



OJDP FY 2021 TITLE II FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM THREE YEAR PLAN

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

1025 CAPITAL CENTER DRIVE, FRANKFORT, KY 40601

Proposal Narrative

Kentucky continues to experience a variety of barriers to obtaining consistent, comprehensive and similarly situated data across youth-related services in the State. Although strides continue to be made to improve compilation, consistency, and access, the information gathered for the purpose of this report has noticeable limitations that restricts the manner in which the data has or can be used to best inform decisions for strategic planning goal and development processes.

These difficulties and the desire of the State to seek improvements for these barriers continue to be a key focus for the State over the next three years, and are reflected in the projected three-year planning goals and objectives as a need for systemic improvement within the State.

The content found within this document, for the purpose of the compilation of this supported document, the *2021 Title II Juvenile Problem and Needs Analysis Data Elements*, has been acquired from the variety of sources indicated below:

- United States Census: Urban and Rural
- January 2020 Kentucky Juvenile Justice Reform Evaluation: Assessment of Community-Based Services for Justice Involved Youth prepared by Westat and the American Probation and Parole Association.
- Department of Juvenile Justice Juvenile Offender Resource Information (JORI) and Detention Booking Program data
- <https://kycourts.gov/Court-Programs/Family-and-Juvenile-Services/Pages/Performance-Measures>

The U.S. constituted Commonwealth of Kentucky is located in the eastern south-central region of the United States. Until 1792, Kentucky was a part of the state of Virginia. Bordered by seven states, Kentucky also serves as a border state to the Mason-Dixon Line, which separates

Kentucky from the state of Indiana. Kentucky is made up of 39,486 square miles of land and has the third largest amount of counties in the nation (120), following behind only Texas with 254 counties 254 counties within 261,232 square miles and Georgia with 159 counties within 57,513 square miles. The City of Frankfort, located in Franklin County, is the State Capitol of Kentucky. Kentucky's largest county is Jefferson County where the city of Louisville Metro is located, a border town to the State of Indiana **AND** divided by the Ohio River. The second largest county in Kentucky is Fayette County, which is located more south-eastern in the State and is home to the city of Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau (2017), Kentucky's total population as of July 1, 2019 is estimated at 4,467,673. This record indicates, too, that an estimated 6.1% of Kentucky's population, as of July 1, 2019 are classified as five-years (5-years) old and younger and 22.4% classified as under 18 years of age. The senior adult population classified as age 65 or older represent 16.8% of Kentucky's population.

- White alone estimate - 87.5.0% of total population
- Black or African American alone - 8.5% of total population
- American Indian and/or Alaskan Native alone - .3% of total population
- Asian alone - .6% of total population
- Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander alone -.1% of total population
- Two or more races - 2.0% of total population
- Hispanic or Latino - 3.9% of total population
- White alone, not Hispanic or Latino - 84.1% of total population

The census data also indicates 86.3% of Kentucky's population possess a high school degree or higher; 7.7% of Kentucky residents under the age of 65 do not have health insurance; 59% of Kentucky's population that are 16 years or older are in the civilian labor.

The Kentucky Unified Juvenile Code is found in Chapters 600 – 645 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS 600 – 645). This Unified Juvenile Code generally applies to all youth under the age of eighteen (18) years; although in some cases juvenile jurisdiction is retained until the age of twenty-one (21) years. This code includes youth cases for dependency, neglect and abuse; termination of parental rights; status offenders; public offenders; youthful offenders; and mental health actions involving juveniles.

The Kentucky General Assembly substantially revised the Unified Juvenile Code in 1996, when the Department of Juvenile Justice was created, with the passage of House Bill 117 (HB 117). At this time, the jurisdiction for public and youthful offenders was transferred from the Cabinet for Families and Children (CFC) to the newly created Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). In 2000, in order to incorporate the status offender requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) into Kentucky's juvenile code, it was again substantially changed. It is pertinent to note that the first stage of a youths' entry into the system begins at the Complaint; Kentucky does not "arrest" youth, although data gathered and reported by varied agencies may reflect "arrests" data for the youth population.

In 2014, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) began its Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative (now known as the Juvenile Justice System Improvement initiative). This initiative promoted systemwide reform efforts in juvenile justice with the goals of: 1) adopting developmentally appropriate evidence-based practices, 2) eliminating racial and ethnic disparities, 3) maximizing cost savings while holding youth accountable, and 4) improving youth outcomes.

In response to OJJDP's initiative, Kentucky partnered with the Pew Charitable Trusts to help identify areas for improvement in the juvenile justice system. In April 2014, Senate Bill 200 (SB

200) legislation was passed. This legislation aimed to improve youth outcomes and shift the Kentucky juvenile justice policy away from institutionally-based interventions to community based ones. Also included in the legislation was a mandate for data sharing between juvenile justice agencies, revised procedures for screening and assessing youth risk/needs, procedures for including more youth in the pre-court diversion program, and for reducing youth commitments and length of commitments to the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).

There are several statewide agencies in Kentucky that interact with and provide services to youth. From the perspective of the justice system and central to the implementation of SB 200 reforms, there are two key agencies that work with youth 1) the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and 2) the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is the operational arm of the Judicial Branch, and supports court facilities and programs in all 120 counties. As part of SB 200, AOC's pre-court diversion process was enhanced in 2014 for low-level offenders. The pre-court diversion is designed to provide community-based services and hold youth accountable for behavior without court action. Court designated workers (CDWs) and their counterparts, court designated specialists (CDSs) are responsible for investigating completion of complaints filed, completing risk and needs assessments, and supervising diversion agreements for youth.

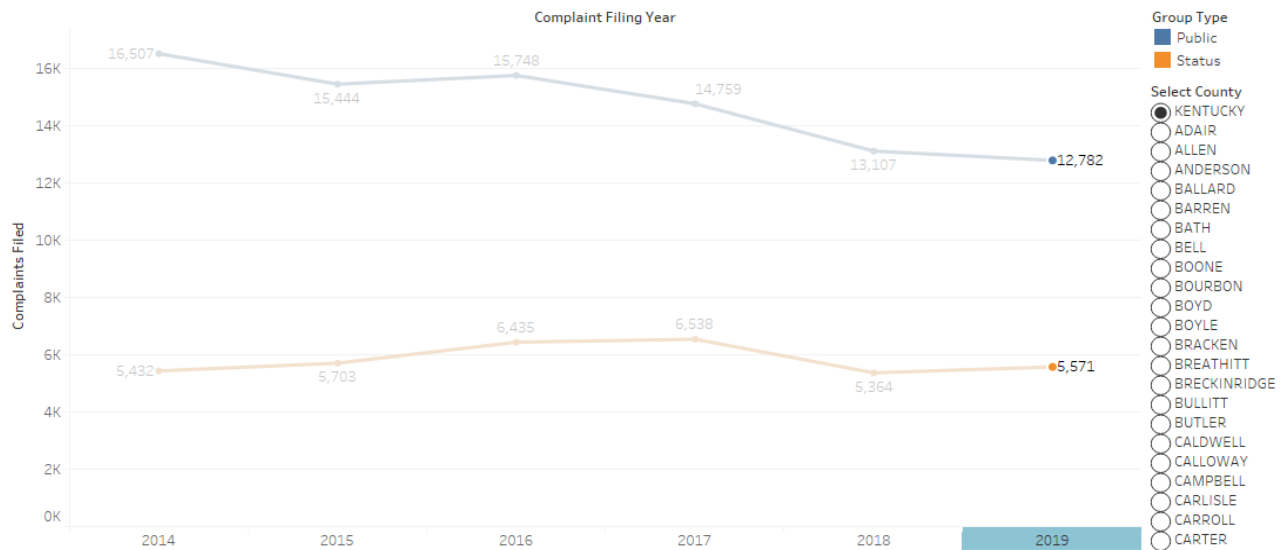
In support of the enhanced pre-court diversion process, and central to SB 200 reform efforts, the Family, Accountability, Intervention and Response (FAIR) teams were also established in 2014 to improve case management and reduce youth's involvement in the justice system. Teams consist of representatives from various youth-serving agencies, including education, AOC, DJJ, and CHFS. The team also includes local representatives from law enforcement, the county attorney's office, public defender's office, and other sectors of the community. These teams are mandated to meet monthly to meet monthly to review referrals for youth that have either failed to

