

**51 – Jurisdiction Survey
of Juvenile Solitary Confinement Rules in
Juvenile Justice Systems**

July 2016¹

¹ This survey incorporates certain updates to the 51-Jurisdiction survey published by the Lowenstein Center for the Public Interest in October 2015. Please note that the authors have not undertaken a full review of the laws and policies governing solitary confinement in juvenile justice systems since 2015. Rather, the information contained in this survey is current as of October 2015 with a few recent updates for jurisdictions that reached out to the authors regarding a change in law or policy or a clarification of their existing policies.

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INTRODUCTION

What follows is the only nationwide survey known to us on the laws and policies governing the use of solitary confinement in juvenile correctional facilities. The survey's primary focus is on the use of this practice in secure facilities where juveniles serve custodial sentences or are being held for a significant amount of time while they await adjudication, as opposed to short-term or temporary placements in what are commonly known as detention facilities. In addition to canvassing every state's governing rules, the authors interviewed a number of practitioners and the administrators of juvenile facilities about the actual use of solitary confinement in their home jurisdictions in an effort to identify how the states' practices deviate (if at all) from their written rules and policies. This survey, which is an updated and expanded version of one released by the Lowenstein Center for the Public Interest at Lowenstein Sandler in 2013, also undertakes a more detailed review of the permitted uses of solitary confinement for reasons other than punishment.

The updated survey allows the reader to understand each state's approach to imposing solitary confinement, with a particular focus on the purposes of confinement (punitive or other purposes, such as safety concerns), the length and conditions of such confinement, and the due process protections in place (if any) for a juvenile entering or leaving solitary confinement. This introduction discusses the trends that emerge from the survey, caveats to keep in mind while reading the survey, and lessons learned from states' laws and practices.

Key Findings on the Use of Punitive Solitary Confinement²

- *29 jurisdictions prohibit the use of punitive solitary confinement in juvenile correctional facilities by law or practice. Some states allow confinement for only a few hours a day; those states that allow it for a maximum of 4 hours per day are counted among the states that have banned punitive solitary confinement.*
- *15 more states impose time-limits on the use of punitive solitary confinement, ranging from 6 hours³ to 90 days.⁴ Among states that allow punitive confinement, the most common limits on the amount of time that juveniles may spend in isolation are 3 to 5 days.*
- *7 states either place no limit on the amount of time a juvenile may spend in punitive solitary confinement or allow indefinite extensions of their time limits through administrative approval.*

These results show that the states are moving away from the use of *punitive* solitary confinement in juvenile correctional facilities. Indeed, much progress has occurred in the two years since this survey was first released in 2013. Several states, including New Jersey, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee have recently banned the use of punitive isolation in juvenile facilities; and others, such as California, have pending legislation that, if passed, will eliminate the use of punitive solitary confinement in line with the growing national trend.

The ill-effects and overuse of solitary confinement have likewise been a growing area of concern in all three branches of the Federal government. Data from the Department of Justice indicate that approximately “70,000 young people are held daily in state, county, private and

² See generally Attachments 1 and 2 (categorizing jurisdictions according to their use of punitive solitary confinement). These attachments compare jurisdictions based on their use of solitary confinement in facilities where juveniles are serving a custodial sentence or being held for a significant amount of time awaiting adjudication; they do not encompass information we have gathered for certain jurisdictions on the policies employed during short-term or temporary placements in detention facilities.

³ 9 DEL. ADMIN. CODE § 105-9.6.1.3.

⁴ CAL. CODE REGS. tit. 15, § 4634.

federal juvenile residential facilities across the United States and that the use of isolation, including solitary confinement, in these facilities is widespread.”⁵ In 2014, the Department of Justice, through Attorney General Holder, highlighted the dangers of solitary confinement to juveniles and criticized its overuse in juvenile facilities, in particular:

Across the country, far too many juvenile detention centers see isolation and solitary confinement as an appropriate way to handle challenging youth, in particular youth with disabilities. But solitary confinement can be dangerous, and a serious impediment to the ability of juveniles to succeed once released.

In a study released last year by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 47 percent of juvenile detention centers reported locking youth in some type of isolation for more than four hours at a time. We have received reports of young people who have been held in solitary confinement for up to 23 hours a day, often with no human interaction at all. In some cases, children were held in small rooms with windows that were barely the width of their own hands.

This is, to say the least, excessive. And these episodes are all too common.⁶

Bipartisan legislation was introduced in Congress in 2015 that would ban punitive solitary confinement for juveniles in federal custody.⁷ While that legislation remains pending, President Obama issued executive orders on January 25, 2016, that ban solitary confinement for juvenile offenders in the federal prison system, saying the practice is overused and has the potential for devastating psychological consequences. Relying on findings from the Department

⁵ Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators Toolkit: Reducing the Use of Isolation, March 2015, <http://cjsa.net/index.php/resources/cjsa-publications/107-toolkit/751-cjsa-toolkit-for-reducing-the-use-of-isolation> at 2.

⁶ Attorney General Holder Criticizes Excessive Use of Solitary Confinement for Juveniles with Mental Illness, May 14, 2014, <http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/attorney-general-holder-criticizes-excessive-use-solitary-confinement-juveniles-mental>.

⁷ See Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act, S. 2123, 114th Cong. § 212 (2015), introduced by U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Chuck Grassley (R-IA) and Senators Richard Durbin (D-IL), Mike Lee (R-UT), John Cornyn (R-TX), Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI), Lindsey Graham (R-SC), Chuck Schumer (D-NY), Patrick Leahy (D-VT), and Cory Booker (D-NJ); MERCY Act, S. 1965, 114th Cong. § 5043 (2015), introduced by Senators Cory Booker (D-NJ), Richard Durbin (D-IL), Rand Paul (R-KY), and Mike Lee (R-UT).

of Justice's review of the overuse of solitary confinement across American prisons,⁸ President Obama explained:

Research suggests that solitary confinement has the potential to lead to devastating, lasting psychological consequences. It has been linked to depression, alienation, withdrawal, a reduced ability to interact with others and the potential for violent behavior. Some studies indicate that it can worsen existing mental illnesses and even trigger new ones. Prisoners in solitary are more likely to commit suicide, especially juveniles and people with mental illnesses.

The United States is a nation of second chances, but the experience of solitary confinement too often undercuts that second chance. Those who do make it out often have trouble holding down jobs, reuniting with family and becoming productive members of society. Imagine having served your time and then being unable to hand change over to a customer or look your wife in the eye or hug your children.⁹

Although President Obama's executive order will directly protect only a small number of federal inmates under the age of 18 (there were 26 in the federal system as of December 2015), the decision promises to accelerate a trend in states throughout the country to abandon this harmful practice.

The ill effects of solitary confinement have also been recognized by the judiciary. Justice Kennedy in a powerful concurrence in *Davis v. Ayala*, 135 S. Ct. 2187, 2208-2210 (2015), criticized the widespread use of solitary confinement in American prisons, citing to the tragic death of Kalief Browder, a young New York City man who killed himself after being held at

⁸ U.S. Department of Justice, *Report and Recommendations Concerning the Use of Restrictive Housing*, January 2016, <https://www.justice.gov/dag/file/815551/download>

⁹ Barack Obama, *Why We Must Rethink Solitary Confinement*, The Washington Post, January 26, 2016, available at https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/barack-obama-why-we-must-rethink-solitary-confinement/2016/01/25/29a361f2-c384-11e5-8965-0607e0e265ce_story.html?tid=a_inl.

Rikers Island as a teenager and spending nearly two years in solitary confinement.¹⁰ “[R]esearch still confirms what this court suggested over a century ago: Years on end of near-total isolation exact a terrible price,” Kennedy wrote, adding that the “common side-effects of solitary confinement include anxiety, panic, withdrawal, hallucinations, self-mutilation, and suicidal thoughts and behaviors.”¹¹

Experts agree that the harms identified by President Obama and Justice Kennedy are even more pronounced for juveniles. Solitary confinement “has a distinct and particularly profound impact on young people, often doing serious damage to their development and psychological and physical well-being. Because of the special vulnerability and needs of adolescents, solitary confinement can be a particularly cruel and harmful practice when applied to them.”¹² While there are no studies that “look specifically at the effects of prolonged solitary confinement on adolescents . . . many experts on child and adolescent psychology . . . [contend that solitary confinement] can cause or exacerbate mental disabilities or other serious mental health problems.”¹³ As Attorney General Holder noted during his remarks on May 14, 2014, “one national study found that half of the victims of suicides in juvenile facilities were in isolation at the time they took their own lives, and 62 percent of victims had a history of solitary

¹⁰ Gonnerman, *Before the Law*, *The New Yorker*, Oct. 6, 2014, p. 26 (detailing multiyear solitary confinement of Kalief Browder, who was held—but never tried—for stealing a backpack); Schwirtz & Winerip, *Man, Held at Rikers for 3 Years Without Trial, Kills Himself*, *N.Y. Times*, June 9, 2015, p. A18.

¹¹ *Davis*, 135 S. Ct. at 2210 (Kennedy, J., concurring) (quoting Grassian, *Psychiatric Effects of Solitary Confinement*, 22 *Wash. U.J.L. & Pol’y* 325 (2006)).

¹² *Growing Up Locked Down: Youth in Solitary Confinement in Jails and Prisons Across the United States*, report of Human Rights Watch and the American Civil Liberties Union, 22 (2012), available at <http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/us1012ForUpload.pdf>.

¹³ *Id.* at 24.

confinement.”¹⁴ Such findings have led the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry to “oppose[] the use of solitary confinement in correctional facilities for juveniles.”¹⁵

The Council for Juvenile Corrections Administrators (“CJCA”), which is comprised of juvenile justice administrators and directors across the United States, published a report in March 2015 denouncing the use of punitive solitary confinement and issuing a toolkit and recommendations for reducing the use of solitary confinement.¹⁶ The CJCA explained that “[a]cademic research continues to show that placing incarcerated youths in isolation has negative public safety consequences, does not reduce violence and likely increases recidivism,” while the research confirms that this practice “can cause serious psychological, physical, and developmental harm, resulting in persistent mental health problems, or worse, suicide.”¹⁷

In light of this background, it is no surprise that there is a national movement aimed at reforming the use of solitary confinement in juvenile facilities. As legislators, advocates, and courts address this issue, the focus has been primarily on the elimination of punitive solitary confinement. While the elimination of punitive solitary confinement significantly reduces the risk of serious harm to juveniles in secure facilities, it is only a first step towards eliminating the practice because solitary confinement continues to be used for non-punitive purposes. The overwhelming majority of states continue to lock young people up alone, potentially for long periods, based on a perceived threat to themselves, others, or the security of the facility. Policies that permit the overbroad and prolonged use of non-punitive solitary may expose juveniles to the

¹⁴ Attorney General Holder, *supra* note 6.

¹⁵ *Solitary Confinement of Juvenile Offenders*, Policy Statement, Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (April 2012), available at http://www.aacap.org/cs/root/policy_statements/solitary_confinement_of_juvenile_offenders

¹⁶ Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators Toolkit: Reducing the Use of Isolation, March 2015, <http://cja.net/index.php/resources/cjca-publications/107-toolkit/751-cjca-toolkit-for-reducing-the-use-of-isolation>.

¹⁷ *Id.* at 2.

very same physical and psychological harms that the abolition of punitive isolation is meant to prevent.

Key Findings on the Use of Non-Punitive Solitary Confinement¹⁸

- *Of the 29 states that ban punitive solitary confinement, at least 25 continue to use solitary confinement for other purposes, such as safety concerns.*
- *Only 12 of the 25 provide that the juvenile should be released when he/she regains self-control, irrespective of the time limit, but those decisions are often left to the discretion of the corrections officer.*
- *12 of the 25 allow indefinite extension of the stated limit with proper administrative approval.*

Thus, juveniles can spend prolonged periods in solitary confinement even in those states that ban this practice as a form of punishment. In reality, the difference between punitive and non-punitive confinement may be blurred, as juvenile facility staff may loosely interpret the requirement that confinement be a direct response to threats – especially in an institutional culture where the default for decades has been to send youth who are acting out to solitary confinement.

Close monitoring of the amount of time juveniles are spending in solitary confinement, the events that are leading to such placement, and the decision-makers responsible for placing youth in or releasing them from isolation is necessary to prevent prolonged solitary confinement and the harms associated with it. This can only be achieved through laws or policies that

¹⁸ See Attachment 3 (bar graph setting forth the time limits on *non-punitive* solitary confinement that are in effect in states that prohibit punitive solitary confinement). As with Attachments 1 and 2, this graph focuses only on the use of solitary confinement in facilities where juveniles are serving a custodial sentence or being held for a significant amount of time while awaiting adjudication.

mandate strict data collection and the regular publication of de-identified, aggregate data, along with vigilant monitoring of the data to ensure accountability and reform where necessary.

We prepared the updated survey with the goal of distilling best practices from those states that have not only eliminated punitive isolation, but also closely regulate the non-punitive use of isolation by imposing safeguards such as meaningful time-limits, supervisory approval, the early intervention of mental health professionals, and continued access to education and social services.

For example, litigation in Illinois recently led to reforms in 6 state-run juvenile facilities and much can be learned from the new policies adopted by the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice. The policies abolish punitive isolation and also safeguard against the abuse of non-punitive confinement by: limiting it to 24 hours in most cases and requiring 8 daily out-of-room hours for confinements that are 24 hours or longer; requiring early intervention and continued review by a licensed mental health professional; requiring safety checks every 5-15 minutes; ensuring the continuation of ordinarily provided mental health and educational services; permitting access to reading and writing materials, as well as visits from family, attorneys, and clergy; requiring documentation and cumulative data collection of all confinement decisions; and requiring supervisory approval for confinement decisions with escalating oversight based upon the length of the confinement.¹⁹ In Colorado, juveniles placed in seclusion are afforded access to medical services, education, and other basic necessities available to the general population, e.g., the use of toilet facilities, mail, and the same meals as the general population.²⁰ In Connecticut, confinement over 24 hours requires authorization from the head of the institution, and staff

¹⁹ New IDJJ Policies that Prohibit Juvenile Solitary Confinement, ACLU of Illinois Summary of April 2015, available at <http://www.aclu-il.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Summary-of-new-IDJJ-confinement-policy-4-27-15-2.pdf>.

²⁰ COLORADO DEP'T OF HUMAN SERVS. DIV. OF YOUTH CORRS. POLICY 14.3B(III)(F)(1) (Oct. 1, 2015).

members must visually check on the juvenile’s well-being at least once every 30 minutes.²¹ In Vermont, seclusion lasting over 10 minutes requires approval from the supervisor and administrative or clinical approval must be obtained if it lasts over 30 minutes; youth in seclusion must be constantly supervised by staff.²² In New Jersey, room restriction cannot be imposed until all other less-restrictive options have been exhausted. The New Jersey facilities must also document and publish, in aggregate: the dates and duration of each occurrence of room restriction; the reason for the placement; race, age, and gender of the juvenile; and any reliance on health or mental health clinical evaluations in the placement decision.²³ Some states, such as Arizona, require a due process hearing for prolonged confinement for safety concerns.²⁴

These are just a few examples of the approaches that states have taken with respect to non-punitive solitary confinement. Our hope is that this survey will assist states in passing rules and policies that have the appropriate protections in place, and we offer the following recommendations based upon our review of each jurisdiction’s practices and the recommendations set forth in the CJCA’s toolkit for reducing the use of solitary confinement.

Sample Best Practices

- *Prohibit punitive solitary confinement.*
- *Non-punitive confinement, if permitted, should be for narrow and clearly defined circumstances.* Broad and vague definitions lend themselves to abuse and may make non-punitive isolation an inappropriate proxy for punitive solitary confinement.

²¹ CONN. AGENCIES REGS. § 17a-16-11 (1994).

²² 12-3-508 VT. CODE R. §§ 659-664 (current through May 2015).

²³ S2003/A4299, which was signed into law on August 10, 2015, see P.L. 2015, c. 89.

²⁴ ARIZONA DEPT. OF CORRS. POLICY 4061 SEPARATION, at Procedures (2)(b) (effective Mar. 17, 2015).

- *Last Resort: Solitary should not be used until all other less-restrictive options and de-escalation techniques have been exhausted. All facility staff should be trained in the use of the solitary confinement policy and in appropriate de-escalation techniques.*
- *Short Term: Solitary should only be imposed for the minimum time necessary to address the safety risk and for a period that does not compromise the mental and physical health of the juvenile. Set time limits should apply and isolation should not exceed a few hours unless absolutely necessary for the safety of the juvenile. If a juvenile is in solitary confinement for more than 24-hours, he should receive at least 8 daily out-of-room hours during every subsequent 24-hour period, including at least one hour of large muscle exercise.*
- *Seek Permission: Staff should seek supervisory approval as soon as possible. The amount of time in which it is feasible to seek approval will depend on the facility and the nature of the risk to be addressed. Oversight should escalate with the increased length of confinement. No juvenile should be in solitary confinement longer than eight hours without approval from a licensed mental health professional and the head of the institution, or his/her deputy. A due process hearing should be required to keep a juvenile in confinement for more than 24 hours.*
- *Early Intervention: Licensed mental health professionals should be consulted and involved in the initial placement decision, if possible; involved in the immediate and continued monitoring of the juvenile while in isolation; and consulted as to the appropriate time to release the juvenile.*
- *Constant Monitoring: Safety Checks should occur frequently, at least every 30 minutes, and should involve interacting with the juvenile.*
- *Maintain services: A juvenile's access to regular educational services, programming, and mental health and medical services should not be disrupted.*
- *Avoid complete isolation: A juvenile should have access to reading and writing material, be able to communicate with staff on a frequent basis, and be permitted visits from family, attorneys, and clergy.*
- *Data collection and publication: Every facility should, at minimum, document and publish, in aggregate, information on: the dates and duration of each occurrence of solitary confinement; the reason for the placement; the decision makers and approvals obtained; and the race, age, and gender of the juvenile.*

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

When reviewing the survey and the charts, readers should consider the following:

- The phrase “solitary confinement” has no universal definition, but is commonly used to mean “the physical isolation of individuals who are confined in their cells/rooms for twenty-two to twenty-four hours a day.”²⁵ States use several different names for solitary confinement, such as room restriction, segregation, isolation, room lock, lockdown, seclusion, behavior modification unit, and others. This survey does not seek to adopt a universal definition or term to refer to the practice of solitary confinement; rather, we set forth the nomenclature used by each jurisdiction and include a definition and/or description (where available) of the conditions of confinement to allow the reader to make appropriate comparisons.
- The survey focuses only on confinement in juvenile correctional facilities. Many states permit juveniles to be incarcerated in adult correctional facilities, which are often governed by different regulations and employ harsher solitary confinement practices. More research is required to further categorize states based on their treatment of juveniles in adult facilities.
- The survey and its attachments focus on the use of solitary confinement in secure facilities where juveniles are serving a custodial sentence or being held for a significant amount of time while they await adjudication, as opposed to short-term or temporary placements in what are commonly known as detention facilities. Where information on the use of solitary confinement during such short-term or temporary placements was made available to the authors, it was included in the survey’s “long summary” column. However, since information about the use of solitary confinement in detention facilities was only compiled for a small portion of the jurisdictions, there is no basis for a comparison of those laws and practices and the information is therefore not reflected in the survey’s “short summary” column or Attachments 1 through 3.
- Juvenile facilities can vary greatly within a state: some are run by the state, while others can be run by counties, cities, or private operators. Thus, individual facilities within the same state may be governed by different laws and policies relating to the use of solitary confinement. Although the survey attempts to capture statewide practices, there are a number of juvenile facilities that are not operated by the state and whose policies on solitary confinement are not publicly available through online resources; this lack of information on the practices of all juvenile facilities may diminish the accuracy of the survey.

²⁵ Interim rep. of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 18, 23 U.N. Doc. A/63/175 (July 28, 2008).

