritual counseling, church services and behavioral health services, all of which have been stopped for lack of funding.

6. **Staff Training**
There are seven certified detention officers at this facility. Others are awaiting training. The certified officers have reported that while Artesia provides good training and transportation defensive tactics, supervisory skills and weapons training, Artesia does not focus on tribal issues and tribal jails.
7. **Space for Inmates On-Site**
There is a total capacity of 34 individuals at the facility operating under the consent decree of 1992. Of the 34 individuals, 18 individuals are expected to be confined in the detoxification cells that provide no beds. There is a capacity of 16 beds at the facility. An additional 32 beds are provided in the two modular units that are located on the premises. Inmates may be held for a maximum of 48 hours.

During the Fair nights in October, 20 to 50 inmates are booked per night and inmate population reaches 90 in one day.
8. **Space for Inmates Off-Site**
Inmates are sent off site to McKinley, Window Rock, Shiprock and Chinle facilities.
9. **Staffing Capacity for the Inmates On-Site**
There is a shortage of staff at the facility.
10. **Staffing Capacity for Transportation and Escort for Inmates**
The detention officers provide transportation and escort of the inmates. More officers will be needed after the facility is closed down. The round-trip to McKinley County Facility is 750 miles and takes about 10 hours.
11. **Office Supplies for Staff**
The office supplies are temporarily adequate. The detention officers, staff and cooks often use their personal funds to procure office supplies and meet other needs for the facility. These individuals are not reimbursed.
12. **IT Equipment for Office Use**
IT equipment is not adequate for the present use. The facility needs three printers, one copy/fax machine and one computer station.
13. **IT Equipment for Communications Use**
IT equipment for communications is inadequate. Six new radios, battery chargers and batteries are needed, which is the only source of communications for the safety and security of officers.
14. **Personal Supplies for Inmates**
Personal supplies for the inmates are provided by the families and donations from St. Jude's Church. The budget for such supplies has been reduced by

- 50% this year, which is inadequate for the appropriate operations at the facility.
15. Uniforms for Staff and Inmates
There is no funding for uniforms for the staff or inmates at this time.
 16. Linen for Inmates
There is no funding for blankets, all of which are very worn out and have large holes.
 17. Furniture and Fixtures for Staff and Inmates
The furniture and fixtures for staff are in disrepair. Furniture and fixtures for the inmates are minimal.
 18. Transportation Vehicles
There is one light-duty truck without a cage that is used for administrative purposes. In addition, there are two vans with cages. Because of the distance traversed, each of the vans have about 100,000 miles. There is a need for one additional van with a cage that will serve as a replacement for one of the existing vans.
 19. Fuel for Vehicles
There is sufficient funding for fuel for transportation.
 20. Utilities for Facility
There are sufficient funds to pay for the electricity, telephone and propane used at the facility.
 21. Hot and Cold Water for Kitchen, Laundry and Showers
There is not enough hot water or water pressure for a commercial laundry at this facility. There is sufficient hot water for the kitchen and showers.
 22. Adequate Lighting for Inmate and Staff Areas
Lighting is very poor both inside and outside the facility in the staff and inmate areas. Several skylights are provided throughout the facility – but they are dirty and provide little light.
 23. Ongoing Repairs and Maintenance
There are no ongoing repairs and maintenance at this time. There have been no minor repairs or maintenance done at this facility for the past two years. The Navajo Nation utilizes one maintenance crew that is located at Window Rock. One individual from this maintenance crew provides repair services to five different districts each of which is over one hundred miles away from the other.

24. **Deferred Repairs and Maintenance**
 The facility was built in 1960. It has been a victim of severe neglect over the past years. At this time, the facility is in need of the following deferred repairs and maintenance items:
- Provide all hazardous material abatement, which includes abating asbestos and lead paint throughout the facility.
 - Remove and replace existing electrical service with 1000 amp 208Y/120 volt, three-phase, four wire service.
 - Provide new lighting system, including institutional light fixtures and associated electrical distribution.
 - Provide new electrical power distribution with additional receptacles and outlets for communication equipment.
 - Provide a new fire alarm system.
 - Provide a new backup 60 KW emergency generator and associated switchgear for the building. (A separate generator provides primary power to the two portable detention units outside the building. This generator does not provide backup power to the building.)
 - Provide a new HVAC system, including all equipment and distribution ductwork.
 - Provide a new plumbing system, including 16 sink/toilet combination units and 16 shower stalls.
 - Provide new plumbing lines and sanitation sewer lines within the building and extending to the public sewer system 300 feet away.
 - Provide a system of 32 high-resolution cameras for interior and exterior installation. Provide high-resolution monitors.
 - Provide a system of electronic locks on 20 doors with a keyed manual override.
 - Provide a new roof.
 - Provide new flooring for the office space and a new washable floor covering for the housing area.
 - Provide new lay-in ceiling for the office areas and a refinished hard ceiling in the housing area.
 - Provide new doors for all office areas.
 - Provide structural reinforcement for settling foundations.
25. **Medical Response at the Facility**
 The local Indian Health Services provides healthcare response to the inmates. IHS is located about half a mile away. The local fire department also provides basic medical emergency response. Inmates are not screened for tuberculosis, HIV or hepatitis.
26. **Booking Process at the Facility**
 The booking process at the facility is fairly poor. Inmates are escorted into the building through a side door and into a corridor. Booking is conducted through this window at the central control station. The booking officers are at risk since there are no barriers between the inmate and the booking officer.

The facility uses the CODY system. The staff has received two days of training but the software is difficult to use and not a user-friendly system. There is no computerized fingerprinting machine that could provide a cross check with other law enforcement agencies. There is no camera to record the booking process.

27. **Food Service at the Facility**
The kitchen provides two hot meals and a sack lunch for each of the inmates every day during the week. The inmates are served with sack lunches for meals during the weekend. Kitchen knives and utensils are stored in unsecured kitchen drawers. A secured storage cabinet for all utensils and knives is needed.
28. **Kitchen and Dining staff at the Facility**
Two cooks are on duty five days a week.
29. **Housekeeping Staff at the Facility**
Trustees provide housekeeping services at the kitchen and the facility. The kitchen staff assists with certain areas in the kitchen. Detention staff provides their own housekeeping of their areas. There is no additional janitorial help.
30. **Repairs and Maintenance Staff at the Facility**
There are no repairs and maintenance staff at the facility.
31. **Inmate Services Provided at the Facility**
No inmate services are provided at the facility.
32. **Healthcare Assistance in the Community**
Behavioral Health Services are provided in the community. The local Indian Health Services provides healthcare services at the local hospital. Rehabilitation services for alcohol and drug abuse are also provided in the community.
33. **Other Support Agencies in the Community**
Counseling and religious services are provided in the community. Sister Elizabeth provided a number of charitable services to assist the inmates. Tai chi classes are offered in the community.
34. **General Reasons for Detention**
Most of the incarceration is related to violent crime resulting from the abuse of methamphetamines. The crime rate at the Navajo Nation is 237, 911 and 62,232 per 100,000 inhabitants for violent crime, property crime and other crimes, respectively.

- 35. Potentially Harmful Conditions and Behavior of Inmates
One inmate committed suicide in January 2006. Inmates may use articles of clothing and elements such as the steel cross members on the bars of the dormitory walls.
- 36. Accountability and Reporting of Incidents
All incidents are reported to the shift supervisor as well as to the BIA.

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Section 3**Facility Review****June 17, 2006**

This is a 48-hour holding facility operating under the consent decree, Silver vs. Pahe, dated November 17, 1992.

The facility is a single-story structure consisting of 7857 sq. ft. It was built in 1960.

1. Exterior Site Conditions
The exterior site conditions are poor. The facility is located on a busy city street and the general public has access to the facility through the front entrance, Sally port and the detention dormitory.
2. Exterior Exercise/Recreation Area
An exterior exercise/recreation area is provided but it is not used. The area is in close proximity to the portable units such that it may not be used as a staging area for the evacuation of inmates in an emergency.
3. Exterior Perimeter Security
The exterior perimeter security is very poor. Part of the exteriors is fenced but the fence gates are left open at all times. Since the building is shared with the Police Department, the general public has access to the front entrance. This front door is left open at all times. Entrance to the detention facility from the front door is secured with an additional door. However, the Sally port doors are left open at all times and the doors to the dormitory cells are left open for the general public to have direct access to the facility. A few cameras monitor the exteriors. However, the camera monitors are located off to the side and on a sidewall away from the peripheral vision of the detention officer at the central control console. The inattentiveness of the detention officers combined with the poor resolution of the monitors cause the recorded activities to go unnoticed.
4. Sally Port Security
There is no security at the Sally port. The Sally port in and of itself is only a double door around the back of the building. No fence or fence gate serves as a deterrent for direct entry up to the door. The door itself is kept open for ventilation. There is a camera that monitors the activities at the door but as noted above, activities at the exterior of this door go unnoticed by the detention officer.

5. **Building Interior Security**
The interior security of the building is poor. There are few fixed-lens cameras that monitor the activities at the building. The kitchen is accessible to the trustees. Kitchen utensils and knives are stored in unsecured kitchen drawers. There are no intercommunication devices between the kitchen and the central control console. The cook does not carry a radio for communications.
6. **Building Structure**
The building structure consists of block-wall construction with a brick veneer. The foundation of the structure is settling down and is noticeable in certain interior parts of the building. The wall structures indicate cracks at a 45° angle.
7. **Building Roof**
The building has a flat roof that has leaked often in the past. There are several openings in the ceiling cavity that have been left unfinished after such repairs were undertaken. A new roof is needed.
8. **Interior Ceilings**
The interior ceilings consist of lay-in dropped ceilings, glued-on tile on hard ceilings in the housing area. Interior ceilings are in severe disrepair. Large unsightly openings have been left after repairs in other areas were undertaken. Considerable peeling paint from the hard ceiling in the kitchen may contain lead. Several return air duct grilles are missing.
9. **Interior Walls**
The interior walls consist of block-wall construction for the housing areas and drywall on wood stud framing for the offices.
10. **Interior Flooring**
The interior flooring consists of vinyl tile over concrete slab in the office areas and painted concrete slab in the housing area. All flooring is in severe disrepair.
11. **Interior Dormitory Cells**
There is one male and one female dormitory at the facility. According to the consent decree, these dormitories may contain a total of 11 inmates.
12. **Interior Isolation Cells**
There are three isolation cells for the females and two isolation cells for the males. According to the consent decree these isolation cells may contain a total of 5 inmates.
13. **Interior Detoxification Cells**
There is one detoxification cell. According to the consent decree this detoxification cell may contain 18 male inmates. There are no detoxification cells for the female inmates. All female inmates are housed in the isolation

cells. The isolation cells and the detoxification cells are lined with hard surfaces that are detrimental to the intoxicated inmates.

14. **Booking and Intake Area**
The booking and intake area is a window in the corridor leading from the Sally port door to the housing area. An extended countertop at the window between the corridor and the central controls area serves as the booking space. There is no barrier between the booking officer and the inmate – which puts the booking officer at risk since the inmates are not screened for tuberculosis.
15. **Visitation Area**
Two small partitions provide a space for the inmates to visit. Inmates have to shout through the small screens located on the opaque barrier between the inmate and the visitors.
16. **Kitchen, Food Preparation and Pantry Area**
A small kitchen provides three meals a day. Because of a lack of air circulation, the kitchen is generally hot and stuffy. In case of an emergency, the cook cannot communicate with the central control station.
17. **Dining Area**
There is no specific dining area for the inmates at the facility. Inmates are served their meals at their cells or in the dormitory. A bench in the dormitory provides seating for the inmates.
18. **Day Room Area**
There is no day room at the facility.
19. **Vocational Training Area**
There is no vocational training area at the facility.
20. **First Aid and Medical Assistance Area**
First aid and medical assistance are provided at the central control station.
21. **Toilets and Showers**
The toilets and showers are in disrepair and need to be replaced.
22. **HVAC System**
A combination of rooftop-mounted HVAC units and swamp coolers provide cooling and ventilation for the facility. Heating is provided with electric baseboard heaters located on the walls. The HVAC system is inadequate and in disrepair. The HVAC system needs to be replaced.
23. **Plumbing System**
The plumbing system is in disrepair. The plumbing lines are encrusted with hard-water salts and provide very low pressure at all of the plumbing

- fixtures. The sewer lines are often clogged. There are no rag screen filters at the cleanouts.
24. **Lighting System**
The lighting system is inadequate and needs to be replaced.
 25. **Electrical Power System**
Electrical power is served from an overhead service rated at 200 amp - 120/240 volts. The service is inadequate and needs to be replaced. The electrical distribution service is underrated for the number of appliances that are presently in use. The entire electrical distribution needs to be replaced. An emergency backup generator needs to be provided. The existing emergency battery-backed egress lighting system is inadequate and needs to be replaced.
 26. **IT System**
The IT infrastructure cabling is in disrepair. A wide number of IT devices have been added to the facility over the years without any consideration for the overall electrical safety. This infrastructure needs to be replaced with appropriately rated IT cabling for use in plenum space.
 27. **Security System**
The security system is inadequate. A system of new cameras and monitors to provide adequate coverage is needed for the facility. All locks for all doors need to be replaced with appropriate electronic locks with manual keyed overrides.
 28. **Energy Usage and Conservation**
The facility does not provide for any energy conservation. All exterior doors are generally left open for ventilation.
 29. **Fire Egress – Exterior and/or Secured Areas**
Fire egress is poor at the facility. All inmates cannot be evacuated within three minutes and they cannot be staged in a secured staging area away from the building in an emergency.
 30. **Fire Alarm, Fire Extinguishers and Sprinkler System**
Fire extinguishers are located within the building. Testing logs for these fire extinguishers could not be determined. There are no fire alarm or sprinkler systems at the facility.
 31. **Building Access for Staff and Inmates**
The staff accesses the building through the front entrance and the Sally port door. Inmates ingress and egress through the Sally port door.

32. Hazardous Materials
The building of this age is expected to have lead paint and asbestos materials. No records were found that indicate an abatement of such materials was undertaken in the past. Asbestos and lead abatement are needed at the facility.
33. Handicap Access for Staff and Inmates
The building does not have any provisions for disabled staff, inmates or visitors.
34. Potentially Hazardous Elements
Inmates may use articles of clothing and elements such as the steel cross members on the bars of the dormitory walls to hurt themselves.

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Section 1**Background Information
of the
Navajo Reservation
Served by the Western Navajo Juvenile Services Detention Center**

The background information for the Navajo Nation is provided earlier, in Section 1, Chinle Adult Detention Center.

