



KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE
OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE
ANNUAL REPORT 2021

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Executive Summary

2021 marks the fifth year anniversary of the passage of 2016 Senate Bill 367 (SB367) in Kansas. Much progress has been made in those five years, and much work also remains ahead. This year, like the last, Kansas juvenile justice system stakeholders and youth and families impacted by the system continued to adjust and adapt to an ever-changing landscape related to the rapidly changing circumstances brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee (JJOC) sought to find the opportunity during these unprecedented times to assess its duties and responsibilities and find new and creative ways to be a more effective and impactful body. The JJOC's responsibility is to monitor and collaborate with juvenile justice system agencies and stakeholders to ensure best practices are followed and justice-involved youth receive appropriate supervision, assistance, and accountability all towards the goal of better outcomes for youth and communities.

This year also brought severe financial impact to the state budget. As lawmakers were seeking ways to fill gaps, sights were set on the evidence-based programs account (EBPA) – the fund setup to capture cost-savings realized by keeping youth out of locked facilities and in the community as much as possible. The JJOC had for the past several years been working diligently to allocate and expend those funds in a long-term sustainable way for programs and services in the community to best serve youth and families across Kansas. The 2021 legislative session proved to be significant for the EBPA, with half of the funds, \$21 million, being taken from the EBPA and allocated elsewhere across the state budget. This reduction in the EBPA will have a significant impact on the sustainability of effective community-based programs and services and the resulting impact on youth and families will be unknown for years to come.

Despite a challenging year, members of the JJOC, and broader juvenile justice system, continued to collaborate to assist youth and their families navigate the juvenile justice and child welfare systems. Across the system, improvements have been made, including better data collection and reporting by race/ethnicity, and progress has continued. The JJOC reviewed information from all points of the juvenile justice system throughout the year.

- Programs and services at the state and local level for FY21 totaled \$14,600,000
- Notices to Appear (NTA) are similar to citations allowing the youth to be processed at a scheduled time at a Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC) rather than being arrested and taken to the center immediately. In FY2021, 84.9% of youth issued an NTA complied, meaning they appeared at the JIAC at the required date.
- The Kansas Detention Assessment Instrument (KDAI) is used to keep youth out of detention when appropriate and there has been a continued decline in intake youth, just 14%, being placed in detention driven by the results of the KDAI.
- Immediate Intervention Programs (IIP) continue to be used well, with 87% of youth in pre- file IIP and 92% of youth in post-file IIP completing their programs successfully. IIP allows youth to be diverted away from the juvenile justice system in a way that improves public safety and reduces the costs of intensive supervision.
- Case filings for juvenile offenders continue to fall, a trend that started before SB367 was passed and has continued since. The number of misdemeanor case filings has fallen

faster than the number of felony case filings, which demonstrates that youth with lower-level offenses are being kept out of the juvenile justice system.

- Combined, youth supervised by Court Services and Community Corrections earned 3,880 weeks of Earned Discharge Credits off their supervision times. Youth earn these credits by making prosocial choices and complying with their supervision terms.
- The number of youth placed in the Juvenile Correctional Facility (JCF) continued to decline in 2021. In State Fiscal Year 2013, there were 360 youth placed in the JCF. In State Fiscal Year 2021, that number was down to 142. This is a reduction of 61%.
- Staff from OJA, KDOC, and DCF have continued to receive training to improve their knowledge of and skills for working with youth. These trainings have focused on improving understanding of legislative updates, improving interaction skills, and using assessment tools effectively.

In its fifth year as a committee, the JJOC saw 2021 as an opportunity to rethink its structure, vision and mission. To this end, the JJOC established a small subcommittee to propose recommendations for a revised structure, including to the meeting scheduled and establishment of subcommittees, and developing and adopting a mission and vision statement to guide the JJOC's work moving forward. The following three subcommittees were formed: 1) Data – define performance measures; prepare for updated/new data for inclusion in annual report; and facilitate quarterly data presentations to JJOC; 2) Communications – manage the completion of annual report and its dissemination; legislative communications including identifying opportunities to go before committees both during regular session and interim session; and 3) Reinvestment – Ensure access to funding is clear to JJOC members, other system stakeholders, and the public; identify grant recipients to record testimonials about their program/successes/outcomes/individual stories of youth participants; strengthen communication of details on how evidence-based fund dollars has been spent; facilitate discussions about potential new spending areas, including in light of recent budget cuts

The following mission and vision statement were adopted to guide JJOC in fulfilling its responsibilities:

Vision Statement: Improve the lives and well-being of all youth in Kansas.

Mission Statement: The Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee (JJOC) is a statutorily defined, multidisciplinary team of stakeholders of youth-serving systems. The JJOC is responsible for regularly reviewing information and data on progress and outcomes across all parts of those systems. The JJOC provides policy and funding recommendations and influences stakeholders across agencies and branches of government, on sound, data-driven, evidence-based implementation and sustainability of juvenile justice reforms.

The JJOC and its subcommittees will also be working collaboratively to ensure efforts are coordinated and streamlined. In particular, the Reinvestment Subcommittee and the Communications Subcommittee will be collaborating to work on bolstering and more broadly disseminating information about EBPA and how those funds are accessed and being spent. All the subcommittees and the JJOC will continue its work in the year ahead to get closer to the JJOC's vision of improving the lives and well-being of all youth in Kansas.

Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee

Introduction

2021 marks the fifth year anniversary of the passage of 2016 Senate Bill 367 (SB367) in Kansas. Much progress has been made in those five years, and much work also remains ahead. This year, like the last, Kansas juvenile justice system stakeholders and youth and families impacted by the system continued to adjust and adapt to an ever-changing landscape related to the rapidly changing circumstances brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee (JJOC) sought to find the opportunity during these unprecedented times to assess its duties and responsibilities and find new and creative ways to be a more effective and impactful body. The JJOC's responsibility is to monitor and collaborate with juvenile justice system agencies and stakeholders to ensure best practices are followed and justice-involved youth receive appropriate supervision, assistance, and accountability all towards the goal of better outcomes for youth and communities. To ensure this was happening to the best of Committee's ability, a small subcommittee was formed to develop recommendations to strengthen the JJOC. Ultimately, this resulted in the development of a mission statement, a vision statement, and the formation of three subcommittees focused on reinvestment, communications, and data.

This year also brought severe financial impact to the state budget. As lawmakers were seeking ways to fill gaps, sights were set on the evidence-based programs account (EBPA) – the fund setup to capture cost-savings realized by keeping youth out of locked facilities and in the community as much as possible. The JJOC had for the past several years been working diligently to allocate and expend those funds in a long-term sustainable way for programs and services in the community to best serve youth and families across Kansas. The 2021 legislative session proved to be significant for the EBPA, with half of the funds, \$21 million, being taken from the EBPA and allocated elsewhere across the state budget. This reduction in the EBPA will have a significant impact on the sustainability of effective community-based programs and services and the resulting impact on youth and families will be unknown for years to come.

Despite a challenging year, members of the JJOC, and broader juvenile justice system, continued to work across systems to assist youth and their families navigate the juvenile justice and child welfare systems, increase access to mental health and substance abuse treatment, and appropriately treat criminogenic needs to reduce the likelihood of recidivism. All of these efforts will improve the health and safety of Kansans, ultimately leading to a healthier and safer state.

Reinvestment/Evidence-Based Fund

A critical piece of juvenile justice reform in Kansas has been the reinvestment in evidence-based practices in the community. Specifically, SB367 requires that costs averted from reduced out-of-home placements be reinvested into evidence-based practices and programs in the community for use by intake, diversion, probation, and conditional release. Additionally, it is statutorily required that priority reinvestment areas target criminogenic needs and community-based alternatives to detention. Research shows community-based services can reduce reoffending and improve other outcomes for youth. Additionally, higher quality program implementation is strongly and consistently associated with bigger

effects on recidivism. The EBPA was established as the repository for the cost-savings for allocation across the state in community-based programs and services.

Since 2019, the JJOC had an approved spending plan that was planned to be implemented in three phases. The last phase of programs was not implemented until a final decision was made by the legislature on the amount of money that would be removed from that fund. What resulted was a reduction of \$21,000,000 from the balance of the fund and an additional reduction of \$1,800,000 from the base allocation. Specifically, HB2007, introduced and passed in the 2021 legislative session did the following:

- Deleted \$21.1 million from the Evidence-Based Programs Account in FY 2021. This action restored half of the \$42.2 million proposed by the Governor to be allotted. With this adjustment, the available balance of the Evidence-Based Programs Account was \$35.4 million in FY 2021. However, a portion of this was unexpended and re-appropriated into FY 2022, due to the timing of the appropriations bill’s approval;
- Approved \$5.0 million in FY 2021 and \$2.1 million for FY 2022 to replace the adult and juvenile offender data management systems. This is part of a multi- year financing plan ending in FY 2027 and totaling \$25.8 million. According to KDOC, the new data system will consolidate management of adult and juvenile records, track offender locations, better facilitate program progress, and improve data collection to determine outcomes;
- Added \$1.5 million SGF to a newly appropriated Juvenile Crime Community Prevention account for FY 2022 for the purpose of providing grants to communities for evidence-based juvenile crime prevention programs. At least \$500,000 in grants will require a \$1-for-\$1 local or private match. To offset the establishment of this new fund, the appropriation to the Evidence-Based Programs Account was reduced by \$1.5 million for FY 2022; and
- Deleted \$300,000 from the Evidence-Based Programs Account in FY 2022 to make funds available for a Juvenile Transitional Crisis Center Pilot Project in the Kansas Department of Education.

Statewide contracts still exist to address some of the needs that are consistent across the entire state. The programs are cognitive-behavioral: Functional Family Therapy, Community based Sex Offender Risk Assessment and Treatment, Youth Advocacy Programs and Moral Reconciliation Therapy. In addition, two training curricula are consistent across the state: mental health training curriculum and the Parent Project Training. All of these will continue and have shown some success and are all well-received. The table below reflects the contracted amount for statewide contracts and curricula.

Table 1.

| Statewide Contracts | Annual Costs |
|--|---------------------|
| Functional Family Therapy | \$1,387,000 |
| Sex Offender Risk Assessment and Treatment | \$255,000 |
| Youth Advocacy Programs | \$550,000 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Moral Reconciliation Therapy | \$42,000 |
| Mental Health Training Curriculum | \$23,000 |
| Parent Project | \$50,000 |

The approved expenditures in FY20 were continued into FY21. In addition to the above statewide contracts there were funds used for implementation efforts and administrative costs. From risk and needs assessments to data system development, these costs were to specific state agencies to further the collaboration and implementation of reform. Falling into this category is the contract with Georgetown University McCourt School of Public Policy’s Center for Juvenile Justice Reform (CJJR) to implement the Crossover Youth Model using the Evidence Based Fund. The fund not only pays for the contract but also three (3) coordinator positions for the Department of Corrections, Office of Judicial Administration, and the Department for Children and Families. The multi-disciplinary collective that became the Kansas State Crossover Youth Practice Model State Policy Team in 2019 continues to hold monthly public meetings under the facilitation of the Statewide Coordinators with the support of CJJR. The team’s focus is on intentional interagency collaboration, the facilitation of information sharing, adaptability and accountability, and the active incorporation of youth and family voices in decisions.

