

JUVENILE REHABILITATION

Behavior Management System

RULE VIOLATION AND RESPONSE GUIDE



Washington State Department of
CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES



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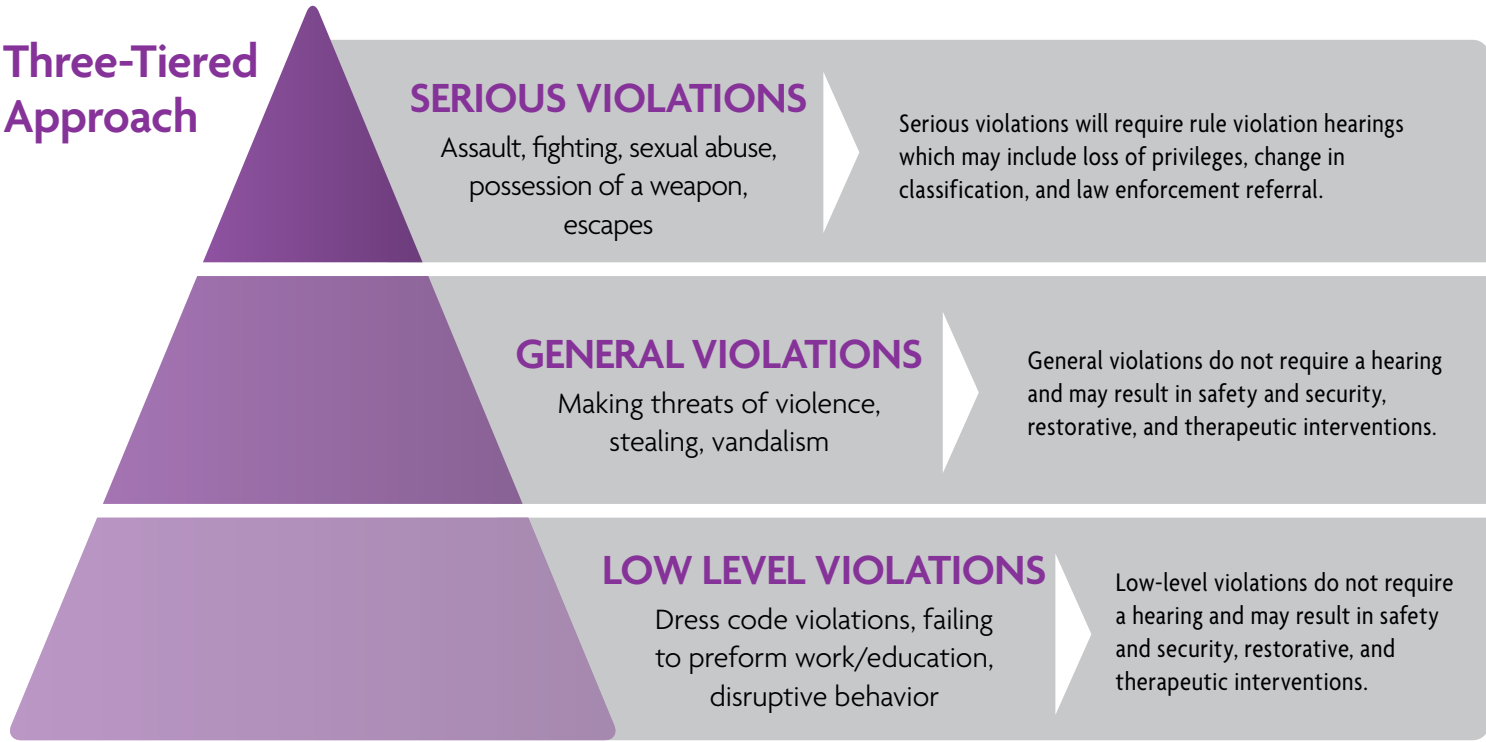




This guide provides information about behavior management for young people in JR. It includes a list of rules and how JR staff may respond to rule violations.

RULE VIOLATION CATEGORIES

Young people in JR are expected to follow rules and will be held accountable for rule violations. The three categories of rule violations are low-level, general, and serious. Some examples of each violation are included in this guide.



