

Program Narrative

Three-year plan 2021-2023

A. **Description** of the Issue

Analysis of juvenile delinquency problems (youth crime) and needs.

Please see the attachment- Crime Analysis

b. Project Goals and Objectives:

The following goals are listed in the order of priority.

Area: #12 - Mental Health Services

Goal 1: To educate the public and policymakers about youthful offenders and their behavioral health.

- Objective 1: To gather data on the number of youthful offenders who have been referred to community mental health centers and private providers.

Information will be accessed through the State's Bridges System. The Bridges System is the central repository for information on youth involved in the system juvenile justice and child protection system. The Division has access to the number of youth referred to a community mental health center or a private clinician vetted by the State to perform this service.

The Bridges system does not capture information regarding youth involved with a clinician prior to their contact with the system, and if the family has private insurance and/or if the youth

- Objective 2: To enhance the ability of New Hampshire’s behavioral health community to assess the capability of clinicians who work with youth about their understanding of the relationship between youth in the juvenile justice system and behavioral health.

Surveys and questionnaires will be developed to ascertain the knowledge of the behavioral community to determine their knowledge about the juvenile justice system, and behaviors that may result in a youth entrance in to the system. The SAG will collaborate with a university to development the surveys and questionnaires.

- Objective 3: Convene focus groups with mental health centers private providers, and young people to discuss the mental health needs of youthful offenders.

The SAG will coordinate with the ten (10) local mental health agencies, providers and juvenile probation and parole officers to promote attendance of youth and families at these meetings.

Information gathered/recorded at these meeting will be used to develop future goals and programs that address the needs of this population.

Program Area: #6 - Delinquency Prevention

Goal 1: To support areas of need around the State, with a particular emphasis on the rural areas of the State.

- Objective 1: Develop a request for proposals.

A request for proposals will be drafted and released but with specific focus on the rural areas of the state. It is expected that the RFP will released in October 2021. The RFP will be posted on the SAG website, and will be send via email to list serve groups.

- Objective 2: Schedule county-level Chiefs of Police meeting in the remaining eight (8) counties.

The SAG will utilize these venues to educate law enforcement about the SAG, their role and how they can be of assistance with program funding, and training and technical assistance as well as other needs as requested. The Juvenile Probation and Parole Supervisors are also invited to attend these meetings. Their participation will be another opportunity to improve relationships with law enforcement to ensure youth and families are referred to community-based services.

Rural communities have the same issues and concerns that the urban areas of the State encounter with juveniles, however their approach to addressing these issues and the availability of programs and services are much more limited than the urban areas of the State. These gathering will provide an opportunity for law enforcement to discuss the issues and concerns they have related to juveniles with members of the SAG.

Purpose Area #19 – Compliance Monitoring

Goal 1: To support the compliance monitor position

Objective 1: Continue to conduct compliance monitoring on-site visits to ensure compliance with three (3) of the core requirements: DSO, Jail Removal and Sight/Sound.

Purpose Area: #21: Racial Ethnic Disparities

Goal 1: To support the ongoing initiatives of the Effective Police Interactions with Youth project.

- Objective 1: Collaborate with the NH Police Standards and Training to support the delivery of this project to police academy recruits and in service training for certified officers. This training is now mandatory through Executive Order 2020-11, an order establishing the NH Commission on Law Enforcement Accountability, Community and Transparency. The Commission was formed because of the black lives matter movement issues around the country.

Members of the SAG have been facilitating training on the Effective Police Interactions with Youth and the Mirror Project, as well as Implicit Bias.

This collaboration allows for on-going dialogue with the Director and the training officer of the NH Police Standards and Training (PST) for assistance with current and future training needs. The Director of PST will open training opportunities to other juvenile justice professionals, which makes networking and collaboration even stronger.

- Objective 2: To support local law enforcement with training of the Effective Police Interactions with Youth in their local communities.

SAG members and other certified trainers will continue to offer this training to law enforcement in their local communities.

Law enforcement agencies located in the rural areas of the State have a difficult time sending officers to Concord and/or Manchester for training. Due to the population size of their respective areas, these departments do not have a large cadre of staff and they need to stay in the vicinity in order to patrol the streets and respond to calls. In order to maintain for the safety of their community, trainers will travel to them. Many times, the mutual aid departments that support each other will be invited to attend these trainings as well.

