



2019 KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE  
OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE  
ANNUAL REPORT

## Contents

Introduction .....	2
Outcomes of Reforms .....	3
Intake .....	3
Immediate Intervention Programs/Diversion .....	4
Risk and Needs Assessment .....	5
Probation.....	6
Supervision Lengths and Earned Discharge Credits .....	7
Juvenile Correctional Facility .....	8
Lower-Level, Low-Risk Juvenile Offenders.....	10
Youth and Young Adults Entering the Justice System.....	11
Reinvestment & Evidence-Based Programs in the Community.....	12
Statewide and Local Programs.....	12
Reinvestment .....	13
Family Engagement Services Opportunities .....	14
Family Engagement Training.....	14
The Parent Project .....	15
Future Reinvestment .....	15
The Georgetown Crossover Youth Practice Model.....	15
Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument Version Two .....	16
Cognitive-Behavioral Programming .....	17
Case Management Software .....	17
Stakeholder Updates.....	18
The Department for Children and Families (DCF).....	18
Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) .....	19
The Office of Judicial Administration .....	21
Progress Towards Sustainability .....	22
Preparation for Risk Assessment Validation .....	23
Fidelity and Sustainability .....	23
Recommendations for Policy Changes.....	24
Summary .....	24
Appendix A. County and Regional Reinvestment Grants Awarded SFY19.....	26
Appendix B. JJOC Reinvestment Plan.....	29

## Introduction

Three years after the historic juvenile justice reforms in 2016 Senate Bill 367 (SB 367), performance measures show the state of Kansas making significant strides towards the reforms' policy goals and reinvesting resources to help make our communities safer.

These changes aimed to address several challenges in Kansas' juvenile justice system: a scarcity of evidence- and community-based interventions for young people and a lack of statewide standardized practices that led to geographically inconsistent outcomes and an out-of-home population largely composed of youth adjudicated for lower-level offenses. Research generally shows that residential commitments do not help reduce reoffending, yet in 2014 Kansas spent \$89,000 yearly for each young person held in a secure facility. Between 2004 and 2013, juvenile arrests fell more than 50%, but the number of youth held in residential facilities fell only 24%, meaning young people cycled through more placements and for longer.

SB 367 established consistent statewide standards to reduce disparate outcomes, prohibited out-of-home placement for lower-level youth, focused intensive system resources on the highest-risk young people, and provided for sustaining effective practices through a process of oversight and reinvestment in evidence-based services in the community.

The data and agency information presented in this report show that along several measures, outcomes are moving in the desired direction and Kansas is making important investments in expanding effective community-based interventions to young people and families statewide. As the result of lower-risk youth no longer being over-treated by the system, the out-of-home population has significantly declined, and the length of supervision for youth has decreased. Keeping youth in the community and out of custody has produced significant savings, which is being reinvested into the juvenile justice system in ways that help youth lower their risk to recidivate and increase public safety.

- The number of youth placed in the Juvenile Correctional Facility (JCF) dropped from 237 in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2015 to 179 in SFY19 – a 24% reduction. The number of misdemeanants placed in the JCF dropped from 34 in FY15 to zero in FY19 – a 100% reduction.
- In SFY19, fewer than 9% of young people in the JCF are assessed as low-risk, 39% are assessed moderate risk, and 52% are high risk.
- The vast majority of youth placed on Community Corrections probation supervision – nearly 91% – were assessed as moderate- or high-risk, which is the precise target population for Community Corrections probation supervision.
- Length of probation is decreasing, with the SFY19 average length of probation at 471 days – approximately 15.5 months down from 20.2 months in FY15.

- Both pre- and post-file Immediate Intervention Programs (IIP) – which allow young people to appropriately minimize system involvement or bypass adjudication altogether in favor of alternative options for accountability – had positive results in fiscal year 2019, with 89.5% and 87% success rates, respectively. In total, 88.5% of youth successfully completed IIP.
- The Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) and the Office of Judicial Administration (OJA) have offered hundreds of hours of training sessions to hundreds of staff on evidence-based programs and practices.

These changes have resulted in savings from keeping youth out of out-of-home placements and in their communities. Some of these savings have been reinvested in the community and the rest will be reinvested for years to come.

Three years after SB 367 became law, Kansas is focused on maintaining fidelity to the changes made since 2016 and sustaining these changes through the future. With fewer youth involved in the juvenile justice system, more resources made available to the youth that are involved, and staff trained in programs and practices to benefit youth, children in Kansas are benefiting from the efforts of all those responsible for changes from SB 367. The goals laid out in 2015 – promoting public safety and holding juvenile offenders accountable; controlling taxpayer costs; and improving outcomes for youth, families, and communities in Kansas – remain paramount as system actors and agencies focus on fidelity and sustainability. The Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee (JJOC) is committed to investing in youth and families in 2019 and beyond.

The following report outlines in greater detail the aforementioned advancements made by the State of Kansas in 2019. The JJOC is dedicated to monitoring and guiding the implementation of the changes brought about by SB 367 and doing so in a way that is based on best practices and focused on long-term success and sustainability.

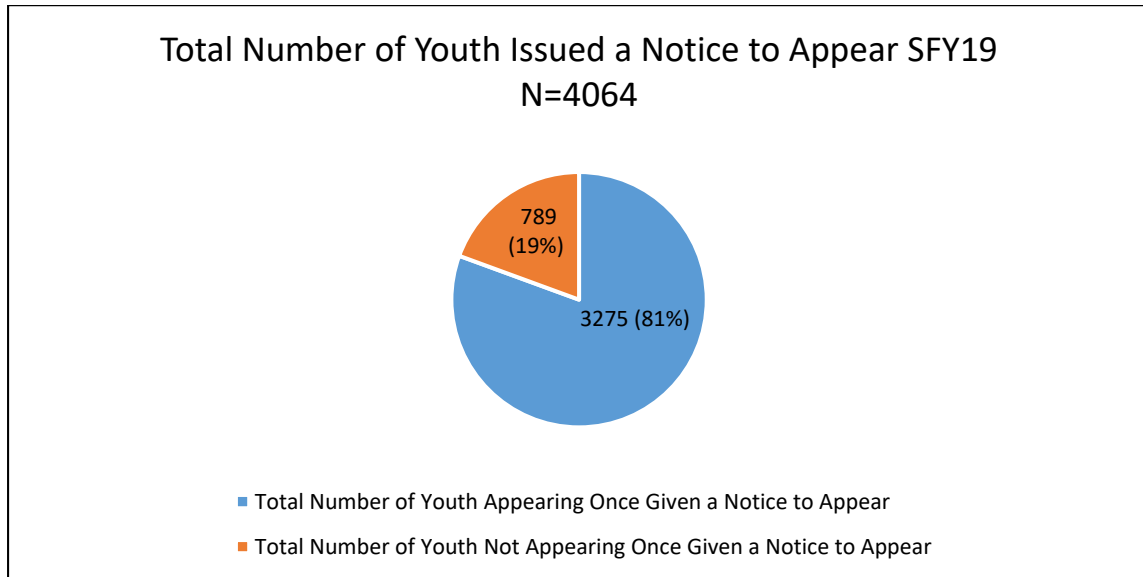
## Outcomes of Reforms

Data in FY19 show continued improvements in youth outcomes across an array of decision points, including intake, immediate intervention, probation, placement and adult transfer.

### Intake

Law enforcement officers across the state have continued to utilize the Notice to Appear (NTA) option to reduce immediate arrest and intake to reduce the burden placed on both law enforcement officers and Juvenile Intake and Assessment workers. This process, authorized statewide under SB 367, allows officers to issue an NTA requiring the youth to schedule an intake appointment and go through the Juvenile Intake Assessment Services (JIAS) at a later date in lieu of arrest. This process allows JIAS workers to avoid being summoned to their offices during otherwise closed hours, avoids unnecessary detention for youth, and cuts down on hours law enforcement spend waiting for youth to be booked or

intake officers to arrive. Youth issued NTAs overwhelmingly appear at their intake appointments. Specifically, over 80% of youth issued an NTA complied with the directive and completed the Juvenile Intake and Assessment process, as shown in Figure 1. These data suggest that issuing NTAs are an effective way of reducing youth arrests while still ensuring they participate in the necessary intake process.



