



Annual Report of the Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee



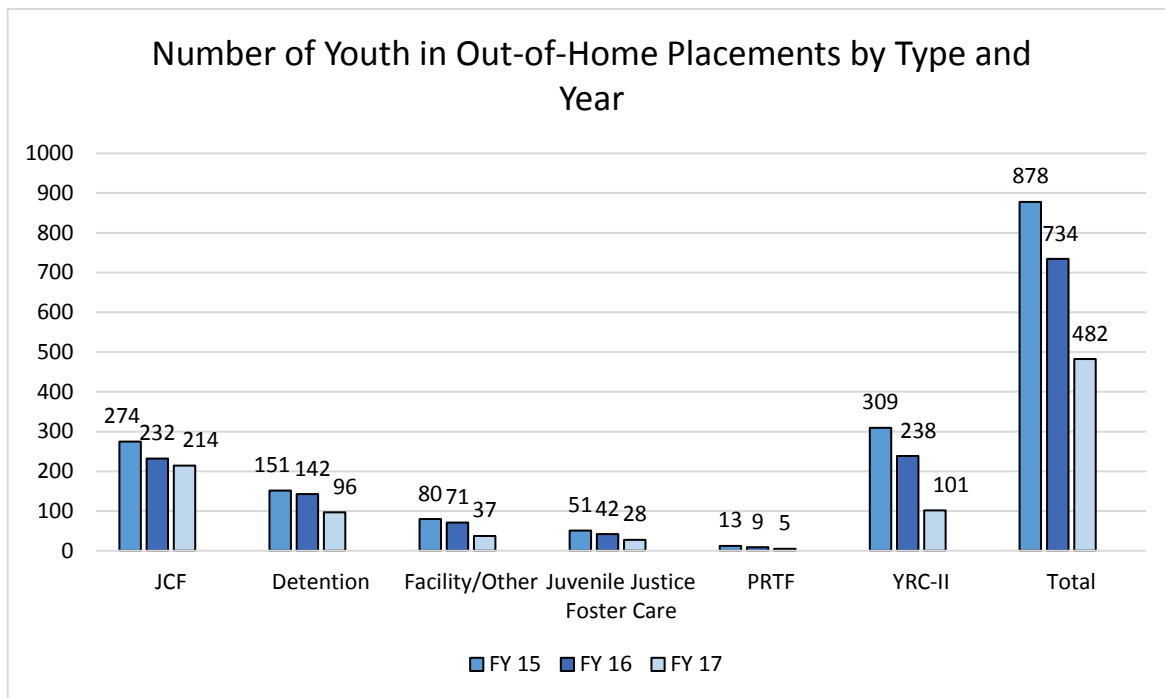
November 30, 2017

Introduction

In 2015, the Kansas Juvenile Justice Workgroup began an analysis of the juvenile justice system in Kansas. The findings from this group showed many opportunities for improvement, and led to the formation and passage of 2016 Senate Bill 367. In particular, the workgroup made policy recommendations to:

- Prevent deeper juvenile justice system involvement of lower-level youth through early response with targeted services and swift and appropriate sanctions;
- Protect public safety and contain costs by focusing system resources on the highest-risk youth; and
- Sustain effective practices through continued oversight and reinvestment in a stronger continuum of evidence-based services.

Each of the above areas has been a primary focus of juvenile justice system stakeholders in Kansas since the bill was signed into law on April 11, 2016. Many of the policies went into effect on July 1, 2016 and numerous individuals and stakeholders have been working tirelessly to successfully implement the reforms to ensure better outcomes for Kansas’s youth, families and communities.



In order to ensure the reforms are implemented thoroughly, stakeholders have adhered to the best practices of implementation science. Those involved in implementation of SB 367 understand the importance and significance of juvenile justice reform and are committed to making sure the implementation of the policies in SB 367 is done correctly.

Implementation Science:

Implementing a reform well requires a science-based, data-driven approach to ensure lasting positive change is made. Research has shown effective implementation occurs in stages, with particular tasks occurring in each stage. Full implementation takes four years or longer to occur.

For an overview of Implementation Science, see *Fixsen, Dean L., K.A. Blase, S.F. Naoom, and F. Wallace. "Core Implementation Components" in Research on Social Work Practice, 19(5): 531-540.*

Much has been accomplished over the first year of implementation setting Kansas off on a path of best practices to assist in improving the juvenile justice system for years to come. The following report describes the various implementation activities that have been accomplished by system stakeholders beginning in April 2016 through August 2017.

Oversight Committee

SB 367 created a 19-member Oversight Committee with representatives from all three branches of government, representing multiple agencies and from counties all across Kansas. Since its inception, the Oversight Committee has met on six occasions. 2017 House Substitute for Senate Bill 42 (House Sub. SB 42) added two additional members soon to be appointed.