Violations and interventions listed above are a few examples and not an exhaustive list.

Access to religious activities, education, medical care, mental healthcare, hygiene, food, visitation, outdoor time are protected rights and privileges that consequences cannot limit.



Low-level Violations

NUMBER	RULE	EXAMPLES
100	Aiding and abetting or attempting or conspiring to commit any low-level violation.	Helping someone break a low-level rule. Acting as a lookout. Attempting to distract staff. Hiding objects used to break a rule. Planning with others to break a rule. Giving advice or tools to someone to commit a rule violation.
101	Behavior that is inappropriately sexual but not intended to threaten, harm, or harass.	Using sexual words or actions.
102	Threatening any offense against property.	Making threats to damage or destroy property.
103	Being in an out of bounds area, alone or with others without permission, where residents are commonly permitted to be.	Being in any area where you do not have permission to be.
104	Possessing non-dangerous items with a value over five dollars (money, stamps, extra food) without authorization.	Having food, money, or other items in your room without permission.
105	Non-disruptive refusal to participate or failing to perform in directed work, training, education or other mandatory programming.	Not following a rule or direction in a way that does not cause a scene or bother others.
106	Participating or engaging in activities of any unauthorized club, organization, gang, or security threat group that does not threaten the safety or security of others.	Using gang signs, words, or symbols, wearing gang clothing, and drawing pictures about gangs.
107	Being absent from work or any assignment, scheduled meeting, appointment, or call out without approval.	Not going to work, a meeting, or school when they are asked or expected to.
108	Lying to a staff member.	Telling staff something that is not true.
109	Horseplay and roughhousing.	Playing in a way that is unsafe or could cause injury. Pretending to fight.
110	Other disruptive behaviors that do not threaten the safety or functioning of the unit.	Talking or yelling while others are trying to listen. Making noises or sounds to get attention. Slamming doors. Arguing or shouting at staff. Blocking hallways or not moving when asked. Interrupting activities on purpose. Using rude gestures.
111	Dress code violations.	Wearing unapproved or improper clothing. Not following dress code rules. Refusing to wear uniform correctly.
112	Room/area cleanliness issues.	Not keeping room clean and organized.

NUMBER	RULE	EXAMPLES
113	Disrespectful behavior toward others without threats.	Talking back to or arguing with staff. Ignoring staff directions. Refusing to speak or cooperate when asked. Rolling eyes, laughing at, calling people names, or making fun of someone. Making rude hand gestures. Talking in a disrespectful tone. Damaging someone else's belongings.
114	Failing to follow staff directions, expectations, written guidelines, or policies not otherwise included in these rules (minor defiance).	Not following directions when asked. Not following general instructions, written rules, or policies in a way that would not result in harm or safety concerns.
115	Violation of school, work, programming, or volunteer agreements related to custody and security.	Not following the rules of work, school, or other activities.
116	Suspension or expulsion from school, work, volunteer, or other programming.	Getting removed from school, work, or other activities due to behavior.
117	Inappropriate language.	Cussing, using gang language, or using hand or body gestures to communicate.
118	Hostile response to frustration.	Yelling, cussing, or shouting when upset. Throwing or breaking things out of anger. Slamming doors, kicking walls, or hitting objects. Making threats or saying hurtful things to others. Getting in someone's face. Using an angry tone when talking. Refusing to calm down or walk away when asked. Blaming others and trying to start an argument or fight.
119	Misuse of funds and unauthorized exchange of young person property.	Lying to get extra money or items. Using another person's money without permission. Using canteen money for something not approved. Trading, buying, or selling items. Asking others for money. Selling or giving away personal items for favors or property. Borrowing or lending items without approval. Hiding or passing items between rooms or units.
120	Misuse of unit or facility property.	Damaging or breaking furniture, walls or equipment. Writing or drawing on walls, doors, or furniture. Using facility tools for the wrong purpose. Moving or taking items that belong without permission. Misusing cleaning supplies, electronics, or games. Blocking cameras, doors, or windows. Wasting or destroying items like paper, soap, or food. Sitting, standing or climbing on furniture in an unsafe way.
121	Excessive noise, including yelling, banging, and loud disruptions.	Yelling, shouting, or screaming when it's not an emergency. Banging on doors, walls, or furniture. Playing music, TV, or games too loud. Making loud noises to get attention. Knocking on rooms or windows without a reason. Talking loudly during quiet times. Slamming doors or lockers. Starting group noise or chants that disturb others.