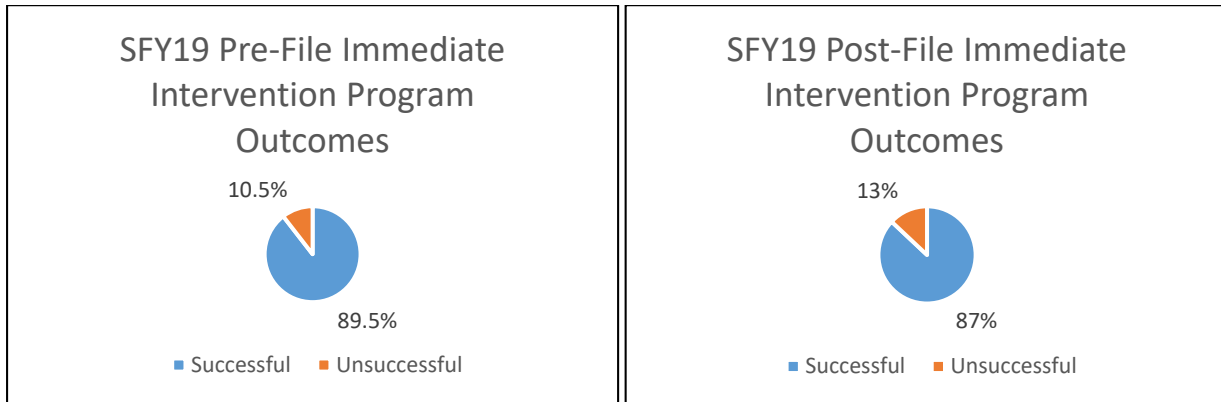
**Figure 1.** Total Number of Youth Issued a Notice to Appear SFY19

K.S.A. 75-7023 requires the secretary of corrections, in conjunction with the Office of Judicial Administration, to develop, implement, and validate a statewide detention risk assessment tool. The Kansas Department of Corrections had been piloting a detention risk assessment tool for several years. In March 2017, the Office of Judicial Administration, Kansas Department of Corrections, and the Crime and Justice Institute (CJI) formed a steering committee to discuss and collaborate on the tool. Following revision, the Kansas Detention Assessment Instrument (KDAI) was released July 1, 2017 for use by juvenile intake and assessment workers who completed training. In SFY19, there were 6,146 KDAIs completed, slightly lower than the 6,340 completed in SFY18. The steering committee is required to meet quarterly to review data and discuss any necessary further revisions to the detention risk assessment tool.

### Immediate Intervention Programs/Diversion

Kansas has embraced the research that consistently demonstrates diverting youth to evidence-based services in the community and releasing low-level youth with a warning – with few or no formal conditions – improves public safety and reduces costs. Based on this research and knowledge, SB 367 requires counties to implement pre- and/or post-file IIPs. While youth who commit offenses need to be

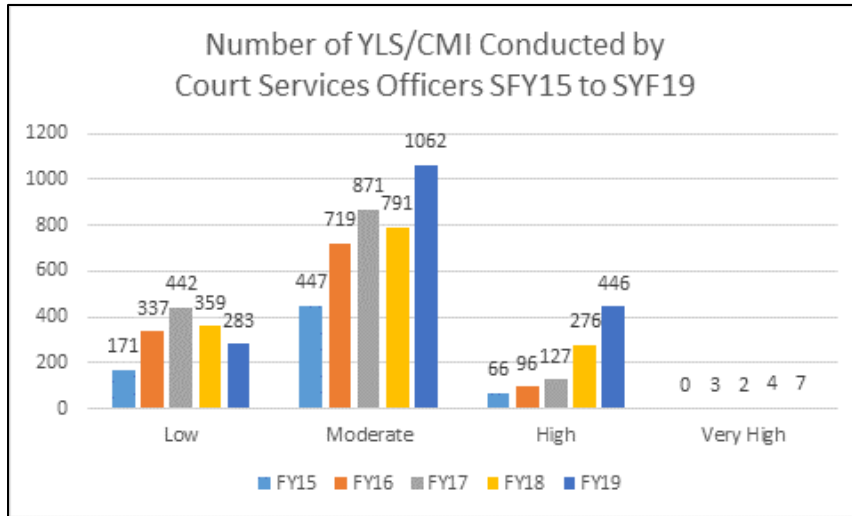
held accountable, it is the responsibility of the system to respond in the least restrictive and most effective way possible. Currently, 100 out of 105 counties are operating either a pre-file or post-file IIP, or both, in accordance to SB 367. As shown in Figure 2, both pre- and post-file diversion had positive results in fiscal year 2019, with 89.5% and 87% success rates, respectively. In total, 88.5% of youth successfully completed diversion.



**Figure 2.** SFY19 Pre- and Post-File Immediate Intervention Program Outcomes

### Risk and Needs Assessment

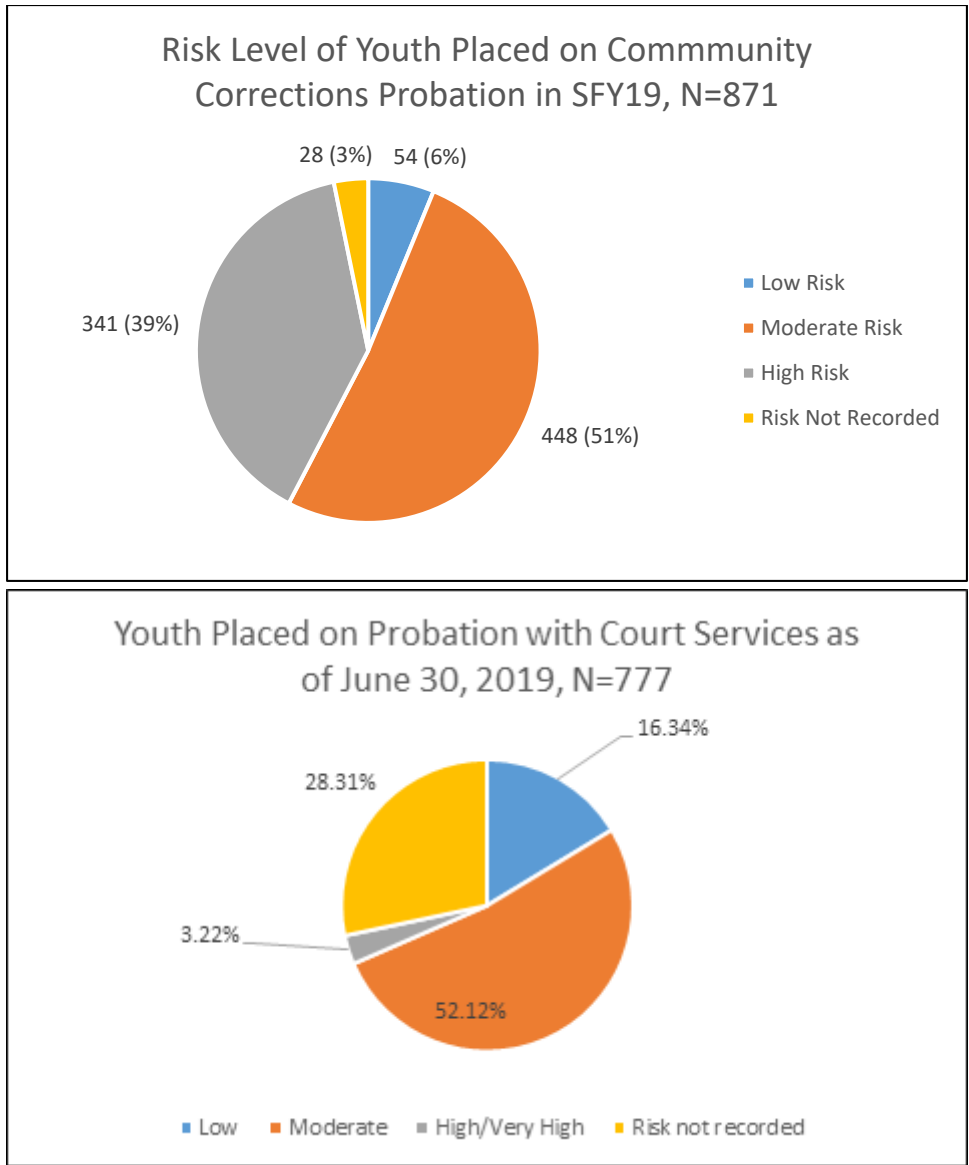
K.S.A. 38-2360(b) requires that "[a] single, uniform risk and needs assessment shall be adopted by the office of judicial administration and the department of corrections to be used in all judicial districts. The office of judicial administration and the secretary of corrections shall establish cutoff scores to determine risk levels of juveniles." In October 2018, OJA and KDOC agreed to individually adopt the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI), a risk and needs assessment tool used to evaluate the risk of juveniles committing new offenses while under supervision and on probation, and that all judicial branch Court Services Officers and Community Corrections Officers who supervise juveniles should use this tool. Figure 3 below shows the number of YLS/CMI assessments completed in SFY15 through SFY19 as well as the risk levels of the youth based on the completed YLS/CMI. As shown in the graph, the number of moderate- and high-risk youth rose while the number of low-risk youth declined. This increase of the number of YLS/CMI assessments conducted is due to changes brought about by SB 367, which required all youth to be assessed using a standardized risk and needs tool. Additionally, OJA and KDOC agreed to direct Court Services Officers and Community Corrections Officers to use the current risk levels identified by the YLS/CMI to classify juveniles on supervision. After the completion of the validation study required by K.S.A. 38-2360(b), OJA and KDOC will meet to discuss the results. The use of the YLS/CMI risk levels will be reevaluated in light of those results.



**Figure 3.** The Number of YLS/CMI Conducted by Court Services Officers by Year and Risk Level SFY15 to SFY19

## Probation

It is long understood that using a well-researched risk and needs assessment provides crucial information for supervision level and treatment recommendations. Actuarial tools allow stakeholders in the juvenile justice system to confidently understand which youth are low-risk, moderate-risk, and high-risk to commit further delinquency and provide them with the appropriate level of supervision and treatment. Best practices on the use of probation indicate that youth who are deemed low-risk to recidivate by the YLS/CMI should be supervised at a low level or not at all. Over-supervising youth increases the chance that they will commit a new offense. Figure 4, below, shows the risk level breakdowns of youth placed on Community Corrections probation and Court Services probation in FY19. Only 6% of youth on Community Corrections probation had a score within the low-risk range on the YLS/CMI. The majority, 51%, of youth were moderate-risk, and 39% were high risk. 16% of youth on Court Services probation were low-risk, 52% moderate-risk and 3% high risk.

