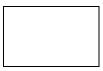
August 22, 2024 CB pared down



| | | Sponsor: | Balducci |
|----|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | [L. Krekel-Zoppi] | Proposed No | .: 2024-0168 |
| 1 | STRIKING AMENDMENT T | O PROPOSED | ORDINANCE 2024-0168, VERSION |
| 2 | <u>1</u> | | |
| 3 | On page 1, beginning on line 8, s | strike everything | through page 14, line 283, and insert: |
| 4 | " STATEMENT OF FAC | CTS: | |
| 5 | 1. In Washington state, t | he juvenile court | s, a division of the superior court |
| 6 | system, have jurisdiction | over youth unde | r the age of eighteen who are |
| 7 | charged with committing | ; a crime. | |
| 8 | 2. Under the Washington | n Youth Violence | e Reduction Act, juvenile court |
| 9 | jurisdiction over youth ag | ges sixteen and s | eventeen who are charged with |
| 10 | certain offenses, is autom | natically declined | l. For those youth, the adult |
| 11 | superior court has jurisdi | ction. | |
| 12 | 3. Washington state Bas | ic Juvenile Court | Act also allows prosecutors to |
| 13 | petition to transfer a yout | th to adult court a | at the discretion of juvenile court; |
| 14 | this is known as a discret | tionary decline of | f jurisdiction. |
| 15 | 4. The King County dep | artment of adult | and juvenile detention operates |
| 16 | the Norm Maleng Regior | nal Justice Center | r in Kent, Washington, through |
| 17 | its Kent division and the | King County Co | rrectional Facility in Seattle, |
| 18 | Washington, through its | Seattle division. | |

- 1 -

| 19 | 5. The King County department of adult and juvenile detention's juvenile |
|----|--|
| 20 | division operates the juvenile detention facility housed in the Judge |
| 21 | Patricia H. Clark Children and Family Justice Center ("the CCFJC") in |
| 22 | Seattle, Washington. |
| 23 | 6. Juveniles detained in King County are incarcerated at the CCFJC. |
| 24 | Incarcerated juveniles charged as adults are generally transferred to the |
| 25 | King County Correctional Facility after they turn eighteen. |
| 26 | 7. The Best Starts for Kids Implementation Plan, first approved by |
| 27 | Ordinance 18373, notes that adolescence is a critical period when patterns |
| 28 | of health-promoting or potentially health-damaging behaviors are |
| 29 | established and discusses the potentially life-altering impacts of adverse |
| 30 | childhood experiences, trauma, and toxic stress. The implementation plan |
| 31 | further recognizes that many youth involved in the criminal justice system |
| 32 | have routinely been exposed to multiple risk factors and very few |
| 33 | protective factors as compared to other youth's experiences. The plan |
| 34 | includes Ordinance 18637 reentry-related programmatic approaches for |
| 35 | system-involved youth. |
| 36 | 8. The county's road map to zero detention report recommends that King |
| 37 | County consider and implement less restrictive alternatives to detention |
| 38 | and incarceration whenever possible. |
| 39 | 9. The United States Supreme Court has acknowledged the differences in |
| 40 | youth brain development. |

