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304.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines and requirements for the detention and disposition of juveniles taken into temporary custody by members of the Bothell Police Department.

304.2 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this policy, the following definitions apply:

Custodial Interrogation: Express questioning or other actions or words by an officer which are reasonably likely to elicit an incriminating response from an individual and occurs when reasonable individuals in the same circumstances would consider themselves in custody.

Delinquent Offender: Any juvenile who commits a crime which is considered a crime no matter the age of the offender. Those offenses include but are not limited to:

- Assault
- Burglary
- Arson
- Theft
- Malicious Mischief
- VUCSA
- Criminal Traffic

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Juvenile: Any individual who is under the chronological age of 18.

Officer: Any general authority, limited authority, or specially commissioned Washington peace officer or federal peace officer as those terms are defined in RCW 10.93.020, including school resource officers as defined in RCW 28A.320.124 and other public officers who are responsible for enforcement of fire, building, zoning, and life and safety codes.

Status Offender: To include; Non-Offenders, Alien Juveniles, and Civil -Type Juvenile Offenders. Status offenses include (For youth under age 18):

- Runaway
- Truancy
- Violation of Curfew
- Underage alcohol offenses (MIP/MIC)
- Underage possession and/or consumption of tobacco products
- A youth who violates a court order or has a warrant calling for his/her arrest related to a status offense (e.g., a youth found in contempt or failing to appear related to a Truancy or ARY order/proceeding) remains a status offender, and is not reclassified as a delinquent or criminal offender. This includes MIP probation violations.

Secure Facility: Any building or room within a building that is locked in any manner or has construction features designed to physically restrict the movement and activities of persons in custody (locked doors, fences or other physical structures). It does not include facilities where the physical restriction of movement or activity is provided solely through facility staff.

304.3 JUVENILE OFFENDERS

- Juveniles may be taken into custody (RCW 13.40.040(1)):
- Pursuant to a court order.
- Without a court order, by an officer if grounds exist for the arrest of an adult in identical circumstances.
- When his/her parole has been suspended.

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304.4 CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS ADVISEMENT AND ACCESS TO AN ATTORNEY

In any case where a juvenile is taken into temporary custody, the juvenile should be promptly advised of his/her constitutional rights to ensure the admissibility of any spontaneous statements, whether or not questioning is intended.

The attorney consultation is available through the Washington State Office of Public Defense and will require the officer to use the Youth Access to Counsel (YAC) line. The number is (877) 578-2333 and shall be called directly by the officer. The officer will be connected directly to a YAC Attorney and will need to answer a number of questions prior to the phone being turned over to the youth. Officers will need to advise the YAC Attorney if they have multiple people involved or if an interpreter is needed.

Officers must ensure that the conversation between the youth and the attorney is private and not recorded. Officers shall also remain at a distance to ensure that they do not hear the conversations and not ask the youth what was discussed with the attorney. Officers shall provide the juvenile with access to an attorney for consultation, which may be provided in person, by telephone, or by video conference, before the juvenile waives any constitutional rights when that officer:

- a) Questions a juvenile during a custodial interrogation.
- b) Detains a juvenile based on probable cause of involvement in criminal activity, or
- c) Requests that the juvenile provide consent to an evidentiary search of the juvenile or juvenile's property, dwellings, or vehicles under the juvenile's control.

The consultation may not be waived, and statements made by a juvenile after being contacted by the officer are not admissible in a juvenile offender or adult criminal proceeding, unless:

- a) The juvenile has been provided with access to an attorney for consultation, and the juvenile provides an express waiver knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily made by the juvenile after the juvenile has been fully informed of the rights being waived as required under RCW 13.40.140,
- b) The statement is for impeachable purposes, or
- c) The statement was made spontaneously.

An officer may question a juvenile without following this requirement if:

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- a) The officer believes the juvenile is a victim of trafficking as defined in RCW 9A.40.100, however any information obtained from the juvenile by an officer pursuant to this section cannot be used in any prosecutions of that juvenile, or
- b) The officer believes that the information sought is necessary to protect an individual's life from an imminent threat, or
- c) The delay to allow legal consultation would impede the protections of an individual's life from an imminent threat, and
- d) Questioning by the officer is limited to matters reasonably expected to obtain information necessary to protect an individual's life from an imminent threat.