The JJOC also recognized that local needs would be individualized and unique to location. Several grant opportunities exist through the use of these funds to local agencies and to the local Advisory Boards. Grants totaling \$4,605,000 were available to the local agencies to implement and sustain evidence-based practices. The grants to the local Juvenile Correctional Advisory Boards continued in FY21 as well. \$5,000,000 was available to local advisory boards to apply for to address needs that were identified by the multidisciplinary representative that serve on these boards. A list of grant awards to the local agencies through Reinvestment and Collaboration Grants and the grants awarded to the local Advisory Boards (JCAB) are listed in Appendix A.

A complete list of JJOC approved programs and services for FY21 are listed below in Table 2 showing a total of over \$14,600,000 in approved funding.

Table 2.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Functional Family Therapy (FFT) | \$1,387,000.00 |
| Community Based Sex Offender Risk Assessment Treatment | \$300,000.00 |
| Youth Advocate Program | \$600,000.00 |
| Reinvestment County Grants | \$4,000,000.00 |
| Collaboration Grants | \$450,000.00 |
| JJI/Technical Assistance | \$66,000.00 |
| Moral Reconciliation Therapy | \$42,000.00 |
| Aggression Replacement Training (ART) | \$50,000.00 |
| Mental Health Training Curriculum | \$23,000.00 |
| Parent Project | \$50,000.00 |
| Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) | \$246,000.00 |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| CYPM Staff for DCF and KDOC | \$173,000.00 |
| MAYSI-2 Screening Tool | \$12,000.00 |
| YLS Screener | \$40,000.00 |
| OJA Data Collection System and Training | \$244,800.00 |
| Microsoft Youth Offender | \$2,000,000.00 |
| JCAB Requests | \$5,000,000.00 |

While programs and services are still being implemented and expanded, the reduction in funding will significantly impact the state’s long-term ability to improve the quality, expansion, and access to evidenced-based programs in the community. As fewer youth are served in out-of-home placement, more youth are being supervised in the community and need greater access to quality programming which may not be available without the appropriate level of funding.

Data Sharing, Collection and Reporting Improvements

The seismic shift in juvenile justice policies and practices as outlined in SB367, were informed by data, evidence and research – both empirical and qualitative directly from youth and families impacted by the system. In the spirit of continuing to examine progress and outcomes using data, the JJOC continues to work with agencies, branches of government, and members of the community to understand outcomes for justice system involved youth. Particular focus is needed to understand disparate impact and outcomes for youth of color in Kansas coming into contact with the juvenile justice system. There are still many gaps in available data, including data disaggregated by race and ethnicity. The JJOC continues to work towards ensuring data are regularly examined to understand if the intended outcomes of policies and practices are being achieved, and the extent of racial disparities and how they can be addressed. The following section outlines currently available data and efforts to build up data capacity moving forward.

Kansas Department of Corrections

When SB 367 passed in 2016, both the JJOC and the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) were given roles in relation to developing a data-based system while improving the capabilities of “exchanging confidential data between all parts of the juvenile justice system.” (KSA 75-52,162). In April 2021, KDOC launched a new web-based core information system, ATHENA. Upon deployment, ATHENA replaced the CASIMS (juvenile case management) and JJIAMS (juvenile intake and assessment) systems. As a part of the deployment, data from the CASIMS and JJIAMS systems were migrated into ATHENA in order to provide continuous information capabilities from the old system to the new. Key to this phase is the unique identifier for every youth that is entered into our system. This was one of the largest hurdles in sharing data and completing any analysis. Also included in the first phase of the ATHENA system launch was TOADS, which was a system used primarily by adult community corrections and parole.

The second phase of ATHENA will be to map out, plan and built the replacements for JCFS (Juvenile Correctional Facility System) and OMIS (the adult Offender Management Information System) over the next few years. With the juvenile and adult systems integrated into ATHENA, over time users

will be able to access data involving an individual's journey seamlessly from juvenile intake to juvenile corrections and through adult corrections as long as that user has the proper credentials.

Additionally in 2021, KDOC made system improvements related to the completion of the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument - Version II (MAYSI-2) and data collection from the assessment results. The MAYSI-2 is a screening tool that allows juvenile justice staff to quickly identify special mental health needs of youth as part of the assessment process in the JIASs across the state. Kansas juvenile justice staff have had the ability to use the MAYSI-2 for several years and youth benefit from the information gained. Unfortunately, the original software, MAYSIWARE, was out of date and not supported by most IT systems.

In February of 2021 KDOC deployed the web-based MAYSI-2 at JIAS's across the state. The new online version of the MAYSI-2 will improve the accuracy of the tool due to avoiding manual errors and, more importantly, will allow the tool to be used with more youth while adding significant capabilities to tracking results and data. The web-based MAYSI-2 is responsive to needs of the youth, as it is available in both English and Spanish and can play audio of each item to ensure youth understand the questions being asked. In addition, youth can answer questions on their own, allowing youth who may not feel comfortable answering mental health questions with juvenile justice staff to be more open and honest in their responses.

By using this new version of the MAYSI-2, data regarding the mental health needs of youth entering through the JIAS will be much quicker and more robust than has been possible with paper assessments.

Outcomes and Training

Schools

The Department of Education has two primary requirements within 2016 Senate Bill 367 (SB367): to collect memoranda of understanding between local law enforcement, school districts, and local courts to establish common understanding for addressing behavior at schools; and to provide training regarding juvenile justice to school personnel. The requirement to create MOUs was fulfilled in 2016. However, during 2020, discussion within the JJOC turned to these MOUs and whether they need to be updated. The Department of Education has participated in and facilitated many conversations for how best to update the MOUs.

As part of those conversations, the JJOC also suggested additional training for school personnel to learn about the juvenile justice system, the MOUs, and the reasons for reform. The Department of Education has recommended that training be conducted on a three-year cycle.

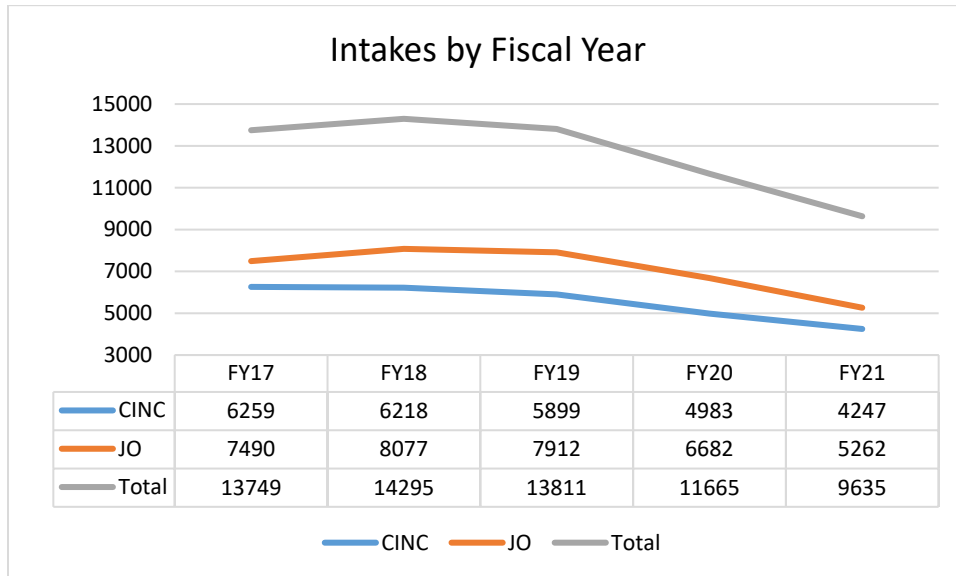
Department for Children and Families

The Kansas Department for Children and Families launched a new program for all youth ages 0-18 who are experiencing a behavioral health related crisis. Beginning October 1, 2021, families may contact the Kansas Family Crisis Response Services which is a helpline and mobile response unit to assist families at all times and locations convenient for them. (See Appendix B)

Intake

Juvenile intake and assessment programs operate in all 31 judicial districts throughout Kansas providing intake evaluations for alleged children in need of care and juvenile offenders who are taken into custody by law enforcement agencies. There has been a reduction in the number of alleged CINC and JOs brought to intake in the last two fiscal years as seen in Figure 1. It is difficult to make assertions regarding the impact of COVID-19 had on the use of juvenile intake by law enforcement.

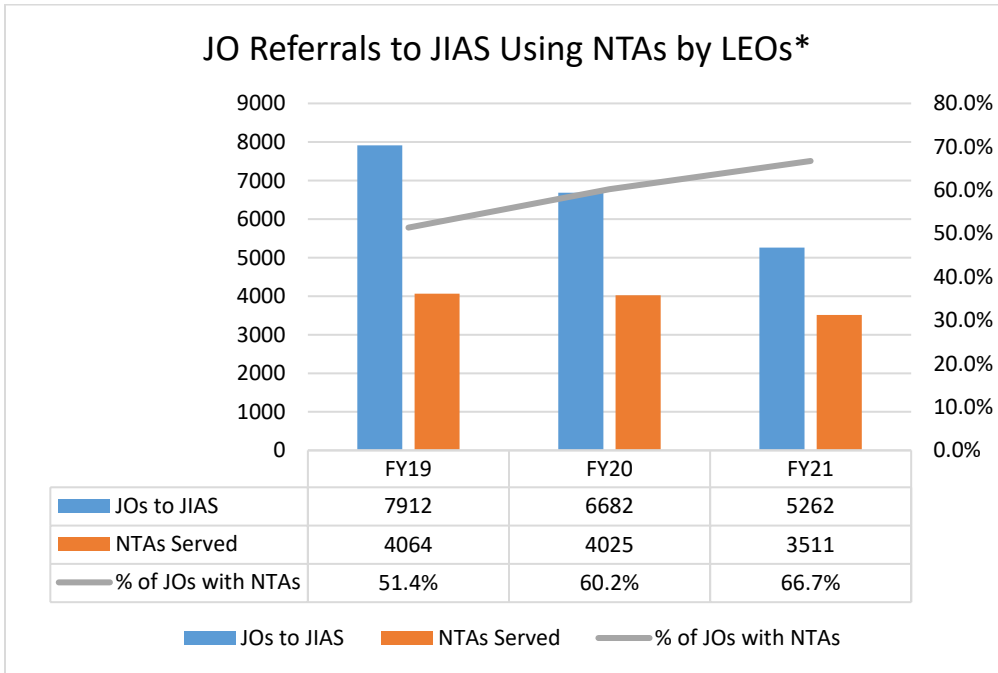
Figure 1.