- States' confinement policies vary in their level of restrictiveness. When examining confinement practices, it is important to consider the amount of time during waking hours that a juvenile is permitted to leave his or her cell, as well as the juvenile's ability to access educational services, treatment, and programming that is comparable to what the juvenile would receive when in the general population.
- When the survey refers to "punitive" solitary confinement, it is referring to the practice of placing juveniles in solitary confinement as a form of punishment – usually in response to a behavioral infraction. Solitary confinement can also be imposed for non-punitive purposes, such as to protect against a perceived threat to the juvenile, others, or the security of the facility, or for administrative reasons such as a staff shortage. The purpose for placing the juvenile in solitary confinement will govern which rules and policies apply.
- A number of states had conflicting policies on their use of punitive solitary confinement. We note the conflicts in the survey and did our best to reconcile the conflicts (where possible) through conversations with practitioners and/or administrators in the state.

51-Jurisdiction Survey of Juvenile Solitary Confinement Rules

The “long summary” column contains notes on the jurisdictions’ rules governing the use of solitary confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities.

The “short summary” column states whether punitive confinement is permitted in juvenile correctional facilities and includes the highlights and the source of the law (i.e. regulation, statute, policy). Note that the information in the “short summary” column addresses only those secure facilities where juveniles are serving a custodial sentence or being held for a significant amount of time while they await adjudication; the designation of whether or not punitive confinement is allowed does not incorporate the rules applicable to short-term or temporary placements in what are commonly known as detention facilities, because that information was compiled for only a limited number of jurisdictions.

Due to space constraints, the “short summary” focuses only on the reasons for confinement, length of time, and due process protections in place. For a complete understanding of the conditions of confinement, such as the services juveniles can access and the frequency of safety checks, readers should review the “long summary.”

State	Long summary	Short summary
Alabama	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Room restriction may be imposed as a consequence for major rule violations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative authorization required for room restriction to exceed eight hours. • Staff must check on youth in isolation every 15 minutes unless the youth is suicidal, in which case the youth is observed continuously. • Before room restriction is imposed, the juvenile must have an opportunity to explain his/her behavior. • The juvenile has the opportunity to have the alleged violation reviewed by an uninvolved supervisor within 24 hours. <p>ALA. ADMIN. CODE r. 950-1-6-.05(3)(d)-(h)(2005).</p>	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Administrative authorization required for confinement over 8 hours.</p> <p>By regulation</p>
Alaska	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Confinement for non-punitive reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile may be confined to ensure the safety of the juvenile or others, or to ensure the security of the facility, up to 24 hours. • Confinement for over 24 hours must be reviewed every 24 hours by the superintendent or 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Non-punitive confinement allowed up to five days to ensure safety of juvenile, others, or</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>designee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juvenile may not be confined for more than five 24-hour periods. <p>ALASKA ADMIN CODE tit. 7, § 52.310(b) (1980).</p>	<p>security of facility.</p> <p>By court rule & regulation</p>
Arizona	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>The Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) policy manual disallows punitive confinement.</p> <p>ARIZONA DEP'T OF JUVENILE CORRS. POLICY 4061 SEPARATION (effective Mar. 17, 2015).</p> <p>However, a juvenile may be referred to separation for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Danger to self; Danger to others; or Self-referral. <p><i>Id.</i> at Procedures (2)(b); (5)(a)(ii).</p> <p><u>Due Process Protections</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referring employee must complete incident report as soon as possible following juvenile's referral to separation. <i>Id.</i> at (2)(C). Confinement beyond 24 hours requires due process hearing. <i>Id.</i> at (12)(a)(i). An advocate (any employee the juvenile selects) may serve as the juvenile's advocate if the employee has received annual hearing training. <i>Id.</i> at (12)(b)(iv)-(v). Confinement beyond 48 hours and up to 72 hours requires approval of Secure Care Programs Chief Administrator. <i>Id.</i> at (13). Confinement beyond 72 hours and up to 120 hours requires approval of Secure Care Bureau Administrator. <i>Id.</i> Confinement beyond 120 hours requires approval of the ADJC Director or designee. <i>Id.</i> Juveniles in separation continue to receive visitation and phone privileges. <i>Id.</i> at 22-23. Large muscle group exercise must be provided for 1 hour daily for those juveniles in separation for longer than 24 hours. <i>Id.</i> at 25. 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Non-punitive segregation (imposed when juvenile poses danger to self or others) permitted up to 24 hours without a hearing; hearing required for confinement beyond 24 hours; tiered level of approval required for confinement beyond 48 hours.</p> <p>By policy and consent decree</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
Arkansas	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>However, a juvenile may be confined for non-punitive reasons when the juvenile presents a danger to himself or others.</p> <p>Conditions for non-punitive room restriction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires administrative authorization for room restriction to exceed eight hours. • Must explain reasons for restriction to juvenile and give juvenile an opportunity to explain his or her behavior. • Must check on juvenile in isolation every 30 minutes. • Must keep records of room restriction. <p>ARK. ADMIN. CODE 016.01.9-3-C (current through May 2015).</p>	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Room restriction is permitted when juvenile poses danger to himself or others.</p> <p>Administrative authorization required for room restriction over 8 hours.</p> <p>By regulation</p>
California	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>The California Division of Juvenile Justice houses youths between the ages of 12-25, including youth committed by a juvenile court and youth who were tried as adults.</p> <p>California’s Disciplinary Decision-Making System (“DDMS”), applicable to all DJJ facilities, allows for two types of confinement: room restriction and ward lock-up. The differences in conditions between “room restriction” and “ward lock-up” are not described in the California Code of Regulations. CAL. CODE REGS. tit. 15, § 4634 (current through May 8, 2015).</p> <p><u>Room Restriction</u>: A juvenile may be placed in room restriction for up to 90 days for a “Level A” rule violation. <i>Id.</i></p> <p><u>Ward lock-up</u>: A juvenile may be placed in ward lock-up for up to 24 hours for a “Level A” violation, and up to 10 days for a “Level B” violation. <i>Id.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level A violations are violations that do not require an extension of the youth’s parole consideration date. <i>Id.</i> • Level B violations are violations that delay the 	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Punitive room restriction allowed up to 90 days, with a hearing required for confinement over 24 hours.</p> <p>By regulation</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>youth’s parole consideration date and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Physical attack – Nonconsensual sexual act – Possession/manufacturing of weapons – Possession/manufacturing of drugs – Escape from facility by force – Holding a person against his/her will to compel the person to take certain actions <p><i>Id.</i> at § 4961.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confinement may not exceed 24 hours without a hearing at which the youth may present evidence and testimony. <i>Id.</i> at § 1391. <p>Legislation is pending that would limit the use of solitary confinement at state and county juvenile correctional facilities.</p>	
Colorado	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Colorado’s “secure residential treatment centers,” which provide care for juvenile delinquents post-adjudication, <i>see</i> COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. § 26-6-102, prohibit the use of seclusion as a “sanction” or “discipline” but do permit it for major rule violations in cases of emergency where less restrictive alternatives have failed. 12 COLO. CODE REGS. § 2509-8:7.713.24; <i>see also id.</i> § 2509-8:7.714.52 and 7.714.532.</p> <p><u>Major Rule Violations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youths charged with major rule violations can be placed in seclusion in an emergency if less restrictive alternatives have failed. <i>Id.</i> § 2509-8:7.713.24. • They must be given a written notice of charge at least 24 hours of the time the infraction is discovered and a hearing within 72 hours of the discovery of the alleged violation. <i>Id.</i> • Seclusion can only occur for the period of time necessary to accomplish its purpose and the individual must be released when the state of emergency has ceased. • Seclusion cannot exceed 2 hours unless required by the individual’s treatment plan or individual 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Seclusion is allowed only for a period of time necessary to accomplish its purposes and cannot exceed 2 hours unless required by the individual’s treatment plan or individual child plan.</p> <p>By policy and regulation</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>child plan. <i>Id.</i> § 2509-8:7.714.534.</p> <p><u>Minor Rule Violations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For minor rule violations, youths may be sanctioned by “room restriction or time-out” in an unlocked room. <i>Id.</i> § 2509-8:7.713.24. • Room restriction cannot exceed 1 hour, to be reviewed every 15 minutes, and with direct staff communication at least every 15 minutes. <i>Id.</i> <p>According to policy governing Colorado’s state-operated treatment facilities and detention facilities, administrative seclusion as well as self-initiated and staff-initiated timeouts may be used for “security and control” purposes.</p> <p>COLORADO DEP’T OF HUMAN SERVS. DIV. OF YOUTH CORRS. POLICY 14.3B (Oct. 1, 2015) (hereinafter “Policy 14.3B”).</p> <p><u>Seclusion (as explained in Policy 14.3B)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seclusion shall never be used as a form of punishment. <i>Id.</i> at 14.3B(III)(C)(4). • Seclusion may be used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – During an emergency, which is defined as a serious, probable, and imminent threat of bodily harm to the juvenile or others and where there is the present ability to effect such bodily harm, <u>and</u> less restrictive alternatives have failed, or; after a determination that such alternatives would be inappropriate or ineffective under the circumstances, <u>and</u> only for the purpose of preventing the continuation or renewal of an emergency and for the period of time necessary to accomplish its purpose. – Seclusion may also be used where there is a court order mandating that a juvenile be kept separate from the general population. <i>Id.</i> at 14.3B (III)(C)(1). • The shift supervisor or lead worker must be immediately notified of the use of seclusion. <i>Id.</i> at 14.3B(9)(a). • The shift supervisor or lead worker must notify the facility director or designee within fifteen 	

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	<p>(15) minutes of the start of seclusion. <i>Id.</i> at 14.3B(9)(b).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within fifteen (15) minutes of the start of seclusion the shift supervisor or lead worker must meet with the juvenile and the staff member that placed the juvenile in seclusion to gain an understanding of the circumstances and reasons for the seclusion, the less restrictive alternatives attempted, or why such alternatives would be inappropriate or ineffective. If the supervisor determines that there is no emergency or that the emergency has ceased, the juvenile shall be removed from seclusion. <i>Id.</i> at 14.3B(9)(c). • If the juvenile continues to be secluded after this meeting, the shift supervisor or lead worker shall notify available behavioral health staff to help process the juvenile out of seclusion. <i>Id.</i> at 14.3B(9)(d). • If the juvenile continues to be secluded, the shift supervisor or lead worker and direct care staff shall develop individualized action plan to process juvenile out of seclusion. <i>Id.</i> at 14.3B(9)(e). • If seclusion continues for two hours, the shift supervisor shall again notify facility director or designee within ten (10) minutes of completion of the second hour, and shall notify the juvenile’s parent or guardian within twelve (12) hours of the completion of the second hour. <i>Id.</i> at 14.3B(9)(f)-(g). • Seclusion shall not extend beyond four (4) hours, except in the case of emergency. Use of seclusion beyond four hours must be approved by the facility director or designee, and facility director must be notified each hour after the four hour mark. <i>Id.</i> at 14.3B(9)(h). • Rules governing documentation and conditions for time-outs and seclusion can be found in Policy 14.3B (III)(E)-(F). • Any juvenile placed on seclusion shall be afforded access to medical services, education, living conditions and other basic rights available to the general population, e.g., the use of toilet facilities, mail and the same meals as the general 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>population. <i>Id.</i> at 14.3B(III)(F)(1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any exceptions to or denial of these rights shall be justified by clear evidence of risk and shall be appropriately documented. <i>Id.</i> at 14.3B(III)(F)(2). <p>The policy also permits self-initiated and staff-directed time-outs where a juvenile may be placed in a locked room for up to 60 minutes to allow the juvenile to collect his or her composure and/or gain control over his or her behavior. <i>Id.</i> at 14.3B(III)(A)(3), (6); <i>id.</i> at 14.3B(III)(B)(1)(4)-(8).</p> <p>In May 2016, the Colorado Legislature adopted HB 1328, codifying current policies limiting the use of seclusion and implementing transparency and oversight provisions to ensure that seclusion is justified by an emergency.</p>	
Connecticut	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Punitive solitary confinement is banned in institutions or facilities under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Children and Families. CONN. AGENCIES REGS. § 17a-16-11 (1994).</p> <p>Non-punitive seclusion is permitted if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is reasonable cause to believe that the juvenile may injure another person; to prevent the juvenile from inflicting property damage; or the juvenile is engaging in uncontrollable disruptive behavior. <p><i>Id.</i> at § 17a-16-11(a).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorization of head of institution required before seclusion exceeds 24 hours. <i>Id.</i> at § 17a-16-11(c). Staff members must visually check on youth's well-being at least once every 30 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at § 17a-16-11(d). <p>Room conditions are specified at § 17a-16-11(e).</p>	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Seclusion is permitted to address threats to safety, property, or order; head of institution must authorize if exceeds 24 hours.</p> <p>By statute and regulation</p>
Delaware	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>“Locked isolation” is defined as “the involuntary and</p>	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>time-limited confinement of a child in a locked room for the purpose of behavior management.” 9 DEL. ADMIN. CODE § 105-1.4 (current with 2015).</p> <p>A licensee shall utilize locked isolation only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a child’s behavior is so violent or disruptive as to present a high risk of physical or emotional harm to the child or others; • When other less restrictive and less punitive physical interventions have been applied without success; and • For a duration of time that does not exceed two consecutive hours or a total of 6 non-consecutive hours within any 24-hour period. <p><i>Id.</i> at § 9.6.1.1-9.6.1.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Exclusion” is defined as involuntary confinement in an unlocked room under continuous monitoring. <i>Id.</i> at § 105-1.4. • Exclusion can only last for 1 hour at a time with administrative review if the child is excluded more than 10 times or for more than 6 hours in a day. <i>Id.</i> at § 105-9.5.1.1-2. <p>Other safeguards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 minutes of release for each 2 consecutive hours of restriction. <i>Id.</i> at § 105-9.4.1. • Standards for the quality of the isolation room can be found in section 105-9.6.7 • Restrictive procedures may not be used in a “punitive, retributive, harsh or abusive manner.” <i>Id.</i> at § 105-9.4.2. <p>A bill was introduced on January 29, 2015, that would ban the use of solitary confinement “on a juvenile for management or discipline.” H.B. 36, 2015 Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Del. 2015).</p> <p>On September 3, 2015, H.R. 5, 148th Gen. Assemb. (Del. 2015), was signed, commissioning an independent examiner to study and make findings and recommendations concerning the use of solitary confinement in Delaware adult and juvenile facilities.</p>	<p>Confinement not to exceed 2 consecutive hours with max of 6 hours a day.</p> <p>By regulation</p>

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<p>Florida</p>	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p><u>Juvenile Correctional Facilities</u></p> <p>In Florida’s juvenile correctional facilities, known as “residential commitment programs,” the use of “disciplinary confinement” is not permitted.</p> <p>“Disciplinary confinement” (isolation in a locked room as discipline for misbehavior) is not permitted. FLA. ADMIN. CODE ANN. r. 63E-7.009 (3)(e); <i>see also</i> 63E-7: <i>Operation of Residential Programs</i> at 18, available at http://www.djj.state.fl.us/docs/rules/63e-7.pdf?sfvrsn=4 (last visited July 7, 2016).</p> <p>“Room restriction,” which involves placing youth in their sleeping quarters with the door open for up to four hours in response to “major infractions” is permitted. 63E-7: <i>Operation of Residential Programs</i> at 18-19.</p> <p>The Department of Juvenile Justice also operates 21 secure detention centers. (FLA. ADMIN. CODE r. 63G 2.013); Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, <i>Detention Centers</i>, http://www.djj.state.fl.us/programs-facilities/detention-centers (last visited June 24, 2016).</p> <p><u>Detention Centers</u></p> <p>Florida’s Detention Centers permit two types of non-punitive confinement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Behavioral confinement” – placement of youth in secure room during volatile situations in which youth’s behavior imminently and substantially threatens physical safety of others or himself. <i>Id.</i> at 2.014(7) (2015). • “Medical confinement” – placement of youth in a secure room to allow youth to rest and recover from illness and/or prevent the spread of a communicable illness. <i>Id.</i> at 2.014(50) (2015). <p>Additionally, the Code provides that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confinement may not be used to harass, 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>By regulation</p>

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	<p>embarrass, demean or otherwise abuse a youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use must be monitored by the Superintendent or designee. • Confinement may not exceed 8 hours unless Superintendent or designee grants extension because release would imminently threaten his/her safety or safety of others. • Youth shall be advised of their right to grieve a confinement placement. • Superintendent or designee must notify the Regional Director daily of all open confinements. • Any confinements extended beyond 24 hours require review and approval of Regional Director or designee. • An incident report must be submitted as soon as possible, no later than 1 hour of youth's confinement. Confinement must be reviewed by Juvenile Justice Detention Officer Supervisor (JJDOS) as soon as possible but not later than 2 hours of confinement. JDDOS must evaluate and document the youth's status at least every 3 hours to determine if continued confinement is required. • No youth shall be held in confinement beyond 72 hours without a confinement hearing. <p>FLA. ADMIN. CODE r. 63G-2.022(4) (2015).</p> <p>The Department of Juvenile Justice's statewide Detention Facility Operating Procedures further provide that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All youth placed temporarily in confinement shall be afforded the same services as youth in the general population. This includes medical and mental health services, education, exercise, showers, meals, clothing, bedding (during sleep hours only) and hygiene items as needed. • The Supervisor must approve all confinements. • The Supervisor must document an initial confinement review within two (2) hours of the confinement. This review must contain a reason for the confinement. • The Supervisor will conduct additional reviews at a minimum of every three (3) hours and 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>include a reason for continued confinement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervisor/staff shall continually counsel the youth and consider removing them from confinement as soon they can safely rejoin the population. • Supervisor/staff shall continually counsel the youth and consider removing them from confinement as soon they can safely rejoin the population. • Should there be a need to continue the confinement beyond eight (8) hours; an email will be sent to the Regional Director or designee stating why the confinement needs to be extended. • If it is necessary to extend the confinement beyond twenty-four (24) hours, permission is needed from the Regional Director or designee. The Regional Director will notify the Assistant Secretary. This must be done every twenty-four (24) hours. • No confinement will exceed seventy-two (72) hours (excluding medical). • A licensed mental health professional shall review the status of any youth in confinement every twenty-four (24) hours. <p>FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE REGIONAL DETENTION CENTER FACILITY OPERATING PROCEDURES, at 3.03 (current as of June 23, 2016).</p>	
Georgia	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Punitive room confinement is allowed for up to 120 hours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires a hearing • Confinement can be up to 120 hours (with written approval) for the following rule violations: youth on youth sexual contact, youth on staff sexual assault, any physical assault, riot, attempted escape, and possession of dangerous contraband. • Extending room confinement over 120 hours requires authorization by 6 administrators, including the Deputy Commissioner of Youth 	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Punitive confinement allowed up to 5 days hours for certain rule violations; can be extended with appropriate authorization.</p> <p>Pre-hearing confinement allowed up to 3 days if youth poses imminent threat</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>Services.</p> <p>GEORGIA DEP'T OF JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY at 16.5(III)(I)(3)-(4) and (L), <i>available at</i> http://www.djj.state.ga.us/Policies/BrowseSearch.asp (applies to both Regional Youth Detention Centers and Youth Development Campuses).</p> <p>“Cooling-off” is a non-punitive measure that requires separation of youth for 60 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 16.3.</p> <p>Pre-hearing confinement allowed for up to 72 hours if the youth poses imminent threat to others or the safety/security of the facility. <i>Id.</i> at 16.4.</p> <p>Standards for room confinement are specified in Policy 16.6.</p>	<p>to others or the Facility.</p> <p>By policy</p>
Hawaii	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Hawaii’s statutes and regulations do not address solitary confinement. <i>See generally</i> HAW. REV. STAT. ANN. § 352 (West).</p> <p><u>Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility:</u></p> <p>The Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility has adopted a Policy under which segregation from the general population and placement in a cell or holding unit cannot be used for “retribution” and is only permissible in the following instances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All reasonable attempts to avoid segregation have been made; and, at least one of the following conditions exists: • Youth is a serious and immediate physical danger to others; • Youth is a serious and immediate danger to himself or herself; • Youth is a serious threat to the safety and orderly running of the facility; • Youth is committing a substantial destruction of property (defined as damage over \$150.00); or • Youth is an imminent escape risk. <p>HAWAII YOUTH CORR. FACILITY POLICY NO. 17.19 SECURITY PROGRAM (Feb. 11, 2009).</p> <p>Pursuant to the Policy, segregation is considered a</p>	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>In Hawaii’s Youth Correctional Facility, segregation may only be used for safety, destruction of property, or to prevent escape, and only up to 4 hours.</p> <p>By policy</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>last resort to control behavior. The length of the placement is determined by the time required for the youth to gain control, not to exceed 4 hours. <i>Id.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the youth is “highly agitated,” a Qualified Mental Health Professional or the Youth Facility Administrator or designee must be contacted immediately. • Once a youth is placed in a cell or holding unit, the Deputy Youth Facility Administrator (Deputy YFA) or the Youth Facility Administrator (YFA) must be notified immediately and the Deputy YFA or the YFA must determine whether the request meets the criteria for continued segregation. • All admissions require ongoing de-escalation and counseling of youth to help him or her gain self-control. • Staff must visually monitor and document the monitoring. <p>As soon as clinically appropriate, medical staff must assess the youth to check for mental or medical illness that could be exacerbated by the use of segregation.</p> <p><u>Hale Ho`omaluku Juvenile Detention Facility”</u></p> <p>This detention facility has “committed to operationalize” the “core strategies” of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (“JDAI”), which publishes standards on juvenile confinement. <i>A Self-Assessment of the Conditions of Confinement, HALE HO’OMALU JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY 3-4 (Jan. 2012),</i> http://www.courts.state.hi.us/docs/news_and_reports_docs/2012_Self_Assessment_Report.pdf.</p> <p>The JDAI standards allow for punitive room confinement up to 72 hours. <i>Id.</i> at 94. Although Hawaii does not treat the standards as definitive, a 2012 Self-Assessment Report found that Hawaii conforms to 88% of the standards. <i>Id.</i> at 6.</p> <p>The report further concluded that:</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been improvement in minimizing use of isolation to only the amount of time necessary for the youth to regain control. <i>Id.</i> at 16. • Youth are given notice of their misbehavior, a hearing, and an opportunity to appeal – all of which appear to be clearly explained and understood by youth and staff. <i>Id.</i> • Due process hearings are provided if staff is available and not necessarily before the youth serves the room confinement. The youth handbook does not inform youth that have a right to a due process hearing prior to serving the room confinement. <i>Id.</i> at 17. 	
Idaho	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>The Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (“IDJC”) operates three juvenile correctional facilities: JCC at Lewiston, JCC at Nampa, and JCC at St. Anthony. IDAHO ADMIN. CODE r. 05.02.01.007 (current through June 1, 2016).</p> <p>IDJC policy, which applies to all three juvenile corrections centers, states that room confinement, isolation, or segregation (as defined further below) must only be used when the juvenile’s behavior seriously endangers the safety and security of others or the facility and must be used only when lesser restrictive means have been exhausted. The policy further states that “use of juvenile room confinement, isolation, or segregation for behavioral management as a means of arbitrary imposition of punishment will not be tolerated.” IDAHO DEP’T OF JUVENILE CORRS. INSTITUTIONAL POLICY/PROCEDURE NO. 604 (Dec. 3, 2001) (revised Jan. 28, 2015) (“Policy No. 604”).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Room Confinement</u> – defined as confinement “for cause” (as opposed to arbitrary reasons) for 15 minutes or more in a room or cell in which the juvenile usually sleeps; can occur in locked or unlocked rooms. Policy No. 604 at (I)(A). Confinement beyond 1 hour requires approval. <i>Id.</i> See also IDAHO ADMIN. CODE r. 05.02.01.010. • <u>Isolation</u> – defined as confinement “for cause” (as opposed to arbitrary reasons) for 15 minutes 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Idaho’s three state run juvenile correctional facilities permit confinement for safety/security reasons only.</p> <p>Any juvenile placed in room confinement or isolation for cause must be provided with a hearing within 24 hours of placement, and additional due process hearings must be provided if the juvenile’s confinement or isolation exceeds 24 hours.</p> <p>By regulation and policy</p>

