

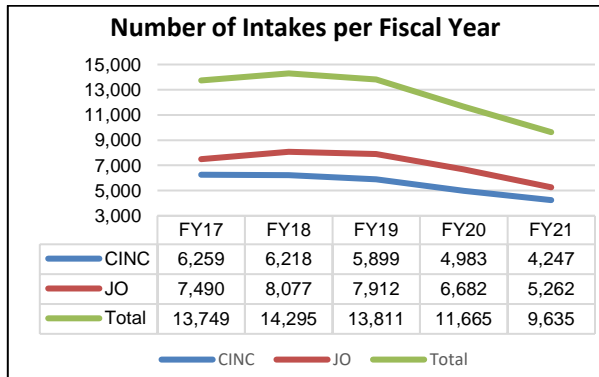
Kansas News

Staffing Changes at KDOC

In September, Clay McCarter joined the Juvenile Services Division as a Project Manager. Clay will help with planning, organizing, and directing the development and implementation of projects and strategic initiatives related to juvenile justice reform in Kansas. Clay was with U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services since 2019. From 2015 to 2019, Clay was with Shawnee County Community Corrections in Intensive Supervision Probation and from 2010 to 2015 he worked in juvenile detention with the Shawnee County Department of Corrections. Clay has a BA in Criminal Justice from Pensacola Christian College. Clay stated "I am very excited to be here at the Kansas Department of Corrections. I have gotten to know many of you over my years in the criminal justice field and I look forward to working with you". Clay can be reached by email at clay.mccarter@ks.gov or by phone at (785) 554-8024.

Updates – Juvenile Intake

Juvenile Intake and Assessment Service (JIAS) programs operate in all 31 Judicial Districts (JD) throughout Kansas providing intake screenings and assessments for alleged Children in Need of Care (CINC) and Juvenile Offenders (JO) who are taken into custody by law enforcement agencies. There has been a reduction in the number of alleged CINC and JO brought to intake in the last two fiscal years. Although there has likely been an impact that COVID-19 had on the use of JIAS by law enforcement, it is difficult to make assertions regarding that impact. As activities and precautions swept through many of our communities starting in March of 2020, the net result is three months of FY 2020 and all of FY 2021 with reduced activity. The graph below shows reduced intakes in FY20 with a greater reduction in FY21.



Early indications are that in the first three months of FY 2022 that the number of intakes at JIAS's across the state have increased and are higher than the FY 2021 but lower than FY 2019 before the pandemic.

DCF and Beacon Health Launch Mobile Crisis Helpline

On October 1 the Kansas Engagement Center with Beacon Health Options in partnership with the Kansas Department for Children and Families launched the **Mobile Crisis Helpline**. The Helpline offers an additional support for eligible Kansans in need during a crisis. Services are available for all Kansans 20 years old or younger, including anyone in foster care or formerly in foster care. Available resources include:

- 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

To access the Helpline call 833-441-2240. For more information regarding the helpline or Beacon Health Options contact Frances Breyné Avery at Frances.Breyné@beaconhealthoptions.com.

2021 DOC-Juvenile Services Training Schedule

New Employee Kansas Detention Assessment Instrument (KDAI) Training

Zoom	Tuesday	October 19 th , 2021
Zoom	Wednesday	November 17 th , 2021
Times	10 am – 4:00 pm	

All intake workers, supervisors and anyone who approves intakes and placement decisions must be trained in administering the KDAI. These trainings are reserved for intake workers and supervisors. Due to COVID-19 precautions, KDAI trainings are being provided via the zoom platform. For more information on KDAI training or to register contact Steve Bonner at steven.bonner@ks.gov

Mental Health Training Curriculum – Juvenile Justice (MHTC-JJ) KJCC - The Mental Health Training Curriculum – Juvenile Justice (MHTC-JJ) will be available for new employees from Judicial Districts to attend at Kansas Juvenile Correction Complex as a part of KJCC's new employee orientation.

To inquire about upcoming trainings or if you have questions please contact Lt. Johnathon Ashley at johnathon.ashley@ks.gov or 785-354-9820. KJCC will have MHTC-JJ training as a part of their basic training for new employees approximately every four weeks.

The Crossover Youth Practice Model - Update Ashley Brown, CYPM Coordinator Kansas Department of Children and Families

Why is data collection pertinent to the implementation of the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM)? Data collection will help with understanding who the youth are that are being served. It will bring to light some of the issues/concerns that the crossover youth population face and it will show some of the commonalities/differences within the population. Data is knowledge and with data Kansas will be able to make informed decisions about service quality, appropriate services and learn strategies to prevent crossover in the future. Without data, decision making is more like a guessing game. Quality data collection allows Kansas stakeholders to create baselines, set benchmarks and chart progress toward those goals.

