

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Board is committed to enhancing the quality of life for all youth in the Commonwealth by actively advising the Governor, policymakers and the public on matters related to improving system of care, enhancing interagency community collaboration, and promoting effective programming necessary to serve the whole child.

2012 ANNUAL REPORT

Juvenile Justice Advisory Board





Message to the Governor

Dear Governor Beshear,

It is my honor to present to you and the Kentucky General Assembly the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board's (JJAB) 2012 Annual Report. This is a comprehensive document, which details the efforts of many people who dedicate themselves to bettering the lives of young people across the Commonwealth. Programs and compliance monitoring activities that are included in the report are funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and overseen by the Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice.

The JJAB is very proud of the accomplishments made in 2012, not only by this board but by others in Kentucky who share a concern for young people across the Commonwealth. We salute the efforts by the United Juvenile Code Taskforce to improve outcomes for young people in Kentucky. The JJAB is also enthusiastic about the partnership the Department of Juvenile Justice has developed with the Annie E. Casey Foundation to support the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in Kentucky.

The JJAB is excited about the future of these projects and others. We look forward to our continued partnership with the Governor, the legislature and all youth serving agencies as we work side by side to build the very best juvenile justice system for Kentucky.

I invite you to read the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board's 2012 Annual Report to learn more about the progress being made for Kentucky's youth in the juvenile justice system.

Sincerely,

Nancy Fraadt, Chair
Juvenile Justice Advisory Board

Recommendations

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Board makes the following recommendations for 2013:

Status Offenders:

Adopt a statewide evidence based model for least restrictive alternatives to include a coordinated system of care where all youth are screened and assessed to provide linkage to appropriate services and resources.

Reduce the use of secure detention for status offenders.

Disproportionate Minority Contact:

Develop standard and consistent race categories across all state data systems and other Kentucky youth serving agencies.

Youth Engagement:

Develop a statewide plan to address school engagement for youth and families who are at risk of becoming or are currently involved in the juvenile justice system through the coordinated services that provide support to students and families and promote student success.

Data Collection/Sharing:

Develop a statewide integrated information system for all youth serving agencies, which employs unique identifiers for each Kentucky youth assigned to them at birth.

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB) is Kentucky's federally mandated State Advisory Group (SAG) on juvenile justice issues. Created in 1997, it has played a pivotal role in reforming Kentucky's juvenile justice system and creating an effective, equitable system to prevent juvenile crime and delinquency. The JJAB believes that an investment in youth today is an investment in the future. It values a system in which youth are held accountable while being provided appropriate and effective prevention, interventions and treatment programs and services. It values the diversity of all youth and believes that youth should be treated justly, respectfully and equitably regardless of age, race, gender, ethnicity or socioeconomic status.

The JJAB works to ensure that Kentucky's jails, courts, detention and juvenile justice services meet or exceed federal laws and standards for dealing with juveniles. In addition to making recommendations to the Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice on allocating federal grant funds to local communities, the JJAB studies juvenile justice issues such as disproportionate minority confinement and mental health, and makes recommendations on legislation and executive policy to the Governor and General Assembly.

The JJAB is committed to enhancing the quality of life for all youth in the Commonwealth by actively advising the Governor, policymakers and the public on matters related to improving systems of care; enhancing interagency and community collaboration; and promoting effective programming necessary to serve the whole child.

Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (Pub. L. No. 93-415, 42 U.S.C. § 5601 et seq.) in 1974. This landmark legislation established the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to support local and state efforts to prevent delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system.

On November 2, 2002, Congress reauthorized the JJDP Act. The reauthorization (the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act, Pub. L. No. 107-273, 116 Stat. 1758) supports OJJDP's established mission while introducing important changes that streamline OJJDP's operations and bring sharper focus to its role. The provisions of the reauthorization took effect in FY 2004 (October 2003).

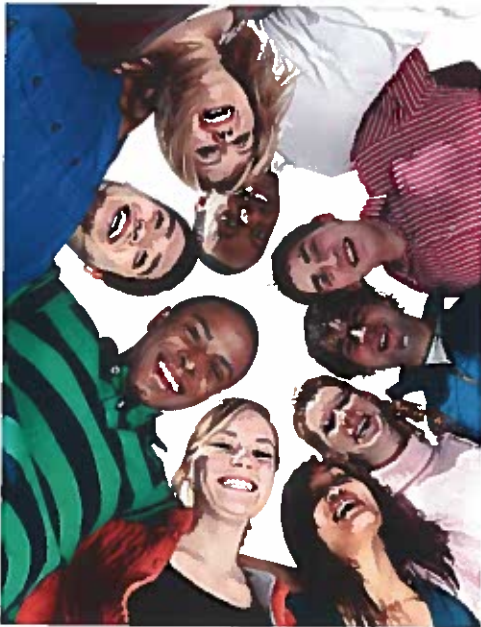


Title II

Since 1974, the OJJDP has been authorized to administer the Formula Grants program to support state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. The program is authorized under Title II, Part B, Section 222, of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended (Public Law 93-415, 42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.). At least two-thirds of the funds awarded to each state must be used for programs operated by local public and private agencies. These funds must be distributed on a competitive basis.