During each meeting, the Oversight Committee reviewed and evaluated the implementation progress of various stakeholders to ensure implementation remained timely and well-executed. Discussions have centered

Duties of the Oversight Committee:

- (1) Guide and evaluate the implementation
- (2) Define performance measures and recidivism
- (3) Approve a plan instituting a process for collecting and reviewing performance measures and recidivism, costs and outcomes of programs
- (4) Consider utilizing the Kansas criminal justice information system for data collection and analyses
- (5) Ensure system integration and accountability
- (6) Monitor the fidelity of implementation efforts to programs and training efforts
- (7) Calculate any state expenditures that have been avoided by reductions in the number of youth placed in out-of-home placements
- (8) Continue to review any additional topics relating to the continued improvement of the juvenile justice system
- (9) Adhere to the goals of the juvenile justice code
- (10) Analyze and investigate gaps in the juvenile justice system and explore alternatives to out-of-home placement of juvenile offenders in youth residential facilities
- (11) Identify evidence-based training models, needs and resources and make appropriate recommendations
- (12) Study and create a plan to address the disparate treatment and availability of resources for juveniles with mental health needs in the juvenile justice system; and
- (13) Review portions of juvenile justice reform that require the department of corrections and the office of judicial administration to cooperate and make recommendations when there is not consensus between the two agencies.

Members of the Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee

Greg Smith, Chair, Sheriff's Liaison, Johnson County Sheriff's Office

Delia York, Vice Chair, District Court Judge, 29th Judicial District

Kathy Armstrong, Assistant Director of Legal, Prevention & Protection Services

Lara Blake Bors, Juvenile Defense Attorney

Randy Bowman, Deputy Secretary, Juvenile Services, KDOC

Kevin Emerson, Chief Court Services Officer, 28th Judicial District

Gail Finney, Representative, District #84

Paula Hofaker, District Magistrate Judge, 17th Judicial District

Donald Hymer, Assistant District Attorney, Johnson County

Carolyn McGinn, Senator, District #31

Megan Milner, Director, Community-Based Services, KDOC

Joe Norwood, Secretary of Corrections

Melody Pappan, Cowley County Youth Services Director

Pat Pettey, Senator, District #6

Derrick Ploutz, Chief of Police, Sterling, Kansas

Randy Powell, Representative, District #30

Amy Raymond, Director of Trial Court Programs, OJA

Brandon Smith, Policy Director, Office of the Governor

Janet Waugh, District #1, State Board of Education Member

on whether each stakeholder has been progressing in a manner consistent with best practices of implementation science. In addition, the Oversight Committee has discussed and considered the most appropriate ways to reinvest in juvenile justice and how future decisions should be made; this will be discussed below. Finally, two subcommittees have been formed to address particular issues regarding data and the continued improvement of the juvenile justice system.

Data Subcommittee

The data subcommittee was formed for three purposes: A) to identify and define

performance measures and how to collect the associated data; B) to define recidivism; and C) to discuss data collected regarding performance measures and what they explain. It includes representatives

from the Kansas Department of

Corrections (KDOC), the Office of Judicial Administration (OJA), the Kansas Department of Education (KSDE), the Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF), the Kansas Bureau of Investigations (KBI), and Johnson County.

During the past year, the data subcommittee has worked diligently to create and utilize a data collection spreadsheet used by each of the stakeholders involved in reform implementation. This data will be used to monitor the progress of implementation and to review outcomes for youth involved in the system. Regularly collecting and reviewing these data will allow for continued data-driven decision-making for

Recidivism:

Recidivism is measured as a delinquency adjudication or adult 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.*

