



COMMUNITY MAPPING WORKSHOP

WEBSTER, CRITTENDEN AND UNION COUNTIES

APRIL 25, 2025



Acknowledgments

Community Mapping is a model unique to Kentucky that integrates the Sequential Intercept Model and Upstream Model to facilitate system mapping across the criminal justice, juvenile justice, and child welfare systems. This innovative approach enhances coordination, identifies service gaps, and strengthens community responses.

The Kentucky Judicial Commission on Mental Health extends our deepest gratitude to the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) for their invaluable guidance and leadership in supporting Kentucky's development, training, and implementation of the Community Mapping Project.

We sincerely thank the Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) specifically, the Office of Statewide Programs, Department of Family and Juvenile Services, Department of Pretrial Services, and Department of Specialty Courts for their leadership, collaboration, and commitment to sustaining Community Mapping for Kentucky courts and their communities. This work would not be possible without the dedicated staff of the Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts, whose coordination, expertise, and support ensure the success of the Community Mapping Workshops.

Additionally, we extend our heartfelt appreciation to Judge Rogers, who served as the lead for the event.

We also extend our sincere appreciation to Hummingbird House for providing catering which was sponsored by Health First Community Health Center and to Webster Co. Extension Office for graciously offering venue space for this important event.

Finally, we thank all participants of the Community Mapping Workshop for their engagement and commitment to strengthening Kentucky's justice and child welfare systems. Your contributions help drive meaningful change for our communities.



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Introduction

On April 25th, 2025, representatives from Webster, Crittenden, and Union County took part in a Community Mapping Workshop in Dixon, Kentucky. The event was facilitated by Rachel Pate, Behavioral Health Liaison with the Administrative Office of the Courts, and Leigh Ann Kerr, Kentucky Citizen Foster Care Review Board Program Coordinator with the Department of Family and Juvenile Services. A total of seventy-seven participants from various partnering agencies and organizations engaged

in the workshop. This report provides background information and a summary of the workshop's key discussions and outcomes.

Community Mapping integrates the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) and the National Center for State Courts' (NCSC) Upstream Model, two strategic planning approaches designed to enhance cross-system collaboration and reduce justice system involvement. These frameworks are most effective when applied by a diverse team of stakeholders, including representatives from mental health, substance use services, law enforcement, pretrial services, courts, jails, community corrections, housing, healthcare, social services, individuals with lived experience, and family members.

Recognizing the need for a comprehensive approach, the Kentucky Judicial Commission on Mental Health (Judicial Commission) launched an initiative to implement SIM and the Upstream Model throughout Kentucky. Since 2022, the Commonwealth has engaged in statewide criminal justice, child welfare, and juvenile justice mapping to identify existing resources and opportunities for system improvements. More details on this initiative are available on the Judicial Commission's website.

To streamline the process and ease the burden on local communities, the Judicial Commission partnered with NCSC to conduct SIM and Upstream mapping simultaneously. Through this collaboration, Community Mapping was developed, and in June 2024, NCSC conducted a facilitator training in Frankfort, Kentucky, preparing key staff and leaders to guide and implement Community Mapping efforts effectively.



Overview of Community Mapping

Community Mapping was explicitly developed for Kentucky to help communities identify ways for individuals and families to access essential resources, services, and support without becoming involved in the justice system. By combining the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) and Upstream Model, this initiative strengthens local planning and collaboration to improve community-based solutions.



SIM is a framework to help communities develop a comprehensive picture of how adults with mental illness and substance use disorders enter and move through the criminal justice system along six distinct intercept points.¹ SIM depicts the criminal justice system as a series of points of “interception” at which an intervention can be made to divert people from the justice system and prevent them from entering or penetrating deeper into the criminal justice system.

2 Using the model, a community can identify local resources and gaps in services, decide priorities for change, and develop targeted strategies to increase connections to treatment and recovery support services. For more information on SIM, please see [Appendix A](#).

Upstream Model is similar to SIM, however, its focus is on how children and families enter and move through the dependency and delinquency systems. By leveraging judicial leadership, court resources, and child welfare and juvenile justice partnerships, the Upstream Model enhances community collaboration and coordination through mapping existing resources, identifying opportunities, and creating a strategic action plan informed by the community map. The collaboration aims to strengthen communities, prevent child maltreatment and out-of-home placement, reduce court involvement, and support safe and healthy families. Through a family-centered lens, Upstream focuses on four domains: Community, Families with Risk Factors, Families with Allegations, and Families with Court Involvement. For more information on Upstream, please see [Appendix B](#).

¹ SAMHSA’s GAINS Center brochure for The Sequential Intercept Model: <https://store.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/d7/priv/pep19-sim-brochure.pdf>

² Munetz, M.R. & Griffin, P.A. (2006). Use of the Sequential Intercept Model as an Approach to Decriminalization of People with Serious Mental Illness. *Psychiatric Services*, 57(4), 544-549.

The Community Mapping framework focuses the community around five areas:

1. What resources are available to the entire community?

This area includes all resources, services, and supports available to the entire community. It is grounded in the social determinants of health, which refer to community factors linked to improved health outcomes and overall quality of life.

2. What resources target protective and preventive risk factors?

This area focuses on programs and services aimed at reducing risk factors for adverse outcomes, such as abuse or neglect, criminal behavior, or substance use. Key resources include screening and assessment, mental health and substance use treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy, trauma-informed care, housing assistance, and support for new and young parents.

3. What resources are available at initial systems contact?

This area highlights resources and interventions available when individuals and families first engage with a system, such as arrest, law enforcement encounters, 911 calls, 988 hotline calls, or referrals to juvenile court.

4. What resources are available to individuals and families with court involvement?

This area focuses on resources, services, and supports for individuals and families involved in the court system, jail, or detention. It includes court-led initiatives, such as specialty courts and case coordination, designed to support individuals throughout the judicial process.

5. What resources are available to support individuals and families returning to or reentering the community?

This category explores services designed to support individuals and families as they transition back into the community. Examples include community corrections programs, educational liaisons, and reunification services.

Crittenden, Union, and Webster Counties Community Mapping

To begin the Community Mapping Workshop, facilitators provided an overview of the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) and the Upstream Model to help frame the day's discussions. In preparation for the Summit, participants had identified key priority areas in advance, allowing the session to be tailored to community-identified needs. Additionally, a pre-survey was conducted to support facilitators in gathering insights, preparing relevant resources, and identifying potential areas of opportunity.

Prior to the mapping workshop, participants pre-selected priority focus areas during summit planning sessions. During the event, attendees self-selected into groups based on their expertise to collaborate on developing actionable strategies for Crittenden, Union, and Webster counties.

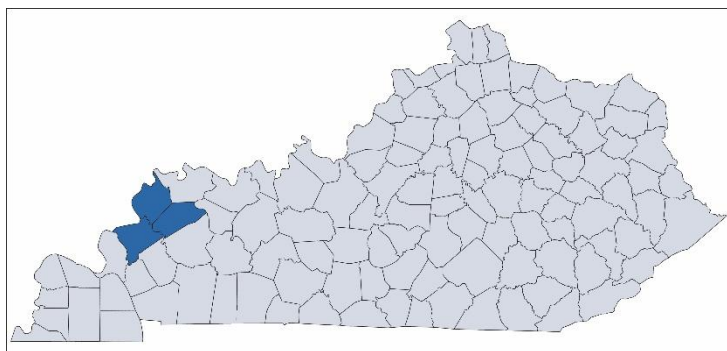
The three priority areas identified were:

- Housing
- Non-Parent and Single Parent Supports
- Transportation – General and Specialized

For a detailed overview of workshop activities, please refer to the Agenda in [Appendix C](#). A list of workshop attendees is provided in [Appendix D](#).

Defining the Current Landscape of Crittenden, Union, and Webster Counties

Access to relevant data is a critical part of supporting informed community conversations and decision-making. Providing shared context helps ensure that all participants begin with a common understanding of the populations served, the barriers they face, and how systems are currently responding. To support this, a data package was made available to



participants, offering insights to guide ongoing dialogue, planning, and priority setting. Attendees interested in additional Department of Community-Based Services data can be made available upon request. The full resource can be found in [Appendix E](#).

Resources Across the Domains

Participants worked collaboratively through their community partnerships and the ongoing commitment of Judge Rogers to identify and develop ongoing resource lists. To support these efforts, a comprehensive resource binder was compiled and distributed to all attendees. A summarized version of the information contained in the binder can be found in the Annual Resource Sharing section below.

Additionally, missing partners were identified during the discussions as crucial to the success of these and future initiatives. Their inclusion will be vital to ensuring a more comprehensive approach to addressing community needs and driving sustainable progress.

Annual Resource Sharing

Access to timely and appropriate resources is essential to meeting the needs of justice-involved individuals and families. Strengthening resource awareness and improving cross-agency collaboration are critical components of building more effective, community-driven responses. In Crittenden, Union, and Webster counties, Judge Brandi Rogers has led efforts to advance this work by hosting an annual convening of local partners. These gatherings serve as a platform for identifying service gaps, sharing resources, and fostering strong partnerships.

The information below reflects the collective commitment of Judge Rogers and community stakeholders to bridging gaps and supporting individuals across systems. While not intended to

capture every available service, it offers a strong foundation for continued collaboration and information sharing.