The two most significant reforms to intake occurred early in the implementation of SB367 – the ability to issue Notices To Appear (NTA), and the statewide use of the Kansas Detention Assessment Instrument – and are being used consistently.

Notices To Appear are similar to citations allowing the youth to be processed at a scheduled time at a Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center rather than being arrested and taken to the center immediately. The NTA process became even more prominent and critical in 2020 due to the COVID pandemic. While law enforcement agencies were using caution in arresting and transporting youth to juvenile intake and assessment services across the state, NTAs were a good option for communities to address behaviors of youth while also keeping possible COVID transmission at a minimum. While the number of alleged JOs referred to juvenile intakes has declined in Fiscal Years 2020 and 2021, there has been an increase in the percentage of alleged juvenile offender youth referred to intake through the Notice to Appear process as shown below in Figure 2.

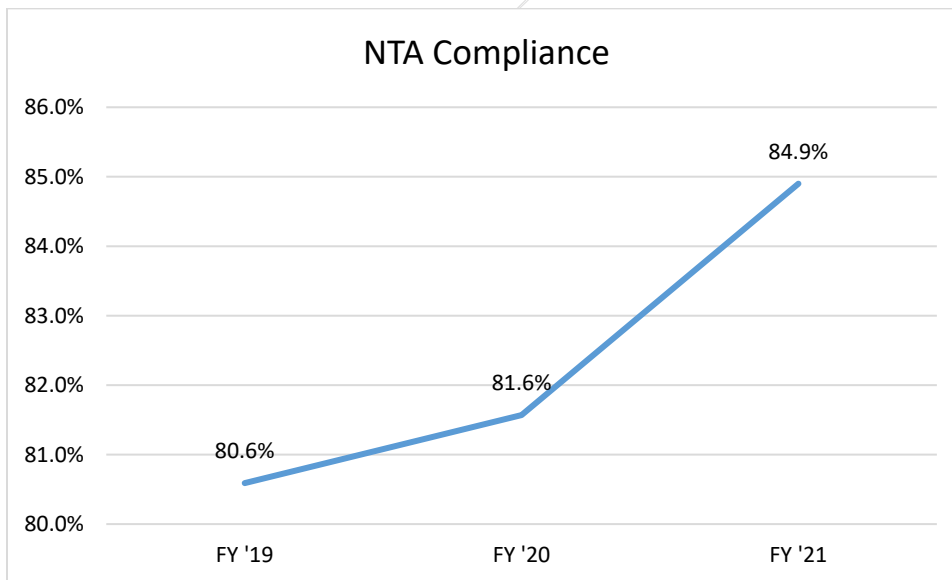
Figure 2.



*JO = Juvenile Offender; JIAS = Juvenile Intake and Assessment System; LEO = Law Enforcement Officer

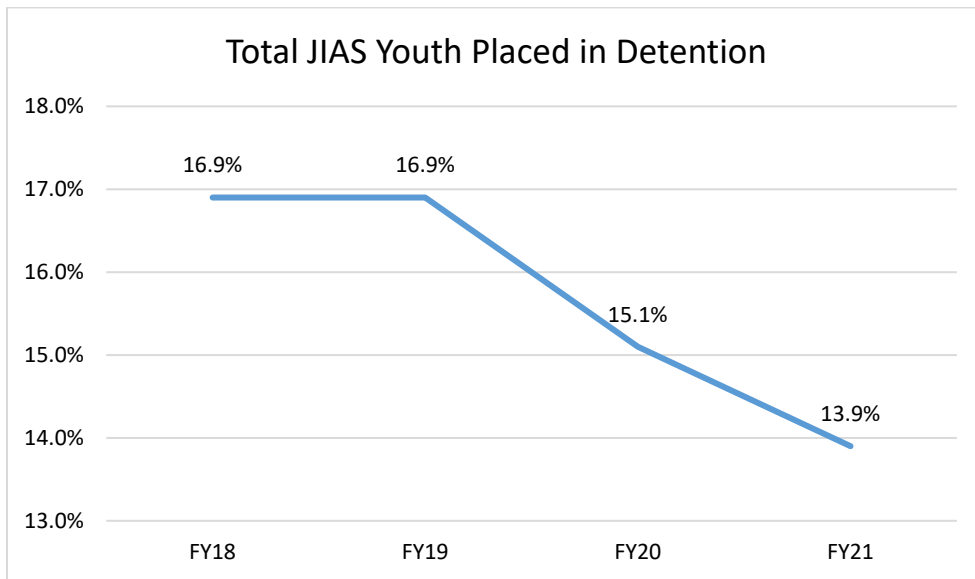
Over the past three Fiscal Years (2019 – 2021), the state has realized an improved compliance rate with NTAs – meaning youth and families came to the centers at the designated times, as shown below in Figure 3.

Figure 3.



The Kansas Detention Assessment Instrument continues to be administered to youth across all districts within the state of Kansas as an objective way to determine placement as an alternate to detention. Although Detention Assessment Instruments have been around for some time, Kansas did not mandate its use until the passing of the Senate Bill 367. This move toward the suggested use of the tool to the mandated use went into effect July 1st of 2017. Figure 4 below will show the continued decline in intake youth being placed in detention as a result of the use of this tool. With the impacts of COVID we have successfully moved the KDAI training to an online platform and will continue to offer this as an alternate to an in person training option for future trainings. This fiscal year 94 Juvenile Intake Staff became certified in the administration of this tool.

Figure 4.



Immediate Intervention Programs

Immediate Intervention Programs (IIP) allow Kansas youth the opportunity to receive services in their home communities while simultaneously diverting them from deeper involvement in the juvenile justice system. Research suggests that youth can be served in this manner effectively while continuing to promote public safety and reducing costs to taxpayers. Counties across the state offer pre-file, post-file, or both types of IIP to youth in their jurisdictions according to agreements made with their local defense attorney. As shown in Figures 5 and 6, both pre- and post-file IIP had positive results in FY21, with 92% success rates for youth completing post-file programs and 87% success rates for youth completing pre-file programs. During FY21, 89% of youth across both type of IIP successfully completed the program which is a positive trend that has remained steady over the last few fiscal years.

During FY22, KDOC will roll out the implementation of the YLS short version which will allow IIP officers to match intervention services to the youth’s identified risk level. Judicial branch staff who supervise IIP already use the YLS short version so this will bring greater consistency. KDOC staff will complete a short training and score a practice vignette to ensure competency with the new tool. Additionally, new standards will be released to provide guidance to staff regarding utilization and documentation of the tool.

Filings, Adjudications, and Dispositions

Similar to the decrease in juvenile offender intakes, case filings for juvenile offenders have fallen steadily since before SB367 was passed, and that trend continued in FY21. At the same time, the

number of misdemeanor and felony case filings has also decreased (see figures 7 and 8). After a decrease in FY20 that may be attributed to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an uptick in Child in Need of Care (CINC) case filings.

Figure 5.

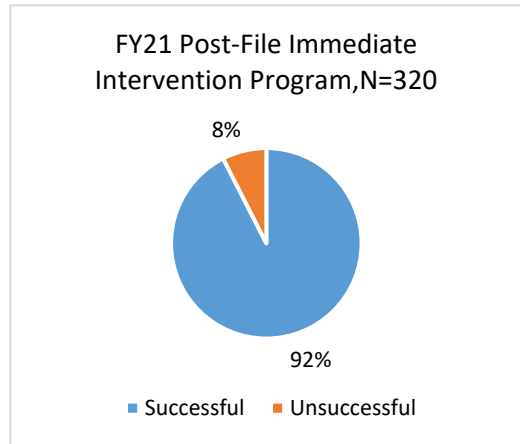


Figure 6.

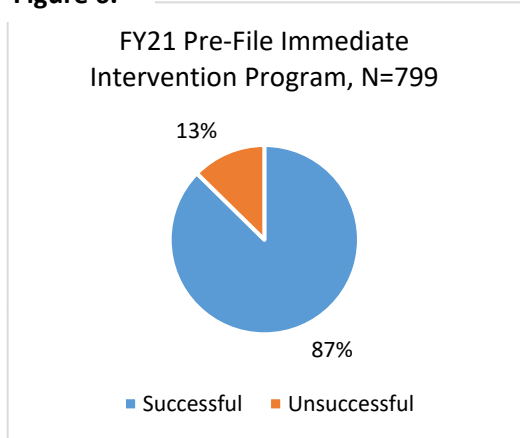


Figure 7.

