



**KING COUNTY EXPOSED:
The County's Efforts to
Guarantee Youth Incarceration**

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OVERVIEW

In 2012, King County announced a plan to build a \$210 million “Children and Family Justice Center” (CFJC) in Seattle, Washington. The plan was to replace the youth jail and family court buildings, located in Seattle’s historically African-American and rapidly gentrifying Central District, with new structures. Funded through a property tax levy in 2012, the current design for the proposed complex includes 112 youth jail beds and 10 courtrooms, with plans to sell excess land to developers. As soon as the project was announced, a movement to stop the new complex emerged. People from diverse constituencies in the County argued that it was misguided to spend more money on a failing system that targets youth of color and divides families of color, especially Black and native families. After more than six years of opposition in Washington’s courts, the Seattle City and King County Council chambers, the media, and in the streets, the County continues pressing forward with the project. Construction on the exterior of the buildings is ongoing, but there is still time for the County to repurpose the buildings to house something that benefits communities, rather than separating families.

This report presents information revealed through public records request in order to document and analyze the following trends:

- The County’s actions to push the project forward without meaningful input by community members;
- The County’s attempts to silence any opposition to the project;
- The County’s refusal to adopt recommendations by their own experts;
- The impact the juvenile detention facility and courthouse will have on the lives of those - primarily poor people of color - who are forced to walk through its doors;
- The County’s willingness to risk catastrophic budget shortfalls in its efforts to complete the project despite a court ruling that the tax levy that is supposed to pay for it was improper.¹

This document concludes with a call for repurposing the site to meet the needs of King County’s residents.

A HISTORY OF OPPOSITION

For over six years, individuals and organizations have opposed the youth jail and court building project. In 2012 and 2013, 26 local organizations, ranging from arts organizations to large social service providers, signed on to Points of Unity opposing the jail.² In 2014, 107 health professionals wrote a joint letter opposing the project because of the harms of youth incarceration and family court involvement to health outcomes.³ In 2015, the Seattle City Council unanimously passed an ordinance calling for zero youth detention,⁴ Native American leaders urged a rejection of the jail building plan,⁵ and 149 artists signed a petition opposing the youth jail.⁶ In 2016, the leading legal advocacy

organizations in the County co-authored an op-ed in response to the project, calling for an end to youth incarceration.⁷ In 2017, over 60 community organizations representing a wide array of King County's service providers and advocacy organizations signed on to appeal the Master Use Permit granted to start construction.⁸ That same year, the County requisitioned a study from the University of Washington about the project. That study raised significant concerns, including the large bed count and a design "reminiscent of adult correctional facilities."⁹ In 2018, more than 130 organizations - including legal service providers, non-profits, community organizations, unions, student groups, and even King County's own Department of Public Defense - signed on to the People's Moratorium, a demand that the County immediately stop construction of the complex pending meaningful negotiations with community stakeholders to repurpose the site to meet basic human needs.¹⁰ All of these flashpoints speak to a strong consensus that the project is a misguided use of resources, given the homelessness crisis and other significant resource issues facing County residents.

WHAT THE COUNTY DOESN'T WANT YOU TO KNOW

King County Does Not Need a New Jail

"The detention facility is not in an urgent state of disrepair that necessarily warrants reconstruction[.]"

- Kathy Brown, Director of King County Facilities Management Division

The County has continually cited the decrepit state of the current juvenile jail as the basis for spending more than \$210 million dollars to build the new jail and courts complex.¹¹ Internal County emails, however, reveal that this is simply not true. In County correspondence about the project in 2014, King County Facility Management Division Director, Kathy Brown, cautioned against focusing on the state of the existing jail, stating "the detention facility is not in an urgent state of disrepair that necessarily warrants reconstruction[.]"¹² A 2011 facilities management inspection report found that the existing jail does need repairs, but described it as "in generally good condition." Rather than make the necessary repairs, however, the County has allowed the youth to remain in the facility for the last seven years while planning to expend hundreds of millions on the new complex. This was an intentional decision; internal communication plans reveal the County repeatedly encouraged tours of the facility and posted pictures of it as part of its public relations campaign to sell the project.¹³ Instead of caring for detained youth with dignity by initiating necessary repairs, the County postponed repairs to spin a false story about a "decrepit" jail to justify the building project.