General Violations

NUMBER	RULE	EXAMPLES
200	Aiding and abetting or attempting or conspiring to commit any general violation.	Helping someone break a general rule. Acting as a lookout. Attempting to distract staff. Hiding objects used to break a rule. Planning with others to break a rule. Giving advice or tools to someone to commit a rule violation.
201	Disruptive behaviors that threaten the safety or functioning of the unit.	Loud yelling or fighting that interrupts everyone. Throwing objects that could hurt others. Running in the unit and causing chaos.
202	Making threats of violence toward any person.	Saying "I'm going to hurt you". Gesturing like you will hit someone. Writing threats or sending threatening messages.
203	Spitting or throwing objects, materials, or substances in the direction of another person(s).	Spitting on another youth or staff member. Throwing food, paper, or water at someone. Tossing items like pens or shoes toward another person.
204	Not following safety-related directives from staff members, including to proceed or disperse from a particular area .	Ignoring instructions to stay in line. Refusing to leave an area when told to clear the floor. Walking the wrong way during an emergency drill.
205	Refusing a room or housing assignment.	Saying "I won't go to my room". Lying down in another room instead of moving to where you are asked.
206	Refusing to cooperate in a search when directed by staff.	Hiding items during a room or personal search. Refusing to open lockers, bags, or clothing for inspection.
207	Engaging in or inciting a group demonstration or an organized work stoppage.	Leading or encouraging a group to refuse work or chores. Organizing a protest or walkout without permission.
208	Being in another individual's room without permission.	Entering someone else's room while they are there or while they are away. Hiding in another space or room.
209	Being in a restricted area, alone or with others without permission, where residents are not commonly permitted to be.	Going into staff-only rooms, the booth, or offices. Being in off-limits areas like the roof, maintenance rooms, or kitchen.
210	Flooding a room or other area of the facility.	Leaving water running to overflow a sink, toilet, or shower. Pouring water on the floor to cause flooding. Plugging a drain to cause flooding.
211	Tattooing and body piercing.	Using needles or ink to make a tattoo. Drawing on or piercing body parts without staff approval.
212	Stealing property or possessing stolen property.	Taking another person's clothes, food, or items without permission. Keeping items that you know are stolen.

NUMBER	RULE	EXAMPLES
213	Possessing items or materials likely to be used in an escape.	Having ropes, tools, or other items that could be used to leave the facility. Hiding keys or locks that aren't yours.
214	Urinating, defecating, or placing feces or urine in any location other than a toilet.	Peeing or pooping in the sink, shower, or floor. Smearing feces or urine on walls or furniture.
215	Modifying any food or drink to cause illness or intoxication.	Spiking someone's food or drink with something harmful. Mixing items in food or drinks to try to make someone high or sick.
216	Using, admitting to using, possessing, or testing positive for any unauthorized substance, including alcohol, drugs, or drug paraphernalia that may otherwise be permitted for an individual who is not under DCYF supervision.	Using drugs, alcohol, or tobacco. Having or trying to hide items related to use. Telling staff you used drugs, alcohol, or tobacco. Testing positive for use.
217	Making or distributing alcohol or any non-controlled intoxicating substance, including possessing ingredients, equipment, items, formulas, or instructions.	Making alcohol or other substances. Sharing recipes or ingredients to make alcohol. Having items to make substances.
218	Using over-the-counter medication without authorization or misusing prescribed medication.	Taking someone else's medicine. Taking extra doses without staff saying it is ok. Cheeking or not swallowing medication.
219	Refusing to comply with urinalysis or drug testing rules or instructions.	Not giving a urine sample when requested. Delaying a test for more than one hour.
220	Refusing or failing to cooperate with testing required by policy, statute, or court order when instructed by a staff member.	Refusing blood tests, drug tests, or other authorized screenings. Ignoring staff instructions related to testing.
221	Providing a urine specimen that has been diluted, substituted, or altered in any way.	Watering down a pee sample. Using someone else's pee. Adding other substances to the sample.
222	Tampering with, damaging, blocking, or interfering with any locking, monitoring, or security device.	Covering cameras or blocking sensors. Breaking locks or alarms. Preventing a door from locking. Disconnecting security items.
223	Causing an inaccurate count or interfering with count.	Hiding during counts. Pretending to be someone else during count. Leaving the room to avoid being counted. Distracting staff during count.
224	Initiating a false fire alarm or tampering with, damaging, blocking, or interfering with fire alarms, fire extinguishers, fire hoses, fire exits, or other firefighting equipment or devices.	Pulling a fire alarm as a joke. Covering or breaking smoke detectors. Damaging fire hoses or extinguishers.