After a juvenile has consulted with legal counsel, the juvenile may advise, direct a parent or guardian to advise, or direct legal counsel to advise the officer that the juvenile chooses to assert a constitutional right. Any assertion of constitutional rights by the juvenile thought legal counsel must be treated by the officer as though it came from the juvenile. The waiver of any constitutional rights of the juvenile may only be made according to the requirements of RCW 13.40.140.

In addition to a juvenile's right to counsel, all custodial interrogations or questioning of juveniles in custody or being detained, shall be recorded and comply with policy BPD-305 Interviews and Interrogations.

304.5 DETENTION

No juvenile may be held in temporary custody at the Bothell Police Department without authorization of the arresting officer's Shift Supervisor/Sergeant. An individual taken into custody shall be processed as soon as practical. Juveniles detained may not be held at this facility for more than six hours from the time of arrival at the Bothell Police Department (RCW 13.04.116). When a juvenile is taken into custody, the following steps shall be taken by the arresting officer or the detective assigned to the case:

- a) Once the detention begins, document the custody of the juvenile on the Cell Log.
- b) Take immediate steps to notify the juvenile's parent, guardian, or a responsible relative that such juvenile is in custody and provide the location where the juvenile is being held and the intended disposition.
- c) Submit a completed report to the Shift Supervisor/Sergeant for approval.

Under no circumstances can a juvenile alleged to have committed a "status offense", including those returned on court order for contempt (or probation violation), be held in a secure location at the Bothell Police Department. If such a juvenile is transported to the

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department, the juvenile shall not be placed in any holding cell or interview room where the door is locked, requiring a key to exit. Nor will they be secured to any fixed object. They may be taken to a DSHS approved facility or location but may not be held in a detention environment or come into contact with adults in custody in the station.

304.6 DETENTION REQUIREMENTS

All juveniles held in temporary custody shall have the following made available to them:

- a) Access to toilets and washing facilities.
- b) Access to drinking water.
- c) Food, if the juvenile has not eaten within the past four hours or is otherwise in need of nourishment. All food given to a juvenile in custody should be provided from the jail food supply, if such is available.
- d) As soon as practicable after being taken to a place of temporary confinement, and except where physically impossible, advise and provide the juvenile an opportunity to make a reasonable number of phone calls to a parent, guardian, responsible relative, employer, or attorney. A reasonable number of phone calls is generally three.
- e) Privacy during visits with family, guardian, or lawyer.
- f) Blankets and clothing necessary to assure the comfort of the juvenile shall be provided if the juvenile's clothing is taken as evidence or is otherwise unsuitable or inadequate for continued wear while in custody.

304.7 NON-CONTACT REQUIREMENTS

There shall be no contact, including visual or audible, between juveniles held in temporary custody (either non-secure or secure detention) and adult prisoners who are detained in the jail or any other secure holding area.

Contact between juveniles in temporary custody, both secure and non-secure, and adult prisoners shall be restricted as follows:

- a) There will be no communication between the juvenile and adult prisoners allowed.
- b) If an adult prisoner is present with the juvenile in the same room or area, a Bothell Police Department employee trained in the supervision of inmates or another officer shall maintain a constant side-by-side presence with either the juvenile or adult prisoner to assure there is no communication between the juvenile and adult prisoner. Any exposure or believed potential exposure shall be noted in the officer's report.

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- c) Juvenile and adult detainees should not be transported in the same vehicle unless the vehicle is equipped in such a manner to provide separation (e.g., partitioned prisoner transport van).
- d) Situations in which a juvenile and adult prisoner may be in the same room or corridor shall be limited to:
 - a) Booking.
 - b) Medical screening.
 - c) Movement of persons in custody within the Bothell Police Department.