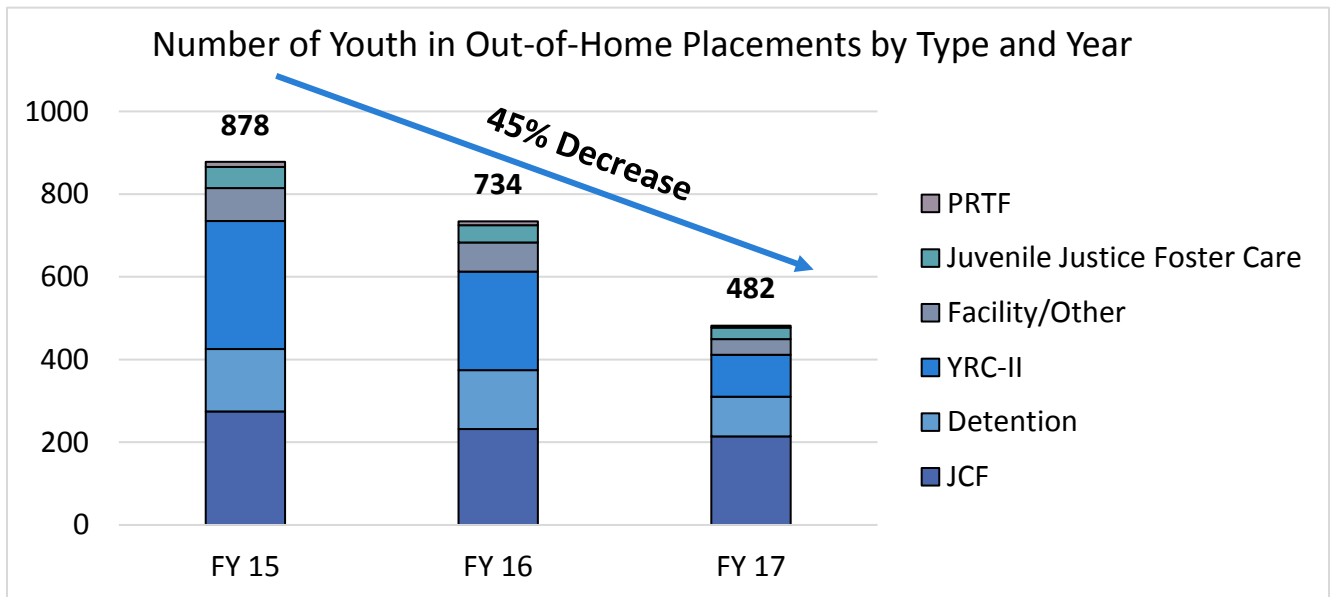
years to come. The subcommittee has also created and recommended a definition of recidivism which has since been adopted by the full Oversight Committee. As data are collected, the data subcommittee will continue to meet regularly to discuss what the data show and the implications of the findings. These data will be shared regularly with the Oversight Committee and provided in future annual reports.

Continued Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System

A second subcommittee was created to discuss issues that remained following the passage of SB 367. This subcommittee contains representatives from Johnson County District Attorney’s Office, Court Services, Community Corrections, the KDOC, the KSDE, and the DCF.

The first duty of this subcommittee was to determine which aspects of juvenile justice would be the focus during the inaugural year of the reforms. The group decided to focus on A) improvement of conditions of confinement for juveniles; B) the removal from the home of children in need of care for non-abuse or neglect, truancy, running away or additional child behavior problems when there is no court finding of parental abuse or neglect; and C) the requirement for youth residential facilities to maintain sight and sound separation between children in need of care who have an open juvenile offender case and children in need of care who do not have an open juvenile offender case.

To examine each of these topics, the subcommittee contacted members of various organizations with information relevant to these foci. Presently, the subcommittee is gathering information and data to further understand the nature and extent of these challenges and possible opportunities for improvement. The subcommittee began meeting on August 30, 2017, met again on September 21, 2017, and will provide a summary and any recommendations to the Oversight Committee over the next year.



Collaborative Implementation Updates

One of the key aspects of SB 367 is a purposeful and methodical collaboration across agencies, stakeholders and organizations. As juvenile justice spans so many groups, this collaboration is critical to successful implementation of the reform and to achieving the improvements expected across the

system. The introduction and expansion of evidence-based programs and practices, training, and graduated responses are three major areas of collaboration that have occurred throughout this first year of implementation.

Evidence-Based Programs (EBPs)

The deficit in availability and access to evidence-based programs (EBP) for juvenile offenders in Kansas has been well established through stakeholder input, the report by the Council of State Governments ([March 2015](#)), and the Juvenile Justice Workgroup ([November 2015](#)), contributing to key provisions in SB 367. In this first year, Kansas has implemented a continuum of EBP which provide capacity previously unavailable in the state, demonstrating that, with new policies, Kansas can indeed serve youth and families in different ways.

KDOC now provides a number of EBPs available on a statewide basis addressing some of the most common needs among youth at moderate and high risk to reoffend. The EBPs available include programs addressing individual behavior change, cognitive behavior treatment groups, family-based treatment, and assessment and treatment of juvenile sex offenders. In addition, specific pilot projects were implemented to assess their viability for future expansion. These EBPs served approximately 350 youth and families between July 2016 and June 2017. Expansion during FY17 provides capacity in the second year of implementation to serve approximately 600 youth and family members in FY18.