NUMBER	RULE	EXAMPLES
225	Receiving or possessing contraband during participation in off-grounds or outer perimeter activity or work detail.	Bringing items back from outside without permission. Receiving items from visitors, staff, contractors, or volunteers that are not allowed.
226	Harassing, using abusive language, or engaging in other offensive behavior directed to, or in the presence of another person(s) or group(s) repeatedly.	Name-calling, teasing, or bullying another young person. Using mean words or gestures. Following or bothering someone on purpose.
227	Sexual harassment against an individual supervised by JR, staff member, visitor, or community member.	Making unwanted sexual comments or jokes. Touching someone in a sexual way without consent. Staring or gesturing in a sexual manner.
228	Engaging in a sex act with another person(s) not otherwise included in these rules.	Sexual contact or activity with another resident.
229	Indecent exposure.	Showing private body parts to others. Exposing yourself in public areas, to residents, or to staff.
230	Possessing or distributing sexually explicit material(s).	Creating or keeping pornographic pictures or magazines. Sharing sexual images with others.
231	Extorting or blackmailing, or demanding or receiving anything of value from another person in return for protection against others or under threat of informing or of harm.	Threatening someone to get money or items. Demanding protection or favors under threat.
232	Active engagement in online or in-person gatherings that promote hate or violence, or attempts to recruit others into such activities.	Joining or recruiting for gangs or hate groups. Promoting violence or harmful beliefs online or in person.
233	Providing false information about or deliberately targeting another person to cause them to receive a rule violation or penalty.	Lying about another youth to get them in trouble. Reporting false rule violations intentionally.
234	Participating in, promoting, or engaging in activities of any unauthorized club, organization, gang, or security threat group in a way that creates disruption, intimidation, or a heightened risk to safety, order, or security.	Recruiting others into gangs. Using gang signs, symbols, or colors to intimidate or threaten others. Organizing unauthorized group activities that could harm or intimidate others. Directing others to engage in harmful behavior. Using symbols, signs, or identifiers to threaten or intimidate others.
235	Damaging or destroying state property.	Breaking furniture, doors, electronics, and other equipment. Scribbling on or tearing furniture, walls, or windows.

NUMBER	RULE	EXAMPLES
236	Creating false emergencies by pretending to be ill or injured.	Faking a seizure, injury, or sickness to get attention. Calling staff for help when not needed.
237	Unaccounted time during school, work detail/release, or authorized leave.	Leaving class or work without permission. Being in areas you're not assigned to or given permission to be.
238	Unauthorized use of state-issued laptops or gaming systems to access prohibited websites or communication platforms.	Using laptops or consoles to access blocked websites or locations you are not permitted to access. Playing games or using apps is not allowed.
239	Engaging in online activities that violate facility policies.	Hacking into websites. Sending messages or content that are not allowed.
240	Digital harassment or coercion using private messaging apps, online games, or chat platforms.	Sending threats or mean messages online. Trying to scare or control someone using apps or games.
241	Sharing or threatening to share another person's personal or identifying information without their consent.	Posting someone's home address, phone number, or other private info without permission. Threatening to share personal information.
242	Unauthorized use of social media platforms to harass, intimidate, or threaten others, including cyberbullying and doxxing.	Posting mean or threatening messages. Cyberbullying other youth or staff.
243	Use of artificial intelligence (AI) to manipulate, deceive, or harm others.	Making fake photos or videos of someone. Impersonating another person online to trick or scare them.
244	While in a community facility, introducing, possessing, or using a cell phone, electronic/wireless communication device, or related equipment without authorization.	Bringing a phone into the facility. Possessing a phone in a facility. Using devices to call, text, or access the internet without authorization.
245	Any act that is not otherwise included in this section that would constitute a misdemeanor.	Any other behaviors that break the law and could result in up to 1 year in jail.