Webster, Union, Crittenden Binder Resource Reference
Adult Education- Union County
Adult Education- Webster County
Citizens Foster Care Review Board
Court Designated Worker Program
Crittenden Community Hospital
Crittenden County Adult Education
Crittenden County Attorney's Office
Crittenden County Cooperative Extension Office
Crittenden County Health Department
Crittenden County Law Enforcement
Crittenden County Schools (Includes elementary, middle, and high schools)
Cumberland Hall Hospital
Deaconess Union County Hospital
Department of Community Based Services- Crittenden County (Child Protective Services)
Department of Community Based Services- Henderson County Office (Foster Care & Adoption)
Department of Community Based Services- Union County (Child Protective Services)
Department of Community Based Services- Webster County (Child Protective Services)
Experiencing Autism Together
Family Resource & Youth Services Center (FRYSC) Programs
Find Help Now- Kentucky

Green River Intra-County Transit System- Audubon Area (GRITS)
HANDS- Health Department (Health Access Nurturing Development Services)
Health First
Infinite Hope (Suicide Prevention/Support)
Kentucky Department of Veteran's Affairs
Lighthouse Counseling Services
Never Use Alone
New Beginnings (Sexual Assault Support Services)
OASIS - Union and Webster Counties (Domestic Violence)
Pennyrile Allied Community Services (PACS)
Pennyroyal Center
Public Library- Crittenden County
Public Library- Providence
Public Library- Sturgis
Public Library- Union County
Public Library- Uniontown
Public Library- Webster County
River Valley Behavioral Health
River Valley Behavioral Health (Roses for Mom)
Sanctuary (Domestic Violence)
Stability Counseling Center
Sunrise Children's Services
The Chloe Randolph Organization (Domestic Violence Services)
The Father's Free Store (Food Pantry)

The Meeting Place (Support Groups)
Union County Attorney's Office
Union County Cooperative Extension Office
Union County Health Department- Green River
Union County Law Enforcement
Union County Schools (Includes elementary, middle, and high schools)
Webster County Attorney's Office
Webster County Cooperative Extension Office
Webster County Health Department
Webster County Law Enforcement
Webster County Schools (Includes elementary, middle, and high schools)
Wellness Counseling Center
Western Kentucky Teen Challenge / Men's Rehabilitation Center
Where New Beginnings Start
Youth Villages Kentucky

Missing Partners

Participants also identified additional organizations and community partners whose involvement would strengthen future planning, collaboration, and implementation of local priorities. These suggested partners include:

Faith-Based Leaders / Organizations
Housing Authority
Persons with Lived Experience

Probation and Parole
The Chloe Randolph Organization (Domestic Violence Services)
Reentry Services

Developing Sustainable Action Plans

Facilitators guided participants through the process of selecting priorities and developing actionable plans. The identified priorities for Webster, Crittenden, and Union Counties were Housing, Transportation, and Non-Parent and Single Parent Supports. Participants then chose a focus area and worked together to create high-level action plans, which were presented to the group for feedback and discussion. Completed action plans can be found in [Appendices F through H](#).

During the breakout sessions, participants identified additional areas of opportunity within their communities. Items identified have been memorialized in this report below, providing an opportunity for future exploration and action planning should the summit members choose to pursue them.

After the breakout sessions, participants reconvened for a group report-out to share insights and next steps. Facilitators highlighted key points, including the absence of certain individuals and plans for a final report to be shared with the communities. They also discussed the next steps for the action planning groups, outlining the ongoing collaboration and implementation process.

Housing

The group identified several key areas of opportunity to address housing challenges in the region, primarily focusing on increasing access to safe and affordable housing. They also recognized the need to improve resources for judges, strengthen landlord accountability, and provide eviction education to better support the community. The full action plan can be found in [Appendix F](#).

Transportation – General & Specialized

The group identified the need to enhance community transportation resources, focusing on voucher programs and grant funding to improve accessibility and mobility, while exploring additional opportunities supported by data. The full action plan can be found in [Appendix G](#).

Single Parent and Non-Parent Support

The group recognized a significant need to strengthen collaboration among community partners to improve resource sharing and support for single-parent and non-parent families through enhanced communication, engagement, and a dedicated platform for information exchange. The full action plan can be found in [Appendix H](#).

Additional Areas for Opportunity Development

Participants identified key areas for community benefit and system improvement, emphasizing the importance of creating actionable plans to drive meaningful change. These focus areas are outlined below for further development and action.

Develop connections with housing providers and landlords to enhance housing opportunities
Enhance education and data availability to support expansion of community housing opportunities
Explore faith-based entities assisting with transportation efforts to eliminate barriers
Explore faith-based entities assisting with educational and destigmatization efforts
Persons with Lived Experience

Next Steps and Recommendations

Kentucky has a strong history of embracing change, and the Kentucky Judicial Commission on Mental Health has taken a comprehensive approach to engagement through various initiatives leading up to this report and its recommendations.



1. Reach out to the individuals who were missing to engage them.

Community Mapping participants identified key system partners who were not present but whose expertise could help advance the priority areas (see page 10 of this report). As work progresses, it is crucial to engage these individuals and continually assess, “Who is missing?” When bringing in new partners, provide an overview of Community Mapping, explain the priority areas and Action Plans, and highlight the value of their participation and potential roles. Designate Community Mapping participants to reach out to missing partners and incorporate this task into the Action Plan to track progress effectively.

2. Plan for disseminating the work.

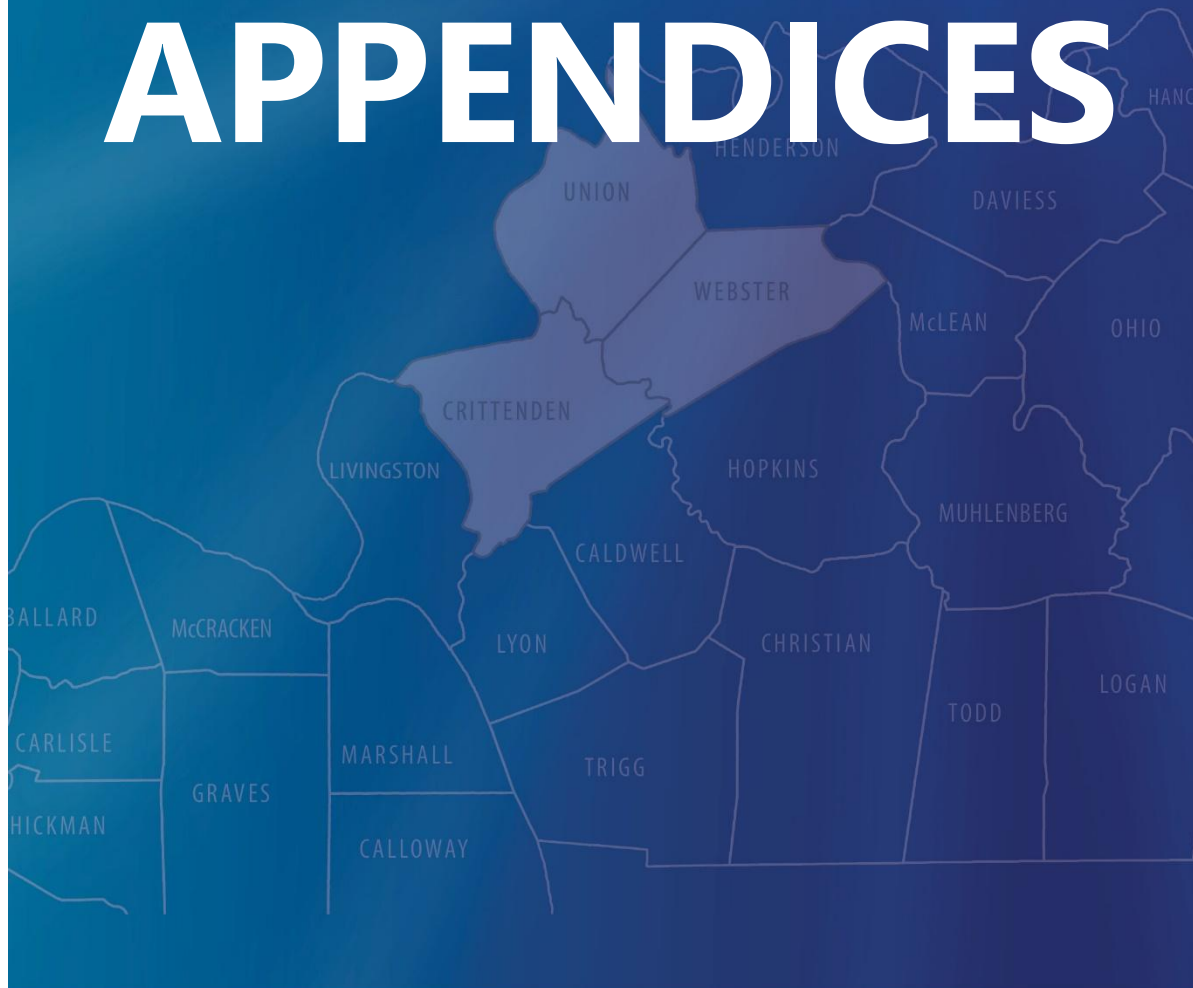
Develop a strategy to inform the community about Community Mapping, share priority areas and Action Plans, and provide updates on progress. This plan may involve existing community groups and collaboratives or by engaging the broader community. Communicating this work helps attract new partners, align with ongoing initiatives, leverage available resources, and highlight successes and advancements.

3. Continue working on Action Plans and reporting on progress.

The group’s dedication to their work and commitment to collaboration is clear. To ensure continued progress, we recommend establishing a structured plan for oversight of the Action Plans and defining how progress will be monitored. Regular collaborative meetings already taking place present an opportunity to incorporate Action Plan updates as a standing agenda item. These meetings should also serve as a platform for discussing challenges, identifying solutions, and addressing barriers. Implementing a system for ongoing monitoring and evaluation will help track progress, highlight areas for improvement, and allow for necessary adjustments, ultimately supporting the successful implementation of initiatives and driving meaningful outcomes.