304.8 REQUIREMENTS FOR ARREST AND DETENTION

A juvenile may be taken into custody (RCW 13.40.040):

- Pursuant to a court order if a complaint is filed with the court alleging, and the court finds probable cause to believe, that the juvenile has committed an offense or has violated terms of a disposition order or release order; or
- Without a court order, by a law enforcement officer if grounds exist for the arrest of an adult in identical circumstances. Admission to, and continued custody in, a court detention facility shall be governed by subsection (2) of this section; or
- Pursuant to a court order that the juvenile be held as a material witness; or
- Where the secretary or the secretary's designee has suspended the parole of a juvenile offender.

A juvenile may not be held in detention unless there is probable cause to believe that:

- The juvenile has committed an offense or has violated the terms of a disposition order; and
- The juvenile will likely fail to appear for further proceedings; or
- Detention is required to protect the juvenile from himself or herself; or
- The juvenile is a threat to community safety; or
- The juvenile will intimidate witnesses or otherwise unlawfully interfere with the administration of justice; or
- The juvenile has committed a crime while another case was pending; or

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- The juvenile is a fugitive from justice; or
- The juvenile's parole has been suspended or modified; or
- The juvenile is a material witness.

304.9 SECURE DETENTION OF JUVENILES

A juvenile may be locked in a room or secured in a detention room subject to the following conditions:

- Juvenile is taken into custody on the basis of having committed a criminal law violation.
- Detention in a locked or secured room does not exceed a total of 6 hours.
- Detention is for the purpose of giving the officer time to investigate the case, facilitate the release of the juvenile to parents, or arrange transfer to a juvenile detention facility.
- The officer apprehending the juvenile has reasonable belief that the juvenile presents a serious security risk of harm to self or others. Factors to consider include:
 - Age, maturity, and delinquent history of juvenile.
 - Severity of offense for which taken into custody.
 - Juvenile's behavior.
 - Availability of staff to provide adequate supervision or protection of the juvenile.
 - Age, type, and number of other individuals detained at the facility.

304.10 SUPERVISION AND SECURITY OF JUVENILES IN SECURE DETENTION

While in secure detention, minors may be locked in a room or other secure enclosure, secured to a cuffing rail, or otherwise reasonably restrained as necessary to prevent escape and protect the minor and others from harm.

Juveniles held in secure detention outside of a locked enclosure should not be secured to a stationary object for more than 30 minutes unless no other locked enclosure is available. If a juvenile is secured, the following conditions should be followed:

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- a) A department employee should be present at all times to assure the juvenile's safety while secured to a stationary object.
- b) Juveniles who are secured to a stationary object are moved to a detention room as soon as one becomes available.
- c) Juveniles secured to a stationary object for longer than 30 minutes, and every 30 minutes thereafter, shall be approved by the Sergeant or the designated supervisor and the reason for continued secure detention shall be documented.

In the event a minor is held inside a locked enclosure, the minor shall receive adequate supervision which, at a minimum, includes:

- a) Constant auditory access to staff by the juvenile.
- b) Unscheduled personal visual supervision of the juvenile by Department staff, no less than every 30 minutes.
- c) These jail checks shall be documented.

Males and females shall not be placed in the same locked room unless under direct visual supervision.

304.11 JUVENILE DETENTION ROOMS

Whenever any juvenile is confined in a detention room at the Bothell Police Department the handling officer or detective shall comply with the Booking Procedures pursuant to Policy 300. The handling officer or detective shall also comply with the following:

- a) It is the officer/detective's responsibility to notify his or her Shift Supervisor/Sergeant that a detention has begun. The juvenile must be told the reason for incarceration, the length of time secure detention will last and/or that it may not exceed a total of 6 hours.
- b) Any juvenile placed in a locked detention room shall be separated according to gender and the severity of the crime (felony or misdemeanor) unless emergency circumstances will not allow for this type of segregation. When such separation is not possible, the Shift Supervisor/Sergeant shall be consulted for directions on how to proceed with the detention of the multiple juveniles involved.
- c) A written record will be maintained on the Cell Log (Forms PSO-1A and PSO-1B). This log shall include a box indicating that the detainee is a juvenile, the charges for which the juvenile is being detained, the circumstances that warrant a secured detention, the time the detention began, and the time it ended. There will also be a place for the Shift Supervisor/Sergeant to initial the log when the juvenile is released.