Serious Violations

NUMBER	RULE	EXAMPLES
300	Aiding and abetting or attempting or conspiring to commit any serious violation.	Helping someone break a serious rule. Acting as a lookout. Attempting to distract staff. Hiding objects used to break a rule. Planning with others to break a rule. Giving advice or tools to someone to commit a rule violation.
301	Homicide or attempted homicide.	Killing or trying to kill another person.
302	Aggravated assault or attempted aggravated assault against an individual supervised by JR, a staff member, contractor, volunteer, or community member.	When someone tries to hurt another person on purpose. One or more people are attacking, and the other person is not fighting back. Hitting, kicking, striking, or throwing objects at someone to cause serious harm. It can be with body, an object, or weapon.
303	Assaulting or attempting to assault an individual supervised by JR, a staff member, contractor, volunteer, or community member.	When someone tries to hurt another person on purpose in a way that could cause serious injury. One or more people are attacking, and the other person is not fighting back. Hitting, kicking, striking, or throwing objects at someone to cause harm. It can be with body, an object, or weapon.
304	Fighting with an individual supervised by JR.	Hitting, pushing, or struggling with one or more residents. Everyone involved is taking part in the fight.
305	Sexual assault against a staff member.	Forcing sexual contact with a staff member.
306	Sexual contact against a staff member.	Touching a staff member inappropriately.
307	Sexual abuse against an individual supervised by JR, as defined in division policy.	Touching another youth sexually without consent. Forcing sexual activity on another young person.
308	Fabricating evidence, making false claims, or impeding any stage of a PREA investigation or investigation for sexual or violent misconduct.	Lying to investigators. Hiding evidence or telling someone to lie. Interfering with staff during an investigation.
309	Taking or holding any person hostage.	Locking someone in a room or restraining them against their will. Threatening to harm someone unless demands is met.
310	Making death threats against any person.	Saying "I'm going to kill you". Threatening someone's life verbally or in writing.
311	Making a bomb threat.	Claiming there is a bomb in the facility. Sending messages or calls that warn of an explosive.

NUMBER	RULE	EXAMPLES
312	Escaping or attempted escape.	Actions taken to leave a facility without permission. Trying to climb over fences, tamper with locks, or unlock doors or windows to run away. Successfully leaving a facility or supervision in a Community Facility, CTS, or Parole without approval.
313	Rioting, attempted rioting, or inciting others to riot.	Encouraging or starting a group fight or disturbance. Throwing objects, threatening staff, or damaging property with others.
314	Arson or attempted arson.	Starting a fire on purpose in the facility. Using flammable materials to cause damage.
315	Possessing, manufacturing, or introducing an explosive device, components of an explosive device, or ammunition.	Having fireworks, bombs, bullets, or explosive materials. Making or hiding anything that could explode or catch fire.
316	Possessing, manufacturing, or introducing a firearm, weapon, poison, knife, or sharpened instrument that can cause serious bodily harm.	Hiding a knife, gun, or sharpened object. Creating a shiv or other sharp object. Bringing weapons into the facility or unit.
317	Using, possessing, testing positive for, admitting to using, manufacturing, or distributing a controlled or illegal substance.	Using or selling drugs or illegal substances such as fentanyl, meth, or drugs that are not legal to use or have. Making drugs or giving them to others.
318	Possessing, manufacturing, or introducing an unauthorized key or electronic security access device.	Using a staff key without permission. Making or hiding devices to unlock doors. Having a staff member's badge.
319	Interfering with staff or service providers in performing duties relating to security, safety, or both, of the facility or community.	Blocking or preventing staff from doing safety checks. Making it hard for staff to perform counts, searches, supervision, or respond to incidents.
320	Creation, distribution, or possession of revenge pornography.	Sharing sexual images or videos of someone without their permission. Threatening to post sexual content online.
321	Engaging in hate crimes.	Trying to threaten or hurt someone because of their race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or ability. Threatening violence based on bias.
322	Soliciting sexually explicit content from others through manipulation, blackmail, or threat (including sextortion).	Asking someone for sexual images using threats. Pressuring others to send sexual content.