- 2 -

Page 2

| 41 | 10. The adverse effects of isolation are well-documented. While those |
|--|---|
| 42 | may depend on the length of isolation and the individual, effects can |
| 43 | include depression, anxiety, anger, cognitive disturbances, perceptual |
| 44 | distortions, psychosis, paranoia, and obsessive thoughts. For individuals |
| 45 | with serious mental illness, such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or |
| 46 | major depression, isolation can make symptoms worse. For mentally ill |
| 47 | individuals who decompensate in isolation, it has been found that mental |
| 48 | health professionals are often unable to mitigate the harm. |
| 49 | 11. The American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry advises |
| 50 | that even short periods of isolation often have serious long-term mental |
| 51 | health impact on juveniles including trauma, psychosis, depression, |
| | |
| 52 | anxiety, and increased risk of suicide and self-harm. |
| 52 53 | anxiety, and increased risk of suicide and self-harm. 12. A 2002 investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice showed that |
| | |
| 53 | 12. A 2002 investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice showed that |
| 53 54 | 12. A 2002 investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice showed that juveniles experience symptoms of paranoia, anxiety, and depression even |
| 53 54 55 | 12. A 2002 investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice showed that juveniles experience symptoms of paranoia, anxiety, and depression even after short periods of isolation. Experts note that those effects are more |
| 53 54 55 56 | 12. A 2002 investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice showed that juveniles experience symptoms of paranoia, anxiety, and depression even after short periods of isolation. Experts note that those effects are more damaging on youth who have mental health disorders. Other studies on |
| 53 54 55 56 57 | 12. A 2002 investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice showed that juveniles experience symptoms of paranoia, anxiety, and depression even after short periods of isolation. Experts note that those effects are more damaging on youth who have mental health disorders. Other studies on the psychological effects of solitary confinement on juveniles suggest that |
| 53 54 55 56 57 58 | 12. A 2002 investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice showed that juveniles experience symptoms of paranoia, anxiety, and depression even after short periods of isolation. Experts note that those effects are more damaging on youth who have mental health disorders. Other studies on the psychological effects of solitary confinement on juveniles suggest that isolation may interfere with essential developmental processes, lead to |
| 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 | 12. A 2002 investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice showed that juveniles experience symptoms of paranoia, anxiety, and depression even after short periods of isolation. Experts note that those effects are more damaging on youth who have mental health disorders. Other studies on the psychological effects of solitary confinement on juveniles suggest that isolation may interfere with essential developmental processes, lead to irreparable damage, and increase the risk of suicide ideation and suicide. |

- 3 -Page 3

| 63 | 14. The federal prison system is banned from using solitary confinement |
|----|---|
| 64 | on youth. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, |
| 65 | which is part of the U.S. Department of Justice, has made eliminating the |
| 66 | use of solitary confinement on youth at the state and local level a priority. |
| 67 | 15. Human rights experts, including the Human Rights Committee, the |
| 68 | Committee Against Torture, and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on |
| 69 | Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, |
| 70 | have concluded that solitary confinement may amount to cruel, inhuman, |
| 71 | or degrading treatment in violation of the International Covenant on Civil |
| 72 | and Political Rights and of the Convention against Torture and other |
| 73 | Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. |
| 74 | 16. Under international human rights law, prisoners are to be protected |
| 75 | from mistreatment, and vulnerable inmates, especially children and |
| 76 | persons with mental disabilities, are to be accorded with heightened |
| 77 | measures of protection. That body of law, as well as international |
| 78 | standards developed to guide its implementation, establishes that people |
| 79 | under the age of eighteen have a right to be treated in a manner |
| 80 | appropriate to their age and development. |
| 81 | 17. King County prohibited the use of solitary confinement for juveniles |
| 82 | except when necessary for safety, through enactment of Ordinance 18637 |
| 83 | in 2017. |

| 84 | 18. Washington state prohibited the use of solitary confinement for |
|-----|--|
| 85 | juveniles for punitive purposes in 2020 in Chapter 333, Laws of |
| 86 | Washington 2020. |
| 87 | 19. Ordinance 18637 also called for King County to engage an |
| 88 | independent monitor to analyze and report on King County's use of |
| 89 | solitary confinement for juveniles. Independent monitors have produced |
| 90 | reports annually or semiannually since 2018. |
| 91 | 20. The independent monitoring team report July 1, 2021 - March 31, |
| 92 | 2022 states, "Because the Ordinance, as written, defines restrictive |
| 93 | housing to situations when one-on-one programming may be required by |
| 94 | court-ordered separation of detainees, is necessary if a single female is in |
| 95 | the juvenile facility, and may be a preferred therapeutic intervention in |
| 96 | helping a youth do restorative problem solving or a step towards |
| 97 | reintegrating a youth to the unit, the independent monitors respectfully |
| 98 | propose that the Ordinance be amended to address such unintended |
| 99 | consequences." In the same report, the independent monitoring team also |
| 100 | recommended making clarifications to K.C.C. chapter 2.65 to allow youth |
| 101 | to voluntarily spend time in their rooms. |
| 102 | 21. In 2022, members of the King County council's law, justice, health |
| 103 | and human services committee toured the CCFJC and heard from juvenile |
| 104 | detention staff about some of the challenges of implementing the solitary |
| 105 | confinement ban, including unintended consequence of not being able to |