appear for an initial intake, declined to enter into a diversion agreement, are considered high needs, or are struggling or have failed to complete terms outlined in their diversion agreement. FAIR team members can determine that no further action be taken on certain status offense cases or continue to brainstorm and recommend resources and services that best support the needs of justice-involved youth and families. A total of 114 FAIR teams have been implemented.

The number of juvenile complaints for public offenses have decreased from 16,607 in calendar year 2014 to 12,782 in calendar year 2019, a decrease of 3,825 complaints. The number of complaints for status offenses in calendar year 2014 was 5,432 with an overall increase of 139 complaints for a total of 5,571 in calendar year 2019.

Complaints Filed by Public and Status, CY 2014-2019

In order to protect the identities of individuals associated with confidential records, reports conceal any instances in which five or fewer complaints would have been reported. Blank data points should be considered to reflect "zero to five cases". Any cases hidden in this manner are included in totals or subtotals provided that these totals or subtotals include six or more complaints themselves.



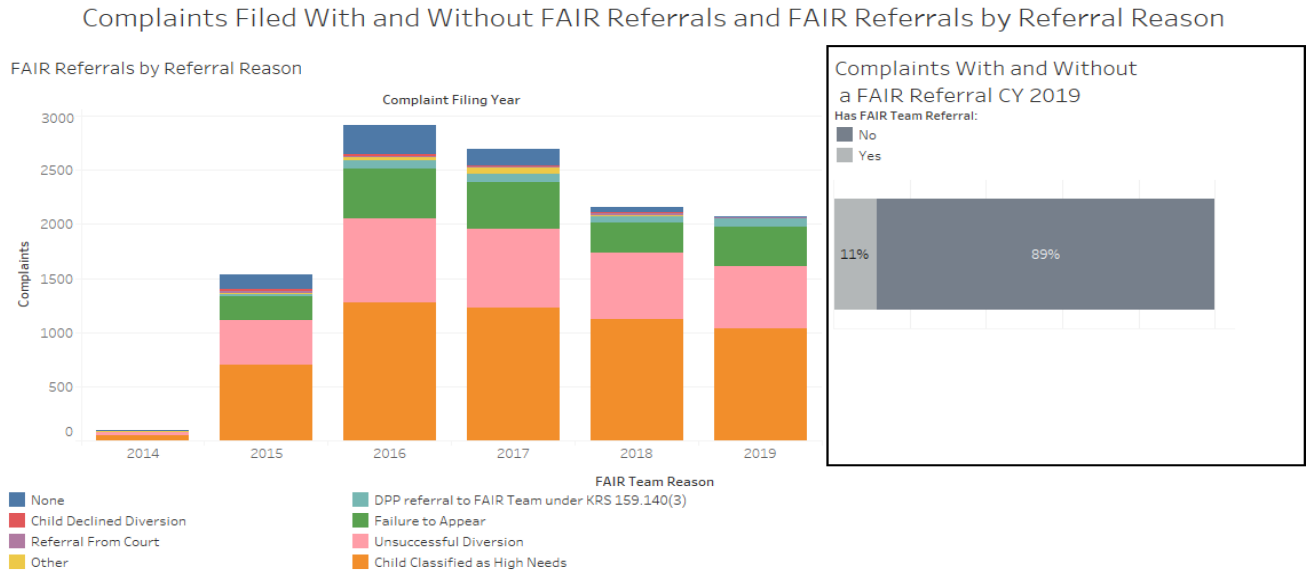
A complaint is a verified statement containing allegations against a youth. A single complaint may contain one or more charges, and a single youth may have one or more complaints. Complaints have two types: public and status. Public complaints occur when a person under 18 violates a criminal statute. Status complaints occur when a person under 18 does something that is only illegal due to the person's age.

On the right side, you can click on an individual county to see the complaint numbers for just that county. If you want to see the state again, just click the KENTUCKY bubble.

When you are ready to move forward, click the arrow on the bottom right. Keep in mind that you can always go back with the arrow on the bottom left.



In CY 2019, 11% of complaints were filed with a FAIR Team Referral.



The Family Accountability, Intervention, and Response Teams (FAIR Teams) were created by legislation in Senate Bill 200. For information about the Senate Bill from the KRS, click the following link: <https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/record/14rs/sb200.html>

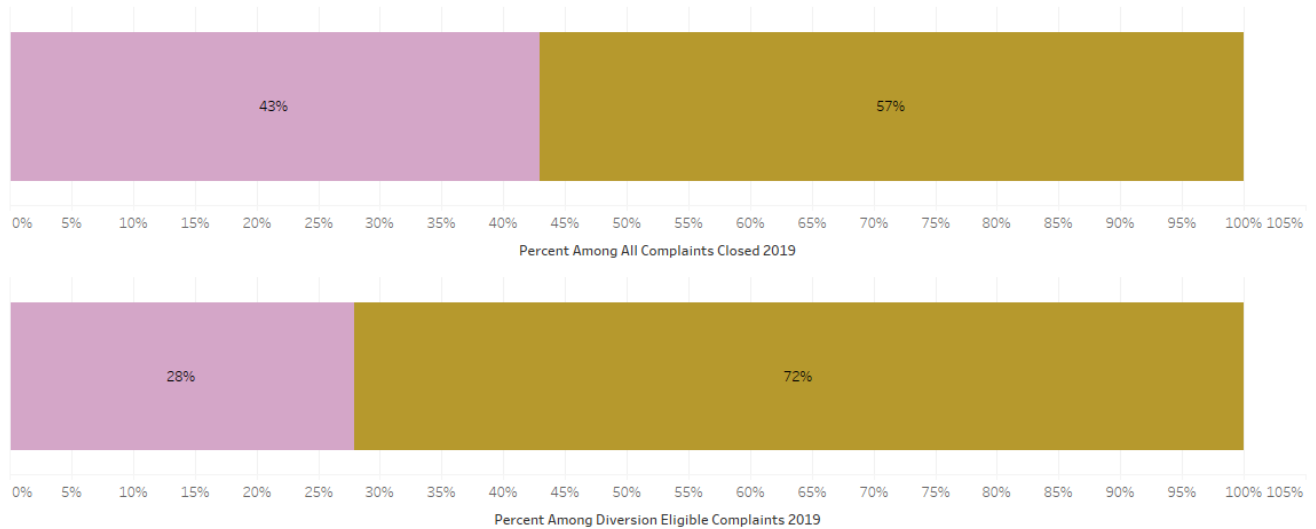
These multidisciplinary teams provide enhanced case management to youth who meet certain criteria such as a high score on the GAIN needs screener, failing to appear for a status complaint preliminary inquiry, and having an unsuccessful diversion for a status complaint, as well as a few other categories. FAIR Teams first began in 2014 and were fully implemented by 2015, making 2016 the first full year of statewide FAIR implementation.

