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1	STATUS OF RESTRICTIVE HOUSING MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS		
2	Report	Recommendation	Status
3	July-December 2019		
4	1.1	Update the Adult Divisions Inmate Information Handbook to align its housing and classification scheme with current policy on restrictive housing and review the Handbook to ensure there are no other outdated references to the use of "restrictive housing" terminology. An alternative approach would be to provide AAOs with an addendum at the time they receive a copy of the Handbook, explaining the differences in the use of the phrase "restrictive housing" in adult facilities as compared to the Juvenile Division.	Completed. DAJD amended its handbook to include the Adult Age-Out Inmate Handbook Information summary, which includes basics such as a summary of behavior standards, restrictive housing, the transfer of incentive awards earned in the Juvenile Division to use for commissary purchases, requests for medical, mental health or dental services, programming and educational opportunities, and other topics.
5	1.2	Consider replacing the term "restrictive housing" with "room confinement," which is the term used by the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in referring to the involuntary placement of a youth alone in a cell, room, or other area, that may only be used as a temporary response to behavior that threatens immediate harm to the youth or others.	Recommendation withdrawn. Terminology used in the Ordinance and by DJAD does not always align with that found in related federal and state laws, and there does not appear to be an obvious way to resolve language differences.
6	1.3	DAJD should consider whether the current list of 21 codes in the Youth Accountability Checklist is so detailed that it creates confusion for Juvenile Detention Officers.	Completed. Electronic room checks and other practices with the Jail Management System (JMS) implemented in August 2021 will minimize the number of codes required to be entered by the JDOs. i.e. if youth is 'scanned' as in dorm, a few options will appear that can be selected, such as rest period, voluntarily in room, restrictive housing.
7	1.4	The Juvenile Division Restrictive Housing Assessment Checklist could be enhanced with a visual graphic of the different levels of review and timing for each and by adding space for medical and mental health professionals to provide written comment on their assessments. Also, it would be useful for the JDO, supervisor, and medical and/or mental health professionals to meet at some point to discuss their individual assessments and the need for continued restrictive housing.	Completed. The new "checklist" has been built in JMS to replace the paper form. It does not include a visual graphic but does provide additional guidance for users and places for more thorough notes by all parties. Regarding the second part of the recommendation, a new Multidisciplinary Team meets on a daily basis to discuss intervention options for individual youth demonstrating problematic behavior and reintegration plans for any youth in restrictive housing.
8	1.5	Explanations on the Juvenile and Adult Divisions' restrictive housing checklists concerning behaviors, statements, or conditions that support restrictive housing should clearly state how they pose an imminent and significant threat of physical harm to the youth, AAO, or others, and any unsuccessful less restrictive alternatives.	Completed - The Adult and Juvenile Divisions each implemented improvements and updates to the youth and Adult Age-Out (AAO) restrictive housing documentation process. The new documentation processes expanded upon the information gathered during a restrictive housing event. These and other improvements are included in the electronic JMS that has been implemented and supported by other changes such as implementation of the Multidisciplinary Team, with ongoing reviews to improve documentation and processes.
9	1.6	In order to meet the goal of reintegrating youth into the general population as early as appropriate after placement in restrictive housing, the Juvenile Division should require that a plan be developed providing explicit steps to be taken to help facilitate a youth's exit from restrictive housing. The point in time after restrictive housing has been initiated and the staff person(s) responsible for developing a plan should be built into any procedural change.	Completed. The Juvenile Division has created a process that requires identification of restrictive housing goals and objectives from the outset, which are reviewed by the MDT and frequently communicated to the involved youth. Reintegration plans are mandatory if a youth is in restrictive housing over four (4) hours, though reintegration is contemplated in setting the initial goals and objectives and options are discussed in MDT meetings.
10	1.7	As DAJD continues to develop data analytic capabilities with the JMS and behavior responses involving restorative practices, it would be useful to consider how Cool Down periods are used and fit into the larger Behavioral Management System in the Juvenile Division.	Recommendation withdrawn. Originally, the plan was to follow-up as JMS was implemented to better understand electronic room check record keeping and reporting under new system, including the use of cool down periods. However, DAJD has discontinued the use of cool downs as being inconsistent under Chapter 13.22 RCW, a new Washington State law on the use of confinement and isolation of detained youth.