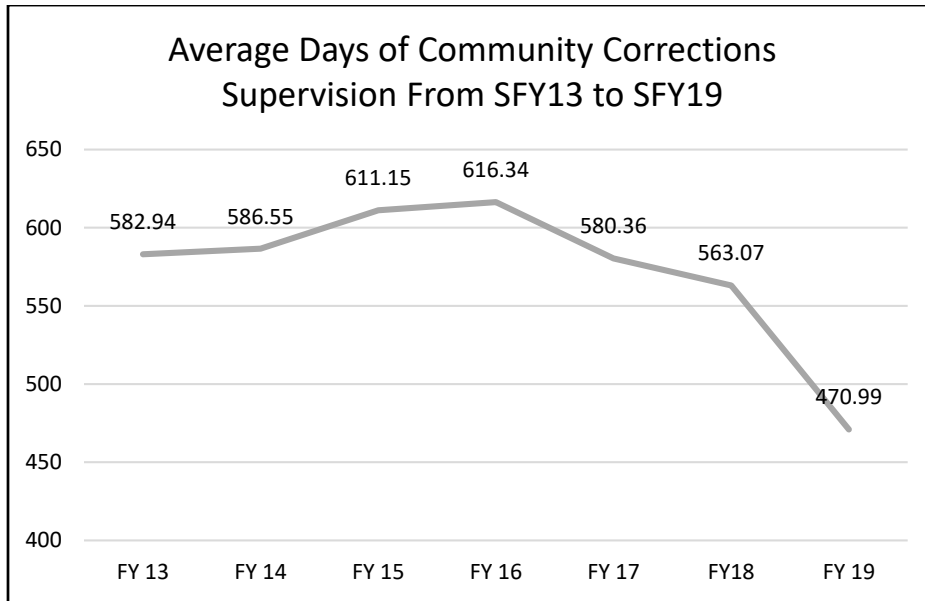


**Figure 4.** Risk Level of Youth Placed on Kansas Department of Corrections Probation in SFY19

### Supervision Lengths and Earned Discharge Credits

In 2014, youth placed on Intensive Supervision Probation stayed on supervision for an average of 19.3 months. This represented a 33% increase from 2004. After a small increase in SFY15 and SFY16, the length of probation has been decreasing steadily, with the SFY19 average length of probation at 471 days, or approximately 15.5 months. The changes in probation length began in SFY17, in concert with the passage of SB 367. Research demonstrates that longer supervision stays do not result in lower recidivism rates; keeping youth on probation longer merely increases the costs of supervision and increases the probability of probation violations.





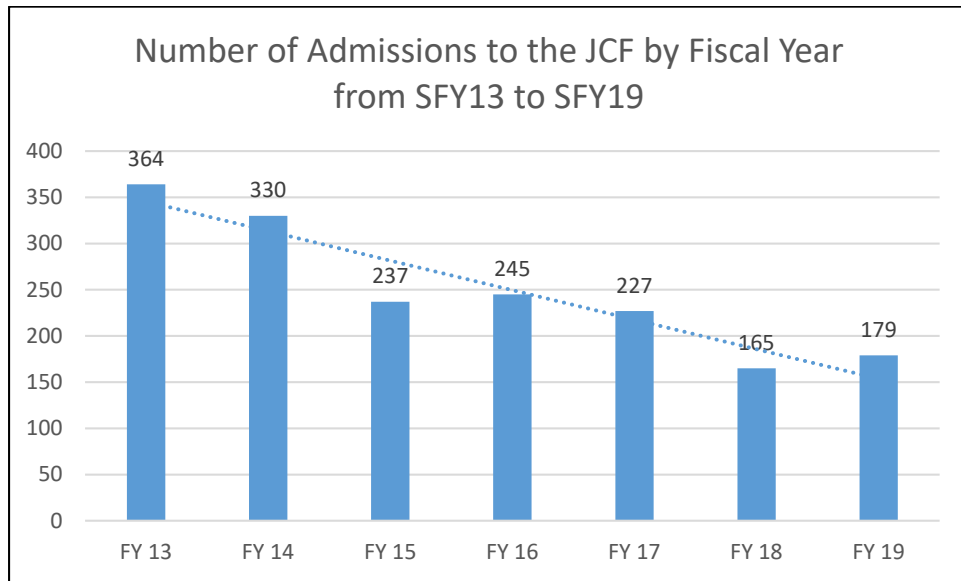
**Figure 5.** Average Days of Community Corrections Supervision From SFY13 to SFY19

Additionally, over the past year, earned discharge credits (EDC) have been an important change for youth on probation, both within Court Services and Community Corrections. Research consistently demonstrates that youth respond well to incentives for prosocial behavior. To encourage this, SB 367 required the supreme court to establish rules for a system of earned discharge for juvenile probationers. Earned discharge allows youth on probation who have substantially complied with the conditions of their probation without any violations filed with the court to earn seven days credit for each full month of compliance. 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 EDCs. Those procedures and forms were adopted by the judicial administrator for use by Court Services Officers in March 2018. 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 the first full year of implementation of EDCs from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019, 16,807 days of credits were awarded to juvenile probationers supervised by Community Corrections Officers. Youth on Court Services probation in Kansas earned 11,872 days off their probation periods due to compliance – 1,696 weeks.

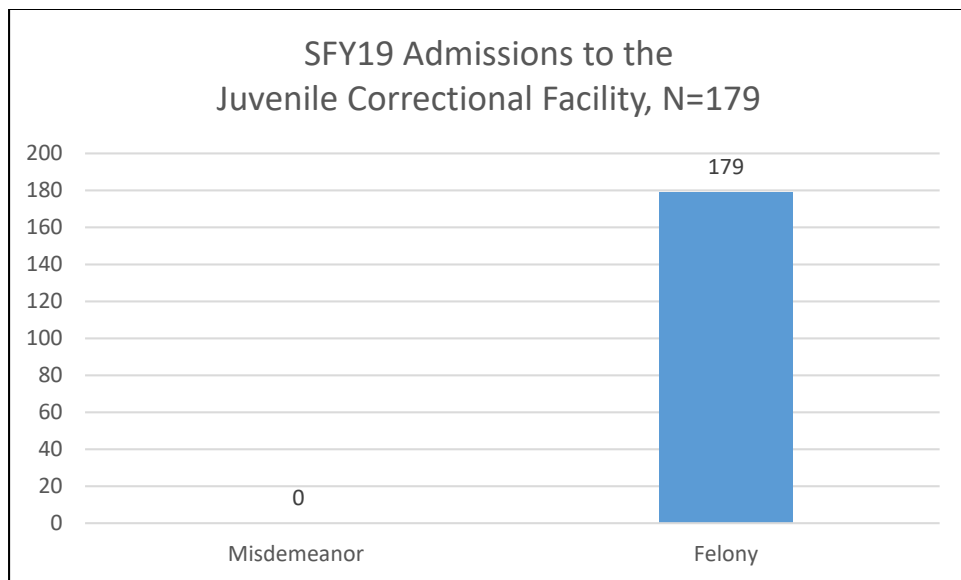
## Juvenile Correctional Facility

Even before SB 367, the number of youth entering the JCF was decreasing. As research consistently demonstrates, the more youth are kept out of the deep end of the system, the better their outcomes. Within the juvenile justice system in Kansas, the JCF is, and should be, reserved for only the most serious offenses.

Since the passage of SB 367, the number of youth placed in the JCF dropped from 237 in SFY15 to 179 in SFY19 – a 24% reduction. There was a slight increase in the JCF population from 2018 (164) to 2019 (Figure 6), but as Figure 7 shows, there has been a complete reduction in the number of youth with misdemeanor offenses. The number of misdemeanants placed in the JCF has dropped from 34 in FY15 to 0 in FY19 – a 100% reduction. This reduction indicates closer adherence to best practices that say youth with misdemeanor adjudications should be kept out of the deepest end of the system as much as possible.