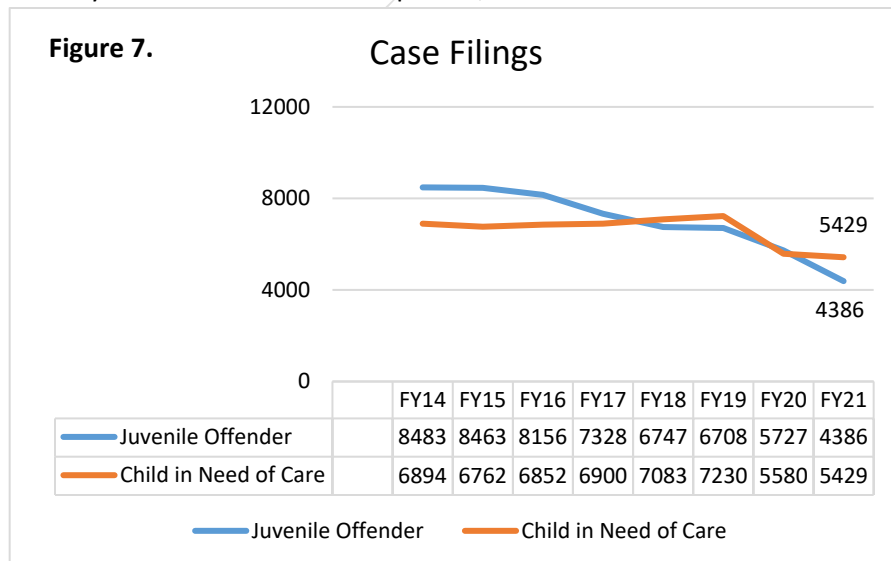
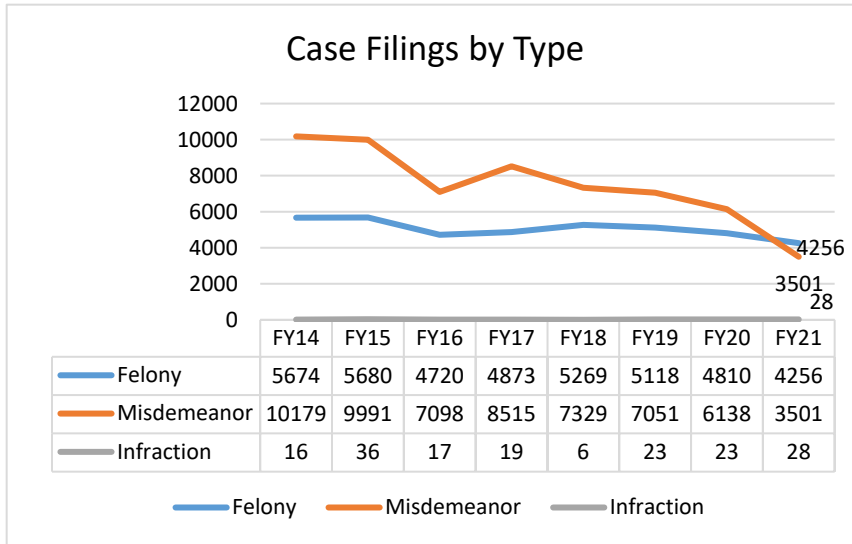
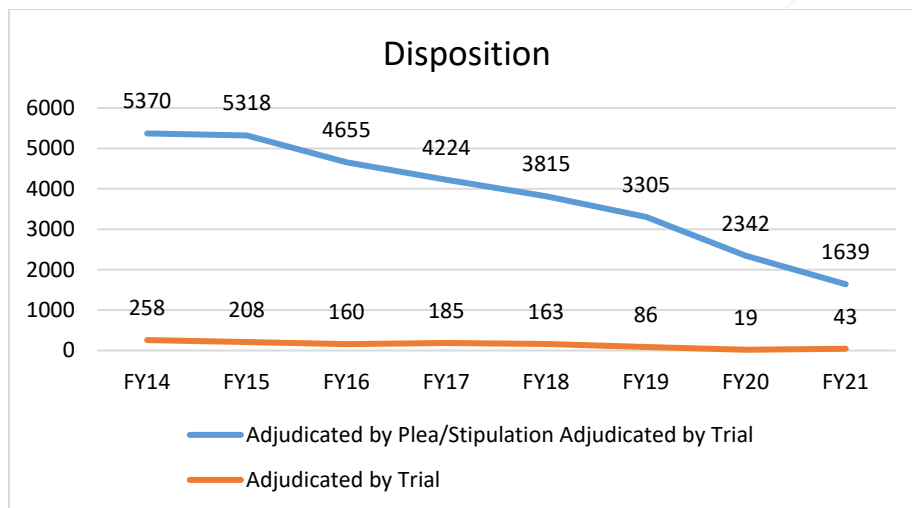


Figure 8.



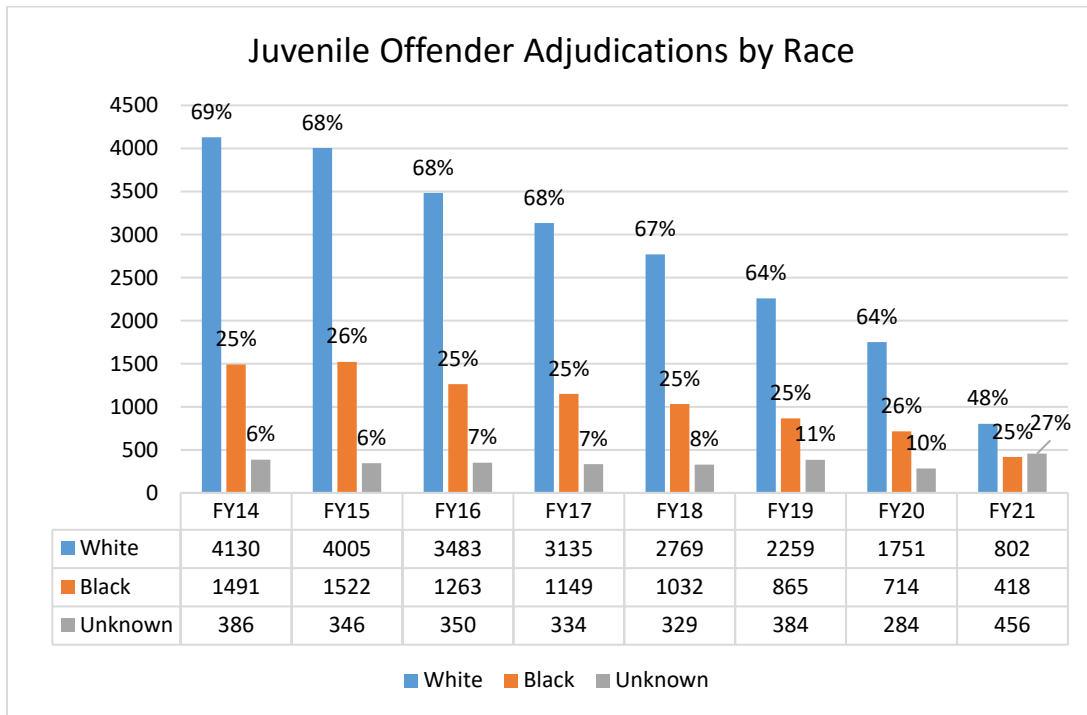
In line with the decrease in juvenile offender case filings, the number of youth adjudicated delinquent continues to decline as well. The vast majority of juvenile offender cases in FY21 were adjudicated by plea (see Figure 9).

Figure 9.



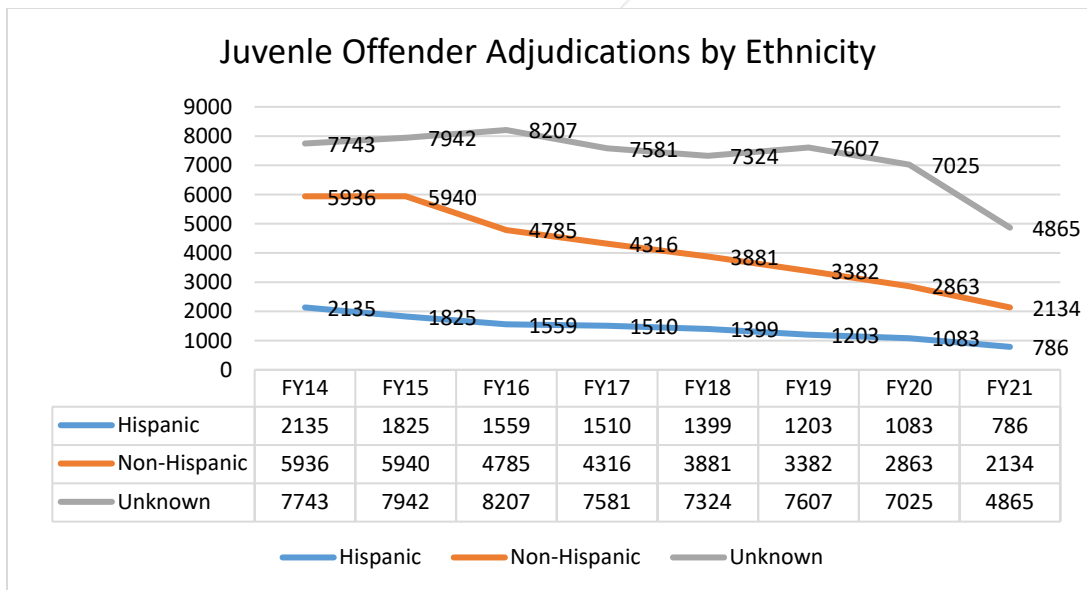
Further examining juvenile offender adjudications by race shows that since FY14, about one-quarter of all adjudications are Black youth. This is disproportionate to the proportion of Black youth in the general population in Kansas which is only about 6%, while white youth represent about 86% of the general population. By contrast, the share of adjudications for white youth has kept pace with overall declines in adjudications from 69% in FY14 to 48% in FY21. The proportion of adjudications where race is unknown has jumped to 27%. Figure 11 shows the same data disaggregated by ethnicity.

Figure 10.



Note: Race categories representing 1% or less of adjudications were not included.

Figure 11.



Supervision Population Risk Levels

Kansas utilizes the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) to assess risk and need of all adjudicated youth in the juvenile justice system. Using a validated, actuarial tool such as this allows professionals to better target the needs of youth through case-planning and supervision,

increasing the probability of rehabilitation and behavior change. Research is consistent that systems realize more behavior change by targeting youth assessed as moderate to high risk. Figures 12 and 13 shows the risk level of youth placed on community corrections and court services probations in FY21, with 80% of community corrections youth and 79% of court services youth being moderate to very high risk. The proportion of youth on probation assessed as low risk has increased in FY21 to 21% (compared to 19% in FY20) on Court Services probation and to 14% (compared to 8% in FY20) for youth supervised on Community Corrections probation. This is an important data point to continue to monitor to see whether youth assessed as low risk continue to grow in the share of youth on probation supervision.

Figure 12.