As the administering agency for the Title II formula grants program, the Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice is responsible for the development and submission of a three-year State Plan that identifies Kentucky's prioritized juvenile justice needs. The JJDP Act requires that the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board, Kentucky's State Advisory Group, participate in development of the State Plan.

In 2012, Kentucky utilized Title II funds in the following program areas: Alternatives to Secure Detention; Disproportionate Minority Confinement; and Juvenile Justice Systems.



Program Area		Title II
Alternatives to Secure Detention	\$540,000.00	
Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$150,000.00	
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	\$20,000.00	
Planning and Administration	\$10,000.00	
State Advisory Group Allocation	\$30,000.00	
Totals		\$750,000.00

Under the JJDP Act, Kentucky receives Title II federal funding to address the four core requirements which are:

- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders;
- Sight and Sound Separation;
- Jail Removal; and
- Disproportionate Minority Contact



Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

Federal guidelines require Kentucky to ensure that juveniles who are charged with or who have committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult (status offenders) and juveniles who are not charged with any offense (non-offenders) are not placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities, apart from those permitted by statutory and regulatory exceptions as allowed by the JJDP Act and Consolidated Regulation 28 CFR Part 31.

Through the use of Title II formula grant funds Kentucky has implemented a statewide alternatives to secure detention program which provides electronic monitoring for status offenders and low level public offenders. Additionally, foster care and emergency shelter services are available in some areas.

Title II Electronic Monitoring ATD Federal Funding

Detention Catchment Area	Service Provider	Total Funding	Number of Youth Served
Adair	Methodist Home	\$75,000.00	100
Boyd	Gateway Children's Services	\$30,000.00	40
Breathitt	Methodist Home	\$75,000.00	100
Campbell	Necco	\$52,500.00	70
Fayette	Methodist Home	\$75,000.00	100
Lincoln Village	Methodist Home	\$60,000.00	80
McCracken	Methodist Home	\$75,000.00	100
Warren	Mary Kendall	\$52,200.00	70

Total Title II ATD Electronic Monitoring Federal Funds = \$495,000

Sight and Sound Separation

Both Federal regulations and Kentucky law prohibit the detainment of any juvenile in a facility in which they have contact with adult inmates. Kentucky Revised Statutes state: Any child held in custody shall be sight and sound separated from any adult prisoners held in secure custody at the same location (KRS 610.220).

Jail Removal

Kentucky law prohibits the placement of any juvenile offender into adult jail facilities (KRS 640.030) and also imposes a stricter time limit than that of the JJDPA Act for the holding of a juvenile in adult lockup facilities (police and sheriff's departments), regardless of custody level (KRS 610.220).

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Federal guidelines require that States address specific delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile numbers of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

The Subcommittee on Equity and Justice for All Youth (SEJAY) is the designated Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) subcommittee for the JJAB. The primary focus for the SEJAY is on disparities among minority youth groups which may include, but are not limited to: race; sex; national origin; religion; income; and mental or physical abilities. The SEJAY is responsible for advising and making recommendations to the JJAB and the Commonwealth of Kentucky on DMC, including causes and remedies.

In 2012, the SEJAY continued its efforts towards successfully meeting mandated requirements established through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) regarding the acquisition, compilation and reporting of annual relative rate index (RRI) data and the acquisition and completion for a comprehensive state-wide DMC assessment; thus addressing the proposed identification and assessment phases as outlined in the OJJDP's DMC reduction model. The SEJAY continues to support the initial three (3) identified local targeted DMC counties of Christian, Fayette and Jefferson; while expanding educational and awareness opportunities to additional counties with higher percentages of minority populations throughout the Commonwealth.

The following projects have been supported through the SEJAY during the 2011 funding year: local DMC coordination and committee support; "Systems of Care" consultation and technical assistance support provided by Clayton County, Georgia; progression towards development of Kentucky's DMC Resource Center website; support for production and distribution of the "Know Your Rights" information pamphlets to Court Designated Worker's office in DMC-identified counties; the transfer of oversight for updates and distribution of the "Know Your Rights" pamphlet to the Department of Public Advocacy and conducting the annual Kentucky Statewide DMC Summit.