Goal 2: To support the ongoing initiative of the Mirror project

- Objective 1: Collaborate with the NH Police Standards and Training to support the delivery of the Mirror project to police academy recruits and School Resource Officers. This training is now mandatory through Executive Order 2020-11, an order establishing the NH Commission on Law Enforcement Accountability, Community and Transparency.

Members of the SAG have been facilitating training on the Effective Police Interactions with Youth and the Mirror Project, as well as Implicit Bias.

This collaboration allows for on-going dialogue with the Director and the training officer for the NH Police Standards and Training (PST) for assistance with current and future training needs. The Director of PST will open training opportunities to other juvenile justice professionals, which makes networking and collaboration even stronger.

- Objective 2: To support local law enforcement with training of the Mirror project in their local communities.

SAG members and other certified trainers will continue to offer this training to law enforcement in their local communities.

Law enforcement agencies located in the rural areas of the State have a difficult time sending officers to Concord and/or Manchester for training. Due to the population size of their respective areas, these departments do not have a large cadre of staff and they need to stay in the vicinity in order to patrol the streets and respond to calls. In order to maintain for the safety of their community, trainers will travel to them. Many times, the mutual aid departments that support each other will attend these trainings as well.

- Objective 3: To support the purchase of the Mirror Project swag, posters and other project related expenses.

Funding for these purchases will come the Compliance Monitoring purpose area.

Goal 3: To support the creation and development of the Motor Vehicle project.

- Objective 1: To educate young people when participating in a NH driver's education program on how to interaction with law enforcement during a motor vehicle stop.

A video will be produced that features urban, rural, sheriffs and State Police law enforcement officers and young people in scenarios that will be showcased at all Drivers Education Program. Each of these departments were chosen, as they are a representation of all the law enforcement agencies across the State. The video will be incorporated into the Driver's Education handbook curriculum.

Youth will demonstrate the appropriate way to interact with law enforcement. A wrap-up of the video will include a question and answer section that will address the questions youth have around motor vehicles laws and reasons why law enforcement ask someone to "show me your hands".

- Objective 2: Collaborate with the NH Department of Safety

The SAG will collaborate with the NH Department of Safety in the creation of a video that will be incorporated into the current curriculum for all NH driver education programs throughout the state. The NH Department of Safety oversees the Drivers Education Programs throughout the State.

Information from this video will be used to develop video clips around driver safety at all Department of Motor Vehicle locations and will be displayed on the monitors in the waiting area for all NH drivers to watch.

Goal 4: To support NH Police Standards and Training in the delivery of Cultural Diversity, Implicit Bias and Procedural justice training.

- Objective 1: Provide assistance in notifying community-based stakeholders about this training.

The JJ Specialist will send training opportunities through list serves and will ensure that training opportunities are posted on the SAG website.

- Objective 2: To continue to support the ongoing deliver of this training by SAG members to all NH law enforcement.

Members of the SAG have been facilitating a sixteen-hour (16) training on cultural diversity and Implicit Bias to law enforcement. Facilitation of these two (2) trainings will continue.

- Objective 3: To collaborate and coordinate with PST on the recruitment of certified trainers.

Training facilitators will continue to gauge the ability of law enforcement officers on their ability to train and engage the audience for inclusion/recruitment of officers for trainings.

Goal 5: To request training and technical assistance on the Trauma Impact on the Arrest of Juveniles.

- Objective 1: To provide training to law enforcement and other juvenile justice agency personnel that have contact with youth.

In collaboration with NH Police Standards and Training, a training and technical assistance request on the Trauma Impact on the Arrest of Juveniles will submitted to NTTAC in 2022. This training will be offered to all law enforcement agencies.

Purpose Area: #27 Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Goal: To Explore age of minority limits of Youthful Offenders

Objective 1: To educate the public and policymakers on the relationship of Adolescent Brain Development to juvenile justice programming.

Objective 2: Gather NH data

- From the DCYF Bridges system

Information will be requested from the data analyst on the number of youth who were detained and/or committed to the States only secure facility who were certified as adults, the number of

youth who committed serious violent offenses, who were awaiting certification, the offense committed, age, and /ethnicity.