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	<p>or more in a room other than the room or cell in which the juvenile usually sleeps; can occur in locked or unlocked rooms. Policy No. 604 at II(A). <i>See also</i> IDAHO ADMIN. CODE r. 05.02.01.010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Segregation</u> – defined as confinement “for cause” (as opposed to arbitrary reasons) or for disciplinary purposes based on facility policy or practice. This includes the use of “Special Management Units,” “Special Program Dorms,” “Lock Down Units,” and “Isolation Dorms.” Policy No. 604 at III. <p>Local operating procedures at each of the three juvenile corrections centers differ from one another. <i>See generally</i> Policy No. 604.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCC – Lewiston <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Room confinement must be for the minimum amount of time necessary and juveniles must be able to “ticket,” or earn their way, back to the group, e.g., by writing a short essay or by providing a verbal report on a short reading assignment. – Juvenile must be observed at least every 15 minutes. – Short-term room confinement may be extended up to 7 days based on a review by the Behavioral Assessment Board (BAB). – Juvenile must be notified in writing 24 hours in advance of the BAB and has the opportunity to present testimony on his behalf. <p><i>Id.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCC – Nampa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Isolation/Room Confinement may be used for behaviors that pose an imminent threat to the juvenile, others, or for major property damage. – Isolation/Room Confinement must be used for the minimum amount of time necessary. – Isolation/Room Confinement cannot exceed 5 consecutive days without 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>approval.</p> <p><i>Id.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCC – St. Anthony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Juvenile may be segregated or isolated in a Special Management Unit for participating in escape, attempted escape, assault, damage to property, or where the juvenile’s behavior constitutes a danger to others. – Nursing staff must visit daily. – A Classification Board will be convened to conduct a classification hearing for the juvenile to determine whether the juvenile may be returned to his assigned treatment program, remain in extended segregation, or be reclassified into special management programming. <p><i>Id.</i></p> <p><u>Due Process Hearings at Correctional Facilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any juvenile placed in room confinement or isolation for cause must be provided with a hearing within 24 hours of placement, and additional due process hearings must be provided if the juvenile’s confinement or isolation exceeds 24 hours. <i>Id.</i> at IV(A). <p>During room confinement or isolation, juvenile has certain enumerated rights, including, daily recreation/exercise of at least 1 hour outside of the room and a right to daily visits by nursing staff. <i>Id.</i> at V.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * *</p> <p>The IDJC also contracts with other providers to operate staff-secure facilities (which are separate and apart from the three JCC facilities above) based on assessment of risk and need. E-mail from Sharon Harrigfeld, Director, Idaho Dep’t of Juvenile Corrs., to author (July 14, 2016) (on file with author).</p> <p>At these staff-secure facilities, “room restriction” may only be used in an unlocked area, not to exceed 8 hours in a 24-hour period. IDAHO ADMIN. CODE r.</p>	

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	05.02.02.010, 05.02.02.222. Staff must check on the juvenile at least every 15 minutes and those with a history of depression or suicidal ideation must be checked at least every 5 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 05.02.02.222. Each facility must have detailed written policies and procedures regulating the use of room restriction. <i>Id.</i>	
Illinois	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>In April 2015, the ACLU of Illinois and the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) entered into a court settlement whereby the IDJJ agreed to new policies which prohibit punitive confinement and closely regulate six forms of authorized confinement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Confinement” – may be used when a youth exhibits violent, aggressive or uncontrolled behavior and poses threat to self/others, or security of facility. Limited to 24 hours or when youth regains self-control, whichever is sooner. At the 4th hour and every 2 hours after that, a mental health professional (or staff trained in crisis response) must meet with youth to assist them in regaining self-control. • “Crisis confinement” – may be used when a youth exhibits behavior indicating mental or emotional disorder to suicidal ideation. • “Behavioral hold” – may be used as a consequence for a rule violation, disobedience of staff, or other disruptive behavior. Limited to 4 hours or when supervisor deems youth ready to return, whichever is sooner. May take place in youth’s own room or other area, but not confinement unit. • “Medical hold” – may be used for “medical quarantine, recovery, or observation.” • “Administrative hold” – may be initiated by facility’s Chief Administrative Officer only. May be used for administrative or security purposes to separate youth from other youths. May be used for a total of 3 business days if youth is awaiting transfer to IDOC or other safety or security reasons warrant continued confinement. • “Investigative status” – may be initiated by IDJJ’s Deputy Director of Operations only. May 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Confinement for safety concerns permitted up to 24 hours or when youth regains self-control, whichever is sooner; confinement permitted up to 4 days for investigative purposes; youth confined over 24 hours shall be interviewed daily by a mental health professional.</p> <p>By consent decree</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>be used when youth is alleged to have committed a major offense. May be used up to 4 days.</p> <p><u>Rules Applicable to all Forms of Confinement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All confinement decisions shall be documented in writing. • Chief Administrator Officer must review documentation justifying confinement as soon as possible • Safety checks every 5-15 minutes (depending on level of risk). • Family and clergy visits allowed. • Reading materials shall be provided. • Youth shall continue to receive ordinary mental health services. • Youth shall continue to receive ordinary educational services. • Youth confined for 24 hours or more shall be provided a minimum of 8 hours of out-of-room time for every 24 hour period, including at least one hour of large-muscle exercise. • Youth confined for more than 24 hours shall be interviewed daily by a mental health professional. • Parents or guardian must be notified if youth under 18 years of age is confined for 24 hours or more. • Anytime youth is confined for 18 consecutive hours or on more than 10 occasions in any 30 day period, Deputy Director of Operations shall be notified immediately and documentation provided. • Department shall maintain cumulative data on all confinement decisions. <p><i>ACLU, New IDJJ policies that prohibit juvenile solitary confinement (April 2015), available at http://www.aclu-il.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Summary-of-new-IDJJ-confinement-policy-4-27-15-2.pdf; R.J. v. Jones, No. 12-cv-07289 (N.D. Ill. April 24, 2014) (Order Approving Certain Policies) (Dkt. No. 135).</i></p>	