- 5 -Page 5

| 106 | use restoration hall, a space that allowed staff to assist youth in working |
|-----|--|
| 107 | through a restorative process in a specialized unit. |
| 108 | 22. The Washington state department of children, youth & families, |
| 109 | Juvenile Room Confinement and Isolation in Washington State: Initial |
| 110 | Report to the legislature, January 2023, states, "To the extent the intent of |
| 111 | the law is to reduce the harm engendered by the lack of access to social |
| 112 | connection and rehabilitative activities, we recommend that the definition |
| 113 | of isolation should not include instances where youth are engaging in one- |
| 114 | on-one programming with staff." |
| 115 | 23. The juvenile detention division engaged a consultant to engage a |
| 116 | juvenile detention safety and security analysis, with a report published in |
| 117 | October 2023. The report recommended the reinstatement of restoration |
| 118 | hall, with supervisory safeguards to prevent misuse. |
| 119 | BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY: |
| 120 | SECTION 1. Ordinance 18637, Section 2, and K.C.C. 2.65.010 are each |
| 121 | amended to read as follows: |
| 122 | The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context |
| 123 | clearly requires otherwise. |
| 124 | A. "Cell" means a locked room to which a juvenile is assigned for sleeping, as |
| 125 | evidenced by the presence of bedding, a toilet, or other features necessary for daily living |
| 126 | and where a juvenile is confined alone, separated from other juveniles, with limited |
| 127 | contact with others. |

- 6 -Page 6

| 128 | <u>B.</u> "Juvenile" means a person who is currently confined in a King County |
|-----|--|
| 129 | detention facility for a charge that was filed in juvenile court or based on conduct that |
| 130 | occurred before the person's eighteenth birthday where ((their)) the person's confinement |
| 131 | begins before the person's eighteenth birthday. |
| 132 | ((B-)) C. "One-on-one programming" is programming where juvenile detention |
| 133 | staff engage individually with a juvenile outside of a cell for behavior management, de- |
| 134 | escalation, educational programming, skill-building or recreational activities. |
| 135 | <u>D.</u> "Solitary confinement" means the <u>involuntary</u> placement of $((an incarcerated$ |
| 136 | person in a locked room or cell alone)) a juvenile in a cell or alone in a locked room with |
| 137 | minimal or no contact with persons other than $((guards,))$ correctional facility staff $((,))$ |
| 138 | and attorneys. Using different terminology for this practice, such as room confinement, |
| 139 | segregated housing, protective custody, restrictive housing, restricted housing, restricted |
| 140 | engagement, close confinement, special management unit, administrative detention, |
| 141 | nonpunitive isolation, temporary isolation, or reflection cottage, among others, does not |
| 142 | exempt a practice from being "solitary confinement." The following placements are not |
| 143 | "solitary confinement": |
| 144 | 1. The use of single person sleeping rooms, during ordinary sleeping or rest |
| 145 | periods: ((, does not constitute "solitary confinement.")) |
| 146 | 2. When a juvenile voluntarily chooses to isolate from the general population, |
| 147 | including choosing to remain in the juvenile's cell outside of ordinary sleep and rest |
| 148 | periods; |
| 149 | 3. The short-term placement of ((youth)) <u>a juvenile</u> in ((individual cells)) <u>a cell</u> |
| 150 | or alone in a locked room for purposes of facility or living unit security issues or for other |
| | |

- 7 -Page 7 151 short-term facility physical plant safety and maintenance issues; ((does not constitute
152 "solitary confinement"))