- Contact the Vera Institute for Justice

The Vera Institute will be contacted to begin discussion in this area as part of the research conducted by the SAG.

Objective 2: Identify successful efforts in using age and developmentally appropriate programming in other states.

Communicate with the State of Florida, Louisiana, and Vermont to talk about their strategies, obtain copies of their legislation, and gather information on the action steps they enlisted to begin this endeavor.

Objective 3: Convene focus groups

Meeting will be scheduled throughout the State for community stakeholders, youth serving agencies, and young people to discuss advocating for raising the age of criminal justice majority status.

Purpose Area # 32 – State Advisory Group

Goal 1: Increase the visibility of the SAG through public relations campaigns

The community relations committee will develop strategies to educate and information the general public and other stakeholders about the SAG and other juvenile justice related topics, issues and concerns.

This will be accomplished through press releases, white papers, community forums, and through different media displays (billboards, State and local papers, etc.)

Describe how the state plan is supported by or takes account of scientific knowledge regarding adolescent development and behavior and regarding the effects of delinquency prevention programs and juvenile justice interventions on adolescents.

The State plan supports adolescent development by focusing on the mental health needs of youth, through engagement of community based behavioral health providers and youth.

The State unfortunately over the past several years has seen a rise in serious violent offenses committed by juveniles. Although youth remain in the juvenile justice system either awaiting certification as an adult and until they turn eighteen (18), upon the age of majority, youth are transferred to the adult correctional system.

The SAG understands that youthful offenders do not benefit from entering the adult system at an early age. Youth are more likely to become victims, and develop more sophisticated criminal behaviors from those in the adult system, thus increasing the likelihood of becoming a repeat adult offender.

Researching the benefits of delaying the entry of youth into the adult system, and collaboration with the Vera Institute and other states that have increased the age of majority is one way the SAG is addressing adolescent development. Raising the age of majority for youth provides a safer, healthier environment, in which they can develop further skills and tools and have access to behavioral health treatment and interventions as they grow and mature into adulthood.

Provide for an equitable distribution of the award funds with the state, including the rural areas.

Requests for proposals (RFP) are released statewide ensuring that every area of the State is included. The RFP is also posted on the SAG website, as well as the Departments website. During compliance monitoring visits the compliance monitor also references RFPs, and advises law enforcement how to access the site; and through the distribution of SAG business cards.

This information is provided during the county Chiefs of Police meetings and via the law enforcement info address book. These contacts provide information to all law enforcement agencies regardless of their status as a secure or non-secure facility.

Contain an analysis of gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

New Hampshire does not currently have an analysis or a specific plan to provide gender specific prevention and treatment

Contain a plan for providing needed services for the intervention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in rural areas.

SAG members are requesting to be put on the agenda at the county Chiefs of Police meeting, in which all aspects of the law enforcement community is represented. The Juvenile Probation and Parole Supervisors are also be invited to attend these meetings. Their participation will be another opportunity to improve relationships with law enforcement to ensure youth and families are referred to community-based services. To date, Carroll County and Coos County have been visited. These counties have made it very clear that they have juvenile justice needs, and the SAG is ready to aid them in addressing these issues however, they can.

This is a great opportunity for the SAG to engage in conversation around what it is like to be an officer in the rural areas, and what they experience and encounter as it relates to juvenile justice.

Using this information, the SAG is better equipped to develop and design a RFP that can focus on specific areas of concern in the rural area or just focus on funding for the rural areas.

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

Youth and families have access to mental health treatment. There are mental health facilities in each county, of which there are ten (10). Payment is either through private insurance, a sliding scale fee, or through state assistance.

Youth can access mental health services through a referral from a diversion program, or a residential treatment program.

Youth who are in either the child protection and juvenile justice system are often required to attend individual counseling, family counseling, drug/alcohol and other relevant treatment groups as needed and/or required. These services are court ordered, which prompts payment from the State. In fact, services such as these are outlined in the juvenile statute as part of the graduated sanctions continuum.

The Division also has Licensed Drug/Alcohol Counselors in each of the twelve (12)-district office. This service is part of the Intensive Outpatient Programs bureau. This program provides services and programming to youth and families who needs are complicated and require services that are more specialized.

