

Joe Norwood, Secretary

Sam Brownback, Governor

To: House Corrections and Juvenile Justice

From: Randy Bowman, Director of Community Based Services
Kansas Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services

Date: January 31, 2017

Re: Implementation of Senate Bill 367 by the Kansas Department of Corrections

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I thank you for the opportunity to appear today for the purpose of sharing some of the contributions of the Kansas Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services, to the overall effort of the multiple state agencies responsible for implement Senate Bill 367. The Department presented the same updates to the Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee on Friday January 27, 2017 and since that meeting two additional steps have been completed which I can also share today.

- Yesterday, January 30, 2017, the State Board of Regulations heard testimony from the Department on temporary rules and regulations concerning community-based graduated responses for technical violations of probation, violations of conditional release, and violations of a condition of sentence by juvenile offenders. The outcome of possible temporary rules and regulations is ongoing. In addition, the Secretary of State has issued public notice for hearing on proposed permanent rules and regulations for April 11, 2017.
https://www.sos.ks.gov/pubs/register/2017/Vol_36_No_04_January_26_2017_pages_57-72.pdf
- Today, KDOC-JS finalized the standards and procedures to guide the administration of immediate intervention process and programs (IIP). These standards will be posted to our website today with notice to key stakeholders to follow. The completion of this step will allow local juvenile justice systems to proceed to identify the entity who will operate IIP in each jurisdiction, and begin to serve youth who meet the requirements for participation.

In the not yet ten months since Senate Bill (SB) 367 was signed into law by Governor Sam Brownback on April 11, 2016, significant progress has been made to align Kansas' juvenile justice system with research-based principles for improving recidivism and other outcomes. While this is early in the multi-year implementation defined in SB367, this document summarizes some of those accomplishments.

In providing this summary for the Committee today, we should acknowledge the commitments made by the leadership of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative branches in providing the framework to conduct a comprehensive review of the Kansas juvenile justice system, which began in 2015 and culminated in

SB367. That commitment provided the opportunity for hundreds of individuals to contribute to the development of policy recommendations, to the passage of SB367, and those same individuals are now doing the work necessary to see Kansas achieve the best possible results for public safety and to improving results for juvenile justice involved youth.

These accomplishments summarized below reflect the effort of hundreds of individuals, a great start by everyone.

Implementation Resources and Oversight

- In June 2016, OJA and KDOC-JS requested and received approval for implementation assistance from the Crime and Justice Institute (CJI) for support of work by the State of Kansas. The resources of CJI are available to all State agencies with a responsibility for implementation of SB367
- Establishment of the Kansas juvenile justice oversight committee
- 24 of 30 Juvenile Corrections Advisory Boards across Kansas, who serve to advise local Boards of County Commissioners on juvenile justice at the local level, have verified their expansion of membership to include a juvenile defense attorney
- 28 of 30 Juvenile Corrections Advisory Boards across Kansas, have submitted their first report to the Department and the Kansas juvenile justice oversight committee on programs needed to reduce out-of-home placements and to improve the rate of recidivism of juvenile offenders in the district

Training

- Spring of 2016 completed training to implement Effective Practices in Correctional Settings II (EPICSII) across all Juvenile Community Corrections agencies statewide
- All awarded contracts for Multi-systemic Therapy (MST®), Sex Offender Assessment and Community Based Treatment, and Functional Family Therapy (FFT®) include requirements of the vendor to obtain and provide training for those employees providing services to youth (and families)
- 144 juvenile community corrections employees and 14 KJCC staff refresher training in conducting the YLS/CMI in November or December of 2016
- 28 new juvenile community corrections employees received initial training and obtained certification to complete the YLS/CMI during CY2016
- KDOC invested in the tool and online training curriculum for all JIAS programs to utilize the *Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-Version 2* (MAYSI-2). Each JIAS program completed training of their employees and implemented use of this screening tool by July of 2016
- In 2016, 636 juvenile justice staff received training in the Mental Health Training Curriculum for Juvenile Justice (MHTC-JJ), a promising practice developed as part of the Models for Change: System Reform in Juvenile Justice. A total of 1,469 professionals have now been trained from 2014-2016
- In October and November 2016, training on research and the policies enacted in SB367 were conducted at 9 locations with 578 registered attendees who reflected the many stakeholder rolls in the administration of juvenile justice in Kansas

