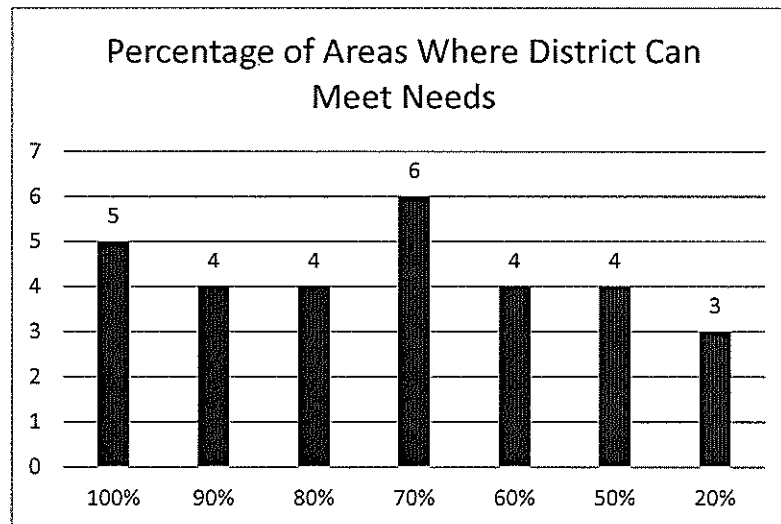
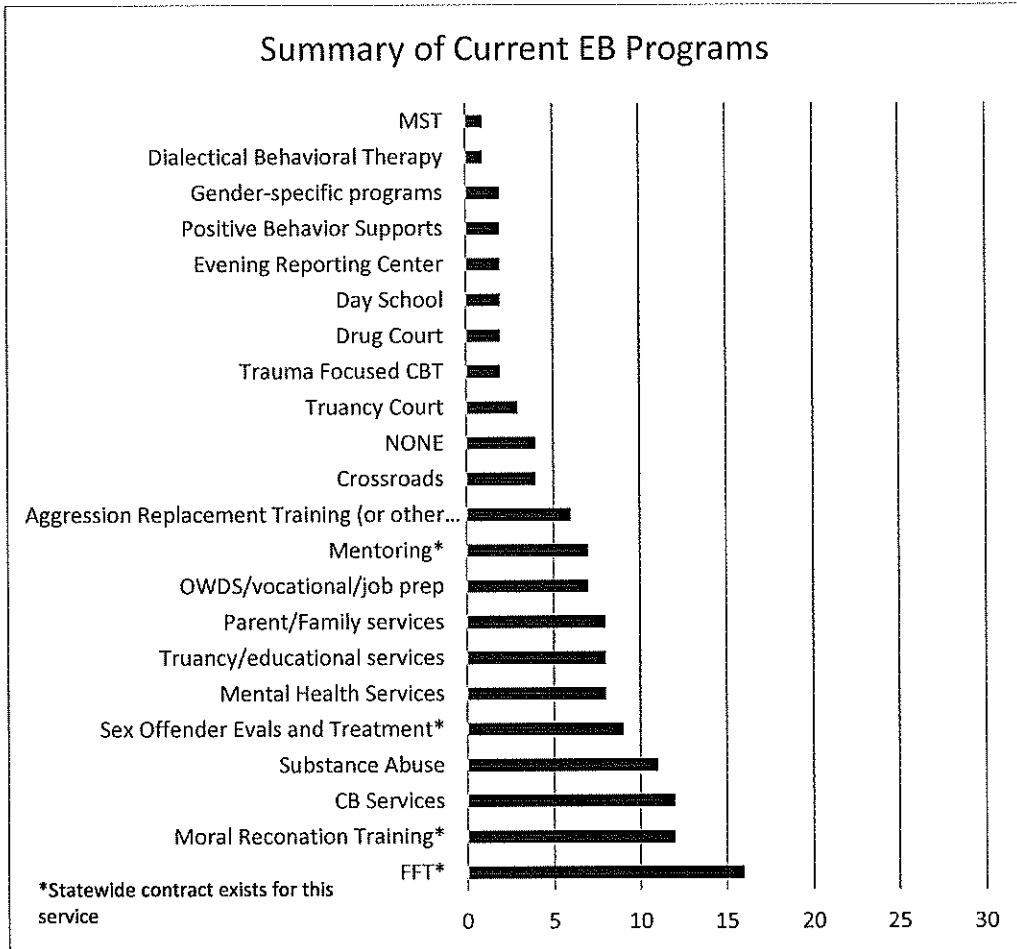


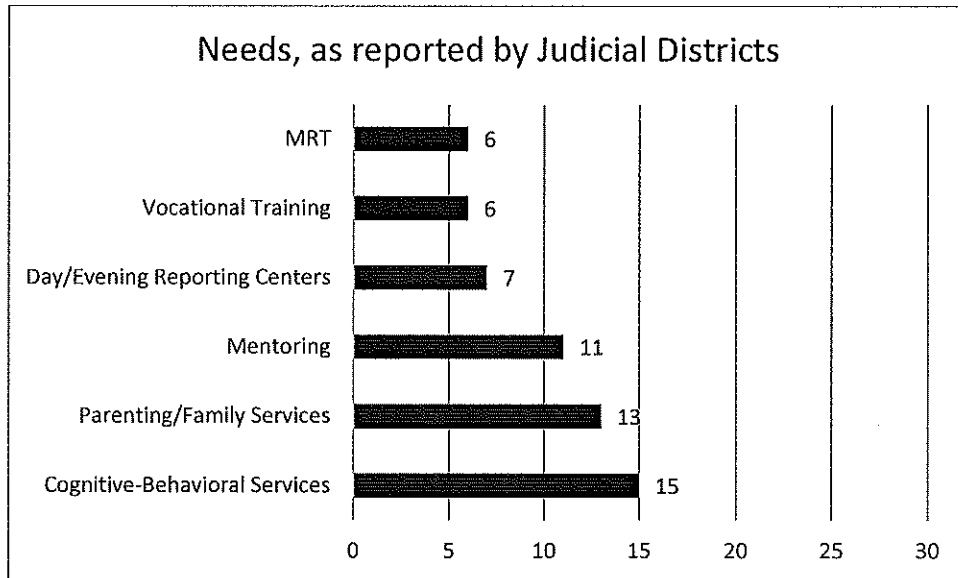
Of the 10 areas identified above, 63%, or 19, of districts report being able to meet needs in at least 70% of the areas.



