

DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

FISCAL YEAR 2016 ANNUAL REPORT



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
MATT BEVIN, GOVERNOR

JUSTICE & PUBLIC SAFETY CABINET
JOHN C. TILLEY, SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE
CAREY COCKERELL, COMMISSIONER

February 10, 2017

Requests for copies of this report or inquiries concerning its contents should be directed to:

Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet
Public Information Office
125 Holmes Street
Frankfort, KY 40601
Telephone: 502/564-7554
Fax: 502/564-4840
E-mail: Mike.Wynn@ky.gov

The Commonwealth of Kentucky does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or disability in employment or the provision of services. This annual report is available in accessible format upon request.



I. DJJ Organization

II. DJJ Organizational Chart

III. DJJ Facilities

IV. Achievements

V. Support Services

VI. Community and Mental Health

VII. Program Operations

VIII. Youth Service Charts

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

The Department of Juvenile Justice was established in 1996 with the passage of House Bill 117 by the Kentucky General Assembly. In providing services, the department supports and believes in the complete involvement of both family and the community in the rehabilitation process. In April 2014, Senate Bill 200 was signed into law by Governor Steve Beshear. SB 200 had a delayed implementation date of July 1, 2015, in which all statutory requirements under the bill were required to be enacted. SB 200 called for significant reforms across agencies within the juvenile justice system, and as a result, many operational changes occurred during fiscal year 2016 for the Department of Juvenile Justice. The department is a free-standing agency in the executive branch.

OUR MISSION STATEMENT

The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice provides a range of services to sentenced, committed, probated, and detained youth and their families, creating opportunities for those youth to develop into productive, responsible citizens while enhancing public safety.

OUR VISION STATEMENT

The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice aspires to be a premier team of professionals committed to providing life-changing services, resulting in the positive transformation of children, families and communities.

DJJ ORGANIZATION

The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), under the leadership of its commissioner, coordinates juvenile delinquency prevention, intervention and rehabilitation services for the commonwealth. The commissioner provides direction and oversight of all juvenile justice programs and services through the department's three main organizational sectors: Program Operations, Community and Mental Health and Support Services.

Program Operations includes four regional divisions (East, West, Southeast, and Central). The four regional divisions provide oversight of the daily operations of juvenile detention centers, day treatment centers, group homes, and residential facilities. The Placement Services Division also falls under program operations. Placement Services administers juvenile classification and placement functions, juvenile transportation services, detention alternative programming management, and liaison service with private child-care contractors.

The Community and Mental Health Services Division is responsible for providing case management, supervision, assessment, and treatment to identified department youth and families.

- **Mental Health** branches established in the East, Central and West regions employ regional psychologists and their staff to provide assessment functions; including psychological evaluations requested by the courts, juvenile sex offender assessments and reassessments, crisis consultation (suicide evaluation, school violence assessment), drug/alcohol assessment, and mental health assessments. In addition, Mental Health branches provide community-based treatment functions; including juvenile sexual offender treatment, drug/alcohol counseling, mental health counseling, specialty groups (parenting, anger management), and consultation with DJJ day treatments, group homes, and youth development centers.
- **Community Services** is responsible for attending juvenile court in all 120 counties. Staff are responsible for completing predisposition investigation reports for juvenile court, completing risk and needs assessments on youth who have been adjudicated on a public offense, and completing needs assessments for use in case and treatment planning for all youth probated, committed, or sentenced to the department. Further, community staff provide needs-based case management for juveniles probated, committed, or sentenced to the department.

Support Services includes Program Services, Administrative Services, Professional Development, and Medical Services.

- **Program Services** staff are responsible for program development, quality assurance monitoring of agency and contract facilities, federal grant management, staff support to the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board, educational programming, Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative and the department's policy and research efforts.

- **Administrative Services** has responsibility for all fiscal, personnel, capital construction and information systems processes.
- **Professional Development** is responsible for the operation of the department's pre-service training academy and all in-service training programs for DJJ staff.
- **Medical Services** professionals oversee the administration of medical and dental services for youth within the agency's residential programs.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Commissioner

Deputy Commissioner
Program Operations

Deputy Commissioner
Community & Mental Health

Deputy Commissioner
Administrative Services

Director
Placement Services
West
Central
East
Southeast

Director
Community & Mental Health

Regional Psychologists
West
East

Director
Administrative Services
Medical Services
Professional Services
Program Services

Facilities Regional Administrators
West
Central
East
Southeast

Branch Managers
West
Central
East
Southeast

Assistant Director
Program Services

Executive Staff Advisor
Program Services

Superintendents
West
Central
East
Southeast

District Supervisors
West
Central
East

Branch Manager
Quality Assurance
Education
Fiscal
Information Systems
Personnel
Training
Construction and Real Properties

Branch Manager
Classification
Transportation
Alternative Services

Supervisor
Grants

*****General Counsel/Legal Services and Ombudsman fall under the Commissioner**

DJJ FACILITIES

DJJ Youth Development Centers

The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice operates nine treatment-oriented youth development centers in Kentucky. DJJ-operated youth development centers include:

- Adair YDC (in Columbia)
- Audubon YDC (in Louisville)
- Green River YDC (in Cromwell)
- Lake Cumberland YDC (in Monticello)
- Mayfield YDC (in Mayfield)
- Morehead YDC (in Morehead)
- Northern Kentucky YDC (in Crittenden)
- Owensboro Treatment Center (in Owensboro)
- Woodsbend YDC (in West Liberty)

The department also operates the Cadet Leadership Education Program (CLEP). The CLEP is a specialized youth development center in Jackson, Ky.

Population Differences: The total population for youth development centers on the first day of the fiscal year (July 1, 2015) was 245. The total population for youth development centers on the last day of the fiscal year (June 30, 2016) was 183. This is a 25 percent reduction of youth placed in youth development centers, comparing the first to the last day of the fiscal year.

DJJ Group Homes

The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice operates ten group homes that serve a variety of youth needs. Some group homes also function as step-down programs for youth leaving a youth development center that could benefit from a less restrictive level of care before they return home. DJJ-operated group homes include:

- Ashland GH (in Ashland)
- Bowling Green GH (in Bowling Green)
- Burnside GH (in Burnside)
- Frankfort GH (in Frankfort)
- Frenchburg GH (in Denniston)
- Hopkinsville GH (in Hopkinsville)
- London GH (in London)
- Middlesboro GH (in Middlesboro)
- Murray GH (in Murray)
- Westport GH (in Louisville)

Population Differences: The total population for DJJ-operated group homes on the first day of the fiscal year (July 1, 2015) was 63. The total population for DJJ operated Group Homes on the last day of the fiscal year (June 30, 2016) was 43. This is a 32 percent reduction in youth placed

in DJJ operated group homes, comparing the first to the last day of the fiscal year. Due to the decline in youth placement, effective April 11, 2016, the department ceased placing youth at Murray Group Home.

DJJ Regional Juvenile Detention Centers

The Department of Juvenile Justice operates eight secure regional juvenile detention centers that provide secure detention to all counties in Kentucky, with the exception of Jefferson County. The detention centers provide programs with a wide range of services including education, counseling, acute medical and mental health care, behavior management, observation and assessment, as well as continuous supervision. DJJ-operated regional juvenile detention centers include:

- Adair RJDC (in Columbia)
- Boyd RJDC (in Ashland)
- Breathitt RJDC (in Jackson)
- Campbell RJDC (in Newport)
- Fayette RJDC (in Lexington)
- Lincoln Village RJDC (in Elizabethtown)
- McCracken RJDC (in Paducah)
- Warren RJDC (in Bowling Green)

Population Differences: The total population for regional detention centers on the first day of the fiscal year (July 1, 2015) was 118. The total population for regional detention centers on the last day of the fiscal year (June 30, 2016) was 146. This is a 24 percent increase in youth placed in regional juvenile detention centers comparing the first to the last day of the fiscal year.

DJJ Day Treatment

The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice operates six day treatment (DT) programs. Day treatments are non-residential programs that provide education and intensive services to youth who live at home, in a foster home, or a group home and report to the program as required. DJJ-operated day treatment facilities include:

- Ashland DT (in Ashland)
- Christian County DT (in Hopkinsville)
- Hardin County DT (in Elizabethtown)
- Louisville DT (in Louisville)
- Owensboro DT (in Owensboro)

DJJ FISCAL YEAR 2016 ACHIEVEMENTS

Implementation of Senate Bill 200

Crime and Justice Institute (CJI) Collaboration

The department maintained a close working relationship with CJI, which has continued providing technical assistance to Kentucky on SB 200 implementation. Staff at CJI have been instrumental in providing guided expertise to Kentucky in all areas of implementation.

Policy Updates

DJJ filed series 200, 300, and 600 policies as emergency regulations in fiscal year 2015. These emergency regulations went into effect on July 1, 2015. Following the filings of these policies as emergency regulations, the legislative process requires that they also simultaneously be filed through the regular review, which includes an open comment period. During the open comment period, the department began proactive collaboration with the Department of Public Advocacy and Protection and Advocacy to discuss recommendations for changes to the policy language. This was done in order to ensure a productive, open comment period and to maintain a high standard of excellence with policy development. In November 2015, the amended 200, 300, and 600 policy series went before the administrative review subcommittee and were subsequently approved effective January 2016.