The actual motivations for building the new complex have little to do with the jail or the conditions youth are held in. Opened in 1992, the current jail is actually the newer of the buildings on the site.¹⁴ The project is motivated by a plan to "beautify" the judges' chambers, prosecutor's offices, and the neighborhood. It will further gentrify Seattle's historically African-American Central District. Only a portion of the overall site will be dedicated to the jail and courts, with three large parcels reserved for development.¹⁵ The County claims it will not make a decision about the parcels until completion of the jail and court complex. However, the Ordinance passed by the King County Council allowing

King County Executive Dow Constantine to execute the design-build contract suggests differently, providing, the “long-term goals for the ten-acre site include: (a) Anchoring economic revitalization sought by neighborhood leaders; (b) Potentially surplussing portions of the property for private development, consistent with zoning and neighborhood goals; [and] (c) Exploring added housing on the property[.]”¹⁶ A 2015 Conceptual design by design-build firm Howard S. Wright confirms that “[c]urrent plans are to surplus and sell the property for possible commercial development with covenants for affordable housing.”¹⁷ This suggests that King County intends to build courts and a youth jail to target families of color (primarily from South King County),¹⁸ while surrounding this facility with more housing and amenities that the families targeted by the juvenile justice and foster care systems could never dream of affording. The County’s false statements that the project is motivated by a need to save jailed youth from a failing facility are a thin cover for the reality that the project will benefit real estate developers, judges and prosecutors who work in the existing court building, and those who can afford to move to the City’s center as housing prices skyrocket.

Widespread Opposition to the Project has Translated into Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Spent by the County to Sell the Project to Resistant Communities

*“At this point, we need to describe potential program options generally as **therapeutic, trauma-informed services that will help keep more youth out of detention** to media, stakeholders and advocates.”*

- Alexa Vaughn, CFJC & Youth Justice Communications Specialist

“[A]dding a yoga studio does not make something ‘trauma informed.’”

- Staff member, King County Department of Public Health

King County is engaging in a targeted campaign to convince residents that building a designer jail and courthouse is the right path. As of March 2018, the County has spent \$275,348 on public relations for this project (in addition to their own full-time communications specialist) and has a contract to spend a total of nearly \$350,000.¹⁹ The County’s numerous internal communications plans reveal how it continues to target specific audiences for messaging and systematically recruits spokespersons to create the appearance of widespread support for the project:

- “We will call on individuals who have public credibility, such as county officials, social service providers and/or other community leaders who support the CFJC to bring a positive voice to the need for the building.”²⁰
- “In response [to opposition by community groups led by youth of color]²¹ the communications team has planned to organize community members and others in favor of the CFJC project as a supporting voice.”²²
- “As of June 2015, the CFJC Oversight Committee is weighing the legal and building design implications of a variety of soft-pod program options. At this point, we need to describe potential program options generally as **therapeutic, trauma-informed services that will help keep more youth out of detention** to media, stakeholders and advocates.” (emphasis in original).²³

- “Start outreach with project supporters, such as victim-advocate groups, then with community groups and faith-based organizations in Central District and South King County.”²⁴
- “King County will collaborate with the Executive’s office to create a toolkit with talking points, a poster that quickly summarizes the need for the project (including pictures) and explains the alternatives, and a flyer that residents can take to learn more. Local businesses can keep these displayed.”²⁵

These documents reveal that the County is more interested in having community members amplify County messages than in truly engaging them about the merits of the project. The emphasis on working with victim-advocate groups mirrors the national trend over the last four decades of using such groups to push for jail and prison expansion projects by presenting criminalized communities as “dangerous,” with sensationalized stories of crime. In reality, King County’s youth jail primarily houses young people of color from South King County who have been targeted by police and arrested for behaviors that do not land white youth in jail. The County’s strategy for building support for the unpopular project is the same strategy that has created a prison boom in the US that is both expensive and devastating to populations targeted by police.