11	1.8	Ordinance 18637's prohibitions on restrictive housing apply when a juvenile is voluntarily or involuntarily in their room. Standards under the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative define restrictive housing based on the involuntary placement of youth in a cell or room alone in response to behavior that threatens immediate harm to the youth or others. It is recommended that DAJD explore the feasibility of advocating this perspective with the King County Council and stakeholders.	Incomplete. While DAJD is in agreement with this recommendation, a review and possible action by King County Council is required to implement this recommendation.
12	1.9	As the DAJD considers the prior monitor's recommendation to determine how privileges and points earned at CFJC could be transferred to the jail, the Department should identify individuals from the Adult Division to work with those previously named in the Juvenile Division, and set target start and completion dates for the team working on this issue.	Completed. As of early 2021, a process was put into place allowing for the transfer of incentive awards earned in the Juvenile Division to be used for credit in an Adult Divisions commissary. The Adult Age-Out Inmate Handbook Information addendum noted in recommendation 1.1 provides an explanation on transfer amounts.

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13	1.1	It is recommended that DAJD appoint individuals from the Adult and Juvenile Divisions to explore how family members might be accommodated in the transition process when juveniles turn 18 and are transferred to an adult facility, and set target start and completion dates for the review.	Completed. As of early 2021, DAJD put into place a framework and format for family engagement as youth are transitioning between the juvenile and adult facilities. The two divisions collaborated on the new process which allows for youth to determine if they would like a parent/guardian to participate, as well as the ability to bifurcate transition sessions to allow the youth to ask questions without their guardian present, if desired. The Psychiatric Services Manager meets with youth transitioning to the adult facility to discuss continuity of medical and behavioral health care. The Juvenile Division coordinates with the Adult Divisions MDT Sergeant who acts as a liaison to AAOs, to schedule meetings ahead of the transfer date.
14	1.11	DAJD should consider whether an explicit integration of restrictive housing policy with the Behavior Management System would more accurately reflect behavior response expectations and practices in the Juvenile Division.	Completed. Reintegration plans and reintegration goals/objectives are started immediately once a youth is placed in restrictive housing and are reviewed during the mandatory assessments and in daily MDT meetings. An updated visual "flow chart" showing how incentives, behavior response forms, and reintegration plans integrate with restrictive housing would still be useful.
15	1.12	To the extent current resources are available and as DAJD continues to develop data analytic capabilities with the JMS, it is advised that the DAJD seek ways to do more data analysis of the use of alternative behavior responses, including restorative practices, under the new Behavior Management System.	In progress. DAJD agrees that dashboard capabilities in JMS will help produce operational reports that will link datasets from behavior response forms, reintegration plans, rooms checks, restrictive housing forms, and information on incentives and levels achieved. Once linked, data analytic capacities will expand, per the recommendation.
16	1.13	DAJD should consider ways it could structure efforts to reduce restrictive housing and continue in its development of the new behavior management program around a central principle or approach that connects policies, practice, and culture.	In progress. DAJD continues to develop policies and practices that revolve around goals that include the reduction in use of restrictive housing and development of alternative intervention options when youth demonstrate problematic behavior. With Zero Youth Detention and the plan to close the juvenile facility, the mission of the Juvenile Division and its role with juveniles in the criminal justice system will need to be clarified.
17	January - June 2020	Recommendations re: DAJD Restrictive Housing Polices and Related Materials	
18	2.1	In completing all documentation related to a restrictive housing event, continue to encourage specific and thorough details that support a decision that a youth's behavior created a risk of imminent and significant physical harm.	In progress. This recommendation is supported through multiple layers – providing the youth with goals and objectives to reintegrate into group programming requires the JDO to identify a specific risk, as well as articulate to the youth what they need to achieve to demonstrate the risk has been removed. Documentation reviewed during the monitoring process shows continual improvement in providing the necessary details. As processes are folded into JMS, it will be important to determine that the necessary information continues to be provided.
19	2.2	Continue to develop an approach of using an explicit reintegration plan when a youth is in restrictive housing. To the extent such a plan exits in medical or mental health assessment notes, determine whether other staff members are aware of the plan and the benefits of including it in the restrictive housing documentation.	Completed. This recommendation is similar to 1.6 above. The Juvenile Division has created a process that requires identification of restrictive housing goals and objectives which are reviewed by the MDT and frequently communicated to the involved youth. Reintegration plans are mandatory if a youth is in restrictive housing over four (4) hours, though reintegration is contemplated in setting the initial goals and objectives and options are discussed in MDT meetings.
