

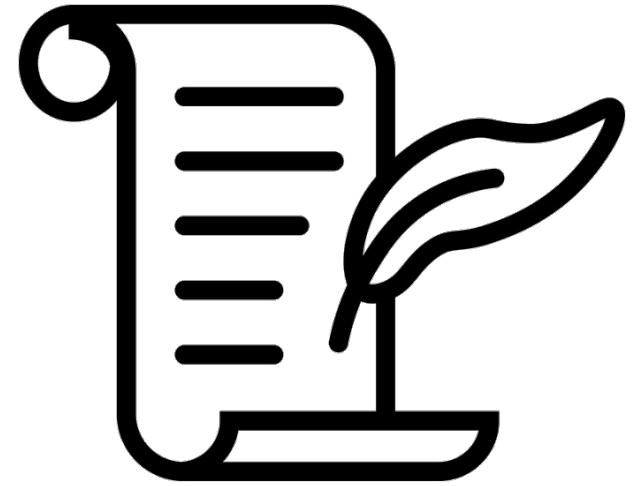


101 / CROSS- SYSTEMS TRAINING

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

Provide basic/foundational information of the juvenile justice system in Kansas.

JUVENILE JUSTICE IN KANSAS



JUVENILE JUSTICE IN KANSAS (CONT.)

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- Senate Bill 367 was created to:
 - Reduce the school to prison pipeline
 - Create a statewide Immediate Intervention Program (IIP) process
 - Limits pre-adjudication detention by law enforcement
 - Expand and improve community-based detention alternatives
 - Tailored the length of court jurisdiction
 - Tailored supervision, services and system responses to youths' risk and needs

JUVENILE JUSTICE (CONT.)

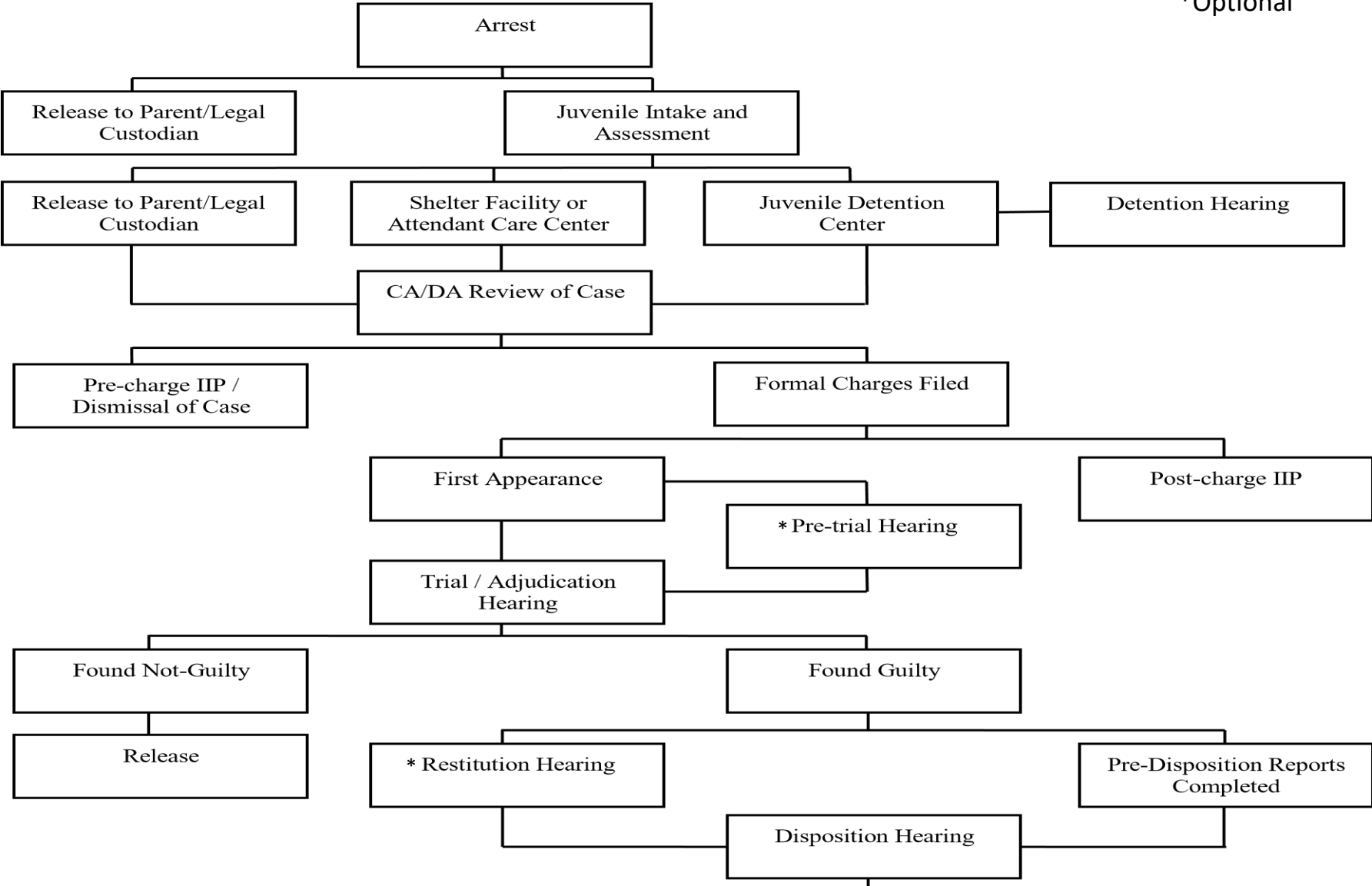
- Senate Bill 367 was created to:
 - Develop a system of graduated responses
 - Encourage compliance with earned discharge policies
 - Clearly defining the eligibility to place a youth in KDOC custody
 - Invest in community-based programs
 - Provide specialized training for juvenile justice professionals