Available Statewide	Available as a Pilot Program
<p><u>Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)</u>: A cognitive-behavioral program delivered by community supervision officers providing a systemic, step-by-step counseling treatment approach for treatment resistant juvenile offenders. The program is designed to alter how youth think and make judgments about what is right and wrong, and the consequences upon their family, friends and community.</p>	<p><u>Aggression Replacement Training (ART)</u>: Piloted in 18th and 29th Judicial Districts and the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex, is a multidimensional psychoeducational intervention designed to promote prosocial behavior in chronically aggressive and violent youth. The program uses techniques to develop social skills, emotional control, and moral reasoning to reduce the problem behavior among participants.</p>
<p><u>Functional Family Therapy (FFT)</u>: A strength-based family model built on a foundation of acceptance and respect, with treatment strategies motivating individuals and families to become more adaptive and successful in their own lives. FFT focuses on assessment and intervention to address risk and protective factors within and outside of the family impacting the youth and his/her adaptive development, reducing crime and victimization in communities.</p>	<p><u>Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)</u>: Piloted in September 2013, and discontinued in July 2017, in 10th and 29th Judicial Districts, is an intensive family and community-based treatment program focusing on addressing all environmental systems impacting chronic and violent juvenile offenders - their homes and families, schools and teachers, neighbourhoods, and friends. MST recognizes each system plays a critical role in a youth's world and each system requires attention when effective change is needed to improve the quality of life for youth and their families.</p>
<p>Sex Offender Assessment and Treatment: Provides Kansas Courts with a post-adjudication, pre-disposition, sex offender-specific assessment of the youth's risk to reoffend. If assessed as needing treatment, and disposed to supervision in the community, the youth then receives sex offender treatment consistent with the risk, needs, responsivity approach and includes a focus on healthy sexual education and boundaries, sexual self-regulation social skills, risk reduction, and fostering a healthy identity.</p>	<p><u>Youth Advocacy Program (YAP)</u>: Available in the 7th, 8th, 10th, 21st, 29th Judicial Districts, is a wraparound advocacy model designed to develop a sustainable web of supportive services and opportunities for positive development. Assessments of strengths, needs, interests, and family support inform the individualized service plan and work of the contracted Advocate, and the wraparound team to keep the youth in the community and achieve individualized goals without jeopardizing public safety.</p>

In May of 2017, KDOC also announced new grant programs totaling \$5.0 million dollars that will become available later in the year, establishing an opportunity for development of additional capacity next year.

Training

Training has been a critical aspect of implementation throughout 2017. Many stakeholders provided and received training on a wide variety of topics.

Department of Corrections

KDOC provided eight different training topics reaching 958 participants who completed a total of 9,500 hours of training in evidence-based programs and practices in state fiscal year 2017. Training topics provided opportunities for juvenile intake and community corrections staff across Kansas to refresh current or develop new skills, deliver group and individual programming to change youth behavior, understand how to apply new policies implemented as part of juvenile justice reforms, and to use new assessment instruments. In prior years, KDOC trained their staff in the use of Effective Practices in Correctional Settings-II (EPICS-II), an evidence-based practice for use in one-on-one meetings between staff and youth.

Grant Opportunities:

KDOC has offered two grant opportunities for Boards of County Commissioners (BOCCs): the Reinvestment Grants and the Regional Collaboration Grant. The Reinvestment Grants are available to BOCCs in each judicial district to implement evidence-based programs and practices for juvenile offenders and families. The amount of these grants vary by judicial district. The Regional Collaboration Grants are competitive grant opportunities to support regional and inter-branch collaboration among BOCCs to deliver services that, absent this approach, may be difficult to deliver efficiently and effectively. Each of these four grants will be up to \$250,000.

Training Topic	Training Hours	Total Number of Participants	Total Hours
Aggression Replacement Training (ART)	40.0	12	480
Case Coordinator Training	6.0	18	108
Graduated Responses	8.0	214	1712
Kansas Detention Assessment Instrument (KDAI)	7.0	264	1848
Mental Health Training Curriculum for Juvenile Justice (MHTC-JJ)	8.0	172	1376
Moral Reconation Training (MRT)	32.0	76	2432
Principles of Effective Intervention (PEI)	8.0	24	192
Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) - New Staff	24.0	32	768
YLS/CMI Refresher	4.0	146	584
Total	137.0	958	9500

The delivery of many of these trainings is conducted by the Crime and Justice Institute (CJI), a technical assistance provider available to Kansas through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Smart on Juvenile Justice Initiative. A key component of this initiative requires

technical assistance providers to not simply come in and train staff, but to help Kansas build capacity to sustain training into the future. Toward this purpose, staff from KDOC, and Johnson and Sedgwick counties who have dedicated training departments, have received training to be trainers for new staff, establishing capacity to continue these trainings into the future.

Judicial Branch

K.S.A. 20-318a requires OJA develop or designate a training protocol for judges, county and district attorneys, and defense attorneys who work in juvenile court. The judicial branch implementation team discussed the proposed protocol with CJI, reviewed training requirements in other disciplines, and researched protocols in other states. The training protocol was released July 12, 2017. It recommends judges, county and district attorneys, and defense attorneys who work in juvenile court, 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; or
- Other topics related to juvenile justice.

As of October 25, 2017, twenty-four individuals reported participating in 113 hours of continuing legal education or continuing judicial education training as outlined in the protocol. As of the same date, there were 11,227 attorneys registered as actively engaged in the practice of law in Kansas. At this time there is no accurate way to determine the number of attorneys or judges working in juvenile court.