Executive Staff Advisor Position

Effective Oct. 1, 2015, the department hired a staff member for the purpose of collecting and analyzing data consistent with the requirements of SB 200. This addition allowed the Department to begin to look at outcome data, analyze trends, and move toward a more data-driven approach in decision-making. Dr. Greg Finkbonner, E.D. was hired as the executive staff advisor.

Risk and Criminogenic Needs Assessment and Inter-rater reliability

As required by SB 200, effective July 1, 2015, Kentucky began conducting a risk and needs assessment on every youth adjudicated on a public offense. The Risk and Criminogenic Needs Assessment (RCNA) is a tool created to meet the requirements of this legislation. Consistent with the legislation, it will require validation. As such, Kentucky began an inter-rater agreement process in August 2015 to ensure that there was consistent scoring on the tool across all users. There were scenarios completed by the staff monthly until we reached the required scoring consistency of 80 percent.

After four months, Kentucky reached the goal of over 80 percent agreement on both total score and recommendation. A change was made to the RCNA tool in November 2015. Since that time, we have been collecting data to be utilized toward validation.

Monthly Data Review

Led by the executive staff advisor, the department started a monthly review of identified data measures in the form of a monthly data meeting in February 2016. The purpose of this meeting is

to be able to track in real time probations, commitments, confinements, disproportionate minority contact points, RCNA scoring, program lengths of stay, and program use of isolation and restraint. This meeting allows identified leadership staff to understand current data measures and assist with making data informed decisions across the department.

Evidence-Based Practice Coordinators (Corrections Program Administrators)

Consistent with current research, and as part of SB 200, the department is required to transition to using evidence-based practices. As such, two corrections program administrators were hired to serve as evidence-based practice coordinators for the department. Leslie Hughes, a licensed psychological practitioner, and Tamara Hart, a licensed psychological associate, were hired effective April 1, 2016 to lead this effort.

Principles of Effective Intervention (PEI)

Through the technical assistance of the Crime and Justice Institute, the department required identified staff to attend a training of trainers (TOT) in the Principles of Effective Intervention (PEI) this fiscal year. The goal of having department staff become TOTs is to ensure that this training is sustainable after the technical assistance with CJI ends. PEI is an evidence-based practice linked to a reduction in recidivism. It is designed to teach foundational level skills of key staff for addressing risk, need, and responsivity issues to use in case management and treatment of youth. Departmental staff who went through the training of trainers process then began the rollout of PEI statewide. Community staff were trained beginning in fiscal year 2016. Both community and facility staff will be required to attend this training.

PREA Implementation

The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice has received 100 percent compliance on the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA). Federal PREA audits consist of 41 national standards and 185 sub-standards that ensure compliance with all facets of the federal legislation. As mandated by the federal requirements, follow-up audits of all facilities will be conducted once every three years on a continuous cycle.

Trauma-Informed Care Initiative

In 2014, the Department of Juvenile Justice received a grant to fund the initial implementation of trauma-informed care (TIC) within seven designated pilot sites in DJJ. The intent of this integration was to enhance the department's therapeutic responsibility to committed youth by providing a starting point for engagement and protective skills against future victimization and to develop a treatment framework that was trauma informed.

From August 2015 through the spring of 2016, DJJ facilitated the following training events for staff that address trauma:

- 1) Dr. Monique Marrow and Dr. Ginny Sprang, two of the leading psychologists in the nation, provided the Think Trauma curriculum education to staff.
- 2) Dr. Monique Marrow and Dr. Ginny Sprang identified the seven pilot sites for trauma-informed care integration and facilitated training the trainers for Think Trauma so staff could train all facility staff at the pilot sites. Over 300 staff were trained in Think Trauma.

- 3) Dr. Marrow produced a trauma education video training for all DJJ staff.
- 4) Dr. Sprang and the University of Kentucky Center for Trauma and Children trained mental health clinicians on trauma-focused cognitive behavior therapy (TF-CBT) and facilitated professional learning communities for clinical consultation.
- 5) Dr. Janine D' Anniballe, a leading psychologist whose specialty is the neurobiological effects of trauma from Colorado, presented on the neurobiology of trauma to over 350 professionals across Kentucky.
- 6) Dr. Olafson and Dr. Boat, leading trauma psychologists and leading researchers of trauma and grief component therapy for adolescents from the University of Cincinnati Children's Hospital and University, trained over 50 staff on trauma and grief component therapy for adolescents.
- 7) Dr. Sprang and Dr. Marrow trained 40 clinicians on the utilization of UCLA PTSD Reaction Index Assessment.
- 8) The Trauma Center at the Justice Resource Institute in Boston, Massachusetts trained over 40 staff on trauma-sensitive yoga for juveniles in confinement settings. The center was founded by Dr. Bessel van der Kolk, the medical director of The Trauma Center in Boston for the past 30 years. He is a professor of psychiatry at Boston University Medical School and serves as the co-director of the National Center for Child Traumatic Stress Complex Trauma Network.
- 9) Barbara Neiman, OTR, over 30, trained staff on yoga and mindfulness holistic strategies that included meditation to support body-mind-spirit connection, yoga pose adaptations for sensory processing, and trauma sensitive and grounding guided imagery.
- 10) DJJ is attempting to merge two schools of thought in the treatment of trauma: the mental health implications of trauma and the neurobiological destructive nature of trauma.

Collaboration

The department continued collaborative efforts that began in fiscal year 2015. Much of this was due to the statutory requirements of SB 200 that required data collection and system planning across agencies. However, in fiscal year 2016, the department maintained collaborative partnerships with the following stakeholders:

- Department for Community Based Services
- Department for Behavioral Health and Developmental and Intellectual Disabilities
- Administrative Office of the Courts
- State-Managed Care Organizations
- Protection and Advocacy
- Department of Public Advocacy
- Kentucky Department of Education

- Community Mental Health Centers

These partnerships and collaborations allowed the department to successfully change procedures, draft policy, train stakeholders, and develop services for youth who have contact with the juvenile justice system.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Program Services

Quality Assurance Branch

The Department of Juvenile Justice is one of few across the nation to be fully accredited. The Quality Assurance Branch assists with maintaining accreditation through training, technical assistance, monitoring, and audit support services across the department.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

The JDAI work, which focuses on decreasing the use of unnecessary detention, began in Kentucky in 2012. In fiscal year 2016, JDAI remained a pilot program in three sites in Kentucky: Jefferson, Fayette, and Campbell counties. Much of the work in fiscal year 2016 was around coordinating and developing alternatives to detention to work in conjunction with the Detention Risk Screening Instrument (DRSI). Following the retrospective analysis in 2015, the perspective analysis was completed in 2016. These analyses will allow the DRSI to be utilized as the decision-making instrument for detention in all three sites in 2017.

Education Branch

The Education Branch continued its partnership with the Center for Educational Excellence in Alternative Settings (CEEAS), expanding the use of technology to youth in our youth development centers.

Grants

The Department of Juvenile Justice utilizes federal, state and private grant funding to provide services to young people, juvenile justice system improvement and staff support. The funding listed below was available during calendar year 2016.

Federal Funding

Title II Federal Formula Funding (OJJDP)

Delinquency Prevention	\$300,000	Prevention
Alternatives to Detention	\$280,000	Statewide electronic monitoring services

Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$103,888	Local community funding
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	\$89,522	Training/System Improvements
State Advisory Group	\$30,000	Juvenile Justice Advisory Board
Planning and Administration	\$16,000	Staff training/support

*Approximate allocations, may not reflect available funding

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)

Substance Abuse-Mental Health Treatment and Materials and Training	\$8,365	Training materials
Agency Level Staff Training	\$33,333	Staff Training
Direct Service Staff Training	\$50,000	Direct Staff Training
Louisville Metro	\$35,000	JIST/LMPD
Administration	\$18,095	Administration
Pass Through	\$53,231	Required Pass Through

*Approximate allocations, may not reflect available funding

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

PREA Zero Tolerance	\$131,800	Trauma Informed Care/Staff training/Training materials/Training video/Books/Resources
Title II PREA Reallocation	\$51,543	Trauma Informed Care Staff Training
PREA JAG Reallocation	\$35,672	Trauma Informed Care Staff Training

*Approximate allocations, may not reflect available funding

Title I, Part D, Subpart 1

Title I, Part D, Subpart 1	\$1,042,255	Educational services/Transition
-----------------------------------	-------------	---------------------------------

		Vocational/CEEAS/CTECH. Local school district funding.
--	--	---

*Approximate allocations, may not reflect available funding

Private/State Funding

Annie E. Casey	\$30,000	Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
KICC	\$30,000	Aggression Replacement Therapy/ Staff Training
Collaborative for Change	\$5,000	Mental Health TOT
State Prevention	\$100,000	Prevention

*Approximate allocations, may not reflect available funding

Professional Development Division

The Training Branch provides the pre-service training, mandated/certified trainings, seminars, specialized trainings, mandatory SB 200 trainings, and youth worker academies for the department. In fiscal year 2016, the following trainings were conducted by the training branch:

Pre-Service

Pre-service orientation for all new employees was provided by the agency through online training. Included was the following:

1. Sexual Harassment
2. Workplace Violence
3. Health Insurance Portability & Accountability Act (HIPPA)
4. Ethics
5. Personnel Information
6. Outlook 2010
7. Microsoft 7
8. Think Trauma
9. Department of Juvenile Justice Organization
10. Policy 115 on E-mail and Internet Access)
11. General Information
12. Justice and Safety
13. Travel Policy
14. Assessment Tools and Family Engagement (for residential)

Mandated/Certified Trainings

The Training Branch provided certified trainings. Included was the following:

1. CPR/First Aid
2. Aikido Control Technique
3. Group Counseling Certification
4. PREA
5. Drug Testing
6. Seven Challenges
7. Gain Q Assessment
8. Treatment Planning & Youth Level Service (YLS)
9. Field Training Instructors Program (FTI)
10. Cannabis Youth Treatment

Seminars

The Training Branch facilitated various seminar style trainings for staff assigned to the following specialized areas. These seminars provided staff the training hours required by DJJ policy.