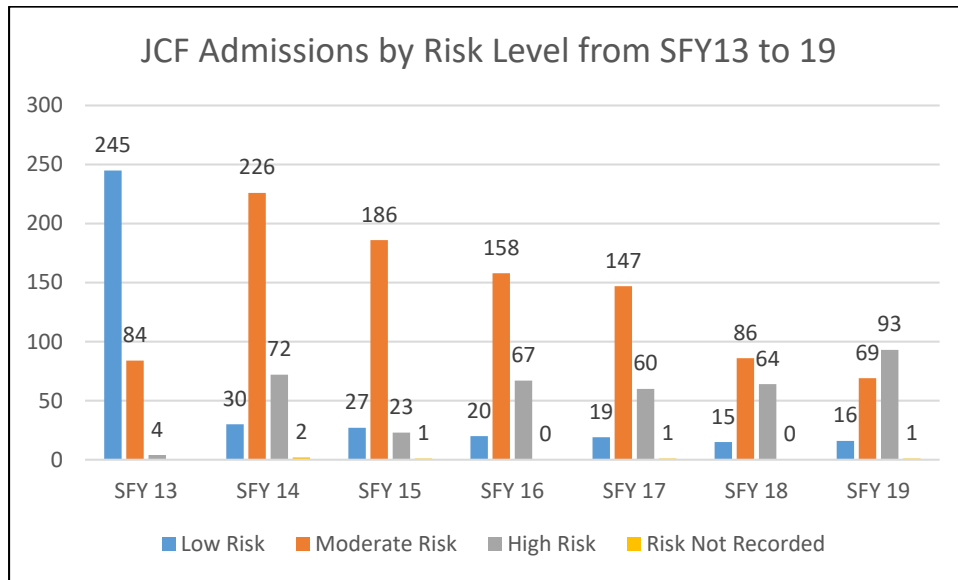


**Figure 6.** Number of Admissions to the Juvenile Correctional Facility by Fiscal Year from SFY13 to SFY19



**Figure 7.** SFY19 Admissions to the Juvenile Correctional Facility

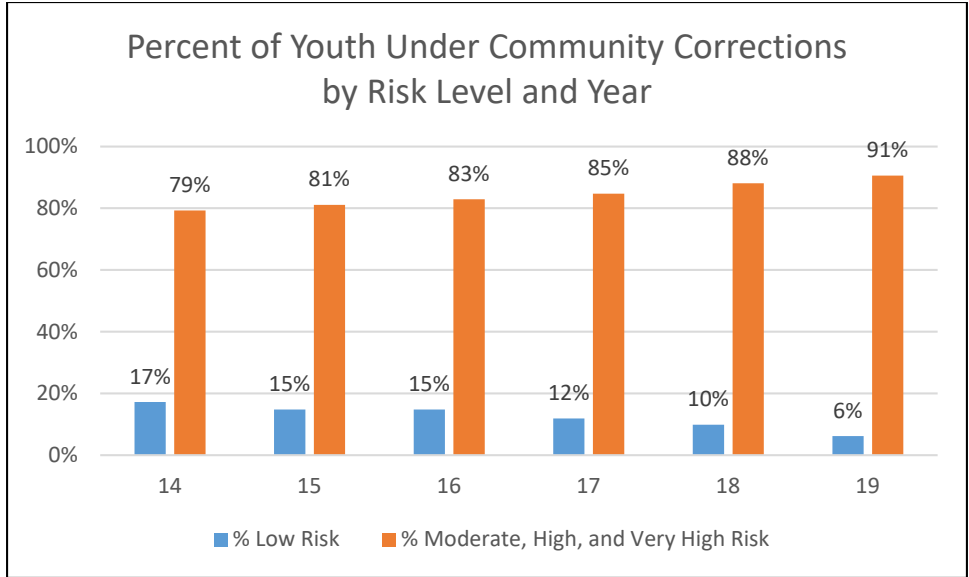
Below, Figure 8 shows that the majority of youth admitted to the JCF are high-risk youth, per the statewide risk/need assessment (YLS/CMI). This is the expected outcome from policy changes in SB 367 to focus the most restrictive and secure placement in Kansas for the highest-risk youth.



**Figure 8.** Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) Score for Juvenile Correctional Facility Admissions from SFY13 to SFY19

### Lower-Level, Low-Risk Juvenile Offenders

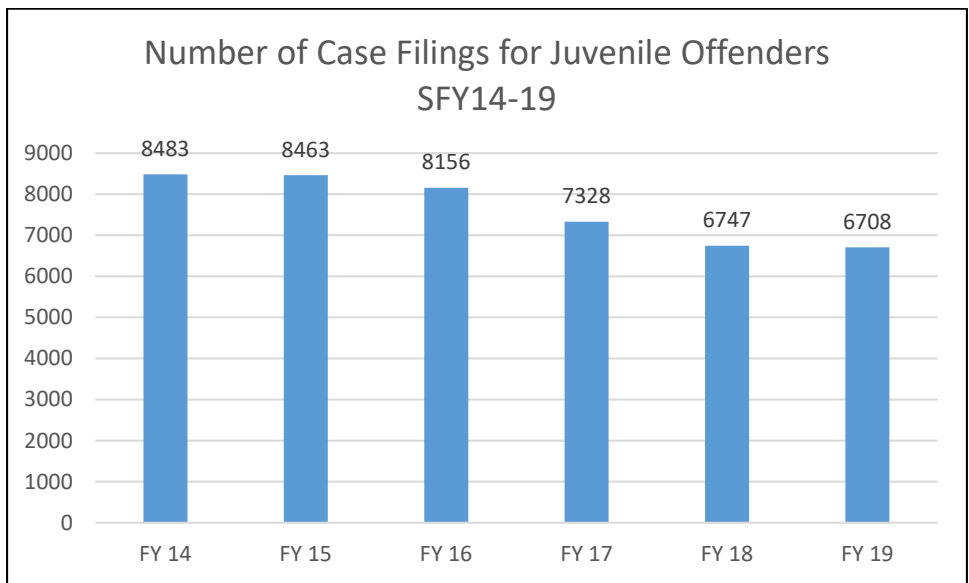
Before SB 367, the vast majority of youth placed in state-funded residential facilities and in the most intensive level of community supervision, those under the KDOC, were low-risk youth and youth adjudicated for lower-level offenses. Research consistently shows that these youth are less likely to recidivate than moderate- and high-risk youth, and that the more juvenile justice system involvement they have, their chances of returning to the system increase. Best practices to reduce recidivism are to use a low level of supervision – or none at all – with low-risk youth and use a higher level of supervision for those youth who are moderate- or high-risk. The vast majority of youth placed on Community Corrections probation supervision are moderate- and high-risk – almost 91% (See Figure 9). These data demonstrate that, increasingly in Kansas, only those youth who benefit from a higher level of supervision and treatment are receiving those services and that youth who could be harmed by over-supervision and over-treatment are being kept out of the ‘deep-end’ of the juvenile justice system.



**Figure 9.** Percent of Youth Under Community Corrections Supervision by Risk Level and SFY14 to SFY19

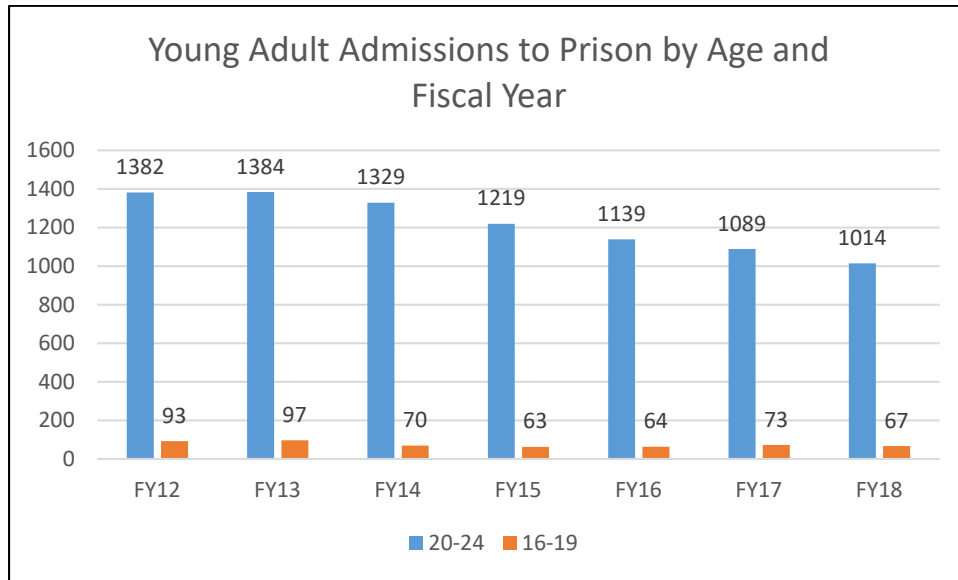
### Youth and Young Adults Entering the Justice System

The number of youth with cases being filed as a juvenile offender continues to decline, a trend that began in 2012. Figure 10, below, shows that in SFY19, 6,708 youth had cases filed as juvenile offenders. As policy and practice changes in the Kansas juvenile justice system continue to take shape, the number of youth adjudicated in juvenile court continues to trend down.



**Figure 10.** The Number of Case Filings for Juvenile Offenders SFY14 to SFY19

As SB 367 has been law for over three years, many of the youth initially impacted by the changes are now young adults. Therefore, it is important that the JJOC begin looking at data for young adults entering the adult criminal justice system. The first piece of information investigated was the number of young adults entering the prison system in Kansas. In Figure 11 below, data show that the number of young adults entering the prisons has been declining. This decline began before SB 367 was passed, but the introduction of the changes has not reversed this trajectory.



**Figure 11.** Young Adult Admissions to Kansas Prisons by Age Group and Fiscal Year From SFY12 through SFY18

## Reinvestment & Evidence-Based Programs in the Community

### Statewide and Local Programs

In 2015, the workgroup found that evidence-based programs in the community were scarce and that services available for justice-involved youth were the same as those available for non-justice-involved youth (and were not generally shown to reduce recidivism). In addition, these programs were not typically monitored for quality to ensure programs were being delivered as intended. When working with justice-involved youth to reduce recidivism, it is crucial that programs utilized address criminogenic needs – those dynamic risk factors that have been shown to increase the risk to recidivate. These programs should be evidence-based, meaning there is ample empirical data demonstrating the programs’ effectiveness at reducing recidivism.