When you are ready to move forward, click the arrow on the bottom right. Keep in mind that you can always go back with the arrow on the bottom left.



72% of diversion eligible complaints closed with a completed diversion agreement, resulting in no further action with the complaint or formal court proceeding.

Complaints Closed with a Diversion Agreement: Comparison of Diversion Eligible Complaints vs. All Complaints During CY 2019



Diversion Agreement
■ No Diversion ■ Diversion

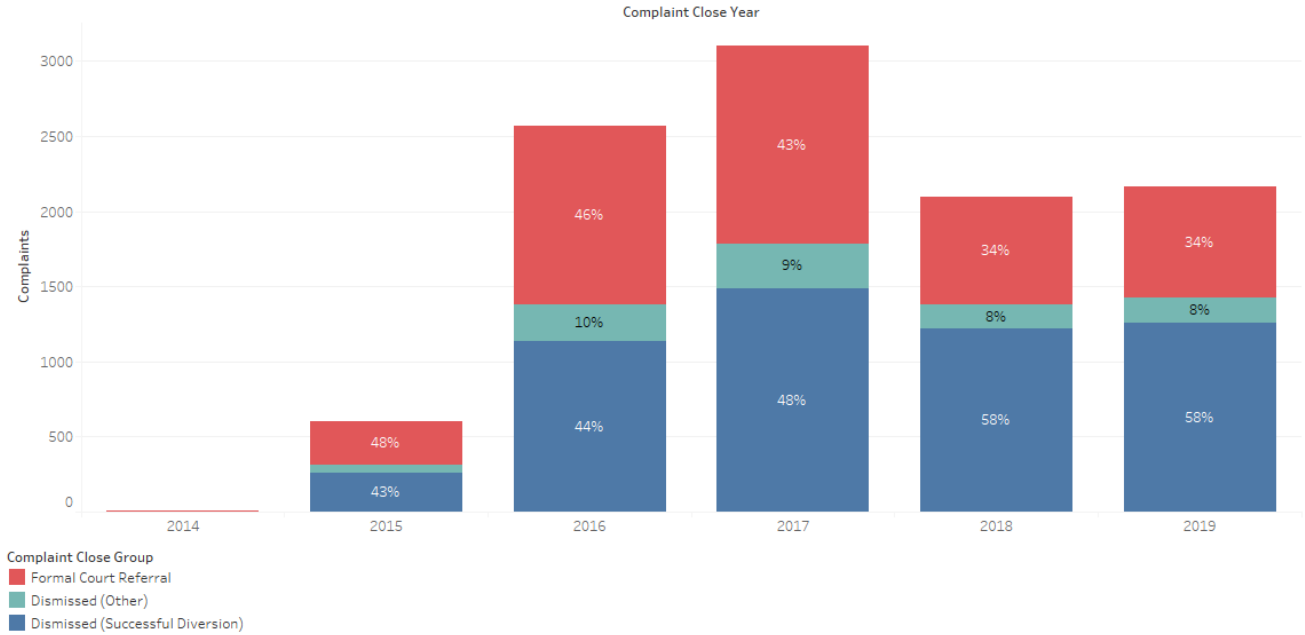
A diversion is an agreement between the court designated worker and the subject of a complaint. If the agreement is completed, no further action is taken with the complaint and no formal court record is created. The two charts here show the percentage of complaints diverted in two different ways. On the top you'll see the percent of diversions out of all complaints filed. On the bottom, only the number of diversions out of diversion-eligible complaints are shown. Certain offenses are statutorily required to go to court instead of diversion, and others are required to go to court by CDW policy.

By the way, if you're interested in seeing the total numbers and not just the percentages, just hover over the chart. When you are ready to move forward, click the arrow on the bottom right. Keep in mind that you can always go back with the arrow on the bottom left.



Between CY 2014 and CY 2019, the number of complaints with FAIR Team Involvement and were successfully diverted increased from 43% to 58%.

Complaints Closed with FAIR Team Involvement by Complaint Close Group, CY 2014-2019



There are three primary outcomes for complaints with the FAIR Team: the child can successfully complete their diversion, the complaint can be referred to court, or the FAIR Team can choose to refer the complaint to the county attorney for dismissal. Many of the complaints which are referred to FAIR would have simply gone to court before the creation of the FAIR Teams, such as those referred for unsuccessful diversion or failure to appear.

When you are ready to move forward, click the arrow on the bottom right. Keep in mind that you can always go back with the arrow on the bottom left.



The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is one of the five departments under the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. The DJJ is responsible for prevention programs for at-risk youth, court intake, detention, residential placement and treatment services, probation, community aftercare, and reintegration programs, as well as the confinement of youth awaiting adult placement or court.

Funds for Title II programs, according to the OJJDP, “must be for at-risk juvenile to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system or early intervention programs for juveniles with first-time and non-serious offenses to keep them out of the juvenile justice system. Proposed programs under Title II must propose to use Title II funds for these populations only.” (Retrieved May, 2017). This requirement readily aligns with the intent of the Kentucky juvenile justice reform efforts and the goals outlined in the JJAB Three Year Strategic Plan.

Kentucky continues to assess, and monitor progress related to reform efforts and outcomes. Information gathered for the purpose of isolating needs related to Kentucky's juvenile justice problems, presented in this section, were predominantly derived from information borrowed from the January 2020 Kentucky Juvenile Justice Reform Evaluation: Assessment of Community-Based Services for Justice Involved Youth prepared by Westat, and the American Probation and Parole Association. What follows is a snapshot of select information that supports the decision of the State, with guidance from the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB) to focus efforts on Delinquency Prevention, Racial and Ethnic Disparities, Alternatives to Detention, and Juvenile Justice System Improvement.

Central to SB 200 is the use of community-based services to facilitate early intervention, hold youth accountable, maintain public safety, and achieve better outcomes for youth and their families. The study conducted an assessment of available community-based services for youth referred to the juvenile justice system in Kentucky and identified gaps in service areas and potential disparities in access to services.

Community based services were limited to programs where youth may be referred to or receive treatment, to include those in the community and in non-secure residential settings. The study used administrative data from the Court Designated Worker Case Management System (CDWCMS), a statewide electronic case management and information system maintained by the Department of Family & Juvenile Services of the Administrative Office of the Courts. The CDWCMS contains information on youth referrals, including, but not limited to, youth race/ethnicity, age at referral, most recent address, school status, date of referral, referral charge, and reason for referral closure, diversion status, and screening assessment scores.

Findings from the evaluation indicate 10,589 youth were referred to the juvenile justice system between October 1, 2017 and September 30, 2018. Of these, 68% were White, 21% Black,

5% Hispanic, and 6% were of unknown or other race/ethnicity. Approximately two-thirds (67%) of these youth were males. On average, youth received 2.5 referrals (SD = 2.7, range 1-32) in FY 2017-2018. At the time of referral, 23% of youth lived in Western Kentucky with the smallest proportion (9%) residing in the Cincinnati metropolitan area.