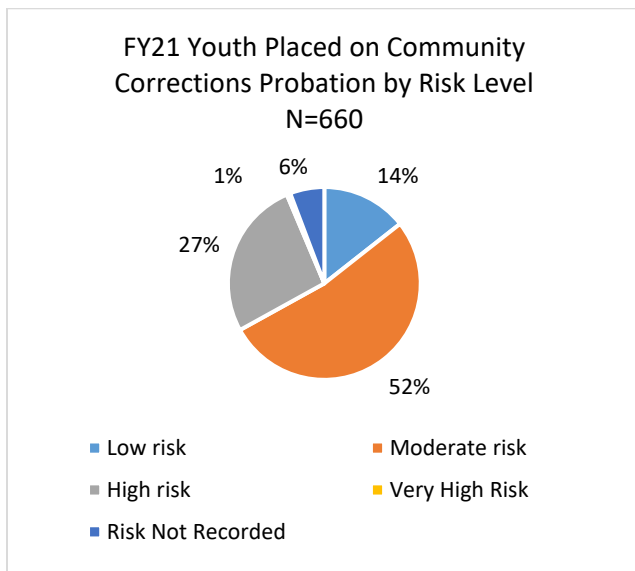
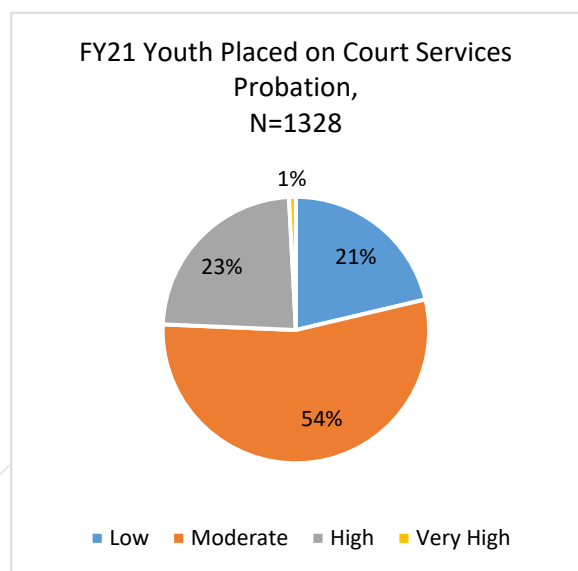
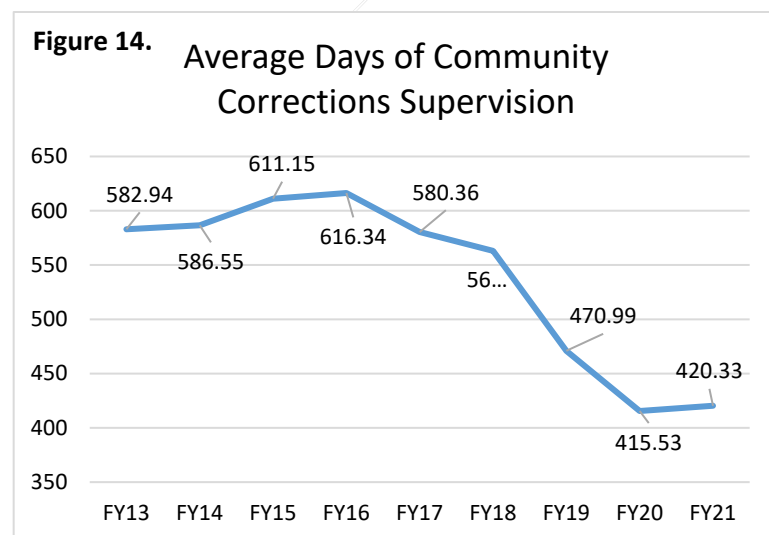


Figure 13.



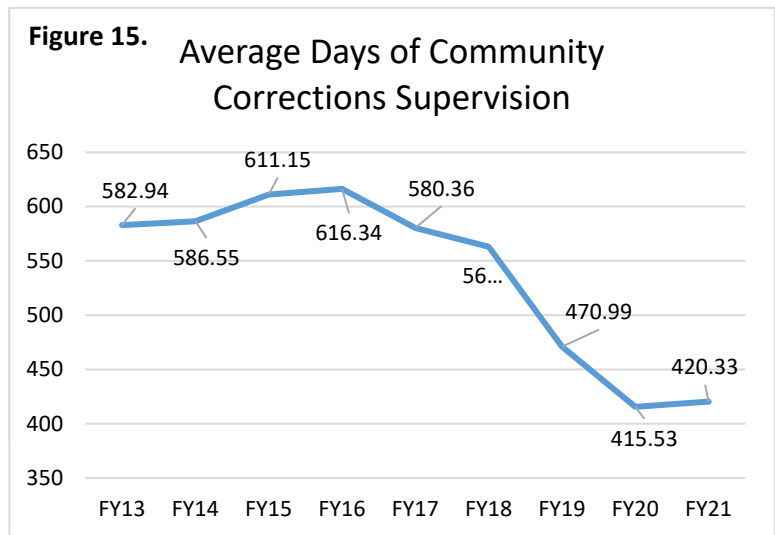
Supervision Lengths and Earned Discharge

In the original Workgroup which led to SB367, it was noted that supervision lengths in Kansas were very long. Case length and probation length limits were introduced to reduce the time youth spent on supervision. Changes in case lengths applied to offenses that occurred on or after 7/1/2017

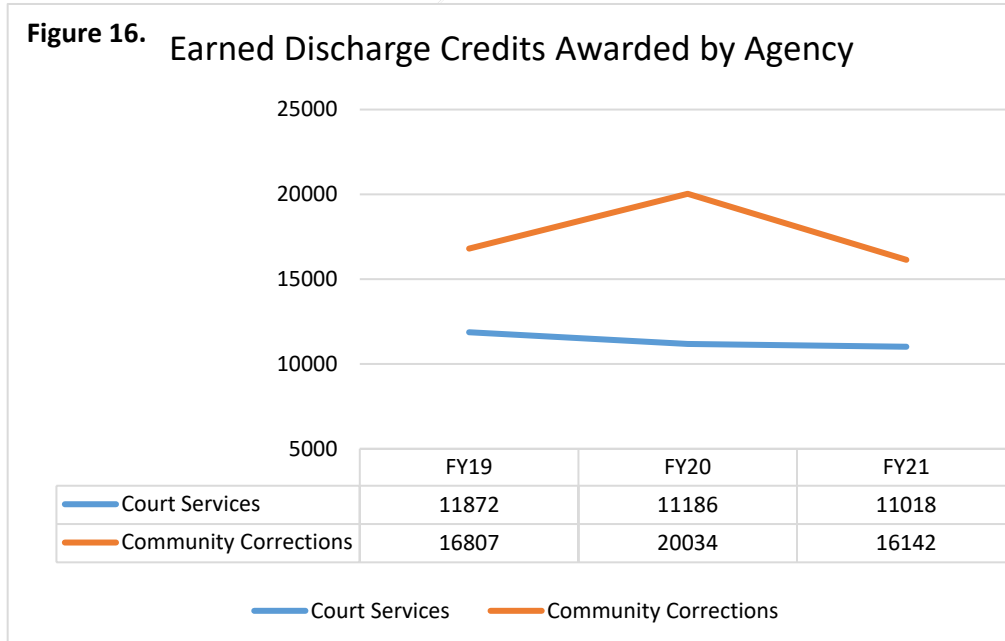


because it was a sentencing statute which could not be applied retroactively. Figure 14 shows the average number of days spent on Community Corrections supervision has been significantly reduced since changes in SB367 were implemented.

While there has been a reduction in the average length of supervision of youth, the rate of successful completions of Community Corrections supervision and impact on community safety is being monitored. Figure 15 shows the rate of successful completions of Community Corrections supervision as an outcome beginning with FY18 when these results were initially tracked.



Kansas Supreme Court Rule 1801 was adopted to establish the process for earning credits and allows the judicial administrator to adopt procedures and forms related to the calculation of earned discharge credits (EDC). The judicial administrator adopted these procedures and forms in March 2018 for use by Court Services Officers. To enhance collaboration and encourage consistency, the Office of Judicial Administration shared its procedure and forms with the Department of Corrections. Beginning in July 2018, all Court Services and Community Corrections began reporting the number of EDC days awarded. During fiscal year 2021, 16,142 days of credits, or 2,306 weeks, were awarded to juvenile probationers supervised by Community Corrections Officers. For youth supervised on probation by Court Services, 625 youth earned 11,018 days, or 1,574 weeks, off their probation periods due to compliance.

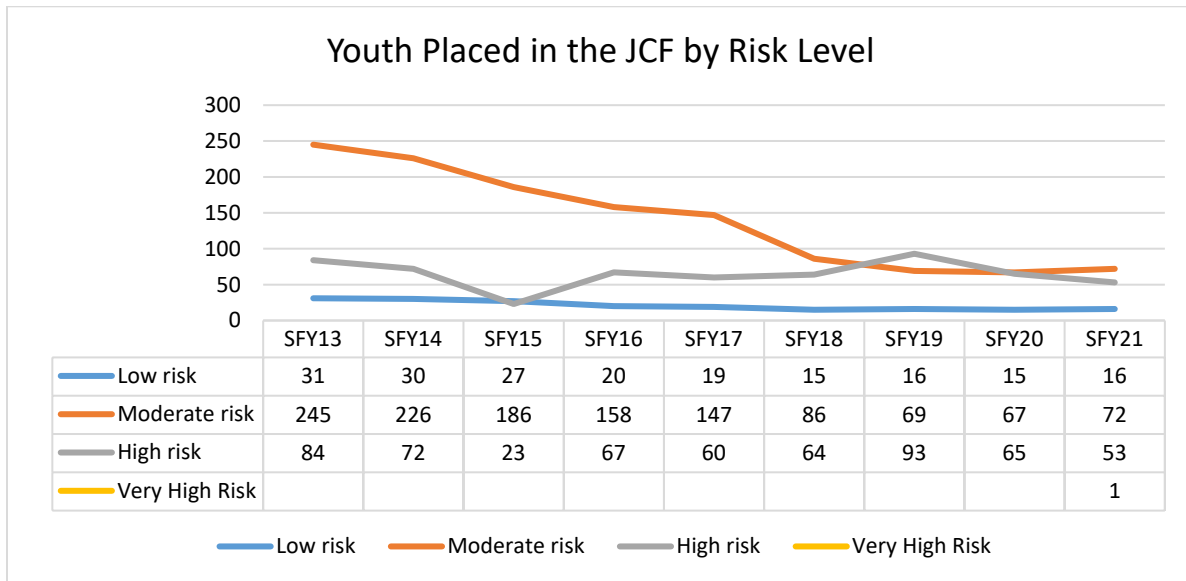


Juvenile Correctional Facility

The number of youth placed in the juvenile correctional facility (JCF), the deepest end of the juvenile justice system, has continued to decrease each year, a trend that began shortly before SB367

passed. In FY13, there were 364 youth placed in the JCF; in FY21, there were 146 – a reduction of 60%. Additionally, the average risk level of the youth placed in the JCF has increased as expected, driven by fewer low- and moderate-risk youth entering the facility. Figure 17, shows the number of youth entering the JCF within each risk level for each year since FY13. The number of low- and moderate-risk youth have dropped, while the number of high-risk youth have remained relatively constant over time. This demonstrates that the youth who do not need the deep-end supervision and programming are being kept in the community and out of the JCF. Overall, there has been a 61% reduction in youth placed in the JCF.

Figure 17.