APPENDICES



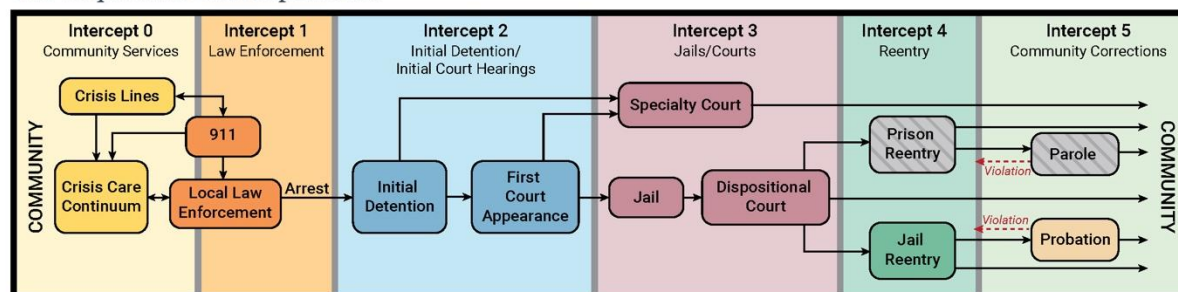
APPENDIX A Sequential Intercept Mapping (SIM)

THE SEQUENTIAL INTERCEPT MODEL

Advancing Community-Based Solutions for Justice-Involved People with Mental and Substance Use Disorders



The Sequential Intercept Model



Key Issues at Each Intercept

Intercept 0

Mobile crisis outreach teams and co-responders. Behavioral health practitioners who can respond to people experiencing a mental or substance use crisis or co-respond to a police encounter.

Emergency department diversion. Emergency departments (EDs) can provide triage with behavioral health providers, embedded mobile crisis staff, and/or peer specialist staff to provide support to people in crisis.

Police-behavioral health collaborations. Police officers can build partnerships with behavioral health agencies along with the community and learn how to interact with individuals experiencing a crisis.

Intercept 1

Dispatcher training. Dispatchers can identify mental or substance use crisis situations and pass that information along so that Crisis Intervention Team officers can respond to the call.

Specialized police responses. Police officers can learn how to interact with individuals experiencing a crisis in ways that promote engagement in treatment and build partnerships between law enforcement and the community.

Intervening with frequent utilizers and providing follow-up after the crisis. Police officers, crisis services, and hospitals can reduce frequent utilizers of 911 and ED services through specialized responses.

Intercept 2

Screening for mental and substance use disorders. Brief screens can be administered universally by non-clinical staff at jail booking, police holding cells, court lock ups, and prior to the first court appearance.

Data-matching initiatives between the jail and community-based behavioral health providers.

Pretrial supervision and diversion services to reduce episodes of incarceration. Risk-based pre-trial services can reduce incarceration of defendants with low risk of criminal behavior or failure to appear in court.

Intercept 3

Treatment courts for high-risk/high-need individuals. Treatment courts or specialized dockets can be developed, examples of which include adult drug courts, mental health courts, and Veterans treatment courts.

Jail-based programming and health care services. Jail health care providers are constitutionally required to provide behavioral health and medical services to detainees needing treatment, including providing access to medication-assisted treatment (MAT) for individuals with substance use disorders.

Collaboration with the Veterans Justice Outreach specialist from the Veterans Health Administration.

Intercept 4

Transition planning by the jail or in-reach providers. Transition planning improves reentry outcomes by organizing services around an individual's needs in advance of release.

Medication and prescription access upon release from jail or prison. Inmates should be provided with a minimum of 30 days' medication at release and have prescriptions in hand upon release, including MAT medications prescribed for substance use disorders.

Warm hand-offs from corrections to providers increase engagement in services. Case managers that pick an individual up and transport them directly to services will increase positive outcomes.

Intercept 5

Specialized community supervision caseloads of people with mental disorders.

MAT for substance use disorders. MAT approaches can reduce relapse episodes and overdoses among individuals returning from detention.

Access to recovery supports, benefits, housing, and competitive employment. Housing and employment are as important to justice-involved individuals as access to mental and substance use treatment services. Removing criminal justice-specific barriers to access is critical.

Implementing Intercept 0

Crisis Response

Crisis response models provide short-term help to individuals who are experiencing mental or substance use crisis and can divert individuals from the criminal justice system. Crisis response models include:

- Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics
- Crisis Care Teams
- Crisis Response Centers
- Mobile Crisis Teams

Police Strategies

Proactive police responses with disadvantaged and vulnerable populations are a unique method of diverting individuals from the criminal justice system. Proactive police response models include:

- Crisis Intervention Teams
- Homeless Outreach Teams
- Serial Inebriate Programs
- Systemwide Mental Assessment Response Teams

Sequential Intercept Model as a Strategic Planning Tool

The **Sequential Intercept Model** is most effective when used as a community strategic planning tool to assess available resources, determine gaps in services, and plan for community change. These activities are best accomplished by a team of stakeholders that cross over multiple systems, including mental health, substance use, law enforcement, pretrial services, courts, jails, community corrections, housing, health, social services, people with lived experiences, family members, and many others. Employed as a strategic planning tool, communities can use the **Sequential Intercept Model** to:

1. Develop a comprehensive picture of how people with mental and substance use disorders flow through the criminal justice system along six distinct intercept points: (0) Community Services, (1) Law Enforcement, (2) Initial Detention and Initial Court Hearings, (3) Jails and Courts, (4) Reentry, and (5) Community Corrections
2. Identify gaps, resources, and opportunities at each intercept for adults with mental and substance use disorders
3. Develop priorities for action designed to improve system and service-level responses for adults with mental and substance use disorders

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History and Impact of the Sequential Intercept Model

The Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) was developed over several years in the early 2000s by Mark Munetz, MD, and Patricia A. Griffin, PhD, along with Henry J. Steadman, PhD, of Policy Research Associates, Inc. (PRA). The SIM was developed as a conceptual model to inform community-based responses to the involvement of people with mental and substance use disorders in the criminal justice system.

After years of refinement and testing, several versions of the model emerged. The "linear" depiction of the model found in this publication was first conceptualized by Dr. Steadman of PRA in 2004¹ through his leadership of a National Institute of Mental Health-funded Small Business Innovative Research grant awarded to PRA. The linear SIM model was first published by PRA in 2005² through its contract to operate the GAINS Center on behalf of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The "filter" and "revolving door" versions of the model were formally introduced in a 2006 article in the peer-reviewed journal *Psychiatric Services* authored by Drs. Munetz and Griffin.³ A full history of the development of the SIM can be found in the book *The Sequential Intercept Model and Criminal Justice: Promoting Community Alternatives for Individuals with Serious Mental Illness*.⁴

With funding from the National Institute of Mental Health, PRA developed the linear version of the SIM as an applied strategic planning tool to improve cross-system collaborations to reduce involvement in the justice system by people with mental and substance use disorders. Through this grant, PRA, working with Dr. Griffin and others, produced an interactive, facilitated workshop based on the linear version of the SIM to assist cities and counties in determining how people with mental and substance use disorders flow from the community into the criminal justice system and eventually return to the community.

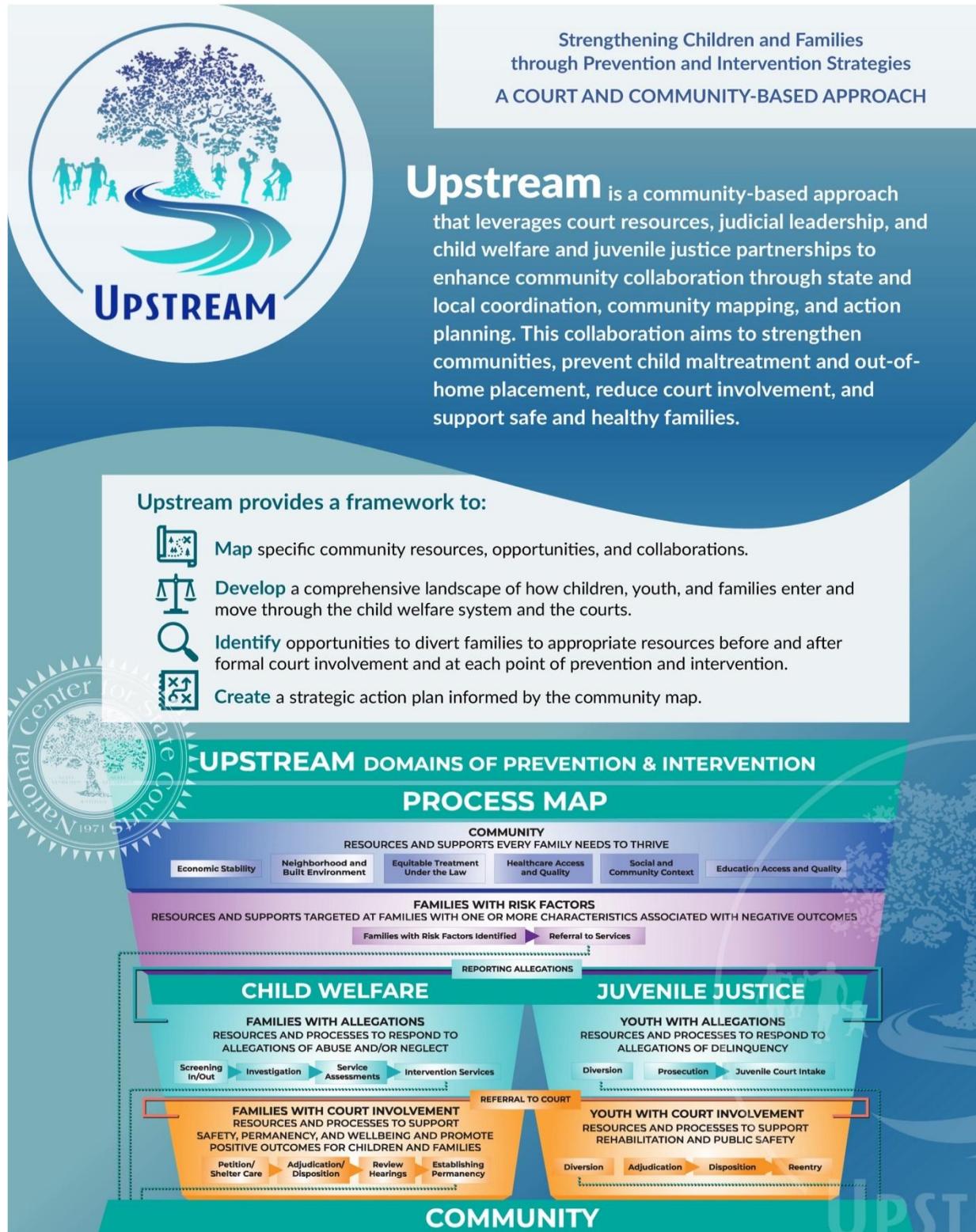
During the mapping process, the community stakeholders are introduced to evidence-based practices and emerging best practices from around the country. The culmination of the mapping process is the creation of a local strategic plan based on the gaps, resources, and priorities identified by community stakeholders.