Perhaps worse, the County’s messages to its residents are simply false. First, as revealed by the County’s own documents, there is no need for a new jail. Second, the proposed jail and courthouse will not be - and cannot be - therapeutic. The County has recently attempted to sell the idea of a “therapeutic” jail with a “public health” approach by placing juvenile detention within the Department of Public Health.²⁶ Seeing the tactic for what it was, staff from the Department of Public Health raised concerns about the move, citing the fact that the Department of Public Health had no role in planning the proposed jail and courthouse and were concerned that the move would be read as an endorsement of the project.²⁷ Given the inherently traumatic nature of being arrested, taken away from family and community, and jailed, staff were also concerned about branding the jail as “trauma-informed.”²⁸ As so aptly stated by one of the Public Health staff members, “adding a yoga studio does not make something ‘trauma informed.’”²⁹ The County’s own expert, Dr. Eric Trupin, Professor and Vice Chair of University of Washington’s Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, who was commissioned to evaluate and make recommendations regarding the project, ultimately recommended that the County “amend the ‘trauma-informed’ branding of the design; acknowledge it is in conflict with the concept of youth detention.”³⁰

The County Silences and Ignores Opposition from Within and Outside

“If an activist leaves a voicemail message asking for a call back, do not call back.”

- County Media and Protester Guide

“During construction, promote CFJC project in County employee newsletters and presentation boards in County buildings.”

- Alexa Vaughn, CFJC & Youth Justice Communications Specialist

When it became apparent that the County's extensive PR campaign was proving unsuccessful, the County went even further to silence critics of the project. Beginning in 2013, as opposition to the project mounted, the County cancelled planned public meetings, instead holding virtual open houses and online surveys.³¹ "At that point, the county stopped engaging with community advocacy groups and focused more on open houses at the MRJC [Maleng Regional Justice Center] and the courthouse, many of which lacked representation from the families most affected."³²

When people from impacted communities repeatedly came to King County Council meetings to bring concerns,³³ the Council changed its rules to make it easier to remove people from meetings and to limit public comments.³⁴ The County has directed processes to prevent the 60 organizations that sought to appeal the building permits issued by the City of Seattle for the project from being heard in court, leading to the dismissal of the appeal on a technicality in March 2017.³⁵ Later that year, when the City passed an ordinance clarifying that the appeal should be allowed to move forward, King County's lawyers actually filed suit against the City of Seattle and the 60 social justice organizations to again oppose their request to be heard regarding the building permit.³⁶

This trend has only accelerated in 2018, with the County attempting to block emails to King County employees that include the term "no new youth jail."³⁷ The ACLU of Washington recently sent a letter to the County warning that such activities may violate the First Amendment.³⁸ Meanwhile, communication plans targeted King County employees as an audience for outreach to promote the project. Internal documents directed, "[d]uring construction, promote CFJC project in County employee newsletters and presentation boards in County buildings."³⁹ The County's media and protester guide emphasized employees should not engage with anyone opposing the project, and that "[i]f an activist leaves a voicemail message asking for a call back, do not call back."⁴⁰ Directing County employees to ignore input from anyone opposing the jail by labeling such constituents "activists" indicates the County's unwillingness to engage with residents who oppose the project. When the King County Department of Public Defense (KCDPD) signed on to the demand for a moratorium on construction, King County Councilmember Dave Upthegrove refused to meet with the Interim Director of KCDPD, and her job was reportedly threatened by the King County Executive Dow Constantine.⁴¹

Where the County has solicited input by experts, it has ignored those experts' assessments and advice. In the beginning design phases, the County's architectural firm, KMD Architects, hired architect Steve Carter from CGL Management Group as a consultant.⁴² Mr. Carter made several recommendations that were not adopted, including fewer beds, smaller pods, and community-facing housing, all aimed at creating a more normative and restorative environment.⁴³ Dr. Trupin, too, recommended lowering the bed count.⁴⁴ He noted that the number of beds - even taking into account classification differences - far exceeded the peak estimated admissions.⁴⁵ Dr. Trupin wrote, "The current design plans which propose a use of seven secure units (112 secure beds) to house up to 111 juveniles would more accurately reflect the state of King County's juvenile justice climate in the early 2000s,"⁴⁶ not the current population.