Youth who are not in the care of the state are able to access services at any of the ten local mental health centers and/or through private counseling agencies. If a family cannot afford these services, they are able to pay based on income through an established sliding scale fee developed by the mental health centers and/or can seek assistance from the state.

Youth also have access to community-based organization services such as the Boys/Girls Clubs, YMCA/YWCA and diversion program across the state. Involvement in these programs provides an opportunity for youth engagement, and positive youth development.

NH is able to provide alternatives to secure detention. Youth can be referred to a local group home, residential program, or a shelter bed, located in the Seacoast area while awaiting court.

New Hampshire addresses survivors of commercial sexual exploited youth in the following way: when a youth runs away, the Juvenile Probation and Parole Officers and Child Protection Workers, are expected to notify local law enforcement and provide all relevant information to notify appropriate DCYF personnel to ensure reporting to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children is completed within the federally mandated 24 hour timeframe. While the youth is missing, the State makes concerted efforts to locate the youth. Once the youth is located, a screening is completed to determine the youth's experiences while missing including whether or not the youth was a victim of human trafficking. Additionally, follow up medical care and service provision is arranged which may include placement in a foster home, group home or residential program as needed and per court approval. When a youth is not placed and instead returns home the Division recommends services such as follow up medical care, mental health counseling and in-home services for the family as needed. The Division continues to monitor the effectiveness of current policy and update policy as needed.

Many of the group homes offer counseling and/or the youth are referred to a community-based Licensed Alcohol Drug Counselor. Many of the high schools across the State have Student Assistance Program counselors, and youth are referred to or voluntarily attend this school-based program.

Contain the plan to reduce the number of children in secure detention and correction facilities who are awaiting placement in residential treatment programs.

In 2018, the New Hampshire legislature passed House Bill 517, which includes legislation that prohibits prosecutors from committing an adjudicated youth on their first misdemeanor offense. Instead, a youth must commit three separate offenses, and be adjudicated on each of these petitions before the youth can be court ordered to commitment at the John H. Sununu Youth Services Center (SYSC). Once committed, the youth must come before the juvenile parole board within three (3) months of their commitment date.

A youth can automatically be committed to SYSC on a felony level offense. These youth go before the juvenile parole board within six (6) months of their commitment date.

Any youth must be paroled if the parties to the case cannot demonstrate that the youth is a danger to him/herself or the community.

Delinquent youth who are court ordered detained, can be detained for up to twenty-one days at the facility and are usually released by the court to home or placement. Even with the inception of HB 517, courts commit very few youth. The SYSC can house up to 144 committed and detained youth, however over the past several years the population has dramatically decreased.

The Division joined the Family First initiative, a mandate of the Federal Government, several years ago, and has made great strides in ensuring that New Hampshire has created community-based services that youth and families can access. Group homes and residential treatment programs have been certified; the NH Juvenile Court Diversion Network is collaborating with the Division to ensure access to mental health, drug/alcohol services, as well as other diversion programs. NH is preparing to implement the requirements of Family First Federal obligations by Oct of 2021.

NH DCYF is implementing the Child Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) Assessment tool through both practice areas of Juvenile Justice and Child Protection over the course of a 2-year implementation plan. The CANS is designed as an information-gathering tool to learn a little bit of information about many different topics. The skills needed to be proficient in conducting these assessments are supported by motivational interviewing techniques. The five techniques utilized through motivational interviewing are to express empathy through reflective interviewing, develop discrepancy between clients, goals, or values and recurrent behavior, avoid argument and direct confrontation, adjust to client resistance rather than opposing it directly, and support

efficiency and optimism will enhance the skillset of staff. Having these tools will ensure that the youth and family feel safe to disclose information, thereby increasing the success of treatment and services.

Information derived from these meeting, aids the staff in recommending services and interventions to both the youth and families that are critical to treatment planning. As an agency, we are dedicated to learning more information about youth and their family's strengths and needs in efforts to promote long-term permanency and matching youth to appropriate service interventions.

These on-going initiatives will support the efforts of the State to reduce the number of youth who enter the system, as well as decrease the length of time spent in the juvenile justice system.