Since its development, the use of the SIM as a strategic planning tool has grown tremendously. In the 21st Century Cures Act,⁵ the 114th Congress of the United States of America identified the SIM, specifically the mapping workshop, as a means for promoting community-based strategies to reduce the justice system involvement of people with mental and substance use disorders. SAMHSA has supported community-based strategies to improve public health and public safety outcomes for justice-involved people with mental and substance use disorders through SIM mapping workshop national solicitations and by providing SIM mapping workshops as technical assistance to its criminal justice and behavioral health grant programs. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Assistance has supported the SIM mapping workshop by including it as a priority for the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program grants.

With the advent of Intercept 0, the SIM continues to increase its utility as a strategic planning tool for communities who want to address the justice involvement of people with mental and substance use disorders.⁶

1. Steadman, H. J. (2007). *NIMH SBIR Adult Cross-Training Curriculum (AXT) Project—Phase II final report*. Delmar, NY: Policy Research Associates. (Technical report submitted to NIMH on 3/27/07).
2. National GAINS Center. (2005). *Developing a comprehensive state plan for mental health and criminal justice collaboration*. Delmar, NY: Author.
3. Munetz, M.R., & Griffin, P.A. (2006). Use of the sequential intercept model as an approach to decriminalization of people with serious mental illness. *Psychiatric Services*, 57, 544–549. DOI: 10.1176/ps.2006.57.4.544
4. Griffin, P.A., Iellorun, K., Mulvey, E.P., DeMarteo, D., & Schuber, G.A. (Eds.). (2015). *The sequential intercept model and criminal justice: Promoting community alternatives for individuals with serious mental illness*. New York: Oxford University Press. DOI: 10.1093/medpsych/9780199826759.001.0001
5. 21st Century Cures Act, Pub. L. 114-255, Title X.V, Section B, Section 14021, codified as amended at 41 U.S.C. 3797aa, Title , Section 2991
6. Aponso, D., Parker, T.W., Noether, C.D., Steadman, H. J., & Case, B. (2017). Revising the paradigm for jail diversion for people with mental and substance use disorders: Intercept 0. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 35, 380–395. DOI: 10.1002/bsl.2300

APPENDIX B Upstream



APPENDIX C **Agenda**

THE SUMMIT

AGENDA

APRIL 25, 2025

Webster County Extension Office

8:00 – 8:15 a.m.	Registration & Breakfast
8:15 – 8:30 a.m.	WELCOME and announcements – Judge Rogers
8:30 – 9:00 a.m.	Community Mapping: Improving the Courts’ Response to Behavioral Health
9:00 – 9:15 a.m.	Break
9:15– 10:45 a.m.	Action Planning: Prioritizing Your Goals to Improve your Outcomes
10:45-11:00 a.m.	Break
11:00-12:00 a.m.	Safety for yourself: Working with Families in their homes – presented by Jason Kirk, AOC Security

APPENDIX D List of Participants

Last Name	First Name	Agency
Bentley	Leslie	River Valley Behavioral Health
Brummett	Rheanne	Sanctuary
Bruner	Donna	Green River Health Department
Buckman	Brandy	Green River Health Department
Bumpus	Donna	The Beacon of West KY
Crowley	Christie	Pennyroyal Mental Health Clinic
Denton	Casondra	Sanctuary
Duncan	Morgan	Union County Schools (FRYSC)
Easley	Jack	Celebrate Recovery
Ervin	Elyse	Wellness Counseling
Gooch	Rachel	Webster County Schools
Gray	Malorey	Audubon Area Services
Griffin	Cheri	Cabinet for Health and Family Services
Hagan	Jenny	Green River Health Department
Hall	Michelle	Union County Schools
Hall	Cassandra	
Henager	Johnna	Crittenden County Elementary
Houchins	Antonette	West KY Education Corporation
King	Belinda	CASA Foster Care Review Board Volunteer
Larkins	Zoie	CASA
Linzy	Amber	Parent Experiencing Autism Together
Lovett	Andrea	Crittenden Community Hospital
Maddox	Daphne	CASA
Massamore	Ginger	Attorney

Last Name	First Name	Agency
Massey	Krista	Department of Specialty Courts
McKinley	Kenzie	Crittenden County DCBS
McKinney	Laura	Crittenden Community Hospital
Messer	Janet	Lighthouse Counseling Services
Miller	Amber	Union County Schools (FRYSC)
Miller	Kenya	Union County DCBS
Moore	Tara	Webster County DCBS
Munesterman	Jessica	Experiencing Autism Together
Myers	Missy	Webster County DCBS
Oliver	Savannah	Audubon Area Services
Omer	Sara	Crittenden County Elementary
Pinkston	Jennifer	Union County Schools (FRYSC)
Ramin	Melea	Drug Free Communities
Roehm	Steve	Stability Counseling
Rogers	Bree	Pennyroyal Mental Health Clinic
Sesco	Ashley	Stability Counseling
Shaw	Taylor	Youth Villages
Shoulders	Stephanie	Crittenden County High School
Spaulding	Myra	Department of Family and Juvenile Services
Stinchcom	Nathan	Sebree Police Department
Thomas	Beth	Wellness Counseling
Thompson	Glen	Department of Specialty Courts
Travis	Courtney	Webster County Schools
Vargason	Alison	Union County DCBS
Watson	Charity	River Valley KY-MOMS
Webb	Amy	Webster County DCBS

Last Name	First Name	Agency
Wedding	Carolyn	Union County Schools (FRYSC)
Wells	Ashley	Wellness Counseling
Wesmoland	Crystal	Crittenden County Schools
Willette	Bridgette	Union County Schools (FRYSC)
Williamson	Derek	River Valley
Zaretzke	Bailey	Webster County Community Support