The Jail and Courthouse Harm Youth and Families

60-70% of detained youth have gone through child-welfare proceedings in the two-to-three years prior to detention.

- Children and Family Justice Center Review Committee

In the summer of 2018, people across the country expressed outrage at the Trump administration's practices of separating families and jailing children. King County's practice of removing children from their families and communities through the child-welfare and juvenile criminal systems should be examined with the same concern. Both of the functions of the proposed courthouse—jailing youth and separating youth from their parents—are racially targeted, traumatizing processes that disproportionately impact low-income families. Black, brown, and Native youth are far overrepresented in both systems.⁴⁷ In 2017, over 80% of youth detained in King County were youth of color.⁴⁸ In trying to placate the outcry to the jail component of the project, the County has emphasized that the “majority of cases heard at the Children and Family Justice Center will likely be related to child welfare, not juvenile justice. Child welfare cases – heard in Dependency Court – have increased at least 54% since 2009, while the number of Juvenile Court cases has steadily declined.”⁴⁹ By implying that the child welfare cases somehow cause less harm than juvenile criminalization cases, this messaging reflects a fundamental misunderstanding of the nature of the child-welfare system, the causes of removing children from families within that system, and the impact of removal. Children are primarily removed from their families due to a lack of resources to provide what children need, including housing, health care, clothing or childcare. Parents also lose their children when they lack the resources to deal with problems, like mental health issues and chemical dependency, that could be dealt with if the County focused on supporting families instead of spending hundreds of millions operating police stations, courts, and jails. As with those who end up in juvenile criminal court, families in dependency courts have experienced significant traumas before entering the system. And, as with criminal court, youth are ripped away from their families and communities, sometimes permanently.

The child-welfare and juvenile criminal systems go hand-in-hand, and together form a pipeline for the young people impacted that leads to poor health and educational outcomes, homelessness and imprisonment in adulthood. According to the County's own expert, 60-70% of juveniles detained in the youth jail were involved in child-welfare cases in the two to three years prior to detention.⁵⁰ Some have been jailed for running away from foster care (children who flee from foster placements can be held in jail for up to one week).⁵¹ Many of the youth who enter juvenile jail are thus products of the County's own failures - kids who never received the services or help they needed and lost their families and communities in the process. In fact, many kids are worse off under the County's “care”; countless studies have documented the poor outcomes associated with juvenile detention in nearly every aspect of that child's life, often lasting through adulthood.⁵² Family separation and incarceration do all of this without achieving the stated purpose of keeping communities safe.⁵³ Jailing youth and separating the County's poorest parents from their children does not reduce violence, and in fact enhances the disruption and chaos in vulnerable children's lives. Those who touch the system are left further traumatized, vulnerable to abuse in foster care and in jail,⁵⁴ often with unmet

chemical dependency or mental health needs, fewer life opportunities, and an increased chance of being arrested again.

The County should invest in preventing families from being separated by these systems in the first place. According to the minutes of a 2016 Oversight Committee meeting, “[t]he Juvenile Justice Equity Steering Committee met last week and heard from the Prosecutor’s office on the filing process. Data suggests that the most effective way to intervene is to proactively provide wrap around services to the community and get the community involved prior to a crime occurring.”⁵⁵ Despite their own findings, the County is launching a massive *new* investment in a set of institutions that fail our communities, while basic needs continue to go unmet for County residents.

At a Time of a Severe Homelessness Crisis, the County is Risking its General Fund

“If we lose ... there could be \$50-200 million of costs added to the General Fund. Even if we financed these, the effect is potentially catastrophic.”