1. Nurses Seminar
2. Admin Seminar
3. Maintenance Seminar
4. Food Service Seminar
5. Fiscal Managers Seminar
6. Recreational Seminar
7. Youth Workers Seminar

Specialized Trainings

The following specialized training was developed and delivered to assigned staff throughout the state:

1. Supervision (All Supervisors)
2. Group Facilitation (All Youth Workers)
3. Field Training Instructors Training (All FTI's)
4. Gangs and Safety Training (All Staff)

Mandatory Senate Bill Training

With the onset of the SB 200, the Department of Juvenile Justice is required to provide the following mandated curriculum for various classifications of staff. In the next fiscal year, the following curriculum will still be mandatory but will become a regular part of our training curriculum and not referred to as Senate bill training.

1. Seven Challenges for Youth Workers

2. Motivational Interviewing for Youth Workers
3. Domestic Violence for all staff
4. Human Trafficking for all staff (online)
5. Human Trafficking Screener Tool (online assigned staff)
6. Impact of Juvenile Justice and Alternatives to Incarceration (online)
7. Assessment Tools, Graduated Sanction, Treatment Planning and Family Engagement (Supervisors, YSPS's , Counselors and Treatment Directors)
8. Assessment Tools, Graduated Sanctions and Family Engagement (online residential)
9. Assessment Tools, Graduated Sanctions and Case Planning (JSDS's JSW's JSS's).
10. Trauma-Informed Care (online)
11. Community Case Planning (CRNA)
12. Residential Treatment Planning (RCNA)

Completed Academies

1. Academy 82, June 8, 2015 thru July 24, 2015, with 18 graduates
2. Academy 83, July 13, 2015 thru Sept. 11, 2015, with 34 graduates
3. Academy 84, Oct. 2015 thru Nov. 20, 2015, with 17 graduates
4. Academy 85, Feb. 29, 2016 thru April 15, 2016, with 50 graduates
5. Academy 86, May 23, 2016 thru July 8, 2016, with 28 graduates

Additional Information

- 1) Training Calendar was completed based on the results of the training tracks sent to all facilities.
- 2) All training curriculum and courses for in-service, pre-service, the academy and specialized training programs, either mandatory or requested, were evaluated for effectiveness by the following means;
 - Pre- and post-testing
 - Participant's evaluations
 - Annual training plans
 - Departmental Advisory Training Committee (DATC)

Administrative Services

Information Services

Priority was given to updating the Juvenile Offender Resource Information (JORI) system framework. This is the case management system utilized to track youth probated, committed, and confined to the department. Though this update was time consuming, the completion of it will ensure more seamless upgrades in the future. Information Services continued the process of incorporating changes required by SB 200 into the JORI system. These changes began in fiscal year 2015 and will allow the department to be able to aggregate and extrapolate data to report out on the performance measures required by SB 200. At the conclusion of fiscal year 2016, the case plan and treatment plan screens were still being built within the system.

Capital Construction and Real Properties

In fiscal year 2016, the department spent \$1,041,040.25 on capital expenditures. Expenditures were for physical plant repairs or improvements in the areas of:

- Architectural and engineering fees associated with repairs and renovations
- Security systems repairs and replacements
- HVAC system repairs and replacement, chiller repairs, boiler repairs and replacements
- New roofs and roof repairs
- Paving, sealing and striping of parking lots
- Plumbing and sewer system repairs
- Completion of reconstruction of Woodsbend Youth Development Center due to a tornado
- Renovations to Lincoln Village Training Center and cottages
- Electrical Repairs/Energy Efficiency Upgrades
- Generator Improvements

Energy Conservation

The department continued energy efficiency upgrades across the state.

Personnel

At the end of fiscal year 2016, the agency had a total of 1,296 employees. The average agency salary for the year was \$ 2,758.56. The racial and gender breakdown of all staff are as follows:

Count of Race	Column Labels		
	Female	Male	Grand Total
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1	5	6
Asian	5	1	6
Black or African American	79	116	195
Hispanic or Latino	4	4	8
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1	1	2
Two or more races	4	4	8
White	475	596	1071
Grand Total	569	727	1296

Fiscal

FISCAL		
APPROPRIATION		FY 2016
GENERAL FUND		83,322,700.00
FEDERAL FUNDS		11,705,800.00
RESTRICTED FUNDS		11,956,400.00
TOTAL		106,984,900.00
EXPENDITURES BY FUND SOURCE		FY 2016
GENERAL FUND		83,322,700.00
FEDERAL FUNDS		11,705,800.00
RESTRICTED FUNDS		11,956,400.00
TOTAL		106,984,900.00
EXPENDITURES BY FACILITY TYPE		FY 2016
COMMUNITY & MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES		24,487,331.34
DAY TREATMENT		3,054,279.87
GROUP HOME		8,347,152.21
REGIONAL JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS		19,639,618.15
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS		29,557,009.22
PLACEMENT SERVICES		3,431,067.32
SUPPORT SERVICES		17,319,941.89
TOTAL		105,836,400.00
EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY	% OF EXPENDITURES	FY 2016
PERSONNEL	78%	83,242,013.30
OPERATING	10%	10,724,092.83
GRANTS/BENEFITS	11%	11,552,998.36
CAPITAL OUTLAY	0%	317,295.51
TOTAL	99%	105,836,400.00

Community and Mental Health

- ACA Accreditation for Community Services**
 This division's Accreditation Manager for ACA has developed an online system for all community staff to review standards and expectations, contribute best-practice examples, and ensure that examples come from all districts statewide in preparation for the upcoming 2018 audit.
- Participation in Juvenile Justice Trials (UK Research)**
 The goal of JJ-TRIALS is to identify and test strategies for improving the delivery of evidence-based substance abuse and HIV prevention and treatment services for justice-involved youth.

This 5-year study is grant supported and sponsored by NIDA (National Institute on Drug Abuse). This research grant is divided into three phases: design, implementation and reporting. Our current implementation phase is staggered and includes set-up design, team goal setting at monthly meetings, and implementation to help our districts become more efficient and to streamline/standardize behavioral health services for our youth and families.

States Participating in the JJTRIALS: Texas, New York, Mississippi, Kentucky, Florida, Georgia, Pennsylvania.

There are six sites in each state. In Kentucky DJJ, these sites are E-1, E-2B, E-3, SE-1, SE-2 and SE-4. The six sites have been randomly assigned to one of two groups. Three groups will receive the core implementation, and three groups will receive the core, plus the enhanced implementation, which includes a trainer from our Research Center/Lead Partner, the University of Kentucky. Kentucky DJJ also participates as a partnering agency at annual JJ-TRIALS Steering Committee meeting at NIDA headquarters near Washington D.C.

Note: The participating JJ agencies provide data to the universities; however, confidentiality is protected. There is no cost to the JJ agencies to participate in the study.

- **Electronic Monitoring**

Probated, committed, or sentenced youth may be subject to electronic monitoring (EM). Electronic monitoring is a supervision tool that provides information about the youth's presence at, or absence from, his or her residence or other assigned location. Electronic monitoring may include ankle monitors, a passive or active global positioning system (GPS), and voice verification equipment. DJJ uses BI Incorporated to provide these services.

In redoing our agreement this year with BI, DJJ has added BI's SmartLINK Application, which is a youth-focused mobile application that uses a biometric identity feature and the youth's mobile device GPS to monitor a youth's location and scheduled check-ins per the community worker. In addition, we have also added BI's ExacuTrack One product, which is an ankle-mounted unit that tracks a client's location and movement in near-real time. Workers are able to communicate with clients using pre-recorded messages, prompts and audible alarms that are sent when youth are non-compliant or out-of-range. These products will serve the Division greatly in working with our high-risk population to increase safety and security. Training is scheduled for early 2017. In addition, the EM Administrator has formed the Electronic Monitoring Steering Committee with representatives from all community regions to help train and teach their region on EM procedures and products.

Cost Savings: The department was paying approximately \$3 per day for ankle monitors that were in storage and not active. With the new agreement, there is no charge for inactive monitors, which gives us more flexibility and availability to each community office. The cost of overnight shipment was also reduced, but the need was all but

eliminated as offices can now keep extra inactive monitors at no cost in storage for emergencies. The cost of the newest GPS monitor is about the same as the outdated ankle monitor, while the SmartLINK application is only about \$1 per day.