153 4. The placement of a juvenile in a locked room, that is not a cell, for one-on-154 one programming with correctional facility staff, including service contractors and 155 volunteers; and 156 5. The assignment of a single juvenile to a residence hall when there are no 157 other safe alternatives for complying with a court order or maintaining appropriate gender separation, as long as any juveniles so assigned have similar programming schedules as 158 159 juveniles in other residential halls in the facility. 160 SECTION 2. Ordinance 18637, Section 4, and K.C.C.2.65.030 are each amended 161 to read as follows: 162 It is the policy of King County that the solitary confinement of juveniles shall 163 occur only rarely and in limited circumstances as authorized in ((Ordinance 18637)) this 164 chapter. The policies and practices required by ((Ordinance 18637)) this chapter are 165 intended to prevent the use of solitary confinement, and in the limited instances of its use, 166 ameliorate and mitigate the harms that result from solitary confinement of juveniles. 167 NEW SECTION. SECTION 3. There is hereby added to K.C.C. chapter 2.65 a 168 new section to read as follows: 169 A. The executive shall electronically file with the clerk of the council annual 170 reports to the council on confinement of juveniles in county detention facilities. Each 171 annual report shall be prepared by an appointed, independent monitor or monitors who, 172 either alone or together, shall have expertise in adolescent development, juvenile 173 detention operations and corrections, officer safety and security, and trauma-informed

- 8 -Page 8 174 behavioral modification practices. The monitor or monitors shall include in the report an 175 analysis of compliance with this chapter and chapter 13.22 RCW by the department of 176 adult and juvenile detention juvenile division for the proceeding twelve-month period, 177 except as provided in subsection C. of this section. The reports should also include, but 178 not be limited to: 179 1. A discussion of challenges, progress and setbacks, and any significant 180 management, policy, or operating environment changes that have occurred since the prior 181 report related to behavioral interventions and confinement of juveniles at county 182 detention facilities; 183 2. A review of the number of times solitary confinement was used during the 184 evaluation period; 185 3. An evaluation of the circumstances for the use of solitary confinement; 186 4. A review of the average duration of solitary confinement incidents, including 187 an evaluation of any incidents exceeding four hours; 188 5. A review of the documentation of supervisory review of the use of solitary 189 confinement, including an evaluation of any incidents when supervisory review was not 190 documented as occurring in accordance with policy requirements; 191 6. A review of the documentation of medical and mental health assessments of 192 youth in solitary confinement, including an evaluation of any incidents when the 193 assessments were not documented as occurring in accordance with policy requirements; 194 7. A review of the documentation of how youth subject to solitary confinement 195 had continued access to education, programming and ordinary necessities, such as

LJ Additional Materials

- 9 -Page 9 medication, meals, and reading material, when in solitary confinement, and an evaluationof any incidents when such access was not documented;

8. The age and race of juveniles involved in each solitary confinement incident;
 9. An assessment of the progress by the department of adult and juvenile
 detention juvenile division on implementing the recommendations outlined in previous
 monitor reports;

202 10. Any new recommendations for reducing the use and duration of solitary 203 confinement for juveniles in detention, and recommendations for improving data 204 collection and reporting of incidents of solitary confinement of juveniles in detention; and 205 11. Discussion of any concerning patterns of juvenile placements, exempt from 206 the definition of solitary confinement in K.C.C. 2.65.010.D.2. through 5., that may be 207 contributing to potential harm for juveniles in detention, including documentation of the 208 number and duration of such incidents and recommendations for reducing the use and 209 duration of such placements.

B. In preparing and completing the reports required by this section, the monitor
or monitors shall consult with stakeholders, including representatives of the King County
Juvenile Detention Guild (Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention – Juvenile)
representing employees in the department of adult and juvenile detention juvenile
division.

C. The annual reports required by this section should be transmitted to the clerk of the council on or before June 30 of each year, starting in 2025, and reporting on a period covering the prior twelve months from April 1 to March 31. The clerk shall retain an electronic copy and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers, the council

- 10 -Page 10 chief of staff, the chief policy officer, and the lead staff for the law and justice committeeor its successor."

