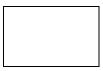
August 22, 2024 CB pared down



		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.	

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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.

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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
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53 54	12. A 2002 investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice showed that juveniles experience symptoms of paranoia, anxiety, and depression even
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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.

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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

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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.

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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

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- 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