NUMBER	RULE	EXAMPLES
323	Tampering with or misusing digital monitoring tools, surveillance systems, or electronic communication devices, including covert recording.	Covering cameras. Damaging or unplugging a camera, intercom, or other monitoring equipment. Breaking security equipment. Using a phone, tablet, or other device to access unapproved sites, buy or sell contraband, or secretly record staff or young people.
324	While in a secure facility, introducing, possessing, or using a cell phone, electronic/wireless communication device, or related equipment without authorization.	Bring or having a phone inside the facility or living unit. Using a device to communicate secretly.
325	Participating in, promoting, or engaging in activities of any unauthorized club, organization, gang, or security threat group in a way that creates probable risk of physical harm to others.	Participating in group activities to harm others. Targeting others for threats or harm. Telling residents to harm others.
326	Any act that is not otherwise included in this section that would constitute a felony.	Any other behaviors that break the law and could result in more than 1 year in prison.

RULE VIOLATION PROCESSES

Responses to violations are based on rule violations. Staff can respond immediately to rule violations to maintain safety and security.

Low-Level Violations

Interventions for low-level violations are decided by staff. Interventions should be fair and appropriate for the violation. Repeated low-level violations may result in more serious interventions. Low-level violations do not need a hearing. If a low-level violation has one or more aggravating factors then a hearing may be requested.

General Violations

Responses to general rule violations can be decided by staff. Repeated general rule violations may result in more serious interventions to address behaviors. General rule violations do not require a hearing. General violations with one or more aggravating factors may be referred for a hearing or another intervention.

Serious Violations

Serious rule violations require a rule violation hearing or other administrative hearing. Other hearings can include a Residential Review Board (RRB) hearing or DOC infraction hearing.

- Staff may deliver immediate interventions for rule violations to ensure safety and security.
- Responses to serious rule violations should be fair and appropriate for the violation.
- Interventions can be restorative, therapeutic, or focused on safety.
- If interventions include a referral for a different administrative process, JR policies and procedures will be followed. **Other processes could include:**
 - Extending a person's release date.
 - A Department of Corrections (DOC) infraction hearing.
 - A DOC transfer hearing (RRB).
- A young person at a community facility or program will be returned to a secure facility if it is believed they committed a serious violation.
- A young person may appeal a hearing decision within five business days of a hearing. There is a limit of one appeal per hearing. The appeal decision is final.

Aggravating Factors

An aggravating factor is something that makes a behavior more serious. Rule violations with aggravating factors can result in hearings.

Factors may include:

Severity of harm likely or harm caused

- If the rule violation could cause or results in:
 - Physical injury.
 - Emotional harm or trauma.
 - Significant damage to facility property.

Premeditation or intentionality

- If the rule violation was:
 - Planned.
 - Hidden or an attempt was made to hide the behavior.

Pattern of behavior

- Repeated violations of the same or similar rules. This includes 3 or more violations in month.

Risks to safety and security

- Behavior that:
 - Prevents maintaining safety and security.
 - Is repeated.
 - Leads to greater risk of harm.
 - Is a significant risk to community safety. This is for community facilities and electronic home monitoring.

Use of threats, coercion, or intimidation

- Includes behavior during a violation that:
 - Shows intentional harm, cruelty, or intimidation.
 - Intimidate or pressures others.
 - Uses threats to control a person's actions.

Disrespect or aggression toward staff

- Behavior that includes:
 - Verbal, written, or physical aggression.
 - Aggressive, threatening, or discriminatory behavior.
 - Ignoring staff directions.

Disrupting facility operations, programming, or individualized interventions

- Includes behavior that:
 - Causes facility disruptions such as codes and lockdowns.
 - Disrupts programming.
- Behaviors also include:
 - Not following case management plans, treatment, or other interventions.