APPENDIX E Community-Specific Data

Figure 1. District Criminal Cases Filed CY 2019-2024

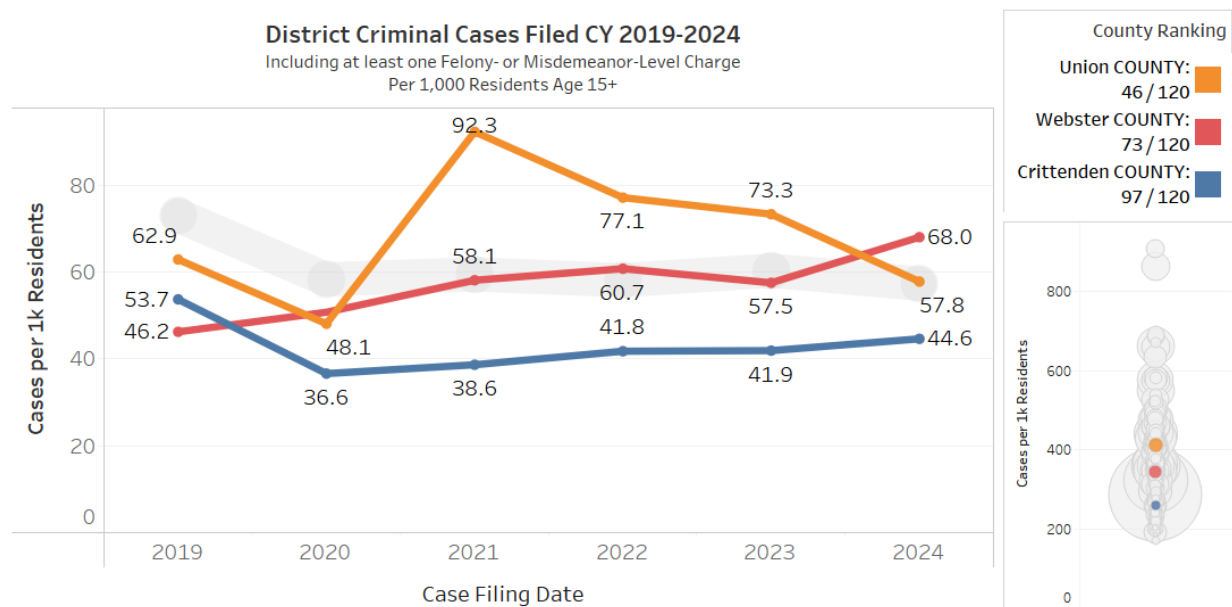


Figure 2. Circuit Criminal Cases Filed CY 2019-2024

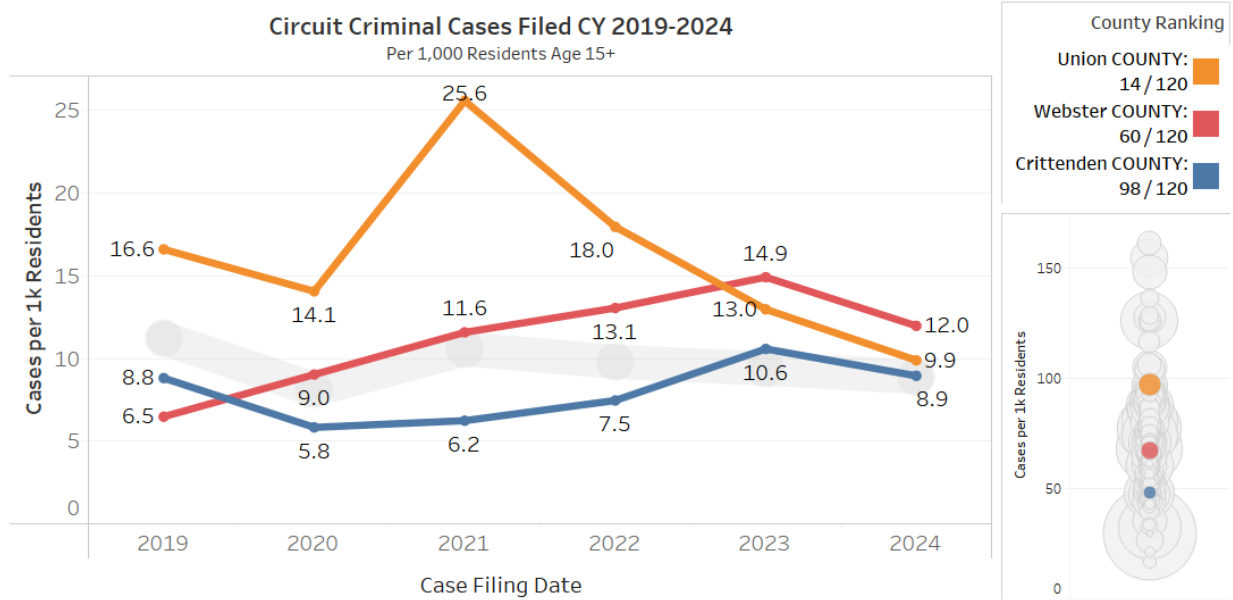


Figure 3. Rate Detained Without Posting Bail: CY 2019-2024

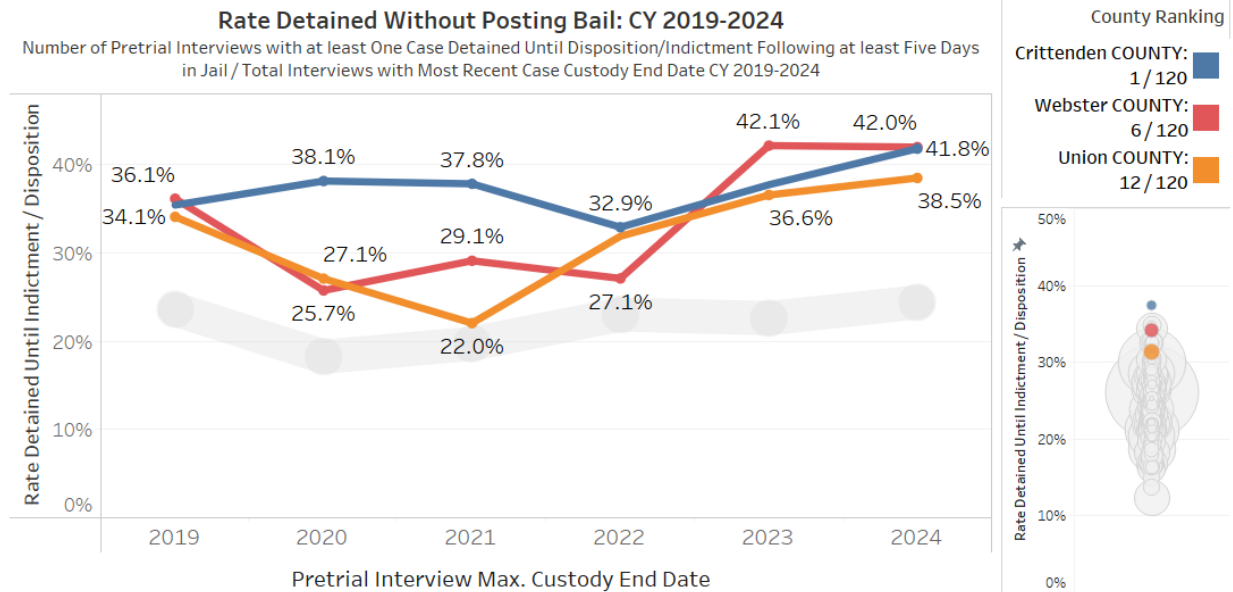


Figure 4. Pretrial Success Rate: CY 2019-2024

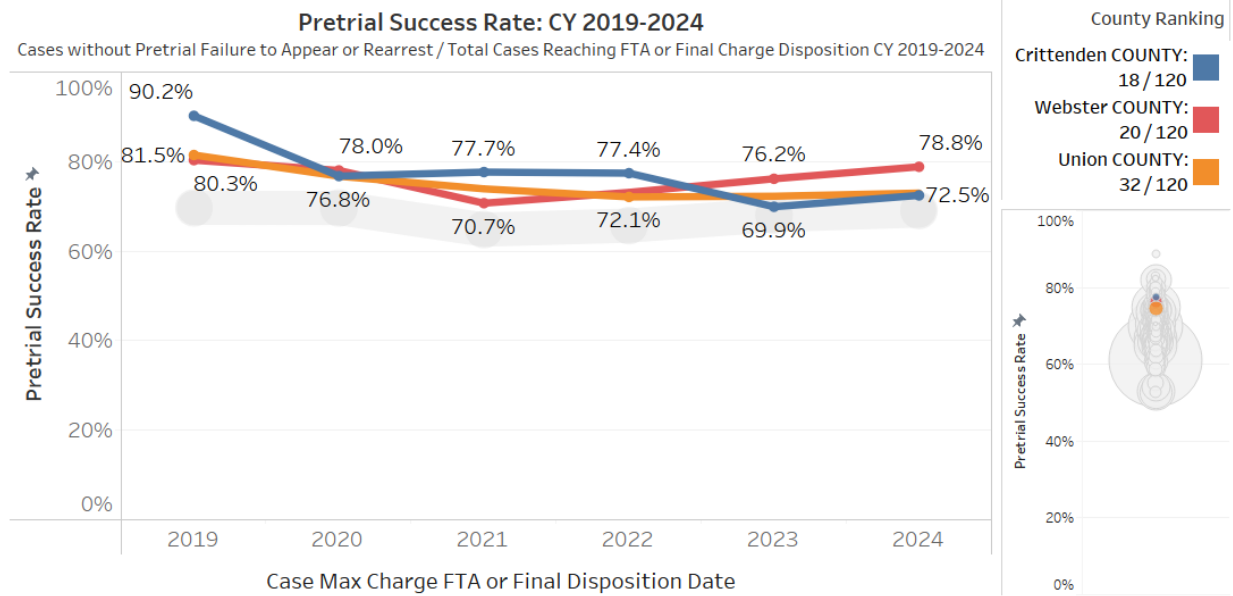


Figure 5. Civil Domestic Violence / Interpersonal Protection Cases Filed 2019-2024