In updating our agreement with BI and providing newer, more effective and cost-efficient products, the division has seen significant improvements in this area. More importantly, in keeping with current trends of average numbers of units active and not active, along with savings in shipping, the total estimated savings is \$61,750 per year for electronic monitor use.

- **Juvenile Intensive Supervision Team (JIST):**

The goal of JIST is to provide intensive supervision for committed or probated youth who are at high risk of reoffending. The division will continue to encourage partnerships between community services staff and local law enforcement for JIST services across the state. As interest grows and more funding becomes available, meetings will occur to complete additional formal memorandums of understanding (MOU's) between DJJ and community agencies.

- **Drug Screening and Laboratory Confirmation**

All probated, committed, and sentenced youth may be subject to drug screenings and confirmation testing as a means to protect the community, assure personal accountability, and assist in developing appropriate services and treatment planning for youth. Drug screening supplies are contracted to Redwood Toxicology. DJJ has recently added Redwood Confirmation Testing Lab to help streamline testing and lab service at the same location. We also have the ability to obtain screening devices and lab services for specialized drugs such as synthetics, steroids, alcohol, and many "designer drugs" that are prevalent in our communities.

Cost Savings: Redwood has agreed to send us testing supplies that have a later expiration date, allowing us to keep testing supplies on the shelf longer and save additional money. In addition, our former supplier for lab testing increased their price to \$35 per test and Redwood reduced their fee to \$12.50 per test. These two changes have saved the division approximately 65 percent in lab fees and 20 percent in testing supplies, which, given our current rate of testing, saves us an estimated \$4,000 per year.

- **Prevention/Early Intervention Programming**

This division is in the planning stages of developing more community-based prevention and intervention programs focusing on both the needs of the youth and community: Community Service Liaison Program, School Liaison Program, and Evening Reporting Center. The wording on the DJJ logo reminds us that our three main areas of focus can all be accomplished, and they include "prevention, rehabilitation, and community protection."

The Community Service Liaison Program focuses on Restorative Justice (RJ), which is an approach to justice that focuses on the needs of the victims, the offenders, and the involved community as well. Offenders are encouraged to take responsibility for their

actions and "repair the harm they've done" by doing things like apologizing, returning stolen property, understanding the consequences of their actions, or performing case-related community service. The DJJ Community Service Liaison would receive referrals from the court, the CDW office, or possibly the School Liaison Program. The DJJ liaison would work to supervise the youth and secure community service projects in the community that would assist youth in giving back to their communities.

There are two parts to the Community Service Liaison Program. Victim-offender mediation programs use trained mediators to bring victims and their offenders together in order to discuss the crime, its aftermath, and the steps needed to make things right. This mediation can also be completed via conferencing. "Circles" is another approach to RJ and is similar to victim-offender mediation, but it differs in that it involves not only the offender and victim, but also their family members, community members, and local government representatives. These are only two examples of Restorative Justice that the Community Service Liaison could be trained to use effectively. Residential staff could also collaborate with community staff and serve as an integral component in running victim/offender groups, supervising youth or assisting with transporting youth to and from community service projects.

The School Liaison Program would essentially mirror the Henderson Project that has been operational for several years in the Henderson School District. With the partnership of DJJ, the Henderson project has received recognition from all parties involved inside and outside the project including the school system, the youths, the parents, the court system and DJJ partner agencies. One possible addition is adding the Families and Schools Together Program (FAST). FAST is a nationally-recognized prevention program offering more welcoming elements and more direct involvement with parents and guardians. The program is based on the assumption that parents and families love their children and want what is best for them. FAST teams work with families to make sure all barriers to participation, like childcare and transportation, are addressed and resolved. The schedule also includes events for younger children so families do not need to arrange for childcare.

Especially in the community, DJJ has always believed that we must address all of the needs of a family before real prevention and reunification can take place. Following the System of Care reform initiative, there has never been a greater time to strengthen our relationship with county schools. Division Director Samantha Woods has completed some of the preliminary work, and the areas that typically have the highest number of school-related court referrals are central Louisville and Elizabethtown, eastern Boone County and Kenton County, southeastern Jessamine County and Madison County, and western Hopkinsville.

The Evening Reporting Center is another example of both prevention and intervention. According to OJJDP, most violent crimes are committed by juveniles in the hours immediately following the close of school. Nearly one-fifth (19 percent) of juvenile violent crimes occur in the four hours between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. – also on school days. With the help of the community, DJJ staff helping to oversee an evening reporting center could provide youth with needed life-skills programming, supervision, and relationship-building with adult role models. Some barriers to overcome would include location and

housing, days and hours of programming; the selection process, including qualifying youth and communities; staff coverage and qualifications, transportation of juveniles, and utilizing age appropriate and evidence-based programming to fit the needs of the youth in the program. Division Director Wood's preliminary research has found that the best areas for opening evening reporting centers include, Northern Kentucky, Elizabethtown, Hopkinsville and Louisville. All of the aforementioned locations have access to either day treatment facilities or DJJ residential space. Again, this program would assist the department by using the experience of residential staff working alongside community staff.

Statewide Resource Guide

With a greater focus on community treatment and resources, the division has agreed to try to centralize our resources in the form of a statewide resource guide. Many of our communities have developed their own guides to assist those in need of services. However, many are outdated and fail to list resources in surrounding communities. Therefore, this division is working closely with the United Way of the Bluegrass and the University of Kentucky to complete a statewide resource guide that is more comprehensive and available to more youth and their families.

The University of Kentucky's School of Social Work Training Program created an online map of the state that allows Kentuckians to click on a county and find a list of resources, including basic needs, financial assistance, employment, mental health/addictions, health care, and other in-county resources. The division can list new resources and help update the services in this guide.

In addition, we have also developed a unique relationship with the United Way 2-1-1 Program. This program is unique as it offers those in need access to community services by phone, mobile application, website, and even texting. Currently, the program covers about half of Kentucky, and we are working closely with the United Way, interagency counsels, and other community partners to expand.

Program Operations

Revocation Unit

In December 2014, the department began a pilot program at the Breathitt Detention Center designed to provide services for referred youth for a period of 30 days. This program continued in fiscal year 2015. The Breathitt Revocation and Stabilization program is a 10-bed, all-male program available to provide target services to committed youth who violate their conditions of supervised placement and have had their community placement revoked. This program provides short-term relapse service designed to assist participants in returning promptly and safely to their community. BRU status from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016:

- 11 youth went into BRU from July 1, 2015 to Sept. 30, 2015 – all 11 successfully completed the program (9 waivers and 2 classification placement).

- 9 youth went into BRU from Oct. 1, 2016 to Dec. 31, 2015 – all 9 successfully completed the program (8 waivers and 1 classification placement).
- 6 youth went into BRU from Jan. 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016 – 5 out of the 6 successfully completed the program (5 waivers and 1 classification placement).
- 12 youth went into BRU from April 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016 – 11 out of the 12 successfully completed the program (12 waivers).

Totals: 38 youth entered into the BRU program from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

- 36 youth successfully completed the program.
- 2 of these were discharged and placed in another facility.
- Of the 38 youth – 34 were placed due to revocation waivers.
- 4 youth were placed by classification staff.

Evidence-Based Programs

Youth workers, counselors, and treatment directors continue to be trained on Trauma-Informed Care, Seven Challenges, Cannabis Youth Treatment, and Motivational Interviewing as part of the addition of evidenced based programs to department operated out-of-home care programs.

Isolation and Restraint Tracking

With the hiring of the executive staff advisor, Program Operations began tracking across all regions the use of isolation and restraint in facilities. Facility superintendents include all instances of isolation in their respective programs in their monthly report. As part of the monthly data meeting, the aggregate report of the use of these interventions is available by program type and facility name.