As part of the requirements in SB 367, evidenced-based programs in the community were to be expanded with greater access for youth across the state. With fewer youth served in out-of-home placement, more youth would be supervised in the community and need greater access to quality programming. Since the passage of SB 367, a concerted effort has been made to do that with several programs now available statewide, and numerous programs available in regions across the state. Specifically, the following programs continue to be available statewide in SFY19:

- Functional Family Therapy, an evidence-based program that works with youth and families in the home to address risk and protective factors within and outside the family
- Community-based sex offender risk assessments and treatments
- The Youth Advocacy Program, a community-based intensive program that provides supervision and support in a youth's home and community, is available in several communities
- Moral Reconation Therapy, a cognitive-behavioral community-based program that addresses criminogenic needs

Aggression Replacement Training® (ART), an evidence-based cognitive-behavioral intervention for violent and aggressive youth, is offered within the juvenile correctional facility and in several communities across Kansas; KDOC staff are certified trainers for ART®, which provides opportunities for future trainings and sustainability. KDOC employs four Regional Program Coordinators to monitor fidelity to the program models for existing and new programs.

Additionally, there has been a focus on meeting the needs of youth in rural areas and ensuring these youth have evidence-based programs available to them that address criminogenic needs and reduce their risk of future delinquency. As such, 26 judicial districts received reinvestment dollars to implement an evidence-based program at their local level. Two grants were distributed to collaborations between five districts each to implement a large-scale evidence-based program at a regional level. Appendix A contains a list of these grants.

Expansion and access to these programs remains a priority focus area for the JJOC and a comprehensive, sustainable plan has been approved to invest in many new and expanded evidence-based programs across the state.

## Reinvestment

Before the passage of SB 367, workgroup members understood that the changes brought about by reform would not be sustainable if there was not a dedication to reinvesting in the juvenile justice system. SB 367 required that savings from reducing the number of youth placed out-of-home must be placed in an Evidence-Based Programs Fund to be used for evidence-based programs in the community. With the reductions each year of youth placed in out-of-home placements, savings have accrued each year.

Three years since the passage of SB 367, the JJOC has gained a deeper understanding of the needs of the juvenile justice system and where there are gaps in programming. In addition to state and local program expansions described above, the JJOC outlined two main goals for reinvestment in 2018: 1) to fund programs and practices that will lead to systemic change regarding parent involvement in the juvenile justice system, and 2) to provide technical support to the Juvenile Correctional Advisory Boards (JCABs). Over the course of the year, stakeholders made great progress, particularly regarding family and parent engagement. Since forming those recommendations, the JJOC learned that the Kansas Advisory Board (KAG) also began providing additional support to JCABs and communities. To avoid duplicate efforts by the KAG and other groups to support JCABs, the JJOC decided not to pursue the second avenue of reinvestment in the immediate future.

Family engagement very much remains a priority for the JJOC and over the past year, discussion on this topic led to three separate, but interwoven, initiatives: 1) Family Engagement Services Opportunities, 2) Family Engagement Training, and 3) The Parent Project.

## Family Engagement Services Opportunities

Commonly, parents and family members of children involved in the juvenile justice system demonstrate or express a lack of understanding of the system and the process through which their families are moving; terminology and processes are often unfamiliar. As such, the reinvestment subcommittee drafted a survey completed anonymously by families of youth in the juvenile justice system. The results of the survey confirmed what the JJOC understood: that many families do not understand the process and often do not know what to ask to gain a better understanding.

To assist families, the JJOC will create a request for proposals (RFP) for an outside entity to operationalize and sustain family engagement services for regions across the state. This RFP will include support and training for local courts, Court Services, and Community Corrections, as well as individualized family-based case management to assist parents or caregivers navigating the juvenile justice system from arrest by law enforcement all the way through to release of supervision. Through the lessons learned from this work, the state will create a handbook which can be distributed to juvenile justice facilities, including Juvenile Intake Assessment Services (JIAS), courtrooms, and supervision offices, to assist families through an otherwise confusing and disorienting process.

## Family Engagement Training

The second family initiative is to provide training for stakeholders to assist with engagement with families. Families are sometimes left out of the juvenile justice process, either due to their own disengagement or through actions taken by staff. Training for juvenile justice staff will emphasize the importance of including parents or caregivers in the change process and teach skills for engaging and

supporting families. The purchase of this training will be through the state's RFP process and will include sustainable trainings into the future for new staff.

## The Parent Project

The third initiative involves training staff to facilitate The Parent Project: Changing Destructive Adolescent Behavior®. Designed specifically for juvenile courts and probation practitioners, this training certifies participants to deliver parent education groups for parents of youth who are justice-involved. Parents are trained in how to respond to the difficult behaviors of their youth, such as drug abuse, running away from home, gang involvement, influential friends, and more. Parents are also connected to support groups, a critical part of assisting parents in supervision of their youth. This training began in August 2019, with a total of three trainings planned for FY20. With a training capacity of approximately 60 participants per training, this provides a large pool of facilitators across Kansas. Furthermore, while this training has been offered to Community Corrections and Court Services, invitations were also extended to school districts, community mental health centers, child advocacy centers, and foster care providers.

## Future Reinvestment

In 2019, the JJOC reinvestment subcommittee took on the much larger task of planning sustainable reinvestment that will benefit the youth of Kansas well into the future. The subcommittee decided only programs and practices that can carry on for the long-term would be recommended for funding. This has remained a focus and all decisions have been made with this in mind. The final reinvestment plan approved by the JJOC is attached as Appendix B.

The reinvestment plan recommends continued funding for all programs funded in 2018 and adds more programs and practices each year moving forward. In this report, four initiatives will be highlighted: The Georgetown Crossover Youth Practice Model, the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument Version Two, an open-ended cognitive-behavioral program, and software to collect and manage data and assist with case management.

## The Georgetown Crossover Youth Practice Model

[Georgetown University's Center for Juvenile Justice Reform](#) (CJR) created the nation's foremost crossover youth model. Crossover youth, informally defined as youth with involvement or potential



involvement in both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems, often present unique and difficult situations for staff in and across both systems. Workers in both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems want to do what is best for the youth, but at times what is best is not clear or systemic challenges stand in the way. In order to assist with these barriers, the JJOC recommended contracting with Georgetown to bring the [Crossover Youth Practice Model \(CYPM\)](#) to Kansas.

Beginning in the fall of 2019, CJR will assist the state in creating a state-level policy team, which will oversee, support, and monitor the work at the local level. Three counties will participate in the CYPM, chosen based on their juvenile justice and child welfare populations, their location within the state, and their readiness and willingness to participate in this process. Over an 18-month period, staff from Georgetown will work with these three counties to find ways to improve work with crossover youth.

The Georgetown model typically works with three sites across a state and then anticipates that those pilot sites will assist other sites to begin using the model as well. The intention is to go through this process at least two times to train counties to adequately spread the model across the state. To accomplish this, the contract with Georgetown will continue with new counties once the first contract is complete.

## Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument Version Two

[The Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument Version Two \(MAYSI-2\)](#) is an actuarial software 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, MAYSI-ware, is out of date and not supported by most IT systems. The JJOC recommended funding the new online version of the tool.

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. The new version 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.

## Cognitive-Behavioral Programming

Research consistently shows that cognitive-behavioral programs, treatments, and therapies are among the most effective methods to invoke behavior change. Evidence-based programs for youth on probation abound, often showing drastic reductions in recidivism. However, most programs simply would not work for much of Kansas because they are often close-ended (meaning youth cannot join in the middle of the program), have a minimum number of participants, and have strict guidelines on who can participate in the program. Each guideline assures the program is run with fidelity and should be adhered to, but they also make running those programs virtually impossible anywhere except urban centers.

Understanding that youth outside areas such as Kansas City and Wichita metropolitan areas also benefit from cognitive-behavioral programming, but their areas may not be able to use a traditional program, the reinvestment subcommittee recognized that investing in an open-ended program suitable for smaller groups was crucial. Since those areas may not be able to use a traditional program, these open-ended programs can better meet the needs of youth on probation and ensure youth have access to effective programming regardless of where they live. Over the past six months, the subcommittee has been investigating options for programs that would be suitable for the demography of Kansas. Currently, the subcommittee is in talks with the creators of one program, but no investment will be made until the program has been thoroughly vetted. Given the importance of cognitive-behavioral programming, choosing the correct program is crucial.

## Case Management Software

When SB 367 passed in 2016, the understanding was that decisions are made best when based on data and empirical evidence (KSA 75-52,162(a)). The reinvestment subcommittee and the JJOC have endeavored to utilize data at every possible junction. The reality is that data are often difficult to locate, synthesize, and analyze. This is not due to lack of data capture, but rather due to outdated data systems and roadblocks for sharing data across agencies. In 2016, each of the three entities responsible for implementing the changes of SB 367, the Department for Children and Families, the Department of Corrections, and the judicial branch, were all investigating new data collection and management systems. Since that time, OJA has invested in and begun rolling out Odyssey. DCF remains in the early stages of defining what data they will collect and what system would best suit their youth. KDOC has begun the search for a vendor to match the needs of their youth, including the ability to work seamlessly with current and future online tools, such as the MAYSI-2 and the YLS/CMI. They found that Microsoft Youth Offender is not only a suitable web-based software suite for their own youth, but has the ability to be expanded to serve other agencies.

Microsoft Youth Offender will offer data collection and analysis abilities not only to KDOC but will also interface with Odyssey and can be expanded to suit the needs of DCF. Investing in this system will allow all the entities that currently struggle to share data to share data in a way that captures all the data points necessary to truly understand and measure youths' experiences in and through the juvenile justice system.