Contain a plan to engage family members, where appropriate in the design and delivery of juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment service, particularly post placement.

The CPRs goal is to review the case, interview parties to the case to ensure that the right services were provided, and every effort was made to reunite the youth to their family or other family members or guardian(s). Participation of the family's involvement in decision-making is essential for a successful transition to adulthood.

In addition, Division staff are required to have a case plan on every youth, and those plans are reviewed at each meeting, court hearing, annually, if chosen randomly through the Child and Family Services Review – US DHHS, Administration for Youth.

NH most recently participated in the federal *Child and Family Services Review* in April 2018. The CFSSR resulted in a number of improvement opportunities in which NH is actively working toward achieving substantial compliance with national standards for child welfare. In January 2019, NH implemented a statewide *Program Improvement Plan (PIP)*, which outlined five critical goals designed to improve family experiences and drive positive outcomes in the child welfare system. In addition to the state's PIP, NH also developed the federal *Child and Family Services Plan (CFSP)*, a five year strategic priority, which aligns the state's identified areas

needing improvement, prevention efforts, as well as implementation of programs and services which are funded by federal monies. Progress on this strategic plan is reported out annually in the *Annual Progress and Services Report* (APSR)

In order to evaluate the state's progress toward improvement, NH conducts three statewide Case Practice Reviews (CPRs) each year. Cases include both child protective assessments, traditional in-home cases and foster care cases, which are selected randomly from a statewide sample of both juvenile justice and child protection cases. Review teams are comprised of new and seasoned internal and external stakeholders with relevant field experience. Reviewers include JPPOs, JPPS, CPSW, CPS Supervisors, Program Specialists, Training contractors and other DHHS staff who previously worked in DCYF field services. The Quality Assurance team is comprised of seasoned supervisors and administrators all with relevant field experience. NH's CPR system mirrors that of the federal reviews, with exception that reviews are held statewide, as opposed to regionally. The Reviewers interview parties relevant to the case, including the parent and child.

The Division is dedicated to ensuring that youth and families are included in all treatment meeting. Regardless of the status of the youth's case, from probation to commitment, families are always included in meeting.

Juvenile Probation and Parole Officers also include the family in probation supervision planning, including treatment needs. JPPOs are required to meet monthly, face to face with youth who are in group homes and residential treatment programs. These plans are subject to change as the youth and family meet the goals and expectations as outline in the plan.

Contain a plan to use community-based services to respond to the needs of at-risk youth or youth who have come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

In NH, schools, law enforcement, parents and the court can refer youth to a diversion program. There are twenty-three certified programs across the State that are accessible to youth and families. Youth can be referred pre-or post- disposition by any of the groups listed above.

Contain a plan to promote evidence-based and trauma-informed programs and practices.

NH is working on many initiatives to include trauma-informed programs and practices.

Contain a plan that shall be implemented not later than December 21, 2020 to:

- **1. Eliminate the use of restraints of known pregnant juveniles housed in secure juvenile detention and correction facilities during labor, delivery, and post-partum reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff and others.**
- If there is a need for safety of the youth or others, mechanical restraints will be applied on a pregnant youth while they are in the standing position, and never in the prone position, per SYSC policy directive #2080 and policy directive #2083 – 126-U: Limiting the use of child restraint practices in schools and treatment facilities (attached under other documents).

- **2. Eliminate the use of abdominal restraints, leg and ankle restraints, wrist restraint behind the back and four-point restraints on known pregnant juveniles, unless –**
- **(a) credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff and others or,**
- **(b) Reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and credible risk of escape that cannot be reasonably minimized through any other methods.**

SYSC policy directive #2080 and policy directive #2083 – 126-U: Limiting the use of child restraint practices in schools and treatment facilities (attached under other documents).

- **Provide for the coordination and maximum utilization of evidence-based and promising juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and private agencies and organizations and other related programs (such as education, special education, recreations, health and welfare programs) in the State.**

Any public, private agency and organization is eligible to apply for grant funding through a competitive bid process. The request for proposals encourages evidence-based and promising

program submissions and grantees are referred to the Develop Services Group - Model Program Guide website.