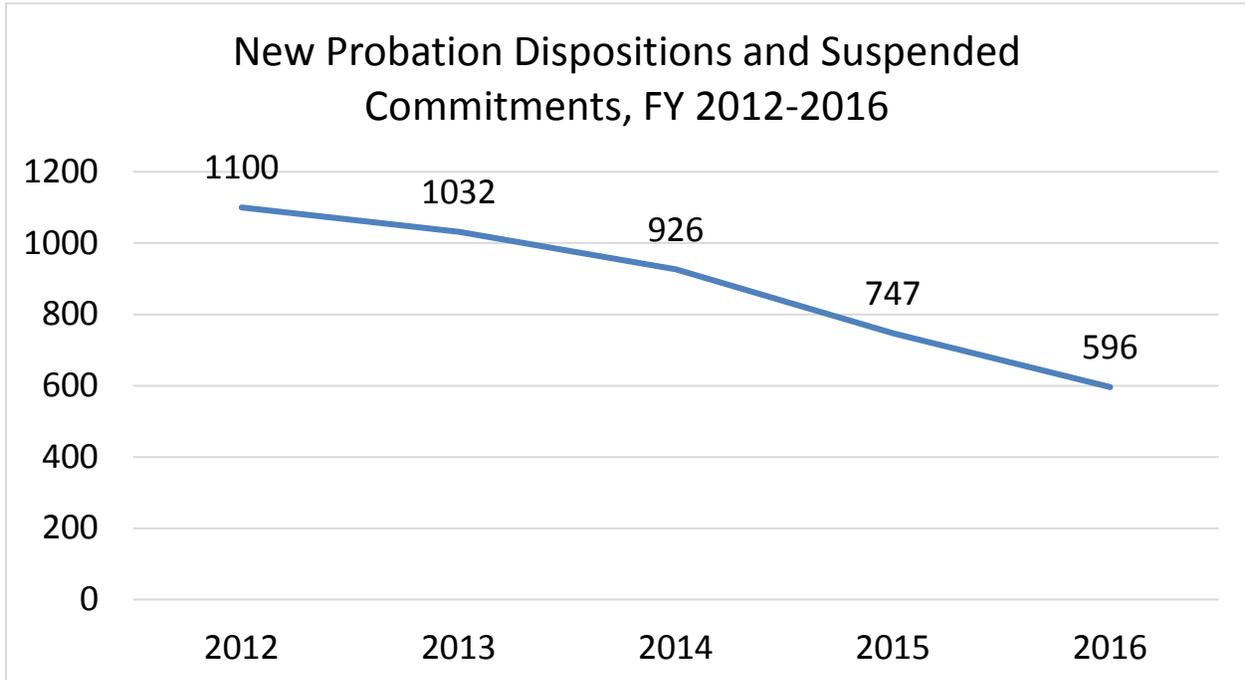
FY 2016 Data Comparison

(Statewide analysis completed by the Crime and Justice Institute)

Fiscal Year 2016 data shows overall trends of reduction in probation, commitment, and confinement. As intended by SB 200, reductions in these dispositional outcomes have occurred with lower level offenders (misdemeanor and violations). The reductions have disproportionately affected white youth and not all counties have impacted equally. Jefferson County, the largest metropolitan area in the Commonwealth, has not seen the same reductions that have occurred statewide.

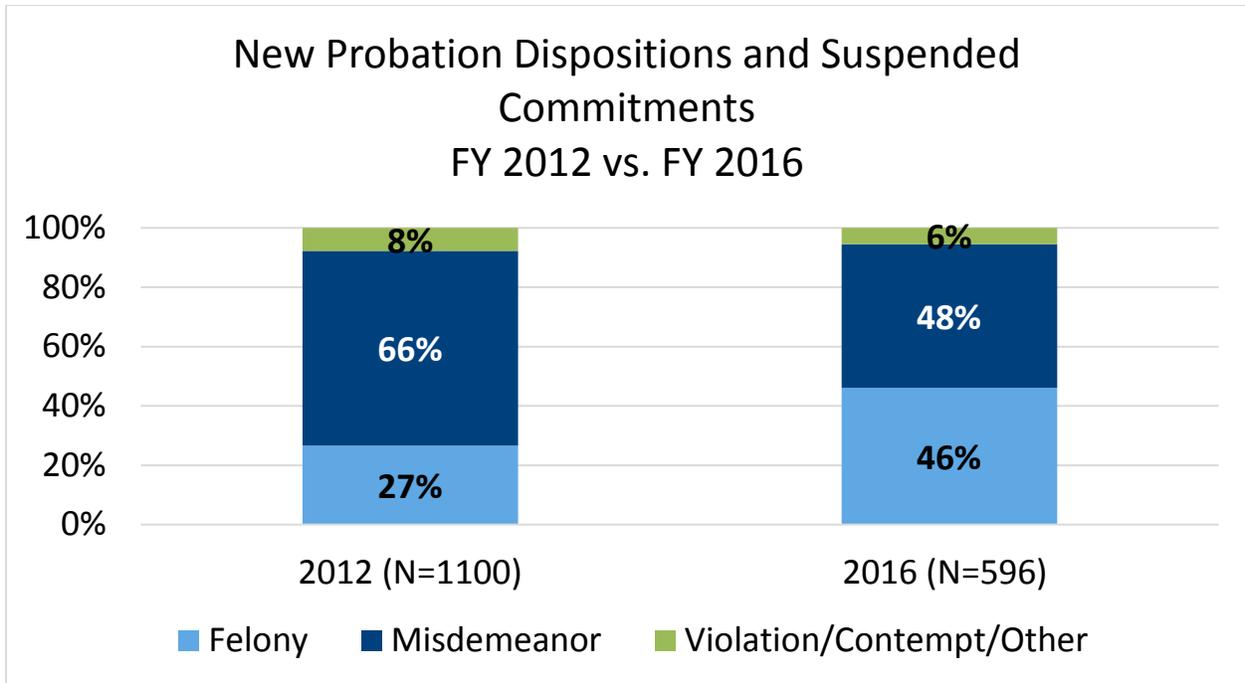
This chart below (Figure 1) shows new probation dispositions and suspended commitments every year since 2012, through 2016. Just in the last year, there is a 20 percent decrease in those dispositions, 2015-2016.

Figure 1



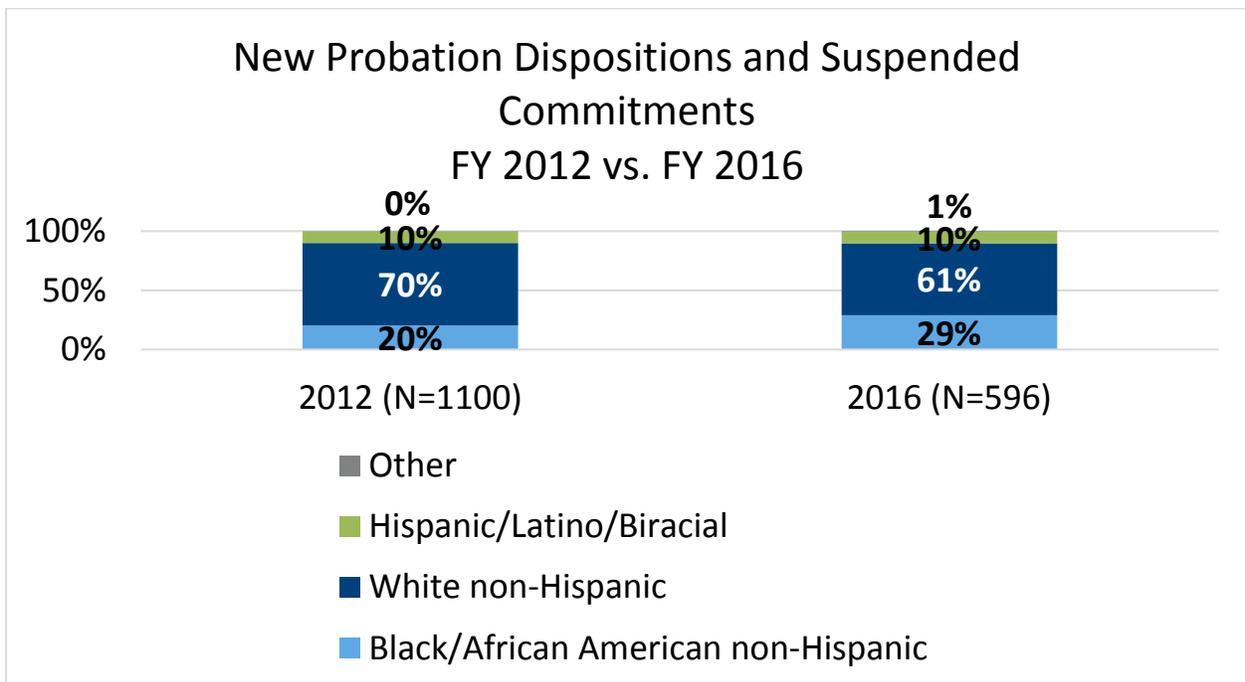
There is a higher proportion of Felony cases among probation dispositions (Figure 2).

Figure 2



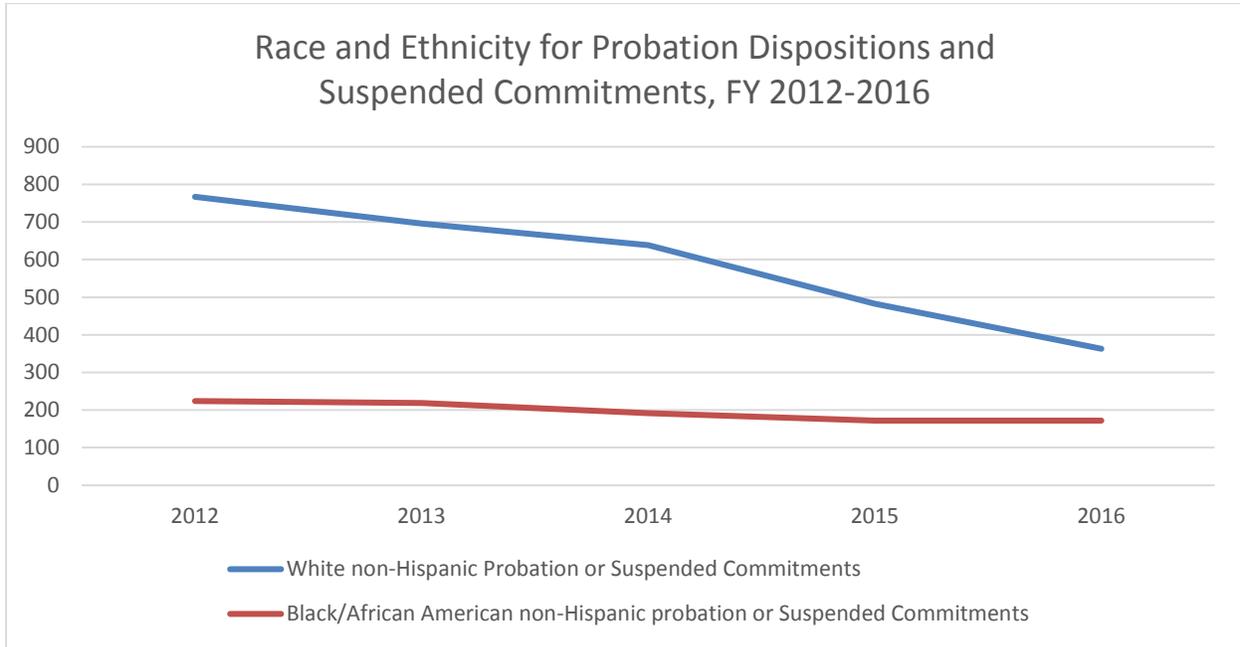
There is an increase in proportion of African-American youth among probation dispositions (Figure 3).