Section 2**Program Review
June 16, 2006**

1. **Funding of Operations**
Funding of operations is provided into a common fund contributed by the BIA PL 638 program and the Navajo Nation. The PL 638 program contributes \$1,021,000 annually. Navajo Nation contributes \$70,000 annually. In addition, BIA provides an operations and maintenance budget of \$158,000 annually. Navajo Nation provides all necessary funds for minor improvements and repairs annually. Fiscal year for BIA begins on October 1, while the fiscal year of the Navajo Nation begins on January 1. Funds provided by the BIA are generally not available to the facility up to nine months after they have been funded, generally until about June of the following year. The facility operates on funds provided in the previous year and/or on a 'line of credit' through a local banking institution. Use of funds from the prior year is considered as justification for not having a need for the funding for the current year. This justification is used to reduce funding for the following year. Thus, there is a chronic shortage of funds at all times. Such a shortfall causes financial hardship for the facility, for often it cannot meet its payroll or provide for the basic necessities such as food and personal hygiene items to the inmates. This compromises the life, safety and security of the inmates and the officers as the administrator continually delays actions that require a cash outlay. The facility is unable to operate in a fiscally sound manner. It relies on charities. It is our understanding that a new financial management system has been set up that causes budgetary delays in the funding at the facility.
2. **Funding of Repairs and Maintenance of Facility Structure**
There are no funds designated specifically for repairs and maintenance of the facility structure.

3. **Policies and Procedures**
The policies and procedures for the facility are not in place at this time. The site has been developing such a document using the Navajo Nation codes and the BIA standards. Yearly reviews are provided by the Department of Justice of the Navajo Nation. However, the facility needs technical assistance through the services of a consultant who is familiar with developing policies and procedures for specific sites.
4. **Staffing**
Staffing consists of one detention supervisor, four shift supervisors and eleven detention officers. Four of the detention officers have been recently hired. All shift supervisors have the basic training in supervising juvenile detention centers.
5. **Programs**
The facility provides treatment programs, which include counseling, alcohol and drug assessment and rehabilitation and building life skills. Other programs are provided by religious organizations, and a Ropes program is conducted. A specific Project Adventure program is conducted, a wellness and fitness program, tenants program and an AIDS and HIV awareness program is conducted. A high school education program is also provided by the Grey Hill Academy. Software such as NovaNet is used for the education program.
6. **Staff Training**
Detention officers are provided with the basic officers' training in Artesia. Four recently hired officers are awaiting such training. In addition to such training, officers are provided with 40 hours of orientation and additional core training classes that include CPR, fire safety, crisis intervention, arresting techniques and suicide prevention.
7. **Space for Inmates On-Site**
There is sufficient space for the inmates on-site. This includes 36 beds. Of these, 26 beds are assigned for males and 10 beds are assigned for females. At any given time, an average of 8 to 18 inmates are housed at this facility. Arrangements are being made to provide access of 10 beds to other tribes at a rate of \$110 per inmate per day.
8. **Space for Inmates Off-Site**
No inmates are sent off-site.
9. **Staffing Capacity for the Inmates On-Site**
The facility is staffed with 16 detention officers and 12 individuals who serve to administer the facility.
10. **Staffing Capacity for Transportation and Escort for Inmates**
Patrol officers are requested to provide the transportation and escort of inmates. Detention staff is used to transport and escort the inmates should

such patrol officers be unavailable. Detention officers provide transportation and escort if staff or patrol officers are unavailable.

11. Office Supplies for Staff
The National Relief Charities provides office supplies for the facility.
12. IT Equipment for Office Use
IT equipment for the office use is sufficient at this time. However, the education program needs 15 computer stations and associated software for NovaNet which is used as a basis of the educational curriculum provided by the Grey Hills Academy. Software for each station costs \$1500.
13. IT Equipment for Communications Use
Radios are used as a means of communication, all of which are in disrepair at this time. There is a need for 35 new radios with spare batteries and battery chargers.
14. Personal Supplies for Inmates
The facility administrator provides shoes for the inmates through a personal fund, which is not reimbursed. The National Relief Charities provide the remaining personal supplies for inmates.
15. Uniforms for Staff and Inmates
Internal policies have been set up to provide minimal uniforms for the officers on duty. T-shirts and polo shirts are acceptable uniform. No uniform is required for individuals providing rehabilitation at the facility.
16. Linen for Inmates
The facility does not have sufficient funds for the needs of inmates. The National Relief Charities provide clothing, hygiene products and food. However, there is a shortage of funds and the facility often runs out of food for the inmates.
17. Furniture and Fixtures for Staff and Inmates
There are sufficient furniture and fixtures for the use of the staff and inmates.
18. Transportation Vehicles
There are two transportation vehicles that are used to transport inmates. There is a 15-passenger van, Suburban 2002, without a security cage that is often used. An additional van equipped with a security cage is also used for the transport of inmates. The security cage needs to be installed in the van that is not equipped with one at this time.
19. Fuel for Vehicles
There is sufficient funding for fuel for the vehicles.

20. **Utilities for Facility**
Disconnect notices have occasionally been received for nonpayment of utilities for the facility.
21. **Hot and Cold Water for Kitchen, Laundry and Showers**
There is insufficient hot water at the facility. There are four 125-gallon capacity hot water heaters that are in disrepair. These water heaters were installed in 1996 and have suffered through continuous misuse by hard water that was not treated. The water softening system has not been working at the facility.
22. **Adequate Lighting for Inmate and Staff Areas**
There is adequate lighting for the inmate and staff areas at the facility.
23. **Ongoing Repairs and Maintenance**
Items are being processed through the routine process of repairs and maintenance.
24. **Deferred Repairs and Maintenance**
The project has been a victim of severe neglect since it was built 10 years ago. Deferred repairs and maintenance are noted as follows:
- Exteriors**
- Trash dumpster is accessible to the general public. Provide a new fence around the trash dumpster.
 - Flammable chemicals are stored with nonflammable chemicals and other dry goods in a temporary wood-structured storage shed. Provide a permanent and separate storage unit with a two-hour fire rating for the storage of flammable chemicals.
 - Provide additional cameras for coverage and the existing blind spots.
 - Enclose all potential weapons such as firewood and rocks that are used for the sweat lodge, with a permanent fence.
 - Provide a lock at the Sally port door that does not have one and which is constantly left unlocked and unsecured.
- Interiors**
- There is no window between the lobby and the reception officer. Provide a bullet-resistant window flush to the countertop and with a depressed opening for transactions through the lobby.
 - Provide appropriate cells, restrooms and showers for male and female inmates as well as for the staff and visitors who are handicapped.
 - Provide two cameras, one for the lobby and one for the corridor in the admin area.
 - Provide panic-hardware at office 96. Install electronic keypad device to control security at the door.
 - Provide appropriate padding for the detoxification cell number 140.
 - Provide appropriate padding for special management cells in the special management unit. Each cell requires 400 sq. ft. of padding.

- On the common wall between the Sally port and the holding cell, remove existing door, doorframe and all hardware at the existing isolation holding cell 139, which is susceptible to potential suicides. Patch and close such opening with matching concrete wall.
- Painted-over sprinkler head in cell 139 needs to be replaced.
- Provide a new water softening system.
- Provide new hot water piping to the cells numbered 137, 139 and 140.
- Provide appropriate barriers in the visitation area for non-contact visitation.

Central control room area

- Provide cameras in detoxification cells and special-watch cells.
- Provide a high-resolution recording camera at booking.
- Provide an appropriate booking enclosure with a separation barrier between the inmate and the booking officer.
- Replace all monitors with high-resolution monitors.
- Provide new radios batteries and battery chargers.

Courtyard

- Provide three additional high-resolution cameras in the interior courtyard.

MPR

- Repair the non-operative contactor for the partition.

Kitchen

- Provide a secured cabinet for the storage of all utensils and knives.
- Relocate compressors for the walk in refrigerator and freezer from the top of the unit in the plenum space, to a shaded area on the roof.
- Repair the existing convection oven.
- Repair the full disposal unit.

HVAC system

- Provide air balance to the entire facility to secure appropriate air distribution in each of the cells.

Plumbing system

- Flush out all interior plumbing water lines, drains and sanitation sewer lines.

Roofing system

- Patch existing roof in 15 locations.

Electrical system

- Provide 10 new emergency battery-backup lighting units for emergency egress.

- There are 52 wall-pack lighting fixtures installed on the exterior wall, none of which have 0° temperature ballasts. These light fixtures turn themselves off during the cold nights. Install ballasts.
 - Provide 48 replacement lamps for the wall-pack light fixtures and 12 replacement lamps for the high-mast lighting in the courtyard.
25. Medical Response at the Facility
A field healthcare nurse provides minimal healthcare checking at the facility. No routine tests are conducted for tuberculosis, HIV or hepatitis. However, inmates can request to go to a clinic. The Tuba City Regional Healthcare Corp. responds when summoned by a 911 call. However, they are limited in their response since they have only two ambulances and often the patient has to wait until an ambulance is available for a response.
26. Booking Process at the Facility
The booking process is adequate at the facility. The facility uses the Eagle software system which works well for the despite the insistence of the Navajo Nation to use the CODY system. The facility has requested more training on the booking software for the detention officers. The software serves only as an internal database and does not connect to any external databases.
27. Food Service at the Facility
The facility provides food services through a small kitchen that is adequate for the present needs. Menus are prepared using a nutrition-analysis software called Nutrikids.
28. Kitchen and Dining Staff at the Facility
Three individuals serve as the kitchen and dining staff at the facility.
29. Housekeeping staff at the Facility
The staff provides cleaning of the office space and other common areas; the inmates clean their own cells.
30. Repairs and Maintenance Staff at the Facility
The Navajo Nation provides repairs and maintenance for the facility.
31. Inmate Services Provided at the Facility
The following inmate services are provided at the facility:
- GED education
 - Education through NovaNet software
 - Anger management skills
 - Life skills
 - Wellness and fitness program
 - Abstinence only program
 - Religious services

32. **Healthcare Assistance in the Community**
The local hospital provides general healthcare assistance and mental health services.
33. **Other Support Agencies in the Community**
General education is provided through the Grey Hill Academy.
34. **General Reasons for Detention**
Most of the incarceration is related to violent crime resulting from the abuse of methamphetamines. The crime rate at the Navajo Nation is 237, 911 and 62,232 per 100,000 inhabitants for violent crime, property crime and other crimes, respectively.
35. **Potentially Harmful Conditions and Behavior of Inmates**
The door handle at the door in holding cell 139 could be used by inmates to harm themselves. There have been no attempts of suicide at this facility. The Eagle software provides police officers a mental health assessment tool to identify inmates who have a potential for suicide. A routine procedural suicide watch every 15 minutes has been established for inmates who are considered suicidal.
36. **Accountability and Reporting of Incidents**
Appropriate accountability of incidents is maintained by the detention officer on duty and is reported through the chain of command to the Navajo Nation and the BIA.

Section 3

Facility Review

June 16, 2006

The building is a block-wall structure approximately 25,000 square feet built to house 36 juvenile inmates. It was built in 1996.

1. **Exterior Site Conditions**
Exterior site conditions are adequate. The site is set back, though on a busy city street. The general public has access up to the exterior walls and the main entrance at the parking lot.
2. **Exterior Exercise/Recreation Area**
The exterior exercise/recreation area is the interior courtyard surrounded by the housing and administrative units. This interior courtyard has a double door that opens into the exterior secured fenced area, which may be used as a staging area for evacuation of inmates in an emergency.
3. **Exterior Perimeter Security**
The exterior perimeter security is poor. Several of the exterior lighting fixtures are inoperative and are unlit at night. Lamps of 25 wall-pack light fixture units have been burnt out and not replaced. The high-mast lighting in the interior courtyard has several lamps that have been burnt out and not replaced. A chain-link fence topped with razor wire is provided around approximately two-thirds of the exterior wall. The posts on the chain-link fence are broken and the fence is not secured to the building walls, leaving large openings that compromise security. Cameras that monitor the perimeter do not provide sufficient coverage or resolution. The exterior perimeter wall has several protuberances as a result of its basic design. These contours create a number of locations that facilitate obscurity from the fixed directional lens of cameras. The several blind spots around the perimeter compromise security.
4. **Sally Port Security**
The Sally port is insecure. The door operators for the rollup doors are in disrepair. One of the rollup doors does not operate. The lock mechanism at the person door at the Sally port has been removed and is left unlocked at all times.
5. **Building Interior Security**
Interior security of the building is fair. A number of cameras monitor specific areas of the building. Being a juvenile facility, a number of areas are not expected to be monitored. Camera monitors are located high up and on to the side at the Central control station where they are generally not

within the peripheral vision of the detention officer who is busy with the computer station and concentrates directly on the windows up front from the Sally port entrance. These front windows across from the Sally port entrance have large openings at the bottom of the glazing. These openings provide an uninterrupted countertop to facilitate booking. The openings are sufficiently large so that the security and health of the booking officer is compromised.

6. **Building Structure**
The building is a block-wall structure approximately 25000 sq. ft., which was built in 1996.
7. **Building Roof**
The building has a flat roof which is generally in good repair except for certain isolated areas that require repair at this time.
8. **Interior Ceilings**
Interior ceilings are lay-in ceilings at the offices and work areas. The kitchen has a washable lay-in ceiling that could compromise security. All housing units have hard ceilings.
9. **Interior Walls**
All walls are of CMU block-wall construction.
10. **Interior Flooring**
All interior flooring is in good repair except at the raised flooring at the two Central control stations where the surfacing has worn out. Generally the interior flooring in the common areas consists of vinyl tile on concrete slab. The housing units have a washable floor finish surface on a concrete slab.
11. **Interior Dormitory Cells**
There are two small dormitory cells, one each for the boys and girls. Most of the housing consists of individual cells. There are a total of 36 beds, 26 of which are assigned for boys and 10 for girls.
12. **Interior Isolation Cells**
There are four special management cells.
13. **Interior Detoxification Cells**
There are two detoxification cells that can accommodate up to 10 individuals.
14. **Booking and Intake Area**
Booking and intake is generally conducted in the corridor between the Sally port door entrance and the countertop window at the Central control station. A small room nearby serves as an intake/exit interview room that also provides a camera.

15. Visitation Area
There is no specific visitation area. A small space with a few chairs adjacent to the staff lockers serves as the visitation area for the inmates and visitors.
16. Kitchen, Food Preparation and Pantry Area
A kitchen, food preparation and pantry area is provided. Deferred repairs and maintenance have been noted earlier in Section 2.
17. Dining Area
Inmates dine at the multipurpose room/gymnasium/dining area, or at the common areas adjoining their cells. This area also serves as a day room for the cluster of cells around it.
18. Day Room Area
The common areas adjoining the cells and the dormitories serve as the day room area. In addition a multipurpose room/gymnasium also serves as a day room.
19. Vocational Training Area
Vocational training is provided in several classrooms and a computer lab.
20. First Aid and Medical Assistance Area
The first aid and medical assistance area is adequate.
21. Toilets and Showers
The toilets and showers are generally adequate.
22. HVAC System
The HVAC system consists of individual roof-top mounted units. Air distribution is inadequate and certain areas are either too hot or too cold.
23. Plumbing System
The entire plumbing system has not been maintained and needs to be flushed out.
24. Lighting System
Lighting in the staff and inmate areas is sufficient and adequate.
25. Electrical Power System
The electrical power system consists of a 1000 amp - 480Y/277 volt three phase, four wire system which is adequate for the needs of the facility. A90 KW generator serves as a backup source in case of an emergency.
26. IT System
The IT System consists of several computers at the computer lab as well as individual computers at each of the two control stations.