State	Long summary	Short summary
<p>Indiana</p>	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Indiana permits the following types of confinement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation: when youth is confined alone for cause or punishment for 15 minutes or more in a room other than a sleeping room. • Room confinement: when youth is confined for cause or punishment for 15 minutes or more in sleeping room. • Segregation: separation from general population. Includes placement in an isolation dorm but can include placement with other juveniles. <p>INDIANA DEP'T OF CORR. CODE OF CONDUCT FOR STUDENTS NO. 03-02-101 at III(D), (F), and (H).</p> <p><u>Minor Violations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation and room confinement are used for minor violations. <i>Id.</i> at VI(B)(1). • Room confinement or isolation shall not exceed 60 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at VI(B)(1). • During confinement staff must make visual contact with juvenile once every 15 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at VI(B)(3). <p><u>Major Violations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A juvenile may be punished with segregation for a major conduct violation. • 3 days segregation per offense but may be extended up to 5 days if student is charged with a rule violation while in segregation. • Student must have 2 hours of recreation per day, with at least 1 hour of exercise. <i>Id.</i> at V(C)(2). • Must be allowed clothing, bedding, mail, visitation, reading/writing materials, and use of hygienic facilities. <i>Id.</i> at V(C)(4). • Administrative hearing required before segregation over 24 hours. <i>Id.</i> at IV(B)(7). • May be placed in pre-hearing segregation for any major violations where pre-hearing segregation time is credited toward any punitive segregation time imposed. <i>Id.</i> at VIII. • List of violations that count as major violations are in Appendix 2. 	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Segregation (imposed for major rule violations) allowed 3 days per offense and extended to 5 days if additional violation committed while in segregation.</p> <p>Hearing required if over 24 hours; may be placed in pre-hearing segregation for major violations with time credited.</p> <p>By policy</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
Iowa	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p><u>State Training School</u></p> <p>Iowa operates a State Training School, which serves as its correctional facility for adjudicated males. IOWA ADMIN. CODE r. 441-103.2(2).</p> <p>The Training School permits “behavioral stabilization” – the confinement of a student in a unit separate from the general population – for any rule violations. ELDORA STATE TRAINING SCHOOL POLICY & PROCEDURES 5B-04 (May 4, 2016) (“Policy 5B-04”). Descriptions and examples of infractions are provided in Section VII of Policy 5B-04.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 1 hour of admission to the behavioral stabilization unit (“BSU”), staff must administer a questionnaire to assess for possible discharge. <i>Id.</i> at V(l). • If a student’s behavior/attitude remains volatile, staff must reassess every hour for possible discharge up until 8:00 P.M. After that point, the student must remain in the unit overnight. <i>Id.</i> at V(m). • Students sent to the BSU have the right to a Review Panel (to determine the student’s guilty or innocence), and the right to an appeal. <i>Id.</i> at VI. • Staff must visually check on a student in a BSU at least every 15 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at XII. • A staff member from the administrative, clinical, medical or religious departments must visit daily. <i>Id.</i> at XIII. • Students placed in the BSU shall be afforded living conditions and privileges approximating those available to the general population. <i>Id.</i> at XV. • Students must have access to at least 1 hour of recreation and additional out of room time to address personal hygiene needs daily. <i>Id.</i> at XIX. <p>Administrative Holds (confining the student for security purposes to ensure for safety, in preparation for an upcoming court hearing, observation, staffing,</p>	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Behavioral stabilization units are used for various infractions, and the juvenile must be assessed hourly for possible discharge. However, there is no maximum time limit.</p> <p>Juveniles admitted to the behavioral stabilization unit are entitled to a Review Panel and a right to appeal.</p> <p>By regulation and policy</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>or during investigation) are also permitted up to 24 hours, which can be extended with proper approval. <i>Id.</i> at XXIV.</p> <p>Time-outs or room restriction may also be used for minor violations and misbehaviors or for a “cooling off” period. Staff must make contact with a student every 15 minutes during time-outs. ELDORA STATE TRAINING SCHOOL POLICY & PROCEDURES 5B-03(3)(u) (Oct. 21, 2015).</p> <p><u>Juvenile Detention Homes</u> Juvenile Detention Homes, defined as “a physically restricting facility used only for the detention of children,” IOWA CODE ANN. § 232.2(32), may have a locked “control room,” IOWA ADMIN. CODE r. 441-105.1 (2011), that is “used for the purpose of isolation or seclusion of a child.” <i>Id.</i> at 441-105.1(232).</p> <p>Notably, Iowa statute defines “detention” as the “<i>temporary care</i> of a child in a physically restricting facility,” IOWA CODE ANN. § 232.2 (2016) (emphasis added), however sources indicate that detention centers are also used for long-term placement of adjudicated youth or detaining youth for 90 days or longer. Telephone Interview with Nathan Kirstein, Staff Attorney, Disability Rights Iowa, (July 7, 2016); <i>see also</i> Dick Moore and Scott Musel, <i>Examining the Trends and Use of Iowa’s Juvenile Detention Centers</i>, CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE PLANNING, DEP’T OF HUMAN RIGHTS, STATE OF IOWA (2004), available at http://www.jrsa.org/pubs/juv-justice/reports/iowa-detention-centers.pdf</p> <p>The juvenile detention facility must specify behaviors resulting in control room placement. IOWA ADMIN. CODE r. 441-105.10(1)(a).</p> <p><u>Time Limitations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement in control room longer than 1 hour requires approval by supervisor. • Confinement over 12 hours in any 24 hour period requires consultation with referring agency or court. 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No confinement over 24 hours. <i>Id.</i> at 441-105.10(3)(g). <p><u>Reporting/notification requirements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document time in control room, reasons for control and any reasons for time extension. • Notify juvenile’s parents, referring worker, and attorney if control room used for more than 30 minutes in a 24-hour period. <i>Id.</i> at 441-105.10(3)(g)-(h). <p><u>Safety requirements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required to check on juvenile every 15 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 441-105.10(3)(f). • For physical requirements of control room, see <i>id.</i> at 441-105.10(2). • More safety requirements in <i>id.</i> at 441-105.10(3). <p>A juvenile detention facility may also confine a child to his/her room for disciplinary reasons during normal sleeping hours if the facility has approved written policies and procedures regarding this confinement. <i>Id.</i> at 441-105.16(4).</p>	
Kansas	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Disciplinary segregation up to 30 days or restriction to living quarters for up to 10 days may be a penalty for a class I offense (worst kind of offense). KAN. ADMIN. REGS. § 123-12-1301(b)(1) and (4) (2005).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disciplinary segregation up to 15 days or restriction to living quarters up to 7 days for a class II offense. <i>Id.</i> at § 123-12-1302(b)(1) and (4). • Disciplinary restriction to living quarters for up to 3 days for a class III offense. <i>Id.</i> at § 123-12-1303(b)(1). • Confinement beyond 30 days requires superintendent’s approval. <i>Id.</i> at § 123-12-1308. • Article 12 (“Defender Conduct and Penalties”) describes the range of offenses and each offense’s corresponding “class.” <i>Id.</i> at § 123- 	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Disciplinary segregation allowed up to 30 days and room restriction up to 10 days as a penalty for a Class I offense; superintendent’s approval required for confinement beyond 30 days.</p> <p>By regulation and policy</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>12-101 to -1308.</p> <p>The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority Internal Management Policy & Procedure 14-101 specifies conditions of disciplinary segregation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements for room and food quality are listed in <i>id.</i> at § III(A)(1)-(6). • Youth can send and receive mail, read soft-cover books and primary religious texts, and participate in educational programs. <i>Id.</i> at § III(A)(7), (9), (13). • Visits up to an hour may be allowed, depending on youth’s behavior. Similarly, telephone privileges may be granted if doing so would not pose a security risk. <i>Id.</i> at § III(A)(8). • Juveniles are allowed outside room for 1 hour a day, plus 1 hour a day of exercise. <i>Id.</i> at § III(A)(10)-(11). <p>Kansas also employs what it terms “Administrative Segregation” which it defines as “the <i>non-punitive</i> separation of a youth from the general population.” Juvenile Justice Authority Internal Mgmt. Policy & Procedure 14-101, <i>available at</i> https://www.doc.ks.gov/kdoc-policies/juvenile-imp/segregation/14-101.pdf/view.</p>	
Kentucky	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice is responsible for the operation of several juvenile residential facilities located across the state.</p> <p><u>Youth Development Centers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disciplinary confinement may be imposed for up to 5 days for a major rule violation, following a disciplinary review hearing. DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY AND PROCEDURES, NO. 318.3(IV)(H) (Dec. 5, 2014), <i>available at</i> http://djj.ky.gov/Pages/Policy-Manual.aspx (hereinafter “DJJ”). • Room confinement for up to 4 hours may be used for “a youth who is showing or expressing a behavior that is a safety or security threat.” <i>Id.</i> at 	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Punitive confinement for major rule violations allowed up to 5 days at Youth Development Centers, following a hearing.</p> <p>By regulation and policy</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>318.3(IV)(F).</p> <p><u>Detention Centers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Detention Centers, a “time-out” period not to exceed 1 hour may be imposed for minor misbehavior. DJJ No. 717(IV)(D)(5) (Feb. 3, 2006), <i>available at</i> http://djj.ky.gov/Pages/Policy-Manual.aspx; <i>see also</i> 505 KY. ADMIN. REGS. 2:120(6)(a) (2000). • “Room restriction,” not to exceed 24 hours, is used as a disciplinary intervention or as a consequence for excessive disruption or physical infractions. DJJ 717(IV)(D)(6); <i>see also</i> 505 KY. ADMIN. REGS. 2:120(8). • “Isolation” may be used for up to 5 days for major rule violations, but special instances may occur where highly assaultive youth may be confined for more than 5 days. Authorization required for confinement exceeding 24 hours. Youth must be visited at least once daily, given comparable living conditions and privileges to general population. DJJ 717(IV)(D)(9); <i>see also</i> 505 KY. ADMIN. REGS. 2:120(8). 	
Louisiana	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Administrative Segregation/Confinement (formerly referred to as Room Confinement) is used for both punitive and non-punitive reasons. LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 22, pt. 1 §§ 785, 787 (1994).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-hearing administrative segregation/confinement normally cannot exceed 24 hours. <i>Id.</i> at § 787(A)(1). • Schedule B offenders can be placed in administrative segregation/confinement for up to 5 days. <i>Id.</i> at § 787(A)(3). This can be extended beyond 5 days with appropriate authority. <i>Id.</i> at § 787(A)(5); <i>see also id.</i> at § 793(A). Types of Schedule B offenses are listed in section 795. • Time exceeding 24 hours must be reviewed by superintendent or designee every 24 hours thereafter. <i>Id.</i> at § 787(A)(4). • Youth must be observed every 15 minutes and documented. <i>Id.</i> at § 787(A)(6). 	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Punitive segregation/confinement limited to 5 days, but can be extended beyond 5 days for safety/security reasons; youth observed every 15 minutes. Superintendent/designee reviews time exceeding 24 hours.</p> <p>By regulation</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be able to receive/send correspondence and visits, and provided clean clothing, toothbrush/toothpaste, toilet, sufficient heat, light, ventilation, and same meals as other offenders. <i>Id.</i> at § 787(A)(8). 	
Maine	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Punitive confinement and segregation at juvenile correctional facilities are disallowed by statute. ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 34-A, § 3032(5) (2006).</p> <p>However, the administrative code allows for punitive “room restriction” in juvenile facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Room restriction” means that the resident is confined to his/her room, but can leave for “normal educational and treatment programs” as well as “regularly scheduled visits and meals.” Staff must also check on the resident at least once every 15 minutes. 03-201 ME. CODE R. Ch. 12 § IV (Procedure B)(1)(i) (current through 2015). Room restriction up to 30 hours may be imposed for “major misconduct” or 2 hours for “minor misconduct.” <i>Id.</i> at § VI (Procedure C)-(Procedure D). Major and minor misconduct are defined in § VI (Procedure A)(4). The formal disciplinary process by which a juvenile might receive a punishment of room restriction is defined in § VI (Procedure F). 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Statute disallows punitive confinement but administrative code allows for punitive “room restriction” (during which the juvenile is permitted to leave his room for programming, visits, and meals) up to 30 hours.</p> <p>By statute and regulation</p>
Maryland	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Using “locked door seclusion” as punishment is prohibited. MD. CODE ANN., § 9-227(b)(2)(i) (2014); MD. CODE REGS. 16.18.02.03 (current through 2015). However, locked door seclusion may be used (1) “when it is clearly necessary to protect the youth or other individuals or to prevent escape,” or (2) “after less restrictive methods have been tried or cannot reasonably be tried.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locked door seclusion is defined as “the placement of a youth in a locked individual 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Locked door seclusion permitted when necessary to protect youth or others, or to prevent escape.</p> <p>Limited to 3 days except in an emergency; if over 24 hours, must be</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>room, separate from the youth’s room, where the youth is kept for a period of time.” MD. CODE REGS. 16.18.02.01(B)(6).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locked door seclusion over 24 hours must be reviewed and approved by the superintendent or duty officer. Youth must be seen at least once every 12 hours if the decision is to keep the youth in seclusion for more than 24 hours. Locked door seclusion should not exceed 72 hours except in an emergency. <i>Id.</i> at 16.18.02.03(C). • Each facility’s policy must address a youth’s right to a hearing. <i>Id.</i> at 16.18.02.05. 	<p>approved by superintendent or duty officer; youth seen at least once every 12 hours.</p> <p>By statute and regulation</p>
<p>Massachusetts</p>	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>The Department of Youth Services (DYS) under the Executive Office of Health and Human Services is charged with the detention, custody, diagnosis, care, and training of delinquent juvenile offenders.</p> <p>Title 109, Chapter 5 of the Code of Massachusetts Regulations (“Room Confinement of Juveniles Detained by or Committed to the Department of Youth Services”) establishes rules and procedures for room confinement of juveniles detained by or committed to the Department of Youth Services, while placed at hardware secure programs.. 109 MASS. CODE REGS. 5.01-.02 (current through May 8, 2015).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involuntary room confinement cannot be used as a sanction for non-compliance or punishment. <i>Id.</i> at 5.01(3). • Youth may be kept involuntarily in a room during non-sleeping hours for the following reasons: to calm a youth exhibiting seriously disruptive or dangerous behavior, population management, safety and security of a youth, and for the investigation of an incident. <i>Id.</i> at 5.01(1). • Involuntary room confinement to calm a youth or for safety and security of a youth can only be used when less restrictive inventions have failed and for the least amount of time required for youth to regain self-control. <i>Id.</i> at 5.01(2). 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Room confinement permitted to calm a youth exhibiting seriously disruptive or dangerous behavior, population management, safety and security of a youth, and for the investigation of an incident.</p> <p>Per DYS Policy, tiered approval is needed for various lengths of confinement up to 12 hours; after 12 hours, the DYS Central Office On-Call Manager must be consulted.</p> <p>By regulation and policy</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involuntary room confinement for population management or for the investigation of an incident can only be used when less restrictive alternatives are not available and for only the amount of time reasonably necessary to resolve the issue or investigation. <i>Id.</i> at 5.01(4). • Each use of involuntary room confinement must be authorized, documented and reported in accordance with policy approved by the Commissioner which is reviewed annually in light of best practices. <i>Id.</i> at 5.03. • Staff must monitor all youth in involuntary confinement at “regular intervals” in accordance with policy. The policy must set the time frames within which a youth must be viewed, but must be at least every 15 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 5.04. <p>DYS Policy 03.03.01(a) similarly provides that youth may be kept involuntarily in a room for the following reasons: to calm a youth who is exhibiting seriously disruptive or dangerous behavior; for population management; for the safety and security of a youth; and for investigation of an incident. DEP’T OF YOUTH SERVS. POLICY 03.03.01(a) (Mar. 15, 2013), <i>available at</i> http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/gov/laws-regs/dys/policies/chapter-03-daily-living-policies.html (last visited July 7, 2016).</p> <p>If a youth is confined for exhibiting seriously disruptive or dangerous behavior, the facility must also show that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. less restrictive crisis intervention techniques have failed; and b. staff obtains proper authorization, as described in Section F of this policy. <i>Id.</i> <p>However, a youth may <u>not</u> be confined in a room for the following reasons: as a consequence for non-compliance; punishment; harassment; or in retaliation for any youth conduct. <i>Id.</i></p> <p><u>Conditions of Confinement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorization required before placing youth in 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>individual room confinement. Tiered approval is required for varying periods of confinement up to 12 hours. If a youth exhibits dangerous and disruptive behavior after 12 hours of room confinement, the Regional Director or Regional On-Call Manager must consult with the DYS Central Office On-Call Manager as to how to proceed. <i>Id.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff must conduct 4 minute room checks during the first hour of room confinement. <i>Id.</i> • After the first hour of room confinement, staff shall monitor youths every 10-15 minutes. <i>Id.</i> • For individual room confinement, staff must attempt to engage the youth in a release strategy at least once every 30 minutes. <i>Id.</i> 	
Michigan	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p><u>State-Operated Secure Juvenile Justice Facilities</u></p> <p>Michigan’s two state-operated juvenile justice facilities, Bay Pines Center and Shawono Center, are regulated under the Child Caring Institutions section of the Administrative Code.</p> <p>Michigan’s regulations specify that a child caring institution shall not confine a resident in a room as punishment for misconduct except within a secure facility serving exclusively juvenile justice youth. MICH. ADMIN. CODE r. 400.4163 (2016).</p> <p>Secure facilities shall establish and follow a written policy containing the following guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervisory approval prior to use of seclusion as punishment. <i>Id.</i> • Juvenile must be provided with written notice of the alleged misconduct and of actions that can be taken to be released. <i>Id.</i> • Chief administrator must be informed of all instances of seclusion within 24 hours and keep records of same. <i>Id.</i> at 400.4162. • A sanction of room confinement shall not exceed 72 hours inclusive of any time spent in seclusion for out-of-control behavior at the time of the incident itself. <i>Id.</i> at 400.4163. 	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>In state-operated facilities, punitive confinement allowed up to three days for serious misconduct.</p> <p>In court-operated residential treatment facilities, punitive confinement over 3 days allowed for major rule violations; requires the written approval of the chief administrator.</p> <p>By regulation</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanction of 72-hours in confinement shall be reserved for only the most serious misconduct. <i>Id.</i> • Staff shall observe the juvenile at intervals of 15 minutes or less and keep record of same. <i>Id.</i> • Facility may have policies and procedures used to reintegrate youth who have been placed in seclusion back into the program. <i>Id.</i> at 400.4164. However, such reintegration plan shall not last longer than 72 hours. <i>Id.</i> <p><u>Secure Juvenile Court-Operated Residential Treatment Facilities</u></p> <p>Under the administrative code, confinement is allowed for both punitive and non-punitive reasons in all juvenile court-operated residential treatment facilities. MICH. ADMIN. CODE r. 400.10171, 400.10301 (current through May 1, 2015).</p> <p>Each facility must have a written discipline policy and procedure specifying acts which are prohibited and the penalties that may be imposed for minor and major misconduct. <i>Id.</i> at 400.10169(2).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confinement over 72 hours may be used when a resident has been charged with a major rule violation. Requires the written approval of the chief administrator. <i>Id.</i> at 400.10176(3)-(4). • The resident must have the restriction explained to him and an opportunity to explain either before his confinement or as soon as possible thereafter. <i>Id.</i> at 400.10176(2). • Staff must maintain a record of the confinement and for any instances where confinement exceeds 2 hours, it must be approved and record taken of the reason for its continued use. <i>Id.</i> at 400.10175(4)-(5). • Staff must visually observe the resident at least once every 15 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 400.10175(6). • When confinement exceeds 12 hours, the chief administrator or a designee must review the appropriateness and necessity for the confinement every 12 hours. <i>Id.</i> at 400.10175(7). 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>Confinement must not result in the resident being subjected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporal or cruel punishment; • Humiliation; • Mental abuse; or • Punitive interference with daily physiological functions. <p><i>Id.</i> at 400.10169.</p>	
Minnesota	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p><u>Disciplinary Room Time (“DRT”)</u></p> <p>Disciplinary room time (“DRT”) is defined in Rule 2960.0020 subp. 30 as when the resident is “placed in a room from which the resident is not permitted to exit, and which must be issued according to the facility’s due process system[.]”</p> <p>The status of a resident placed in DRT after a due-process hearing must be reviewed by an administrator at least once every 8 hours. A resident placed in DRT prior to a due process hearing must have a hearing within 24 hours. <i>Id.</i> at 2960.0270 subp. 6(D).</p> <p><u>Seclusion</u></p> <p>MINN. R. 2960.0710, subp.4, 6 provides that Department of Corrections licensed facilities may use seclusion (confining a person in a locked room) to address imminent threats. The use of seclusion must end when the threat of harm ends.</p> <p><u>Minnesota Correctional Facility - Red Wing</u></p> <p>Minnesota Department of Corrections Policy 303.010RW (“Discipline Plan and Rules of Conduct”) provides rules and procedures for the Red Wing Facility, Minnesota’s only long-term juvenile correctional facility. (The other youth correctional facility is a wilderness camp that hosts youth for up to three months, and does not have policies on segregation.)</p> <p>MINNESOTA DEP’T OF CORRS. POLICY 303.010RW (Mar. 4, 2014), <i>available at</i></p>	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Disciplinary segregation allowed up to 5 days per offense for major infractions; due process hearing within 24 hours of placement in DRT; status reviewed by administrator at least every 8 hours after hearing.</p> <p>By regulation and policy</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>http://www.doc.state.mn.us/DocPolicy2/html/DPWDisplayINS.asp?Opt=303.010RW.htm (hereinafter “Red Wing Policy”).</p> <p>The Red Wing Policy provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A “major rule violation” carries a penalty of up to 5 days of DRT. <i>Id.</i> at Definitions. • Examples of major rule violations include abuse/harassment, assault, threatening others, and tampering with security/safety devices. <i>Id.</i> • A hearing must be held within 24 hours of placement in DRT. <i>Id.</i> at Procedures (F). • Consecutive penalties may be imposed for more than one major rule violation. <i>Id.</i> at Procedures (I). • Resident must continue to receive services including recreation and leisure activities, visiting, telephone, and mail communication. <i>Id.</i> at Procedures (F). <p>Detention facilities may also seek certification to use seclusion or “disciplinary room time” (“DRT”). MINN. R. 2960.0410 (current through May 13, 2015); MINN. R. 2960.0710, subp. 4; MINN. R. 2960.0050, subp. 1(R) (disciplinary room time permitted in accordance with facility’s discipline plan).</p>	
Mississippi	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>A 2012 consent decree governs the placement of male youth in punitive solitary confinement. <i>C.B. v. Walnut Grove Corr. Auth.</i>, No. 3:10cv663 (S.D. Miss. 2012) (ECF No. 75-1) (hereinafter Consent Decree).</p> <p>Solitary confinement, defined as confining youth in a cell for more than 20 hours a day, is forbidden. Consent Decree at 9.</p> <p>“Disciplinary Cell Confinement” is permitted for violation of a major rule. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>The Consent Decree specifies limits on use of disciplinary cell confinement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May only last up to 72 hours. <i>Id.</i> at 9-10 	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Youth placed in disciplinary confinement for up to 3 days for major rule violations; can exceed 3 days with approval of Deputy Commissioner only where juvenile presents direct safety threat to others; extension must be revisited every 3 days.</p> <p>Non-punitive “emergency</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any confinement longer than 2 hours requires permission from the Warden and documentation stating the reason for the confinement and justification for any extensions. <i>Id.</i> at 10. • The Deputy Commissioner or a designee may approve confinement beyond 72 hours, but only when the youth “presents a continuous and direct threat to the safety of others.” This extension must only be used “in “extraordinary circumstances.” The Deputy Commissioner must review the extension every 72 hours. <i>Id.</i> at 10-11. • Youth must receive at least 4 hours of out-of-cell activity, including 1 hour of exercise. The youth may also be permitted to make weekly phone calls and to visit with family at least twice a month. <i>Id.</i> at 5. • Juveniles receive same access to meals, clothing, etc. as youth in the rest of the facility. <i>Id.</i> at 10. • Placement of youth in confinement must be documented. <i>Id.</i> at 10. • Youth may not be placed in confinement without due process protections. <i>Id.</i> at 10-11. • Staff must check on youth at least 4 times an hour, and must and speak to the youth during those checks. <i>Id.</i> at 11. <p>“Emergency confinement” may also be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If youth presents immediate, serious threat to safety of others. • Youth must be released once he/she has regained self-control. • Not to exceed 24 hours. <p><i>Id.</i> at 9-10.</p>	<p>confinement” for “immediate, serious threat to safety of others” not to exceed 24 hours.</p> <p>By consent decree</p>
Missouri	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons, however, in practice, punitive confinement is rarely used.</p> <p>Juveniles are housed in two types of facilities in Missouri:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Division of Youth Services (DYS) facilities (Missouri’s juvenile corrections agency); and 	<p>Punitive confinement allowed, but is not used in practice.</p> <p>Usually, isolation is used for a cooling off period of 1-2 hours.</p> <p>By court rule and</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>2. Juvenile detention facilities (where juveniles may be detained for a maximum of 24 hours, unless the court orders the juvenile be detained further).</p> <p><u>Division of Youth Services Facilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confinement permitted when a juvenile is charged with an offense. Mo. Code Regs. tit. 13, § 110-2.120(1)(A) (current through April 30, 2015). • Juvenile must be within calling distance of at least one (1) adult staff member at all times MO. CODE REGS. tit. 13, § 110-2.120(1)(C) (current through April 30, 2015). • Rules regarding education, clothing, hygiene, and reading material are also found in § 110-2.120(1)(C). • A juvenile is entitled to a hearing for confinement over 24 hours with a three-person panel of staff members not involved in the original offense. <i>Id.</i> at § 110-2.120(1)(A). <p>However, a 2010 report by the Annie E. Casey foundation found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the Department of Youth Services facilities have recently used isolation punitively. • Usually, isolation is used for a cooling off period of 1-2 hours. • Isolation cells are used fewer than 25 times a year statewide. <p>Richard Mendel, <i>The Missouri Model: Reinventing the Practice of Rehabilitating Youthful Offenders</i>, ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION (2010), available at http://www.aecf.org/~media/Pubs/Initiatives/Juvenile%20Detention%20Alternatives%20Initiative/MOModel/MO_Fullreport_webfinal.pdf.</p> <p><u>Juvenile Detention Facilities</u></p> <p>Juveniles must be released after 24 hours unless a court has ordered that the juvenile be detained until a detention hearing is held (within 3 business days). Mo. Sup. Ct. R. 127.06, 127.07.</p> <p>Missouri Supreme Court Rule 129 states that each</p>	<p>regulation.</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>secure juvenile detention facility shall have a policy regarding room restriction or confinement. Mo. Sup. Ct. R. 129 Appx. A at 9.6. (current through Mar. 15, 2015).</p> <p>That policy must include the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff will observe and interact with the juvenile at least every 15 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 9.6. • Staff will be immediately available to juvenile at all times. <i>Id.</i> • Records of imposed confinements must be maintained. <i>Id.</i> 	
Montana	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>By regulation, Montana’s Department of Corrections oversees the Youth Services Division which holds adjudicated youth in the Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility (for males) and the Riverside Youth Correctional Facility (for females). MONT. ADMIN. R. 20.1.101 (2008). However, Riverside no longer houses juveniles due to the decline of female juvenile offenders. E-mail from Cindy McKenzie, Youth Services Division Administrator, Montana Dep’t of Corrs., to author (July 15, 2016) (on file with author).</p> <p><u>Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confinement, defined as “the placement of a youth in his sleeping room for 15 minutes or more to control behavior that is a clear and present danger to the youth, other youth, or staff,” cannot be used as a punitive sanction or consequence for negative behavior. PINE HILLS YOUTH CORR. FACILITY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES, NO. PHYCF 3.4.1.002(III)(A) & (IV)(C) (Mar. 16, 1998) (“Policy 3.4.1.002”). • A youth may be immediately confined if he becomes physically violent or assaultive, destroys or damages property, and cannot be handled by alternative methods. <i>Id.</i> at (IV)(B). • Length of immediate confinement lasts only until the youth regains self-control. <i>Id.</i> • Youth must be checked at least every 15 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>A youth may be confined to his sleeping room for safety and security reasons but must be released when the youth regains self-control.</p> <p>For major rule violations, a youth has a right to a disciplinary hearing within 7 days and the right to appeal.</p> <p>By regulation and policy.</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>minutes. <i>Id.</i> at (IV)(4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Confinement Assessment and Review Team (CART) must meet with the youth within the first 3 hours to evaluate the need for continued confinement. <i>Id.</i> • Youth must be provided with showers and staff-supervised exercise of at least 1 hour daily. <i>Id.</i> • Youth has a right to a disciplinary hearing within 7 days when a Major Rule Violation has been initiated but will remain in the general population while waiting for the hearing, unless he poses a clear and present threat to the safety of himself and others. <i>Id.</i> at (IV)(F). He also has the right to an appeal. <i>Id.</i> at (IV)(G). • Confinement, if used as a penalty for the violation of multiple infractions, must be imposed concurrently. <i>Id.</i> at (IV)(G)(19). However, in these instances, confinement must be used for safety and security only, and is subject to the CART review process. PINE HILLS YOUTH CORR. FACILITY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES, NO. PHYCF 3.4.1.002A (Behavior Refocus Matrix) (Revised Sept. 2, 2015). <p><u>Detention Centers</u></p> <p>Montana allows disciplinary detention as well as non-punitive administrative segregation in its state-run detention centers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disciplinary detention may be used as a punishment for a “serious rule violation” as identified by facility policy. • Disciplinary detention limited to 23 hours a day, for a maximum of 4 consecutive days. • Youth must be provided with 1 hour of large muscle exercise per day. • Youth must be provided with a due process hearing within 48 hours of being placed in disciplinary detention. • Must keep records of use of disciplinary detention. • Non-punitive administrative segregation may be used to control serious youth threats to “life, property, self, staff, or other youth.” 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	MONT. ADMIN. R. 20.9.629 (current through Dec. 24, 2014).	
Nebraska	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>A recent report from the ACLU of Nebraska found that the use of solitary confinement in Nebraska facilities was widespread and varied greatly depending on the facility, and that certain facilities were placing youth in solitary confinement for as long as 90 days. <i>Growing up Locked Down: Juvenile Solitary Confinement in Nebraska</i> (American Civil Liberties Union of Nebraska), Jan. 2016, at 16, https://www.aclunebraska.org/sites/default/files/field/documents/juvenile_solitary_report_final.pdf. In 2015, the Nebraska Legislature passed LB 598, which, among other things, prohibited inmates from being held “outside the general population unless done so in the least restrictive manner consistent with maintaining order in the institution;” mandated the Department of Corrections to develop a “long-term plan for the usage of segregation or other type of isolation with the explicit goal of reducing the use of segregation or other type of isolation;” and required the Department to issue quarterly reports on the use of segregation and the reasons for it in an effort to establish transparency and accountability for this practice. Legis. B. 598, 104th Leg., 1st Sess. (Neb. 2015).</p> <p>In response, the Department of Corrections (which also houses juveniles adjudicated delinquent) passed new regulations implementing significant reforms to the use of restrictive housing and other types of segregation or isolation, which went into effect on July 1, 2016. 72 NEB. ADMIN. CODE § 3-001, et seq. (2016). As explained further below, under these new regulations, “disciplinary segregation” is no longer permitted and restrictive housing cannot be used as a means of punishment, but rather for safety and security reasons. As of the time of publishing this survey, there is no data on the use of solitary confinement in Nebraska facilities so it is unknown what effect these new regulations will have in practice. Even though restrictive housing can no longer be used as a disciplinary measure, the</p>	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Restrictive Housing and Immediate Segregation permitted for safety and security reasons.</p> <p>Use of restrictive housing for inmates under the age of 19 requires approval of the Warden within 8 hours of placement.</p> <p>By regulation</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>Department of Corrections can continue to segregate and isolate inmates for very long periods. And the conditions of the confinement in short and longer-term restrictive housing remain unknown to the authors.</p> <p>Nebraska maintains multiple types of juvenile correctional facilities.</p> <p><u>Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility</u></p> <p>The Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility is run by the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services and houses youth who have been committed to the Department of Correctional Services by the court system. <i>Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility</i>, NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES, http://www.corrections.nebraska.gov/ncyf.html (last visited July 6, 2016); NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. § 83-905 (West 2016).</p> <p>“Solitary confinement” for disciplinary reasons is not allowed in any correctional facility run by the Department of Correctional Services. However, “solitary confinement” is narrowly defined. In solitary confinement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the individual is confined in an individual cell; • the cell has solid, soundproof doors; and • the individual is deprived of all visual and auditory contact with other persons. <p>68 NEB. ADMIN. CODE § 6-017 (current through May 5, 2015).</p> <p>“Disciplinary segregation,” defined as confinement in a cell separate from the general population for up to 60 days per violation, <i>id.</i> at § § 60-016, 6-011.01A, was recently banned as a sanction for rule violations under the new regulations promulgated by the Department. 72 NEB. ADMIN. CODE § 6-017 (2016) (hereinafter “Title 72”).</p> <p><u>Title 72</u></p> <p>Under Title 72, various forms of non-punitive</p>	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>confinement are used for juveniles who pose a safety risk to themselves, others, or the facility:</p> <p>“Restrictive Housing” – Conditions of confinement that provide limited contact with other inmates, strictly controlled movement while out of cell, and out-of-cell time less than 24 hours per week. 72 NEB. ADMIN. CODE § 1-002.05. May be imposed for acts of violence, attempted escape, threats, or active membership in a “security threat group” among other things. <i>Id.</i> at 003.02.</p> <p>“Immediate Segregation” – A short-term restrictive housing assignment of not more than 30 days in response to behavior that creates a risk to the inmate, others, or the security of the institution. Immediate Segregation is used to maintain safety and security while investigation are completed, risk and needs assessments are conducted, and appropriate housing is identified. Exceptions to this time frame require approval of the Director or designee, but must not exceed 60 days. <i>Id.</i> at 002.06; 003.03; 004.03A; 004.04B</p> <p>“Longer Term Restrictive Housing” – A classification-based restrictive housing assignment of over 30 days. Longer Term Restrictive Housing is used as a behavior management intervention for inmates whose behavior continues to pose a risk to the safety of themselves or others and includes inmate participation in the development of a plan for transition back to general population or mission based housing. <i>Id.</i> at 002.07; 003.04; 004.03B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement in restrictive housing shall be based on a demonstrated risk to others, from others, or risks to safety and security. <i>Id.</i> at 003.02. • Alternatives to restrictive housing shall be used “in every case possible.” <i>Id.</i> at 004.01. • When it is used, it shall be used predominantly as a short term intervention. 004.02 • Use of restrictive housing for inmates under the age of 19 requires approval of the Warden within 8 hours of placement. <i>Id.</i> at 004.04B1. • All inmates in restrictive housing shall receive a 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>mental health screening within 14 days or less. <i>Id.</i> at 006.03.</p> <p>For information re: access to behavioral health professionals, <i>see id.</i> at 006.</p> <p><u>Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers</u></p> <p>The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services runs two Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers. One facility is for males and another is for females. Youth may also be committed to these facilities by the court system. As compared to the Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility, these facilities provide a lower-security environment.</p> <p><i>See Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Center Geneva</i>, NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, http://dhhs.ne.gov/children_family_services/Pages/children_family_services.aspx (last visited May 27, 2015).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Centers permit “disciplinary segregation,” defined as the confinement of a juvenile to an individual room that is separated from the general population as a sanction for a serious rule violation. 401 NEB. ADMIN. CODE § 1-009. • “Room Restriction” means the temporary placement of a juvenile within his or her own sleeping room for a brief cool-down period or as an informal sanction for rule violation. <i>Id.</i> • Room restriction of 15 to 60 minutes may be imposed for minor misbehavior. <i>Id.</i> at § 7-007. • Disciplinary segregation may be imposed for up to 24 hours for a major rule violation. <i>Id.</i> • Confinement for any period over 24 hours requires administrative review. <i>Id.</i> • Maximum of 5 days of confinement per offense. <i>Id.</i> 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth must be visually observed by staff at least once every 15 minutes and visited at least once a day. <i>Id.</i> • Living conditions and privileges must approximate those of the general population. <i>Id.</i> • Staff must keep records of confinement. <i>Id.</i> at § 7-006-007. • Youth scheduled for hearing within 7 days after the alleged violation. Other details about the disciplinary procedure can be found at 401 NEB. ADMIN. CODE § 7-006. <p><u>Juvenile Detention Facilities</u></p> <p>The Juvenile Detention Facilities are run by the Nebraska Jail Standards Board. 83 NEB. ADMIN. CODE Ch. 1, 001 (2016).</p> <p>The section of the code applicable to disciplinary segregation in juvenile detention facilities states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth may be confined for a maximum of seven 7 days for a major rule violation, or longer in cases involving violence. • Confinement for periods of over 24 hours must be reviewed daily by the facility administrator or designee to determine need for further confinement. • Hearing must be held within 96 hours. • Pre-hearing confinement is permitted only when necessary to ensure safety of the juvenile or facility. <p>83 NEB. ADMIN. CODE § 13-005; <i>see also id.</i> at § 1-008.60 and 008.96.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When in confinement, juveniles are afforded living conditions and access to basic programs and services comparable to those available to general population, unless restriction is necessary for safety reasons. <i>Id.</i> at § 13- 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>007.01.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff must visually check the juvenile every 30 minutes and visit (actual entry into room and conversing to assess well-being) at least once each shift. <i>Id.</i> at § 13-007.02. • Room restriction for up to 1 hour is permitted for juveniles to “cool off” and is used to informally resolve minor misbehavior. <i>Id.</i> at § 13-003. 	
Nevada	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>“Corrective Room Restriction” (which includes, without limitation, administrative seclusion, behavioral room confinement, corrective room rest, and room confinement) may be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modify negative behavior; • hold child accountable for violation of facility rules; or • ensure safety of children, staff or others. <p>NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. § 63.505(1) (West 2013).</p> <p>Conditions of corrective room restriction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any action resulting in room restriction over 2 hours must be documented and approved by a supervisor. • Staff must conduct a “safety and well-being check” at least once every 10 minutes. • Any child subjected to restriction for more than 24 hours must be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – at least 1 hour of large muscle exercise daily, access to same meals and medical/mental health treatment, same access to parents/legal guardians, and same access to legal services and educational services as those provided to the general population. – A status review at least once every 24 hrs. • Restriction may never exceed 72 consecutive hours. <p><i>Id.</i> at § 63.505(2)-(6).</p>	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Room restriction allowed up to 3 days; requires approval from supervisor if over 2 hours; status reviewed every 24 hours.</p> <p>By statute</p>
New Hampshire	A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.	No punitive