| 221 | EFFECT prepared by L. Krekel-Zoppi: Would strike the body of Proposed |
|-----|--|
| 222 | Ordinance 2024-0168 and replace it with language making the following as |
| 223 | exemptions from the definition of "solitary confinement": |
| 224 | • When a juvenile voluntarily choose to isolate from the general population |
| 225 | • For one-on-one programming |
| 226 | • For the assignment of a single juvenile to a residence hall there are no other |
| 227 | safe alternatives for complying with a court order or maintaining |
| 228 | appropriate gender separation |
| 229 | Other changes would: |
| 230 | • Add definitions of "cell" and "one-on-one programming" |
| 231 | • Add a code requirement making independent monitoring of juvenile |
| 232 | confinement permanent and specifying annual reporting requirements |
| | |

Make technical corrections

August 26, 2024 Safegaurds v2

1

[L. Krekel-Zoppi]

Proposed No.: 2024-0168

Barón and Dembowski

AMENDMENT TO STRIKING AMENDMENT 1 TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2024-0168, VERSION 1

Sponsor:

3 On page 8 line 160, after "<u>SECTION 2.</u>" Insert "Ordinance 18637, Section 3, and

4 K.C.C.2.65.020 are each amended to read as follows:

5 The solitary confinement of juveniles is banned in all King County detention 6 facilities, except when based on the juvenile's behavior, solitary confinement is necessary 7 to prevent imminent and significant physical harm to the juvenile detained or to others 8 and less restrictive alternatives were unsuccessful. Solitary confinement may not be used 9 for disciplinary or punishment purposes. The department of adult and juvenile detention 10 must develop policies and procedures for the use of solitary confinement with the goal of 11 limiting such events and their duration. In determining the policies and procedures, the 12 department of adult and juvenile detention shall ensure consistency with nationally 13 accepted best practices, which are those established by the Juvenile Detention 14 Alternatives Initiative, and should include: 15 A. Preventative measures to protect the safety and security of incarcerated 16 juveniles ((and their peers)), the staff of the department of adult and juvenile detention,

17 other persons who work in the facilities, and visitors;

| 18 | B. A requirement that solitary confinement be ended as soon as the juvenile |
|----|---|
| 19 | demonstrates physical and emotional control, and a limit on the duration of any solitary |
| 20 | confinement to no more than four hours in any twenty-four-hour period. |
| 21 | C. A requirement that any use of solitary confinement be subject to review by |
| 22 | supervisors; |
| 23 | D. A requirement that medical professionals assess or evaluate any ((youth)) |
| 24 | juvenile housed in solitary confinement as soon as possible after the ((youth's being |
| 25 | placed)) juvenile's placement in solitary confinement, and that qualified mental health |
| 26 | professionals evaluate and develop a care plan, that may include hospitalization, for |
| 27 | ((youth)) juveniles who are placed in solitary confinement to prevent self-harm; and |
| 28 | E. Procedures to ensure ((youth's)) juvenile's continued access to education, |
| 29 | programming, and ordinary necessities, such as medication, meals, and reading material, |
| 30 | when in solitary confinement. |
| 31 | F. Policies and procedures for placements exempt from the definition of solitary |
| 32 | confinement as referred to in K.C.C. 2.65.010.D.2. and 5., such that: |
| 33 | 1. Supervisor reviews and medical and mental health evaluations occur at regular |
| 34 | intervals when a juvenile voluntarily chooses to remain in the juvenile's cell outside of |
| 35 | ordinary sleep and rest periods; and |
| 36 | 2. When a single juvenile is residing alone in a residence hall, detention staff |
| 37 | make reasonable efforts to arrange for visitation by the juvenile's family, defense bar, |
| 38 | care providers, or community volunteers on a daily basis for the duration of the juvenile's |
| 39 | isolation within a residence hall." |
| | |

40

- 2 -Page 13

- 41 Renumber sections
- 42 EFFECT prepared by Leah Krekel-Zoppi: Would require DAJD to develop policies
- 43 and procedures for check-ins when a youth voluntarily remains in their cell and when
- 44 *a single youth is assigned to a residence hall.*

August 26, 2024 T1



Sponsor: Ba

Balducci

[L. Krekel-Zoppi]

Proposed No.: 2024-0168

1 <u>TITLE AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE 2024-0168, VERSION 1</u>

2 On page 1 line 5, strike lines "Section 3, and K.C.C.2.65.020,"

3 EFFECT prepared by L. Krekel-Zoppi: Conforms the title to Striking Amendment S1