27. **Security System**
The security system is inadequate. Additional cameras need to be provided. All perimeter security fencing needs to be repaired and upgraded. Appropriate security transportation cages need to be provided in the transportation vans. The rollup door and the person door at the Sally port need to be repaired. The inoperative exterior door with malfunctioning panic hardware needs to be repaired.
28. **Energy Usage and Conservation**
The facility was designed with little consideration for energy conservation in the building structure, lighting or HVAC systems. There is little awareness of energy conservation.
29. **Fire Egress – Exterior and/or Secured Areas**
Fire egress paths are appropriate. Generally inmates will be evacuated into the central courtyard which provides egress to the fenced area outside the building.
30. **Fire Alarm, Fire Extinguishers and Sprinkler System**
A fire alarm and sprinkler system are provided throughout the building. Fire extinguishers are located at appropriate intervals and at the control stations.
31. **Building Access for Staff and Inmates**
The staff accesses the building through the front entrance. Inmates are escorted through the Sally port entrance.
32. **Hazardous Materials**
Hazardous materials such as lead paint or asbestos are not reported in the building.
33. **Handicap Access for Staff and Inmates**
The facility is accessible by staff, visitors and inmates who are handicapped.
34. **Potentially Hazardous Elements**
Inmates can harm themselves using the corner posts of bunk beds in the dormitories. Inmates can harm themselves by using the door handle in the holding cell 139.

Section 1

**Background Information
of the
Navajo Reservation
Served by the Window Rock Detention Center**

The background information for the Navajo Nation is provided earlier, in Section 1, Chinle Adult Detention Center.

Section 2

**Program Review
June 30, 2006**

This is a 48-hour holding facility operating under the Consent Decree, Silver vs. Pahe, dated November 17, 1992.

1. **Funding of Operations**
Funding is provided by a combination of PL 638 funds from the BIA and tribal funds.
2. **Funding of Repairs and Maintenance of Facility Structure**
Funding for the repairs and maintenance of the facility is provided by the Navajo Nation.
3. **Policies and Procedures**
The Operating Standards have not as yet been approved by the Department of Justice at the Navajo Nation. These were submitted about two years ago. Policies and procedures will be derived from these Operating Standards once they are approved. There are no policies and procedures in effect at this time at this facility.
Lack of such policies and procedures causes incidents such as these:
The side door used as a Sally port is constantly left open including the time when an inmate has been escorted for booking by a law enforcement officer. It was noticed that the law enforcement officer's vehicle was idling with the keys in the ignition while the Sally port door as well as all of the gates in the perimeter fence were open.
It is common practice for the law enforcement officers to remove confiscated alcoholic beverages from their squad cars, pour the contents near the dumpster and dump the partially empty bottles in the dumpsters. The released inmates then have free access to the dumpster and the partially emptied alcoholic beverages left by the law enforcement officers.

4. **Staffing**
 There are a total of ten full-time detention officers at this facility. Six of these officers are certified while the others are awaiting certification. There are three full-time cooks at the facility.
 Salary range for the detention officer begins at \$8.60 per hour and increases to \$11.10 per hour after 26 years of continuous service as a detention officer.
5. **Programs**
 Behavioral Health Services provides STD screening. Church services are provided.
 Sweat Lodge Counseling is provided. Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) counseling and substance abuse counseling are also provided.
6. **Staff Training**
 Staff training is minimal. Three of the applicants were turned down for staff training during the past year.
7. **Space for Inmates On-Site**
 There are 64 beds for male inmates and 32 beds for female inmates at this facility. There were a total of 31 inmates at about noon on the day of the visit. This number rose to 68 inmates at a follow-up visit at 4:30 a.m. the following morning. There were two detention officers at that time. The 68 inmates were 'packed' on every horizontal space in the dormitory cells. This included two individuals on a single bunk bed and several individuals on the only available floor space below the bunk beds. The foul stench was extremely high at this hour with the crowded condition, which was a far cry from the prior visit during the afternoon on the previous day.
 The detention officer reported that this number will increase significantly, since 4:30 a.m. on a Saturday morning is just a start for the weekend. The detention officer also reported that she will start releasing inmates based on her best judgment – but without specific court orders, to accommodate the oncoming crowds. The inmate count reaches a maximum prior to dawn but this inmate count does not show up in any statistics since the inmate count is reported by the facility after the detention officer has released a number of inmates to make room for the next group of inmates for the day. Inmates may only be held for up to 48 hours as decreed by the courts in November 1992.
 The detention officer reported that there were 80 inmates at this facility on January 1, 2006 and 138 inmates during Fair time in 2005.
8. **Space for Inmates Off-Site**
 Inmates are not sent off-site. Closing down of the detention facility in Tuba City has caused an additional demand for detention space in the surrounding areas. Inmates from other facilities at the Navajo Nation are sent to Gallup, New Mexico.
9. **Staffing Capacity for the Inmates On-Site**

There are two to three detention officers on the shift at a time. This is insufficient for the number of inmates at the facility. Several officers perform overtime work and many of these officers work extra hours that are never recorded or paid.

10. **Staffing Capacity for Transportation and Escort for Inmates**
The detention officers provide for all of the transportation and escort of the inmates to the Federal facilities, County facilities, Mental Health facilities and Indian Health Service. The distance to these facilities is between 100 to 200 miles and an officer could use a good part of the day in transporting just one inmate to one location. Occasionally law enforcement officers help out with such transportation. However, they too are understaffed and often may not cooperate.
11. **Office Supplies for Staff**
The facility does not have sufficient office supplies for staff. The staff uses their own funds to purchase items such as pencils, papers, pens and tape. The staff also seeks donations from the local charities and churches. The staff gathers unused notepads, pencils and toiletries from their visits to the hotels and motels.
12. **IT Equipment for Office Use**
There are four computer stations with monitors for routine use at the facility. Two additional but temporary computer stations with monitors were in use at the time of the visit. All six computers were loaded with CODY software.
13. **IT Equipment for Communications Use**
Presently all ten officers have radios for internal communications. These radios are used as security devices for the officers when they are in the facility and as a way to communicate with law enforcement officers escorting new inmates into the facility. However, ten more radios, battery chargers and microphones with push-to-talk switches are needed.
14. **Personal Supplies for Inmates**
Personal supplies for inmates are in short supply for lack of funds. The facility depends on charities to assist with the needs of personal supplies for the inmates. At this time more toothpaste is needed for the inmates.
15. **Uniforms for Staff and Inmates**
For lack of funding, officers have not been funded for uniforms for the past two years. Uniforms for the inmates are sufficient for now but they are wearing out. Inmates are not expected to clean themselves up and not provided with uniforms for about the first 24 hours with the expectation that they will be out after that.

16. Linen for Inmates
The facility has run out of blankets for the inmates. Worn-out blankets are used. However, inmates use them to unravel the yarns that could be braided into ropes to harm themselves.
17. Furniture and Fixtures for Staff and Inmates
Furniture and fixtures for the staff and the inmates are old but serviceable for now. However, furniture for the staff needs to be replaced in the next 12 months.
18. Transportation Vehicles
Two vehicles are used for transportation. The 2004 van with a cage and a 2001 Blazer without a cage are used. The inmates are occasionally shackled, but not always, when being transported.
19. Fuel for Vehicles
There is sufficient fuel for the vehicles.
20. Utilities for facility
There is sufficient funding to pay for the utilities for the facility. The facility is served electricity, water and natural gas.
21. Hot and Cold Water for Kitchen, Laundry and Showers
There is not enough hot water for the use in kitchen, laundry and showers. There is no hot water at all on the female side. Apparently a hot-water circulating pump was removed three years ago, from the hot-water line and has not been replaced as yet. The hot-water line to the female side has been disconnected in the plumbing chase near the female cells. Water pressure is low at all the sinks. Water temperature is cold for all the showers. Hot water is served from the mechanical room in the basement. There are two hot-water tanks in the mechanical room and a boiler that is only five years old. Temperature of the hot water from one of the tanks was noticed to be low. This was increased at about 5:30 p.m. on the day of the visit. However, the temperature at the showers next morning was tested at 4:30 a.m., and it was still cold. This leaves the possibility that all of the piping is crusted with salts from the hard water at the site. The salts were evident from the drips that had dried over where a circulating pump was removed on the female side. There is no water-softening system at the facility. For the past two years, the detention officers have been appeasing the female inmates for lack of hot water. Inmates are told that, "we are working on it." The effects of the lack of hot water could worsen in the wintertime when hot water is needed to heat the building.
22. Adequate Lighting for Inmate and Staff Areas
There is inadequate lighting for the inmates and staff area. The facilities were ordered in 2003 to disconnect one lamp out of every two lamp fixtures, in theory, to extend the life of the remaining one lamp that is still lit.

23. Ongoing Repairs and Maintenance
There are outstanding repair orders to "unplug the kitchen drains."
24. Deferred Repairs and Maintenance
This building was built in 1961 and has never had the benefit of any routine repairs or maintenance over the last 45 years. The accumulated list for deferred repairs and maintenance is a result of neglect and changing requirements for detention, over the last 45 years.

This list reflects only the detention side of the building. The building also houses the courts on the second floor and law enforcement and other administrative offices across the lobby on the first floor. The building also has a large basement that houses the mechanical room for the entire building. The prorated square footage for the detention is approximately 8800 sq. ft., with an additional 1715 sq. ft. that is used for storage in sheds that are located outside the building. However, the entire building is approximately 25000 sq. ft.

The building has outlived its useful life. Nonetheless the following list is presented for calculations of costs of repair of the detention side, at this facility:

1. All distribution of the electrical, mechanical plumbing and sewer systems need to be replaced.
2. Install filter rag traps at all sewer cleanouts and grease traps at kitchen drains.
3. All 16 combi-sink-lavatory units and 8 shower stalls need to be replaced.
4. Mechanical units and heat exchangers to provide heating with air instead of hot water.
5. A water softening system is needed.
6. All the flooring needs to be replaced.
7. Central control station has to be reconfigured and moved back and away from the direct access from the general public.
8. The booking and intake area has to be completely redesigned and relocated.
9. A new camera system with recording cameras and high-resolution monitors are needed for the interior and exterior security.
10. A sprinkler system is needed for the facility. Note: This will be difficult to surface-mount in a block-wall construction and yet conceal all of the plumbing in the housing units without compromising security and a potential of inmates harming themselves.
11. Extra storage space is needed to replace the five exterior sheds and the insufficient storage in the offices.
12. The kitchen has to be enlarged to facilitate the refrigerators and freezers that are at this time located outside the building.
13. The exercise yard and the sweat lodge yard need to be secured.

14. An enlarged and secured space needs to be created to evacuate the inmates in an emergency.
 15. All exterior fencing needs to be replaced and provided with electrically operated fence gates.
 16. Add an appropriate fenced and secure Sally port with vehicle sensors and keypad operated gates for inbound and outbound vehicles with inmates.
 17. For ADA compliance, include appropriate ramps, toilets and showers for staff, inmates and visitors at the facility.
 18. All the crumbling structural fins from the exterior walls need to be removed.
 19. The settling exterior walls and the foundation need to be stabilized.
25. Medical Response at the facility
There is a medical exam room that lacks a sink. Minor medical treatment is provided at this facility. Inmates are not tested for TB, HIV or hepatitis.
26. Booking Process at the Facility
Booking is conducted in an open space around a countertop near an exterior door. The freestanding countertop is not well anchored and sways when leaned on. Fingerprinting is done using the old ink system while a new fingerprint machine has been installed and awaiting appropriate 40 hours of training by the staff. The computer station is loaded with the Cody software. All records are kept on manual logs and the computer system serves as a backup.
There are no barriers between the inmate and the booking officer. Inmates have been known to spit on the booking officer and have compromised the officer's safety and security.
27. Food Service at the Facility
A small kitchen provides three meals a day, seven days a week. Food is in short supply. The carefully planned menu posted on the refrigerator is often ignored and is for the benefit of visitors. At the time of the visit, the detention supervisor reported that there was a total of about \$6.40 left to purchase food, in the three food accounts with the three food suppliers. To make ends meet, the facility had been 'borrowing' food from other detention facilities for the past few days. At the end of the visit at 7:30 p.m. on Friday night, the supervisor reported that she had received earlier in the day an approval of a purchase order for food with the three food suppliers for the total of \$2000. She went grocery shopping after our visit. A follow-up review at 4:30 a.m. on Saturday morning revealed more food in the refrigerators than on the previous day.
Kitchen drains have constantly been plugged up. Kitchen cleaning supplies are kept in unlocked plumbing chases. Kitchen knives and utensils are partly kept in a locked cabinet as reviewed on the day of the visit. The staff was warned at about 4:30 p.m., of the dangers of leaving utensils and knives in unlocked areas. However, a second review at 4:30 a.m. next morning, revealed knives and utensils in an insecure plastic bin with the rest of the

- pots and pans. The kitchen is accessible to the inmates who provide cleaning services.
28. **Kitchen and Dining staff at the Facility**
Three cooks provide all of the cooking at this facility. The cooks are trained as food handlers and one cook is certified in the culinary arts from the college of San Juan.
 29. **Housekeeping Staff at the Facility**
The inmates and staff provide the housekeeping at the facility.
 30. **Repairs and Maintenance Staff at the Facility**
A shared maintenance staff serves the facility for routine repairs and maintenance.
 31. **Inmate Services Provided at the Facility**
Behavioral Health Services provides STD screening. Church services are provided.
Sweat Lodge Counseling is provided. Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) counseling and substance abuse counseling are also provided.
 32. **Healthcare Assistance in the Community**
The community is provided with Indian Health Services, the use of two ambulances and a fire department, all of which provide healthcare assistance to this facility.
 33. **Other Support Agencies in the Community**
Behavioral health services are provided in the community.
 34. **General Reasons for detention**
Lately most of the incarceration is related to violent crime resulting from the abuse of methamphetamines. The crime rate at the Navajo Nation is 237, 911 and 62,232 per 100,000 inhabitants for violent crime, property crime and other crimes, respectively.
 35. **Potentially Harmful Conditions and Behavior of Inmates**
Inmates may use articles of clothing and worn-out blankets to hurt themselves. There are a wide number of locations and devices that the inmates may use to hurt themselves, such as drain holes on the steel pans for the bunks, corner posts of bunk beds, hard surfaces in the detoxification cells, unsecured chemicals in the kitchen, unsecured knives and other utensils in the kitchen, bars and steel cross members used as walls in all of the dormitories, electrical cords used for radios and circulating fans in the dormitories and kitchens.
 36. **Accountability and Reporting of Incidents**
All reports of incidents are reported to tribal law enforcement.