The SEJAY is seeking to become "the primary authority and support for Kentucky regarding all youth-related disparity and disproportionate minority contact." In an effort to accomplish this task, the SEJAY continues to work diligently to develop the necessary protocols, to develop an easily accessible DMC Resource Center website, and to acquire the necessary equipment, materials and resources that support all current and future efforts for accomplishing their projected strategic planning goals. This subcommittee continually advocates for funding of projects that promote systemic improvements that will provide changes that can best address the needs related to the reduction and/or mitigation of DMC throughout Kentucky.



Title V

In 1992, the new Title V of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.), established the Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs, more commonly known as the Community Prevention Grants program. This program, working from a research-based framework, focuses on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. It is provided to states in order that they can offer funding incentives to encourage community leaders to initiate multidisciplinary assessments of risks and resources unique to their communities and to develop comprehensive, collaborative plans to prevent delinquency.

Kentucky FY 2012 Title V Funded Community Project

In August 2011 or the 2012 federal funding year (FFY 2012), the Reclaiming Children of the Cumberland's was awarded \$37,666 in Federal Title V funds with the requirement of a 50% match for a total program cost of \$56,499. This funding was administered through the City of Corbin in coordination with the Cumberland River Comprehensive Care Center.

This program provided two levels of prevention through a three-track system.

- Track One focuses on youth with identified substance abuse and mental health issues who are charged with an offense.

- Track Two focused on youth with mental health/behavioral issues who are involved with the court system, but who may or may not have charges.

- Track Three focused on youth 12 years or younger who are involved with the court system and involved intensive wrap-around case management services.

The prevention strategies outlined for this program were designed to assist youth to meet the behavioral and academic expectations, while avoiding additional incidences and problems. A voluntary program, this model was designed to be a "Therapeutic Court Model."

A solicitation for a request for proposals will be conducted to distribute remaining Title V funds during 2012 for the 2013 federal fiscal year (FFY 2013).

Congress authorized the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program in 1997. Through the JABG program, funds are provided as block grants to states for programs promoting greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. In 2011, the Department of Justice was awarded \$536,413.00 in federal funds through the JABG project.

Program Title	Federal Share	Match Established	Total Funds
Administration (Not to exceed 5%)	\$16,246	\$1,809	\$18,095
Pass Through (Required)	\$47,908	\$5,323	\$53,231
2-State Agencies Grants \$50,000 per agency	\$45,000	\$5,000	\$50,000
DJJ Projects	\$216,578	\$24,059	\$240,587

JABG grant funding guidelines require DJJ to pass through a percentage of funds to local jurisdictions to implement accountability-based programs and services. Pass through allocations are based on the localities law enforcement expenditures and the number of violent crimes.

Summary of State Agency Project & Pass Through Awards

Administrative Office of the Courts — Funds were used to train law enforcement and court personnel statewide in evidence-based practices.

Prosecutors Advisory Council — Funds were used to pay portions of local juvenile court prosecutors.