20		Recommendations re: the Juvenile Division's Behavior Management System	
21	2.3	While it appears that the Juvenile Division remains committed to building a culture dedicated to restorative principles, a reset of sorts would be useful at this time, to clarify the place of restoration practices in the larger set of interventions available and appropriate to use with individual youth in the juvenile facility. While the Juvenile Division continues to face a variety of challenges, providing direction to staff and demonstrating commitment about how restorative practice goals fit with other priorities would be beneficial.	Completed. There has been a reset given changes mandated by HB2277, discontinued use of Restoration Hall, the introduction of <i>The Carey Guides</i> , development of the MDT which meets daily, the growing use of individualized case management, reintegration plans, and other tools to address problematic behavior and support the emotional and social growth of youth in detention.
22	2.4	Given the low numbers of youth in the juvenile facility at this point, the Juvenile Division should consider using a more individualized case management model, involving all staff in the process so there is a consistent theme of working with each youth. A case management approach will be facilitated by the Jail Management System and EPIC system, which will support individualized and continuing care.	In progress. An individualized case management approach is being put into practice and will continue to be developed as a second Restorative Justice Coordinator is hired to help facilitate the process.
23		Recommendations re: the Tracking of Restrictive Housing Data	

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24	2.5	Because the Ordinance, as written, defines restrictive housing to situations when one-on-one programming may be required by court-ordered separation of detainees, is necessary if a single female is in the juvenile facility, and may be a preferred therapeutic intervention in helping a youth do restorative problem solving or a step towards reintegrating a youth to the unit, the independent monitors respectfully propose that the Ordinance be amended to address such unintended consequences. (Similarly, in the July – December 2019 report, the suggestion was made that youth voluntarily spending time alone in their rooms for limited periods should not fall under the restrictive housing definition, in line with JDAI standards.)	Incomplete. Review and possible action by King County Council is required, though the new Washington State law on room confinement, Chapter 13.22 RCW, potentially allows for some situations where one-on-one programming is necessary, such as when there is only one female detainee, and makes impermissible other situations when DAJD previously relied on one-on-one programming to help a youth self-regulate and prepare to reintegrate with their peers.
25		Recommendations re: Adults Divisions' Programming and Access to Education and Services	
26	2.6	In the Adult Divisions, the kite form used by AAOs to express interest in education opportunities or request a program or service would be easier for an AAO to use if it provided more specific information about what is available at any given time. While this would require the Programs office to update relevant kite communications, providing more information up front for AAOs would help facilitate and might encourage use of education and program opportunities in KCCF and MRCJ, without implicating the cost prohibitive changes in programming recommended by the prior monitor.	In progress. The Adult Age-Out Inmate Handbook Information addendum provides basic information on requesting educational and programming opportunities, and youth report they are taking advantage of options to continue their education. Programs staff are to talk with youth about services within 72 hours of transfer to the Adults Divisions, though the range of programs available at any given point is not communicated effectively in written materials.
27	2.7	DAJD's Adult Divisions should explore the feasibility of formalizing AAO support services by utilizing the resources available through the MDT initiative on reduction of restrictive housing generally in the adult jail facilities. Given that the AAO average daily population has decreased significantly, and education and programming opportunities are limited or not available at all during this time of COVID-19, there is an opportunity to bring individually focused, trauma-informed services to AAOs, some of whom would have recently benefitted from such an approach in the juvenile facility. As with the previous recommendation, and particularly given the small number of AAOs currently in the jail population, this recommendation could be explored without a commitment of significant resources.	In progress. The AAO ADP has increased over the past year making it harder to move toward realizing this recommendation. However, the MDT Sergeant responds to unique AAO needs and AAOs reported that they could get medical attention and medications, as needed, and that there are psychiatric check-ins, though not the regular counseling provided in the Juvenile Division.
28	2.8	Given the uncertainty as to how long COVID-19 restrictions on in-person education will continue, the Adult Divisions should reconsider whether there are any steps that can be taken to support any AAO's interest in continuing to work towards a high school diploma or GED.	Completed. All 9 AAOs in the King County Correctional Facility in May 2022 had completed or were in process of completing their diploma or GED. It is not clear if the Adult Divisions took affirmative steps to encourage youth to complete their educational requirements or if the lack of interest in pursuing an education as noted in a previous report was temporary.