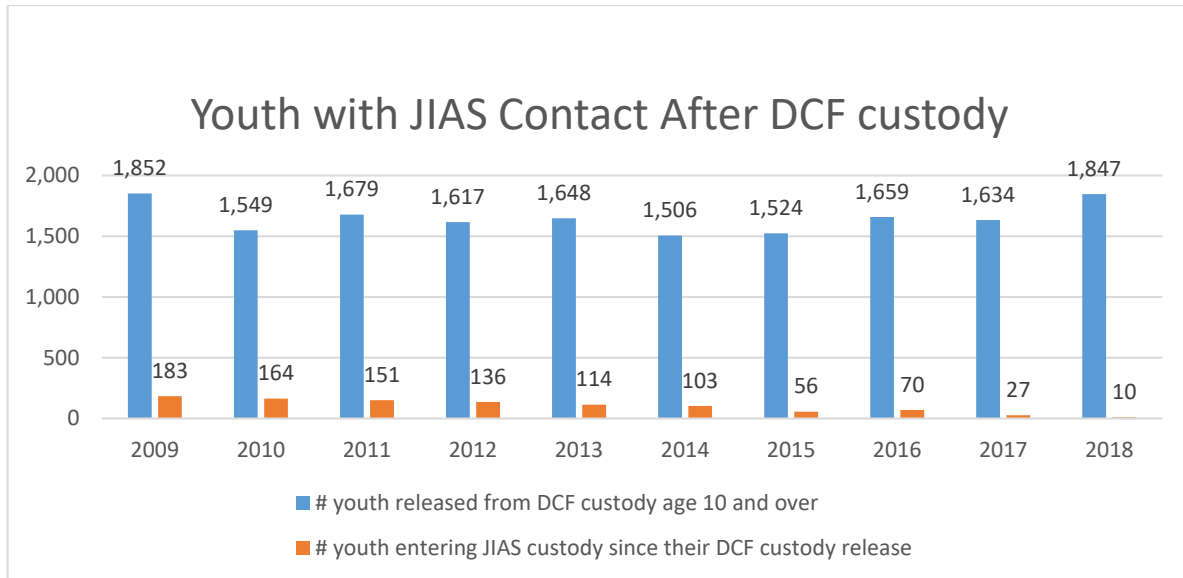
In addition to data capture assistance, Microsoft Youth Offender will be used in case management – setting conditions and goals with youth to help them be successful on supervision and beyond. The program will assist Community Corrections officers in using the results of the YLS/CMI to work with youth in setting goals that will address the most important and influential criminogenic needs. This is a fundamental necessity in reducing recidivism.

## Stakeholder Updates

While many individuals, agencies, and entities are crucial for the implementation of SB 367, three stakeholders have been responsible for much of the work on implementation of the reform. These three stakeholders, the Department for Children and Families, the Kansas Department of Corrections, and the Office of Judicial Administration, have worked collaboratively and independently to continue improving the Kansas juvenile justice system and outcomes for youth. Below are descriptions of the efforts of each stakeholder from calendar year 2019.

### The Department for Children and Families (DCF)

Since 2005, DCF has, on an annual basis, obtained data from KDOC and 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 who subsequently became involved with the Juvenile Offender (JO) system. The number of youth moving from DCF custody to KDOC custody is low, as demonstrated in Figure 12 below and in the [report](#). Of all youth age 10 and older who exited custody of the Secretary of DCF between SFY09 - SFY18 (n=16,515), 1,014 (6%) have been placed in the custody of the KDOC Juvenile Services Division at some point subsequent to ending DCF custody.



**Figure 12.** Youth entering Kansas Department of Corrections Custody after leaving Department for Children and Families Custody from SFY09 to SFY18

In 2019, collaboration in cross-agency workgroups has been robust to amplify knowledge of data trends and available services regarding families whose children may intersect programs or agencies involved with juvenile offender and Child in Need of Care (CINC) systems. In SFY19, a legislative budget proviso called for DCF to convene a workgroup to gather information about youth with behavior at risk of or defined as a juvenile offender entering foster care. This group met on June 13, 2019 to achieve three objectives: (1) define characteristics or risk factors of (these) crossover youth, (2) evaluate services offered to crossover youth, and (3) identify additional services needed for crossover youth. A similar proviso workgroup is meeting in fiscal year 2020 to review more detailed data trends and definitions, with a report due November 1, 2020. The 2019 Crossover Youth Services Working Group Report is located [here](#).

These workgroups, in conjunction with conversations between child welfare and juvenile justice community stakeholders, continue to establish an effective array of intervention programs for the needs of youth and their families. DCF is exploring mechanisms to offer evidence-based service intervention selections such as Functional Family Therapy, Multisystemic Therapy, and Cognitive Interaction Skills with support from KDOC. DCF is looking forward to partnering with the Georgetown Crossover Youth Model project.

## Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC)

Throughout 2019, KDOC has been focused on maintaining high standards and improving internal capacity. While the bulk of the changes brought about by SB 367 were implemented before 2019, KDOC

Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee 2019 Annual Report

has worked to sustain and advance the work that had already begun. In particular, KDOC continued to train staff, conducted train-the-trainer processes, and created a new data and research analytics department.

KDOC has continued training efforts across the state. Each of these trainings teach skills and processes associated with best practices and the principles of effective intervention. Most of these trainings have been offered in years past, so new staff participate for the first time while older staff participate as a refresher to avoid drift in skills. Trainings have covered topics such as:

- Aggression Replacement Training®
- Case Planning and Review
- Effective Case Planning
- Effective Practices in Correctional Settings-II (EPICS II)
- Graduated Responses
- Juvenile Justice Basics
- Kansas Detention Assessment Instrument (KDAI)
- Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI)

<b>Training Topic</b>	<b>Training Hours</b>	<b>Number of Sessions Held</b>	<b>Total Number of Participants</b>
<b>ART®</b>	40	1	11
<b>Case Planning and Review</b>	8	1	20
<b>Effective Case Planning</b>	4	1	8
<b>EPICS II</b>	48	3	42
<b>Graduated Responses</b>	24	3	26
<b>Juvenile Justice Basics</b>	32	4	58
<b>KDAI</b>	56	9	77
<b>YLS/CMI</b>	112	13	171

To build capacity in a sustainable way, KDOC employees participated in two train-the-trainer processes in 2019. The YLS/CMI train-the-trainer allows participants to train other staff to administer the YLS/CMI. As new staff join Community Corrections, and in order to assist all staff from experiencing drift in scoring ability, the certified trainers will continue to train staff periodically.

Finally, in order to expand data analysis capabilities, KDOC created a Research and Behavioral Analytics Unit. The unit is responsible for expanding the breadth and depth of data available to the department and assisting decision-makers in understanding the data at an advanced level.

Each of these initiatives have been undertaken with the aim of maintaining fidelity, focusing on sustainability, and increasing the abilities of KDOC and the efforts brought about by SB 367.

## The Office of Judicial Administration

The judicial branch has worked through the obligations imposed on it by the juvenile justice reform bill, which includes additional training for staff, implementing new processes, and additional data collection and analysis.

### **Collaboration with the KDOC**

Several sections of the revised juvenile justice code require collaboration between the judicial branch and the KDOC. Since May 2016, both OJA and KDOC have met regularly to discuss implementation progress to aid this collaboration. Discussion topics included:

- Graduated responses to technical violations of probation,
- Earned discharge for juvenile probationers,
- Immediate intervention processes,
- Cutoff scores for risk levels of juveniles,
- Data collection,
- A risk-needs assessment for juveniles, and
- A detention risk assessment tool for juveniles during the intake process.

Although all of the implementation tasks are complete, OJA and KDOC continue to meet and collaborate to monitor the status of the reforms. Implementation is an ongoing, meticulous process. Judicial branch staff continue to collaborate and work toward solutions that are best for youth in Kansas.

### **Training Protocol**

K.S.A. 20-318a requires that the Office of Judicial Administration 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 August 31, 2019, 38 individuals self-reported

participating in 312 hours of continuing legal education or continuing judicial education training as outlined in the 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, 2018 and June 30, 2019, over 200 Court Services Officers attended 170 hours of in-person training. Additionally, the judicial branch provides access to on-demand, e-learning modules purchased from UCCI.

<b>Training Topic</b>	<b>Training Hours</b>	<b>Number of Sessions Held</b>	<b>Total Number of Participants</b>
<b>YLS/CMI New User Case Planning</b>	20	2	19
<b>YLS Booster Training</b>	4	5	74
<b>EPICS New User and Coaching sessions</b>	32	4	74
<b>EPICS Booster Training</b>	6	5	91

## Progress Towards Sustainability

Since the passage of SB 367, the JJOC has maintained a focus on doing implementation correctly and ensuring that changes made are sustainable. Shortly after the formation of the JJOC, all members received a presentation on the methodology and importance of implementation science and the tasks to be completed for each stage. All members understood that implementing the changes brought about by SB 367 would be a long process, and focusing on the sustainability and task completion was paramount to achieving the results set out by the bill.

Through the lens of implementation science, the changes brought about by SB 367 are now approaching the ‘full implementation stage.’ This stage consists of:

- Beginning to assess programs and processes,
- Preparing for validation of risk tools,
- Continuing training and capacity-building,
- Maintaining communication with stakeholders and community,
- Focusing on fidelity and sustainability, and

- Determining changes to policy, tools, and programs, if needed.