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- d) It is the responsibility of the handling officer, or a detective (when available) to monitor the custody of the juvenile and to prepare the necessary paperwork to process the juvenile for release to a parent, guardian, or the appropriate juvenile custody facility. When an officer or a detective is not available, the Shift Supervisor/Sergeant, or his/her designee, shall be responsible for monitoring the detention of the juvenile, and ensure that appropriate paperwork is prepared to process the juvenile out of the custody of this department. In all cases of a juvenile detention, the Shift Supervisor/Sergeant shall be notified of the detention, and, when applicable, the name of the officer/detective taking responsibility for the detention and processing of the juvenile.
- e) A thorough inspection of the detention room shall be conducted before placing a juvenile into the room. A second inspection shall be conducted after removing the juvenile. Any damage noted to the room shall be photographed and documented in the crime report.

304.12 JUVENILE'S PERSONAL PROPERTY

The officer placing a juvenile into a detention room must make a thorough search of the juvenile's property. This will ensure all items likely to cause injury to the juvenile or the facility are confiscated and placed in a property bag/container. The property shall be inventoried in the juvenile's presence and placed into the bag/container. The property will be maintained and accurately documented on the Cell Log.

304.13 MONITORING OF JUVENILES

An in-person visual inspection shall be done to ensure the welfare of the juvenile and shall be conducted at least once each half-hour, on an unscheduled basis, until the juvenile is released. This inspection shall not be replaced by video monitoring. This inspection shall be conducted by a designee of the Shift Supervisor/Sergeant, and the visual inspection shall be logged on the Cell Log.

More frequent visual inspections should be made as circumstances dictate as in the case of an injured or ill juvenile being detained, or if specific circumstances exist such as a disciplinary problem or suicide risk. In such instances the Shift Supervisor/Sergeant shall be fully informed about the special circumstances in order to evaluate continued detention of such a juvenile. All Cell Logs shall be turned into the Shift Supervisor/Sergeant. The Shift Supervisor/Sergeant shall review Cell Logs for accuracy and completeness. The Shift Supervisor/Sergeant shall initial completed Cell Logs and forward the Cell Logs to Records. Records will place the Cell Log in the case jacket and forward a copy to the Police Support Officers.

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The Operations Captain or his/her designee shall be responsible for maintaining and submitting all juvenile detention records (form PSO-2) to the Office of Juvenile Justice as required.

Note: The Office of Juvenile Justice requires the Juvenile Detention report to be submitted in January and July of each year.

304.14 FORMAL BOOKING

No juvenile shall be formally booked without the authorization of the arresting officer's Shift Supervisor/Sergeant.

Any juvenile, 14-years of age or older, who is taken into custody for a felony or gross misdemeanor, or any juvenile whose acts amount to a sex crime, shall be booked, fingerprinted, and photographed.

For all other acts defined as crimes, juveniles may be booked, fingerprinted, or photographed upon the approval from the Shift Supervisor/Sergeant or Detective Sergeant, giving due consideration to the following:

- a) The gravity of the offense.
- b) The past record of the offender.
- c) The age of the offender.

304.15 DISPOSITIONS

Any juvenile not transferred to a juvenile detention facility shall be released to one of the following:

- a) Parent or legal guardian.
- b) An adult member of his/her immediate family.
- c) An adult person specified by the parent/guardian.
- d) An adult person willing to accept responsibility, when the juvenile's parents are unavailable as approved by the Shift Supervisor/Sergeant.

If the six hour time limit has expired, the juvenile should be transported to the juvenile detention to accept custody.