Provide for procedures to be established for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for assuring appropriate privacy with regard to record U.S.C. 11133(a) (18).

NH has established procedures to protect the rights of recipients of services and for ensuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the state plan. All agencies that contract with the Department are compliant with HIPAA and other relevant laws related to information sharing and privacy concerns.

The State of New Hampshire, under the Department of Health and Human Service has an Office of the Ombudsman. This office works with both youth and adults, including any program that is funded by State and Federal dollars to address complaints that may arise, and ensure program safety and efficacy.

NH affirms that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through Section 472 of the Social Security Act receive the protections specified in section 417 of such Act, including a case plan and case plan review as defined.

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Provide that the designated State agency will: Give priority to the extent practicable in funding programs and activities that are based on rigorous, systematic and objective research that is scientifically based. Although NH will comply, historically we have not funded evidence-based programs due to the cost associated with such programs.

- **Describe policies procedures, and training in effect, if any, for the staff of juvenile state correctional facilities to eliminate the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable**

restraints, and unreasonable isolation, including by developing effective behavior management techniques.

SYSC policy directive #2080, which includes isolation practices, and policy directive #2083 – 126-U: Limiting the use of child restraint practices in schools and treatment facilities address restraints, isolation and Policy Directive #2162 behavior management. – The facility staff are also trained on Therapeutic Crisis Intervention.

- **Describe**

- **(A) the evidence-based methods that will be use to conduct mental health and substance abuse screening, assessment, referral and treatment for juveniles who -**
 - **(i) Request a screening**
 - **(ii) show signs of needing a screening or,**
 - **(iii) are held for a period of more than24 hours in a secure facility that provides for an initial screening, and,**

Youth who are adjudicated committed to the SYSC, undergo a variety of screenings, and assessments and are administered by the clinical team. They are as follows: PREA vulnerable assessment instrument, the BECK scale, which screens for suicidal ideation, the SASSI – Subtle Attributes Substance Screening Instrument, STRESS – Structured Trauma Related Experiences and Symptom Screening, the DAST – Drug Abuse Screening Tool and the MAYSI – Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument, which the Division is seeking approval for administering this screening too. This information is used to develop the Psycho-social report that outlines the needs of the youth for program planning development.

Youth in the community are referred to a Licensed Alcohol Drug Counselor for a drug/alcohol screening and/or drug/alcohol counseling.

- **(B) How the State will work, to the extent possible, to provide for mental health and substance abuse disorder treatment for juveniles determined to be in need of treatment.**

As stated earlier in the document, many of the group homes offer counseling and/or the youth are referred to a community-based Licensed Alcohol Drug Counselor. Many of the high schools across the State have Student Assistance Program counselors, and youth are referred to or voluntarily attend this school-based program.

Youth and families have access to mental health treatment. There are mental health facilities in each county, of which there are ten (10). Payment is either through private insurance, a sliding scale fee, or through state assistance.

Youth can access mental health services through a referral from a diversion program, or a residential treatment program.

The Division also has Licensed Drug/Alcohol Counselors in each of the twelve (12)-district office. This service is part of the Intensive Outpatient Programs bureau. This program provides services and programming to youth and families who needs are complicated and require services that are more specialized.

- **Describe how re-entry planning by the State for juveniles will include:**
- **(A) A written case plan based on an assessment of needs that includes: (1) the pre-release and post-release plans for the juvenile, (2) the living arrangements in which the juveniles are to be discharged, and (3) any other plans developed for the juveniles based on individual assessment, and**
- **(B) review process**

The JPPOs are required to write individualized case plans on every youth who is placed in a treatment facility or at the SYSC. These plans include the current plan for the youth, and a plan after the youth is discharged or paroled, which include community-based treatment, services, school, employment, living arrangements. Plans are based on the numerous assessments and screening instruments administered to the youth, as well as progress reports from the treatment programs.