In this section of the report, these focus areas will be evident in the work completed by each of the stakeholders. This section will highlight three areas of focus over the past year, including preparing for validation of the YLS/CMI actuarial risk tool, focusing on fidelity and sustainability, and considering recommendations for potential changes to the existing law.

## Preparation for Risk Assessment Validation

SB 367 requires a validation study be conducted by June 30, 2020. A validation study is a large undertaking and requires a great deal of preparation and planning. Over the course of 2019, the OJA, the KDOC, and CJI have been systematically meeting and determining the steps needed to complete a high-quality and informative validation study of the YLS/CMI. Preparation has involved looking at how the tool is currently used, what data are available, and planning a timeline for moving forward.

CJI has been assisting with interrater reliability exercises to measure and improve staff competency on the YLS/CMI. Over the course of the year, all certified users of the YLS/CMI completed practice assessments on a video recording of a youth interview. Following the practice, data were collected and a coaching memo was sent to all participants to help correct any mistakes made and help participants learn how their score compares with the master score for the interview.

Using the data collected from these exercises, CJI has created a data cohort that will be used to conduct the validation. Over the next six months, CJI, OJA, and KDOC will work together to extract data that will ultimately be used to inform the validation report.

## Fidelity and Sustainability

If evidence-based practices are not applied correctly, they do not achieve the results expected. If evidence-based practices are not sustained, their impact is not as expected. These two axioms have grounded conversations within the JJOC and by its members. Particularly regarding programming and reinvestment, there is a strong understanding that unless a program can be run the way it is intended, for the correct youth, and for a long time, youth across Kansas will not see the benefit that is possible.

Judicial districts have had the opportunity to apply for two different types of reinvestment grants: a non-competitive district grant and a competitive collaboration grant. For both grants, localities are offered an opportunity to request funds to operate a program that meets their local needs. Grant applicants were asked to provide thorough descriptions of how fidelity will be maintained, including quality assurance, data collection, and periodic review. Judicial districts were encouraged to seek assistance on



these matters from KDOC to produce high quality grant applications and, more importantly, high quality programming. A summary of the services provided through the grants can be found in Attachment A.

One of the biggest areas of discussion in 2019 has been reinvestment of the savings accrued through the changes brought about by SB 367. During each of these discussions, strong focus has been placed on how to formulate, maintain, and measure fidelity within programs and practices, and ensure that anything that is funded can be sustained for many years. These discussions have been lengthy and comprehensive and the result is a reinvestment plan, presented in Appendix B, which adheres to best practices and can be sustained for a minimum of six years.

The JJOC is committed to maintaining focus on progressing through the stages of implementation using a scientific approach. The need for fidelity and sustainability is paramount to the continued success of SB 367 and will guide decision-making well into the future.

## Recommendations for Policy Changes

Once changes have reached full implementation stage, it is appropriate to begin considering making changes to policy when based on data. The JJOC takes this role seriously and understands the gravity of making changes. Throughout 2019, the JJOC heard from stakeholders regarding what is working well, what is challenging, and what could be considered for modifications. These conversations happened in JJOC meetings, in subcommittee meetings, and elsewhere as stakeholders shared ideas, takeaways, and feedback with the JJOC.

The JJOC is aware of the many conversations occurring regarding the impacts and effects of SB 367. Several bodies are examining parts of both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems, and the JJOC is grateful for all of these efforts. In an effort to not be duplicative of the work occurring through other ventures, the JJOC has decided to keep abreast of these other groups, offer assistance and participation where appropriate, and wait for the results of these inquiries before making official recommendations. Additionally, in accordance with the core understanding that good decisions need to be based on data and empirical research, any proposed recommendations by other groups need to be thoroughly vetted using Kansas data and demonstrable research. Therefore, at this time, this body makes no recommendations for change.

## Summary

Three years after the passage of SB 367, 2019 ushered in a new era – one focused not on newly-minted changes, but on maintaining fidelity to the changes made since 2016 and sustaining these changes through the future. With fewer youth involved in the juvenile justice system, more resources made available to the youth who are involved, and staff trained in programs and practices to benefit youth,

## Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee 2019 Annual Report

children in Kansas are benefiting from the efforts of all those responsible for changes from SB 367. The goals laid out in 2015 – promoting public safety and hold juvenile offenders accountable, controlling taxpayer costs, and improving outcomes for youth, families, and communities in Kansas – are being accomplished.

The JJOC acknowledges that there are and have been challenges with the implementation and outcomes of SB 367. Going forward, the JJOC will take steps to identify and examine these challenges.

With a strong focus on fidelity and sustainability, the JJOC is committed to investing in youth, both in 2019 and well beyond.

## Appendix A. County and Regional Reinvestment Grants Awarded SFY19

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	PROJECTED NUMBER OF YOUTH TO BE SERVED	AWARDED FUNDS	DESCRIPTION
1 <sup>st</sup> JD	20 youth per month	\$116,020.00	Project CHANGE: contract with local CMHC for substance abuse services for juvenile offenders, as well as other cognitive-behavioral services such as anger management and family therapy.
3 <sup>rd</sup> JD	25 youth per month	\$70,173.30	Victim-offender and parent-adolescent mediation program for youth participating in IIP.
5 <sup>th</sup> JD	12 youth per semester	\$19,647.00	Spartan Explorers program, in partnership with Emporia High School, to provide assistance for juvenile offenders in the areas of academic levels and social skills.
6 <sup>th</sup> JD	40	\$90,152.00	Wraparound case management services for juvenile offenders and families. Parenting classes, cognitive-behavioral groups for youth, transportation assistance for youth and families.
7 <sup>th</sup> JD	70+	\$98,348.00	Boys and Girls Club; Strengthening Families Program, Youth Crossroads, and cognitive behavioral services to include individual/family therapy and substance abuse treatment.
8 <sup>th</sup> JD	100	\$91,391.71	Juvenile Program Specialist that provides Cognitive Behavior Interventions for Juvenile Services using ART® (Aggression Replacement Training) or the Change Company curriculum.
9 <sup>th</sup> JD	200	\$69,321.16	Restorative justice practices, including victim-offender mediation for youth in IIP. Financial assistance with mental health and substance abuse evaluations, as well as transportation assistance.
10 <sup>th</sup> JD	600+	\$320,619.00	Day Reporting Center, in partnership with a local school district, providing on-site tutoring and educational services, as well as access to mental health services. Financial assistance for substance abuse and mental health evaluations and treatment.
11 <sup>th</sup> (CR)	45	\$66,262.00	Family Support or Wraparound case management services for youth and families as well as cognitive behavioral programming for youth with a criminal offense.
11 <sup>th</sup> (LB)	150	\$54,091.00	Family Support or Wraparound case management services for youth and families as well as cognitive behavioral programming for youth with a criminal offense.
12 <sup>th</sup> JD	61	\$41,080.92	Enhanced programming for juvenile offenders, including Positive Action, Life Skills training, and Mentoring.
13 <sup>th</sup> JD	30	\$28,220.00	Transportation services to Sedgwick County for cognitive-behavioral programming (see regional collaboration grant);

Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee 2019 Annual Report

			financial assistance for substance abuse and mental health evaluations, as well as academic and vocational education services.
14 <sup>th</sup> JD	6 youth per month	\$112,317.00	Sub-contract with CMHC for intensive outpatient services for juvenile offenders with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders. Includes family therapy in treatment, as well as Peer Mentors, depending on availability of mentors.
15/17/23 <sup>rd</sup> JDs	122	\$142,079.00	2 Parent Project Coordinators to facilitate EBP. The Coordinators will also provide individual cog programming to youth using the Forward-Thinking Program and assist families with completing the Parenting Wisely Interactive Program.
16 <sup>th</sup> JD	70	\$107,692.00	Sub-contract with a consultant to monitor fidelity of programs and perform quality assurance checks. IIP case management services. Financial assistance for substance abuse and mental health evals.
18 <sup>th</sup> JD	50 per year	\$614,028.00	Case expeditor to assist with case processing and reduced detention days. Clinical staff to provide Clinical Interventions, Seeking Safety, and Trauma-focused CBT. Financial assistance with transportation, day school and substance treatment.
19 <sup>th</sup> JD	65 parents and 30 youth	\$80,210.00	Family engagement programming, utilizing the Parent Project, and including family collaborators to deliver programming and connect families to services. MRT classes are held at Cowley County Youth services and includes transportation to and from group. Facilitating transportation to EBP in Sedgwick County. Incentives for youth and families supervised by Youth Services.
20 <sup>th</sup> JD	48	\$128,251.09	Family Engagement and Advocacy will utilize Common Sense Parenting to build constructive relationships and support networks among parents/ guardians of youth with emotional or behavioral disabilities (EBD). It is community based, culturally relevant, and family centered.
21 <sup>st</sup> JD	70	\$67,230.00	IIP Youth Court program.
22 <sup>nd</sup> JD	20	\$67,114.00	Wraparound case management services for juvenile offenders and families, including parenting classes. Cognitive Behavioral programming for youth.
24 <sup>th</sup> JD	45	\$14,171.00	IIP support for outer counties. Cognitive-behavioral groups/curriculum for youth. Transportation and other financial assistance for families.
26 <sup>th</sup> JD	30	\$106,462.00	AMIKids Day Treatment Program, Peaceful Alternatives to Tough Situations (PATTS), and Why Try Programs. Financial assistance for counseling/therapy/treatment.
27 <sup>th</sup> JD	45	\$80,000.00	Partnership with substance abuse treatment provider for assessment, treatment, and mentoring services.
28 <sup>th</sup> JD	70	\$157,253.00	Child Advocacy and Parenting Services: includes family support services, parenting education, mediation, interpretation, and case management services.

Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee 2019 Annual Report

29 <sup>th</sup> JD	150	\$375,503.00	Quality Assurance Coordinator to collect and analyze data. Youth Empowerment Center where juvenile offenders can receive access to services, groups, and staff. Implementation of trauma-informed groups/services, Parent Management Training, Strengthening Families and mental health interventions. Youth Services TRACK Facilitator (cognitive program). Professional Program Assistant who will focus on Family Engagement and parent advocacy. Funding for substance abuse assessments and treatment.
4 <sup>th</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , and 29 <sup>th</sup> JDs	Approx. 40	\$209,000.00	Scholarship for juvenile offenders to certified vocational colleges/program.
*9 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , and 30 <sup>th</sup> JDs	Approx. 150 youth	\$250,000.00	Provide cognitive behavioral programming for youth in all districts. Programming includes Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Aggression Replacement Training, Seeking Safety, Parent Project, Thinking for a Change, Substance Abuse Treatment, and workforce development.
16 <sup>th</sup> , 25 <sup>th</sup> and 26 <sup>th</sup> JD's	100+	\$146, 747.72	RESTORATION will be centered around the evidence- based model, The Circle of Courage®, which is a model of positive youth development based on the universal principal that to be emotionally healthy all youth need a sense of belonging, mastery, independence and generosity. Restoration would be organized by a Regional Program Manager who works with faith - based communities, mentors, Juvenile Supervision Departments, and contracted staff to facilitate/coordinate the above evidence – based programming in the 16th, 25th, and 26th Judicial Districts.

**Total awarded funds: \$3,117,635.88**  
**Total number of youth to be served: Approx. 2,972**

## Appendix B. JJOC Reinvestment Plan

The reinvestment subcommittee, chaired by Honorable Judge Delia York, has been tasked with making recommendations to the Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee regarding utilizing reinvestment funds in appropriate, data-driven, and responsible ways. [KSA 75-52,161](#) requires that the Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee “recommend to the governor and the legislature reinvestment of funds into: (A) Evidence-based practices and programs in the community pursuant to K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 38-2302, and amendments thereto, for use by intake and assessment services, immediate intervention, probation and conditional release; (B) training on evidence-based practices for juvenile justice system staff, including, but not limited to, training in cognitive behavioral therapies, family-centered therapies, substance abuse, sex offender therapy and other services that address a juvenile's risks and needs; and (C) monitor the plan from the department of corrections for the prioritization of funds pursuant to K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 75-52,164(d), and amendments thereto.” The subcommittee has met regularly to discuss these matters and now presents to the full Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee our proposed plan.

The list of programs and processes below is broken into categories based on start date. All programs are considered ongoing unless stated otherwise.

The reinvestment subcommittee is committed to addressing the needs of juvenile offenders and their families. We understand that in order for youth to succeed that we must address the youth’s criminogenic needs, we must remove as many barriers as possible, and we must meet the child where they are, both situationally, and geographically. In the list below, you will see programs that address each of these areas, and do so in a way that is appropriate for Kansas.

The dollar amounts attached to each program or process are rounded to the nearest thousand. The item described as JCAB requests and ideas from other stakeholders has an amount of ‘up to \$5,000,000.’ This is to allow for additional proposals from others outside of the reinvestment subcommittee, as well as additional proposals made by the Juvenile Correctional Advisory Boards (JCABs). We wanted to allow for flexibility in that amount as we do not know what kinds of proposals we may see.

One of the focuses of the reinvestment subcommittee has been sustainability. We have no interest in beginning a program or process that cannot be sustained for the long-term. As such, we have been careful to choose programs and processes that can continue indefinitely. If every program listed below that has a dollar amount currently attached is funded (including the JCAB and other stakeholders’ proposals), the total

Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee 2019 Annual Report

annual expenditure for Fiscal Year 2020 is \$9,104,048 and for Fiscal Year 2021, \$21,854,048. Currently, annual revenue is approximately \$17,000,000 and the balance in the reinvestment account is approximately \$30,000,000. At this rate, \$21,854,048 is sustainable for at least six years.

Our goals are to reduce recidivism and help youth be successful and prosocial. We believe that the proposals listed below will achieve those goals.

Status	Program/Process/Concept	Program Intention	Cost per year – rounded to the nearest thousand
<b>Currently Funded</b>	Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	Work with youth and families in the home to address risk and protective factors within and outside the family.	\$1,387,000
	Community-based Sex Offender Risk Assessment and Treatment	Assess and treat the needs of sex offenders within the community.	\$255,000
	Youth Advocate Program (YAP)	Community-based intensive program that provides supervision and support in a youth’s home and community.	\$550,000
	Reinvestment County Grants	Non-competitive grants awarded to counties to address community-specific needs.	\$3,236,000
	Collaboration Grant	Competitive grants awarded to counties collaborating to implement a community-based program.	\$605,748
	Juvenile Crisis Intervention Centers	Centers to address the needs of youth in crisis.	\$2,000,000
	CJI	Technical assistance from the Crime and Justice Institute.	\$66,000
	Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT)	Cognitive-behavioral community-based program that addresses criminogenic needs.	\$42,000
	Aggression Replacement Training (ART)	Cognitive-behavioral community-based program that addresses aggression.	\$50,000
	Mental Health Training Curriculum	Train-the-trainer process for mental health awareness for staff who work with youth.	\$23,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,214,748</b>

Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee 2019 Annual Report

<b>Upcoming FY 20</b>	Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM)	Georgetown’s model for crossover youth to help child welfare and juvenile justice systems serve these youth in the best way possible.	\$246,000
	CYPM staff for both DCF and DOC	One full time employee at the state level for DCF and DOC to assist in managing the CYPM work.	\$173,000
	MAYSI-2 Screening Tool	Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument to identify mental health needs.	\$12,000
	Family engagement and family guide	Creation of a guide to assist families through the juvenile justice system, and a technical assistance provider to begin a statewide family engagement process.	\$200,000
	YLS Screener	A short screener to be used pre-disposition to assist with supervision decisions.	\$12,000
	Parent Engagement Training	Training for all juvenile justice stakeholders to understand why and how to engage with families.	\$50,000
	Parent Project	Parent training program targeting family conflict, drug use, gangs, violence, school performance and more.	196,300
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$889,300</b>
<b>Upcoming FY 21</b>	Mental Health Services	Work with relevant agencies to assist with implementation of increased mental health services for juvenile offenders.	\$2,000,000
	Substance Abuse Counseling for Families	Provide substance abuse counseling and treatment for juvenile offenders and family members of juvenile offenders.	\$2,000,000
	Open-ended Cognitive Behavioral Program	CBT that is not limited to one entry time. Small groups and open enrollment make these programs viable for rural communities.	\$750,000
	Justice System Navigator	Based on the Collective Impact model, this pilot system would be a way for youth to contact many different organizations to address their needs in a convenient, trauma-informed way.	\$1,000,000
	Microsoft Youth Offender	Fees for annual user licenses for Microsoft Youth Offender which will replace CASIMS, JJIAMS, and	\$2,000,000



Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee 2019 Annual Report

		JCFS and could be used by DCF employees for data management. MYO will interface with Odyssey.	
	JCAB requests and ideas from other stakeholders		Up to \$5,000,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>up to \$12,750,000</b>

In addition to these plans, the Reinvestment Subcommittee is aware that there are other opportunities on the horizon. Some, such as the National Girls’ Initiative and the National Juvenile Defender Center, which already have preliminary steps in process. While we are not including these in our immediate plan, we do wish to keep the door open to the possibility to fund these in the future.

Similarly, the Department for Children and Families submitted a request to explore funding a number of initiatives. The Reinvestment Subcommittee is committed to making informed, data-driven decisions for the most appropriate, effective programs and practices. Currently, the Subcommittee is investigating the appropriateness and ability to fund the various programs and practices. Careful consideration requires time, and the Subcommittee is not yet prepared to make a determination regarding these requests.

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

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

**Lara Blake Bors**  
Juvenile Defense Attorney

**Hope Cooper**  
Deputy Secretary, Juvenile Services, KDOC

**Shanelle Dupree**  
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**Kevin Emerson**  
Chief Court Services Officer, 28th Judicial District

**Gail Finney**  
Representative, District #84

**Paula Hofaker**  
District Magistrate Judge, 17th Judicial District

**Donald Hymer**  
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**Carolyn McGinn**  
Senator, District #31

**Maximilian Mendoza**  
Program Coordinator, Heartland180

**Megan Milner**  
Director, Community-Based Services, KDOC

**Jeanette Owens**  
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**Fred Patton**  
Representative, District #50

**Pat Pettey**  
Senator, District #6

**Derrick Ploutz**  
Chief of Police, Sterling, Kansas

**Katrina Pollet**  
Director, 25<sup>th</sup> District Community Corrections

**Amy Raymond**  
Director of Trial Court Programs, OJA

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

**Jeff Zmuda**  
Secretary of Corrections