

STATUTE DEFINITIONS

“Case plan” means an individualized accountability and behavior change strategy for supervised individuals that:

- (a) Targets and prioritizes the specific criminal risk factors of the individual based upon his or her assessment results;
- (b) Matches the type and intensity of supervision and treatment conditions to the individual's level of risk, criminal risk factors, and individual characteristics, such as gender, culture, motivational stage, developmental stage, and learning style;
- (c) Establishes a timetable for achieving specific behavioral goals, including a schedule for payment of victim restitution, child support, and other financial obligations; and
- (d) Specifies positive and negative actions that will be taken in response to the supervised individual's behaviors. See KRS 446.010(7).

“Department” means the Department of Corrections. See KRS 439.250.

“Community supervision” means:

- (a) The placement of a defendant under supervision with conditions imposed by a court for a specified period during which:
 - 1. Criminal proceedings are deferred without an adjudication of guilt; or
 - 2. A sentence of imprisonment or confinement, imprisonment and fine, or confinement and fine, is probated and the imposition of sentence is suspended in whole or in part;
- (b) The placement of an individual under supervision after release from prison or jail, with conditions imposed by the board for a specified period. See KRS 439.250(6).

“Criminal risk factors” are characteristics and behaviors that, when addressed or changed, affect a person's risk for committing crimes. The characteristics may include but are not limited to the following risk and criminogenic need factors: antisocial behavior; antisocial personality; criminal thinking; criminal associates; dysfunctional family; low levels of employment or education; poor use of leisure and recreation; and substance abuse. See KRS 446.010(11).

“Evidence-based practices” means policies, procedures, programs, and practices proven by scientific research to reliably produce reductions in recidivism when implemented competently. See KRS 446.010(16)

“Evidence-based practices” means supervision policies, procedures, treatment and intervention programs, and practices that scientific research demonstrates reduce recidivism among inmates and individuals on probation, parole, or other form of post-release supervision when implemented competently. See KRS 196.111(1).

“Risk and needs assessment” or “validated risk and needs assessment” means an actuarial tool scientifically proven to determine a person's risk to reoffend and criminal risk factors, that when properly addressed, can reduce that person's likelihood of committing future criminal behavior. See KRS 446.010(38).