Involvement of Others

- Encouraging others to participate.
- Organizing disruptive and dangerous behavior.
- Pressuring or threatening others to participate.

Violations During or After Privileges or Support

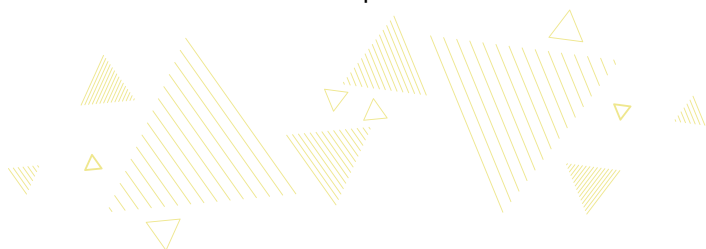
- Violations that occur:
 - While the young person is on behavior contract, privilege phase, or authorized activity.
 - After receiving additional support, mentorship, or incentives.

Time and Setting of Incident:

- When a violation occurs in off-limits areas or during programming.

Other:

- Behavior related to the crime(s) that led to JR or DOC sentencing.
- Escape planning behavior.



Mitigating Factors

A mitigating factor is something that helps explain why a behavior happened and can make the response less serious. It means there was a reason that made it harder for a person to make a good choice. Staff may consider mitigating factors to rule violations. These factors may help determine the best interventions. Mitigating factors will not be considered for serious rule violations. Exceptions may be made if approved by Classification Administrators, Associate Superintendents, or Community Facility Administrators.

Factors may include:

- Mental health status.
- Age.
- Impairments and disabilities.
- Language barriers.
- Following rules and expectations for programming.
- Length of time between rule violation behaviors.
- Self-protection.
- Transitional period: when a young person first arrives at a new facility.
- Recent events or circumstances outside the young person's control.
- Minimal risk of harm: behaviors not likely to cause harm.

Rule Violation Hearings Process

Serious Rule Violation Process



RULE VIOLATION INTERVENTIONS

Interventions may be immediately applied to address behavior and ensure safety and security. Interventions may also be applied before or after a rule violation hearing. There are three categories of interventions:

Safety and Security Interventions

The goal of Safety and security interventions is to ensure safety and order. **Safety and security interventions should be fair and appropriate for the violation and may include:**

- Verbal or written warnings.
- Temporary loss of privileges and access restrictions.
- Loss of program levels/points.
- Classification changes.
- Housing, unit, or facility placement changes.
- Referrals for rule violation hearings.
- Sentence extensions.
- Referrals to RRB hearings.
- Referrals for DOC infraction hearings.
- Referrals to law enforcement.

Safety and security interventions are used when behaviors create:

- A risk to individuals or the public.
- A risk to facility safety.
- Large disruptions.
- Serious refusal to follow rules or directives.

These interventions may be combined with restorative or therapeutic interventions to reinforce learning and reduce risk.

Restorative Interventions

Restorative interventions focus on repairing harm, rebuilding trust, and restoring relationships with anyone impacted by harm.

Restorative interventions may include but are not limited to:

- Coaching and feedback.
- Processing with staff.
- Social-emotional learning and skill building activities.
- Community service, behavior agreements, assignments, and reflection activities.
- Problem-solving processes.
- Restorative justice healing, accountability, conflict resolution, or support circles.
- Victim-offender dialogues.
- Peer mediation.
- Conflict resolution activities.
- Accountability and reengagement plans.

These interventions bring together everyone affected by a rule being broken. They help young people take responsibility, fix the harm, and rejoin the community in a positive way. These steps help show respect for everyone and make things safe and fair. They also help with learning, making better choices, and treating others with kindness.

Therapeutic Interventions

Therapeutic interventions are responses based on what works in treatment and expert knowledge. These responses address mental health or substance use disorder (SUD) needs that explain behavior.

These interventions may include but are not limited to:

- Substance use disorder education and treatment.
- Mental health treatment and programming.
- Physical and mental wellness.
- Emotional regulation.
- Treatment engagement.
- Other evidence-based interventions to help stabilize or build skills.

Health experts deliver therapeutic interventions to help with recovery and well-being. The goal is to reduce harmful behavior and help young people connect emotions, thoughts, and actions to prevent future rule violations.

