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Children and Youth

D-2 Juvenile Services

Pursuant to ERO 42, the jurisdiction, powers, functions, and duties of the Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA), which had been a cabinet-level agency, were transferred to the Department of Corrections (KDOC) and the Secretary of Corrections on July 1, 2013. The division of Juvenile Services within KDOC now oversees juvenile offenders in Kansas. Individuals as young as ten years of age and as old as seventeen years of age may be adjudicated as juvenile offenders. KDOC may retain custody of a juvenile offender in a juvenile correctional facility until the age of twenty-two and a half and in the community until the age of twenty-three.

Juvenile Services leads a broad-based state and local, public and private partnership to provide the state's comprehensive juvenile justice system, including prevention and intervention programs, community-based graduated sanctions, and juvenile correctional facilities.

Juvenile Services' operations consist of two major components:

- **Community-based prevention, immediate interventions, and graduated sanctions programs for nonviolent juvenile offenders.** Juvenile Services also administers grants to local communities for juvenile crime prevention and intervention initiatives. In addition to providing technical assistance and training to local communities, the division is responsible for grant oversight and auditing all juvenile justice programs and services.
- **Juvenile correctional facilities for violent juvenile offenders.** The two currently funded juvenile correctional facilities are located at Larned and Topeka. The funding for each facility is included in separate budgets. A third facility, Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility, suspended operations on December 8, 2008; and a fourth facility, Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility, suspended operations on August 28, 2009.

JJA's History and Community Focus

The juvenile justice reform process implemented in Kansas from 1997 to 2000 focused on prevention, intervention, and community-based services, and the premise that a youth should be placed in a juvenile correctional facility for rehabilitation and reform only as a last resort. Youth are more effectively rehabilitated and served within their own community.

Prior to the transition, juvenile justice functions were the responsibility of several state agencies, including: the Office of Judicial Administration; the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS), which is now the Department for Children and Families (DCF); and the Department of Corrections. Other objectives included separating juvenile offenders from children in need of care in the delivery of services.

Because of the focus on serving youth in their community, each county or group of cooperating counties is required by statute to make themselves eligible to receive state funding for the development, implementation, operation, and improvement of juvenile community correctional services. Each county, or the designee of a group of counties, is referred to as an administrative county and directly receives funding from the agency for operation of community juvenile justice services.

Pivotal roles of the Community Programs Division include: ensuring the community service continuum is efficient and effective in addressing the needs of the youth; building upon established collaborations with local units of government and other key stakeholders; and monitoring programs along the continuum of services from prevention and intervention to rehabilitative service delivery.

Juvenile Justice Reform Timeline

1993 and 1994. Research began on the proposed transition with legislative review of juvenile crime and the creation of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, which was charged to study and develop policies and recommendations regarding juvenile justice reform.

1995. The Kansas Youth Authority (KYA) and JJA were created with the enactment of 1995 SB 312.

- The mission of KYA was to develop policies related to the scope and function of the JJA. Specific areas studied included confinement, diversion, fines, restitution, community service, standard probation, intensive supervision, house arrest programs, electronic monitoring, structured school, day reporting centers,

community residential care, treatment centers, and sanctions.

- JJA was assigned to:
 - Control and manage the operation of the state youth centers (now referred to as Juvenile Correctional Facilities);
 - Evaluate the rehabilitation of juveniles committed to JJA and prepare and submit periodic reports to the committing court;
 - Consult with the state schools and courts on the development of programs for the reduction and prevention of delinquency and the treatment of juvenile offenders;
 - Cooperate with other agencies that deal with the care and treatment of juvenile offenders;
 - Advise local, state, and federal officials; public and private agencies; and lay groups on the needs for and possible methods of reduction and prevention of delinquency and the treatment of juvenile offenders;
 - Assemble and distribute information relating to delinquency and report on studies relating to community conditions which affect the problem of delinquency;
 - Assist any community within the state by conducting a comprehensive survey of the community's available public and private resources, and recommend methods of establishing a community program for combating juvenile delinquency and crime; and
 - Be responsible for directing state money to providers of alternative placements in local communities such as supervised release into the community, out-of-home placement, community services work, or other community-based service; provide assistance to such providers; and evaluate and monitor the performance of such providers relating to the provision of services.

1996. HB 2900, known as the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1996, was enacted and outlined the powers and duties of the Commissioner of

Juvenile Justice. The bill also addressed the areas of security measures, intake and assessment, dual sentencing, construction of maximum security facility or facilities, child support and expense reimbursement, criminal expansion, disclosure of information, immediate intervention programs, adult presumption, parental involvement in dispositional options, parental responsibility, school attendance, parental rights, and immunization. Further, the bill changed the date for the transfer of powers, duties, and functions regarding juvenile offenders from SRS and other state agencies to July 1, 1996. The bill stated the KYA must develop a transition plan that included a juvenile placement matrix, aftercare services upon release from a juvenile correctional facility, coordination with SRS to consolidate the functions of juvenile offender and children in need of care (CINC) intake and assessment services on a 24-hour basis, recommendations on how all juveniles in police custody should be processed, and the transfer from a state-based juvenile justice system to a community-based system according to judicial districts.

1997. The Legislature amended the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1996 with House Sub. for SB 69, including changes in the administration of the law. In addition, the amendments dealt with juvenile offender placements in an effort to maximize community-based placements and reserve state institutional placements for the most serious, chronic, and violent juvenile offenders. Also included in this bill was the creation of the Joint Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice and the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (KAG), which

took the place of the KYA. On July 1, JJA began operations and assumed all the powers, duties, and functions concerning juvenile offenders from SRS (now Department of Children and Families).

2013. ERO 42 abolished the Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) and transferred the jurisdiction, powers, functions, and duties of the JJA and the Commissioner of Juvenile Justice to the Department of Corrections (KDOC) and the Secretary of Corrections, effective July 1, 2013. All officers and employees of the JJA engaged in the exercise of the powers, duties, and functions transferred by the ERO were transferred to the KDOC, unless they were not performing necessary services. Pursuant to the ERO, KDOC assumed all jurisdiction, powers, functions, and duties relating to juvenile correctional facilities and institutions, as well as responsibility for rules and regulations; educational services; passes, furlough, or leave; institutional security plans; and a rigid grooming code and uniforms for such institutions. Finally, the ERO specified the KDOC is responsible for JJA-related duties in various other areas, including: juvenile intake; the Revised Kansas Juvenile Justice Code; regional youth care and rehabilitation facilities; supplemental youth care facilities; residential care facilities; community planning teams, juvenile justice programs, the Juvenile Justice Community Planning Fund, and the Juvenile Justice Community Initiative Fund; grants; community graduated sanctions and prevention programs and the community advisory committee; and the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

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