Section 3**Facility Review****June 30, 2006**

This is a 48-hour holding facility based on the Consent Decree, Silver vs. Pahe, dated, November 17, 1992.

1. **Exterior Site Conditions**
The exterior site conditions are poor. The facility also houses the courts and law enforcement within the same building. Being a public building it allows public access. The general public has access all around the building, including the front door and receptionist window at the lobby entrance.
2. **Exterior Exercise/Recreation Area**
The exterior exercise/recreation area can be accessed by the general public. This exercise/recreation area, which is located adjacent to the building, cannot serve as a space to evacuate inmates during an emergency.
3. **Exterior Perimeter Security**
There is no exterior perimeter security. There is a gated chain-link fence, the gate of which has not been closed in years. There is a camera above the side door which also serves as the Sally port door.
4. **Sally Port Security**
There is no Sally port. Officers park their car by the side door. The side door serves as the inmate entrance to the building. There is a camera above the door.
5. **Building Interior Security**
Interior security of the building is very poor. The general public can walk right into the detention control station through the generally open front entrance doors at the detention control station and the lobby. The front entrance of the detention control station was found wide open at 4:30 a.m. The front entrance door at the lobby is kept unlocked to allow individuals to sleep the night in the lobby and freshen up in the public restrooms available at the law enforcement. These doors were found unlocked at 4:30 a.m. and throughout the day. There is no security glazing at the reception window. There are about 10 cameras in the building that are monitored. The detention control station also serves as the reception desk through the lobby entrance. The camera monitors are located at the detention control station at a height that does not lend itself for viewing by officers who are working on the countertop below and on to the side. The fire alarm control panel is located in the hallway where it could not be monitored. Several camera monitors

indicated either no reception from a camera or poor resolution. The cameras do not pan, tilt or zoom. There are no recording cameras. The cell doors are mechanically keyed. The dormitory doors are activated with the mechanical counter-lock mechanism and keys. The inmates cannot be evacuated in three minutes.

6. **Building Structure**
The building structure consists of block-wall construction. Concrete used as decorative fins has crumbled. There are several signs of severe structural stresses leading to a settling of the structure.
7. **Building Roof**
The building has a flat roof. There have been no reported leaks.
8. **Interior Ceilings**
The interior ceilings consist of hard concrete and steel panels in the housing area and drywall in the office areas.
9. **Interior Walls**
All interior walls are of block-wall construction.
10. **Interior Flooring**
Interior flooring in the housing area is painted concrete. Elsewhere, all flooring is vinyl tile and concrete.
11. **Interior Dormitory Cells**
There are two dormitories for the males and one dormitory for the females. The dormitory cells use barred walls.
12. **Interior Isolation Cells**
There are three isolation cells generally used by the male inmates. The cells have full-height steel doors with a pass-through food slot.
13. **Interior Detoxification Cells**
There is a detoxification cell, one each for male and female inmates. The detoxification cell is bare. All walls floor and ceilings are hard surfaces.
14. **Booking and Intake Area**
The booking and intake area is a space off the main corridor located close to an exterior side door. A freestanding wood counter provides a low barrier between the officer and the inmate. The space is very small and inappropriate for its use. There is insufficient room for a fingerprint machine, a breath alcohol analyzer, cameras and physical space to restrain, should it be needed. There is no physical barrier between the officer and the inmate. Incoming inmates are not screened for existing medical conditions and have been known to spit on the booking officer.

15. Visitation Area
There is no visitation area. Three visitation windows on one of the side walls at the detention control room were set up for visitation with the visitors in the detention control room and inmates on the other side. Two of these windows have been blocked off. One window is still in use. The visitation area is inappropriate.
16. Kitchen, Food Preparation and Pantry Area
There is a very small kitchen, food preparation and pantry area for the number of inmates housed at this facility. Freestanding refrigerators and freezers are located outside the building for lack of space adjacent to the kitchen. There is insufficient space for storage of dry food, pots and pans and utensils. There are no secure cabinets for the storage of knives and other sharp objects that could be used as weapons.
17. Dining Area
There is no specific dining area for the inmates. Inmates are served either in their cells or in designated common area located adjacent to their dormitory cells.
18. Day Room area
There is no day room for inmates.
19. Vocational Training Area
There is no vocational training area for inmates.
20. First Aid and Medical Assistance Area
A very small room off the detention control room serves as a medical exam room. The space provides basic first aid and medical assistance and is equipped with a medical exam table. There is no sink or washbasin in this space.
21. Toilets and Showers
All toilets and showers are in disrepair. Toilets generally consist of stainless steel combination toilet-sink units. Most of these units do not operate. The stench from inoperative sink units is unbearable. The shower stall consists of stainless steel stalls with a push-button showerhead operating unit. Most of these push-buttons do not operate and allow the shower to run continuously or not at all.
22. HVAC System
The HVAC system does not provide sufficient cooling or heating for the spaces. Circulating fans are used to provide some air movement. Secured doors are often kept wide open to allow for ventilation in the space. Cells with steel doors are unbearable if the door is closed. Pneumatic controls for the HVAC system are in disrepair. Thus there is poor air distribution within the facility. There is no ventilation for the dryers at the laundry.

Heating is provided by baseboard heaters located on the walls around the cells. The heat exchangers in these baseboard heaters use circulating hot water. There is a no hot water on the female side and limited hot water on the male side. Thus there is insufficient heating for the number of inmates in the housing unit.

23. Plumbing System

The plumbing system is in disrepair. Distribution piping is encrusted with hard-water salts that have not been attended to for the last 45 years. The hot-water line at the female side has been disconnected. There is no hot water available at the laundry. There is no system at the facility to treat hard water. As such there is very low pressure at all of the sink combination units. The sanitation sewer lines are constantly plugged for lack of rag screens at any of the cleanouts. There are no grease traps at the kitchen.

24. Lighting System

Lighting is generally sufficient for the staff and inmates.

25. Electrical Power System

A common electrical power system serves the entire building. A backup generator is provided to serve in case of a power failure. There are no logs for the routine testing of the emergency generator. The electrical distribution is insufficient for the number of electrical devices and appliances that are in use at this facility. The electrical distribution at the detention control center is inappropriate for its use.

26. IT System

The IT system is adequate.

27. Security System

The security system is insufficient and inadequate. The cameras and monitors are in disrepair and do not monitor locations that need to be monitored. The monitors are located in the detention control room at a height where they are not monitored by the detention officers.

28. Energy Usage and Conservation

There is no awareness of energy conservation at this facility. The facility still operates as it did 45 years ago.

29. Fire Egress – Exterior and/or Secured Areas

Fire egress is poor. Inmates cannot be evacuated in three minutes to an exterior secured space in case of an emergency.

30. Fire Alarm, Fire Extinguishers and Sprinkler System

There is a fire alarm system with smoke detectors and a fire alarm control panel located in the corridor. There are fire extinguishers. There is no sprinkler system. There is no formal routine testing for the system. The dates of the last test could not be determined.

31. **Building Access for Staff and Inmates**
Staff and inmates use both the front entrance through the lobby and the side door. The side door opens directly into the corridor of the detention facility with the booking space located about 15 feet from this door.
32. **Hazardous Materials**
The building was built at a time when the use of asbestos and lead paint was quite prevalent. No records were found for the abatement of asbestos or lead paint from the building.
33. **Handicap Access for Staff and Inmates**
There are no provisions for the use of the facility by staff or inmates who are handicapped.
34. **Potentially Hazardous Elements**
Inmates may use articles of clothing and worn-out blankets to hurt themselves. There are a wide number of locations and devices that the inmates may use to hurt themselves, such as drain holes on the steel pans for the bunks, corner posts of bunk beds, hard surfaces in the detoxification cells, unsecured chemicals in the kitchen, unsecured knives and other utensils in the kitchen, bars and steel cross members used as walls in all of the dormitories, electrical cords used for radios and circulating fans in the dormitories and kitchens.

Section 1

**Background Information
of the
Fort Hall Reservation
Served by the Fort Hall Detention Center**

Fort Hall Reservation¹

Federal reservation
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation
Bannock, Bingham, Caribou, and Power counties, Idaho

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho

P.O. Box 306
Pima Drive
Fort Hall, ID 83203
888-297-1378
208-237-0797 Fax

Total area (BIA realty, 2004) 522,671.07 acres
Total area (EPA) 547,570 acres
Tribally owned (BIA realty, 2004) 271,775.42 acres
Individually owned (BIA realty, 2004) 218,263.77 acres
Federal trust (BIA realty, 2004) 32,632.88 acres

Population (2000 census) 5,762
Tribal enrollment (Tribal source, 2003) 4,673

Total labor force (2000 census) 2,363
High school graduate or higher (2000 census) 73.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher (2000 census) 6.3%
Unemployment rate (2000 census) 16.1%
Per capita income (2000 census) \$11,309

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Fort Hall Reservation is located in the eastern Snake River Plain of southeastern Idaho. It is comprised of two separate segments that lie north and west of the town of Pocatello. The Snake River, Blackfoot River, and the American Falls Reservoir border the reservation on the north and northwest.

¹ Excerpts provided under license and permission to Shubnum, from Tiller Research, Inc. Tiller's Guide to Indian Country: Economic Profiles of the American Indian Reservations, 2005 Ed.

The reservation was established by an Executive Order under the terms of the Fort Bridger Treaty of 1868. It originally contained 1.8 million acres, an amount that was reduced to 1.2 million acres in 1872 as a result of a survey error. The reservation was further reduced to its present size through subsequent legislation and the allotment process.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Topography ranges from relatively lush river valleys to rugged foothills and mountains. Elevations vary from 4,400 feet at the American Falls Reservoir to nearly 9,000 feet in the southern mountain areas.

CLIMATE

The nearby town of Pocatello experiences summer temperatures ranging between 68°F and 88°F. The winter temperature often drops into the low teens. Average rainfall is 11.5 inches per year. The snowy season lasts from September through May with an average of 43.3 inches.

GOVERNMENT

The tribes are organized under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, and they operate under a constitution approved on April 30, 1936. The charter was ratified the following year.

The tribe is governed by the Fort Hall Business Council. The council includes seven members elected by the general membership to two-year terms. It maintains authority over all normal business procedures, including the development of lands and resources, and all matters of self-government.

The tribes operate numerous governmental departments and programs. They include the administration, credit energy, education, employment and training, election board, emergency management and response, enrollment, finance, property management, fire, fish and wildlife, Head Start and early childhood, land alliance, land use, transportation, tribal construction, health human services, T.E.R.O., tribal planning, utilities, and water resources departments, among others.

The tribes maintain their own judicial system with a Law and Order Commission providing oversight, a tribal courts system, an attorney's office, and a police department. The federal government maintains authority over crimes that fall under the Major Crimes Act. The tribes may share jurisdiction over such matters. The state of Idaho exercises jurisdiction, under P L 280, over civil and criminal matters on the reservation such as truancy, juvenile delinquency, child welfare, matters of mental illness, public assistance, domestic relations, and matters involving motor vehicles. The tribes maintain jurisdiction over issues of personal property, water rights, ownership of property, treaty rights, and tribal land rights. The tribes are in the process of developing a tribal justice center to house all branches of the judicial system.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Interstate 15 crosses the reservation north-south, while Highway 84/86 crosses in an east-west direction.

The reservation is also crossed by the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad and a north-south line connecting to Montana and Utah.

The Pocatello Airport, located on reservation land that was alienated under the World War Two Powers Act, provides an all-weather instrument-certified runway for large commercial aircraft.

Electricity – Electricity is provided to the reservation by the Idaho Power Company.

Fuel – Natural gas is supplied by the Intermountain Gas Company.

Water Supply – The Fort Hall Water and Sewer District supplies the reservation with water and sewer service in the form of a large lagoon located north of the Fort Hall town site. Because of agricultural chemical contamination of much of the reservation's groundwater, a domestic water supply system is being constructed to serve the core area of the reservation. Outlying residents rely on wells and septic tanks.

Transportation – The tribes have contracted with the BIA for their roads program, including planning, maintenance, and construction.

The tribes maintain a number of school buses to transport of students to schools within the tribal school district.

Commercial air service is available at the Pocatello Municipal Airport on the reservation. Commercial bus lines also serve the reservation directly, as do the Union Pacific Railroad and numerous truck lines.

Telecommunications – A site on Ferry Butte, north of Fort Hall, commanding a 50-mile radius, is leased out to communications service providers and is used for police, fire, and public safety communications.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The tribes maintain a Human Resource Center, a Tribal Business Center, and a Multipurpose Center for various tribal activities and meetings.

Education – Students attend schools on the reservation that are operated under tribal school district no. 512. A new high school was built in 1992.

Health Care – The Indian Health Service runs a large health clinic at Fort Hall, while there are hospitals in Pocatello and Blackfoot.

The tribes acquired 6.6 million dollars to construct the Not-tsoo Gah-Nee Health Care Center. This federal clinic provides services to approximately 16,000 people, not only

to members of the Shoshone-Bannock tribes but also to other eligible federally recognized Indians in southeastern Idaho. The tribes now operate a variety of health programs including: a community health representatives program, counseling and family services programs, alcohol and drug programs for adults and youth, social services, (nutrition, education, preventative health, community health nursing, a contract health service program, and some medical, maternal and child health, and recreational programs.

Traditional healing medicines and ceremonies continue to be honored by many tribal members. Medicine persons are still consulted and often collaborate with Euro-American medical practitioners to treat Native patients.

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Section 2**Program Review**

April 7, 2006

1. **Funding of Operations**
BIA provides \$1.3 million through the PL 638 program, which is added to a contribution of \$0.9 million from the tribe, for total of \$2.2 million budget for the year for all law enforcement. Of these funds, Operations for Detention are allocated \$505,000 in addition to the direct and indirect costs for the O&M, operations and maintenance of the detention facility. The facility operates both an adult and juvenile detention program.
2. **Funding of Repairs and Maintenance of Facility Structure**
The total funding for repairs and maintenance of the facility structure that includes police, dispatch and detention is \$96,134.
3. **Policies and Procedures**
The facility uses policies and procedures from the BIA handbook. Additional procedures are added to accommodate local religious practices. Religious services are held in the courtroom. Local preachers participate in such services. A sweat lodge is operated through the chemical dependency program. Practices such as smudging with sage, cedar and sweetgrass are conducted at the facility.
4. **Staffing**
Three certified and three non-certified detention officers serve at the facility. Two vacancies for the staff are being presently advertised. This staff is supported by one cook and two patrol officers.
5. **Programs**
The facility conducts programs that include: 1) Counselors for family counseling services, 2) Schoolteachers educational program and 3) Tribal Youth Rehabilitation program.
6. **Staff Training**
Staff training is provided at the facility. This includes 1) Weaponless defense classes, 2) O.C. – Pepper spray and handcuffing, 3) First aid – CPR, 4) FTO training as an instructor and 5) Intoxification – 5000 training.
7. **Space for Inmates On-Site**
There is insufficient space for the inmates on-site. The detention facility consists of three cells for the juveniles, four cells for adults and two small dormitories. Routinely the space accommodates 30 individuals with a peak

of 43 inmates on April 5, 2006. On the day of the visit, 18 inmates were housed at this facility. The facility was built as an alcohol rehabilitation center but was never used in that manner, for the community had an excess of criminals and needed a place to house them. A portable cell addition was set up for the juveniles on a temporary basis, but this has continued as a permanent addition.