- Dwight Dively, King County Budget Director

In September 2017, the Washington Court of Appeals ruled the County is unable to collect taxes beyond the first year of the levy funding the proposed youth jail and courthouse, leaving approximately \$197 million dollars of the construction project unfunded.⁵⁶ By choosing to move forward with construction while the case is being considered by the Washington Supreme Court, the County is building a jail and courts complex for which it does not have guaranteed funding. If they lose, they would have to make up that deficit with the money that currently goes to vital County services. After the loss at the appellate court level, the County’s Budget Director, Dwight Dively, notified County officials that the project is “potentially catastrophic” to the County’s General Fund.⁵⁷ Another loss in the courts would require the King County Council to approve debt that would cost the County \$11.4 million per year, for the next 30 years.⁵⁸ This means the County would be financing a \$342 million-dollar jail and courthouse over the next three decades. Mr. Dively noted that this would be a financial strain on other County services.⁵⁹ Even as the County is in the midst of a homelessness crisis, Executive Dow Constantine seems willing to risk the budget for a designer jail and court.

It’s Not Too Late to Change Course.

King County is at a crossroads. The nation as a whole is re-evaluating the prison boom of the last four decades, the harms of child welfare interventions on families of color, and the use of criminal and immigration systems to separate families. King County now has an opportunity to decide what to invest in: trauma and family separation, or meeting the needs of King County residents facing significant resource shortages, particularly as housing prices skyrocket. The 2012 tax levy that narrowly passed to fund the project misleadingly called the jail and courts complex a “Children and Family Justice Center.” What does justice actually look like, for people living in one of the most expensive counties in the nation facing a record-breaking homelessness crisis? What does justice mean in a county where 80% of youth jailed are youth of color, while only making up 47% of the youth population?⁶⁰ What does justice mean when 15.7% of King County’s

students are experiencing homelessness?⁶¹ What does justice mean when 46% of King County's black youth live below the poverty level, seven times the rate of the County's white youth?⁶² What would justice look like that would abide by the principles articulated by our County's namesake, Martin Luther King, Jr., whose legacy of opposition to racism and poverty the County purports to honor? It is still entirely possible for the County to repurpose the site it has begun to build on, focusing on human need rather than further investment in family separation and youth criminalization. The County should repurpose not only the site and the resources for construction, but also the resources that would have been spent to operate the youth jail and family courts into the future, to avoid guaranteeing ongoing trauma and loss for King County's most vulnerable youth.

¹ See EPIC vs. King County, Complaint (Court of Appeals of the State of Washington Division II September 26, 2017), available at https://www.scribd.com/document/360078637/Appeals-court-decision-on-youth-jail-project?irgwc=1&content=10079&campaign=Skimbit%2C%20Ltd.&ad_group=66960X1516509X9de48f92208499e19edcf74f482b9ea5&keyword=ft750noi&source=impactradius&medium=affiliate

² "Points of Unity from 2012-13," No New Youth Jail, March 02, 2017, accessed March 17, 2018, <https://nonewyouthjail.wordpress.com/points-of-unity/>.

³ "Healthcare Professionals Respond With Signatures," Letter to King County Council Members, May 22, 2014, King County, Washington, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wxo1dvdxXsEidgnqpdAgkiSLU-b7O2Cb5I5X_XFi9kM/edit?usp=sharing.

⁴ "A Resolution: Endorsing a Vision for The City of Seattle to Become a City with Zero Use of Detention for Youth, and Establishing a Path Forward to Develop Policies That Eliminate the Need for Youth Detention," Seattle City Council, Record No: Res 31614, September 21, 2015, accessed March 17, 2018, available at <https://seattle.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=2458519&GUID=93E5F1D7-42A7-4899-BB78-03150F043416>.

⁵ "Huy Letter to Seattle City Council King County Juvenile Justice Facility," Gabriel S. Galanda to Seattle City Council, November 23, 2015, Seattle, Washington, accessed March 17, 2018, available at <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/3245996-Huy-Letter-to-Seattle-City-Council-King-County.html>.

⁶ "Sign the Petition," Change.org, accessed March 17, 2018, <https://www.change.org/p/king-county-children-and-family-justice-center-artists-boycott-the-new-youth-jail-in-seattle>.