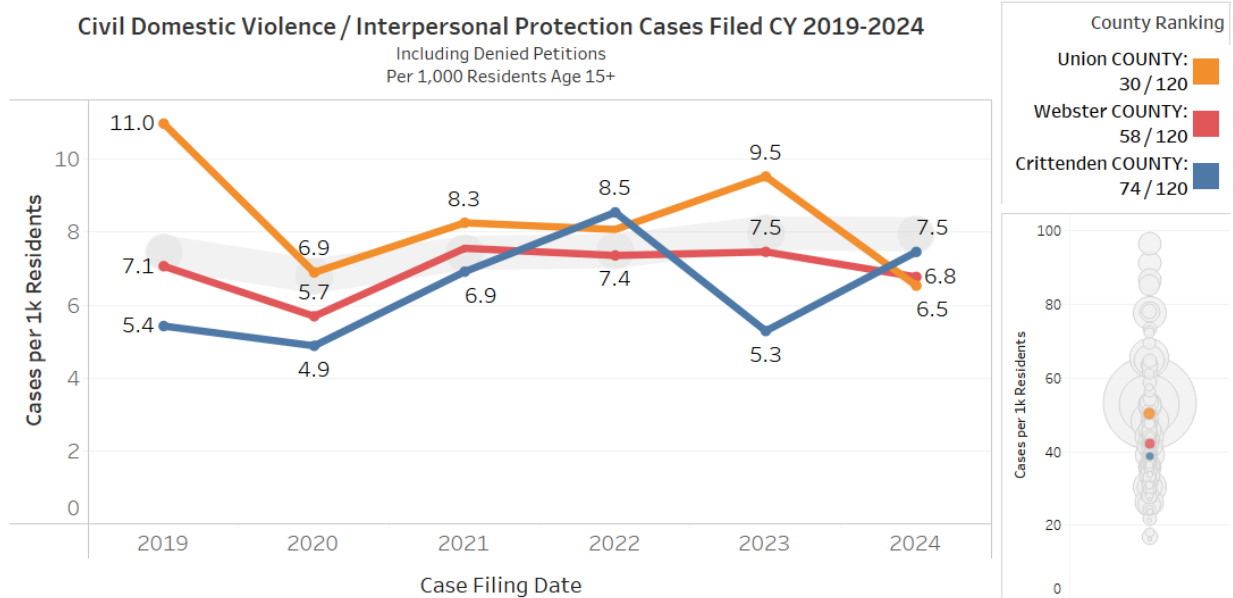


Figure 6. Rate of Granting Emergency / Temporary Protective Orders: CY 2019-2024

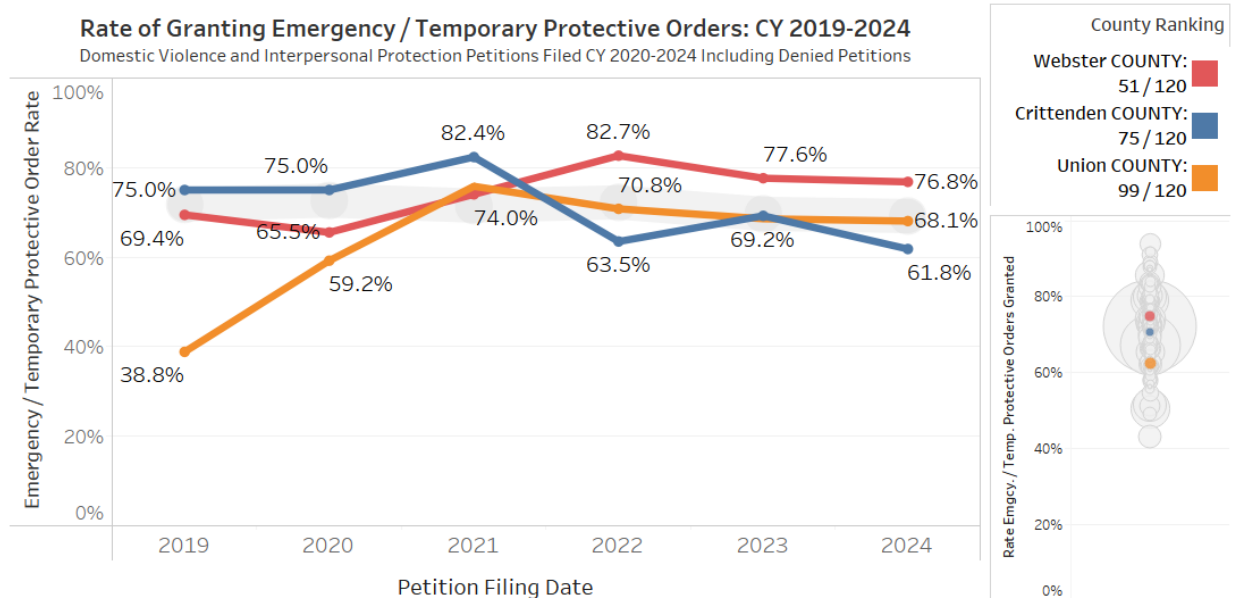


Figure 7. Involuntary Commitment Cases Filed CY 2019-2024

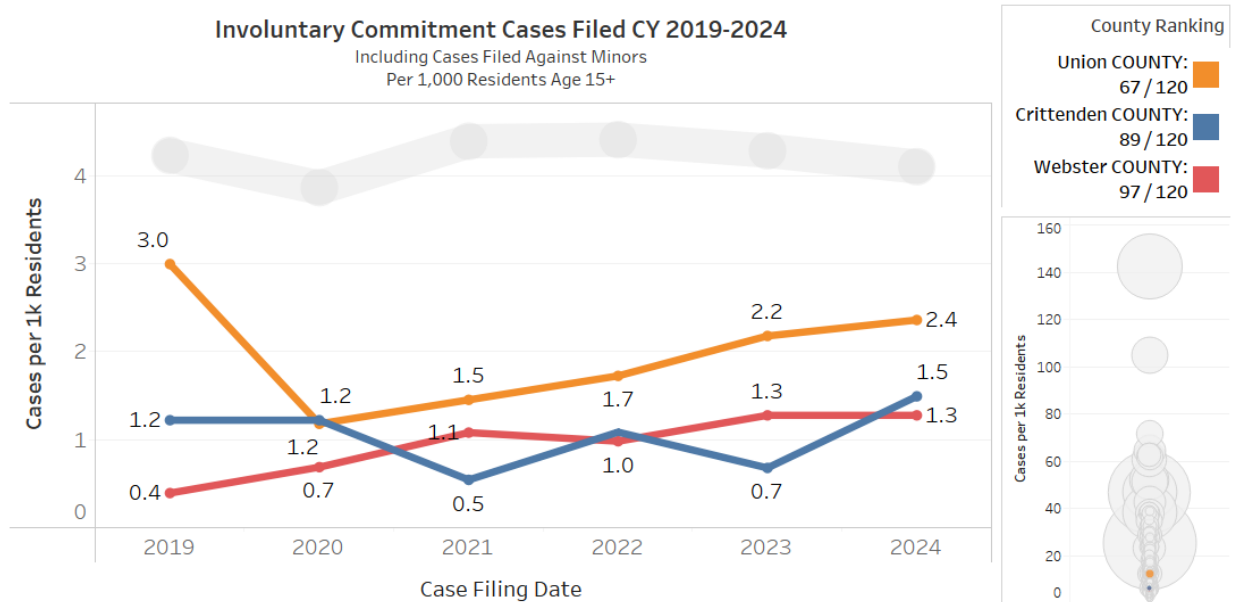


Figure 8. CDW Public Complaints Filed CY 2019-2024

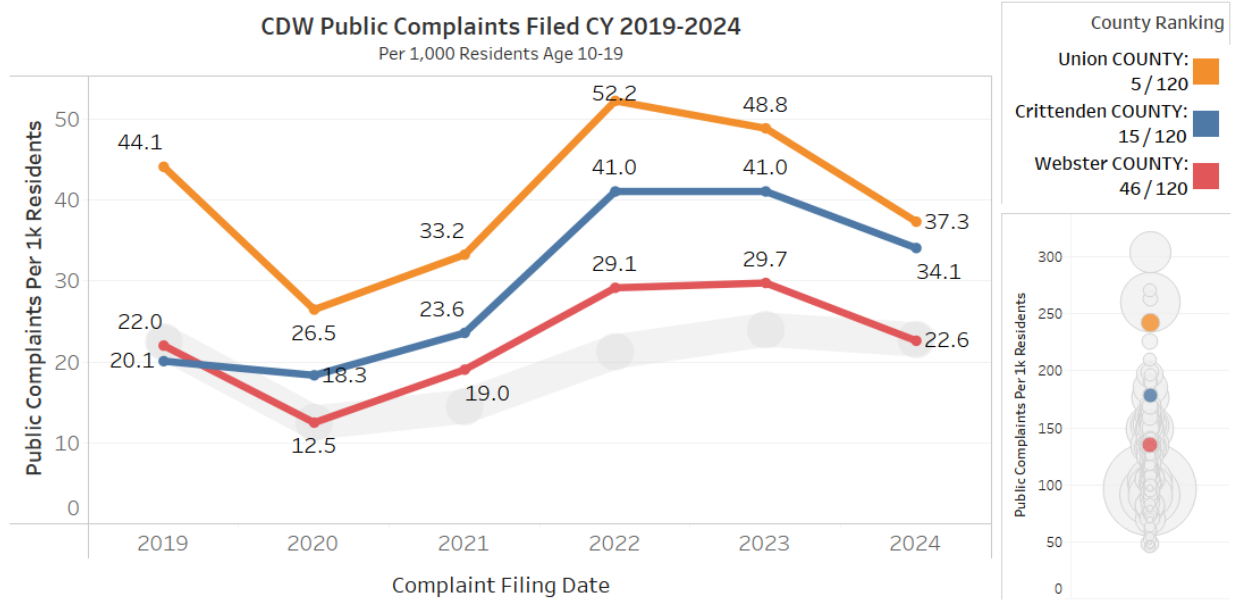


Figure 9. CDW Status Complaints Filed CY 2019-2024

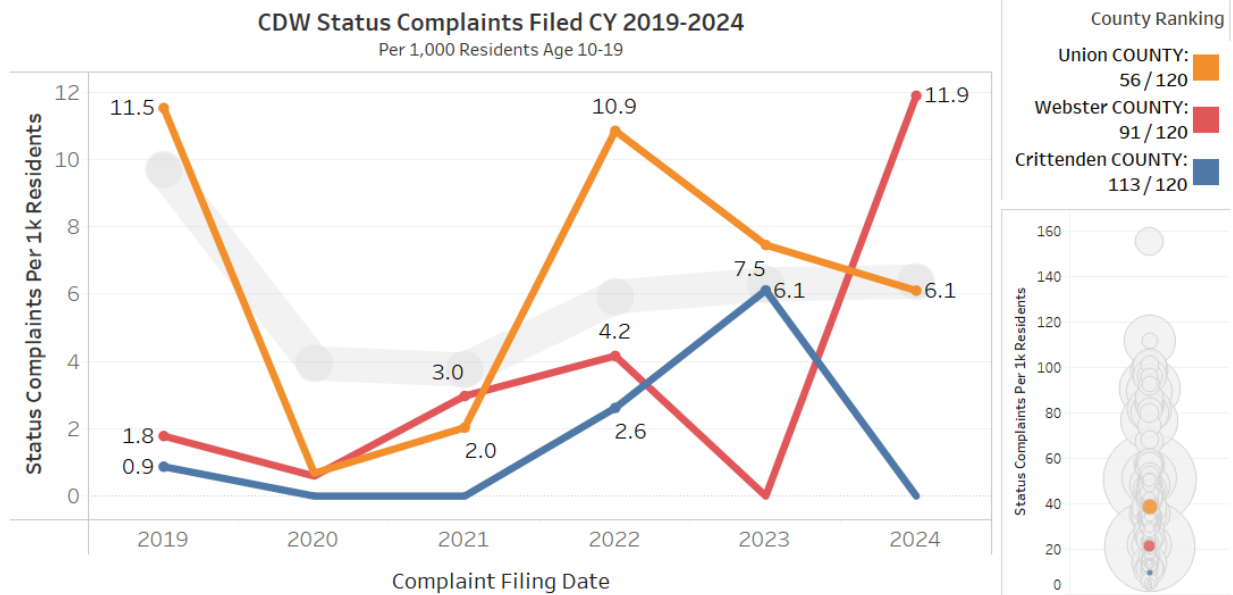


Figure 10. CDW Complaint Detention Rate CY 2019-2024

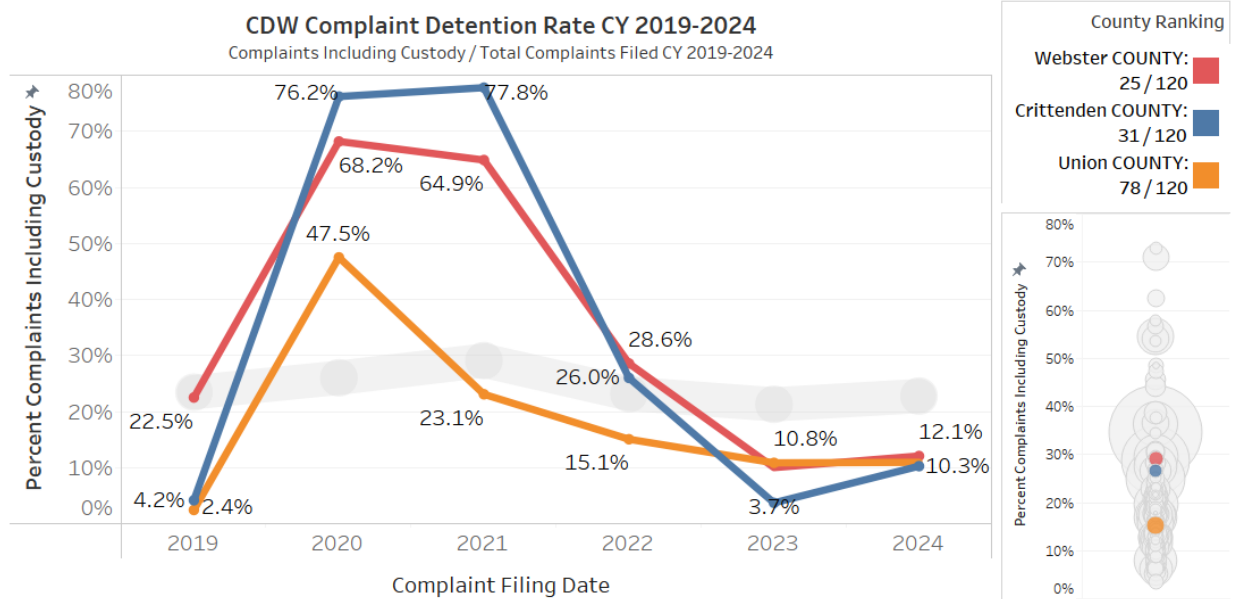


Figure 11. CDW Court Referral Rate CY 2019-2024

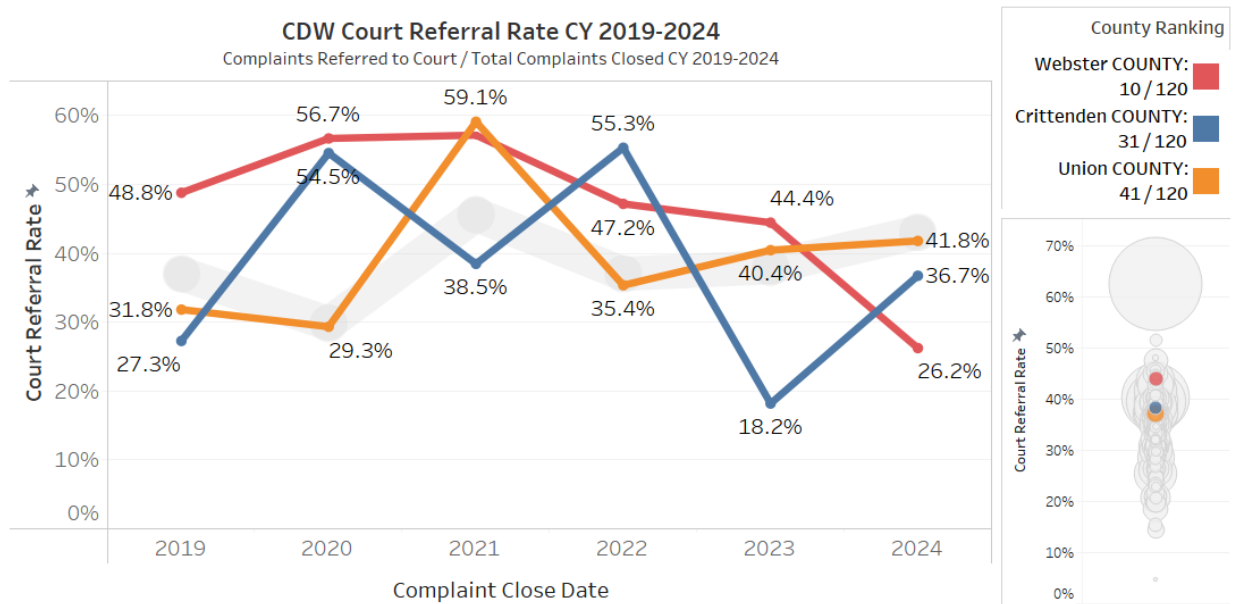
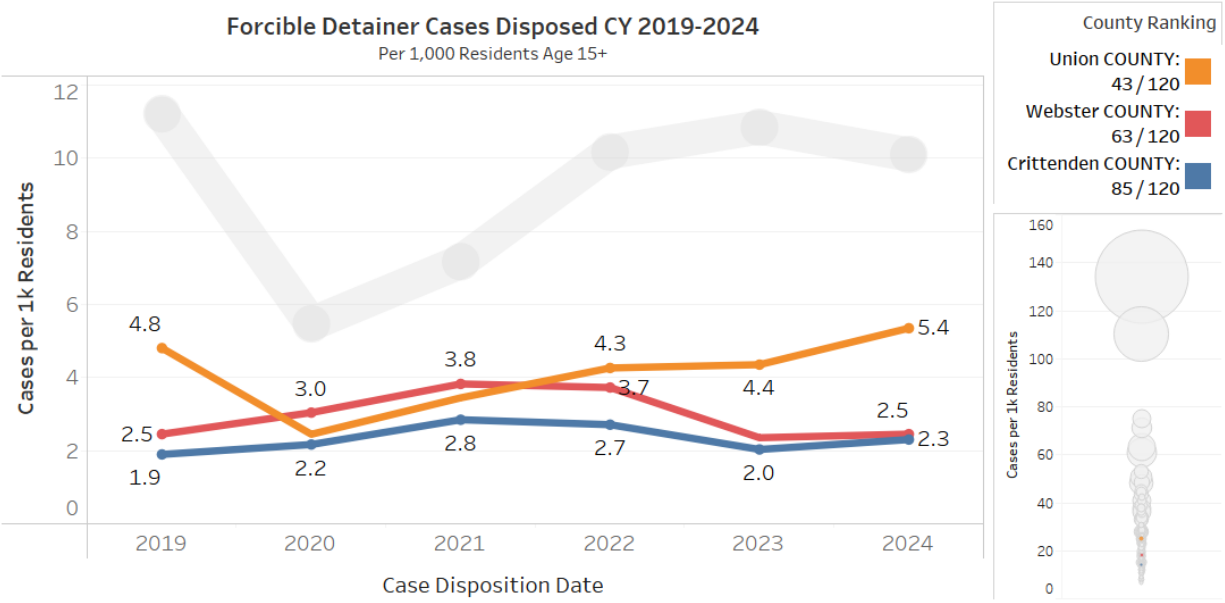


Figure 12. Forcible Detainer Cases Disposed CY 2019-2024



APPENDIX F **Action Plan: Housing**

CRITTENDEN, UNION, AND WEBSTER ACTION PLAN AND NEXT STEPS HOUSING

LEAD		
LEAD CONTACT INFORMATION	Jack Easley jackeasley67@gmail.com	