LAW ENFORCEMENT REFERRALS

Some behaviors may be referred to law enforcement. This could result in additional time added to a sentence or future incarceration time. **Referral behaviors can include:**

- Homicide.
- Assaults or violence committed against anyone. This includes sexual assault.
- Possession of a weapon, drugs, alcohol, or other illegal items.
- Escapes.
- Destroying state property.
- Possession of a cell phone.

PROTECTED RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

JR will provide access to the following, but may temporarily restrict or modify access according to safety and security needs:

- Religious activities.
- Medical and mental health care.
- Food and water access (does not include canteen access, which can be removed).
- Hygiene activities (showing, using bathroom, brushing teeth).
- K-12 Education.
- College and Vocational training (may be limited based on violation of behavioral contract).
- Visitation (can be virtual, if necessary) or phone calls.
- Outdoor access.
- Large muscle activities (exercise and recreation).

DEFINITIONS

Aiding or Abetting: A person's action to help, support, approve of, hide, or prevent discovery of someone else's behavior. **Examples of aiding and abetting include:**

- Helping someone break a rule.
- acting as a lookout for behavior that violates a rule.
- attempting to distract staff from behavior that violates a rule.
- possessing, hiding, attempting to conceal, or having awareness of contraband.

Assault: A physical attack on the body of one or more individuals by one or more individuals. The attack may be carried out using body parts (such as hands, feet, or head) or with any instrument. Instruments may include, but are not limited to, weapons, food products, bodily secretions, or other objects capable of causing harm, injury, or offensive contact.

Aggravated Assault: An assault resulting in physical injury and requiring medical care.

Contraband: Any item that is not issued or approved by staff.

Nuisance Contraband: Any item not in its appropriate area and/or kept in excess (e.g., books, toilet paper, clothing, hygiene items, other items.).

Security Contraband: Any item that can be used to inflict injury to a person (including drugs or medication), damage to property, or is an accessory used to aid in an escape.

Escape: Leaving, or being absent from, a DCYF facility, or staff/electronic supervision without authorization and with the intent to avoid lawful custody. An escape includes any instance where a young person successfully departs the secure perimeter of a secure facility, successfully departs a community facility without authorization, leaves staff supervision during off-grounds transport, off-grounds activity, or otherwise removes themselves from lawful custody.



Attempted Escape: Any action taken with the intent to leave a DCYF facility, off grounds transport, off-ground activity, or staff/electronic supervision without authorization, where the young person does not successfully depart or remains within lawful custody. Attempted escape includes behaviors such as tampering with doors, windows, locks, restraints, vehicles, or other security devices; climbing fences; fleeing from staff in a way that indicates an intent to escape; or otherwise preparing for or initiating escape but not completing it.

Extortion: Using threats to demand behavior or something of value from another person (i.e., in return for protection against others or under threat of informing).

Fight: Engaging in a physical altercation with one or more individuals in which all parties willingly participate. Mutual fighting involves the use of body parts or objects to strike, push, grab, or otherwise attempt to cause harm, regardless of which person initiated the conflict. Unlike assault, mutual fighting is characterized by the active participation of all involved individuals rather than one or more persons attacking another without reciprocal engagement.

Medical Care: Care conducted in a medical facility or unit by licensed medical staff to treat a documented physical injury, (i.e., bandaging, suturing, surgery, etc.). An examination conducted by medical staff is used to determine whether an injury has been sustained.

Riot: When two or more individuals supervised by JR assemble for any purpose and act to disturb facility or JR operations. This includes the threat of violence or the use of force and acts of violence. All those involved are guilty of participating in a prison riot, even if they did not act together.

Inciting others to Riot: Encouraging others to behave in a manner that would significantly impact the safety and security of the facility. Examples of inciting riot include: encouraging others to not clear the floor when directed, disrupt the space, be violent, destroy property, or organizing a progression of events to render security practices less effective.

Questions

If you have questions about any information contained in this guide, you can reach out to the DCYF Administrative Services Division Legal Office at dcyf.hearingsoffice@dcyf.wa.gov, by calling (360) 819-6964, or by asking unit staff for assistance.





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