The evaluation identified more than 2,000 program locations that offered services to justice-involved youth. As expected, programs are denser in metropolitan areas, with more than double the number of programs per square mile in Louisville-Jefferson and Lexington-Fayette metropolitan areas than in Eastern Kentucky/ Cumberland Plateau and Western Kentucky.

A single program may offer different types of services that target youth risk and needs. Seven types of services were identified based on the information provided in the resource guides. These services address: mental and behavioral health, prosocial peers and role models, family, school and work, prosocial activities, substance use, and disabilities. Overall, more than 3,800 community-based services that address youth needs were identified across the six regions in Kentucky. Forty two percent (n = 880) of the programs offer mental and behavioral health services and approximately one-third offer family services (35%, n = 732) and prosocial activities (32%, n = 667). About one-quarter of the programs offer services related to prosocial peers and roles models (26%, n = 402) and less than 20% of the programs offer services related to school and work (19%, n = 402) and substance abuse (18%, n = 376). Only nine percent (n = 190) of the programs offer services related to disabilities.

Most services, with the exception of those targeting disability needs, are within a 30-minute drive for the majority of youth within each region. For example, services are within a 30-minute drive in at least 74% of urban regions and in at least 61% of rural regions. However, when the drivetime was reduced to 15-minutes, accessibility to services was substantially diminished. Specifically, services are within a 15-minute drive in 54%, at most, of urban regions and in 35%,

at most, of rural regions. Disability services are within a 30-minute drive in 74%, at most, of urban regions and in 52%, at most, of rural regions. Accessibility to disability services also dropped substantially when a 15-minute drive-time was considered with services accessible only in 11-31% of the regions. Notably, there is also some variation by county within a region. For example, counties located in rural regions display more variations in service coverage with a mix of counties within a region showing above 80% coverage and counties with limited service coverage (e.g., below 60%).

Non-White youth were represented in the justice system at a higher proportion than in the general population, suggesting racial and ethnic disparities. However, access to services did not vary by race or ethnicity. That is, the drive-time analysis did not indicate that non-White youth had less access to services compared to White youth. Race, however, was found to be an important aspect in terms of locale as the majority of non-White youth live in the two metropolitan regions of Lexington-Fayette and Louisville-Jefferson, which have the greatest program density.

Recommendations from the evaluation focused on two key areas to help support and enhance efforts related to increasing the availability and access to community-based services for justice-involved youth in Kentucky 1) collecting and managing data on services and 2) practice recommendations for increasing availability and access to services.

Data collection management systems can be enhanced to support juvenile justice reform through the following practices:

- Incorporate service information into case management systems where possible
- Track both service provider information and services each youth has received
- Use unique service provider and youth IDs to link data within and between systems
- Create data fields rather than text fields where possible to improve reporting capabilities

- Create a Memorandum of Understanding (or Information Sharing Agreement) to share service data with other agencies

Enhancing availability and access to community-based services for justice involved youth can be achieved through:

- Assessing the feasibility of increasing access to telehealth, in-home, and school-based services.
- Enhancing supports provided to FAIR teams to improve engagement and collaboration among members.
- Assess the extent to which SB 200 reforms have resulted in increased funding for community-based services.

Kentucky's strategic plan was developed by the Kentucky Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB) (SAG) members at a planning retreat and subsequent board and subcommittee meetings. A focus on prevention was maintained by the JJAB moving into the next 3 year plan. 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 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 systems of care, enhancing interagency and community collaboration, and promoting effective programming necessary to serve the whole child. To promulgate this plan, JJAB, in conjunction with the Department of Juvenile Justice's dedicated Title II staff, identified inimical conditions, challenges/opportunities, examined local, state, and national analyses and reports, and considered forecasts on the future of juvenile justice issues in Kentucky. Kentucky's overarching plan is to continue expanding and/or maintaining exerted efforts and support for educating, training and skill development for stakeholders throughout the State (including communities, families and youth) prevention measures to address delinquency prevention.

The 2021-2023 JJAB Strategic Plan goals and objectives are as follows:

GOAL #1: Develop and sustain a viable, accountable, and well-functioning advisory board.

Objective 1A: Undergo internal assessment of board functioning, structure, and needs/areas for growth.

Primary/Initial Task: Launch and analyze Board Assessment Survey

Objective 1B: Identify cadre of individuals for each of the specified/mandated roles to serve on JJAB. Primary/Initial Task: Develop “rolling” list of potential JJAB appointees.

Objective 1C: Implement training/development opportunities for JJAB members Primary/Initial Task: Develop board training, based on Board Assessment Survey findings.

Objective 1D: Ensure key stakeholder (e.g., youth, parent, etc.) perspectives are integrated into all aspects of JJAB. Primary/Initial Task: Plan Juvenile Justice Youth Summit Linked to the Delinquency problem of delinquency prevention, mental health, drug offenses, human trafficking, and overall system response.

GOAL #2: Continually assess and address needs associated with juvenile justice issues in Kentucky.

Objective 2A: Collect viable data.

Primary/Initial Task: Work to improve data collection and processes.

Objective 2B: Undergo annual needs/assessment analysis related to juvenile justice.

Objective 2C: Use findings to inform JJAB directive .

Primary/Initial Task: Develop RFPs that explicitly address needs identified in the assessment. Linked to the Delinquency problem of delinquency prevention, mental health, drug offenses, human trafficking, and overall system response.

GOAL #3: Serve as a leading resource for best practices, including prevention models and strategies that advance the mission of JJAB.

Objective 3A: Develop a data infrastructure to capture outcomes within, between, and among JJAB funded prevention initiatives.

Primary Task: Convene and implement JJAB Evaluation Team

Objective 3B: Assess information pathways and processes for dissemination of information to key stakeholders, and the public at-large.

Primary Task: Test dissemination strategies for relevant JJAB information.

Objective 3C: Strategically disseminate outcome reports related to funded projects

Primary Task: Promulgate annual report related to JJAB activities, including funded projects and associated outcomes. Linked to the Delinquency problem of delinquency prevention, mental health, drug offenses, human trafficking, and overall system response.

GOAL #4: To advance equity for minority youth groups, related to juvenile justice system involvement and service provision.

Objective 4A: Implement recommendations from 2018 DMC assessment

Primary Task: Review final report and assess recommendations for importance and feasibility.

Objective 4B: Integrate attention to RED in all funded Title II projects/programs and initiatives.

Primary Task: Draft a standard request for proposal (RFP) that requires potential grantees to address multi-dimensional aspects of RED.

Objective 4C: Assess impact of Title II funded projects/programs and initiatives on RED.

Primary/Initial Task: Convene and implement JJAB Evaluation Team; processes and practices that support adequate monitoring, evaluation and feasibility for funded projects/programs and initiatives.

GOAL #5: Build overall capacity for individuals, groups, and communities to address issues relevant to juvenile justice.

Objective 5A: Simultaneously champion evidenced-based practices (EBPs) AND initiatives/programs that hold promise for impact.

Primary/Initial Task: Designate funding for projects that utilize EBPs AND programs/interventions deemed “promising.”

Objective 5B: Provide pre-RFP workshops for community stakeholders interested in applying for JJAB prevention funds.

Primary/Initial Task: Develop training webinar related to purpose/scope of JJAB prevention funding.

Objective 5C: Offer technical assistance to grantees, as needed.

Primary/Initial Tasks: Convene and implement JJAB Evaluation Team.

GOAL #6: Ensure compliance with all four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 (Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Jail Removal, Sight and Sound Separation, and Racial and Ethnic Disparities).