K.S.A. 38-2394 requires court services officers who work with juveniles receive training in evidence-based programs and practices. The judicial branch contracts with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute 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 Youth Level of Service risk and needs assessment and on evidence-based practices, including an Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) course.

Law Enforcement

The Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center (KLETC) developed a curriculum for skill development training as outlined in Section 14 of SB 367. The training curriculum contained the following topics:

- Adolescent development;
- Risk and needs assessments;
- Mental health;
- Diversity;
- Youth crisis intervention;
- Substance abuse prevention; and
- Trauma-informed responses.

The training presentations began on May 1, 2017, with a pilot test of the training. That particular training was attended by both law enforcement and school personnel. KLETC then conducted eleven training presentations during July 2017 which were attended by 533 staff members, split evenly between law enforcement and school personnel. Four trainings were hosted at KLETC in Hutchinson, KS. The other seven were hosted regionally in Dodge City, Hays, Salina, Pittsburg, Topeka, and two in Overland Park. KLETC also reported several people attended the training who were outside the mandate, including county/ district attorneys or designees, law enforcement not assigned to schools, community corrections, restorative justice representatives, a representative from the Kansas Attorney General's Office, and some school districts brought multiple personnel.

Kansas Department of Education

Staff from KSDE provided resources, feedback and attended the pilot project for trainings the Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center (KLETC) developed for school resource officers (SROs) and superintendents and/or their designee. Specifically, KSDE shared best evidence with KLETC relative to school mental health, social-emotional character development, trauma-informed schools and restorative practices.

Graduated Responses

The KDOC and the judicial branch collaborated to create, based on research and the experience of other states, a system of graduated sanctions and incentives to be used across both Court Services probation and Community Corrections probation. The graduated response grid, violations report, and incentives grid are to be used by all court services officers and community corrections officers who supervise juveniles. OJA and KDOC are working with CJI to begin collecting data on the use of graduated responses.

KDOC began using the graduated response grids on May 12, 2017, with the adoption of Kansas Administrative Regulation 123-17-101. Statewide training of juvenile community corrections agencies was complete by June 30, 2017.

On June 29, 2017, the Supreme Court approved a graduated response grid to be used to determine the appropriate response when a juvenile commits a technical violation of probation pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2392. Along with the graduated response grid, the Supreme Court approved a violations report to help court services officers determine whether the technical violation is a minor, moderate, or serious violation. Additionally, an incentives grid was approved to reinforce positive, prosocial behavior of a juvenile.

Additional Collaborative Accomplishments

- Collaborative efforts between KDOC and OJA in the fall of 2016 resulted in the Secretary of Corrections publishing the first Immediate Intervention Program (IIP) standards on February 1, 2017. KDOC also revised grant criteria to allow the use of state funding for the operation of IIP as an incentive for the development of IIP programs across Kansas.
- K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 38-2360(b) requires a validation study be conducted on the Kansas juvenile justice population by June 30, 2020, to determine cutoff scores for risk levels of youth (i.e., low risk, moderate risk, high risk, very high risk). Before a validation study can be completed, interrater reliability activities must be conducted across staff using the assessment tool at the judicial branch and KDOC. Each month court services officers and community corrections

officers participating in the interrater reliability activities review a fictitious scenario and complete a Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI). CJJ collects the data and analyzes whether the YLS/CMI is being scored in a similar manner. Once an 80 percent reliability rate is reached (i.e., 80 percent of all supervision officers are scoring the YLS/CMI in the same manner), CJJ will begin collecting data for the validation study. Once data collection begins, court services officers and community corrections officers will continue to review a scenario at least quarterly to ensure the reliability rate remains stable.