⁷ "Op-Ed: A Shared Vision to End Youth Incarceration," South Seattle Emerald, January 05, 2016, accessed March 17, 2018, available at <https://southseattleemerald.com/2016/01/04/op-ed-a-shared-vision-to-end-youth-incarceration/>.

⁸ See End Prison Industrial Complex (EPIC) v. King County, 17-2-09822-1 SEA 1-30 (SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON IN AND FOR KING COUNTY April 14, 2017), Land Use Petition and Complaint, available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BwvhXoqjs21MRU9leVhhNGw1c3VjOEVVTjFY2c5RVN5Q2pz/view?usp=sharing>.

⁹ King County's own 2011 facilities assessment found that the youth jail building was in "generally good condition." See Trupin, Eric, and Puertolas, Mara Lucia, *Working to Reduce the Use of Secure Confinement: A Review of King County's Children and Family Justice Center* (hereinafter "Trupin Report"), August 17, 2017, accessed August 18, 2018, available at

https://www.kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/constantine/news/release/2017/September/~//media/elected/ececutive/constantine/news/documents/CFJC_Report_8,-d-17_FINAL.ashx?la=en.

¹⁰ Available at <https://nonewyouthjail.com/739-2/> (listing endorsing organizations and links to letters of endorsement written by Northwest Immigrant Rights Project and Columbia Legal Services, OneAmerica, King County Department of Public Defense and Washington Defender Association, and LegalVoice).

¹¹ See, e.g., KUOW interview with Dow Constantine, available at <http://www.kuow.org/post/record-tuesday-april-17-2018> (April 17, 2018).

¹² Email from Kathy Brown, August 18, 2014 (available upon request).

¹³ See, e.g., Children and Family Justice Center Communications and Public Involvement Strategy, September 2015 - 2020 (draft), p 4. (hereinafter “Communications and Public Involvement Strategy”) (available upon request); Communications Plan: Media Tours of Youth Service Center, April 3, 2017 (available upon request).

¹⁴ See Harrell, Bruce and Dembowski, Rod, “No New Youth Jail,” accessed August 18, 2018, available at <https://www.seattle.gov/council/meet-the-council/bruce-harrell/no-new-youth-jail>

¹⁵ See Howard S. Wright, HOK, Integrus architects, Children and Family Justice Center Conceptual Design, p. 4, January 24, 2015 (available upon request).

¹⁶ “AN ORDINANCE approving the development contract for capital project 1117106, DES FMD Children and Family Justice Center, as required by the 2013 Annual Budget Ordinance, Ordinance 17476, Section 63, Expenditure Restriction ER 5, as amended; and declaring an emergency.,” King County Council, Ordinance 2014-0486, February 9, 2015, accessed August 18, 2018.

¹⁷ Howard S. Wright, HOK, Integrus architects, Children and Family Justice Center Conceptual Design, p. 4, January 24, 2015 (available upon request).

¹⁸ Murphy, Patricia and KUOW Staff, “Why does Seattle need a new youth jail?,” May 7, 2018, accessed August 18, 2018, (“Less than 25 percent of referrals to detention come from Seattle; most come from South King County (e.g. Tukwila, Federal Way and Auburn),” available at <http://www.kuow.org/post/why-does-seattle-need-new-youth-jail>).

¹⁹ Children & Family Justice Center, Project Status Report, March 2018 (available upon request).

²⁰ Communications and Public Involvement strategy at 4.

²¹ Ending the Prison Industrial Complex (EPIC) and Youth Undoing Institutional Racism (YUIR) have been instrumental in fighting to stop the youth jail for the last six years. Learn more at <https://www.facebook.com/EPICSeattle/posts/d41d8cd9/1458846220852995/> and <https://www.facebook.com/YUIRSeattle/>.

²² Children and Family Justice Center (CFJC) Oversight Committee Meeting minutes, June 25, 2014 (available upon request).

²³ “Soft Pods,” June 2015, p. 1 (available upon request).

²⁴ Communications and Public Involvement Strategy at 1-2.