Objective 6C: Monitor and evaluate adherence to JJCPA four core requirements.

Primary Task: Partner with compliance officer for annual compliance report.

Additional Requirements

- **Provide a statement that the applicant for these funds is designated as the sole agency (Designated State Agency or DSA) for supervising the preparation and administration of the plan.**

The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice (KYDJJ) is the sole Designated State Agency (DSA) responsible for the administration of the Title II Formula Grants Program within the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The Kentucky Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB) serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG), as defined under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, amended as the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018.

- **Provide evidence that the DSA has or will have authority, by legislation if necessary, to implement such plan in conformity with this part;**

KRS 15A.065 Department of Juvenile Justice -- Powers and duties -- Advisory board.
(5)

(a) The Department of Juvenile Justice shall have an advisory board appointed by the Governor, which shall serve as the advisory group under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-415, as amended, and which shall provide a formulation of and recommendations for meeting the requirements of this section not less than annually to the Governor, the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, the Interim Joint Committees on Judiciary and on Appropriations and Revenue of the Legislative Research Commission when the General Assembly is not in session, and the Judiciary and the Appropriations and Revenue Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate when the General Assembly is in session.

The advisory board shall develop program criteria for early juvenile intervention, diversion, and prevention projects, develop statewide priorities for funding, and make recommendations for allocation of funds to the Commissioner of the Department of Juvenile Justice.

The advisory board shall review grant applications from local juvenile delinquency prevention councils and include in its annual report the activities of the councils. The advisory board shall meet not less than quarterly. (b) The advisory board shall be chaired by a private citizen member appointed by the Governor and shall serve a term of two (2) years and thereafter be elected by the board. The members of the board shall be appointed to staggered terms and thereafter to four (4) year terms. The membership of the advisory board shall consist of no fewer than fifteen (15) persons and no more than thirty-three (33) persons who have training, experience, or special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency or the administration of juvenile justice.

A majority of the members shall not be full-time employees of any federal, state, or local government, and at least one-fifth (1/5) of the members shall be under the age of twenty-four (24) years at the time of appointment. On July 15, 2002, any pre-existing appointment of a member to the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee shall be terminated unless that member has been re-appointed subsequent to January 1, 2002, in which case that member's appointment shall continue without interruption.

1. Three (3) current or former participants in the juvenile justice system;
2. An employee of the Department of Juvenile Justice;
3. An employee of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services;
4. A person operating alternative detention programs;
5. An employee of the Department of Education;
6. An employee of the Department of Public Advocacy;
7. An employee of the Administrative Office of the Courts;
8. A representative from a private nonprofit organization with an interest in youth services;
9. A representative from a local juvenile delinquency prevention council;
10. A member of the Circuit Judges Association;
11. A member of the District Judges Association;
12. A member of the County Attorneys Association;
13. A member of the County Judge/Executives Association;
14. A person from the business community not associated with any other group listed in this paragraph;
15. A parent not associated with any other group listed in this paragraph;
16. A youth advocate not associated with any other group listed in this paragraph;
17. A victim of a crime committed by a person under the age of eighteen (18) not associated with any other group listed in this paragraph;
18. A local school district special education administrator not associated with any other group listed in this paragraph;
19. A peace officer not associated with any other group listed in this paragraph; and
20. A college or university professor specializing in law, criminology, corrections, psychology, or similar discipline with an interest in juvenile corrections programs. (c) Failure of any member to attend three (3) meetings within a calendar year deemed a resignation from the board. The board chair shall notify the Governor of any vacancy and submit recommendations for appointment.

(25) Provide evidence that the SAG is in compliance with JJRA mandates regarding composition and responsibilities.

Membership requirements in (3)(A) are documented through SAG Roster.

- **Provide a statement affirming that the SAG participated in the development and review of the state/territory's juvenile justice plan prior to submission to the supervisory board for final action.**

Statement affirming the SAG will meet the below requirement.

The SAG shall be afforded the opportunity to review and comment, not later than 30 days after their submission to the advisory group, on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the state agency designated under paragraph (1).

In preparation for the FY21 Three Year Plan a survey was provided to the SAG to gather information such as: the SAG's support of using Title II funds for an expansion of existing services, the allocation of funding initiatives for larger multi-year projects, continuation funding etc, and top 3 purpose areas. The SAG then held a retreat to identify the priorities of the three-year plan. The SAG voted to approve priority areas presented in the FY21 Three Year Plan application.

- **Provide a statement affirming that the SAG was afforded thirty days to review and comment not later than 30 days after their submission to the advisory group, on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the state agency.**

The Kentucky SAG was afforded the opportunity to review and comment, not later than 30 days after their submission to the advisory group, on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to the state agency. For the current application cycle the submitted Title II applications were reviewed by the grants review subcommittee within the specified time frame.

- **Provide a statement affirming the state/territory's designated state agency has met the requirement that the SAG advises the state/territory agency and its supervisory board;** As provided above, Kentucky affirms that members of the SAG regularly communicate with DJJ leadership as outlined in KRS 15A.065, and that members of DJJ leadership staff routinely attend the SAG meetings, which occur bi-monthly.

- **Kentucky affirms that contact and regular input is sought from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the JJ system.**

The Kentucky Juvenile Justice Department maintains statutory authority over all juvenile detention and youth development centers. The Division Director Placement Services within the Department serves on the SAG and provides opportunities for SAG members to meet with juveniles who are currently under their jurisdiction.

Through a youth leadership academy, the department is exploring ways to identify and foster leadership skills in our current committed and sentenced youth to help give a youth voice in aspects of the department.

- **Provide a statement affirming that the state/territory provided for the active consultation with and participation of units of local government or combinations thereof in the development of the state/territory plan which adequately takes into account the needs and requests of units of local government, except that nothing in the plan requirements, or any regulations promulgated to carry out such requirements, shall be construed to prohibit or impede the state/territory from making grants to, or entering into contracts with, local private agencies or the advisory group.**

Kentucky provides for the active consultation with and participation of units of local government in the development of the state plan, and that the developed plan takes into account the needs and requests of units of local government. Kentucky has regional youth justice teams that met quarterly throughout the past year, providing opportunities for communication between the State / Territory agency, units of local government, and other local justice stakeholders. This established structure gives localities an opportunity to give input into the state plan and juvenile justice priorities.

- **Provide a statement that the state/territory will provide for an equitable distribution of the assistance received under section 222 [34 U.S.C. § 11132] within the state/territory, including in rural areas.**

Kentucky provides for an equitable distribution of the assistance received within the State/Territory, including in rural areas. This occurs through the creation of the state regional youth justice teams that help inform local entities as well as the State/Territory about challenges and needs throughout the State/Territory. This information, in conjunction with youth crime analysis data, helps inform the funding decisions made.

- **Plan include an analysis of juvenile delinquency problems in, and the juvenile delinquency control and delinquency prevention needs (including education needs) of, the State (including any geographical area in which an Indian tribe has jurisdiction), a description of the services to be provided, and a description of performance goals and priorities, including a specific statement of the manner in which programs are expected to meet the identified juvenile crime problems (including the joining of gangs that commit crimes) and juvenile justice and include a brief narrative discussion in their application that indicates their understanding of the performance measures for this solicitation and how they intend to provide the required data to OJJDP.**

DJJ's Detention Booking system and Juvenile Offender Resource Information (JORI), the agency's case management system, provide data elements that comprise part of the Racial and Ethnic Disparities report for Title II funds. Additional data is provided by the state's Administrative Office of the Courts' (AOC) Court Designated Worker Program. For subrecipient agencies, information about how the agency plans to collect and report performance measurement data is collected at application. Subrecipient entities upload copies of their performance measurement data on a quarterly basis via *Intelligents*, the

electronic grants management system, and staff at DJJ enter those into the performance measures platform.