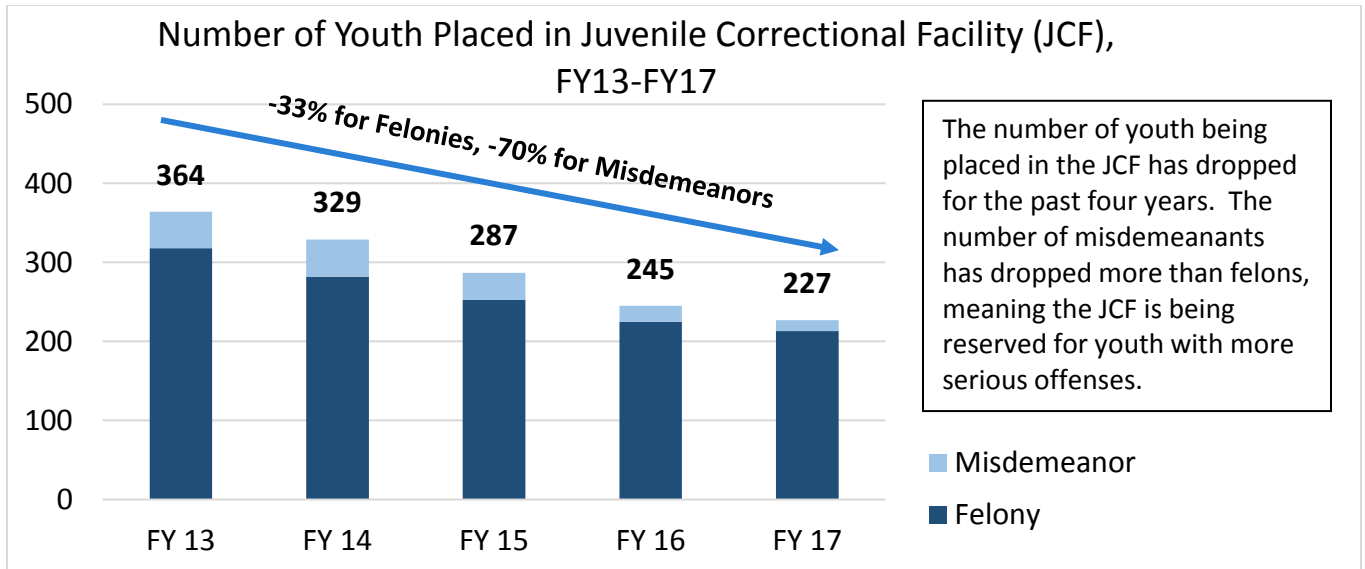
- K.S.A. 75-7023 requires the secretary of corrections, in conjunction with the OJA, to develop, implement and validate a statewide detention risk assessment tool. The KDOC has been working on and piloting a detention risk assessment tool for several years. In March 2017, the OJA, KDOC, and CJJ formed a steering committee to discuss and collaborate on the tool. Following revision, it was released July 1, 2017, for use by juvenile intake and assessment workers who completed training. The steering committee will continue to meet quarterly to review data and discuss any necessary further revisions to the detention risk assessment tool.

In addition to the vast amount of collaboration, several stakeholders have also made great strides in implementation of reforms related to their own operations. The summaries below will highlight some of the steps individual stakeholders have taken to further juvenile justice reform.

Kansas Department of Corrections

KDOC has achieved additional implementation accomplishments throughout the year related to community supervision standards and the establishment of a new process for Juvenile Corrections Advisory Boards.

KDOC published a new standard for community supervision agencies effective January 5, 2017, establishing criteria for those agencies to access state funding to provide a community intervention program (CIP) placement for youth who meet the statutory eligibility criteria. Previously piloted by three rural Kansas judicial districts, CIP will provide those youth with financial assistance to establish their own residency when they reach the age of majority (18) and due to a victim in the home they cannot return to their family.



Additionally, working with the members of the Community Advisory Committee, a group of juvenile community corrections directors appointed pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7056, KDOC established a new process for Juvenile Corrections Advisory Boards to annually report to the Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee (JJOC) and KDOC on the availability of programs and those needed to further reduce use of out-of-home placements and improve rates of recidivism.

Judicial Branch

In April 2016, OJA assembled a team to implement the requirements of 2016 SB 367. The judicial branch implementation team (JBIT) consists of district judges, district magistrate judges, court services officers, district court clerks, a court administrator, and staff from the OJA. The JBIT is charged with reviewing those new and revised portions of the juvenile justice code that pertain to the judicial branch and overseeing progress toward implementation. When it is needed, CJI provides technical assistance.

The judicial branch has worked towards implementation of statutory requirements as outlined in SB 367, which includes additional training for staff, implementing new processes, and additional data collection and analysis.

The judicial branch is working to finalize items related to earned discharge for juvenile probationers, immediate intervention (diversion) processes, and cutoff scores for risk levels of juveniles. All items require collaboration between the judicial branch and the KDOC. OJA's present plan is to complete these items by 2017 calendar year end.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement has a critical role in two important reforms brought about by SB 367. Each reform is collaborative, with Notices to Appear being in collaboration with Juvenile Intake and Assessment, and Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with KSDE.

K.S.A. 38-2330 sets forth procedures for Notices to Appear to be used by law enforcement and juvenile intake and assessment. A notice instructs a youth to appear to juvenile intake and assessment. KDOC

and law enforcement is in the process of creating a tracking mechanism by which to determine how many youth are receiving Notices to Appear and the outcome of those notices at a statewide level.

Across Kansas, law enforcement agencies have been collaborating and cooperating with the KSDE and various school districts to create and authorize MOUs. Although the MOU as outlined in KSA 72-89b03 is the primary responsibility of the education sector, it is important for law enforcement to monitor and enforce the MOUs.