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>New Hampshire’s Juvenile Justice Institutional Services is comprised of two major programs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Youth Services Center (youth may be committed here post-adjudication); and 2. The Youth Detention Services Unit (youth detained here pre-adjudication). <p>N.H. Dep’t of Health and Human Servs., <i>Institutional Services</i>, (last visited June 3, 2015), http://www.dhhs.state.nh.us/djjs/institutional/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seclusion may not be used as a form of punishment or discipline. N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 126-U:5-a (2014). • Seclusion may be used when a child’s behavior poses a substantial and imminent risk of physical harm to the child or to others, and may only continue until that danger has dissipated. <i>Id.</i> • Each use of seclusion shall be directly and continuously visually and auditorially monitored by a person trained in the safe use of seclusion. <i>Id.</i> at § 126-U:5-b. • The youth development center may confine children in their rooms when such confinement is part of a routine practice applicable to substantial portions of the population at the center and not imposed as a consequence in response to the behavior of one or more children. <i>Id.</i> at § 126-U:5-c. 	<p>confinement allowed.</p> <p>Seclusion is allowed when child poses a danger to himself or others and cannot continue once danger has dissipated; continuous visual and auditory monitoring.</p> <p>By regulation</p>
<p>New Jersey</p>	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons. S2003/A4299, which was signed into law on August 10, 2015, <u>see</u> <u>L.</u> 2015, <u>c.</u> 89, eliminated the practice of punitive solitary confinement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A juvenile is not subject to “room restriction” unless the juvenile poses an immediate and substantial risk of harm to others or the security of the facility, and all other less-restrictive options have been exhausted. • May only be imposed for the minimum time required to address the safety risk and for a period that does not compromise the mental and physical health of the juvenile. 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Room restriction imposed for safety of others or the security of facility; should only be imposed for minimum time needed to address safety risk; graduated time limits apply based upon age of juvenile.</p> <p>Data collection and publication</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p><u>Time limits:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cannot be held in room restriction for more than 8 consecutive waking hours without being released for at least 2 hours for recreation and exercise. – No more than 2 consecutive days in room restriction for juveniles 15 years of age or younger. – No more than 3 consecutive days in room restriction for juveniles 16 – 18 years of age. – No more than 5 consecutive days in room restriction for juveniles 18 years of age and older. – Cannot be subject to room restriction for more than 10 days in a calendar month. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juveniles shall continue to receive health, mental health, and educational services. • Each facility is required to document and publish, in aggregate: the dates and duration of each occurrence of room restriction; the reason for placement; race, age, and gender of juvenile; and the reliance of health or mental health clinical evaluations in placement decision. <p>As of the date of this survey, implementing regulations have not been proposed for this new legislation.</p>	<p>requirements in place.</p> <p>By statute</p>
<p>New Mexico</p>	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons. However, under the regulations, confinement may be imposed in response to a major rule violation if it is necessary for safety reasons.</p> <p>The administrative code allows for “room restriction” and “confinement.”</p> <p>“Room restriction” serves a “cooling-off purpose” and “confinement” may be used only “for the safety of the juvenile or other juveniles, or to maintain the security of the facility[.]”</p> <p>N.M. CODE R. § 8.14.14.19(B) (current through May 16, 2015).</p> <p><u>Room restriction:</u></p>	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Confinement (imposed for safety of juvenile, others,, or security of facility) allowed up to 3 days; status reviewed every 24 hours by administrator or designee; frequent safety checks (every 5 minutes) and daily visits from staff while in confinement.</p> <p>By regulation</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May only be imposed for minor misbehavior. • Must only serve a cooling off purpose. • Staff must check on juvenile once every 15 minutes. • Facility must record reason for keeping juvenile in isolation. <p><i>Id.</i></p> <p><u>Confinement:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be imposed for a major rule violation. • May only be imposed to protect the safety of the juvenile or others, or to maintain security of the facility. • Limited to 72 hours. • Status must be reviewed every 24 hours by administrator or designee. • Staff must check on juvenile once every 5 minutes. • Juvenile must be visited by staff each day. • Juvenile must be provided with 2 hours of recreation each day. • Facility must record each confinement. <p><i>Id.</i> at 8.14.14.19(B)(3); <i>Id.</i> at 8.14.14.19(E).</p>	
New York	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Room confinement is non-punitive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room confinement is defined as confinement of a child in a room when the room is locked or when the child is authoritatively told not to leave. • Room confinement shall not be used as punishment; it may be used only when child constitutes a “serious and evident” danger to himself/others. • Confinement must be authorized in writing by head of institution or designee. • Child must be visited once every 24 hours by staff. • Review of necessity for continued confinement of child must be conducted every 24 hours. • Reporting of confinement is required. • Requirements for room conditions are listed in § 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Confinement is permitted when juvenile presents danger to himself or others; must be authorized in writing by head of institution/designee.</p> <p>Although the need for continued confinement is reviewed once every 24 hours, there is no limit on the total time in confinement.</p> <p>By regulation</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>180.9(c)(11)(iv)-(v). N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 9, § 180.9(c)(11) (current through May 27, 2015).</p> <p>The administrative code references “solitary confinement” of youth only to say that it is a prohibited form of discipline. <i>Id.</i> at § 180.9(c)(10).</p> <p>Non-punitive room confinement is also permitted in “state schools or centers.” These non-secure facilities also receive committed juveniles. Confinement exceeding 24 hours must be approved by the deputy director for rehabilitation services or designee. The superintendent or director of the facility must review the necessity for confinement every 24 hours. <i>Id.</i> at § 168.2(a), (b), (f), (l).</p>	
<p>North Carolina</p>	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>North Carolina operates two types of secure commitment centers: Youth Development Centers and Juvenile Detention Centers. Youth Development Centers are secure facilities housing juveniles who have been adjudicated for violent or serious offenses or who have a lengthy delinquency history. Juvenile Detention Centers house youth temporarily while the youth await adjudication or another placement can be found. <i>Juvenile Facility Operations</i>, NORTH CAROLINA DEP’T OF PUB. SAFETY, http://www.ncdps.gov/Juvenile-Justice/Juvenile-Facility-Operations (last visited July 7, 2016).</p> <p><u>Youth Development Centers</u></p> <p>Confinement in a Youth Development Center is controlled by North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Policy Nos. PS/YC MOC 3.0 and PS/YC 3.0.</p> <p>Policy No. PS/YC MOC 3.0 governs Model of Care facilities practicing a treatment model with “facility based programming that promotes prosocial skills development within the context of a therapeutic environment.” NORTH CAROLINA DEP’T OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION POLICY NO. PS/YC MOC 3.0 at (I)(J) (Aug. 12, 2008).</p>	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Certain Youth Development Centers permit disciplinary segregation up to 10 days.</p> <p>By policy</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punitive confinement is not used in Model of Care facilities and instead, juveniles are placed on “Special Circumstance Status.” <i>Id.</i> at 3.0(II)(D). This status “identifies the skills in need of extra practice, the number of extra rehearsals needed per day, and the duration, in days” to address the juvenile’s prohibited or dangerous behavior. <i>Id.</i> • Temporary confinement is used only if the juvenile “demonstrate[s] a threat to themselves, other people, property, or the security of the facility.” <i>Id.</i> at 3.0(I)(W). In these instances, confinement cannot exceed 12 hours without “clear and convincing evidence” to justify an exception and requires written approval by the Facility Director or his designee. <i>Id.</i> at (II)(F)(3). • Administrative restriction may also be used as an extension of temporary confinement if the juvenile’s behavior threatens the facility’s safety or security. <i>Id.</i> at (II)(G). <p>Policy No. PS/YC 3.0 governs all other Youth Development Center facilities. NORTH CAROLINA DEP’T OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION POLICY NO. PS/YC 3.0 (April 15, 2007).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disciplinary segregation is used for certain infractions, <i>see id.</i> at 3.0(II)(F), and can range anywhere between 0-10 days depending on the type of infraction. Infractions with a potential segregation time frame of 10 days include arson, assault, escape/attempted escape, inciting and/or participating in a riot/disturbance, and sexual offenses. • Temporary confinement and administrative restriction may also be employed. <i>Id.</i> <p><u>Detention Centers</u></p> <p>Confinement in a Juvenile Detention Center is controlled by a North Carolina Division of Juvenile Justice policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disciplinary segregation may be used as a punishment for a major rule violation. NORTH 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>CAROLINA DIV. OF JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY: DETENTION CTRS. JUVENILE SERVS. at 2.3.15 (July 26, 2012).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major rule violations, including arson, assault, damaging property, and gang-related activity, are listed in § 2.3.6. • Major rule violations may result in no more than 72 hours of room confinement, but may be extended under special circumstances. <i>Id.</i> at 2.3.15(b). • Center director shall review all confinements every 24 hours. <i>Id.</i> • Any “special circumstance” requiring extension beyond 72 hours shall be in writing, justified by clear and convincing evidence, and approved by the Center Director and the Director of Detention Services. <i>Id.</i> <p>Juvenile Detention Centers also employ two types of confinement for non-punitive purposes, temporary confinement (<i>id.</i> at 2.3.13), and administrative restriction (<i>id.</i> at 2.3.14). The juvenile must not stay in these types of confinement longer than needed to regain control and return to the general population. <i>Id.</i> at 2.3.13(b); 2.3.14(b).</p>	
North Dakota	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>There are no statutes or regulations pertaining to solitary confinement in youth correctional facilities. However, North Dakota Youth Correctional Center Policy and Procedure No. 3C-2 (Rules and Discipline) provides that room confinement may be used to “control behavior that is a clear and present threat to the safety of the juvenile, others or property or is posing a threat to the security of the facility.”</p> <p>POLICY AND PROCEDURES NORTH DAKOTA YOUTH CORR. CTR., NORTH DAKOTA DEP’T OF CORR. AND REHAB. No. 3C-2 at (3)(M) (Jan. 7, 2011).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A juvenile who is non-compliant with the conditions of 24-hour restrictions (resulting from rule violations) is placed in room confinement. <i>Id.</i> at (5)(B). • Confinement cannot exceed 24 hours. <i>Id.</i> • An incident report is written when a juvenile is 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Non-punitive confinement may be used to control behavior that is a threat to safety of juvenile, others, property, or security of facility; cannot exceed 24 hours; hearing required if confinement is more than 8 waking hours.</p> <p>But confinement is no longer used in practice; at most, juveniles are placed in time-out for up to 4 hours to allow</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>placed in the room for more than 15 minutes. <i>Id.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face to face communication must occur at least every 15 minutes. <i>Id.</i> • Documentation related to rule violations is reviewed by the Director. <i>Id.</i> at (5)(C)(2). • A disciplinary hearing is conducted as soon as possible, but at least within 8 waking hours of the completed incident report. <i>Id.</i> at (5)(C)(3). • Juvenile may be confined to control behavior prior to disciplinary action if presenting an immediate threat to safety or security. • Confinement over eight waking hours requires a disciplinary hearing. The juvenile may be released from confinement pending a hearing if it is determined that he no longer poses an immediate safety or security threat. <i>Id.</i> at (5)(C)(1). <p>In 2011, the North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation reported that the facility was reducing its use of isolation and that there were no instances of isolation in April 2011. Casey Traynor, <i>Barbara Allen-Hagan Award</i>, THE INSIDER, January 2012, at 1, <i>available at</i> http://www.nd.gov/docr/media/newsletter/archive/Jan2012.pdf.</p> <p>According to a 2013 Performance Based Standards (PbS) report available on North Dakota’s government website, staff at North Dakota’s Youth Correctional Center, as well as its Youth Detention Center and Youth Assessment Center reported that they have continued to not practice confinement but still employ a 4 hour cooling-off period. Performance Based Standards 2013 Year End Report 7-8 (Dec. 31, 2013), <i>available at</i> http://www.nd.gov/docr/prea/docs/YCC_Performance Based Standards 2013 year end report.pdf.</p> <p>In an interview with Ron Crouse, the director of the North Dakota Youth Correctional Center, North Dakota’s only juvenile correctional facility, he confirmed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation is no longer practiced in the facility. • Juveniles may be placed in time-out for up to 4 	<p>them to “cool off.”</p> <p>By policy</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>hours, in order to allow juveniles to “cool off,” and anything exceeding the 4 hour time period requires staff review and approval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the facility ended confinement of juveniles, in-house crime has dropped 60-80%, and they have reduced the use of physical restraints by 80% as well. <p>Telephone Interview with Ron Crouse, Director, North Dakota Youth Correctional Center (June 1, 2015).</p>	
Ohio	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Ohio operates a number of youth correctional facilities.</p> <p><u>Juvenile Correctional Facilities (run by Ohio’s Department of Youth Services (“DYS”)):</u></p> <p>Pursuant to a May 2014 consent agreement between the state of Ohio and the U.S. Justice Department, Ohio agreed to substantially reduce and eventually eliminate completely the use of “disciplinary seclusion” (defined as seclusion imposed as punishment following a disciplinary hearing) in DYS facilities, which include the Juvenile Correctional Facilities only. <i>See S.H. v. Reed</i>, No. 2:08-cv-00475 (S.D. Ohio) at Docket No. 148, effective September 1, 2014 (“Consent Decree”).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ohio DYS’s Standard Operating Procedure provides for the use of seclusion and pre-hearing seclusion. Ohio Dep’t of Youth Servs., Standard Operating Procedure: Seclusion (last revised Feb. 5, 2015). <p><u>Seclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since entry of the Consent Decree, the use of “disciplinary seclusion” (seclusion imposed following a hearing) has been eliminated completely in DYS Juvenile Correctional Facilities. Telephone Interview with Kimberly Brooks Tandy, Executive Director, Children’s Law Center, Inc. (June 9, 2015). • Both pre-hearing seclusion and seclusion are to be used only as a “cooling off period and shall be discontinued at the point the youth is able to 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>DYS facilities and detention facilities have eliminated disciplinary seclusion but still allow the use of seclusion as a “cooling off period”; no maximum time limit but seclusion beyond 24-hours requires re-authorization every 8 hours.</p> <p>By consent agreement, policy, and regulation</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>successfully demonstrate he or she has calmed down and safely able to return to population.” Ohio Dep’t of Youth Servs., Standard Operating Procedure: Seclusion at I (last revised Feb. 5, 2015).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth placed in seclusion are checked visually by staff at least every 15 minutes and are visited daily by various staff. <i>Id.</i>; Consent Decree at ECF 148-1. • Seclusion shall last only as long as necessary for the youth to calm down. Authorization from the Unit Manager is required for seclusion beyond one (1) hour. Ohio Dep’t of Youth Servs., Standard Operating Procedure: Seclusion at IV(A) (last revised Feb. 5, 2015). • Operations manager shall review the need for continued seclusion when youth has remained in seclusion for three (3) hours, and continue to evaluate the youth every three hours thereafter. <i>Id.</i> • Seclusion beyond twenty-four (24) hours requires authorization from the Superintendent. The Superintendent shall obtain authorization for continued seclusion from the Security Administrator or the Deputy Director of Facility Programs and Operations for each additional eight (8) hour period beyond twenty-four (24) hours. <i>Id.</i> • Youth placed in seclusion shall be afforded living conditions and privileges approximating those available to the general population. Ohio Dep’t of Youth Servs., Standard Operating Procedure: Seclusion at I (last revised Feb. 5, 2015). • Youth in seclusion beyond twenty-four (24) hours shall be provided one (1) hour of large muscle activity outside the room when behavior warrants and shall be provided regular programming. <i>Id.</i> at IV(A)(5). <p><u>Pre-Hearing Seclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-hearing seclusion is defined as “[t]he placement of a youth, who commits an act of violence whose behavior poses an immediate threat to himself/herself or others, in a locked room for a period of time until he or she regains 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>control of his or her behavior and can be safely returned to the general population.” Ohio Dep’t of Youth Servs., Standard Operating Procedure: Seclusion at III (last revised Feb. 5, 2015); <i>see also</i> Consent Decree at ECF 148-1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth may remain in pre-hearing seclusion for a minimum of two (2) to three (3) hours and a maximum of twenty-four (24) hours. At the point the youth demonstrates calm behavior and is able to converse about his or her rule violation, a “safe to release” interview process shall be conducted with the youth to determine whether he or she is ready to reenter the general population. If the youth is unwilling to engage in the safe to release process, staff shall re-engage the youth in this process every 2-3 hours thereafter. Ohio Dep’t of Youth Servs., Standard Operating Procedure: Seclusion at IV(B). • If the 24 hour period is reached and the youth continues to refuse to participate in the safe to release process, any additional seclusion shall be authorized by the Superintendent. Continued seclusion shall be re-authorized every eight (8) hours. <i>Id.</i> at IV(B)(5). • To impose more than 72 hours of pre-hearing seclusion in a 30-day period requires treatment plan review and approval from Security Administrator or the Deputy Director. Authorization shall continue every four (4) hours until the youth is released from seclusion. <i>Id.</i> at IV(A). • The use of regular and pre-hearing seclusion has been dramatically reduced according to a report by the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee of Ohio. Correctional Institution Inspection Committee of Ohio, <i>DYS Seclusion Hours</i> (Feb. 11, 2015), available at http://www.ciic.state.oh.us/systemic-issue-report?category=DYS&orderedBy=ReportDate&order=Descending <p><u>Detention Centers</u> The regulations applicable to Ohio’s Detention Centers, (where juveniles are held pre-adjudication and post-adjudication), provide the following mandatory standards:</p>	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlocked time-outs may be used as a consequence for minor rule violations. • Room confinement shall not be used for punishment, but may be used as a temporary response to behavior that threatens immediate harm to a child or others. • Juveniles in room confinement must be observed every 15 minutes. • Room confinement must be reviewed by each shift and documented. Within 24 hours, detention center director or designee shall review continued need for confinement. For room confinement extending beyond 24 hours, detention center director or designee shall review once each morning and once each evening. • There is no time limit on room confinement. <p>Ohio Admin. Code 5139-37-16 (current through April 30, 2016).</p> <p><u>Community Corrections Facilities</u> Ohio also operates smaller, county-run Community Corrections Facilities, described as providing “a dispositional alternative to Juvenile and Family Court Judges when committing youth adjudicated of a felony offense.” These include both secure and non-secure facilities. <i>See</i> Community Corrections Facilities, Ohio Department of Youth Services, http://www.dys.ohio.gov/dnn/Community/CommunityCorrectionsFacilities/tabid/130/Default.aspx (last visited May 29, 2015).</p> <p>“Isolation,” defined as “the physical separation of the child from the normal group activities either for disciplinary or medical reasons” may be used at Community Corrections Facilities. Ohio Admin. Code 5139-36-16(M) (current through April 30, 2016).</p> <p>Sources at Ohio’s DYS have informed us that DYS will be amending this section of the Ohio Administrative Code so that the requirement is uniform and not reliant solely on facility policies. Nevertheless, all Community Corrections Facilities are accredited by the American Correctional Association (“ACA”), meaning that they comply with the following ACA standard 3-JCRF-3C-11 which</p>	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>relates to room restriction and provides that: “Written policy, procedure, and practice ensure that room restriction does not exceed eight hours without review and administrative authorization. It is used only when the juvenile is dangerous to himself/herself or others.”</p>	
<p>Oklahoma</p>	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>The Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center is under the jurisdiction of the Office of Juvenile Affairs (“OJA”). State of Oklahoma, <u>Central Oklahoma Juvenile Center</u>, available at https://www.ok.gov/oja/COJC/About_COJC/ (last visited July 15, 2016).</p> <p>Punitive solitary confinement is disallowed by statute in OJA facilities. OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 10A, § 2-7-603(B)(1) (West current through 2015).</p> <p><u>Secure Juvenile Detention Centers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solitary confinement, which is confinement in a locked room, including the juvenile’s own room, except during normal sleeping hours, cannot be used as punishment and may only be imposed in emergency situations and upon a juvenile who is out of control and is a serious and immediate physical danger to himself or others, and only after less restrictive methods of control have failed. OKLA. ADMIN. CODE § 377:3-13-144(1) (2015). • Continuous solitary confinement cannot exceed 3 hours. Anyone who requires continued confinement must be examined by a licensed mental health professional. <i>Id.</i> • Juvenile must be released when he is sufficiently under control. <i>Id.</i> • Each facility must establish procedures for solitary confinement including: documentation of staff visually observing juvenile every 15 minutes; reauthorization of confinement every 24 hours; and use of other types of intervention such as “cool down periods” and “time out periods.” <i>Id.</i> • Separation from general population can be used, 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>By statute and regulation</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>not in excess of 60 minutes, and requires continual line of sight and sound of juvenile. OKLA. ADMIN. CODE § 377:3-13-44(c)(12) (2005).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room confinement, defined as locking the juvenile in his/her room when the juvenile has been charged with a major rule violation requiring confinement to protect his/her safety or the safety of others, or to ensure the security of the facility, is also permitted. <i>Id.</i> at § 377:3-13-44(c)(14). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Room confinement must be re-authorized every 3 hours. Room confinement in excess of 24 hours requires review by the administrator. <i>Id.</i> at 377:3-13-44(c)(14). – Juvenile in room confinement or room restriction must be observed every 15 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at 377:3-13-44(c)(15). – Living conditions and services in confinement must approximate those available to the general population. <i>Id.</i> • Room restriction, a means of informally resolving minor juvenile misbehavior, may be used to serve a “cooling off” purpose and cannot exceed 60 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at § 377:3-13-44(c)(13). • Documentation of room restriction or confinement is required. <i>Id.</i> at § 377:3-13-44(c)(15). 	
Oregon	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>The Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) is responsible for youth offenders who have been committed to the OYA by county juvenile courts. Punitive isolation is not permitted in OYA facilities. <i>See generally</i> OR. ADMIN. R. 416-490-0032(2) (current through June 1, 2015).</p> <p>Isolation may, however, be used for safety and security reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Isolation” is defined as any instance when an offender is confined alone in a locked room because of the offender’s behavior or conduct. 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>“Isolation” may be used to prevent escape, harm to self/others, or destruction of property and may not exceed 5 consecutive days.</p> <p>By statute, regulation, and guidelines</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p><i>Id.</i> at 416-490-0010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation may only be used when the offender is a danger to himself or others, or an immediate threat to safety, security, and order of the facility. <i>Id.</i> at 416-490-0030(2) and 416-490-0032(1). • Isolation must not be used as a substitute for treatment, as punishment, or for staff convenience. <i>Id.</i> at 416-490-0030(12) and 416-490-0032(2). • Staff must monitor the offender every 15 minutes and monitoring must be documented in writing. <i>Id.</i> at 416-490-0032(3). • Isolation must only be used until the offender regains self-control and can return to a less restrictive setting. <i>Id.</i> at 416-490-0032(4). • An incident of isolation must not exceed 5 consecutive days. <i>Id.</i> • Isolation for more than 24 consecutive hours requires review by the superintendent, camp director, or designee, and the option of a hearing, and daily visits from the offender’s treatment team. <i>Id.</i> at 416-490-0032(6). • Offenders in isolation are given the “same opportunity to maintain health and dignity” as offenders in the general population, with certain exceptions such as the offender’s abuse or misuse of items (e.g., bedding, hygiene supplies, mail, reading material, and article of clothing). <i>Id.</i> at 416-490-0032(8) and (10). <p>Oregon Youth Authority facilities may also use “time-outs” – when the youth is separated from the general population due to the offender’s behavior until he regains self-control – and this occurs in an unlocked room, or area, within sight of the general population. <i>See generally id.</i> at 416-490-0031.</p> <p><u>Detention Facilities</u></p> <p>A juvenile may not be placed in “isolation” for punitive reasons.</p> <p>However, a juvenile may be placed in punitive “roomlock” for an unspecified period of time, with a hearing required after 12 hours.</p>	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p data-bbox="418 222 683 247"><u>Isolation</u> (by statute)</p> <ul data-bbox="431 289 1097 982" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="431 289 1097 499">• Defined as the “confinement of a juvenile in any room which lacks toilet facilities, furniture, reading and recreation materials or access to light and air comparable to that in other rooms used for the detention of juveniles.” OR. REV. STAT. ANN. § 169.730 (West 2015). <li data-bbox="431 510 1097 720">• Isolation may not be imposed for punitive purposes, but may be used only when “reasonably necessary and justified” to prevent escape, harm to self or others, or destruction of property, and cannot be used for a period in excess of 6 hours. <i>Id.</i> at § 169.750(1)-(2). <li data-bbox="431 730 1097 909">• The facility must contact the attorney and parent or guardian of a juvenile after the use of any isolation both as soon as reasonable after the use of isolation and via mail within 24 hours after the use of isolation. <i>Id.</i> at § 169.740(2)(j). <li data-bbox="431 919 1097 982">• <i>See also</i> Oregon Juvenile Detention Facility Guidelines, 31 (4th Ed. Jan. 2012) <p data-bbox="418 1024 553 1050"><u>Roomlock</u></p> <ul data-bbox="431 1092 1097 1894" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="431 1092 1097 1228">• The “confinement of a juvenile in any sleeping room, other than an isolation room, except during regular sleeping periods[.]” <i>Id.</i> at § 169.730. <li data-bbox="431 1239 1097 1375">• Roomlock may be used as a punishment for violation of a rule of conduct or behavior of the facility or for criminal conduct. <i>Id.</i> at § 169.750(3). <li data-bbox="431 1386 1097 1596">• Must not be used for over 12 hours for more than 1 day except after advising the juvenile in writing of the offensive behavior and providing the juvenile with a hearing, as well as the opportunity to testify and produce and cross-examine witnesses. <i>Id.</i> at § 169.750(7). <li data-bbox="431 1606 1097 1894">• The Multnomah County Detention Center, the largest in the state, advised that its policy limits roomlock to 6 hours, which can be extended with administrative approval, but under no circumstance is to exceed 12 hours. MULTNOMAH COUNTY DEP’T OF COMMUNITY JUSTICE JUVENILE SERVS. DIV. ROOM LOCK POLICY (effective Dec. 2009). 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>See also</i> Oregon Juvenile Detention Facility Guidelines, 32 (4th Ed. Jan. 2012) 	
Pennsylvania	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Seclusion, defined as placing a child in a locked room, is permitted in juvenile facilities that provide secure care. 55 PA. CODE §§ 3800.206 and 3800.273 (2000). However, it may only be used to prevent a child from injuring himself or others. <i>Id.</i> at § 3800.202.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral or written authorization by supervisory staff is required prior to each use of seclusion. • Seclusion may not exceed 4 hours, unless a licensed clinician examines the child and orders continued use of seclusion. Reexamination and new orders are required for each 4-hour period the seclusion is continued. If seclusion is interrupted and reused within 24 hours after the initial use of seclusion, it is considered continuation of the initial seclusion period. • A staff person must observe a child in seclusion at least every 5 minutes. • An additional supervisory staff person must check and observe the child at least every 2 hours. • Physical needs of the child must be met promptly. • The use of seclusion for any child may not exceed 8 hours in any 48-hour period without written court order. <p><i>Id.</i> at § 3800.274(17).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before seclusion is used, every attempt must be made to anticipate and de-escalate the behavior using other methods of intervention, and seclusion may not be used unless less intrusive techniques and resources have been attempted. • Seclusion must be discontinued when child regains self-control. <p><i>Id.</i> at § 3800.202.</p> <p>Exclusion, defined as the removal of a child from the child’s immediate environment and restricting the child alone to a room or area, may be used in a</p>	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Non-punitive seclusion is permitted to prevent juvenile from injuring himself or others; limited to 4-hour periods but may be extended by a clinician’s written order; may not exceed 8 hours in any 48-hour period without court order.</p> <p>By regulation</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>punitive matter. <i>Id.</i> at § 3800.202. If a staff person remains in the exclusion area with the child, it is not exclusion. Limits on exclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May not be used for over 60 minutes in a 2-hour period. • May only be used up to four times within a 24-hour period. • Staff person should observe child in exclusion every 5 minutes. • The exclusion room must contain an open door or window for observation. <p><i>Id.</i> at § 3800.212.</p>	
Rhode Island	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Rhode Island prohibits the use of punitive seclusion in most state facilities that house children, <i>see</i> R.I. GEN. LAWS 42-72.9-5 (current through 2014); however, that same statute exempts the Rhode Island Training School, which provides the State’s juvenile correctional services. <i>Id.</i> at § 42-72.9-3.</p> <p>The Division of Juvenile Correctional Services which maintains the Rhode Island Training School permits “lock up” as a disciplinary measure “only after all other means of discipline have been taken” and pursuant to a discipline review known as a Major Discipline Review. 14-2 R.I. CODE R. §1200.1307 (current through April 30, 2015).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A resident may be placed in his/her room up to one hour as discipline for minor offenses. <i>Id.</i> at § 1200.1305(C)(4) • A resident may be remanded to his/her room up to 3 days for more serious infractions. <i>Id.</i> at § 1200.1306 and .1307 • Details on the conduct that can lead to a Major Discipline Review process are set forth within § 1200.1306. • Resident is entitled to notice and a hearing with many due process protections that must occur within five work days of the incident. <i>Id.</i> at § 1200.1306. • If the Superintendent determines the resident is 	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Punitive lock-up allowed for up to 3 days.</p> <p>Juvenile has right to a disciplinary hearing with many due process protections; pre-hearing lock-up imposed if juvenile deemed to be at risk for harm to himself or others, and hearing must then occur within 24 hours (absent an extension sought for counsel).</p> <p>By regulation</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>“at risk for imminent harm to him/herself or others, the resident may be remanded to his/her room” prior to the hearing, which must then occur within twenty-four hours of the incident unless the resident requests an extension to allow his/her attorney to be present at the hearing. <i>Id.</i></p> <p>When in “Lock Up” status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents must be monitored by staff every 15 minutes. • Residents must be seen every day by clinical social worker or other clinical staff. • Residents must be provided with daily showers, medical care, hot meals served outside of the room, exercise, visitation, religious observance, mail privileges, and access to phones to contact attorneys and parents/guardians, among other requirements. <p><i>Id.</i> at § 1200.1307(E)-(K).</p>	
<p>South Carolina</p>	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>The South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice’s (DJJ) Policy and Procedures governing the “Isolation of Youth” expressly provides that “Isolation is never to be used as punishment.” However, we note that certain policies, discussed <i>infra</i>, do allow a youth to be placed in isolation as a consequence of committing a major rule violation.</p> <p>STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA DEP’T OF JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY AND PROCEDURES No. G-3.4 (Oct. 2, 2014).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation is defined as “[a]ny instance when a youth is confined alone for over 15 minutes in a room other than the room or cell in which he or she usually sleeps. Isolation can occur in locked or unlocked rooms.” <i>Id.</i> • A Shift Supervisor or higher level manager may temporarily place a juvenile that has committed a major rule violation in isolation. Within 2 hours of the juvenile being placed in isolation, the Shift Supervisor must complete a review process and provide the juvenile an opportunity to be heard to determine whether the juvenile will remain in 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Isolation in response to a major rule violation cannot exceed 4 hours unless it is determined that releasing the juvenile poses a threat to safety and/or security of the facility; any extensions require approval from Captain of Security or higher level manager.</p> <p>In practice, isolation is used solely to “neutraliz[e] out-of-control behavior” and the use of isolation has declined 70% between 2006 and 2012.</p> <p>By policy</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>isolation or be released. <i>Id.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When in isolation, staff must conduct visual checks at least every 15 minutes and document it and a social worker must meet with juvenile within 1 hour of being placed in isolation. <i>Id.</i> • Isolation cannot exceed 4 hours unless it is determined that releasing juvenile poses a threat to safety and/or security of the facility. <i>Id.</i> • Isolation time can be extended by the Captain of Security or higher level manager and requires documented justification. <i>Id.</i> <p><i>See also</i> STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA DEP'T OF JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY AND PROCEDURES No. G-9.19 at E.3 (Dec. 31, 2014).</p> <p>According to one state publication, after the State settled a federal law suit in 2003 which had challenged the conditions of confinement of juveniles housed in facilities operated by the Department of Juvenile Justice, <i>see Alexander S. By & Through Bowers v. Boyd</i>, 876 F. Supp. 773, 785 (D.S.C. 1995), <i>as modified on denial of reh'g</i> (Feb. 17, 1995), the number of juveniles held in solitary confinement and “secure lockup” has declined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a 70% decline in the number of youth held in “lockdown” between 2006 and 2012. • One of two “lockdown facilities” was closed because lockdown was so rare it was no longer needed. <p>Margaret Barber, <i>Change is Possible</i>, PERSPECTIVES, AMERICAN PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOC. 85 (Fall 2012), <i>available at</i> http://www.state.sc.us/djj/pdfs/change-is-possible-article.pdf.</p> <p>Additionally, between 2011 and 2014, the average duration of isolation dropped from 216.80 hours to .78 hours.</p> <p><i>Fiscal Year 2013-2014 Accountability Report</i>, SOUTH CAROLINA DEP'T OF JUVENILE JUSTICE A-3 (2014), <i>available at</i> http://www.state.sc.us/djj/pdfs/2014-Accountability-Report.pdf.</p> <p>DJJ facilities may also use separation, which serves a</p>	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>“cooling off” purpose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff places a juvenile away for his/her peers in a quiet area/location for less than 15 minutes to provide him/her the opportunity to regain self-control. • Staff must be able to hear or see the juvenile, e.g., juvenile may be in a staff member’s office <p>STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA DEP’T OF JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY AND PROCEDURES No. G-9.16 at H.3 (Dec. 31, 2014). Segregation, whereby the juvenile is placed in a cell with the door remaining open and with limited access to the open area of the wing, may also be used in DJJ’s maximum security units.</p> <p>STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA DEP’T OF JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY AND PROCEDURES No. G-9.20 at A.3 (May 28, 2015).</p>	
South Dakota	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>South Dakota’s Juvenile Corrections System consists of various juvenile programs known as the State Treatment and Rehabilitation Program (STAR) Academy. The STAR Academy’s policy permits punitive confinement as a response to a violation of a major “Prohibited Act” (as provided in the facility’s Student Handbook).</p> <p><u>Punitive Confinement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be imposed for the violation of a major Prohibited Act following a disciplinary hearing (prior to the disciplinary hearing the youth may be placed in Administrative Detention, see below). • Placement in punitive confinement may not exceed 5 consecutive days, excluding days spent in Administrative Detention. • Juveniles in punitive confinement receive at least 1 hour per 24 hour period outside the cell for exercise/recreation and showering. • Juvenile must receive appropriate educational services. • Staff must check on juveniles once every 15 minutes. 	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Punitive confinement allowed for up to 5 days, following a disciplinary hearing.</p> <p>Administrative detention imposed when the juvenile poses a threat to life, property, security, or disciplined operation of the facility; not to exceed 24 hours without approval from Superintendent; reviewed every 24 hours for continued use.</p> <p>By policy</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRS. POLICY 1.3.C.3 (III) and (IV)(3), (10) (Aug. 18, 2014), available at http://doc.sd.gov/documents/about/policies/Juvenile%20Discipline%20System.pdf.</p> <p><u>Administrative Detention</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A temporary form of separation from the general population used when the juvenile poses a threat to life, property, security, or disciplined operation of the facility, not to exceed 24 hours, excluding weekends and holidays. Detention beyond 24 hours requires approval by the Superintendent. • Reviewed every 24 hours to determine the need for continued use. • May be used when the juvenile is charged with committing a major Prohibited Act but has not yet had a disciplinary hearing. • May be used when an investigation is being conducted and staff has reason to believe juvenile has violated a major Prohibited Act and/or juvenile is suspected of being involved in, or having committed a criminal offense. • May be used when the juvenile is about to be transferred to another facility because of an increase in risk level. • Staff must check on juveniles once every 15 minutes. • Must receive at least 1 hour per 24 hour period outside cell for exercise/recreation and showering. • Juvenile must receive appropriate educational services. <p><i>Id.</i> at (III) and (IV)(5).</p> <p>For additional reporting on confinement and isolation percentages in South Dakota’s juvenile facilities, see DOUG HERRMANN AND TONYA WRIGHT-COOK, SOUTH DAKOTA DEP’T OF CORRS., SOUTH DAKOTA’S PERFORMANCE BASED STANDARDS (PBS) REPORT 34-38 (2014), available at http://doc.sd.gov/documents/juvenile/2013PbSPublicReport.pdf.</p>	