- **Include a description of an analysis of gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, including the types of such services available and the need for such services.**

Kentucky's SAG, with the input from local communities and subject experts identify gender specific services, and support the development and provision of state-wide trainings, technical assistance and support for evidence based practices designed to address the needs and treatment of youth.

- **Does the plan include a description of a plan for providing needed gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency;**

The bulk of youth served by the Department of Juvenile justice are males; however, there is one all-female residential program, located in Morehead, Kentucky. All youth are provided educational opportunities, job skills building, life skills and evidence based therapeutic treatment. Trauma Informed Care practices have been implemented in the facilities for both genders. Clinical staff has received training in Cognitive Behavioral Trauma Informed Therapy, Trauma Focused Yoga Practices, and Trauma and Grief Cognitive Therapy for Adolescents. Trauma Focused Yoga has been incorporated into group sessions for all youth at various levels. All youth are also screened for substance abuse treatment needs, suicide or self harm, and physical and sexual violence risk. Prevention and treatment is provided based on identified needs and risk, and prioritizes the use of evidence-based and evidence-informed interventions.

The KYDJJ also addresses the lesbian, gay, bi, transgender, queer, and inquiring (LGBTQI) youth population through incorporating an annual training for all staff in understanding and working with the LGBTQI population, as well as through PREA guidelines.

- **Does the Plan include a description of a plan for providing needed services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas?**

Kentucky provides for an equitable distribution of the assistance received within the State/Territory, including in rural areas. As a result of juvenile justice reform at the state level (SB200), prevention programming was identified as the most significant need for juveniles in Kentucky. As a result, the Kentucky SAG decided to focus on delinquency prevention within rural communities. Funding has been allocated to a minimum of three rural communities throughout the state.

- **Include a description of a plan to provide alternatives to detention for status offenders, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation, and others, where appropriate, such as specialized or problem-solving courts or diversion to home-based or community-based services or treatment for those youth in need of mental health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorder services at the time such juveniles first come into contact with the juvenile justice system.**

All youth are screened by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) Court Designated Worker Program (CDW), to identify the least restrictive option when making placement

decisions. Placement options include release to parent or guardian, responsible adult, placement in an emergency shelter, crisis stabilization units, or inpatient mental health facility. KYDJJ utilizes a variety of alternatives to detention, which are designed to limit entry and progress through the juvenile justice system, including home incarceration, home supervision, foster home placements, and two DJJ facilities operate as an alternative to detention. All youth are assessed to identify those that have experienced commercial sexual exploitation/human trafficking, and additional targeted services are included in the treatment plan for those that are identified.

- **Does the plan include a description of a plan to reduce the number of children house in secure detention and corrections facilities who are awaiting placement in a residential program?**

As above, all youth with filed complaints are screened and provided with appropriate services by AOC's CDW. Youth are placed in the lowest level of custody possible. Many youth and families that engage with DJJ are concurrently involved with the state's Cabinet for Health and Family Services (CHFS) and may be currently involved with the court's Dependency, Neglect, and Abuse docket. Whenever possible, youth are housed outside of secure detention facilities, and at the least restrictive level. This is also true for those who are awaiting placement, and DJJ incorporates a variety of residential placements, including group homes, and community or day treatment programs.

- **Does the plan include a description of a plan to engage family members, where appropriate, in the design and delivery of juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment services, particularly post-placement?**

KYDJJ attempts to engage supportive family members in treatment planning. Many of the youth and families that come into contact with DJJ have extensive involvement with the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services (CHFS), so there is also an attempt to recognize the importance of these experiences during case planning and family interactions. KYDJJ contracts with Youth Advocate Programs (YAP) as an intervention designed to prevent future criminal activity among system involved youth. This is accomplished through short-term, high intensity relationships with paid mentors, and is rated as a promising practice.

- **Does the plan include a description of a plan to use community-based services to respond to the needs of at-risk youth or youth who have come into contact with the juvenile justice system?**

The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice utilizes a variety of alternatives to detention, which are designed to limit entry and progress through the juvenile justice system, including home incarceration and home supervision. All youth are assessed with an instrument that helps to identify those that have experienced commercial sexual exploitation/human trafficking, and additional targeted services are included in the treatment plan for those that are identified. Additionally, the DJJ piloted the Center for Youth Justice and Services in a high school located in Henderson County, Kentucky. The

goal of this program is to reduce the amount of youth for whom the school system files a petition. Referrals are accepted from multiple stakeholders, e.g. parents, community organizations, etc., and treatment is specific to the needs of the youth as identified by a psychosocial assessment

- **Does the plan include a description of a plan to promote evidence-based and trauma-informed programs and practices?**

The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) has hired a dedicated Evidence Based Treatment Coordinator and uses a validated risk and needs assessment tool, the YASI with all youth that come into contact with the DJJ system, and also screen for other factors including suicidality/self-harm, and substance abuse needs. These tools are administered and interpreted by trained professionals, and clinical/treatment services are provided based on the results of these assessment tools. Additionally, DJJ utilizes evidence-based and evidence-informed programming/interventions, and evaluates the impact through the use of pre and post testing as well as the examination of other sources of information, e.g. behavioral incidents. DJJ staff receive specialized training and have access to programs which focus on adolescent development as well as general behavioral strategies that are specific to adolescents.

- **Does the plan include a plan to be implemented not later than December 21, 2020, to eliminate the use of restraints of known pregnant juveniles housed in secure juvenile detention and correction facilities, during labor, delivery, and post-partum recovery, unless credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others?**

Youth that are known to be pregnant are typically referred to appropriate community-based services, including residential placements for teen mothers. In the extremely rare circumstance that a pregnant juvenile is placed within a DJJ facility, the agency attests that she will not be restrained unless credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe that she will be a serious and immediate threat to herself, staff, or others, or that she is an immediate escape risk. The restraint policy regarding pregnant juveniles was last updated in April, 2019 and includes the following language: “Except in an extraordinary circumstance, no youth who is known to be pregnant shall be restrained during labor, during transport to a medical facility or birthing center for delivery, or during postpartum recovery.”

- **Does the plan eliminate the use of abdominal restraints, leg and ankle restraints, wrist restraints behind the back, and four-point restraints on known pregnant juveniles, unless— (1) credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others; or (2) reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and credible risk of escape that cannot be reasonably minimized through any other method?**

As above, youth that are known to be pregnant are typically referred to appropriate community-based services, including residential placements for teen mothers. In the extremely rare circumstance that a pregnant juvenile is placed within a DJJ facility, the agency attests that she will not be restrained unless credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe that she will be a serious and immediate threat to herself, staff, or others, or that she is an immediate escape risk. The policy regarding restraints with known pregnant juveniles was last updated in April, 2019 and includes the following language: A youth who is known to be pregnant shall be restrained solely with handcuffs in front of her body unless further restraint is required to protect herself or others. Staff shall not utilize a prone restraint on pregnant youth. [...] The Director of Medical Services shall provide guidance on the use of restraints on pregnant youth prior to active labor and delivery.