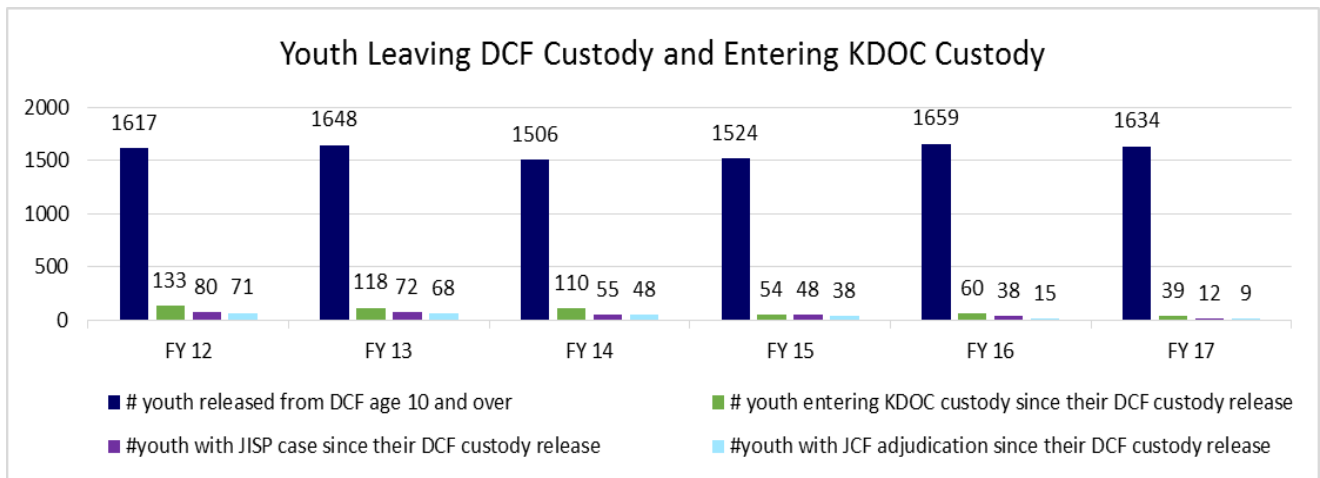
Kansas Department of Education

While the role of the KSDE on juvenile justice reform is small in comparison to the responsibilities of other state agencies related to these system changes, KSDE’s role is crucial to ensure cooperation between the many partners who work with youth.

In late 2016, KSDE worked with the Kansas Association of School Boards (KASB) to create a template for a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) local school districts could utilize and share with community partners such as law enforcement, District/County Attorneys, and district court judges. KSDE staff provided the template to districts and collected them once the local districts had shared it with their community partners. KSDE is pleased to report that 286 out of 286 schools districts fulfilled their obligation to submit their MOUs to KSDE. Over half submitted a fully executed MOU.

Kansas Department for Children and Families

Since 2005, DCF has on an annual basis obtained data from KDOC and then prepared what is titled the “Crossover Youth Report.” The report indicates, based upon data from KDOC as compared with DCF data, the number of children released from DCF custody and who subsequently become involved with the Juvenile Offender (JO) system. The number of youth moving from DCF custody to KDOC custody is low, as demonstrated in the graph below.



In light of the passage of SB367, and amendments thereto, and ongoing implementation of such juvenile justice reform in Kansas, it is a goal to improve quantity and quality of data related to youth who become involved in both JO and Child in Need of Care (CINC) systems. DCF is working internally, in the DCF Prevention & Protection Services (PPS) division, and with KDOC, CJI and the JJOC Sub-Committees, Co-Occurrence and Data, to achieve the goal of identifying and tracking the number of children who

have been involved with the JO system and subsequently become involved with the CINC system. Community-based services to support such youth are ongoing topics of discussion as both the foster care and the juvenile justice systems are invested in, and committed to, providing quality and appropriate services for the children and families served.

DCF PPS has, since the passage of SB367, met regularly with KDOC to discuss issues impacting the JO and CINC systems as well as dually involved and dually adjudicated youth. The agencies have worked collaboratively to identify issues and work to resolve such issues. Additionally, appropriate DCF PPS staff and KDOC staff meet on a regular basis to collaborate regarding case planning to ensure consistency and quality case plans for youth involved in both systems.

Analysis of the Kansas Detention Risk Assessment Instrument

As of July 1, 2017, all staff of local Juvenile Intake and Assessment Services (JIAS) programs statewide are trained by KDOC to administer the Kansas Detention Assessment Instrument (KDAI). Eleven (11) sessions were conducted statewide providing seven (7) hours of in person classroom training affording the opportunity for participants to learn how to conduct a KDAI, and benefit from questions and answers of peers and trainers. A total of two hundred and sixty-four (264) JIAS staff were trained.

To provide necessary data collection on the application of KDAIs across Kansas, KDOC-JS utilized technical assistance from the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) to secure a source for data automation services which will be deployed in the coming months. Until that service is online, many JIAS programs in Kansas have been able to manually collect KDAI information and submit it to the department. That data indicates:

- In July 2017, 449 number of KDAI were completed.
- Of those assessments,
 - 52 (11.6%) were high risk with a recommendations to detain.
 - 63 (14.0%) were moderate risk with a recommendation for release with restrictions.
 - 227 (50.6%) were low risk with a recommendation to release without restrictions.
- 63 assessment results were overridden:
 - 8 overrides made no change to the recommendations.
 - 45 were overrides to detain the youth.
 - 10 were overrides to release the youth.