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After an officer has taken a juvenile into temporary custody for a violation of law, the following dispositions are authorized:

- a) The arresting officer may counsel or admonish the juvenile and recommend no further action be taken.
- b) If the arresting officer or the Shift Supervisor/Sergeant believes that further action is needed, the juvenile will be released to a responsible person as listed above, and such juvenile will be advised that follow-up action will be taken. The officer/detective assigned to the case will then determine the best course of action, such as diversion or referral to court. The officer/detective will contact the parents and advise them of the course of action.
- c) The arresting officer may complete all required reports and forward them to the Investigation Division for processing.
- d) The juvenile may be transferred to a juvenile detention facility with authorization of the Shift Supervisor/Sergeant.

If a juvenile is to be transported to a juvenile detention facility, the following forms shall accompany the juvenile:

- a) All forms/reports as required by the facility.
- b) Any personal property taken from the juvenile at the time of detention, with the exception of evidence.

304.16 JUVENILE CONTACTS AT SCHOOL FACILITIES

Absent exigent circumstances, officers should make every reasonable effort to notify responsible school officials prior to contacting a student on campus while school is in session.

- a) Reasonable efforts should be taken to coordinate with school officials to minimize disruption of school functions and maintain a low profile police presence when contacting a student.
- b) Whenever circumstances warrant the temporary detention or interview of a juvenile student on campus, the officer should:
 - 1. When practical and when it would not unreasonably interfere with the investigation, take reasonable steps to notify a parent, guardian, or responsible adult, including those phone numbers listed on any contact card on file with the school or provided by the student. All efforts to make contact with parents and/or reasons contact was not attempted should be documented.

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2. If efforts to contact a parent, guardian, or responsible adult are unsuccessful or not attempted, a formal interview with the juvenile may proceed without them. Upon the request of the juvenile, a school official may be present during the interview in lieu of a parent.
 3. If contacted, the selected parent, other responsible adult, or school official may be permitted to be present during any interview.
 - An adult suspected of child abuse or other criminal activity involving the juvenile, or an adult, who in the opinion of the officer appears to be under the influence or otherwise unable or incompetent to exercise parental rights on behalf of the juvenile, will not be permitted to be present.
 - If the officer reasonably believes that exigent circumstances exist which would materially interfere with the officer's ability to immediately interview the juvenile, the interview may proceed without the parent or other responsible adult. In such circumstances, the exigent circumstances should be set forth in a related report.
- c) Any juvenile student who is a suspected victim of child abuse shall be afforded the option of being interviewed in private or selecting any qualified available adult member of school staff to be present. The purpose of the staff member's presence is to provide comfort and support and such staff member shall not participate in the interview. The selection of a staff member should be such that it does not burden the school with costs or hardship.
1. To ensure that each case is investigated thoroughly while minimizing the trauma to child victims and to facilitate collaborative and thorough investigations of child sexual abuse cases, the County Child Sexual Abuse Investigation Protocol should be adhered to (RCW 26.44.180).
- d) Absent exigent circumstances or authority of a court order, officers should not involuntarily detain a juvenile who is suspected of being a victim of child abuse solely for the purpose of an interview or physical exam without the consent of a parent or guardian. In all such cases officers should adhere to guidelines and requirements set forth in Policy 330 Child Abuse Reporting.

304.17 SEIZURE OF JUVENILE FROM CLASSROOM

A seizure of a juvenile occurs if an officer removes a juvenile from a classroom. A seizure of a juvenile occurs if an officer directs a school official to remove a child from a classroom. This applies whether the juvenile is a suspect, witness, or victim. If an officer has a juvenile removed from a classroom, the officer should be comfortable that he/she has legal justification to seize the child.

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304.18 OPTION TO AVOID SEIZURE OF JUVENILE FROM CLASSROOM

The officer can opt to request school administration to contact the juvenile in the classroom to see if the juvenile would be willing to voluntarily accompany the administrator to make contact with the officer. If the juvenile chooses to voluntarily accompany the school administrator, the juvenile is not seized at that time.

304.19 ABILITY OF A JUVENILE TO WAIVE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

A juvenile aged 12 or above is assumed to have the mental capacity to waive their constitutional rights (unless the officer has knowledge about the juvenile suggesting they lack this mental capacity).