Each county implementing the CYPM in Kansas has formed a data workgroup. Each of these groups began meeting in June of 2021 as a collective, with participating members from Shawnee, Montgomery and Sedgwick Counties, as well as the three statewide Crossover Youth Coordinators and the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform (CJJR) staff. The collective and/or each county's data group plan to meet monthly via a virtual platform. The first task in each county will be to collect baseline data, which will include census data on the general population of youth in the county and a one-day snapshot of youth in each system. The purpose of the baseline data is to compare the general population of young people to those youth who are in systems. *Continued next page . . .*

Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex - Update Tish Taylor, Assistant Director FPI – Family Peace Initiative with KJCC

The Family Peace Initiative (FPI) is excited to collaborate with the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC) to implement FPI's Youth Initiative. The Youth Initiative is a trauma-focused group for justice involved youth. This group is a 16-week program focusing on the development of healthy relationships with an emphasis on emotional awareness, and emotional regulation. Participating youth are provided with an opportunity to learn more about themselves, become more accountable, and take steps toward achieving their life goals.

The Youth Initiative is based on the FPI's River of Cruelty model. This model illustrates how cruelty is passed from person to person and from generation to generation. Youth are encouraged to evaluate how the cruelty they experienced is connected to the cruelty they have inflicted on others. As participants, they are asked to do two things: 1) take responsibility for the cruelty they have done, and 2) begin the process of "healing" from the cruelty they experienced before they were cruel to anyone.

During the program youth learn how to engage in internal-focused dialogue. This process helps in exploring how early childhood experiences help to shape current attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. Through this process youth learn to become more self-aware and take ownership for the cruelty they have used with a goal of moving toward a life that is free from violence.

To help support youth in this journey KJCC selected 5 key staff members to learn FPI's approach and additionally created a support team that includes the CC II's and mental health staff. These individuals are kept in the loop on the youth's progress in the group, increasing their awareness and availability to assist youth beyond the hour and half group sessions.

Papa Sall, Re-entry Specialist/CC II and a supporting staff member in the group said,

"I believe that the youth are in the primary phase of acknowledging and exploring the trauma they faced as children/adolescents and how it somewhat "molded them" or contributed to some of the risky behaviors they engaged in. I think they are making those connections and dealing with that. They are motivated and looking toward group as a safe place..."

The first group was launched in August with five young men. The plan is for two more groups of 8 to 10 participants to be completed by the end of the initial year of the FPI Youth Initiative at KJCC. For more information regarding the FPI email tisht@familypeaceinitiative.com.

The Juvenile Justice Corner Jim Johnson, Program Consultant DOC - Juvenile Community Based Services

October is National Crime Prevention month. In 1984, October was designated as Crime Prevention Month through a Presidential proclamation and since then, various disciplines such as local law enforcement, government agencies, civic groups, schools, businesses, and other organizations collaborate and promote strategies to enhance crime prevention and personal safety. Often, the focus of such crime prevention efforts happen at the local level.

We have a shared interest with those agencies and disciplines that promote crime prevention. One of the common themes of juvenile justice efforts in Kansas is to protect public safety while holding juvenile offenders accountable. To accomplish that we work to support local jurisdictions who provide services and interventions that are effective at the local community level. *Continued next page . . .*

Crossover Youth Practice Model continued from page 1

The second task will be to collect Pre-CYPM data. This data will include historical cases of 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 experiences and outcomes looked like prior to 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 to crossover youth and their families.

The definition for Crossover Youth was recently updated by the Crossover Youth State Policy Team to help establish clearly who the target population, for data collection, is.

Crossover youth can be defined as: a young person age 10 or older with any level of concurrent involvement with the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Involvement with the juvenile justice system includes court ordered community supervision and Immediate Intervention Programs (IIPs). Involvement with the child welfare system includes out of home placement, an assigned investigation of alleged abuse or neglect with a young person named as alleged perpetrator, and/or participation in voluntary/preventive services cases that are open for services.

To learn more about the Crossover Youth Practice Model and information regarding past and upcoming meetings of the State Policy Team [click here](#)

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System

Therapeutic Girls Court Continues to Help Teens through Criminal Charges

"I can't wait to start school tomorrow," said a juvenile participating in Kitsap County (CA) Girls Court. "It's my senior year. I did it. I made it." Judge Michelle Adams told her she should be proud of her achievements. "I'm so happy to hear you're excited about this next school year." In the therapeutic "Girls Court," youth are expected to abide by rules and create a plan for themselves going forward. They set mental health goals and attend therapy, set goals for school, respect curfews and manage paperwork for their criminal charges. [Read more](#)

Empowering the Underserved and At-Risk

When [Danielle Parrish](#), Ph.D., sees young women in the juvenile justice system, she sees young people whose challenges place them at risk for a variety of negative health outcomes. Parrish serves as professor in the Diana R. Garland School of Social Work at Baylor University's Houston campus, conducting research that springs from early experiences as a young mental health clinician at a California juvenile justice system. In her role with crisis intervention across all units of the detention center, Parrish began to notice that the girls' unit had unmet needs. [Read more](#)

Juvenile Justice Information Exchange

Juvenile cases in 2019 dropped to the lowest level in last 14 years, federal data show

Juvenile offenses involving property, drug and public order offenses, combined, declined in 2019 to their lowest levels since 2005, according to recently released National Center on Juvenile Justice [data](#) also showing that probation, rather than detention, increasingly was assigned in five categories of juvenile crime. In each of five crime categories, the likelihood of cases being tried in court declined from 2005 to 2019, with a 12% drop among drug cases being the largest of all. Females accounted for 28% and males 72% of cases in both years. [Read more](#)