TEAM MEMBERS	Jack Easley Ginger Massamore Janet Messer Zoie Larkins Daphne Maddox Bailey Zaretzke Derek Williamson Charity Watson Casondra Denton Rheanne Brummett Myra Spaulding Michelle Hall Beth Thomas Jennifer Pinkston Carolyn Wedding Amber Miller Bridgette Willette Morgan Duncan Elyse Ervin Ashley Wells Celebrate Recovery Attorney Lighthouse Counseling Services CASA CASA Director Community Support Specialist Webster County River Valley adult peer support/housing specialist River Valley KY moms Sanctuary Sanctuary Court Designated Worker Webster, Union, Crittenden Union County Schools Wellness Counseling Union County Schools FRYSC Union County Schools FRYSC Union County Schools FRYSC Union County Schools FRYSC Union County Schools FRYSC Wellness Counseling Wellness Counseling	

ACTION PLAN

OBJECTIVE:	
ACTIVITIES / TASKS ➤ WHAT DO WE HAVE TO DO TO MEET THE OBJECTIVE? ➤ WHAT ARE THE SPECIFIC TASKS TO MEET THE OBJECTIVE? ➤ (E.G. RESEARCH, PARTNERSHIPS, DATA)	Research data regarding the availability of affordable housing. What is the typical rent for this area? Research the needs of renters, ability to report unsafe housing.