A juvenile aged 11 or under is assumed not to have the mental capacity to waive their constitutional rights. This applies to juveniles whether they are suspects, witnesses, or victims.

304.20 SEIZURE OF JUVENILE ASSOCIATED WITH INTERVIEWS

If an officer/detective has seized a juvenile under age 12 for the purpose of interviewing the juvenile as a victim or witness, absent exigent circumstances, they should not interview the child without the parent / guardian giving permission for the interview. This does not apply if the child is not seized (for example, a reasonable person would believe they are free to go).

If an officer/detective has seized a juvenile under age 12 and can clearly articulate need to conduct the interview without parental consent, one option is to obtain a court order to do so. (e.g., juvenile abuse investigation; you can complete an "Affidavit for Order Authorizing Interview of Child for Purposes of Child Abuse Investigation" requesting a court order.)

304.21 RELEASE OF INFORMATION AND RECORDS CONCERNING JUVENILES

Records personnel under the direction of the Support Services Manager are accountable for the collection, retention, dissemination and destruction of juvenile records processed by this agency pursuant to §RCW 13.50.

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304.22 RELEASE OF INFORMATION TO OTHER AGENCIES

It shall be the responsibility of the Support Services Manager and the Captains of the various units within the Bothell Police Department to ensure that personnel of those units act within legal guidelines.

304.23 COURT ORDERED EXPUNGEMENT, SEALING OR DESTRUCTION OF JUVENILE RECORDS

Whenever a court ordered expungement, sealing or destruction of a juvenile record is received, records personnel will examine the record in question. The entire record or the portion referred to in the order will be sealed or destroyed as required by the court order.

304.24 EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE OF JUVENILES IN CUSTODY

When emergency medical attention is required for a juvenile who is either in secure or non-secure custody, the paramedics/medical personnel will be called. The Shift Supervisor/Sergeant shall be notified of the need for medical attention for the juvenile.

In cases where injury or illness is life threatening and where lost minutes may be the deciding factor, the arresting officer or the discovering officer should administer first aid prior to the arrival of the paramedics/medical personnel. The juvenile will then be transported to a medical facility.

In the event of a serious illness, suicide attempt, injury or death of a juvenile, the parent, guardian, or person standing in loco parentis, of the juvenile shall be notified as soon as possible.

304.25 SUICIDE PREVENTION OF JUVENILES IN CUSTODY

The arresting officer should be alert to potential symptoms based upon exhibited behavior that may indicate the juvenile is a suicide risk. These symptoms may include depression, refusal to communicate, verbally threatening to kill himself/herself, or any unusual behavior which may indicate the juvenile may harm himself/herself while in custody in either secure or non-secure detention.

The detaining or transporting officer is responsible to notify the Shift Supervisor/Sergeant if he/she believes the juvenile may be a suicide risk. The Shift Supervisor/Sergeant will then arrange to contact a mental health team for evaluation, or to contact the juvenile detention facility and arrange for the transfer of the juvenile, providing the juvenile meets the intake criteria. The juvenile shall be under constant personal supervision until the transfer is completed.

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304.26 USE OF RESTRAINT DEVICES

BPD-0202 refers to the only authorized restraint device. It is the policy of this department that restraints will not be used for inmates retained in custody. This policy also applies to juveniles held in temporary custody. The use of a restraint is an extreme measure and only for a temporary measure pending transportation to another facility or until other custodial arrangements can be made. The use of restraints shall only be used when the juvenile:

- a) Displays behavior that results in the destruction of property or shows intent to cause physical harm to self or others.
- b) Is a serious and immediate danger to himself/herself or others.

Restraint devices include devices which immobilize a juvenile's extremities and/or prevent the juvenile from being ambulatory. Restraints shall only be used after less restrictive measures have failed and with the approval of the Shift Supervisor/Sergeant.

Restraints shall only be used so long as it reasonably appears necessary for the juvenile's protection or the protection of others.