The JCABs provided a summary of services/programs currently provided in the district. There was wide variety in what was reported. For purposes of this report, the following chart provides a summary of evidence-based programs currently being provided throughout the state (programs that were not evidence-based or evidence-informed were withheld from this graph, as well as those services funded through the state block grant, including ISP, IIP, case management, etc. as it is assumed all districts provide these services).



The JCABs were also asked to provide an inventory of programs or services they need in their districts, as well as an estimate of what it would cost to provide those identified programs or services. There was a wide variety of programs identified as needs, not all of them evidence-based. Many JCABs referenced specific curriculum, but for purposes of this report, they have been categorized to show what need was reported across the state. Additionally, only the top 6 needs are shown in this graph.



Not every JCAB reported the estimated cost for implementing these programs. The total of needed programs, based on what was reported, is \$6,347,298.

JCABs were asked to provide an update on implementation of components of juvenile justice reform:

Program	District Response				
	Fully Implemented	Implementation In Progress	Not Implemented	Will Not Be Implemented in District	Blank
Notice to Appear	67% (20)	17% (5)	7% (2)	10% (3)	0
Immediate Intervention Program	67% (20)	20% (6)	10% (3)	3% (1)	0
Graduated Responses	77% (23)	23% (7)	0	0	0
Earned Discharge	17% (5)	27% (8)	57% (17)	0	0
Education MOU	60% (18)	20% (6)	13% (4)	0	3% (1)
Kansas Detention Assessment Instrument	93% (28)	7% (2)	0	0	0

Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment/Programs	30% (9)	50% (15)	13% (4)	3% (1)	3% (1)
MAYSI-II	97% (29)	3% (1)	0	0	0

JCABs were asked if they have experienced barriers to implementing any of the above components:

63% (19) stated yes

37% (11) stated no

JCABs were given the option to elaborate on the barriers to implementation. For ease of reading, these barriers have been sorted into categories.

Cognitive Behavioral Programs

- Difficult to implement CB programs in rural areas where youth are very spread out or where districts don't have enough youth to conduct groups
- Transportation barriers, especially in rural areas
- Treatment/group times interfere with prosocial activities and school, especially when youth/families must travel long distances
- Would like to have EB programming to comply with program hour requirements, but difficult to implement in rural areas
- No available cog programming from community partners in certain regions
- Not enough trained facilitators for certain programs
- Very difficult to deliver EB groups in large rural areas; need EBP that is designed for rural areas or smaller group sizes
- Not having enough kids for groups
- Training in cog groups has been slow by the state

Earned Discharge

- No guidelines on earned discharge yet
- Waiting on earned discharge rules

NTAs

- Cost of NTAs and getting LEO trained on implementation

KDAI

- KDAI – availability and number of training opportunities were limited for as many intake officers employed in the state
- Not having access to information during non-business hours

Graduated Sanctions

- Ability to respond swiftly with incentives/sanctions
- Lots of subjectivity in GS matrix
- Some of the responses are unavailable locally (i.e. electronic monitoring, day/evening reporting, etc.)
- Court services hasn't implemented graduated sanctions as they are waiting on training

Immediate Intervention Programs

- No agreement with court services about who will implement IIP
- OJA hasn't given guidance for Court Services regarding IIP
- 3 out of 4 counties in district aren't using the program

Education MOUs

- State needs to review and enforce MOUs with education
- ACs aren't informed if MOU exists with LEO and education; agencies not wanting to sign the MOU

Training

- KDOC PCs have limited experience, but are training the field on how to implement some of these new processes
- Lack of training for law enforcement agencies and schools
- Lack of in-depth training for county/district attorneys

Miscellaneous

- Overall understanding of SB367 and difficult to get clear answers to questions because everyone is trying to figure it out too
- Lack of agreement between local stakeholder agencies (i.e. court services, community corrections, county attorney, LEO, etc.)
- Without the two grant awards, not able to implement certain programs locally
- Need the state to oversee contracts for EBP providers
- Flow of communications/information
- Staff don't have necessary credentials to interpret MAYSI-II; refresher training is needed
- Language barriers
- Local court services staff is waiting for OJA to give them direction on developing programming and procedures
- Law enforcement, County attorneys, judges and corrections staff reluctant to change prior policies and procedures to accommodate reform. Disconnect between agencies
- Some county attorneys are refusing to file CINC petitions on Juvenile Offenders
- Court services isn't required to collect same depth of data as community corrections
- Struggling to find ways to get youth and families engaged in services
- Consistent educational support by KDOC

2017 JCAB Report Summary for JJOC

- Technology tool for MAYSI-II
- Process of implementation is too fast
- Struggling with county attorney's office on philosophical views