8. Space for Inmates Off-Site
Inmates are not housed off-site.
9. Staffing Capacity for the Inmates On-Site
There is a shortage of staff at the facility. This may be attributed to a lack of qualified individuals who are available and the low salaries offered to prospective officers. At present two vacancies for full-time officers are being advertised.
10. Staffing Capacity for Transportation and Escort for Inmates
There is a shortage of staff to transport and escort inmates. Both patrol officers and detention officers assist in the transportation of inmates. Administration is reluctant to pay overtime charges and thus the same on-duty detention officer provides transportation for inmates. Very often this leaves only one detention officer in charge for an extended period of time – up to 35 inmates (in excess of 29 adults and in excess of 5 juveniles) at the detention facility.
11. Office Supplies for Staff
Office supplies are sufficient at the present time.
12. IT Equipment for Office Use
IT equipment is generally sufficient for the present time. Most of the computers are two-years old and are in good operating condition. There is an urgent need to procure jail management software such as the Spillman Management Software System that has been quoted for \$ 73,586 for one license.
13. IT Equipment for Communications Use
The facility has procured a COPS grant and funding from Homeland Security for new 700 MHz equipment for 14 mobile and 14 hand-held radios. At the present time there is no additional request from the detention staff for 'panic alert and assistance warning' system.
14. Personal Supplies for Inmates
Personal supplies for the inmates are generally supplied by the family. The facility provides such supplies, should there be no contribution from the family.

15. **Uniforms for Staff and Inmates**
Uniforms for staff and inmates are adequate. Officers receive an allowance for uniforms up to twice a year or if a uniform is worn out. Depending on their status, inmates use red or yellow jumpsuit uniforms. The supply of inmate uniforms is adequate at this time.
16. **Linen for Inmates**
There is a sufficient supply of sheets, blankets, pillows and mattresses at the facility.
17. **Furniture and Fixtures for Staff and Inmates**
The tribe provides furniture for the staff from the surplus furniture storage warehouse except for chairs, which are purchased new. There is no 'detention furniture' for the inmates.
18. **Transportation Vehicles**
There is no specific transportation vehicle for use by the detention facility. A van or patrol car is borrowed from the police for the transportation of inmates. The van is 27 years old, a 1979 model and is in disrepair and very unreliable. A courtroom is part of the detention facility. Court is held on all weekends and is staggered so that the facility does not have to have inmates waiting for court appearance on Mondays.
19. **Fuel for Vehicles**
There is no funding for fuel.
20. **Utilities for Facility**
Funding for utilities for the facility is adequate.
21. **Hot and Cold Water for Kitchen, Laundry and Showers**
There is sufficient hot and cold water for the kitchen, laundry and showers. A natural gas hot-water heater provides sufficient hot water for all of the needs at the facility.
22. **Adequate Lighting for Inmate and Staff Areas**
There is insufficient lighting for the inmate and staff areas at the facility. All lighting at the facility is the original lighting that was installed in 1973. Fluorescent fixtures provide insufficient lighting since all lenses for these fixtures have yellowed out from age.
23. **Ongoing Repairs and Maintenance**
Repairs and maintenance are not attended to in a routine matter. Funding for such items has fallen victim to the tribal procedures for the allocation of indirect costs for the facility.
24. **Deferred Repairs and Maintenance**
There are a number of items that need repairs and maintenance. The seals need to be replaced for all walk-in freezers and coolers. All HVAC heating

and cooling equipment and associated ductwork need to be replaced. The aging backup generator is unreliable and needs to be replaced.

25. **Medical Response at the Facility**
A first-aid kit is provided at the facility. There is no specific area to provide medical assistance at the facility. Inmates have to be transported to a medical facility for all of their healthcare needs.
26. **Booking Process at the Facility**
There is no specific location for booking and intake at the facility. Booking is conducted in the corridor that extends from the makeshift Sally port. There are no cameras and all bookings are conducted in the open, which compromises the security of the officers.
27. **Food Service at the Facility**
There is a small makeshift kitchen at the facility. Supporting food service areas and kitchen equipment are scattered in several makeshift locations. Dry storage for food products is set up behind the booking area and refrigerator/freezers are located outdoors. Kitchen knives and utensils are stored in unsecured countertop drawers in the kitchen.
28. **Kitchen and Dining Staff at the Facility**
The facility employs the services of one full-time cook. Detention officers or trustees assist with kitchen duties in the absence of the cook.
29. **Housekeeping Staff at the Facility**
The detention staff provides housekeeping for all of the office areas and the inmates provide housekeeping for the housing area.
30. **Repairs and Maintenance Staff at the Facility**
The repairs and maintenance staff shares their time to provide services that are needed for the detention facility and all other tribal buildings.
31. **Inmate Services Provided at the Facility**
There are no inmate services provided to the inmates other than basic counseling for rehabilitation. There is insufficient space for any additional services or programs.
32. **Healthcare Assistance in the Community**
A community health nurse from the public health service checks inmates and administers medications.
33. **Other Support Agencies in the Community**
The community provides mental health services, counselors for alcohol rehabilitation, Alcoholics Anonymous and 'Brown Baggers'.

34. **General Reasons for Detention**
The general reason for apprehension and detention is the onset of drugs-related violent crime. There has been an influx of contraband drugs that has infiltrated because of the proximity to the interstate highways and the casinos. Supremacist groups, adult gangs and youth gangs operate in the community. Often these groups operate with the knowledge of circumventing law enforcement that result from the jurisdictional conflicts between law enforcement agencies. There is low income, high poverty and high unemployment in the community, all of which contribute to increased crime.
35. **Potentially Harmful Conditions and Behavior of Inmates**
Insufficient officers for supervision of suicide watch and a lack of cameras add to a constant threat of inmates harming themselves at the facility.
36. **Accountability and Reporting of Incidents**
Tribal incident reports are prepared for all incidents and all serious incidents are reported to the BIA.

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Section 3

Facility Review

April 7, 2006

The facility was built in 1971-73 as an alcohol rehabilitation center but was never used as such because of a need to house criminals. A temporary 'portable addition' was added to house the juveniles and has since become permanent. The tribe has owned the building since 1993. A new justice center consisting of 63,649 sq. ft. is in the planning stages. This facility will include a space of 18,848 sq. ft. for the courts, 15,908 sq. ft. for the police and 28,893 sq. ft. for the detention of 100 inmates.

1. **Exterior Site Conditions**
Exterior site conditions are poor. The facility is located within 100 yards of a children's playground. The general public has access all around the facility.
2. **Exterior Exercise/Recreation Areas**
The exterior exercise and recreation areas are insecure and are thus not used. The standby generator has been located in the male recreation yard. The chain-link fence for the recreation yards provides an easy access to pass contraband material from the publicly accessed exteriors. The handrails at the steps to the area provide an easy access to the roof. Thus both recreation yards have been shut down.
3. **Exterior Perimeter Security**
Exterior perimeter security is poor. The general public has access to the facility from all directions.
4. **Sally Port Security**
The facility does not have a Sally port, rather a covered shelter the patrol car could pull into. The roof of this covered shelter leaks.
5. **Building Interior Security**
Interior security of the building is very poor. There are three cameras, one of which is broken, one monitors the hallway and the third camera monitors the exterior at the entrance. All of these cameras are old and installed by the detention officers. No cameras provide any recording. The black-and-white monitors have very poor resolution.
6. **Building Structure**
The facility is of block-wall construction with brick veneer for the exterior walls and wood framing, with drywall and wood paneling for the interior walls. The original building was built in 1971 with additions in 1993.

7. **Building Roof**
The building has a pitched wood-shingle roof with a mid-central flat-roofed HVAC equipment wells. The temporary modular for the juvenile section has a flat roof. The flat-roofed sections are tarred. The entire roof is in severe disrepair.
8. **Interior Ceilings**
All interior ceilings are in severe disrepair. All ceilings show signs of attempted repairs after roof leaks. None of the repairs has been completed. Several areas of the ceiling are exposed to the electrical systems above, which in and of themselves are in severe disrepair. Past damage from inmate escapes through the interior ceilings have not been repaired at this time.
9. **Interior Walls**
Most exterior and some interiors have CMU walls. The exterior walls have a brick veneer. The interior walls are painted tape and textured drywalls for wood-paneled.
10. **Interior Flooring**
Interior flooring is linoleum tiles and sealed concrete. The flooring below in the control room chairs has been worn down to the gravel and mortar used in the slab. All the flooring is in severe disrepair.
11. **Interior Dormitory Cells**
There is one adult male cell and one adult female dormitory cell.
12. **Interior Isolation Cells**
There are no interior cells that provide isolation cells.
13. **Interior Detoxification Cells**
There is one detoxification cell for male inmates and one detoxification cell for female inmates.
14. **Booking and Intake Area**
The booking and intake area is unsafe and poorly arranged. The space is small and congested and there are no cameras.
15. **Visitation Area**
The visitation area is poorly arranged and is in the hallway.
16. **Kitchen, Food Preparation and Pantry Area**
The kitchen, food preparation and pantry area is small, poorly arranged and scattered in and outside the facility. The refrigerators and freezers are located outside the facility.

17. Dining Area
There is no specific dining area for all of the inmates. Inmates eat in the common area immediately outside their cells.
18. Day Room Area
There are no day rooms at the facility. A television set is provided in the mail dormitory and a television set is provided in one of the common areas outside the female dormitory cells.
19. Vocational Training Area
There is no vocational training area at the facility.
20. First Aid and Medical Assistance Area
There is no area to provide first aid or an area to provide medical assistance to the inmates.
21. Toilets and Showers
All toilets and showers are in very poor condition. Most of the shower stalls are sheet-steel enclosures that have rusted and rotted away. The combination toilet-sink fixtures are either baked enamel or ceramic. Most of these have chipped away and are in severe disrepair.
22. HVAC System
The HVAC system – both the equipment and the ductwork – are in severe disrepair. The system is about 15 years old and breaks down often. Air distribution is insufficient and unevenly distributed. The HVAC system that feeds the juvenile section provides no ventilation and minimal cooling. The space is unbearable both for temperature and humidity.
23. Plumbing System
The plumbing system is in severe disrepair sanitary drains are generally plugged up. The sanitary sewer lines within the building and from the building are small in capacity for the amount of waste that they are expected to handle. These sanitation lines flow into a very old plumbing system outside the building which is connected to the city sewer system. The system from the building to the city sewer system is in disrepair.
24. Lighting System
The lighting levels are low in all spaces in this facility.
25. Electrical Power System
The function of this building has changed over the years and electrical loads have been added to this building over the years. Thus the electrical system is insufficient to serve the present electrical load. The entire electrical distribution system is in disrepair. The mobile backup generator has not been tested and is unreliable. Exposed electrical wiring in multiple areas was noted in the ceiling plenum. Several electrical overload conditions were noted throughout the building. There is insufficient power distribution for

the amount of electronic equipment that is in use. Several exposed electrical outlets within the inmate areas were noticed and an electrical outlet in the office area behind the water cooler sparks on occasion.

26. **IT System**
The IT system is adequate for the present time. Twenty dial-up lines are used for communications for the police, dispatch, detention and the courts.
27. **Security System**
For all practical purposes there is no security system in the building. There have been several escapes. Only two of the three cameras work. The camera system was installed by one of the detention officers. There is only one combination lock for entry to the basement hallway which leads to the building interiors. Access to the building is compromised as a result of this arrangement. The security of the officers and the inmates is compromised. Detention officers use manual locks for all of the cells. The cells cannot be evacuated a timely manner in case of an emergency. The evacuated inmates cannot be staged in a secure enclosure once they have been evacuated as a result of an emergency.
28. **Energy Usage and Conservation**
There is no attempt to provide energy conservation. Over the years the building has fallen into disrepair. The building itself, and all of the equipment that is used, does not attempt to conserve energy.
29. **Fire Egress – Exterior and/or Secured Areas**
A basic arrangement has been made to evacuate and transport the inmates for housing at other facilities once they have been evacuated in case of an emergency.
30. **Fire Alarm, Fire Extinguishers and Sprinkler System**
Fire extinguishers are provided but there is no fire alarm or fire sprinkler system in the building.
31. **Building Access for Staff and Inmates**
The staff accesses the building through the main door up front while the inmates access through the covered entrance on the side of the building.
32. **Hazardous Materials**
There was asbestos and lead paint in the building. An inspection was conducted at one time but it is unknown if such hazardous material was abated.
33. **Handicap Access for Staff and Inmates**
The building does not provide access to staff or inmates who are handicapped.

34. Potentially Hazardous Elements

Hazardous elements that the inmates may use to harm themselves include: Exposed electrical wires at the outlets, electrical power cords used for television sets and coaxial cables used for TV antennas, ease of availability of the cleaning-supplies there are used for cleaning, horizontal and vertical bars at the cell, ventilation and security grilles within reach and corner of posts for the bunk beds.

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Section 1

Background Information of the Nisqually Reservation Served by the Nisqually Police Department

Nisqually Reservation¹

Federal reservation
Nisqually
Thurston County, Washington

Nisqually Indian Tribe

4820 She-Nah-Num Drive SE
Olympia, WA 98513
360-456-5221
360-438-8618 Fax

Total area (BIA realty, 2004) 1,079.99 acres
Tribally owned (BIA realty, 2004) 346.04 acres
Individually owned (BIA realty, 2004) 733.95 acres

Population (2000 census) 588
Tribal enrollment (BIA labor report, 2001) 525

Total labor force (2000 census) 289
Total labor force (BIA labor report, 2001) 5,719
High school graduate or higher (2000 census) 81.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher (2000 census) 9.4%
Unemployment rate (2000 census) 11.4%
Unemployment rate (BIA labor report, 2001) 68%
Per capita income (2000 census) \$14,094

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Nisqually Reservation is located in western Washington State, approximately 10 miles east of Olympia. The original reservation was established on 1,280 acres by the Medicine Creek Treaty of December 26, 1854. An Executive Order in 1856 increased the size to 4,717 acres. In 1884, acreage was divided into 30 family allotments. The parcels were located on either side of the Nisqually River, but they did not include the

¹ Excerpts provided under license and permission to Shubnum, from Tiller Research, Inc. Tiller's Guide to Indian Country: Economic Profiles of the American Indian Reservations, 2005 Ed.

river itself. In 1917, the U.S. Army reduced the size of the reservation by over 3,300 acres in order to establish the Fort Lewis Military Reserve.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by a tribal council of seven members and a general council that consists of all tribal members over the age of 18 years. The tribal council includes a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary, a treasurer, a fifth council member, and two nonvoting members-at-large. Each member is elected to two-year terms. The tribal constitution was approved on September 9, 1946. Tribal government committees include health, social services, natural resources, accounting, and planning.