Direct visual observation shall be conducted every 15 minutes to ensure that the restraints are properly employed, and to ensure the safety and well-being of the juvenile.

The Shift Supervisor/Sergeant or his/her designee shall arrange to have the juvenile evaluated by a mental health team as soon as possible if there is evidence of mental impairment. When mental impairment is suspected, constant personal visual supervision shall be maintained in order to ensure that restraints are properly employed and to ensure the safety and well-being of the juvenile. Such supervision shall be documented in the police report and on the Cell Log (forms PSO-1A and PSO-1B).

Juveniles who have been placed in restraint devices shall be isolated to protect them from abuse. Restraints shall not be used as a punishment, or as a substitute for treatment.

304.27 DISCIPLINE OF JUVENILES

Police personnel are prohibited from administering discipline to any juvenile.

304.28 INTOXICATED AND SUBSTANCE ABUSING MINORS

Juveniles who are arrested while intoxicated may be at risk for serious medical consequences, including death. Examples include acute alcohol poisoning, seizures and cardiac complications of cocaine, markedly disordered behavior related to amphetamines or hallucinogenic drugs, and others.

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A medical clearance shall be obtained prior to detention of juveniles at the Bothell Police Department when the juvenile displays outward signs of intoxication or is known or suspected to have ingested any substance that could result in a medical emergency. In addition to displaying outward signs of intoxication, the following circumstances require a medical evaluation:

- Known history of ingestion or sequestration of a balloon containing drugs in a body cavity.
- Minor is known or suspected to have ingested any substance that could result in a medical emergency.
- A juvenile who is intoxicated to the level of being unable to care for him or herself.
- An intoxicated juvenile whose symptoms of intoxication are not showing signs of improvement.

Juveniles with lower levels of alcohol in their system may not need to be evaluated (e.g., a juvenile who has ingested one or two servings of an alcoholic beverage would not normally meet this criterion).

A juvenile detained and brought to the Bothell Police Department who displays symptoms of intoxication as a result of alcohol or drugs shall be handled as follows:

- a) Observation of juvenile's breathing to determine that breathing is regular. Breathing should not be erratic or indicate that the juvenile is having difficulty breathing.
- b) Observation of the juvenile to ensure that there has not been any vomiting while sleeping and ensuring that intoxicated juveniles remain on their sides, in a recovery position, rather than their backs to prevent the aspiration of stomach contents.
- c) An arousal attempt to ensure that the juvenile will respond to verbal or physical stimulation.

Personal observation shall be conducted on a frequent basis while the juvenile is in the custody of the Bothell Police Department, and no less than once every 15 minutes. For juveniles held in secure detention inside a locked enclosure, officers will ensure constant audio monitoring is maintained in addition to conducting the in person visual checks. All other forms of detention require the officer to maintain constant visual supervision of the juvenile.

The 15 minute checks of the juvenile shall be documented on the Cell Log (forms PSO-1A through PSO-1B).

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Any juvenile who displays symptoms suggestive of a deepening comatose state (increasing difficulty or inability to arouse, irregular breathing patterns, or convulsions), shall be considered an emergency. Paramedics/medical personnel should be called and the juvenile taken to a medical treatment facility.

Juveniles undergoing acute withdrawal reactions shall immediately be transported to a medical facility for examination by a physician.

A medical clearance is required before the juvenile is transported to a juvenile detention facility if it is known that the juvenile ingested any intoxicating substances or appears to be under the severe influence of alcohol.

Once the juvenile no longer displays symptoms of intoxication, the juvenile will still be monitored on a 30-minute basis as outlined in this policy. The juvenile will continue to be monitored as required for secure or non-secure detentions.

304.29 AUDITS

The Operations Captain or his/her designee shall complete and submit bi-annual (Oct-Mar, Apr-Sep) Office of Juvenile Justice, DSHS, Survey of Adult Lockups, Holding Facilities, and Jails.

In addition, the Operations Captain shall complete an annual audit to ensure compliance with current State requirements and regulations on the temporary custody of juveniles.