State	Long summary	Short summary
Tennessee	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Tennessee’s Department of Children’s Services (DCS) Administrative Policies and Procedures 25.5-DOE governs the use of confinement in Tennessee’s three Youth Development Centers which are its “hardware-secure” residential facilities for the most serious offenders.</p> <p>STATE OF TENNESSEE, DEP’T OF CHILDREN’S SERVS., ADMIN. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES 25.5-DOE (July 1, 2008), <i>available at</i> https://files.dcs.tn.gov/policies/chap25/25.5DOE.pdf</p> <p><u>Confinement for Control</u>: confinement may be used when a youth is determined to be “out of control” in which case, it is used only for the time necessary for the youth to regain control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No longer than 30 minutes for youth aged 10-13 and no longer than 1 hour for youth aged 14 and older without reauthorization by an authorized individual. – Reauthorizations must be made each time the maximum time frame has been exceeded (every 30 minutes to 1 hour depending on the age of the youth) <p>STATE OF TENNESSEE DEP’T OF CHILDREN’S SERVS. ADMIN. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES DOE Policy Directive 25.5 (May 2, 2016), <i>available at</i> https://files.dcs.tn.gov/policies/chap25/DOEDirective25.5.pdf</p> <p><u>Disciplinary Confinement</u>: In accordance with DOE Policy Directive 25.4, effective May 2, 2016, disciplinary confinement is no longer practiced in the Department of Children’s Services’ Youth Development Centers.</p> <p>STATE OF TENNESSEE DEP’T OF CHILDREN’S SERVS. ADMIN. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES DOE Policy Directive 25.4 (May 2, 2016), <i>available at</i> https://files.dcs.tn.gov/policies/chap25/DOEDirective25.4.pdf</p> <p><u>Emergency Confinement</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Youth may be placed in confinement by 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Confinement may be used when a youth is determined to be “out of control” and for no longer than 1 hour without reauthorization; confinement also permitted for emergency, medical, and protective reasons.</p> <p>By policy</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>authorization from Superintendent or designee and only if the youth advocates to other youth that they act in a concerted effort and there is clear and present danger that such actions would cause harm to others, take control of any part of the institution, cause destruction of property, or jeopardize security of facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Confinement continues as long as security problem exists and only under case-by-case direction of superintendent or designee. – Use must be documented within 24 hours. – Confinement over 24 hours must be authorized by the Assistant Commissioner of Residential Services. – Youth must be reviewed by psychologist or physician after 72 hours of confinement and again each 48 hours. <p><u>Protective Confinement</u>: may be authorized if a youth voluntarily requests confinement due to a legitimate fear for his/her safety.</p> <p><u>Medical Confinement</u>: must be authorized by physician or other authorized person acting under medical protocol.</p> <p>STATE OF TENNESSEE, DEP’T OF CHILDREN’S SERVS., ADMIN. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES 25.5-DOE (July 1, 2008), <i>available at</i> https://files.dcs.tn.gov/policies/chap25/25.5DOE.pdf</p> <p><u>Requirements of Confinement</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth in confinement must be continuously monitored face-to-face for the entire duration of the confinement, with assessment of well-being occurring at least once every 15 minutes and documented in the observation log. <p>STATE OF TENNESSEE DEP’T OF CHILDREN’S SERVS. ADMIN. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES DOE Policy Directive 25.5 (May 2, 2016), <i>available at</i> https://files.dcs.tn.gov/policies/chap25/DOEDirective25.5.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be permitted at least 1 hour of exercise every 24 hours. • Youth is provided the opportunity to engage in 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>activities (including counseling, academic and recreational) outside the confinement room, but inside the confinement unit for at least 3 hours per day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confinement must be reviewed by a psychologist or physician after 72 hours. • Requires reporting procedures including documentation of confinement. <p>STATE OF TENNESSEE, DEP'T OF CHILDREN'S SERVS., ADMIN. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES 25.5-DOE (July 1, 2008), <i>available at</i> https://files.dcs.tn.gov/policies/chap25/25.5DOE.pdf</p> <p>In January 2015, the Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth issued a Policy Brief entitled "A Therapeutic Approach to Juvenile Justice," which recommended a "[s]hift toward a therapeutic rather than a correctional approach to juvenile justice, which is more effective, cost-efficient and beneficial for all groups involved."</p> <p>TENNESSEE COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH, POLICY BRIEF: A THERAPEUTIC APPROACH TO JUVENILE JUSTICE (2015), <i>available at</i> http://www.tn.gov/tccy/pb-jj-ta-0215.pdf.</p>	
Texas	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>The Texas Administrative Code offers a number of confinement options, depending on the facility at which the youth is held and the circumstances (pre-adjudication vs. post-adjudication).</p> <p><u>Disciplinary Seclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disciplinary seclusion is defined as "the separation of a resident from other residents for disciplinary reasons and the placement of the resident alone in an area from which egress is prevented for more than 90 minutes." 37 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 343.100(13) (current through May 2015). • May be used as a consequence of a major rule violation (defined as "serious behavior against persons or property" or "behavior that poses a serious threat to institutional order and safety" <i>Id.</i> at § 343.100(30)) or when a resident poses a 	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Disciplinary seclusion allowed up to 24 hours, but may be extended with administrative approval; youth secluded more than 24 hours must receive a formal disciplinary review no later than his 72nd hour of seclusion.</p> <p>Isolation (separation for assessment, medical, or protective reasons) that exceeds 72 hours requires administrator review and an alternative</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>threat to self or others. <i>Id.</i> at § 343.288(a).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents that receive a major rule violation or sanction are eligible to request a formal disciplinary review within 10 calendar days of making such a request. <i>Id.</i> at 343.276. • Disciplinary seclusion over 24 hours must be approved in writing by the program administrator. <i>Id.</i> at § 343.288(c). • Each subsequent 24 hour period shall require approval. <i>Id.</i> • Youth shall be observed every 15 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at § 343.288(e). • Youth shall be provided with a disciplinary review process. If the resident is secluded for less than 24 hours, the resident must receive an informal disciplinary review. If the resident is secluded for a period beyond 24 hours, he must receive a formal disciplinary review no later than his 72nd hour of seclusion. <i>Id.</i> at §§ 343.288(f) and 343.278. <p><u>Room restriction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room restriction is defined as “the separation of a resident from other residents for behavior modification and the placement of the resident alone in an area from which egress is prevented for 90 minutes or less.” <i>Id.</i> at § 343.100(57). • May be used by pre-adjudication and post-adjudication secure facilities. <i>Id.</i> at § 343.286. • Staff must also observe the resident at least every 15 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at § 343.286. <p><u>Isolation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation is defined as “the separation of a resident from other residents for assessment, medical, or protective reasons and the placement of the resident alone in an area from which egress is prevented.” <i>Id.</i> at § 343.100(27). • Protective isolation may be ordered when a resident is physically threatened by others. • Isolation exceeding 72 hours requires review by a facility administrator or designee and an alternative service delivery plan must be in place to ensure access to all required program services. 	<p>service delivery plan for all required program services.</p> <p>Youth may be confined to a “security program” for non-punitive reasons for up to 8 days with appropriate approvals.</p> <p>By regulation</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p data-bbox="475 220 686 247"><i>Id.</i> at § 343.290.</p> <p data-bbox="418 283 602 310"><u>Security Units</u></p> <p data-bbox="418 352 1101 531">Texas operates security programs at its high restriction facilities in order to temporarily remove youth who engage in certain dangerous or disruptive behaviors from the general campus population. <i>Id.</i> at § 380.9740(a).</p> <ul data-bbox="430 569 1105 1890" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="430 569 1057 674">• Youth transferred to a “security program” are restricted to a secure building with individual rooms. <i>Id.</i> at § 380.9740(c). <li data-bbox="430 684 1081 1041">• Confinement in the security program cannot be used as punishment, however, youth may be admitted to security program when there is a reasonable belief that youth committed a major or minor rule violation requiring referral to the security unit and the youth is an escape risk, poses a danger to himself, others or the facility, disruptive to programming, or likely to interfere with an ongoing investigation or due progress hearing. <i>Id.</i> at § 380.9740(d)-(e). <li data-bbox="430 1052 1101 1482">• May be held up to 24 hours but facility staff may authorize four 24 hour extensions. Extensions (up to 72 hours) beyond the fifth day of confinement requires approval from the division director over residential services or designee and may be approved when there is no less restrictive placement suitable for managing the youth’s behavior and the youth continues to present an immediate physical danger to others or the youth continues to likely interfere with a pending or ongoing investigation/hearing. <i>Id.</i> at § 380.9740(f)-(g). <li data-bbox="430 1493 1094 1556">• Staff must visually check youth at least every 15 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at § 380.9740(j). <li data-bbox="430 1566 1105 1703">• Program must adhere to standard schedule approximating that of the general population, and includes at least 4 hours outside of the locked room if the youth’s behavior permits. <i>Id.</i> <li data-bbox="430 1713 1073 1818">• Staff from administrative, clinical and/or religious departments must visit at least once a day. <i>Id.</i> <li data-bbox="430 1829 1105 1892">• Nurse and case manager must visit at least once a day. <i>Id.</i> 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth must be provided medical services, access to restrooms, showers, same food as others, access to education services, and 1 hour of large muscle exercise out of the room. <i>Id.</i> 	
Utah	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Confinement (which includes both isolation and room confinement) is only used when necessary to prevent harm to another person, prevent damage to property, prevent the youth from escaping, or to prevent a youth from persistently disrupting program operations or committing rule infractions.</p> <p>DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES POLICY AND PROCEDURES, <i>Use of Confinement</i>, Policy No. 05-05(IV)(B) (revised February 6, 2013), available at http://hspolicy.utah.gov/Files/JJS/Section%2005%20-%20Safety,%20Security,%20Supervision/05-05%20Use%20of%20Confinement.pdf.</p> <p>Note: Although the policy’s stated “Rationale” states that confinement may not be used for the purpose of punishment, the policy does allow confinement of a juvenile who engages in “continued rule infractions.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Room Confinement” is confinement in juvenile’s normally assigned sleeping room. <i>Id.</i> at (IV)(C). “Isolation” is confinement in a room other than the juvenile’s sleeping room. <i>Id.</i> Staff shall visually monitor juveniles placed in confinement at least once every 15 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at (IV)(E). The juvenile must be released from confinement once he or she demonstrates a sufficient level of self-control. Confinement shall only be used to manage problematic behavior. <i>Id.</i> at (IV)(D). Periods of confinement lasting longer than 15 minutes require an incident report. <i>Id.</i> at (IV)(E). Supervisor or designee must approve confinement exceeding 1 hour. <i>Id.</i> Exigent circumstances may require confinement to exceed 3 hours, which requires authorization 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Juvenile must be released from non-punitive confinement once he or she demonstrates a sufficient level of self-control.</p> <p>Confinement exceeding 1 hour requires supervisory approval; if in excess of 3 hours, requires authorization from facility Director/designee.</p> <p>By policy</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	by facility Director or designee. <i>Id.</i>	
Vermont	<p>A juvenile may not be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>The only secure juvenile facility in Vermont is the Woodside Juvenile Rehabilitation Center and it does not employ punitive solitary confinement.</p> <p>E-mail from Jay Simon, Director, Woodside Juvenile Rehabilitation Center, to author (June 12, 2015, 10:31 EST) (on file with author).</p> <p>The regulations concerning residential treatment programs for juveniles, which are applicable to Woodside, specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seclusion may only be used to ensure the “immediate safety” of the youth or others, when no other intervention is effective in averting danger. • Youth in seclusion must be constantly supervised by staff. • Seclusion may not be used as a form of punishment or as a means of discipline. • Seclusion lasting over 10 minutes requires approval from the supervisor. • Seclusion lasting over 30 minutes requires administrative or clinical approval. • Circumstances under which seclusion may be used are listed in written policies and procedures. <p>12-3-508 VT. CODE R. §§ 659-664 (current through May 2015).</p> <p>Requirements for reporting and documentation of seclusion are specified in §§ 667-669.</p>	<p>No punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Seclusion only used to ensure immediate safety of youth or others; seclusion for longer than 30 minutes requires administrative or clinical approval.</p> <p>By regulation</p>
Virginia	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p><u>Room Confinement</u> (punitive)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room confinement, including isolation or administrative confinement, shall not exceed 5 consecutive days. 6 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 35-101-1100(F) (current through April 20, 2015). • Superintendent or designee must be notified if confinement exceeds 24 hours. <i>Id.</i> at § 35-101- 	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Punitive confinement allowed for up to 5 consecutive days; superintendent must be notified if confinement exceeds 24 hours.</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>1100(D).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director or designee must be notified if confinement exceeds 72 hours. <i>Id.</i> at § 35-101-1100(E). • A disciplinary report shall be completed when it is alleged that a resident has violated a rule of conduct for which room confinement may be imposed as a sanction. <i>Id.</i> at § 35-101-1080(B). <p>Resident may be placed in his or her room for a “cooling off” period not to exceed 60 minutes without need for disciplinary report. <i>Id.</i></p>	<p>By regulation</p>
<p>Washington</p>	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Washington uses both punitive and non-punitive room confinement.</p> <p><u>Room Confinement (punitive):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room confinement may be used as a consequence for maladaptive or negative behavior. WASHINGTON JUVENILE REHAB. ADMIN. POLICY 22, <i>Assigning Isolation and Room Confinement</i> at (II)(4) (Mar. 20, 2014). • Staff may confine a juvenile for up to an hour, upon their discretion. <i>Id.</i> at (II)(33). • Juvenile may be placed in room confinement beyond one hour for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Attempted escape/assisting in an escape; – Repeated violation of rules; – Repeated refusal to follow staff directives; – Illegal behavior or – Any reason for which isolation is allowed. <i>Id.</i> at 22(II)(34). • Youth must be provided with an opportunity to respond to charges for confinement beyond one hour. <i>Id.</i> at 22(II)(35). • Supervisory staff must review cumulative room confinement beyond 5 hours during one day. <i>Id.</i> at 22(II)(37). • A Superintendent, regional administrator, or administrative officer may extend room confinement up to 72 hours. <i>Id.</i> at 22(II)(36(2)). 	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Punitive room confinement allowed up to 3 days.</p> <p>“Programmed room confinement” in which juvenile is confined for only half of waking hours, is allowed up to 14 days (or longer with approval of the division director).</p> <p>Staff must periodically assess and remove youth from non-punitive confinement (isolation) when the purposes of confinement have been met; longer periods of isolation are reviewed by higher-level administrative staff.</p> <p>By policy</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p data-bbox="418 222 1109 254"><u>Programmed Room Confinement (punitive):</u></p> <ul data-bbox="427 285 1109 768" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="427 285 1109 390">• Imposed on a youth who has become a serious management problem due to repeated escape attempts or rule violations. <i>Id.</i> at 22(II)(38). <li data-bbox="427 401 1109 506">• Youth must not spend more than half of their waking hours on programmed room confinement. <i>Id.</i> at 22(II)(41). <li data-bbox="427 516 1109 684">• Superintendent, regional administrator or designee must approve initial confinement (up to 7 days), and may approve additional confinement up to 14 days. <i>Id.</i> at 22(II)(43)-(44). <li data-bbox="427 695 1109 768">• Division director must approve confinement beyond 14 days. <i>Id.</i> at 22(II)(44.1). <p data-bbox="418 800 735 831"><u>Isolation (non-punitive):</u></p> <ul data-bbox="427 873 1109 1314" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="427 873 1109 1052">• May be used when youth presents (1) an immediate threat of harm to self, others or property; (2) an immediate escape threat; or (3) a continuing disturbance disruptive to sleep or programming of other residents. <i>Id.</i> at (II)(17). <li data-bbox="427 1062 1109 1167">• Staff must remove youth from isolation when the purposes of confinement have been met. <i>Id.</i> at (II)(3). <li data-bbox="427 1178 1109 1314">• Residents in isolation must be reviewed periodically to assess readiness for release. Longer periods of isolation are reviewed by higher-level administrative staff. <i>Id.</i> at (II)(20). <p data-bbox="427 1346 756 1377"><u>Confinement Conditions:</u></p> <ul data-bbox="427 1419 1109 1894" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="427 1419 1109 1598">• Youth placed in isolation or room confinement must have access to a minimum of 1 hour of supervised release time every 24 hours, including the opportunity for physical exercise. <i>Id.</i> at (II)(11.6). <li data-bbox="427 1608 1109 1671">• Youth has right to regular visitation, telephone calls, and mail. <i>Id.</i> at (II)(11.7). <li data-bbox="427 1682 1109 1745">• Youth must have access to reading and writing material. <i>Id.</i> at (II)(11.11), (12). <li data-bbox="427 1755 1109 1818">• Youth must be visually observed at least every 30 minutes. <i>Id.</i> at (II)(14). <li data-bbox="427 1829 1109 1894">• Staff will attempt to provide youth with counseling at least once a day. <i>Id.</i> at (II)(15). 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
<p>Washington D.C.</p>	<p>A juvenile may be not confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Non-punitive administrative segregation is allowed at secure juvenile institutions. D.C. MUN. REGS. Tit. 28, § 521 (current through June 5, 2015).</p> <p>Section 521.4 provides that before a resident is placed in any cell of the maximum security facility, or in a control cell of the central facility, or a control center at Youth Center II, there shall be a finding made that:</p> <p>(a) There is a clear and present threat to the safety of the resident;</p> <p>(b) The resident poses a clear and present threat to the safety of others; or</p> <p>(c) The resident poses a definite escape risk. <i>See also</i> § 531.2 (Administrative Segregation Prior to a Hearing).</p> <p>Section 521.5 further provides, “In order to place a resident in the adjustment unit of Youth Center I, there shall be a finding that the resident poses a clear and present danger to the safety of others or is a definite escape risk.”</p> <p><u>Limitations on Administrative Segregation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No resident shall be held in administrative segregation for more than 3 days without a hearing. <i>Id.</i> at §§ 521.7 and 531.11. • A resident shall be provided with at least 2 hours per week out-of-cell recreation while placed in administrative segregation, provided that recreation may be restricted because of extraordinary safety and security risks. <i>Id.</i> at § 521.8. • A resident in administrative segregation is also entitled to visitation 1 hour per day, 5 days a week, reading material, work assignments, educational programming (except for residents held in pre-hearing administrative segregation), and other rights, provided they do not pose an 	<p>No punitive confinement allowed</p> <p>Non-punitive confinement allowed up to three days without a hearing when youth poses risk to self/others or is an escape risk.</p> <p>By regulation</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>extraordinary safety or security risk. <i>Id.</i> at § 521.9.</p>	
<p>West Virginia</p>	<p>By statute, solitary confinement may not be used as punishment, however by court order and policy, punitive confinement is permitted up to ten (10) days. W. VA. CODE ANN. § 49-4-721 (effective May 17, 2015); WEST VIRGINIA DIV. OF JUVENILE SERVS. POLICY 330.00 (Oct. 9, 2014).</p> <p>In 2012, a lawsuit was filed against West Virginia’s Division of Juvenile Services alleging that juveniles at the West Virginia Industrial Home for Youth in Salem were using extended periods of isolation as a sanction and confining residents to their rooms as a matter of routine. The court found that the facility was in violation of state law and imposed various limits on the use of room confinement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All instances of room confinement shall be documented. • Youth in confinement shall have daily access to large muscle exercise, education, and a nurse or mental health clinician. • If a youth is not in control, “time-outs” may be used for a brief period not to exceed 4 hours. Timeouts lasting more than 4 hours must be approved by the superintendent/facility director, but in no case shall exceed 8 hours. • Room confinement imposed as a consequence for a rule violation shall last no longer than 3 days. • Room confinement shall only occur after a due process hearing. • Administrative segregation may be used up 10 days, but may be extended with proper authorization. <p><i>State ex rel. D.L. and K.P. v. Humphreys</i>, No. 12-misc-312 (Cir. Ct. W. Va. Nov. 27, 2012) (order implementing general policies re: confinement and programming).</p> <p>The Division of Juvenile Services’ current discipline policy dated October 9, 2014, reflects the Court’s 2012 and 2013 Orders.</p>	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Room confinement can never exceed 10 consecutive days; can be imposed for up to 3 days per offense after a due process hearing; a violent offense can incur up to 10 days confinement.</p> <p>By statute and consent decree</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Room confinement may be imposed up to 3 days per offense. A violent offense can incur up to 10 days of room confinement, however confinement may never exceed 10 consecutive days. <p>WEST VIRGINIA DIV. OF JUVENILE SERVS. POLICY 330.00 (Oct. 9, 2014).</p>	
Wisconsin	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Wisconsin permits two forms of confinement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close confinement – restriction to the youth’s room with a minimum of 1 hour out-of-room per day. Modified confinement – restriction to the youth’s room with a minimum of 4 hours of out-of-room per day. <p>WIS. ADMIN. CODE DOC § 373.03(3 and 22) (current through April 27, 2015).</p> <p>Wisconsin has two types of correctional facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juvenile correctional facilities are long-term facilities for holding delinquent youth; Juvenile detention facilities are for secure, temporary holding of juveniles. <p>WIS. STAT. ANN. § 938.02 (West current through May 21, 2015).</p> <p><u>Juvenile Correctional Facilities</u></p> <p>In a type 1 secured juvenile correctional facility, penalties for major conduct rule violations may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 3 days of close confinement and 40 days of modified confinement for first violation within 60 days. WIS. ADMIN. CODE DOC § 373.80(3). Up to 4 days of close confinement and 50 days of modified confinement for second violation within 60 days. <i>Id.</i> Up to 6 days of close confinement and 60 days of modified confinement for third violation within 60 days. <i>Id.</i> 	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Youth in long-term facilities may be placed in close confinement (1 hour a day out of cell) for up to 6 days and modified confinement (4 hours a day out of cell) for up to 60 days. A hearing is required.</p> <p>By regulation</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major conduct rule violations are specified in § 373.11. • Disciplinary hearing required for youth alleged to have committed major rule violation. <i>Id.</i> at § 373.73. Procedures for disciplinary hearings in type 1 secured juvenile correctional facilities are described in § 373.73. <p>Youth may also be disciplined summarily for a minor conduct rule violation and placed in room confinement for up to 10 hours. <i>Id.</i> at § 373.68(10).</p> <p><u>Juvenile Detention Facilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a juvenile detention facility, a juvenile may be placed in “cell confinement” as a form of discipline. <i>Id.</i> at § 346.47(5)(a). • Cell confinement over 6 hours requires a disciplinary hearing. <i>Id.</i> • Procedures for disciplinary hearings in juvenile detention facilities are specified in § 346.48. 	
Wyoming	<p>A juvenile may be confined for punitive reasons.</p> <p>Wyoming’s long term-correctional facilities for juveniles are two state-run “training schools,” – the Wyoming Boys’ School and Wyoming Girls’ School. WYO. STAT. ANN. § 25-3-101 (Mar. 8, 2007) and WYO. STAT. ANN. § 25-4-101 (current through 2016). Regulations require that the Boys’ School establish its own written policies and procedures. Ch.1. WYO. CODE R. § 4 (current through June 24, 2016).</p> <p>The authors of this survey have reached out to the superintendents of both schools for copies of their written policies and procedures but have not received any information as of the publishing of this survey.</p> <p><u>Hardware Secure and Staff Secure Juvenile Detention Facilities</u></p> <p>Wyoming’s statute governing hardware secure and staff secure juvenile detention facilities directs that sheriffs, in consultation with other operators of juvenile detention facilities, shall develop and implement uniform standards for secure juvenile</p>	<p>Punitive confinement allowed.</p> <p>Authors were unable to obtain information about Wyoming’s two state-run training schools.</p> <p>Juvenile detention facilities permit extended periods of punitive isolation.</p> <p>By regulation, statute, and policy</p>