Summary of Averted Costs

A key component of Kansas juvenile justice reform is the establishment of an ongoing commitment to reinvestment with the creation of the Kansas Evidence-Based Programs account of the state general fund. Administered by the Secretary of Corrections, expenditures from the fund shall be for the development and implementation of evidence-based community programs and practices for juvenile offenders and their families. SB 367, later clarified by House Sub. SB 42, specifies that throughout the year, the Secretary of Corrections determines, and certifies to the Director of Accounts and Reports, the amount of the state general fund of a state agency that has been determined to be actual or projected costs savings as a result of cost avoidance resulting from decreased reliance on incarceration in the juvenile correctional facility and placement in youth residential centers.

In state fiscal year 2017, KDOC provided the following information on the cost avoidance realized:

Amount	Funds Transferred to the Evidence-Based Program Account
\$588,794	Balance from FY17 reinvestment fund appropriated forward.
\$6,000,000	Reduced cost of purchase of service payments to providers of youth residential center and other placements transferred by Senate Substitute for House Bill 2052 Sec 29.
\$2,332,030	KDOC closed the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility (Larned, Kansas), ceasing operations on March 3, 2017.
\$3,226,129	Operational costs from the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (Topeka, Kansas) not expended in FY17.
\$12,146,953	Total of funds transferred to the Evidence-Based Program Account

This commitment of the Kansas Legislature to reinvesting funds into evidence-based community programs is a signature element of SB367, and ensures resources are available for this purpose.

Recommendations for Reinvestment

Along with evaluating implementation progress, one of the key duties of the Oversight Committee is to make recommendations for how reinvestment funds should be spent in order to best serve the youth within juvenile justice and keep Kansas communities safe. This duty is taken very seriously by all members of the Oversight Committee. Preparing for the recommendations has been a topic of conversation for the entire first year of implementation.

The Oversight Committee decided in September 2017 all decisions for reinvestment need to be data driven and focus on the needs of local communities. As such, the Committee made the recommendations that reinvestment should be guided by four items: A) youth risk scores and needs as determined by the risk and needs assessment the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory; B) the local community needs as reflected in annual Juvenile Correctional Advisory Board reports; C) the local community resources as reflected in the KDOC Reinvestment Grants; and D) the needs of youth served by more than one state agency as determined by the number of youth who are both juvenile offenders and children in need of care.

Youth Scores and Needs

Both the judicial branch and KDOC administer the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) to youth adjudicated in Kansas. This well-respected and evidence-based tool measures a youth's risk to commit a further delinquent act as well as their criminogenic needs. These needs, when targeted by evidence-based, cognitive-behavioral interventions, help reduce a youth's likelihood of

Criminogenic needs are factors research has shown are related to recidivism and can be targeted for change, such as antisocial peers, substance abuse, and antisocial attitudes. In order to reduce a youth's risk for future delinquency, the youth's criminogenic needs should be the focus of interventions.

committing another delinquent act. Identifying the risk scores and need areas of youth across the state can help stakeholders target resources to assist youth in achieving positive behavior change and decrease their likelihood of future involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Local Community Needs

As part of the reform efforts, each of the 30 local Juvenile Correctional Advisory Boards (JCABs) are required to submit an annual report in which they outline the costs of programs needed in each judicial district to reduce the number of out-

of-home placements. These reports allow the JJOC and KDOC to see what is needed in different localities across the state and make sound reinvestment decisions to meet local needs.

Local Community Resources

In an effort to begin reinvestment as quickly as possible, KDOC solicited grant applications from counties across the state. These grant applications request, where possible, collaboration between different entities within the community or across counties. Because of this focus, evaluating these grant applications will allow KDOC to determine what local community resources exist, which, in turn, will allow reinvestment in collaborations benefiting Kansas communities the most.

Needs of Dually Served Youth

As Kansas transforms its juvenile justice system with a targeted focus on serving youth at highest risk to reoffend, other youth previously served by the juvenile justice system as a means to access services, now must access those services from other state agencies. For example, low risk youth who previously received services through KDOC, not because of their risk to reoffend, but because of a need to address an issue in the home or a mental health issue, now may require accessing those services from DCF. At this time, it is unclear to the Oversight Committee how significant a shift in population there is from KDOC to DCF. In order to understand the nature and extent this is occurring, the Oversight Committee has tasked the KDOC and DCF with researching the issue further and providing data on the number of youth who may have been diverted from one system into the other. The results of this research will help to inform whether reinvestment funds may be used to address these population shifts.