The tribal fish commission, a five-member body elected to two-year terms, oversees tribal fishery issues. The tribe maintains a tribal court system.

BUSINESS CORPORATION

Nisqually Ventures is a federally chartered entity.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The reservation is eight miles east of I-5, on Washington State Highway 210. The Port of Olympia is approximately 13 miles to the west, and the City of Tacoma is 35 miles north.

Water Supply – A tribal water system serves 110 homes.

Transportation – The Seattle-Tacoma International Airport is 50 miles distant. Motor freight service is available on the reservation. A rail connection is 7 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The reservation has a tribal administration building and a multipurpose equipment maintenance shop. There is a tribal community center.

Education – Tribal children attend public school in Yelm, five miles distant. A branch campus of the Northwest Indian College began operations on the reservation in 1994. The primary purpose of the campus is to serve as a training site for tribal employees.

Health Care – There is a clinic with one doctor and one dentist to serve if needed.

Section 2**Program Review
March 23, 2006**

1. **Funding of Operations**
The total funding for all operations for law enforcement is approximately \$1.5 million. This includes an annual contribution of \$350,000 through the PL 638 program. \$574,000 of additional appropriated funding for the Law Enforcement Program of the Nisqually tribe has not been received as of this time. This funding was confirmed in a letter dated September 6, 2002 by Director Robert D. Ecoffey, of the OLES, U.S. Department of the Interior, in his letter to Chairman John Simmons of the Nisqually Tribe.
2. **Funding of Repairs and Maintenance of Facility Structure**
Funding of repairs and maintenance of the facility structure could not be ascertained.
3. **Policies and Procedures**
Policies and procedures for the facility have been developed using the BIA standards as a base and incorporating additional standards from several other agencies. These policies and procedures also incorporate sensitivities to the religious and cultural needs. A sweat lodge is being planned.
4. **Staffing**
There are ten full-time detention officers, one cook and one full-time maintenance staff. Occasionally these officers are supported by eight full-time additional officers who conduct land patrol.
5. **Programs**
A GED program is conducted at the facility. In addition, an alcohol treatment and rehabilitation program is conducted. Inmates have been treated both as inpatients and outpatients. The inpatient program extends for up to 90 days. An Alcoholics Anonymous program is also conducted.
6. **Staff Training**
The facility staff meets or exceeds the training requirements of 40 hours per year. Staff also undergoes training required by the State of Washington.
7. **Space for Inmates On-Site**
The present space at the facility meets the present demand of inmates. Approximately 120 sq. ft. of space is allocated to each inmate.

8. Space for Inmates Off-Site
Inmates are not housed off-site.
9. Staffing Capacity for the Inmates On-Site
There is a shortage of staff. On occasion there is only one detention officer for periods of four to six hours.
10. Staffing Capacity for Transportation and Escort for Inmates
The detention officers provide transportation and escort services for the inmates. On occasion an inmate has to be transported for four hours each way in addition to the stay at a healthcare facility to maintain a 'hospital watch' for the duration of the treatment of the inmate. It has been a challenge to maintain sufficient officers on duty, as well as allocate appropriate officers for transportation and escort services.
11. Office Supplies for Staff
There is insufficient funding to procure all office supplies that are needed for the staff.
12. IT Equipment for Office Use
There is insufficient funding to procure all IT equipment for use at the office.
13. IT Equipment for Communications Use
The facility needs 12 additional radios for the new frequency band. The facility also needs funding for \$1900 per month for cross-match fingerprint communications and \$35,000 per year for the NICIC access.
14. Personal Supplies for Inmates
Personal supplies for the inmates are adequate at this time.
15. Uniforms for Staff and Inmates
There is a need for three more sets of uniforms for each officer at this time. Uniforms for the inmates are adequate at this time.
16. Linen for Inmates
Blankets and mattresses wear out fairly rapidly but they are adequate for the use of the inmates at this time.
17. Furniture and Fixtures for Staff and Inmates
Furniture and fixtures for the staff and inmates are adequate at this time. When procured, almost all furniture is 'used furniture' from other agencies.
18. Transportation Vehicles
The detention facility does not have any transportation vehicles at this time. They depend on law enforcement for all of their transportation needs. Detention needs a transportation van and a cruiser to serve all of their needs.

19. Fuel for Vehicles
There is sufficient funding for fuel for the vehicles at this time.
20. Utilities for Facility
Electricity and propane serve the needs of heating, cooling and cooking. There is enough funding to pay for such utilities at this time. However, utility rates have been escalating at a faster pace than the appropriations that were scheduled for the utilities.
21. Hot and Cold Water for Kitchen, Laundry and Showers
There is insufficient hot water for the needs of the kitchen, laundry and showers. The present 60-gallon hot water tank is too small to serve all of the needs at the facility.
22. Adequate Lighting for Inmate and Staff Areas
There is sufficient lighting for the inmate and staff areas. The battery-backed wall-pack lighting for emergency egress is insufficient for the facility. There is no backup generator to provide emergency lighting throughout the facility.
23. Ongoing Repairs and Maintenance
Several work orders have been placed for outstanding repairs and maintenance at the facility. This includes a need for repair at the showers which leak badly and spray water outside the shower stalls. There is a need for six heavy-duty showerheads.
24. Deferred Repairs and Maintenance
Outstanding deferred repairs and maintenance include: 1) Repairs of the dishwasher, 2) a backup sewage ejection sump pump, 3) condensate drains and heat exchanger repairs of the HVAC units, 4) rag picker screens at all cleanouts on the sanitation sewer lines, 5) eight security door units, each unit including the strikeout plate at the doorjamb, a doorjamb, a pop-lock, a control panel and the door itself and 6) two additional Conex storage boxes to consolidate scattered storage needs.
25. Medical Response at the Facility
Twice a week an M.D. visits the facility to attend to the healthcare needs of the inmates. Agencies are back-billed for medications and services at the emergency room of the hospital. The detention facility has an exam room, a secured storage for medical supplies and a medical-emergency cart to serve the needs of the inmates.
26. Booking Process at the Facility
The booking process is adequate at the facility.
27. Food Service at the Facility
The food service at the facility is adequate. There is a small kitchen and a day room is used to feed the inmates.

28. Kitchen and Dining staff at the Facility
A full-time cook serves five days a week. A trustee serves as the kitchen and dining staff over the weekend and during holidays when the cook is not available.
29. Housekeeping Staff at the Facility
Trustees and inmates serve as the housekeeping staff at the facility.
30. Repairs and Maintenance Staff at the Facility
A full-time individual serves five days a week for repairs and maintenance at the facility. This individual is backlogged with several minor projects at this time. The individual is unavailable if the plumbing system backs up at a time when he is off-duty.
31. Inmate Services Provided at the Facility
Inmates are provided with services such as: 1) GED educational services, 2) life-building skills, 3) Alcoholics Anonymous, 4) drug and alcohol rehabilitation and treatment and 5) religious services.
32. Healthcare Assistance in the Community
There is a tribal clinic that provides services such as x-rays, clinical laboratory work and dental work for the inmates.
33. Other Support Agencies in the Community
There are other support agencies in the community but they do not provide any assistance to the inmates at the facility.
34. General Reasons for Detention
The general reason for apprehension and detention is violent crime in the community.
35. Potentially Harmful Conditions and Behavior of Inmates
Inmates can harm themselves with articles of clothing.
36. Accountability and Reporting of Incidents
All incidents are reported internally and to the BIA.

Section 3**Facility Review
March 23, 2006**

The detention facility consists of an older detention facility, built in 2000 that was relocated to this site. A new addition for detention and a kitchen were added in 2003. The older section now provides office space for the Law Enforcement. The dispatch and detention control room are shared in the same space and is centrally located within the new section of the detention facility.

1. **Exterior Site Conditions**
The exterior site conditions are poor. The site is located in the vicinity of a casino. There are other facilities with extensive unsorted storage strewn around. The general public has access to the facility all around.
2. **Exterior Exercise/Recreation Area**
The exterior exercise/recreation area is created by a continuous chain link fence that surrounds the building on three sides. The chain-link fence is topped with barbed wire and razor wire. Razor wire is also installed on the rain gutter edge of the metal roof around the new section of the building. The exterior recreation area is accessible to the general public who are free to toss contraband material over the fence. The exercise/recreation area cannot be used as a secured area to evacuate inmates in an emergency.
3. **Exterior Perimeter Security**
The exterior perimeter is not secure. There are several Conex boxes located nearby and a facility with scattered storage strewn around, that may serve as convenient places for an inmate to stage an escape. Cameras do monitor the perimeter but they are incapable of pan-tilt-zoom features. There are several blind spots that the cameras do not cover.
4. **Sally Port Security**
The Sally port consists of a sheltered space behind an automatic rolling chain-link fenced gate. The gate does not close completely and provides an opportunity for an escape.
5. **Building Interior Security**
Building interiors are secure and well monitored with multiple cameras.
6. **Building Structure**
The building structure is wood framed. It has suffered moisture damage because of severe rainfall and constant high humidity in the area. The

- building is susceptible to mold and carpenter ants in the four-foot crawl space below the floor area.
7. **Building Roof**
The building has a pitched plywood roof with a metal covering. There are no leaks.
 8. **Interior Ceilings**
Interior ceilings are gypboard in the office areas and hardieboard in the detention and inmate housing area.
 9. **Interior Walls**
All interior walls are wood-stud-framed walls with painted hardieboard sheeting.
 10. **Interior Flooring**
Interior flooring is wood framed with sheet vinyl and carpeting in the offices.
 11. **Interior Dormitory Cells**
There is a men's and women's dormitory as well as individual segregation cells at the facility. The dormitories provide daylight through two small windows.
 12. **Interior Isolation Cells**
There are four segregation cells at the facility. The cells provide daylight through a small window in each cell.
 13. **Interior Detoxification Cells**
There is a detoxification cell, one each for male and female inmates. Each of the detoxification cells has a small window that provides daylight.
 14. **Booking and Intake Area**
The booking and intake area is adequate for the needs of the facility. However, there are no screened barriers between the inmate and the officers during the booking process.
 15. **Visitation Area**
There is no appropriate visitation area at the facility.
 16. **Kitchen, Food Preparation and Pantry Area**
There is a small kitchen and food preparation area. The electrical closet also serves as the pantry area. There is a need for a walk-in refrigerator and a walk-in freezer. There is a severe shortage of storage space at the facility. Food is also stored in one of the storage Conex boxes outside.

17. Dining Area
A large day room also serves as a dining area for the inmates. The space is adequate for the needs of the facility.
18. Day Room Area
A large day room is provided. Two large windows are provided in the day room. The windows do not have any specific security measures such as security bars or a security screen.
19. Vocational Training Area
There is no specific vocational area at the facility.
20. First Aid and Medical Assistance Area
There is a small medical exam room that provides first aid and medical assistance to the inmates.
21. Toilets and Showers
The toilets and combination sink units are adequate. The shower stalls are unconventional and are not up to institutional standards. There is severe water leakage all around that has caused extensive water damage to the flooring around each shower stall and the wood sub-floor.
22. HVAC System
HVAC units do not operate properly. Spaces are either too hot or too cold.
23. Plumbing System
The plumbing system is often plugged up. There is a need for rag screens at each of the cleanouts of the sanitation sewer lines.
24. Lighting System
Interior lighting is adequate for the staff and inmate areas. Emergency egress lighting is provided at the corridors. There is insufficient lighting around the perimeter and exercise/recreation yards.
25. Electrical Power System
Electricity is served through a 200 amp overhead service. Electrical service is intermittent. There is no backup emergency generator at the facility.
26. IT System
There are two computers in the detention control room and five computers are used by law enforcement in the older section of the facility. Two additional computer workstations are needed, one dedicated for the NICIC and one for the fingerprint cross-check communications.
27. Security System
Cameras for the interior are adequate. A recording camera is needed at the booking and intake area and two exterior cameras are needed that have the capability of pan-tilt-zoom.

28. Energy Usage and Conservation
The building is well-built with appropriate considerations for energy conservation.
29. Fire Egress – Exterior and/or Secured Areas
Fire egress is appropriate within the building through six exits, but there is no secured staging area for the evacuated inmates once they are outside the building. Fire drills are conducted on a regular basis.
30. Fire Alarm, Fire Extinguishers and Sprinkler System
There is a conventional fire alarm and a sprinkler system at the facility. Fire extinguishers are available appropriately.
31. Building Access for Staff and Inmates
There are six exits at the facility. The staff uses the front main entrance. The inmates are escorted through the Sally port.
32. Hazardous Materials
There are no hazardous materials such as asbestos or lead paint at the facility. There is a potential for infestation with mold as a result of excessive moisture at the shower stalls, below the flooring and in the sub-floor.
33. Handicap Access for Staff and Inmates
The facility has provisions for staff and inmates who are handicapped.
34. Potentially Hazardous Elements
Inmates may use articles of clothing and corner posts of bunk beds to harm themselves.

Section 1

**Background Information
of the
Puyallup Reservation
Served by the Puyallup Detention Center**

Puyallup Reservation¹

Federal reservation
Puyallup
Pierce County, Washington

Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation

1850 Alexander Ave.
Tacoma, WA 98404
360-597-6200
360-848-7341 Fax

Total area (BIA realty, 2004) 490.46 acres
Tribally owned (BIA realty, 2004) 349.07 acres
Individually owned (BIA realty, 2004) 141.39 acres

Population (2000 census) 41,335=
Tribal enrollment (BIA labor report, 2001) 2,490

Total labor force (2000 census) 21,145
Total labor force (BIA labor report, 2001) 8,969
High school graduate or higher (2000 census) 85.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher (2000 census) 23.1%
Unemployment rate (2000 census) 5.7%
Unemployment rate (BIA labor report, 2001) 75%
Per capita income (2000 census) \$22,750

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Puyallup Reservation is located south of Seattle near Tacoma, Washington. Puyallup is an urban reservation located within the city limits of Tacoma and on Commencement Bay, an international shipping area. It was established on 1,280 acres by the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854, with an additional 18,062 acres added in January 1856. In 1890, the growth of the City of Tacoma instigated the sale of tracts of land within the reservation to Euro-American settlers. Over 9,000 acres of tribal lands were

¹ Excerpts provided under license and permission to Shubnum, from Tiller Research, Inc. Tiller's Guide to Indian Country: Economic Profiles of the American Indian Reservations, 2005 Ed.

sold to the public. In 1935, the remaining land fell out of trust status. It regained that status, however, after the tribe brought suit against the federal government. A land settlement in 1988 restored four properties in the Tacoma tidal flats to the tribe. These properties are the Blair Backup Property, Blair Waterway Property, Upper Hylebos, and Inner Hylebos properties.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The reservation is located along the southern end of Puget Sound. Portions of the Puyallup River are located within tribal lands, as are wetlands, riparians, foothills, and cedar forests. It is, however, primarily an urban environment within Tacoma, Washington.