Figure 3



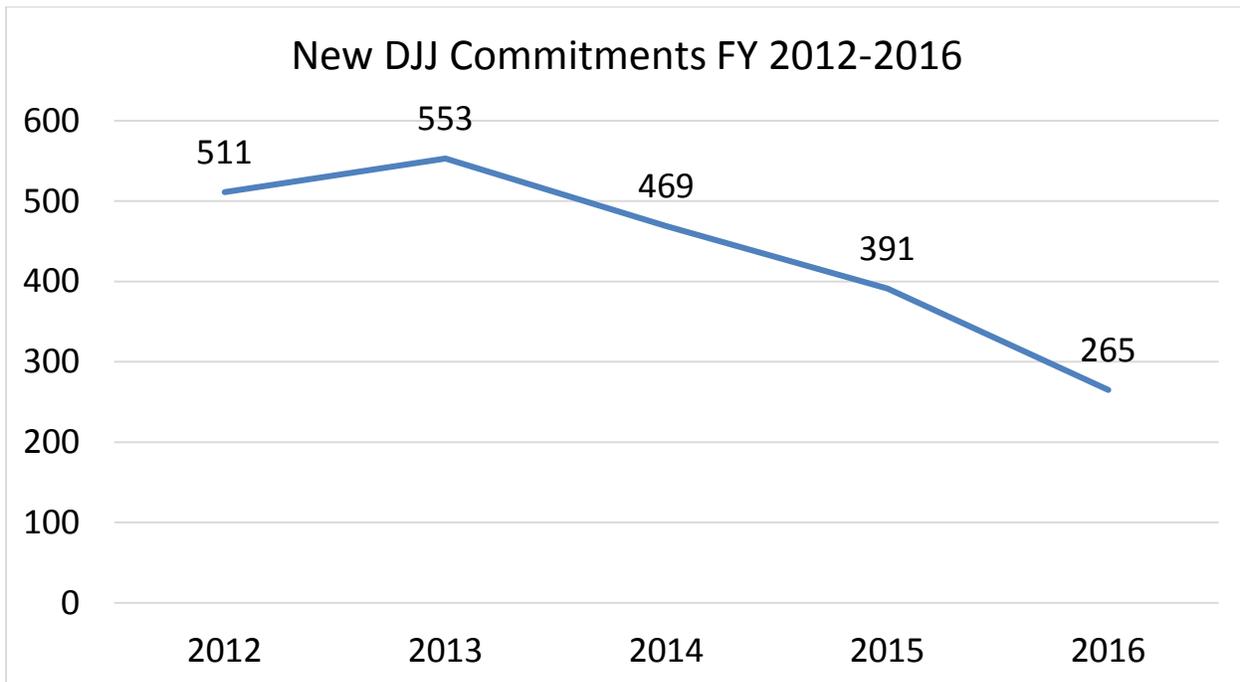
There is no difference in the number of probation dispositions for African-American youth since 2015; however, there is a 25 percent decline for white youth (Figure 4).

Figure 4

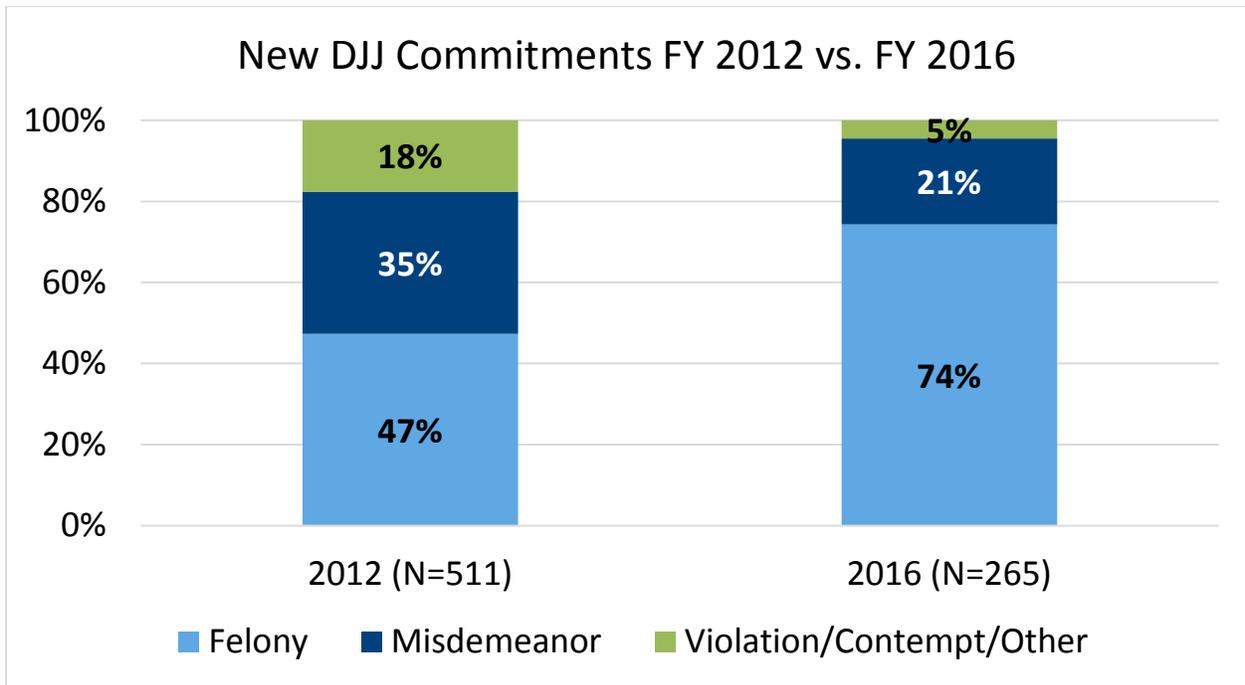


For DJJ commitments (Figure 5), it shows a decrease of 32 percent in the last year, 2015-2016.

Figure 5

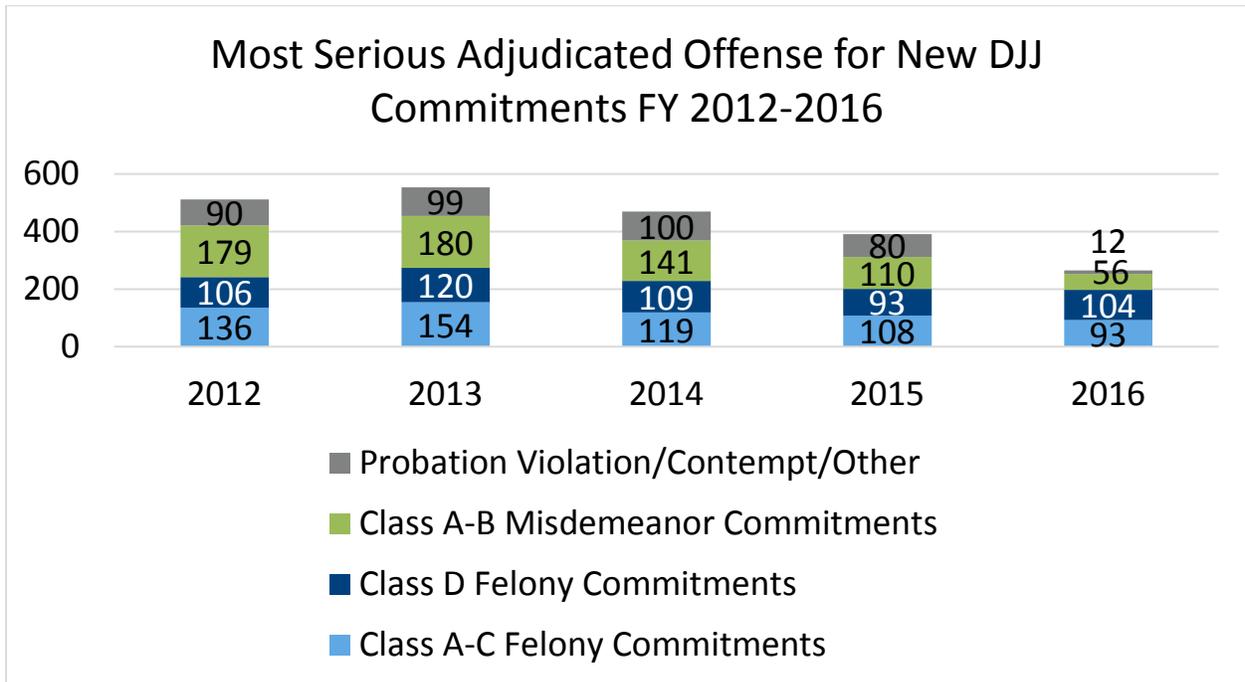


Data show (Figure 6) that since 2012, there are fewer misdemeanors and violations committed to DJJ, which results in a decrease in percentages for misdemeanors and violations and an increase in felonies committed to DJJ. Figure 6