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<p>detention facilities, but does not provide any guidance as to what those standards should include. WYO. STAT. ANN. § 14-4-117 (Mar. 31, 2013).</p> <p>Those standards permit “extended periods of punitive isolation” as a penalty for a major disciplinary action.</p> <p>STATE OF WYOMING JUVENILE DETENTION STANDARDS at JUV.11.10 (adopted Nov. 12, 2012).</p> <p>In private juvenile detention centers (providing for custody of juveniles both pre-adjudication and post-adjudication for up to 48 hours, absent a court order), <i>see</i> Ch.11. WYO. CODE R. § 2 (within Dep’t of Family Servs.) (current through June 24, 2016), room/cell confinement is non-punitive. A juvenile may be confined if at least one of the following conditions is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When it is necessary to observe the juvenile upon intake into the facility, prior to classification; • Juvenile is a danger to himself/herself or others; • Juvenile is beyond control and all other means to control the juvenile have failed. <p>Ch.11. WYO. CODE R. § 9(c)(ii) (current through July 7, 2016) (found within rules for Dep’t of Family Servs.).</p> <p>For juveniles placed in room confinement, the following conditions must be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile shall be afforded living conditions and privileges approximating those of general population; • Juvenile must have reasons for confinement explained and be provided an opportunity to explain behavior; • Juvenile must be checked visually every 15 minutes; • Juvenile must be visited at least once a day by personnel; 	