While in a residential treatment facility, the JPPO is mandated to conduct a face-to-face visit with the youth, and they receive progress reports from the facilities. Treatment team meetings are also held to monitor and evaluate the progress of the youth,

- **Describe policies and procedures , if any, to:**
- **(A) Screen for, identify and document in records of the State the identification of victims of domestic violence, human trafficking, or those at risk of such trafficking.**
- **(B) Divert youth described in subparagraph (A) ti appropriate programs or services, to the extent possible.**

New Hampshire addresses survivors of commercial sexual exploited youth in the following way: when a youth runs away, the Juvenile Probation and Parole Officers and Child Protection Workers, are expected to notify local law enforcement and provide all relevant information to notify appropriate DCYF personnel to ensure reporting to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children is completed within the federally mandated 24 hour timeframe. While the youth is missing, the State makes concerted efforts to locate the youth. Once the youth is located, a screening is completed to determine the youth's experiences while missing including whether or not the youth was a victim of human trafficking. Additionally, follow up medical care and service provision is arranged which may include placement in a foster home, group home or residential program as needed and per court approval. When a youth is not placed and instead returns home the Division recommends services such as follow up medical care, mental health counseling and in home services for the family as needed. The Division continues to monitor the effectiveness of current policy and update policy as needed.

No data is collected on domestic violence incidents or those at-risk of human trafficking.

Consultation and participation of units of local government: NH addresses and incorporates the needs and requests of units of local government through participation at community-based meetings, and through compliance monitoring.

Collecting and sharing juvenile justice information: Arrest data is tracked by the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). In New Hampshire, Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) are required to submit data on all arrests to the NH Department of Safety (a result of HB 475, effective July 19, 2016), which gives this information to the FBI for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) are divided into two Parts, I and II (Table 1). Part I offenses are generally considered the more serious, and will be discussed separately. Part II offenses will be included when total crime numbers are considered.

New Hampshire has historically used on the NIBRS, UCR, Bridges Welfare System and the SYSC court stream system to determine trends and other. Staff from the Bureau of Learning and Quality Improvement is working with other Division's within the Department to gather youth specific data. Information is also gathered and analyzed through the collection of the juvenile lock up logs.

One of the barriers New Hampshire encounters around sharing information on juveniles appears to be policy restrictions, especially around confidentiality. Even within the Department, we encounter this same situation. There are also issues about how the information is collect. For families that are on welfare, the system does not capture data on whether or not a youth is part of the system, which is confidential. Neither the Bridges system nor the BizStream system captures socio-economic data. Information on at risk youth would be provided to us via the Diversion Network members as informal diversion contacts. Formal diversion referrals are submitted to us through the Administrative Office of the Courts. Although the relationship between the Network and the Division has improved, discussions still occur about data, and the best way to collaborate.

Plans for Compliance: NH has submitted data and documentation on the CMT on-line tool for both the compliance monitoring report and the RED plan.

NH has strong internal fiscal controls and fund accounting procedures necessary to ensure prudent use, proper disbursement and accurate accounting of funds received under this title. The financial management and internal controls questionnaire has been completed and signed by the financial point of contact and is attached.

NH assures that federal funds made available under this part will be used to supplement and increase, but not supplant the level of state; local and other nonfederal funds that would be used in the absence of such federal funds made available for these programs, and will in no event replace such state, local and other nonfederal funds.

d. Plan for Collecting the Data Required for Performance Measures.

Grantees are required to submit both a narrative description on the progress of the goals outlined in their proposal and demographic information that includes the performance measures associated with the respective project area. In addition, they also submit an invoice that includes backup document for each line item they are requesting payment. If the narrative and the demographic information is not submitted along the invoice, the program is notified about a delay in payment until we are in receipt of the missing information.

Budget and Associated Documents

Please see attached budget and narrative

NH affirms that if the state receives an amount that exceeds 105 percent of the amount received under this section all such excess would be expended through or for programs as part of a comprehensive and coordinated effort to enhance the current focus area of the SAG.

The Division for Children Youth and Families Child Protection and Juvenile Justice Staff share the Bridges system. This information contains all the relevant information needed for the worker to manage the youth's case. Information on the child's involvement with the system will be made known to the court.

Plan for Collecting the Data required for these Measures

NH has reviewed and understands the performance measures data reporting requirements. NH will provide the grantees with the required performance measures and will continue to collect this information through the grantees submission of the demographic information form and narrative. This information, along with the required performance measures is also included in the grantee's contract, Exhibit A. This information will be submitted through the annual progress reporting on the GMS system.