Georgetown University Launches National Project Certifying Correctional Officials in Practices Designed to Limit Solitary Confinement of Juveniles

The Georgetown University Center for Juvenile Justice Reform is preparing to train this fall's inaugural class of juvenile justice executives and rank-and-file detention facility staffers in protocols aimed at limiting the use of solitary confinement of youth. That first class of trainees for the "[Ending Isolation in Youth Facilities](#)" [certificate program](#) also will include representatives of nonprofit organizations working with youth who have been arrested, convicted, paroled or enrolled in community-based diversion programs. [Read more](#)

Gun Shootings Down as much as 73% in Areas where Public Health-focused "Cure Violence" Was Implemented

The Annie E. Casey Foundation reports that shootings fell by as much as 73% in communities implementing [Cure Violence](#), an international gun violence-prevention model focused on social inequities and relying on input from people most impacted by gun violence. The foundation's recently released report, [Improving Community Safety Through Public Health Strategies: Lessons from Atlanta and Milwaukee](#), spotlights Cure Violence projects it is underwriting in those two cities. [Read more](#)

National News

Presidential Proclamation: October 2021 is National Youth Justice Action Month

On September 30, 2021, President Joseph R. Biden proclaimed October as [National Youth Justice Action Month](#). The observance brings focus to juvenile justice reform and advancing equity and racial justice. The President's Proclamation refers to OJJDP programs that are designed to achieve these goals. Read the [President's proclamation](#).

Nebraska Foster Care Review Office Shares Annual Report

On Wednesday, [Nebraska's](#) Foster Care Review Office (FCRO) announced the release of its 2021 report to the Nebraska Legislature. The report outlines "areas where problems continue to exist, and new issues have arisen." The FCRO provided the following: **The Foster Care Review Office (FCRO) announced today the release of its required 2021 Annual Report with outcome indicators and recommendations for Nebraska children in out-of-home care. The FCRO's statutory role is to conduct independent reviews of children's cases, gather and analyze data about children in out-of-home care through child welfare or juvenile justice, and propel the systems to make positive changes so that children's needs are met, and they are better off when they leave care than when they entered.**

[Read more](#)

To access the report [Click here](#)

Sen. Smith: Maryland's Youth Are Ready for Reform

My colleagues and I sat captivated as Dwayne Betts, published poet and Yale Law School graduate, told his story in the three short minutes we allocated. The Juvenile Justice Reform Council (JJRC) was meeting again to figure out how to repair [Maryland's](#) juvenile justice system. Betts bitterly noted how he felt the legal system threw the 16-year-old version of himself in prison for eight years without giving his case much more time than we [Read more](#)

Lockup Facility Being Torn Down Because of Utah Justice System Reforms

The Wasatch Youth Center is no more. Demolition crews on Monday began work in tearing down the former long-term, secure lockup for child offenders. A backhoe knocked down brick walls and tore off the roof of a gymnasium. A stray office chair was picked up with some debris and thrown into the back of a dump truck. The juvenile detention facility is no longer necessary. "Because of some of the shifts in reforms in [Utah](#) in juvenile justice, this is a space where we don't need this capacity anymore," [Read more and watch video](#)

For Some Justice System-involved Young People, Shorter Case Processing Times Can Reduce Chance of Re-arrest

Unlike defendants in the criminal justice system, young people in the juvenile justice system are not guaranteed the right to a speedy trial. Because of this, case processing time - defined broadly as the time between arrest or referral to the juvenile justice system and the settling of the case - is largely unregulated in the juvenile system. The American Bar Association (ABA) and some states provide case processing time standards for juvenile courts, with some of these standards considering case factors [Read more](#)

New Connecticut DCF team to oversee education system for incarcerated teens

A new unit within the Department of Children and Families will revamp how [Connecticut](#) oversees the education of hundreds of children who are detained in the state's juvenile justice system each year. The new unit will connect and oversee communication between the public agencies and private contractors involved in educating children either participating in juvenile justice programs or being held in detention centers, from those children's home school districts to the providers who run residential programs across the state for accused kids. [Read more](#)

The Juvenile Justice Corner continued from page 1

One such approach that can be used at the local level with juveniles is the [restorative justice model](#). The restorative justice model is based on the premise of holding an offender accountable while having them take responsibility for their actions and to understand the impact they had on the victim and community. The objective is to help offenders own their actions, discourage them from causing further harm while recognizing the victim and often giving them a role in the process. Restorative justice is seen as an [effective alternative to incarceration](#) or in some cases [criminal prosecution of a juvenile](#).

The [Office of Judicial Justice and Delinquency Prevention](#) recently updated its model programs guide for [Restorative Justice Programs for Juveniles](#). Other resources include the [Juvenile Justice Initiative](#), the [National Training and Technical Assistance Center](#). For more information on the effectiveness of restorative justice programs in juvenile justice [click here](#)

Enjoy October and be mindful of strategies to enhance crime prevention and personal safety.