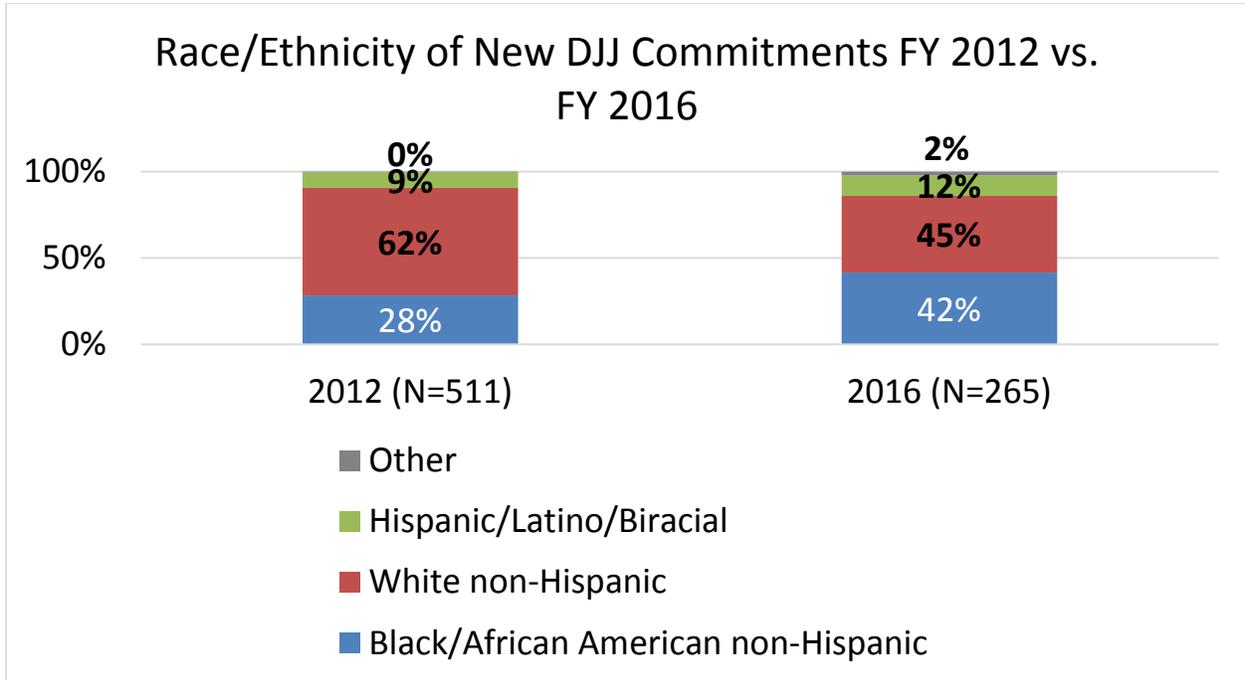
Data show (Figure 7) the largest decline for misdemeanors and violations since 2013.

Figure 7

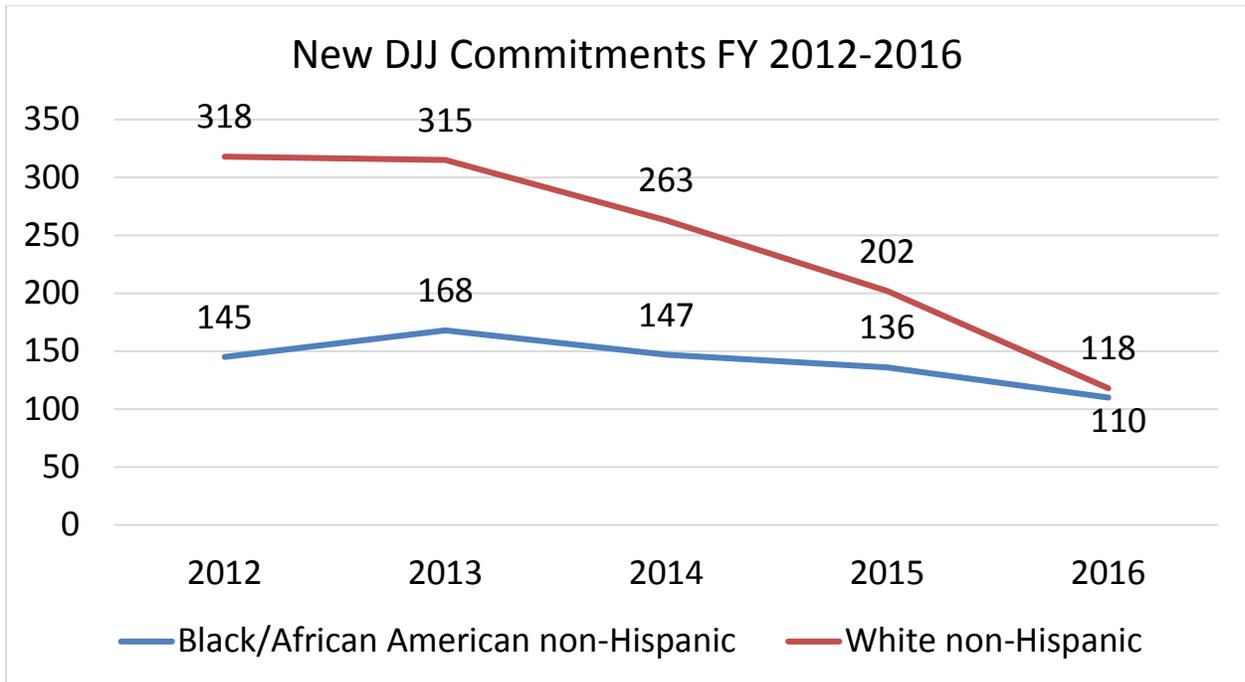


Data show (Figure 8) that there is a 14 percentage point increase in proportion of African-American youth among all DJJ commitments from 2012-2016.