CLIMATE

The reservation experiences mid-latitude, west coast marine climate. Summers are dry and mild while winters tend to be rainy. The year-round average daily high temperature is 61.4°F. The year-round average daily low temperature is 44.6°F. The area receives approximately 39 inches of precipitation annually.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe organized under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, and the Secretary of the Interior approved its constitution on May 13, 1936. The tribe is governed by a council consisting of seven elected members.

Tribal government programs include health, law enforcement, and tribal court. A nine-member committee appointed by the tribe's board of directors manages trust funds for the tribe's housing, elderly needs, burial and cemetery maintenance, education and cultural preservation, and social services programs.

The Puyallup Tribal Law Enforcement department includes the land enforcement division and the fish and wildlife division. The land enforcement division enforces tribal laws and operates a detention facility. Tribal police officers receive training at the Police Academy in Artesia, New Mexico, as well as at the Washington State Training Commissions Law Enforcement Equivalency Academy. The fish and wildlife division enforces tribal fishing regulations for the lower Puget Sound, the Puyallup River, and several other bodies of water. They also enforce shellfish regulations and the gaming code. The tribal court exercises jurisdiction over matters pertaining to the tribal code, both civil and criminal.

BUSINESS CORPORATION

Founded in 1989, Puyallup International serves as the economic development arm of the tribe. The corporation has established agreements and relationships with governing bodies and businesses to promote economic growth and beneficial business for all members of the area. In 1999, Puyallup International was the largest employer in the county and provided employment for almost 2,000 individuals. Puyallup International was a 1999 nominee for the Bradford Award.

Puyallup International manages the Emerald Queen Cascades Casino and Resort, the Emerald Queen Casino, the Chinook Landing Marina, and the Northwest Container

Supply company, as well as the tribe's seafood venture. Puyallup International assisted in securing legislation to authorize the International Services Development Zone in the Port of Tacoma. It also entered into a joint venture with Global Intermodal Systems to develop a port facility that provides long-term employment in a trucking, container storage, and servicing enterprise.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. I-5 and I-705 serve the Tacoma area. The reservation is near the junction of I-705 (Exit 135) and State Highway 167.

Electricity – The Pierce County Public Utility District provides electricity.

Water Supply – The U.S. Public Health Service installed water and septic tanks before 1974.

Transportation – Residents of the reservation have access to all services available in the greater Tacoma area.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The tribe's elderly needs program provides housekeeping, yard maintenance, shopping, and daily needs services for tribal elders. The tribe has established a language preservation program and operates a job training program as well. The tribe also operates a number of social programs that provide support services to parents, anti-gang prevention, and cultural awareness activities.

Education – The tribe operates the Chief Leschi School. Opened in 1975, the school serves students in preschool-12. The student body is comprised of over 1,200 youth from over 90 American tribes. The tribe owns the Medicine Creek Tribal College. The college provides a two-year, postsecondary academic program.

Health Care – The tribe operates the Takopid Health Center. It provides dental, medical, community health, pharmacy, optometry, and physical therapy programs. An alcohol and substance abuse center provides services for 30 patients, and the Kwawachee Center provides services for mental health patients. It also houses a "spirit house," which hosts cultural activities. Each facility employs both western medical practices and traditional tribal healing methods. The tribe's health program received the 1999 Honoring Contribution in the Governance of American Indian Nations Award.

Section 2**Program Review
March 23, 2006**

1. **Funding of Operations**
The total budget for law enforcement is \$3,972,496. Of this amount approximately \$382,978 is contributed by the BIA through the PL 638 contract. Details of the funding could not be ascertained.
2. **Funding of Repairs and Maintenance of Facility Structure**
Details of the funding for the repairs and maintenance of the facility structure could not be ascertained.
3. **Policies and Procedures**
Details of the policies and procedures for the detention facility could not be ascertained. Law Enforcement in general uses policies and procedures that are based on the BIA standards.
4. **Staffing**
There are nine full-time detention/dispatch officers at this time. They are seeking two additional full-time officers with a total need for five additional officers. There is a total staff of 38 full-time officers which includes all law enforcement officers as well as detention/dispatch officers. These officers serve 3500 registered members as well as additional tribal nonmembers for about a total population of 10,000 individuals, including members of other tribes who live within the boundary of their jurisdiction. About 83,000 residents live in the area served by the facility.
5. **Programs**
No educational or vocational programs are conducted at this facility.
6. **Staff Training**
All officers are cross-commissioned officers with the County, the City of Tacoma and with the City of Fyfe through a 'memorandum of understanding'. They meet the federal and tribal standards required by the Police Academy and the Correctional Academy in Artesia New Mexico.
7. **Space for Inmates On-Site**
There is a space for ten inmates on-site. Four females are housed in a dormitory-style unit and six males are housed in the dormitory-style unit. The facility also has a 'cage' that serves as the detoxification cell.

8. **Space for Inmates Off-Site**
Adult inmates are sent off-site to the Nisqually Detention Center. Juveniles are also sent off-site. There are six juveniles housed off-site at this time. The facility contracts with the City of Tacoma, Pierce County Juvenile Detention Center and Remman Hall for Juveniles. The facility spends approximately \$70,000 per year with a mandatory payment of two beds per day at \$100 per bed per day for reserved contracted bed space.
9. **Staffing Capacity for the Inmates On-Site**
Generally there are two correctional officers/dispatch officers per shift with three officers on the weekends. These officers also share the duties of corrections and dispatch officer at any given time.
10. **Staffing Capacity for Transportation and Escort for Inmates**
The corrections/dispatch officers provide transportation. There is often insufficient staff to provide appropriate services for the inmates in detention as well as provide the services for the dispatch.
11. **Office Supplies for Staff**
Generally office supplies are sufficient. There is a need for one additional copier.
12. **IT Equipment for Office Use**
There is a need for more telephone equipment and a new server.
13. **IT Equipment for Communications Use**
There is a need for more radios for communications.
14. **Personal Supplies for Inmates**
Personal supplies for inmates are adequate at this time.
15. **Uniforms for Staff and Inmates**
Uniforms for staff and inmates are adequate at this time.
16. **Linen for Inmates**
Blankets and mattresses for the inmates are adequate at this time.
17. **Furniture and Fixtures for Staff and Inmates**
Furniture and fixtures for staff and inmates are adequate at this time. Plumbing fixtures such as the toilets and shower stalls for the inmates are non-institutional type.
18. **Transportation Vehicles**
The officers use a 1995 Caprice and borrow additional vehicles from Law Enforcement for the transportation of inmates.
19. **Fuel for Vehicles**
There is sufficient funding for fuel for the vehicles.

20. Utilities for Facility
There is not enough funding to pay for the utilities for the facility. There is a chronic budget deficit for the funding of utilities.
21. Hot and Cold Water for Kitchen, Laundry and Showers
There is sufficient hot and cold water for the laundry and showers. There is no kitchen.
22. Adequate Lighting for Inmate and Staff Areas
There is adequate lighting for the inmates and staff areas.
23. Ongoing Repairs and Maintenance
There is insufficient funding for ongoing repairs and maintenance at the facility.
24. Deferred Repairs and Maintenance
There is insufficient funding for deferred repairs and maintenance at the facility. Being an inappropriate detention facility, inmates escape often. There is insufficient funding for proper repairs for damages to the facility from the past escapes.
25. Medical Response at the Facility
There is minimal medical response at the facility. There is no testing of the inmates for TB, HIV or hepatitis.
26. Booking Process at the Facility
The booking process is inadequate. The booking officer conducts the booking in the Control Center /Dispatch area. All data is recorded on an old computer. Fingerprinting is done manually and cannot be cross-checked with other law enforcement agencies. There is no funding to procure booking software.
27. Food Service at the Facility
There is no kitchen at the facility. Meals are contracted with the Elders Program for lunch and dinner for weekdays – Monday through Friday. Frozen precooked meals are micro-waved for all breakfasts and all meals over the weekend.
28. Kitchen and Dining Staff at the Facility
The detention/dispatch officer serves as the kitchen and dining staff at the facility.
29. Housekeeping Staff at the Facility
The detention/dispatch officer serves as the housekeeping staff at the facility.

30. Repairs and Maintenance Staff at the Facility
Two individuals provide minimal repairs and maintenance at the facility. These individuals share their time with other repairs and maintenance expected by the Department of Public Safety.
31. Inmate Services Provided at the Facility
There are no inmate services provided at the facility.
32. Healthcare Assistance in the Community
An Indian Health Services hospital serves the community. The hospital is about 10 minutes away from the detention facility.
33. Other Support Agencies in the community
There are a few support agencies in the community.
34. General Reasons for detention
The general reason for apprehension and detention is violent crime in the community. There has been a considerable increase in the use of heroin, cocaine and methamphetamine. Gang activity is on the rise beginning in 1988 – 1989. Criminals generally take advantage of the urban environment and the knowledge of disputed jurisdictions of tribal and non-tribal law enforcement as it relates to the scene of crime and the ethnic background of the criminal. The land mass of the Puyallup Nation lands is scattered over a large area and is not contiguous. Interstate 5 and other major highways crisscross the reservation. The Seattle-Tacoma deep water port is nearby. The land mass of the tribal land is located in a dense urban setting and does not stand out from any other non-tribal commercial and residential setting.
35. Potentially Harmful Conditions and Behavior of Inmates
The facility is a double-wide trailer that has been modified to serve as a detention facility. As such there are potentially harmful conditions that may be used by the inmates to harm themselves. The physical setting is that of a residence. Posts on the bunk-beds and ventilation grilles also provide a way for the inmates to harm themselves.
36. Accountability and Reporting of Incidents
Major incidents are reported the BIA, while all others are reported internally.

Section 3

Facility Review March 23, 2006

The detention facility is a double-wide modular building. The prior permanent building that housed the detention facility was condemned after the Nisqually earthquake in February 2001. That building housed 30 beds and on average was filled to capacity every night. The building was torn down after being condemned and inmates were moved to this temporary facility and three other off-site facilities. This modular trailer was expected to be a temporary site for detention facility.

1. **Exterior Site Conditions**
The exterior site conditions are poor. The site is accessible to the general public. The facility is located on a city street about four blocks away from the busy Interstate 5.
2. **Exterior Exercise/Recreation Area**
There is a small exercise/recreation area, which is enclosed by a chain-link fence topped with barbed wire and razor wire. This enclosure cannot be used as a secured enclosure to evacuate inmates in case of an emergency.
3. **Exterior Perimeter Security**
There is no perimeter security. The general public has access to the facility from two of the four exterior perimeter walls. One camera each monitors the two doors which are generally used as a general-purpose entrance/Sally port and the other camera as the entrance to the exercise/recreation area. There are large openings sufficient for an inmate to squeeze through, between the fencepost and the fencepost-gate of the exercise/recreation area. The third exterior door is posted as an exit door and is blocked by mattresses on the inside but leads on to a void with a 3-foot drop to grade. This door is not monitored. There have been several successful escapes at this facility.
4. **Sally Port Security**
There is no Sally port. Inmates are escorted through the same main entrance as the remaining staff. A gated chain-link fence provides a barrier between the building and the parking lot. An intercom serves as a means of communication between the control center and someone at the gate. The camera monitors this front entrance.
5. **Building Interior Security**
There is minimal security indoors. Only one camera at the corridor monitors activities occurring only in the corridor.

6. **Building Structure**
The building is a double-wide mobile home trailer with wood framing and Masonite and T-111 siding.
7. **Building Roof**
The building has a pitched roof covered with composite shingles. There have been a few leaks thus far.
8. **Interior Ceilings**
Interior ceilings are that of a typical modular building. They consist of lay-in thin vinyl sheathing.
9. **Interior Walls**
All interior walls are 3-inch wood framed with a plywood veneer paneling.
10. **Interior Flooring**
All interior floors are vinyl tile on a thin Masonite sub-floor. Inmates have successfully cut through the flooring for an easy escape through the crawl space below the modular.
11. **Interior Dormitory Cells**
There are two interior dormitory cells, one for the male and one for female inmates. There are six male and four female inmates who are housed on bunk beds in these dormitories.
12. **Interior Isolation Cells**
There are no isolation cells at the facility.
13. **Interior Detoxification Cells**
A locked metal cage with a mattress, off the central corridor, serves as the detoxification cell.
14. **Booking and Intake Area**
There is no specific booking and intake area. Booking is conducted in the control/dispatch area on one of the side desks. There are no barriers between the officer and the inmate. There are no recording cameras.
15. **Visitation Area**
There is no specific visitation area. One card table and two chairs are wedged in the entrance corridor near the main entrance door to serve as a visitation space for visitors for the inmates.
16. **Kitchen, Food Preparation and Pantry Area**
There is no kitchen. A small section is set aside for three large refrigerators, cabinets for toiletries and office supplies. Frozen food is warmed in microwave ovens on one end of the of the control and dispatch area. This space also serves as the copy room and lunchroom for the officers.

17. Dining Area
Inmates eat on a table with four benches set up in each of the dormitories.
18. Day Room Area
There is no day room at the facility.
19. Vocational Training Area
There is no space to serve as a vocational training area at the facility.
20. First Aid and Medical Assistance Area
There is no specific space to serve as a first aid and medical assistance area at this facility. A first-aid kit is stored beneath the dispatcher's desk.
21. Toilets and Showers
There are non-institutional, residential-style toilets and showers at the facility. They are in good repair.
22. HVAC System
Two Bard unit heat pumps at either end of the modular provide adequate heating and cooling directly into the interior space.
23. Plumbing System
The plumbing system is that of a modular unit. It is in good repair and adequate for the space.
24. Lighting System
There is adequate lighting for the staff and inmates. The lighting fixtures in the dormitories are continuously vandalized.
25. Electrical Power System
Electricity is served through an overhead electrical service sufficient for the modular unit. There is a severe shortage of electrical outlets for office use.
26. IT System
An old computer system serves as the IT system for the facility. It is adequate for the present use.
27. Security System
There is minimal security at the facility. Two cameras monitor the exterior areas and one camera monitors the interior corridor. There have been a number of successful escapes at this facility.
28. Energy Usage and Conservation
There is no awareness for energy conservation at this facility. The modular unit is well insulated but the doors are often kept open losing the warmth or cooling from the interior space.