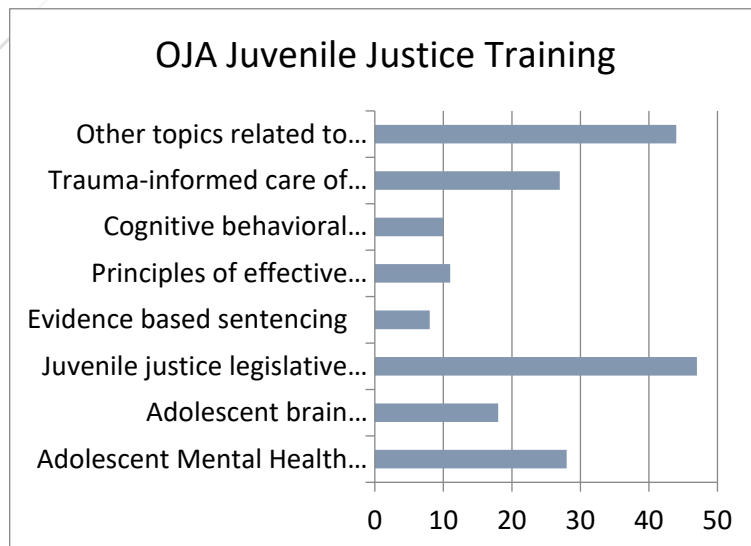


Training

SB367 requires comprehensive training for all individuals working with youth who are diverted or adjudicated to enhance interactions with youth and ultimately achieve better outcomes.

K.S.A. 20-318a requires that the Office of Judicial Administration (OJA) develop or designate a training protocol for judges, defense attorneys who work in juvenile court, and county and district attorneys. The

training protocol was released July 12, 2017. It recommends this same group obtain continuing education in at least one of the following areas:



- Adolescent mental health issues,
- Adolescent brain development,
- Evidence-based sentencing,
- Principles of effective intervention,
- Cognitive behavioral intervention,
- Trauma-informed care of adolescents,
- Juvenile justice legislative updates, and
- Other topics related to juvenile justice.

The protocol, the reporting tool used to comply with the data requirements of the statute, and the news release are on the judicial branch website. As of September 17, 2021, 43 individuals self-reported participating in 360 hours of continuing legal education or continuing judicial education training as outlined in the protocol. Beginning in 2022, OJA plans to host webinars on the topics listed in the training protocol.

Court Services Officer Training

K.S.A. 38-2394 requires that Court Services Officers who work with juveniles receive training in evidence-based programs and practices. The judicial branch currently contracts with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) to train Court Services Officers. The institute is a national leader in evidence-based practices training. Court Services Officers receive training in the use of the YLS/CMI risk and needs assessment, case planning, and evidence-based practices, including Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS). Between July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2021, over 240 Court Services Officers attended 2020 hours of training. Additionally, the judicial branch provides access to on-demand, e-learning modules purchased from UCCI.

| Training Topic | Training Hours | Number of Sessions Held | Total Number of Participants |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| YLS New User and Case Planning | 16 | 1 | 15 |
| YLS Booster Training | 4 | 12 | 175 |
| EPICS New User and Coaching Sessions | 32 | 1 | 10 |
| EPICS Booster Training | 4 | 12 | 240 |

Department of Corrections Staff Training

In 2021, KDOC offered training to its staff as well as any staff who worked with justice-involved youth. Trainings included knowledge for special populations, such as youth in custody, programs to assist youth, such as Moral Reconciliation Therapy, and tools used with youth, such as the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI), Kansas Detention Assessment Instrument (KDAI), graduated responses, and Effective Practices in Correctional Settings (EPICS-II). In April 2021, KDOC deployed a new information technology system referred to as ATHENA. KDOC provided training for

KDOC staff and stakeholders around the state that would be users of ATHENA. The trainings offered are shown below in Table 3. Notably, all of these trainings, a total of 4,263 contact hours, were completed virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 3.

| Training Topic | Number of Attendees | Number Hours | Total Hours |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| ATHENA Database Training | 383 | 3 | 1149 |
| ATHENA Database Intake Training | 304 | 3 | 912 |
| ATHENA Database Individualized Training | 71 | 1 | 71 |
| Case Planning | 12 | 8 | 96 |
| EPICS II | 23 | 16 | 368 |
| Graduated Responses | 26 | 4 | 104 |
| Human Trafficking Screening Computer App | 8 | 1.5 | 12 |
| Juvenile Custody Special Needs for KHP | 15 | 4 | 60 |
| Juvenile Justice Basics | 53 | 8 | 424 |
| KDAI | 94 | 7 | 658 |
| Parent Project | 60 | 40 | 2400 |
| Prevention Grant Reports Training | 13 | 1 | 13 |
| YLS/CMI 2.0 New Staff Training | 12 | 16 | 192 |
| YLS/CMI 2.0 Training | 136 | 1.5 | 204 |
| Total | | | 6663 |

Cross-agency collaboration

Crossover Youth Practice Model

Since August 2019, KDOC has contracted and collaborated with the Georgetown University Center for Juvenile Justice Reform (CJJR) to implement the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) in Kansas. The CYPM has been introduced in over 120 jurisdictions across more than 20 states since its inception in 2010. The CYPM operates to realign systems of care in order to improve outcomes and experiences for crossover youth, or those young people who are involved with both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems. The CYPM has been recognized as a “promising practice” by the California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse and the National Institute of Justice. This initial contract with CJJR expired on September 30, 2021; however, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, implementation of CYPM within the pilot sites was slowed and the contract was extended until December 31, 2021, with recommendations for an additional 12-month extension.

The two Statewide Coordinators hired in March 2020 by KDOC and DCF were joined by a third coordinator in March 2021, when the Office of Judicial Administration filled their Statewide Coordinator position. The three meet monthly with the team from CJJR via virtual platform to collaborate, and develop strategies to support and provide technical assistance to judicial districts implementing the Model. In the fall of 2020, Shawnee County and Montgomery County were designated as pilot sites and

began the first stages of implementation. In addition to the pilot sites, the coordinators also provide support to Sedgwick County, who implemented the CYPM in 2015.

The multi-disciplinary collective that became the Kansas State Crossover Youth Practice Model State Policy Team in 2019 continues to hold monthly public meetings under the facilitation of the Statewide Coordinators with the support of CJJR. The team’s focus continues to be on intentional interagency collaboration, the facilitation of information sharing, adaptability and accountability, and the active incorporation of youth and family voices in decisions.

At its inception, the State Policy Team made it a priority to clearly define the term “crossover youth” to ensure its use is consistent across the state. The definition was updated in July of 2021 to include a population of youth previously omitted, to clarify the data points to be collected, and to specifically outline what “crossover” looks like for both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

Crossover Youth: a young person age 10 and older with any level of concurrent involvement with the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

- “Involvement” in the juvenile justice system includes court-ordered community supervision and Immediate Intervention Programs (IIPs).
- “Involvement” in the child welfare system includes out-of-home placement, an assigned investigation of alleged abuse or neglect with a young person named as the alleged perpetrator, and/or participation in voluntary/preventative services cases that are open for service.

Individual members of the State Policy Team form smaller subgroups which focus on specific areas of the crossover work. The Information Sharing Workgroup is tasked with developing methods to improve the facilitation and exchange of data and information between agencies. Members of this workgroup created a “fingertip” guide that outlines and summarizes the specific juvenile justice and child welfare statutes related to information

sharing. It is anticipated that the document will be disseminated during the fall of 2021.

The Prevention Workgroup’s focus is on identifying common factors that contribute to crossover and developing strategies to disrupt the trajectory for various subpopulations of youth. Toward this end, the workgroup is developing a survey for parents and families of youth who have experienced crossover to obtain their perspectives on system involvement. CJJR staff will provide an analysis of the responses, and synthesize the information which will be used to improve cross-systems communication, joint case management, and the transition processes.

Following their introduction and orientation to the CYPM in September 2020, the two pilot sites, Montgomery and Shawnee Counties, began laying foundational work by establishing teams of local stakeholders. Shawnee County has established a Leadership Team and an Implementation Team. Montgomery County, being a smaller district, chose to have a single team. Both the Leadership and Implementation teams are composed of individuals representing the local DCF, KDOC, community corrections, and court services offices. The teams also consist of leaders representing the judiciary, education, mental health, and substance abuse treatment providers, youth/parents, law enforcement, attorneys, CASA, and Guardian ad Litem. The Leadership Teams are composed of leadership from those agencies and are responsible for providing guidance and support of the Model. The Implementation Teams are composed of individuals from the same organizations as the Leadership Teams; however, they are involved in the day-to-day operations and are charged with the development and

implementation of the Model. The Implementation Team members participate in smaller, time-limited workgroups that focus on topics relevant to local needs.

After the establishment of the Leadership and Implementation Teams, CJJR conducted systems assessments in both counties to understand if, where, and how collaboration between the child welfare and juvenile justice agencies was occurring. This information is used to show where child welfare and juvenile justice should intersect; overlaying existing case-sharing policies as resources. From this assessment, CJJR developed individualized recommendations and work plans for the successful implementation of the Model.

Individual members of Shawnee County's Leadership and Implementation teams volunteered to also participate with one of two local workgroups. The first workgroup, the Information Sharing/Protocols Workgroup, is focusing on developing protocols that exhibit the collaboration between child welfare and juvenile justice along with systems, to implement the CYPM. This includes the process for identifying youth at the point of crossing over, informing the charging decision, developing the pre-adjudication/pre-disposition meeting structure to address immediate case level concerns, establishing a joint assessment and coordinated case planning process, and ongoing case management if dual-adjudication occurs, etc. The second workgroup is the Inventory Workgroup whose focus is on identifying existing services and resources available to crossover youth and their families. The intention is to provide case management staff with easy access to information regarding services that are available through partner agencies.

In the same vein as Shawnee County, individuals from Montgomery County's Leadership - Implementation team volunteered to participate with one of two local workgroups specific to areas of need in their county. The Prevention Workgroup's focus is to identify strategies that mitigate youth from crossing over and support the development of decision-making processes and policies that promote the prevention of crossover, particularly focusing on processes within group homes, schools, and/or law enforcement responses more broadly. Their second workgroup is Training. The focus of this workgroup is developing and implementing training to enhance knowledge of other agencies, clarify misconceptions, and promote healthy communication.

In addition to these workgroups, both sites are preparing to facilitate listening sessions with youth who have experienced crossover. The sessions will be facilitated by CJJR staff, who will analyze responses from the youth. The outcomes of the conversations will be synthesized to inform and identify meaningful actions that can be taken to address and support youth in each community.

Shawnee and Montgomery Counties Data Workgroups attended multiple joint virtual training sessions facilitated by CJJR regarding data collection. The first task for each county will be to collect baseline data, which will include census data on the general population of youth in their respective county and a one-day snapshot of youth in each system. The purpose of the baseline data is to compare the general population with youth who are in systems. The second task will be to collect Pre-CYPM data. This data will include historical youth who crossed over between Juvenile Justice (JJ) and Child Welfare (CW) before the CYPM was introduced. This will give the counties an idea of what crossover youth outcomes looked like before CYPM implementation. The third task will be collecting CYPM data. This data will include cases of youth who have crossed over between the JJ and CW systems after CYPM implementation. The counties will compare the outcomes of Pre-CYPM data to CYPM data and will be able to determine if changes due to CYPM have made an impact on crossover youth and their families.