State	Long summary	Short summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="428 220 954 258">• Confinement log shall be maintained. <i>Id.</i> at § 9(c)(iii).	

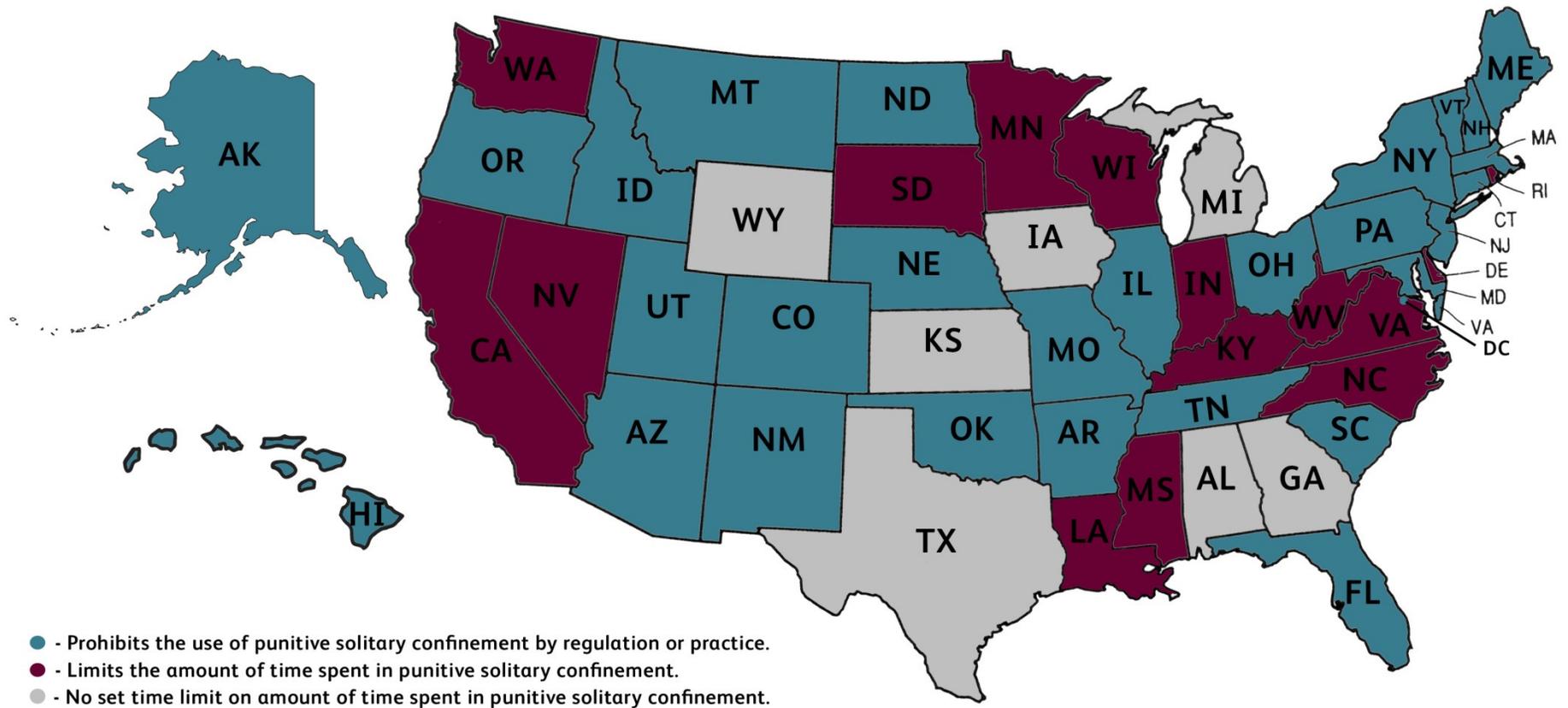
ATTACHMENT 1

JURISDICTIONS <u>PROHIBITING</u> THE USE OF PUNITIVE SOLITARY CONFINEMENT BY LAW OR PRACTICE IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES¹ (29)	JURISDICTIONS <u>LIMITING</u> THE AMOUNT OF TIME A JUVENILE MAY SPEND IN PUNITIVE SOLITARY CONFINEMENT IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES (15)		JURISDICTIONS <u>PLACING NO LIMIT OR ALLOWING INDEFINITE EXTENSION OF THE AMOUNT OF TIME A JUVENILE MAY SPEND IN PUNITIVE SOLITARY CONFINEMENT IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES (7)</u>
Alaska Arizona Arkansas Colorado Connecticut Florida Hawaii Idaho Illinois Maine (although punitive “room restriction” is allowed for up to 30 hours during which juvenile can leave cell for programming, visits, and meals) Maryland Massachusetts Missouri (although regulations permit it, reports state that confinement is rarely used in practice) Montana Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania South Carolina Tennessee Utah Vermont Washington, D.C.	Maximum Time Allowed	Jurisdiction	Alabama (8 hours, but can be extended indefinitely with administrative approval) Georgia (5 days, but can be extended indefinitely with administrative approval) Iowa (juvenile must be assessed for discharge every hour but policy provides no maximum limit) Kansas (30 days, but can be extended indefinitely with administrative approval) Michigan (3 days, but can be extended indefinitely with administrative approval) Texas (24 hours, but can be extended indefinitely with administrative approval) Wyoming
	Up to 6 Hours	Delaware (maximum of 6 hours in a 24-hour period)	
	3 Days	Mississippi Nevada Rhode Island Washington (although “programmed room confinement” in which juvenile is confined for half of waking hours, is allowed up to 14 days, or longer with administrative approval)	
	5 Days	Indiana Louisiana Minnesota (5 days per offense) Kentucky South Dakota (excluding time spent in administrative detention before hearing) Virginia	
More than 5 Days	California (up to 90 days) North Carolina (up to 10 days in certain facilities) West Virginia (up to 10 days for violent offense) Wisconsin (up to 60 days)		

¹ These categories are based on the jurisdictions’ use of solitary confinement in secure facilities where juveniles serve custodial sentences or are held for a significant amount of time while they await adjudication; they do not account for short-term or temporary placements in what are commonly known as detention facilities.

ATTACHMENT 2

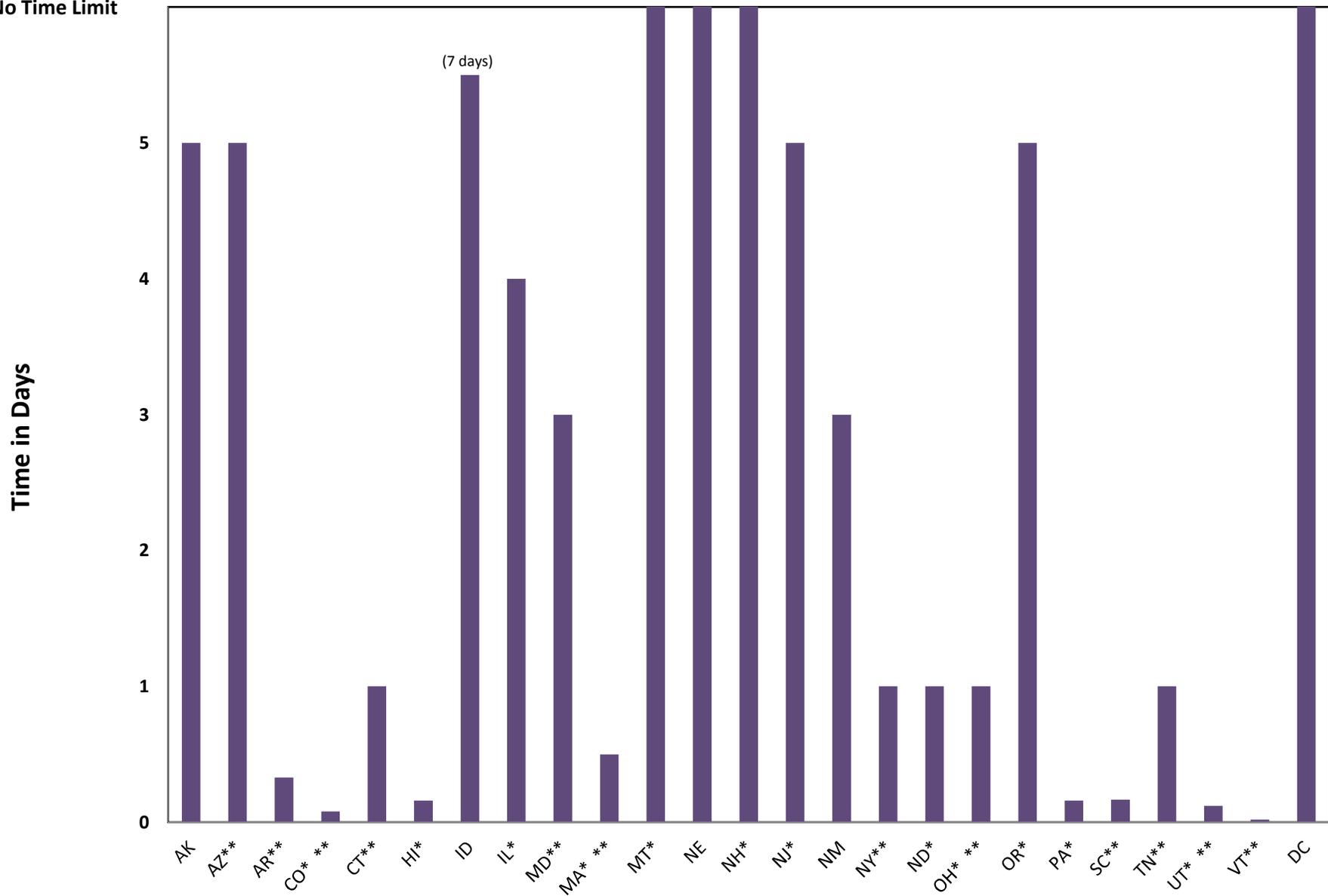
Use of Punitive Solitary Confinement in Juvenile Facilities



ATTACHMENT 3

Time Limits on *Non-Punitive* Solitary Confinement in States that Prohibit *Punitive* Solitary Confinement***

No Time Limit



* Irrespective of the time limit, these states provide that the juvenile should be released when he/she regains self-control.
 ** These states allow indefinite extension of the stated limit with proper administrative approval.
 *** Maine, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Florida are not included due to lack of information on their use (if any) of non-punitive confinement.