²⁵ Communications and Public Involvement Strategy at 4.

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- ²⁶ King County Executive News, Executive Constantine directs Public Health to oversee King County juvenile detention reorganization, November 16, 2017, accessed August 18, 2018, <https://www.kingcounty.gov/elected/executive/constantine/news/release/2017/November/16-juvenile-detention.aspx>.
- ²⁷ See Trupin, Eric, notes from June 7th, 2017 meeting with Department of Public Health staff (available upon request).
- ²⁸ See Trupin, Eric, notes from June 7th, 2017 meeting with Department of Public Health staff (available upon request).
- ²⁹ See Trupin, Eric, notes from June 7th, 2017 meeting with Department of Public Health staff (available upon request).
- ³⁰ Trupin report at 17.
- ³¹ See Children and Family Justice Center Communications Strategy, August - September 2015 (draft) (available upon request).
- ³² Trupin, Eric, notes from Children and Family Justice Center Review: Committee Meeting #1, p. 1 (available upon request).
- ³³ Green, Marcus Harrison, "King County Moves Forward with New Youth Jail amid Protest," The Seattle Globalist, February 10, 2015, accessed March 18, 2018, *at* <http://www.seattleglobalist.com/2015/02/10/king-county-approves-new-youth-jail-contract-amid-protest/33615>.
- ³⁴ Winkel, Taylor, "New County Ordinance a Check on Free Speech?" South Seattle Emerald, May 06, 2015, accessed March 18, 2018, *at* <https://southseattleemerald.com/2015/05/06/new-county-ordinance-a-check-on-free-speech/>.
- ³⁵ "City of Seattle Dismisses Appeal by Over 60 Community Groups on Youth Jail Permitting Decision," Columbia Legal Services, March 03, 2017, accessed March 18, 2018, *at* <http://columbialegal.org/seattle-dismisses-appeal-60-community-groups-against-youth-jail>.
- ³⁶ Kroman, David, "King County Also Names EPIC, Youth Undoing Institutional Racism, Block the Bunker and Whole Host of Others in Lawsuit," Twitter, September 27, 2017, accessed March 18, 2018, *at* <https://twitter.com/KromanDavid/status/912834778105233408>.
- ³⁷ Emails from King County Information Technology, March 28, 2018 (available upon request).
- ³⁸ ACLU Letter to King County regarding blocking of emails sent by the "No New Youth Jail Coalition," May 2, 2018, *available at* <https://www.aclu-wa.org/docs/aclu-letter-king-county-regarding-blocking-emails-sent-%E2%80%9Cno-new-youth-jail-coalition%E2%80%9D>.
- ³⁹ CFJC Communications & Engagement Plan Winter 2018, p. 6 (available upon request).
- ⁴⁰ Media and Protester Guide (Draft) (available upon request).
- ⁴¹ Kroman, David, "Head of Public Defense faces backlash from County after opposing youth jail" Crosscut, August 3, 2018, *available at* <https://crosscut.com/2018/08/head-public-defense-faces-backlash-county-after-opposing-youth-jail>.
- ⁴² Trupin, Eric, notes from Children and Family Justice Center Review: Committee Meeting #3, June 26, 2017, p. 1 (available upon request).

⁴³ See Trupin, Eric, notes from June 9, 2017, phone call with Stephen Carter (available upon request).

⁴⁴ Trupin Report at 3.

⁴⁵ Trupin Report at 8-9.

⁴⁶ Trupin Report at 8-9. Although the County has successfully reduced the number of youth in detention over the last two decades, the racial disproportionality has increased. Bryan, Mason, “Why it will be so hard to end youth incarceration,” January 31, 2016, accessed August 18, 2018, *available at* <https://crosscut.com/2016/02/why-it-will-be-so-hard-to-end-youth-incarceration>.