Leadership and Implementation Team members are also identifying and inviting members from the broader community to form regional Guiding Coalitions that provide support to the CYPM. While this larger group of individuals (as a whole) will not be involved in the day-to-day implementation of the Model, members have a stake in improving how the community collectively satisfied the needs of crossover youth.

Finally, CJJR reengaged with Sedgwick County to provide quality assurance support. Sedgwick County adopted the CYPM in 2015 and participated in a systems assessment in October 2020 to ascertain the status of the CYPM practices that were previously instated. The information was utilized to develop practice recommendations.

As in the pilot sites, Sedgwick County's CYPM Oversight Committee has adopted the crossover definition as approved by the State Policy Team, participated in a systems assessment, and was provided with recommendations. In early summer 2021, the committee began an inventory of all assessment instruments used by system stakeholders. The goal is to better understand the information that is collected by all agencies and develop a process for sharing and streamlining its collection when possible. The county will also participate in data collection.

The process to go from working group meetings to instituting the changes recommended by that working group was expected to be an 18-month process; however, with the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic, the contract with Georgetown has been extended with recommendations for a further extension. As implementation progresses, the differences in processes and practices within and across judicial districts have posed challenges. As the Statewide Policy Team works towards statewide implementation the stakeholders are examining methods to develop and implement consistent cross-district processes and practices.

Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory Assessment Tool

SB367 required the adoption and validation of a risk and needs tool by June 30, 2020. The tool used in Kansas was the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory 1.0 (YLS/CMI 1.0) and is provided by Multi-Health Systems, Inc. A validation study was conducted by the Crime and Justice Institute with data collected by both KDOC and OJA. The study completed in August 2020 demonstrated that the [YLS/CMI 1.0 is a valid tool](#) for the Kansas population.

MHS transitioned from the YLS/CMI 1.0 to the YLS/CMI 2.0 version. Both OJA and KDOC began using the YLS/CMI 2.0 in fiscal year 2021. Initial implementation consisted of changes to the OJA and KDOC standardized scoring keys and frequent communications with MHS. KDOC also worked with MHS for clarify various aspects of the YLS/CMI 2.0 in order to incorporate it into the ATHENA database that was deployed in FY 2021. Both OJA and KDOC provided training to existing certified users. OJA recertified 240 current YLS/CMI 1.0 assessors in the usage of the YLS/CMI 2.0, and KDOC recertified 137 current YLS/CMI 1.0 assessors in the usage of the YLS/CMI 2.0. Both agencies provided training for new assessors for the YLS/CMI 2.0; OJA certified 15 Court Service Officers and KDOC certified 12 staff members.

The results of the previous validation of YLS/CMI 1.0 are still valid for use of the YLS/CMI 2.0 with Kansas youth. Data from use of the 2.0 version are being collected so it can be used in revalidating the 2.0 version in approximately 3 years.

Juvenile defense

The 2016 reforms called for the creation of a system that encourages specialization in juvenile justice matters to improve the quality of the defense bar in Kansas to aid justice-involved youth. The Kansas Advisory Group (KAG) on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was established to determine, advocate for, and promote the best interests of juveniles in Kansas. The work, and membership, of the KAG intersects with those of the JJOC and improvement of juvenile defense is an area of juvenile justice reform of which the KAG has taken the lead. In late May, 2021, the KAG voted to fund initiatives which would strengthen juvenile defense in Kansas. In consultation with the National Juvenile Defender Center, the KAG voted to approve a multi-faceted training and resource plan which includes the following:

JTIP Trainer Certification: The Juvenile Training Immersion Program (JTIP) is a highly specialized, comprehensive, 42- lesson trial advocacy training program designed to enhance the capacity of youth defense attorneys across the country. JTIP is intended to serve as the gold standard in training for youth defenders and reflects a core commitment to the unique role and critical importance of specialized defense counsel in juvenile courts across the United States. The funding would be used to provide this certification program for 18 individuals who would be able to then conduct training locally. (Currently there is only 1 JTIP certified trainer in Kansas.) Funding would be allocated for **Pre-Certification JTIP Training** (on topics pertaining to juvenile defense) in six locations in Kansas which would help identify the 18 individuals for the Trainer Certification. There are allocated funds to allow for **Post-Certification JTIP Training** for out of state JTIP certified trainers to partner with the newly-certified Kansas team members during the initial year of training.

Lastly, the funds would establish a **Juvenile Defense Training and Resource Hub** which would fund a part-time position for roughly 2 years. We envision partnering with a Kansas university to establish this hub and NJDC would help the resource center create a comprehensive training plan to address the needs of juvenile defenders in the state.

Looking Forward

Since the passage of SB367, further legislative changes have been made to juvenile justice policies. The following is a timeline of legislation enacted after 2016 and the passage of SB 367 that was related to the juvenile justice reforms made in SB 367.

2017

The Legislature passed House Sub. for SB 42, which adjusted changes made by SB 367 and made further modifications to the juvenile justice system, including changes in the areas of absconding from supervision, immediate intervention programs, sentencing and placement, and the members and duties of the Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee.

In Senate Sub. for HB 2052 and Senate Sub. for HB 2002, the Legislature:

- Deleted \$6.0 million from the purchase-of-service account for youth residential centers and added \$6.0 million to the Evidence-Based Programs Account (*Note:* This account is also

sometimes referred to as the “Evidence-Based Juvenile Programs Account”) in FY 2017 and FY 2018;

- Transferred \$1.2 million in the State General Fund (SGF) from the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility (LJCF) to the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC) in FY 2017 due to the LJCF closure in FY 2017; and
- Added \$6.0 million SGF to KJCC for FY 2018 and deleted \$7.0 million SGF from LJCF in FY 2018 due to the LJCF closure.

2018

The Legislature passed HB 2454, which made further adjustments to the juvenile justice system as reformed by SB 367, including changes in the areas of detention hearings, tolling of probation term and case length limits, and duties of the Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee.

The Legislature also passed House Sub. for SB 179, establishing a framework for juvenile crisis intervention centers providing short-term observation, assessment, treatment, case planning, and referral for juveniles experiencing a mental health crisis who are likely to cause harm to self or others. The bill allows the Secretary of Corrections to enter into a memorandum of agreement with other cabinet agencies to provide funding for juvenile crisis intervention services of up to \$2.0 million annually from the Evidence-Based Programs Account created by SB 367.

In House Sub. for SB 109, the Legislature added \$6.0 million to the Evidence-Based Programs Account and transferred this amount to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) to fund Youth Crisis Intervention Centers for FY 2019. The Legislature also added \$8.4 million SGF for salary adjustments for staff, including all adult and juvenile correctional officers, for FY 2019.

2019

In House Sub. for SB 25 (the appropriations bill), the Legislature:

- Added language in FY 2019 to require the Department for Children and Families (DCF) to establish a working group that will: 1) gather data and issue a report on the impact of SB 367 on youth with offender behaviors entering into foster care placement or in a foster care placement; 2) evaluate services being offered and identify services needed; and 3) include representatives from DCF, child welfare organizations, mental health organizations, the Judicial Branch, law enforcement, and any other organizations with information on services as determined by the Secretary for Children and Families;
- Added additional language for FY 2020 to require DCF to study the impact of SB 367 on crossover youth, who are defined as youth in foster care or at risk of being in foster care due to conduct that resulted in, or could result in, juvenile offender allegations;
- Reversed the transfer of \$6.0 million from the Evidence-Based Programs Account to KDHE for Youth Crisis Intervention Centers in FY 2019 and added this amount to the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) budget in FY 2019 and FY 2020 for the same purpose; and

- Added \$11.6 million SGF to provide a 15.9 percent salary adjustment for correctional officers, and a 5.0 percent salary adjustment for other correctional employees who work with offenders for FY2020.

2020

HR 6032 disapproved Executive Reorganization Order (ERO) No. 44, which was issued by the Governor on January 30, 2020, and would have merged the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services, the Juvenile Services Division of KDOC, oversight of the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex, and DCF.

In SB 66, the Legislature decreased expenditures from the Evidence-Based Programs Account by \$42.3 million in FY 2020 and \$3.2 million for FY 2021. However, these funds were not lapsed from the account and remained available for re-appropriation.

2021

In addition to the previously mentioned, HB2007 regarding the EBPA, in 2021 SB 159 was passed adding \$200,000, all from the State Institutions Building Fund, for FY 2022 to study the repurposing of the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex and establishment of three or more smaller regional juvenile facilities. The study will also address plans for the former LJCF and other underutilized facilities within the correctional system. The report on the study’s findings shall be submitted to the Legislature by July 2022.

Legislative Post-Audit Report

In January 2020, the Legislative Division of Post Audit (LPA) issued a report evaluating the effects and successes of SB367 to the Kansas juvenile justice system and identified remaining challenges. The report is a helpful tool for all stakeholders to improve systemic reforms for justice-involved children in Kansas. Included in the report was an evaluation of the monitoring requirements of the JJOC as outlined in SB367. Specifically, the report examined 11 responsibilities of the JJOC and the JJOC is providing more information in response to progress on those responsibilities below in Table 4 and will continue working towards full implementation of all monitoring responsibilities in the year ahead.