LEGISLATION CONSIDERATIONS

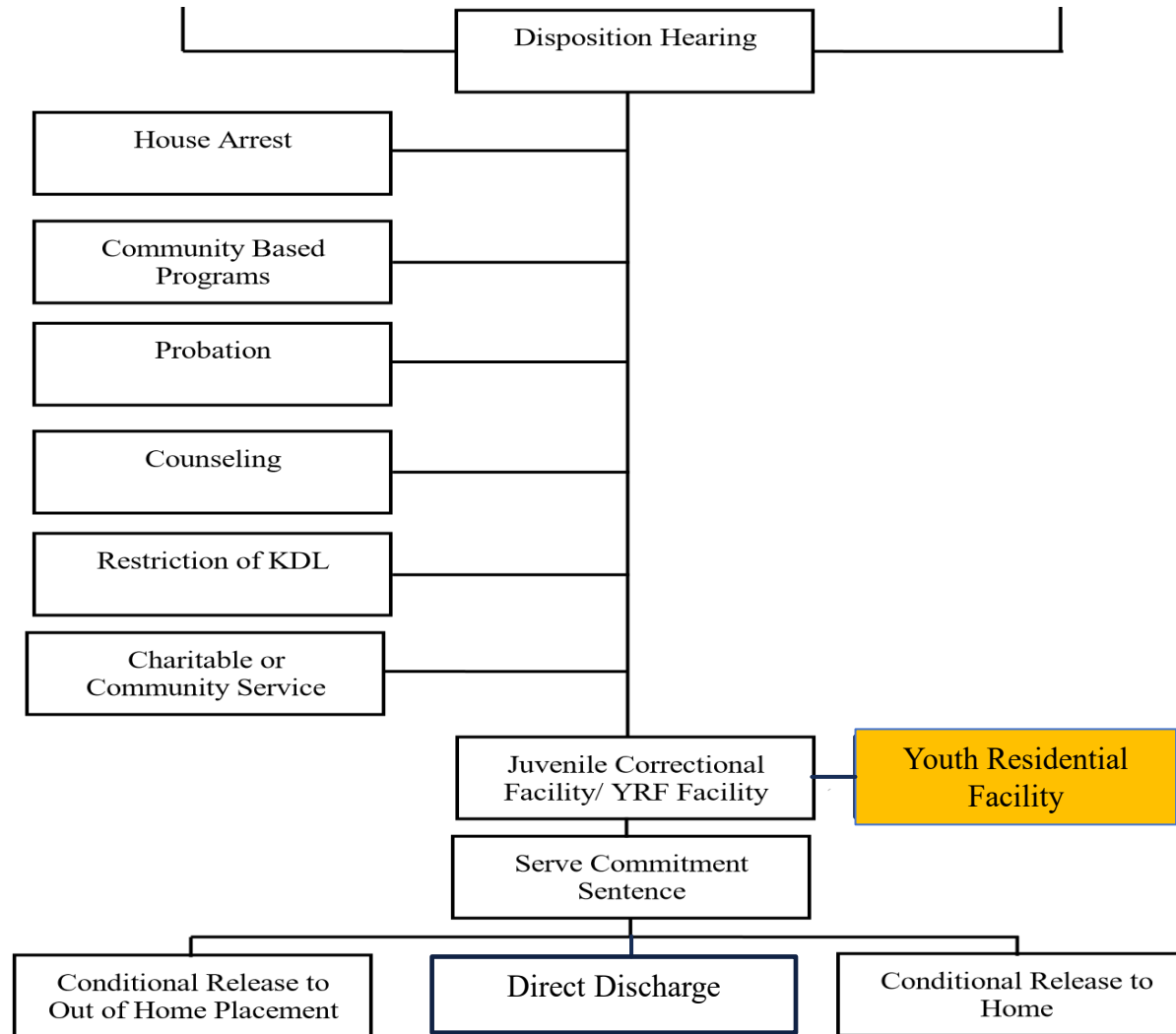
- HB 2329 - Proposal to bring back Youth Residential Facilities and case management custody (a level of KDOC custody that was removed as a sentencing option in 2018).
 - Proposal to allocate \$10 million per year out of the evidence-based programs fund to go towards youth residential centers, significantly impacting the availability of funding for community-based services for youth and families.
 - Proposal that would require mandatory override on the detention assessment tool, for any youth that come in with firearm possession or use.
 - Mandatory override on detention tool, for any youth that comes to juvenile intake and assessment more than once within a 12-month period.
- HB 2639 Crisis Stabilization Centers – youth who do qualify or need to go to/come out of detention, may have opportunity to go to Crisis Stabilization center to allow additional resources for youth and family.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS

*Optional



JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS



JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES (JCF)

KDOC-JS Operated

Most Restrictive Placement in
the State of Kansas for Juveniles

- Protect Public Safety
- Provide Programs for offenders
 - Addressing their needs
 - Hold them accountable



JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES (JCF)

Sentenced by the juvenile court according to the placement matrix.

Youth can be sentenced to a JCF till they are 22.5 years old.

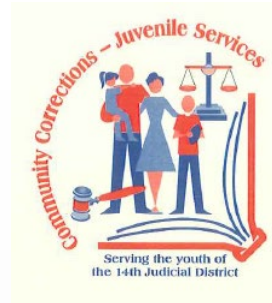
Conditional Release (CR) is post-release supervision.

1 facility: *Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (Topeka)*

Goal: Helping youth return to the community and be productive citizens.



COMMON GROUND



CROSSOVER YOUTH PRACTICE MODEL
CENTER FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM
working across systems of care georgetown university





Further Discussion



Thank you for your participation

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