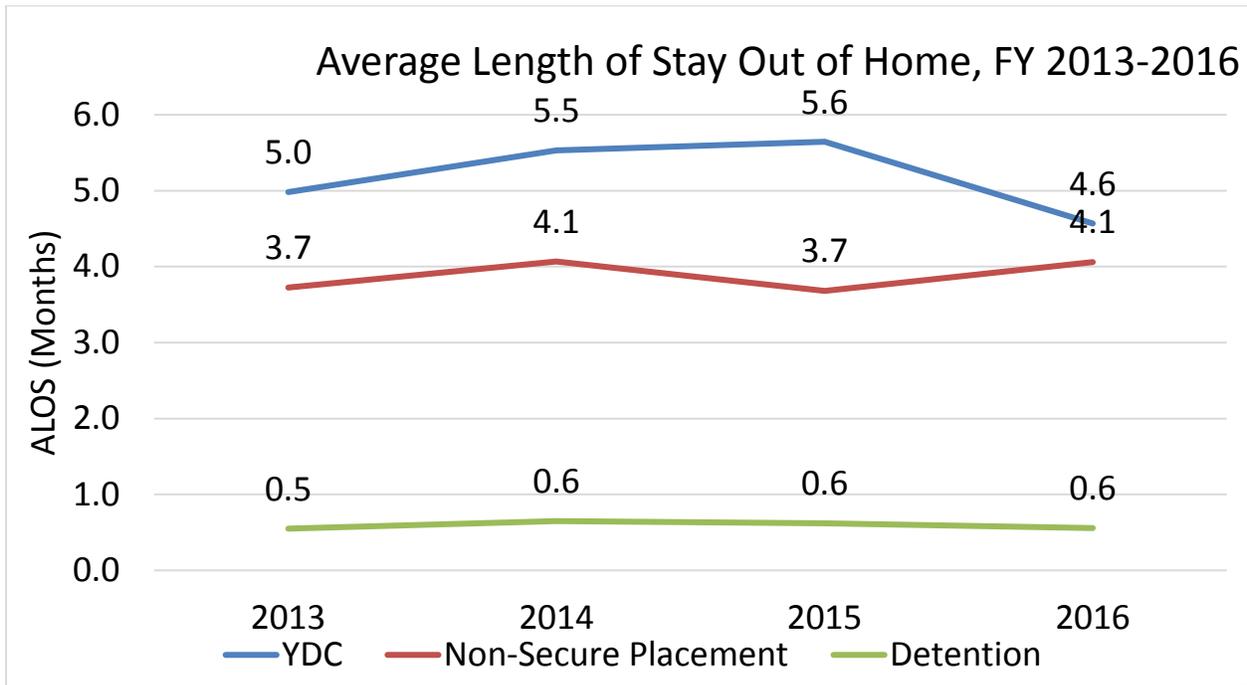
Figure 8



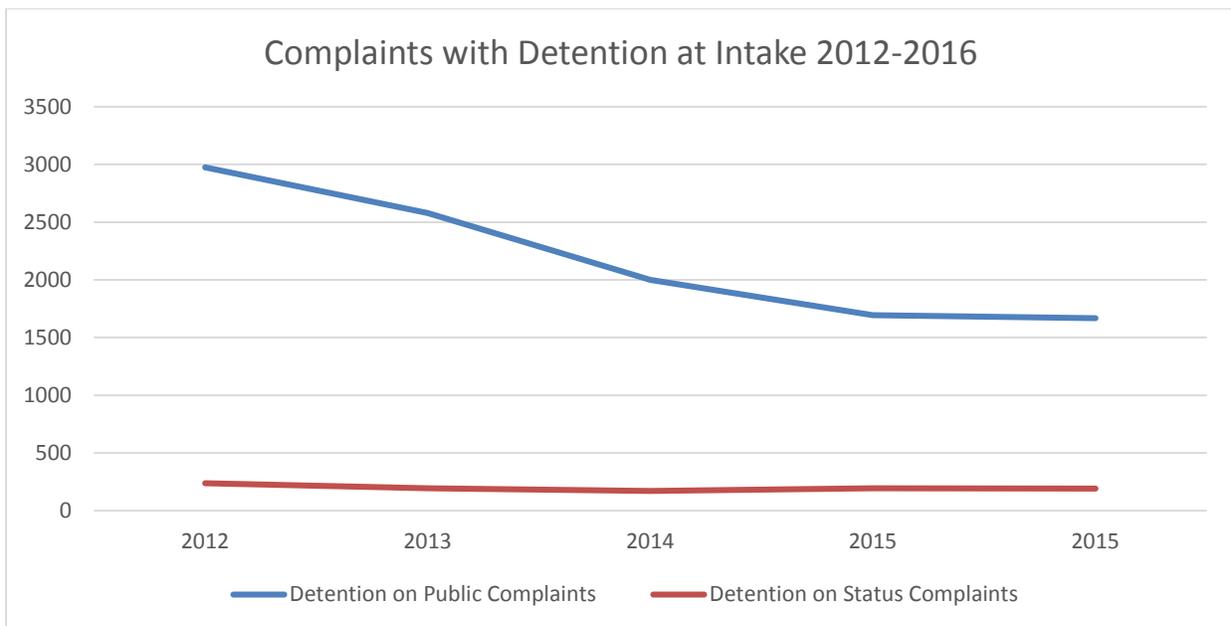
Data show (Figure 9) that there is a 42 percent decline in DJJ commitments for white youth since 2015 and only 19 percent decline for African-American youth. Figure 9



Data show (Figure 10) that we are starting to see declines in the average length of stay in youth development centers. There is an 18 percent decline in the average length of stay since 2015. Figure 10

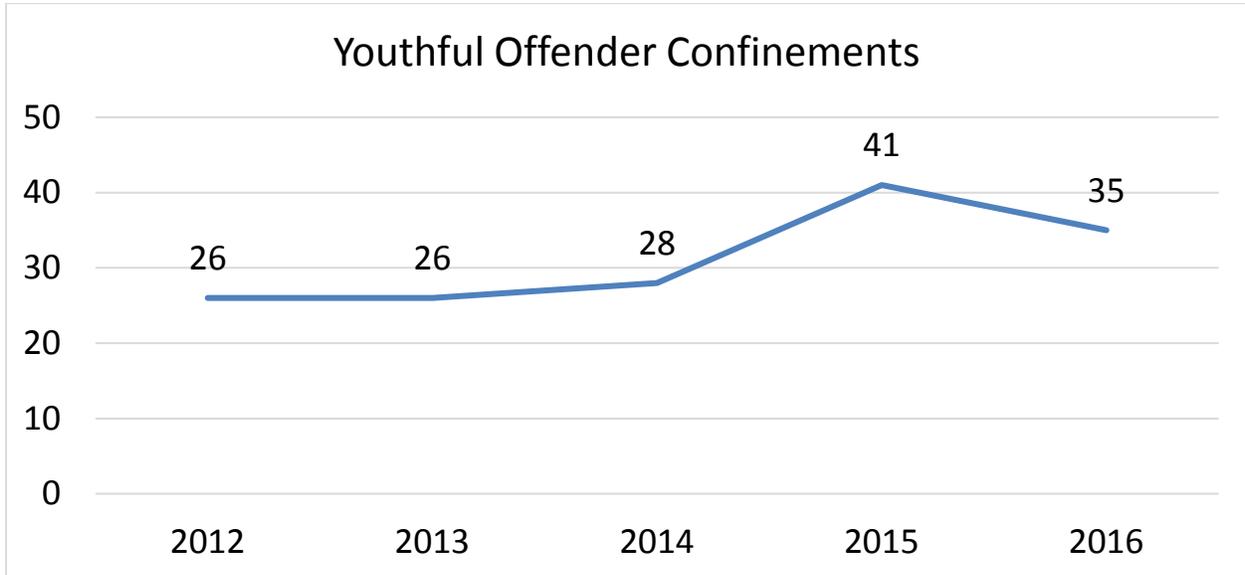


Data show (Figure 11) that declines in detention use have stopped over the last two years for both public complaints and status. While numbers have leveled off for detention, numbers of youth probated or committed have continued to decrease. Figure 11



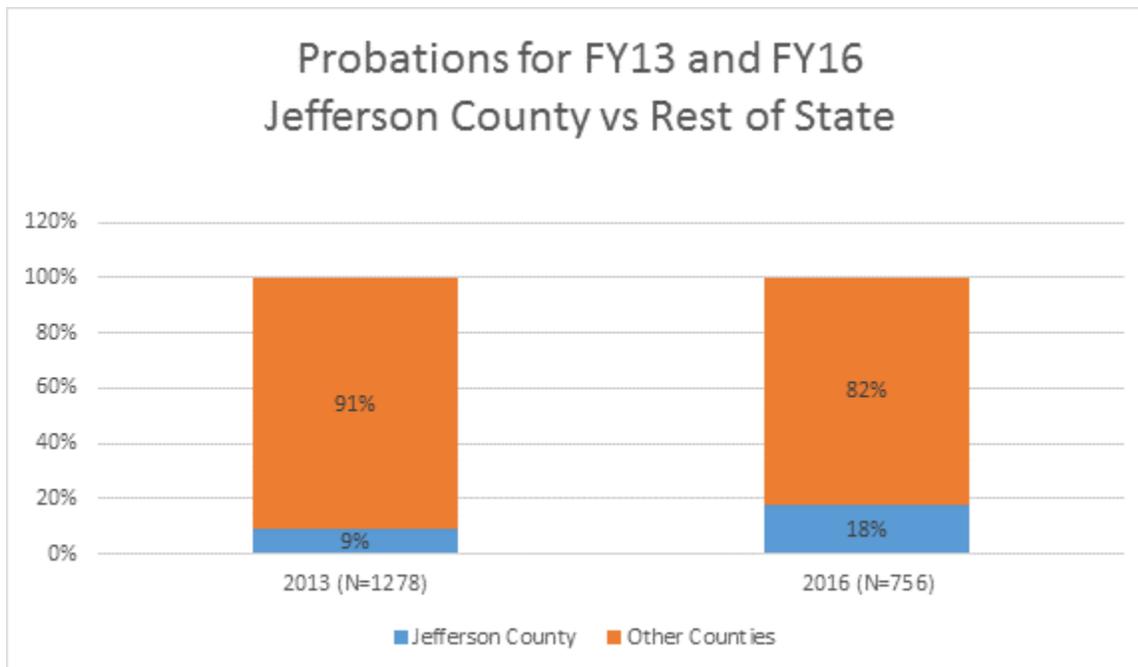
Data show (Figure 12) that fewer youth are sentenced as youthful offenders, and there has been a 15 percent decrease in since 2015.

Figure 12



Jefferson County Specific Data
(Information taken from JORI system)

Data show that while dispositions of probation in fiscal year 2016 are down 41 percent from fiscal year 2013, the percentage of dispositions of probation coming from Jefferson County has doubled in that same timeframe.



Data show that overall, there has been a 32 percent increase in youth ordered confined to the Department of Juvenile Justice (youthful offenders) from fiscal year 2013 to 2016. The percentage of Jefferson County youth ordered confined to the Department of Juvenile Justice went from 32 percent to 41 percent in that same time frame.



Data show that while dispositions of commitment in fiscal year 2016 are down 50 percent from fiscal year 2013, the percentage of dispositions of commitment coming from Jefferson County went from 20 percent to 30 percent in that same timeframe.



As only 29 percent of Jefferson County population, data show that African-American youth in Jefferson County were disproportionately represented in dispositions resulting in probation, probation suspended commitment, commitment, and confinement in fiscal year 2016.