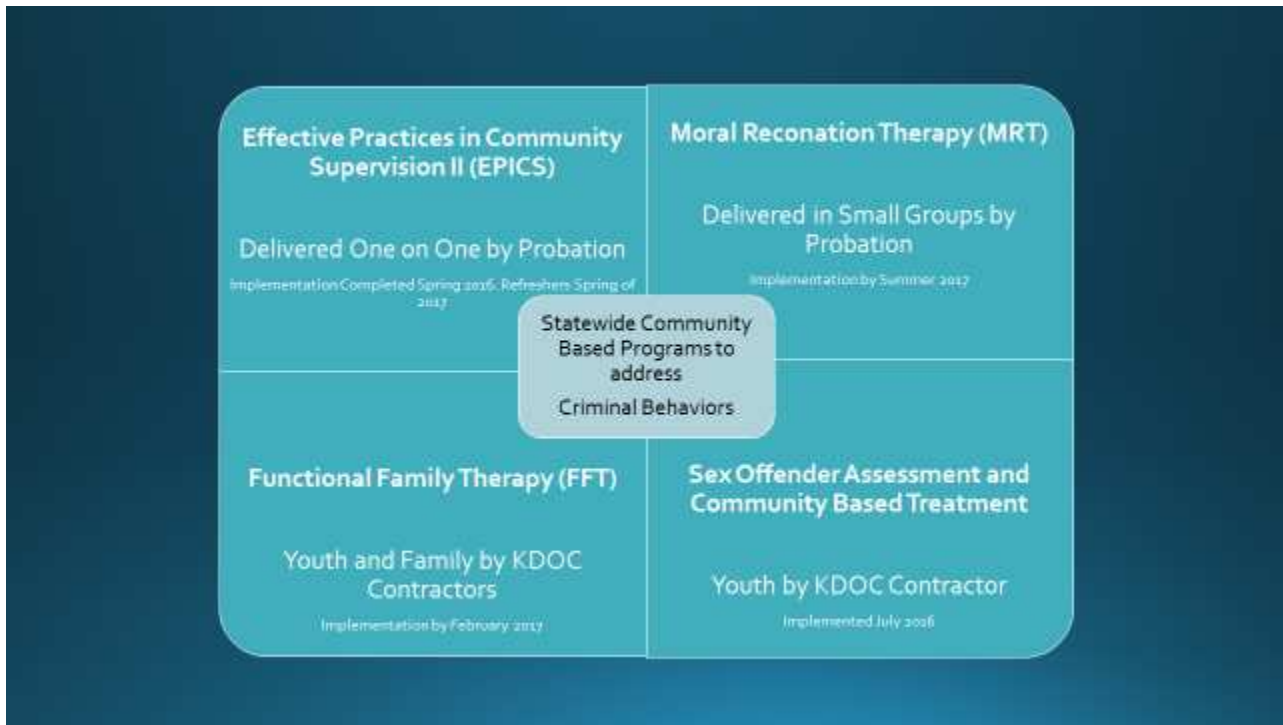
Juvenile Justice Practice

- Consulted with the Supreme Court to establish a system of earned discharge for juvenile probationers
- Developed, with consultation from the judicial branch, a statewide system of structured community-based graduated responses for technical violations of probation, violations of conditional release and violations of a condition of sentence by juveniles-
- Developed, with consultation from the judicial branch, standards and procedures for administration of an Immediate Intervention Process (IIP)
- Convened stakeholders to review data from implementation of the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) piloted by some communities prior to 2016

New Community Based Services

- Beginning July 1, 2016, the Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services awarded a contract to Clinical Associates (C.A.) to provide Courts access to pre-dispositional sex offender assessments and community based treatment on a statewide basis
- Continued and expanded original Multi-systemic Therapy ® (MST) is now serving youth from Court Services and Community Corrections in Wyandotte and Johnson counties
- Upon closure of the Foundations Youth Residential Center II operated by the Johnson County Department of Corrections, the Adolescent Center for Treatment (ACT) expanded from 21 to 30 beds, a 42% increase in capacity for inpatient substance abuse treatment in Kansas
- Implemented in February 2016 Functional Family Therapy ® (FFT) in Southeastern Kansas serving 7 judicial districts, and expanded into four additional districts in fall of 2016
- Awarded two additional contracts to begin Functional Family Therapy ® (FFT) in all other Kansas judicial districts in February of 2017
- In August 2016, Aggression Replacement Training ® (ART) previously used in the juvenile correctional facilities (JCF), was expanded to staff in Sedgwick and Wyandotte to deliver in the community. In addition, two KDOC-JS staff were trained as master-trainers for future community expansion.
- In July of 2016, The Kansas Advisory Group (KAG) announced request for proposal for up to \$1.015 million of grants for Detention Alternatives and DMC, both elements of SB367. Applications were due September 30, 2016 and six grants were awarded beginning January 1, 2017
- As of January 2017 have entered into Memorandums of Understanding with five judicial districts who are piloting the Youth Advocate Program (YAP) as an alternative to out of home placement (Johnson, Crawford, Riley, Douglas, Wyandotte)
- Released materials to Juvenile Community Corrections Agencies on January 5, 2017 for community integration programs (CIP) for juveniles who are ready to transition to independent living

The below illustration summarizes those new community based programs targeting juvenile offending behavior that are available currently, or will be by summer of 2017 in the case of Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), on a statewide basis. A year ago, and without SB367, these were not available for most communities.



I thank you for the opportunity to share this progress with the Committee, and as your agenda may permit will stand for any additional questions.