⁴⁷ See Children’s Administration, “Report to the Legislature: Racial Disparity and Disproportionality in Washington State,” January 1, 2015, *available at* <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/CA/acw/documents/LegRacialDispro01-2015.pdf>; King County Juvenile Justice Statistics Comparison of 2016 to 2017 through June 30, p. 5, accessed August 18, 2018, *available at* https://www.kingcounty.gov/~media/depts/executive/performance-strategy-budget/CJ%20Strategy%20and%20Policy/Data%20and%20Reports/KingCountyJuvenileJusticeStatisticsJan_to_June_20162017.ashx?la=en.

⁴⁸ King County Juvenile Justice Statistics Comparison of 2016 to 2017 through June 30, p. 5, accessed August 18, 2018, *available at* https://www.kingcounty.gov/~media/depts/executive/performance-strategy-budget/CJ%20Strategy%20and%20Policy/Data%20and%20Reports/KingCountyJuvenileJusticeStatisticsJan_to_June_20162017.ashx?la=en.

⁴⁹ CFJC Communications & Engagement Plan Winter 2018 at 9 (available upon request).

⁵⁰ Trupin, Eric, notes from Children and Family Justice Center Review: Committee Meeting #3, June 26, 2017, p. 2 (available upon request).

⁵¹ RCW 13.34.165.

⁵² See, e.g., Elizabeth S. Barnert, et al. “How Does Incarcerating Young People Affect Their Adult Health Outcomes?” *Pediatrics*, Volume 139, Issue 2, February 2017, *available at* <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/139/2/e20162624.full.pdf> (describing how even a short period of incarceration negatively impacts health outcomes for youth).

⁵³ See Children and Family Justice Center (CFJC) Oversight Committee Meeting minutes, June 22, 2016 (available upon request); see, e.g., Pew Charitable Trust, *Re-Examining Juvenile Incarceration*, April 20, 2015, accessed August 18, 2018, *available at* <http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2015/04/reexamining-juvenile-incarceration#0-overview>.

⁵⁴ According to a report by the Annie E. Casey foundation, “America’s juvenile corrections institutions subject confined youth to intolerable levels of violence, abuse, and other forms of maltreatment.” Mendel, Richard, “No Place For Kids: A Case for Reducing Juvenile Incarceration,” 2011, accessed August 18, 2018, *available at* <http://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-NoPlaceForKidsFullReport-2011.pdf>. Prison rape is so prevalent, the federal government passed the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), which applies to the proposed CFJC.

⁵⁵ See Children and Family Justice Center (CFJC) Oversight Committee Meeting minutes, June 22, 2016 (available upon request).

⁵⁶ See *EPIC vs. King County*, Complaint (Court of Appeals of the State of Washington Division II September 26, 2017), *available at*

https://www.scribd.com/document/360078637/Appeals-court-decision-on-youth-jail-project?irgwc=1&content=10079&campaign=Skimbit%2C%20Ltd.&ad_group=66960X1516509X9de48f92208499e19edef74f482b9ea5&keyword=ft750noi&source=impactradius&medium=affiliate; email from King County Budget Director Dwight Dively, September 27, 2017 (available upon request).

⁵⁷ Email from King County Budget Director Dwight Dively, December 26, 2017 (available upon request).

⁵⁸ Email from King County Budget Director Dwight Dively, December 26, 2017 (available upon request).

⁵⁹ Email from King County Budget Director Dwight Dively, September 27, 2017 (available upon request).

⁶⁰ Felt, Chandler, Demographer, King County Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, “King County’s Changing Demographics: Investigating our Increasing Diversity,” p. 13, 2016, accessed August 18, 2018, available at <https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/executive/performance-strategy-budget/regional-planning/Demographics.aspx>.

⁶¹ See, King County, Student Homelessness: Summary & Data Highlights, accessed August 18, 2018, at <http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=student-homelessness>; Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, September 2016, accessed August 18, 2018, at <http://www.k12.wa.us/AboutUs/KeyFacts.aspx>.

⁶² Felt, Chandler, Demographer, King County Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget, “King County’s Changing Demographics: Investigating our Increasing Diversity,” p. 32, 2016, accessed August 18, 2018, available at <https://www.kingcounty.gov/depts/executive/performance-strategy-budget/regional-planning/Demographics.aspx>.