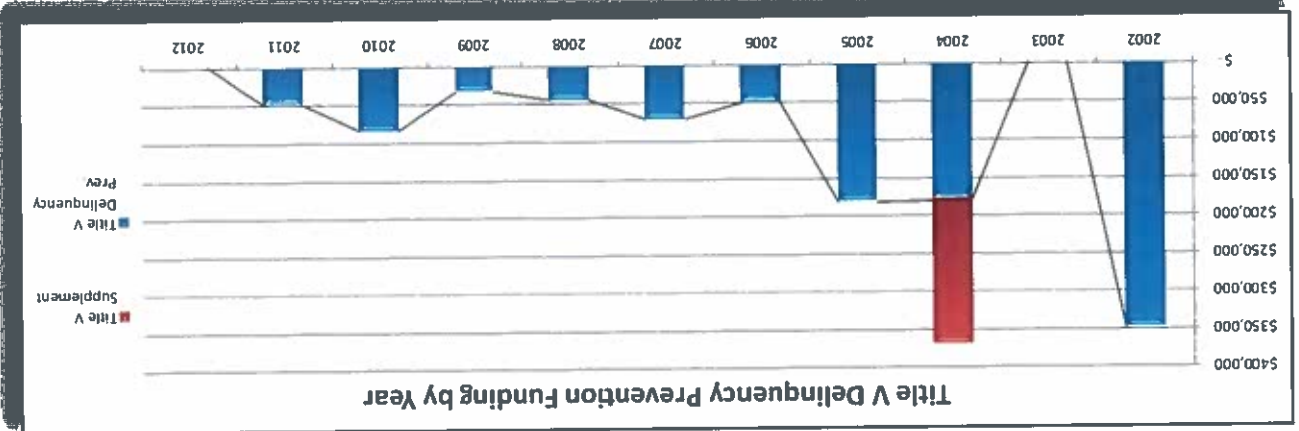
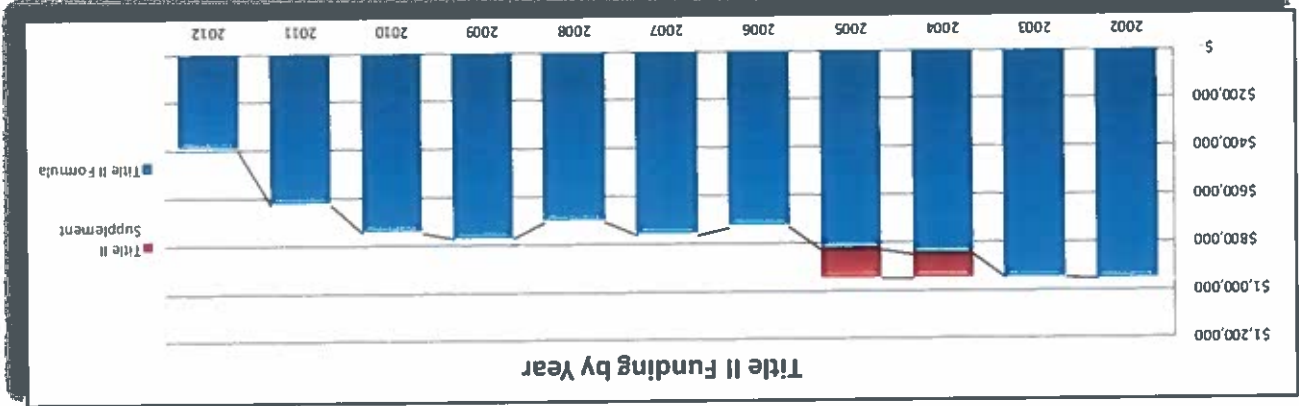
Department of Public Advocacy — Funds were used to pay for a full-time social worker position to provide post-trial services to juveniles.

Louisville Metro Government — Funds supported the Juvenile Intensive Supervision Team. This initiative partners experienced Louisville Metro Police Department officers and Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice staff to provide enhanced supervision to juveniles on probation, thereby increasing community and victim safety.

Lexington Fayette Urban County Government — Funding provided support for a program offered to youth currently suspended from local schools. Youth are court ordered to come to the program in lieu of being on the streets or unsupervised while suspended from school.

A Downward Spiral...

Juvenile Justice funds at the federal level continue to decrease requiring more state level support and juvenile justice reform.



Membership

Members of the JJAB are appointed by the Governor. The Board must contain no fewer than 15 members and no more than 33 members. A majority of the members cannot be full-time employees of any federal, state, or local government and at least one-fifth are under the age of twenty-four when appointed. The JJAB is chaired by a non-governmental employee elected by the Board.

Member	Board Representation	Residence City
Nancy Praadt, Chair	Youth Advocate	Louisville
Hon. Cathy Prewitt, Vice Chair	District Judge	Corbin
Jeanne Anderson	Attorney General's Office	Statewide
Rachel Bingham	Administrative Office of the Courts	Statewide
Kari Collins	Division of Behavioral Health	Statewide
Mary Lou Cutter	Parent	Lexington
A. Hasan Davis	Department of Juvenile Justice	Statewide
Benjamin A. Deaton	Youth	Lexington
Robert Douglas	Youth Advocate	Erlanger
Ann Ferrell	Jefferson County Schools	Louisville
La Mer Kyle-Griffiths	Department of Public Advocacy	Statewide
Chisea Hari	Youth	Cecilia
Mykol Hamilton	Parent	Danville
Randy Hensley	Berea Police Department	Paint Lick
Ashley Hughes	Youth	Lawrenceburg
Teresa James	Department of Community Based Service	Statewide
Amanda Jewell	Community Volunteer	Salt Lick
Saiyd Joyce	Youth Advocate	Lexington
Marty Lanus	Community Volunteer	Shelbyville
Betsy Matthews	Eastern Kentucky University	Richmond
Hon. Beth Lewis Maze	Circuit Judge	Mt. Sterling
Amy Hale Milliken	Warren County Attorney	Bowling Green
Candace Moberly	Youth	Berea
Lana Mullins	Trigg County Schools	Cadiz
Edward Palmer	Sign of The Dove Church	Radcliff
Racynio Rankin	Community Volunteer	Louisville
Elizabeth James	Youth	Shelbyville
Elizabeth Taylor	Department of Education	Statewide
Kaye Templin	Youth Advocate	Owingsville
Rep. Susan Westrom	State Representative	Lexington
Pascual White	Judge Executive	Williamsburg
Adrian Wilhite	Youth	Lawrenceburg

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