- **Does the plan include a statement affirming the state met this requirement to provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of evidence-based and promising juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations, and other related programs (such as education, special education, recreation, health, and welfare programs)?**

Kentucky provides for the coordination and maximum utilization of juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and provide agencies and organizations, and other related programs in the state. This occurs through quarterly meetings with stakeholders, as well as the involvement of SAG members who have connections to various programs throughout the state. SAG subcommittees involve representation spanning multiple departments and sectors across the state. There are cross-system collaborations in place that allow for planning and coordination through committee meetings and regional collaboration groups. Information gathered from regional and subcommittee groups is shared at the SAG meeting to consider how to incorporate into the state plan.

- **Does the plan include a statement and description of the capacity the state has, or plans to develop, an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity within the state?** Kentucky has developed an adequate research, training, and evaluation capacity within the state through the Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center, KY STATS, and partnerships with various academic researchers. Additionally, the state makes use of training and technical assistance providers when possible to further develop this capacity.

- **Does the plan include a statement affirming that the state/territory complies with the deinstitutionalization of status offenders requirement, and confirmation that documentation is found in the information submitted in the compliance tool?** Kentucky complies with this core requirement, and the documentation can be found on page 4 of the information submitted in the compliance tool.

- **Does the plan include a statement affirming that the state/territory complies with this requirement; Provide that Juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent or juveniles**

within the purview of paragraph (11) will not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with adult inmates; and (B) There is in effect in the state a policy that requires individuals who work with both such juveniles and such adult inmates including in collocated facilities have been trained and certified to work with juveniles?

Kentucky complies with this core requirement and the documentation can be found on page 7 of the information submitted in the compliance tool.”

- **Provide statement affirming that the state/territory complies with the requirement to “provide assurance that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, and disability;”**
Kentucky provides assurance that youth in the juvenile justice system are treated equitably on the basis of gender, race, family income, and disability.
- **Provide a statement affirming that the state/territory complies with the requirement to “provide assurance that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency (which approaches should include the involvement of grandparents or other extended family members when possible and appropriate, and the provision of family counseling during the incarceration of juvenile family members and coordination of family services when appropriate and feasible”** Kentucky provides assurance that consideration will be given to and that assistance will be available for approaches designed to strengthen the families of delinquent and other youth to prevent juvenile delinquency.
- **Provide a statement affirming that the state/territory complies with the requirement to “provide for procedures to be established for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for ensuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan; [State must include a statement affirming that this requirement is met and a description of the process .] Per DJJ Policy 205, the confidentiality of youth records shall be maintained as provided by statutes and department policy including KRS 610.320, 610.340, and 635.120. Kentucky affirms that it has established procedures to protect the rights of recipients of services and for ensuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan. All agencies that contract with Kentucky are compliant with HIPAA and other relevant laws related to information sharing and privacy concerns. DJJ collects and has access to a variety of records that document health status information, previous victimizations, and issues with family functioning, among others. All records are marked confidential stored in secure locations to which access can be controlled. All electronic or computer-based state systems are maintained by the Commonwealth’s Office of Technology, who is responsible for ongoing management of the information’s security and privacy. For those times when data sharing occurs, there are formal agreements between the parties, and those with access**

are required to sign confidentiality and data access agreements, as well as to undergo the annual COT training module(s).

- **Does the plan provide assurances that— (A) Any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee; (B) Activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and (C) No such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved?**

Kentucky affirms that any assistance provided under this Act will not cause the displacement (including a partial displacement, such as a reduction in the hours of non-overtime work, wages, or employment benefits) of any currently employed employee; activities assisted under this Act will not impair an existing collective bargaining relationship, contract for services, or collective bargaining agreement; and no such activity that would be inconsistent with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement shall be undertaken without the written concurrence of the labor organization involved.

- **Provide a statement affirming that it meets the requirement to “provide such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures necessary to assure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under [the Formula Grants Program]”, and submit the financial management and internal controls questionnaire.** Kentucky has strong internal fiscal controls and fund accounting procedures necessary to ensure prudent use, proper disbursement, and accurate accounting of funds received under this title. The Financial Management and Internal Controls questionnaire has been completed and signed by the Financial Point of Contact and is provided as Attachment B.
- **Provide a statement affirming that the state/territory complies with the requirement to “provide reasonable assurance that federal funds made available under this part for any period will be so used as to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the State, local, tribal, and other non-Federal funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available for the programs described in this part, and will in no event replace such state, local, tribal, and other non-Federal funds”;**
Kentucky assures that federal funds made available under this part will be used to supplement and increase (but not supplant) the level of the state, local, and other nonfederal funds that would be used in the absence of such federal funds made available for these programs, and will in no event replace such state, local, and other nonfederal funds.
- **From time to time, but not less than annually, review its plan and submit to the Administrator an analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the programs and activities carried out under the plan, and any modifications in the plan, including the survey of State and local needs, that it considers necessary.**

Kentucky's crime data section provides an analysis of juvenile crime for the years 2018-2021, showing declines in indicators of delinquent activity among juveniles at state and local levels. Effectiveness of funded programs is reviewed annually by the SAG and used to inform continuation funding decisions.

- **Not expend funds to carry out a program if the recipient of funds who carried out such program during the preceding 2-year period fails to demonstrate, before the expiration of such 2-year period, that such program achieved substantial success in achieving the goals specified in the application submitted by such recipient to the state agency** Kentucky affirms that funds will not be provided to carry out a program if the recipient of funds has failed during the preceding 2-year period to demonstrate, before the expiration of the 2-year period, that the program achieved substantial success in achieving the specified goals. Programs submit quarterly progress reports. When subaward applications are reviewed, prior program performance is considered as one of the factors for funding.
- **Does the plan “provide that if a juvenile is taken into custody for violating a valid court order issued for committing a status offense (A) an appropriate public agency shall be promptly notified that such status offender is held in custody for violating such order; (B) not later than 24 hours during which such status offender is so held, an authorized representative of such agency shall interview, in person, such status offender; (C) not later than 48 hours during which such status offender is so held (D) there are procedures in place to ensure that any status offender held in a secure detention facility or correctional facility pursuant to a court order described in this paragraph does not remain in custody longer than 7 days or the length of time authorized by the court, whichever is shorter;**
Kentucky complies with this requirement, and the documentation can be found on pages 5-6 of the information submitted in the compliance tool.
- **Does the plan “provide an assurance that if the State receives under section 222 for any fiscal year an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount the State received under such section for fiscal year 2000, all of such excess shall be expended through or for programs that are part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services”;**
Kentucky affirms that if the state receives an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount received under this section in FY 2000, all such excess would be expended through or for programs as part of a comprehensive and coordinated community system of services. DJJ works to enhance and expand the available continuum of care for prevention of youth delinquency and appropriate intervention for justice-involved youth, and Title II funds are a vital part of this effort.
- **Does the plan specify a percentage (if any), not to exceed 5 percent, of funds received by the State under section 222 (other than funds made available to the State advisory group under section 222(d)) that the State will reserve for expenditure by the State to**

provide incentive grants to units of general local government that reduce the caseload of probation officers within such units?

The current plan does not include any specific mention of a funding allocation for this purpose.

- **Does the plan provide that the state, to the maximum extent practicable, will implement a system to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to such juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court so as to provide for— (A) data in child abuse or neglect reports relating to juveniles entering the juvenile justice system with a prior reported history of arrest, court intake, probation and parole, juvenile detention, and corrections; and (B) a plan to use the data described in subparagraph**

(A) to provide necessary services for the treatment of such victims of child abuse or neglect?