29. Fire Egress – Exterior and/or Secured Areas
Fire egress is inadequate. Inmates cannot be evacuated into a secured area, sufficiently away from the building, in case of an emergency. One of the exit doors is locked and blocked with a mattress which opens into a void three feet below to the grade.
30. Fire Alarm, Fire Extinguishers and Sprinkler System
There are fire extinguishers sufficiently spaced in the building. There is no fire alarm or a fire sprinkler system.
31. Building Access for Staff and Inmates
Inmates and staff use the same front entrance for ingress and egress.
32. Hazardous Materials
There is no asbestos or lead paint in the building.
33. Handicap Access for Staff and Inmates
There are no provisions for the use of the facility by handicapped staff or handicapped inmates.
34. Potentially Hazardous Elements
Inmates can harm themselves using their clothing and corner of the bedposts or ventilation grilles.

Section 1

**Background Information
of the
Quinault Reservation
Served by the Quinault Detention Center**

QUINAULT RESERVATION¹

Federal reservation

Quinault, Queets, Quileute, Hoh, Chehalis, Chinook, and Cowlitz
Grays Harbor and Jefferson counties, Washington**QUINAULT TRIBE OF THE QUINAULT RESERVATION**

1214 Aalis Dr.

P.O. Box 189

Taholah, WA 98587

360-276-8215 or 1-888-616-8211

360-276-4191 Fax

Website: quinaultindiannation.com**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Total area (BIA realty, 2004) 184,404.49 acres

Tribally owned (BIA realty, 2004) 67,654.12 acres

Individually owned (BIA realty, 2004) 116,750.37 acres

Population (2000 census) 1,370

Tribal enrollment (BIA labor report, 2001) 2,454

Total labor force (2000 census) 564

Total labor force (BIA labor report, 2001) 1,736

High school graduate or higher (2000 census) 72.2%

Bachelor's degree or higher (2000 census) 11.5%

Unemployment rate (2000 census) 14.7%

Unemployment rate (BIA labor report, 2001) 50%

Per capita income (2000 census) \$9,621

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Quinault Reservation sits in the southwestern corner of the Olympic Peninsula in extreme western Washington State. Twenty-three miles of rugged, spectacular Pacific

¹ Excerpts provided under license and permission to Shubnum, from Tiller Research, Inc. Tiller's Guide to Indian Country: Economic Profiles of the American Indian Reservations, 2005 Ed.

coastline comprise the reservation's western border. Private land holdings border the south and southeastern boundaries.

The reservation was created as a result of the Quinault River Treaty of 1855, wherein the tribes ceded about three million acres of land to the U.S. government in return for reservation trust status. It was not until 1873, however, that an executive order officially established boundaries for the reservation. The 1887 Allotment Act resulted in alienating a large percentage of reservation lands from Indian ownership. In the past decade, the Quinault Nation has actively purchased additional lands, expanding the reservation's boundaries to include 208,150 acres in 1994.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Surrounded as it is by the Olympic National Forest, much of the Quinault Reservation lands can be categorized as temperate rain forest. Topography is rolling, and portions of the acreage remains heavily timbered in areas, despite decades of intensive logging, with some of the largest Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, broadleaf maple, western red cedar, and western hemlock in existence.

A prominent water body, 3,729-acre Lake Quinault, in Olympic National Park, is fed by runoff and glaciers high in the Olympic Mountains. The lake serves as the headwaters for the Quinault River, which flows for 35 miles across reservation lands, draining approximately 264 square miles of watershed. The reservation enjoys 23 miles of pristine, transitional Pacific coastline. South of the reservation lands, the shores are characterized by sandy beaches, while to the north, they are dominated by craggy rocks and towering cliffs.

CLIMATE

The elevation at Taholah, Washington, is 14 to 80 feet above sea level, and the highest elevation on the reservation is about 300 feet above sea level. Weather patterns are typical of temperate rain forest environments: marked by seasonal variations, but with overall mild temperatures, summer fog, and drenching rains. The year-round average daily high temperature is 55.5°F. The year-round average daily low temperature is 42.6°F. The area receives approximately 88 inches of precipitation annually, less than 4 inches of which fall is snow.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by a duly elected tribal (general) council, which meets annually on the last Saturday of March and is made up of all voting members of the Nation. Bylaws were first adopted on August 24, 1922, and the tribal constitution was approved March 22, 1975. In the modern constitution, the cultural heritage of the other member tribes is honored. Anyone with one-quarter blood of the Quinault, Hoh, Queets, Quileute, Chehalis, Chinook, or Cowlitz tribes is permitted to claim membership in the Quinault Nation as long as they are not members of another tribe.

The 11-member Quinault business committee, consisting of four officers and seven councilmen, is entrusted with the tribe's business and legislative affairs. Members of the business committee serve staggered three-year terms.

After 150 years of misguided interference by the federal government into Indian affairs, the BIA opted to try a new means of tribal governance. In 1988 the Self Governance Act was passed and the BIA began a demonstration project to allow tribes to make their own decisions. In 1990 the Quinault, and six other tribes, brought self-rule back to their communities. In 1991 this law also began allowing these tribes to plan activities in the Indian Health Service.

Under PL 93-638, the tribe contracts with the BIA to administer key programs and services. Tribal government operations consist of the following areas: administration, natural resources, community services, education, self-governance, health and social services, economic development, Quinault Nation Enterprise Board, Quinault Beach Resort, gaming policy, and a housing authority. They also have their own police department and tribal court system. Administrative offices include the executive director and executive assistant, administrator, chief financial officer, legal, enrollment, planning, finance manager, personnel, grants development, legislative liaison, and council. The natural resources department oversees the cultural resources, environmental programs, fisheries, forestry, and resource protection offices. There is also a centralized communications department to coordinate resource protection officers; fire, police, public works, and other emergency-response personnel; youth services; and an elders program to provide senior services.

The mission of the Quinault housing authority is to develop partnerships between reservation communities and businesses, governmental entities, and residents, so safe, affordable housing is available for all eligible tribal members. The housing authority is a member of the Northwest Indian Housing Association. In 1998, the housing authority provided credit and mortgage counseling services, provided rental vouchers to college students, managed existing low-income housing units on the reservation, and offered a revolving loan program to assist homeowners rehabilitating older homes.

In 2003, the Quinault Nation updated the tribe's strategic plan, which guides future development separate core strategies were devised for each of the following elements of tribal life: sovereignty, treaty rights and governance, community services, capital facilities, administration, housing, social and health services, culture, education, employment, economic development, and environment.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The reservation is served by U.S. Highway 101, skirting the northern border, and State Highway 109, which runs north into the reservation as far as Taholah. Grays Harbor Transit Authority provides the region with bus service. Commercial truck lines serving the area include UPS and Peninsula Trucking. Aberdeen and Hoquiam, 40 miles from the reservation, have commercial airports. The Port of Grays Harbor, 40 miles south of Taholah, provides access to water transportation and shipping facilities.

ELECTRICITY: The Public Utility District of Grays Harbor provides electric power service. The tribe has formed its own utility company, which, once fully operational, will provide wind and other source-generated electricity to reservation homes and facilities.

WATER SUPPLY: The communities of Taholah and Queets and the Quinault Indian Nation Public Works Department provide water and sewage services. The privately owned Santiago Water System provides supplemental water service.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS: Quinault Cablevision offers cable television to reservation homes and facilities.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The Quinault Nation maintains two community centers, one at Taholah and another at Queets. There are buildings for the Nation's two Head Start programs, which include daycare facilities. The Nation has a police station, a natural resources office, a tribal office building in Taholah from which most community and social services are operated, and a mental health office where the alcohol and substance abuse and behavioral health programs are operated. The Safe House, a shelter and transitional housing facility for victims of domestic abuse, has been completed since 2003. A modular building houses the courthouse and legal office. The newly renovated Old Quinault Post Office is home to the Lake Quinault Museum and Historical Society. A new Taholah Branch of the Bank of the Pacific opened December 15, 2004, at the Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Offices.

According to the 2003 Quinault Strategic Plan Update, the Nation plans to build a NW Indian Youth Camp. They also wanted to build a fish house in Queets and an assisted living and convalescent care home for elders and disabled members.

In 2004, the Nation was planning the following capital improvement projects: a new Taholah health clinic and social services offices, to be opened in 2005; a sewage treatment system for Taholah; and a new water system for Queets. Three older buildings on-site at the Roger Saux Health Clinic may be converted to other uses. There is a need for a drug and alcohol halfway house, and the Nation would like to build a cultural center.

EDUCATION: The Nation operates the Quinault Lake School District, maintaining its own public grade school, high school, and school board. Elements of traditional culture are infused throughout the curricula, with instruction in the Salishan language.

A special water quality project at the schools integrates water quality activities throughout core instructional areas. Students, depending upon grade level, engage in field activities geared toward preserving fishery habitats, such as testing water quality in regional rivers; raising coho, Chinook, and steelhead fingerlings in the classroom; conducting scientific laboratory experiments at the hatchery; attending special lectures and conferences; and dissecting fish. High school students participated in a tribal work study program during 2000 and 2001, engaging in many of these same activities as part of the STEP curriculum.

In 2002 and 2003, ALADIN college prep and STEP high school students were offered an Aviation Ground Course. The science teacher, a former pilot, linked core instruction to coursework in engines and thrust, a plane's anatomy, instrumentation, aerodynamics, navigation, weather, FAA regulations, and physiology, while integrating chemistry,

Quinault Detention Center	Quinault, Queets, Quileute, Hoh, Chehalis, Chinook, Cowlitz Tribes
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physics, biology, math, and citizenship. Students in the curriculum participated in a field trip to McCord Air Force Base, where speakers emphasized the value of higher education while conducting a tour of the high-tech aviation facility.

The school district operates a college program in cooperation with nearby institutions of higher education, including Northwest Indian College, Grays Harbor Community College, and the Evergreen State College Bridge Program.

HEALTH CARE: Health care services are provided by the Roger Saux Health Center, a facility operated by Quinault Nation Health Services under a PL 93-638, title III self-governance compact with Indian Health Service. The 5,379-square-foot facility provides comprehensive ambulatory, medical, and dental care, maternal and child health, and emergency medical services, a pharmacy, and a lab. The center employs two physicians, a family nurse practitioner, a dentist, a dental hygienist, four registered nurses, a licensed practical nurse, a pharmacist, a pharmacy aide, a medical technologist, a referral clerk, and several additional practitioners. It is JCAHO accredited. The Nation operates a remote health station in Queets also, along with an outpatient alcohol and substance abuse program facilitated by the tribal social services department. The nearest full-service hospital is located in Aberdeen.

Other tribally operated health programs include: health benefits, contracted health services, WIC, community health representatives, programs for seniors, public health nurses, mental health counseling, and nutrition information and counseling.

Section 2**Program Review
March 24, 2006****1. Funding of Operations**

Of the annual BIA funding of approximately \$ 8 million to the Quinalt Nation, BIA provides approximately \$ 644,478.00 towards a common fund annually, for law enforcement. This common fund is used for all law enforcement programs including: a) Patrol, b) Dispatch, c) Communications and d) the Detention Facility for all the operations of all law enforcement programs. This funding was allocated for the 21 corrections officers for Patrol, Dispatch and Communications, but not for Detention. A request was made to augment funding for detention officers but no additional funds have been approved at this time. The tribe does not provide any augmentation.

2. Funding of Repairs and Maintenance of Facility Structure

A separate fund provides for the maintenance and operations of the facility. A facilities inspector from BIA Portland provides the coordination and assistance for major repairs and maintenance. All works over \$2000.00 are bid through the BIA Portland office. Works for less than \$2000.00 are funded through the local facility. BIA plans to spend over \$500,000.00 at this facility in the upcoming year for maintenance and operations.

3. Policies and Procedures

The policies and procedures are being worked on. The facility is incorporating new procedures. They follow the BIA manual. Inmates are provided with appropriate requests and with proper court order, participation in religious and cultural ceremonies. The facility has provided inmates with participation in funerals – which is of significant religious importance within the tribe. The facility has also provided inmates, through a Work Release Program, participation in fishing and clamming, which is of significant cultural importance to several tribes. There is no sweat lodge on the premises and none has been requested. The facility serves several tribes and cultures.

A formal policies and procedures manual need to establish appropriate standards that are acceptable and enforced.

4. Staffing

For all law enforcement, there are 3 full-time personnel for administrative functions and 14 full-time personnel in other law enforcement functions. The Chief of Police has advised that they are understaffed for the size of current operations.

5. Programs

For lack of staffing, there are no specific programs under way. They are working on getting a social worker for the detention facility.

6. Staff Training

The facility keeps up with the minimum requirement of 40 hours of annual training. They cannot afford the staffing that is needed if someone is out for training at the BIA facility in New Mexico. There is only one detention officer for every 12-hour shift.

7. Space for Inmates On-Site

There is not enough space on-site if they 'bust' a big party (e.g., 22 people). In such a case, they generally 'book them' and 'release them'. The individuals are released and out of the facility while the officer is still finishing writing the reports.

8. Space for Inmates Off-Site

This is not an issue so far. The only inmates who are sent off-site are juveniles who are sent to the Grace Harbor county facility. This department paid \$100 per day per juvenile for a total cost of approximately \$ 73,000.00 last year. This is a financial hardship to this facility.

9. Staffing Capacity for the Inmates On-Site

This is keeping up with the routine inmate load, unless there is a specific situation as that noted in item 7 above.

10. Staffing Capacity for Transportation and Escort for Inmates

This is difficult at best. They have only one detention officer on duty at any given time, who also serves as the dispatch officer. They have to 'pull' an off-duty officer or rely on patrol officers for transportation to a rehabilitation facility and/or escort to a healthcare facility. Often inmates take advantage of this circumstance and request healthcare assistance at off-hours and/or on weekends.

11. Office Supplies for Staff

There are sufficient office supplies for routine use for the staff.

12. IT Equipment for Office Use

There is sufficient IT equipment for routine use at the office.

13. IT Equipment for Communications Use

There is no 'radio service' in various pockets of the area served by law enforcement. The service area is approximately 226,000 acres or 55 square miles. Only 30% of this area has reliable coverage for communications. The other 70% of the area has sporadic coverage.

For additional coverage, there is a current need for two more 'Repeaters and Antenna Towers' using broadband frequencies. There is an additional need two years later, for two additional 'Repeaters and Antenna Towers' when the mandate for 'narrow band of frequencies' mandate takes effect. Each of these structures rises about 80 feet to 120 feet. Each structure has a capital cost of