Table 4.

| Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee Monitoring Requirements | Status |
|---|--|
| 1. Monitor KDOC expenditures to identify new state savings resulting from the bill’s reforms. | Implemented |
| 2. Develop and monitor training efforts related to the bill reforms | Implemented |
| 3. Define program outcomes and recidivism to help measure bill’s success. | Partially implemented - In 2017, the JJOC formed a Data Subcommittee that developed a definition of recidivism adopted by the JJOC: Recidivism is measured as a delinquency adjudication or adult |

| | |
|---|--|
| | <p>conviction in Kansas while under court supervision or in DOC custody, or within 24 months of discharge from supervision or custody. Supervision includes court services probation, community corrections probation, and other community supervision.</p> <p>The data subcommittee in 2017 began the process of identifying other outcome and performance measures related to SB367, and encountered barriers to this process because of challenges with information systems across OJA, KDOC and DCF. The subcommittee disbanded while the respective agencies and branch worked through improving their information systems for better data collection and reporting capacity.</p> <p>In June 2021, the data subcommittee was reestablished and has begun working towards developing and adopting a set of outcome and performance measures.</p> |
| <p>4. Approve a plan developed by KDOC and OJA to gather and review juvenile data to evaluate performance measures, outcomes, recidivism and costs.</p> | <p>Not implemented - Representatives from OJA and KDOC serve on the JJOC data subcommittee and are working towards identifying what needs to be included in a plan to report out on the necessary measures.</p> |
| <p>5. Analyze data on probation extensions and how they were used.</p> | <p>Not implemented - These data points are included in what the JJOC Data Subcommittee is exploring.</p> |
| <p>6. Review detention risk-assessment data to identify any disparate treatment.</p> | <p>Not implemented - Efforts were made in 2020 to complete a validation analysis on the Kansas Detention Assessment Instrument. A technical assistance provider was identified to complete the analysis and data-sharing MOUs were shared with OJA and KDOC, as those two entities have the data needed for the analysis. KDOC signed and returned the MOU, however OJA did not and</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| | thus the needed data could not be obtained and the analysis was not completed. |
| 7. Analyze gaps in the juvenile justice system. | Partially implemented – The JJOC Reinvestment Subcommittee initially established in 2017 worked to identify gaps in programs and services in the community for justice-involved youth. The subcommittee has since been re-established and will continue identifying these gaps. Additionally, as the Data Subcommittee’s work continues, other gaps may be identified through reviewing more robust data on juvenile justice in the state. |
| 8. Study and address disparities of mental health treatment among juvenile offenders. | Not implemented – the JJOC will focus on this in 2022. |
| 9. Monitor fidelity of implementation efforts. | Not implemented the JJOC will focus on this requirement in 2022 and will be better informed by the Data Subcommittee and more robust juvenile justice data. |
| 10. Make recommendations for continued improvement on areas such as confidentiality, confinement, and juvenile due process. | Not implemented - the JJOC will focus on this in 2022. |
| 11. Make recommendations when consensus between KDOC and OJA does not exist on implementation reform. | Not implemented - the JJOC will focus on this in 2022. |

JJOC Reimagined

In its fifth year as a committee, the JJOC saw 2021 as an opportunity to rethink its structure, vision and mission. To this end, the JJOC established a small subcommittee to propose recommendations for a revised structure, including to the meeting scheduled and establishment of subcommittees, and developing and adopting a mission and vision statement to guide the JJOC’s work moving forward. The subcommittee met three times in April, May and June 2021 and at the June 2021 JJOC meeting presented its recommendations which were adopted as follows effective immediately:

- Reduce frequency of full JJOC meetings to a quarterly schedule
- Establish subcommittees, with all JJOC members serving on at least one, to focus on action items in three areas with the following responsibilities to be shared back with the full JJOC:
 - **Data** – define performance measures; prepare for updated/new data for inclusion in annual report; and facilitate quarterly data presentations to JJOC

- **Communications** – manage the completion of annual report and its dissemination; legislative communications including identifying opportunities to go before committees both during regular session and interim session
- **Reinvestment** – Ensure access to funding is clear to JJOC members, other system stakeholders, and the public; identify grant recipients to record testimonials about their program/successes/outcomes/individual stories of youth participants; strengthen communication of details on how evidence-based fund dollars has been spent; facilitate discussions about potential new spending areas, including in light of recent budget cuts
- Adopt a mission and vision statement to guide JJOC in fulfilling its responsibilities
 - **Vision Statement:** Improve the lives and well-being of all youth in Kansas.
 - **Mission Statement:** The Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee (JJOC) is a statutorily defined, multidisciplinary team of stakeholders of youth-serving systems. The JJOC is responsible for regularly reviewing information and data on progress and outcomes across all parts of those systems. The JJOC provides policy and funding recommendations and influences stakeholders across agencies and branches of government, on sound, data-driven, evidence-based implementation and sustainability of juvenile justice reforms.

The JJOC and its subcommittees will also be working collaboratively to ensure efforts are coordinated and streamlined. In particular, the Reinvestment Subcommittee and the Communications Subcommittee will be collaborating to work on bolstering and more broadly disseminating information about EBPA and how those funds are accessed and being spent. All the subcommittees and the JJOC will continue its work in the year ahead to get closer to the JJOC’s vision of improving the lives and well-being of all youth in Kansas.

Appendix A.

Juvenile Corrections Advisory Boards (JCAB) Grants FY2021

| JUDICIAL DISTRICT: | PROGRAM | Awarded Amount |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1st | Day Reporting Center | \$ 145,586.90 |
| 2nd | | DECLINED |
| 3rd | OASIS | \$ 181,726.00 |
| | Boys and Girls Club of Topeka | \$ 75,918.00 |
| | IBSA | \$ 42,470.00 |
| 4th | MH/SUD | \$ 80,000.00 |
| 5th | | DECLINED |
| 6th | | DECLINED |
| 7th | | DECLINED |
| 8th | | DECLINED |
| 9th | | DECLINED |
| 10th | IIP (Court Services) | \$ 45,744.00 |
| | Problem Solving Drug Court | \$ 65,000.00 |
| | Fidelity Specialist | \$ 83,970.46 |
| | System Assessment | \$ 115,355.71 |
| | YAP Family Coordinator | \$ 90,703.00 |
| 11th Crawford | Program Advocate | \$ 82,827.23 |
| 11thLB-CK | CMHC Contract -Spring River Mental Health & Wellness | \$ 64,412.04 |
| 12th | JAG-K | \$ 59,000.00 |
| 13th | Empowered, Engaged, and Peaceful Families | \$ 142,000.00 |
| 14th | Program Specialist | \$ 76,057.52 |
| | Four County Mental Health | \$ 47,857.00 |
| 16th | | DECLINED |
| 15/17/23rd NWKS | Trauma Informed Resilient Communities | \$ 177,598.77 |
| 18th | Administrative Services | \$ 38,376.82 |
| | Sedgwick County CYPM | \$ 74,956.70 |
| | Community Collaboration Coordination | \$ 225,202.79 |
| | Contracted BH Services | \$ 143,937.00 |
| | ERC Program Enhancements | \$ 94,000.00 |
| | Positive Intervention and Supports | \$ 13,394.00 |

| | | | |
|--------------|--|-----------|---------------------|
| | Life Skills and Girls Circle | \$ | 66,527.00 |
| | Residential Child and Youth Care Professional | \$ | 4,275.00 |
| | Development Assets & Relationship Framework Training | \$ | 7,400.00 |
| | Coordination of Services- JIAC | \$ | 99,467.00 |
| 19th | Adolescent Co-occurring Treatment Program | \$ | 67,140.00 |
| | Home-based Services Program | \$ | 33,122.54 |
| 20th | | | DECLINED |
| 21st | Parent Project | \$ | 32,083.32 |
| 22nd | | | DECLINED |
| 24th | | | DECLINED |
| 25th | Big Brothers Big Sisters | \$ | 54,000.00 |
| | LiveWell- MH First Aid | \$ | 60,000.00 |
| 26th | | | DECLINED |
| 27th | | | DECLINED |
| 28th | Grief Counseling | \$ | 154,500.54 |
| | CAPS Family Mentoring Program | \$ | 35,092.00 |
| 29th | Girls Circle (Court Services) | \$ | 6,600.00 |
| | Parent Project (Court Services) | \$ | 2,500.00 |
| | Warriors4Wyandotte | \$ | 460,278.20 |
| 30th | Sumner County MH | \$ | 47,497.27 |
| Total | | \$ | 3,296,576.81 |

Reinvestment and Collaboration Grants FY2021-FY2023

| JUDICIAL DISTRICT: | PROGRAM | Awarded Amount | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1st | Project Change | \$ | 100,983.68 |
| 2nd | Family Engagement Program | \$ | 77,430.00 |
| 3rd | S.A.V.E | \$ | 121,835.89 |
| | One Heart Project | \$ | 118,275.30 |
| 4th | | | DECLINED |
| 5th | Spartan Explorers | \$ | 19,647.00 |
| 6th | Wrap Around Services | \$ | 90,152.00 |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| 7th | Boys & Girls Club/Strengthening Families Program/Youth Crossroads/Therapeutic Support | \$ 98,348.00 |
| 8th | IIP/Cognitive Programming/Parent project | \$ 125,640.60 |
| 9th | The Offender/Victim Ministries (OVM) Community Justice program | \$ 60,061.30 |
| 10th | Education Legal Services/Education Advocacy Program/Mental health Assessment Assistance/Substance Abuse Evaluation & Treatment Assistance | \$ 320,618.72 |
| 11th Crawford | Wrap Around Services | \$ 66,262.00 |
| 11th LB/CK | | DECLINED |
| 12th | Interactive Journaling/Seeking Safety | \$ 47,201.00 |
| 13th | | DECLINED |
| 14th | Day Report Program/Adolescent Co-Occurring Treatment Program (ACTP) | \$ 112,317.00 |
| 15/17/23rd NWKS | Forward Thinking, Interactive Journaling, Family Engagement (Parent Project) | \$ 142,079.00 |
| 16th | Fidelity and Quality Assurance/Financial Assistance | \$ 107,692.00 |
| 18th | Evening Reporting Center (ERC) | \$ 614,028.00 |
| 19th | Family Engagement Program/Parent Project | \$ 80,210.00 |
| 20th | Parent Project, Family Engagement | \$ 128,313.00 |
| 21st | IIP Youth Court program | \$ 67,230.00 |
| 22nd | Wrap Around Case Management Services | \$ 70,514.00 |
| 24th | IIP/Forward Thinking | \$ 39,719.00 |
| 25th | | DECLINED |
| 26th | Day Treatment/Peaceful Alternatives/Why Try | \$ 106,462.00 |
| 27th | SACK (Substance Abuse) | \$ 80,000.00 |
| 28th | Family Mentoring Program | \$ 157,253.00 |
| 29th | Quality Assurance Coordinator/Youth Empowerment Center/Strengthening Families | \$ 375,503.00 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 30th | | DECLINED |
| 31st | | DECLINED |
| | TOTAL REINVESTMENT GRANTS | \$ 3,327,775.49 |
| 7th and 10th | Vocational Scholarships | \$ 82,632.00 |
| 9th/13th/18th/19th/30th | Cognitive Behavioral Programming | \$ 250,000.00 |
| 11CR and 6th | RESTORATION (The Circle of Courage) | \$ 114,803.30 |
| | TOTAL COLLABORATION GRANTS | \$ 447,435.30 |
| Total | | \$ 3,775,210.79 |

Appendix B.



Kansas Department for Children and Families Family Mobile Crisis Helpline

Services are available for all Kansans 20 years old or younger, including anyone in foster care or formerly in foster care.

Call the helpline at
 **833-441-2240**

A wealth of resources at your fingertips



Over the phone support and problem solving to help resolve a child's behavioral health crisis



Over the phone support with referral to community resources or a recommendation to engage in stabilization services



In-person support via mobile crisis response if the crisis cannot be resolved over the phone



In emergency situations, EMS, law enforcement and/or the mobile crisis response unit will be contacted to assist

v.08.30.2021