Kentucky affirms that, to the maximum extent practicable, a system has been implemented to ensure that if a juvenile is before a court in the juvenile justice system, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to that juvenile that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court. TWIST, the CHFS case management database, is viewable by the Court Designated Worker Program staff. Screeners at local detention facilities are also able to query the database and determine whether the juvenile or the family is involved in a child welfare case and provide relevant information to the court for establishing a pre-trial release and treatment plan. A second database which contains all court records is housed in the Judicial Department and is accessible to all judges, magistrates and community services offices.

- **Does the plan provide assurances that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through section 472 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 672) receive the protections specified in section 471 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 671), including a case plan and case plan review as defined in section 475 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 675)?**

The expectations regarding the establishment of case management services and payment in sections 472, 471, and 475 of the Social Security Act are addressed throughout Kentucky Administrative Regulations chapter 922 section 1, which establishes compensation rates, outlines the expectations related to the provision of case management services and the composition of case plans, protection and permanency plans and review, and appropriate placements as well as the criteria that should be used for assessment. These regulations are applicable to all children in Kentucky, including juvenile offenders. Kentucky affirms that all justice-involved youth receive a comprehensive case plan and case plan review, as well as all necessary resources and services to support the child's success. In circumstances where a return to the previous living arrangement is not possible, DJJ works with the state's Department for Community-Based Services to identify an appropriate placement, and to ensure that the child's ongoing physical, mental, and emotional well-being needs can be met.

- **Does the plan provide for the coordinated use of funds provided under this title with other Federal and State funds directed at juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs?**

Kentucky affirms that Title II funds with other available state and local resources that support juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs, and that the available funds are not used to supplant or replace existing resources. As stated above DJJ works to enhance the availability of appropriate and coordinated prevention programming and resources and the continuum of care for justice-involved youth.

- **Does the plan describe the policies, procedures, and training in effect for the staff of juvenile State correctional facilities to eliminate the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints, and unreasonable isolation, including by developing effective behavior management techniques?**

As noted above, DJJ has two overriding policies outlining the appropriate use of restraint and/or isolation, which include expectations for staff training, as well as the specific circumstances in which youth may be restrained or placed in isolation. As an agency, the Kentucky DJJ is working to reduce the amount of time that youth spend in isolation. The agency focuses on appropriate de-escalation, behavioral interventions, and management strategies and techniques. In April 2019, a policy (DJJ 323) was promulgated that required approval from administrative staff prior to a youth's placement in isolation, limited the amount of time for an isolation placement to 4 hours, and required an assessment of the youth by medical staff. Any use of isolation for longer than 4 hours requires the approval of executive level staff, and, in all cases, staff are required to immediately develop a plan for the release of youth from isolation which includes the reason for the placement and the behavioral expectations that they youth must meet to obtain release. Any such plans must be explained to the youth and receipt of the plan must be documented. As above, staff receive training on adolescent development, appropriate behavioral strategies for youth, and the DJJ has clear and well-communicated policies and procedures designed to limit the use of restraint, isolation, and other potentially dangerous practices. Additionally, the agency has increased the involvement of mental health practitioners and clinicians in the youth's treatment planning and behavioral management.

- **Does the plan describe— (A) the evidence-based methods that will be used to conduct mental health and substance abuse screening, assessment, referral, and treatment for juveniles who— (i) request a screening; (ii) show signs of needing a screening; or (iii) are held for a period of more than 24 hours in a secure facility that provides for an initial screening; and (B) how the State will seek, to the extent practicable, to provide or arrange for mental health and substance abuse disorder treatment for juveniles determined to be in need of such treatment?**

Any youth who comes into contact with the DJJ is automatically screened for mental health and substance abuse issues using a validated screening tool. For those that are

identified through this procedure, a more thorough assessment is provided, and the resulting information is used to help guide the youth's treatment planning. DJJ is currently working to identify best practices for mental health and substance abuse screening, assessment, and intervention that can be implemented in all DJJ facilities. As a result of a federal grant, DJJ is also working to expand the capacity of DJJ staff to provide appropriate substance abuse related interventions, and participating staff will attain their Certified Alcohol and Drug Counselor (CADC) credential. Additionally, the project included an identification of gaps in the current continuum of care for mental health and substance abuse-related services. DJJ contracts with the University of Kentucky for a Chief of Mental Health to oversee mental health services within the Department, and employs other staff with appropriate clinical experience and training as well as staff tasked with an internal compliance/fidelity monitoring. To further expand capacity and reduce the time to access needed services, DJJ contracts with mental health professionals with specific expertise in the provision of appropriate youth and family services and clinical interventions for mental health and substance use/abuse-related needs.

- **Does the plan describe how reentry planning by the State for juveniles will include**

—
(A) a written case plan based on an assessment of needs that includes— (i) the pre-release and post-release plans for the juveniles; (ii) the living arrangement to which the juveniles are to be discharged; and (iii) any other plans developed for the juveniles based on an individualized assessment; and (B) review processes?

At present, DJJ's treatment and discharge planning takes into account the needs of all youth, which necessarily includes their pre and post-release plans, future living arrangements, and other aspects of community living. The treatment team focuses on providing support in all necessary domains of functioning. All plans are reviewed and approved by DJJ staff and the clinical treatment team.

- **Does the Plan provide an assurance that the agency of the State receiving funds under this title collaborates with the State educational agency receiving assistance under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.) to develop and implement a plan to ensure that, (A) the student records of adjudicated juveniles, including electronic records if available, are transferred in a timely manner from the educational program in the juvenile detention or secure treatment facility to the educational or training program into which the juveniles will enroll;(B) the credits of adjudicated juveniles are transferred; and(C) adjudicated juveniles receive full or partial credit toward high school graduation for secondary school coursework satisfactorily completed before and during the period of time during which the juveniles are held in custody, regardless of the local educational agency or entity from which the credits were earned; and in order to support educational progress—; and**

Youth housed in DJJ secure placements are provided with appropriate educational placements and services throughout their stay to ensure educational progress. DJJ

works both with the state's Department of Education, who receives Title I Part A funds and the local educational institutions/school districts at each facility site to ensure that high-quality educational opportunities are afforded to these youth. DJJ Policy 334 provides that juveniles may receive credit for education that can be transferred to schools. DJJ Policy 335 governs the transfer of youth vocational records within fourteen days of transfer. This is monitored by the DJJ Education Branch on a yearly basis. Additionally, many DJJ youth are also receiving services from the state's Department for Community Based Services, and through this placement have access to a FAIR team that facilitates services and includes representation from local schools.

- **Does the plan include a description of policies and procedures to screen for, identify, and document in state records identification of victims of domestic human trafficking or those at risk of such trafficking and diversion [Include formal processes and procedures to screen for, identify, and document in records of the State the identification of victims of domestic human trafficking, or those at risk of such trafficking, upon intake; and divert youth described in subparagraph (A) to appropriate programs or services, to the extent practicable].**

As above, all youth are screened for human trafficking at intake, and whenever indicated, are referred to appropriate programming and services as a part of their case planning. The results of these assessments are noted in the youth's case file. For female youth who screen as high-risk for commercial sexual exploitation, the *My Life, My Choice* program is available, and ongoing treatment and therapeutic services are provided to address related needs from a trauma-informed approach.