GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2017

H.B. 842 Apr 11, 2017 HOUSE PRINCIPAL CLERK

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HOUSE BILL DRH30323-MS-61B (02/14)

Short Title:	Solitary Confinement in Prisons.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Representative Cunningham.	
Referred to:		

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH UNIFORM GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE USE OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR MINOR OFFENDERS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. G.S. 143B-704 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-704. Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety – functions.

- (a) The functions of the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety shall comprise, except as otherwise expressly provided by the Executive Organization Act of 1973 or by the Constitution of North Carolina, all functions of the executive branch of the State in relation to corrections and the rehabilitation of adult offenders, including detention, parole, and aftercare supervision, and further including those prescribed powers, duties, and functions enumerated in Article 14 of Chapter 143A of the General Statutes and other laws of this State.
- (b) All such functions, powers, duties, and obligations heretofore vested in the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control and any agency enumerated in Article 14 of Chapter 143A of the General Statutes and laws of this State are hereby transferred to and vested in the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety except as otherwise provided by the Executive Organization Act of 1973. They shall include, by way of extension and not of limitation, the functions of:
 - (1) The State Department of Correction and Commission of Correction,
 - (2) Repealed by Session Laws 1999-423, s. 8, effective July 1, 1999.
 - (3) The State Probation Commission,
 - (4) The State Board of Paroles,
 - (5) The Interstate Agreement on Detainers, and
 - (6) The Uniform Act for Out-of-State Parolee Supervision.
 - (c) Repealed by Session Laws 2012-83, s. 9, effective June 26, 2012.
- (d) The Division shall establish an alcoholism and chemical dependency treatment program. The program shall consist of a continuum of treatment and intervention services for male and female inmates, established in medium and minimum custody prison facilities, and for male and female probationers and parolees, established in community-based residential treatment facilities.
- (e) The Department, in consultation with the Domestic Violence Commission, and in accordance with established best practices, shall establish a domestic violence treatment program for offenders sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the custody of the Department and whose official record includes a finding by the court that the offender committed acts of domestic violence.



 The Department shall ensure that inmates, whose record includes a finding by the court that the offender committed acts of domestic violence, complete a domestic violence treatment program prior to the completion of the period of incarceration, unless other requirements, deemed critical by the Department, prevent program completion. In the event an inmate does not complete the program during the period of incarceration, the Department shall document, in the inmate's official record, specific reasons why that particular inmate did not or was not able to complete the program.

- (f) Solitary Confinement. The Division shall establish uniform guidelines and procedures for the use of solitary confinement for minor offenders sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the custody of the Department. The placement of a minor offender in solitary confinement shall be in accordance with the following guidelines:
 - (1) Solitary confinement shall not be used before other less restrictive options have been attempted and exhausted, unless attempting those options poses a threat to the safety of any other minor, inmate, or staff.
 - (2) Solitary confinement shall not be used for the purposes of punishment, coercion, convenience, or retaliation by staff.
 - (3) Solitary confinement shall not be used to the extent that it compromises the mental and physical health of the minor."

SECTION 2. G.S. 148-11 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-11. Authority to adopt rules; authority to designate uniforms.

- (a) The Secretary shall adopt rules for the government of the State prison system. The Secretary shall have the rules that pertain to enforcing discipline read to every prisoner when received in the State prison system and a printed copy of these rules made available to the prisoners. These rules shall contain the guidelines and procedures for solitary confinement as promulgated by the Division pursuant to G.S. 143B-704(f).
- (b) The Secretary of Public Safety has sole authority to designate the uniforms worn by inmates confined in the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction."
- **SECTION 3.** Article 2 of Chapter 148 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 148-13.1. Regulations and restrictions on time spent in solitary confinement.

- (a) Minor offenders sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the Department of Corrections may be placed in solitary confinement only in accordance with the guidelines and procedures promulgated by the Division to G.S. 143B-704(f) for an initial period of four hours. After four hours, staff shall do one or more of the following:
 - (1) Return the minor to general population.
 - (2) Consult with mental health or medical staff.
 - (3) Develop an individualized plan that includes the goals or objectives that must be met to reintegrate the minor into general population.
- (b) If a minor must be held in solitary confinement for more than four hours, staff shall do the following:
 - (1) Document the reason and need for extended solitary confinement, the date and time the minor was first placed in solitary confinement, and the time the minor is released from solitary confinement.
 - (2) <u>Develop an individualized plan that includes the goals and objectives to be</u> met in order to reintegrate the minor to general population.
 - (3) Obtain documented authorization by the facility superintendent or the superintendent's designee every four hours thereafter.
- (c) This section does not apply during an extraordinary, emergency circumstance that requires significant departure from normal institutional operations, including a natural disaster or facility-wide threat that poses an imminent and substantial risk of harm to multiple staff,

 minors, or wards. This exception shall apply for the shortest amount of time needed to address the imminent and substantial risk of harm.

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(d) The Department of Public Safety shall report to the chairs of the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety on the use of solitary confinement with minor offenders under 18 years old."

 SECTION 4. G.S. 7B-1501 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

 "(24a) Solitary confinement. — The placement of a detained juvenile in a locked sleep room or cell alone with minimal or no contact with persons other than facility staff and attorneys. Solitary confinement does not include confinement of a person in a single-person room or cell for brief periods of locked-room confinement necessary for required facility operations."

SECTION 5. Article 20 of Chapter 7B of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 7B-2003. Limitations on solitary confinement of a juvenile.

(a) Any juvenile who is detained in a detention facility pursuant to G.S. 7B-1905 or who is committed to the Division pursuant to G.S. 7B-2513 may only be subject to placement in solitary confinement as provided for in this section. The placement of a juvenile in solitary confinement shall be in accordance with the following:

 (1) Solitary confinement shall not be used prior to an attempt to use other less restrictive options and when the use of those options have been exhausted, unless attempting those options poses a threat to the safety or security of any other detained juvenile or staff person.

(2) Solitary confinement shall not be used for the purposes of punishment, coercion, convenience, or retaliation by staff persons.

(3) Solitary confinement shall not be used to the extent that it compromises the mental and physical health of the juvenile.

(b) A juvenile may only be held in solitary confinement for up to four consecutive hours in a 24-hour period. If a juvenile has been held in solitary confinement for a period of four consecutive hours, a staff person shall do one or more of the following:

(1) Allow the juvenile access to areas of the facility provided for the general population.

(2) Consult with mental health or medical staff on the placement of the juvenile.

 Objectives to be met in order to reintegrate the juvenile into areas of the facility provided for the general population.

(c) If it is determined that a juvenile shall be placed in solitary confinement in excess of four consecutive hours in a 24-hour period, the staff shall do all of the following:

 (1) Document in the facility's records for the juvenile the reason for solitary confinement and the basis for the extension, the date and time the juvenile was first placed in solitary confinement, and the date and time that the juvenile was released from solitary confinement.

(2) Develop an individualized plan that includes the goals and objectives to be met in order to reintegrate the juvenile into areas of the facility provided for the general population.

(3) Obtain documentation for the facility's record for the juvenile of authorization by the facility director or superintendent or his or her designee for the juvenile to remain in solitary confinement for every four-hour period following the initial four consecutive hours.

(d) This section shall not apply during an extraordinary, emergency circumstance that requires a significant departure from normal facility operations, including a natural disaster or facility-wide threat that poses an imminent and substantial risk of harm to multiple staff and

- 1 juveniles. This exception shall apply for the shortest amount of time needed to address the 2 3 imminent and substantial risk of harm."
- **SECTION 6.** This act becomes effective January 1, 2018.