RESOURCES ➤ WHAT RESOURCES ARE NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE ACTIVITY? ➤ WHO NEEDS TO KNOW ABOUT THE RESOURCES AND/OR HAVE ACCESS TO THEM FOR THEIR TASK? ➤ (E.G. PEOPLE, TIME, SPACE, EQUIPMENT, FUNDING, ACCESS TO SERVICES)	Local housing department could provide data on the availability of affordable housing and the median rent for the area. Local community partners need to be made aware through community education on this need. Locating potential investors who may want to come into the community. Property administrator – Code Enforcement. Section 8 Housing Grants.
TIMEFRAME ➤ WHEN CAN ACTION BEGIN ON EACH ACTIVITY/TASK? HOW MUCH TIME IS REQUIRED FOR THE ACTIVITY/TASK?	<i>Long-term goal</i> <i>Gathering existing resources for judges – 30 to 45 days.</i>
BARRIERS ➤ ARE THERE ANY POTENTIAL BARRIERS TO CONSIDER? ➤ IS THERE ANY HISTORY OF ATTEMPTING THIS; WHY DID IT NOT WORK? ➤ (E.G. LEGISLATION, FUNDING, STIGMA, RESOURCES)	Renter needs may be difficult to access, renter fear of reporting.

Additional Identified Objectives

OBJECTIVE	Landlord Accountability
	Educating landlords on available state resources for tenants.
	Creating legislation to hold landlords accountable.
TASK/ACTIVITY	Registry of landlords where tenants can provide feedback.
OBJECTIVE	Eviction Education for the Court System
	Providing judges with education on what an eviction means on an individual's record to include what the impact is for them. Knowing additional resources within the State of
TASK/ACTIVITY	Kentucky, Eviction Assistance.

	Task: Compile list of available resources for renters in the State of Kentucky. Reaching out to the Administrative Office of the Courts to assist in providing this education during judicial colleges and additional educational opportunities.
OBJECTIVE	To obtain housing for the unhoused.
	Researching grants available. Research on the number of unhoused in the local area. Community outreach survey for organizations of who would want to pursue these grants to provide housing locally for the unhoused.
TASK/ACTIVITY	Barry Johnson and Jan Johnson with the Audubon Area Housing Services.

APPENDIX G Action Plan: Transportation

CRITTENDEN, UNION, AND WEBSTER ACTION PLAN AND NEXT STEPS TRANSPORTATION

LEAD	
LEAD CONTACT INFORMATION	Donna Bumpas beaconofwestky@gmail.com ; donnabumpas@gmail.com
TEAM MEMBERS	Antonette Houchins, Malea Robin, Christa Massey, Glenn Thompson, Cassandra Hall, Nathan Stinchcomb, Jennifer Pinkston

ACTION PLAN

OBJECTIVE: IDENTIFY AGENCIES (GRANT/TRAVEL VOUCHERS)	
ACTIVITIES / TASKS ➤ WHAT DO WE HAVE TO DO TO MEET THE OBJECTIVE? ➤ WHAT ARE THE SPECIFIC TASKS TO MEET THE OBJECTIVE? ➤ (E.G. RESEARCH, PARTNERSHIPS, DATA)	• Create a list of resources • Identify grant options to support resources • Contact the ministerial association • Create opportunity for employment (grant funded position)
RESOURCES ➤ WHAT RESOURCES ARE NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE ACTIVITY? ➤ WHO NEEDS TO KNOW ABOUT THE RESOURCES AND/OR HAVE ACCESS TO THEM FOR THEIR TASK? ➤ (E.G. PEOPLE, TIME, SPACE, EQUIPMENT, FUNDING, ACCESS TO SERVICES)	• Probation and Parole (GRITS) bus to transport • Blue Dot (cab) • Faith based community • TAP services • DCBS
TIMEFRAME ➤ WHEN CAN ACTION BEGIN ON EACH ACTIVITY/TASK? HOW MUCH TIME IS REQUIRED FOR THE ACTIVITY/TASK?	• Group discussed beginning action planning on 04/24/2025 • Reconvene in 2 months
BARRIERS ➤ ARE THERE ANY POTENTIAL BARRIERS TO CONSIDER? ➤ IS THERE ANY HISTORY OF ATTEMPTING THIS; WHY DID IT NOT WORK?	• Scheduling an appointment for appointments; must be scheduled a week prior to date. • Using the GRITS transportation is available to probation and parole participants only. • Blue Dot (CAB) is often unaffordable.

➤ (E.G. LEGISLATION, FUNDING, STIGMA, RESOURCES)	• Rural area; distance/travel • Minimal opportunities available • Not in the budget • Minimal availability for funding to purchase vehicles
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Additional Identified Objectives	
OBJECTIVE	Collect Data & Present Information to Leaders to Support Funding
TASK/ACTIVITY	• Continue collection of data for reporting • Seek supports of funding transportation/vehicle • Continue with bi-monthly meetings to execute plans

APPENDIX H **Action Plan: Single and Non-Parent Support**

CRITTENDEN, UNION, AND WEBSTER ACTION PLAN AND NEXT STEPS SINGLE PARENT SUPPORT

LEAD		
Steve Roehm		
LEAD CONTACT INFORMATION		steveroehm@stabilitycounseling.org
TEAM MEMBERS		
	Steve Roehm	Stability Counseling
	Amber Linzy	Parent Experiencing Autism Together
	Andrea Lovett	Crittenden Community Hospital
	Laura McKinney	Crittenden Community Hospital
	Jessica Munesterman	Experiencing Autism Together
	Kenya Miller	Union County DCBS
	Chrisite Crowley	Pennyroyal Mental Health Clinic
	Bree Rogers	Pennyroyal Mental Health Clinic
	Alison Vargason	Union County DCBS
	Ashley SESCO	Stability Counseling
	Steve Roehm	Stability Counseling
	Taylor Shaw	Youth Villages
	Courtney Travis	Webster County Schools
	Jenny Hagan	Green River Health Department
	Brandy Buckman	Green River Health Department
	Donna Bruner	Green River Health Department
	Savannah Oliver	Audubon Area Services
	Malorey Gray	Audubon Area Services
	Missy Myers	Webster County DCBS
	Tara Moore	Webster County DCBS
	Amy Webb	Webster County DCBS
	Leslie Bentley	River Valley Behavioral Health
	Stephanie Shoulders	Crittenden County High School
	Crystal Wesmoland	Crittenden County Schools
	Johnna Henager	Crittenden County Elementary
	Sara Omer	Crittenden County Elementary
	Rachel Gooch	Webster County Schools
		CASA & Foster Care Review Board
	Belinda King	volunteer
	Kenzie McKinley	Crittenden County DCBS
	Cherie Griffin	Cabinet for Health and Family Services

ACTION PLAN

OBJECTIVE: INCREASE COLLABORATION OF COMMUNITY PARTNERS	
ACTIVITIES / TASKS ➤ WHAT DO WE HAVE TO DO TO MEET THE OBJECTIVE? ➤ WHAT ARE THE SPECIFIC TASKS TO MEET THE OBJECTIVE? ➤ (E.G. RESEARCH, PARTNERSHIPS, DATA)	-Provide opportunity for partners to collaborate and meet people. -Develop and implement a communication loop for court designated specialist (CDS) to add missing resources and services to the annual community resource guide. Distribute the community resources guides to partners by request. -Collaborate with each other through email and social media to gather information and resources. -Create a group distribution list to share information (Steve Roehm). -Spend time connecting with this group, gathering contact information. (complete) -Create a Facebook page for single parent/no parent resource/information sharing. (Steve Roehm)
RESOURCES ➤ WHAT RESOURCES ARE NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE ACTIVITY? ➤ WHO NEEDS TO KNOW ABOUT THE RESOURCES AND/OR HAVE ACCESS TO THEM FOR THEIR TASK? ➤ (E.G. PEOPLE, TIME, SPACE, EQUIPMENT, FUNDING, ACCESS TO SERVICES)	ASAP UC We Can WC Can River Valley Prevention Center DCBS DPP FRYSC
TIMEFRAME ➤ WHEN CAN ACTION BEGIN ON EACH ACTIVITY/TASK? HOW MUCH TIME IS REQUIRED FOR THE ACTIVITY/TASK?	One week after the distribution list is given out, communication can continue.
BARRIERS ➤ ARE THERE ANY POTENTIAL BARRIERS TO CONSIDER? ➤ IS THERE ANY HISTORY OF ATTEMPTING THIS; WHY DID IT NOT WORK? ➤ (E.G. LEGISLATION, FUNDING, STIGMA, RESOURCES)	Knowing who to ask for help. Knowing the right questions to ask and the needed data points.

Additional Identified Objectives

OBJECTIVE	Childcare
OBJECTIVE	Financial support/Financial literacy
OBJECTIVE	Support group for parents

TASK/ACTIVITY	Consider exploring Youth and Parent Cafes
OBJECTIVE	Parenting classes
OBJECTIVE	Normalizing asking for help
OBJECTIVE	Create a resource list for parents
OBJECTIVE	Recreation/ prosocial outlets



Kentucky Judicial Commission on Mental Health

<http://kcoj.info/KJCMH>