

HOUSE BILL No. 2021

AN ACT concerning children and minors; relating to risk and needs assessment for certain children in need of care; requiring the secretary of corrections to provide assessments and certain services for juveniles in detention; changing the criteria used to refer and admit juveniles to juvenile crisis intervention centers; defining behavioral health crisis; allowing for overall case length limit extensions for certain juvenile offenders; requiring the department of corrections to create juvenile justice data systems; increasing use of evidence-based programs account money; authorizing detention sanctions for probation violations; amending K.S.A. 38-2202, 38-2203, 38-2231, 38-2243, 38-2302, 38-2304, 38-2330, 38-2391, 38-2392, 65-536, 75-52,162 and 75-52,164 and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

New Section 1. (a) On or before October 1, 2023, the secretary for children and families shall identify an evidence-based risk and needs assessment to administer to children who have been identified as exhibiting behavior that could lead to juvenile offender charges related to physical violence, aggression, damage to property or use of life-threatening drugs during the course of a child in need of care proceeding.

(b) The secretary for children and families shall administer the assessment described in subsection (a) and shall collaborate with the secretary of corrections to allow children identified pursuant to subsection (a) to participate in evidence-based community programs offered pursuant to K.S.A. 75-52,164, and amendments thereto.

(c) The results of an assessment administered pursuant to this section shall be considered a part of the official file described in K.S.A. 38-2209, and amendments thereto, and shall not be admitted into evidence during the course of a proceeding under the revised Kansas juvenile justice code.

(d) On or before January 1, 2024, the secretary for children and families shall report on the implementation of this section and provide the assessment identified in subsection (a) to the joint committee on corrections and juvenile justice oversight.

New Sec. 2. (a) The secretary of corrections shall ensure that, when a juvenile is placed in detention, the juvenile shall:

(1) Receive a standardized risk and needs assessment within 72 hours or, if a standardized risk and needs assessment has been conducted on the juvenile, have the appropriate updates made to such assessment within 72 hours;

(2) receive an updated or completed case plan within 48 hours after the standardized risk and needs assessment has been conducted or updated; and

(3) have access to behavioral health services, mental health services and substance use treatment disorder services while in detention.

(b) The secretary of corrections shall coordinate with court services, community corrections and juvenile detention centers to provide the services required by this section in a timely manner. If the juvenile is in the custody of the secretary for children and families, the secretary of corrections shall coordinate with the secretary for children and families when providing such services. The cost of the assessments conducted or the services provided pursuant to subsection (a) may be assessed to the department of corrections.

(c) The secretary of corrections shall collect data related to the assessments conducted and the services provided pursuant to this section and shall report findings to the joint committee on corrections and juvenile justice on or before July 1 of each year.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 38-2202 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2202. As used in the revised Kansas code for care of children, unless the context otherwise indicates:

(a) "Abandon" or "abandonment" means to forsake, desert or, without making appropriate provision for substitute care, cease providing care for the child.

(b) "Adult correction facility" means any public or private facility, secure or nonsecure, that is used for the lawful custody of accused or convicted adult criminal offenders.

(c) "Aggravated circumstances" means the abandonment, torture, chronic abuse, sexual abuse or chronic, life threatening neglect of a child.

(d) "Child in need of care" means a person less than 18 years of age at the time of filing of the petition or issuance of an ex parte protective custody order pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2242, and amendments thereto, who:

(1) Is without adequate parental care, control or subsistence and the condition is not due solely to the lack of financial means of the child's parents or other custodian;

(2) is without the care or control necessary for the child's physical, mental or emotional health;

(3) has been physically, mentally or emotionally abused or neglected or sexually abused;

(4) has been placed for care or adoption in violation of law;

(5) has been abandoned or does not have a known living parent;

(6) is not attending school as required by K.S.A. 72-3421 or 72-3120, and amendments thereto;

(7) except in the case of a violation of K.S.A. 41-727, K.S.A. 74-8810(j), K.S.A. 79-3321(m) or (n), or K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-6301(a)(14), and amendments thereto, or, except as provided in paragraph (12), does an act which, when committed by a person under 18 years of age, is prohibited by state law, city ordinance or county resolution, but which is not prohibited when done by an adult;

(8) while less than 10 years of age, commits any act that if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor as defined by K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-5102, and amendments thereto;

(9) is willfully and voluntarily absent from the child's home without the consent of the child's parent or other custodian;

(10) is willfully and voluntarily absent at least a second time from a court ordered or designated placement, or a placement pursuant to court order, if the absence is without the consent of the person with whom the child is placed or, if the child is placed in a facility, without the consent of the person in charge of such facility or such person's designee;

(11) has been residing in the same residence with a sibling or another person under 18 years of age, who has been physically, mentally or emotionally abused or neglected, or sexually abused;

(12) while less than 10 years of age commits the offense defined in K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-6301(a)(14), and amendments thereto;

(13) has had a permanent custodian appointed and the permanent custodian is no longer able or willing to serve; or

(14) has been subjected to an act that would constitute human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, or has committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute selling sexual relations, as defined by K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto.

(e) "Citizen review board" is a group of community volunteers appointed by the court and whose duties are prescribed by K.S.A. 38-2207 and 38-2208, and amendments thereto.

(f) "Civil custody case" includes any case filed under chapter 23 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, the Kansas family law code, article 11 of chapter 38 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, determination of parentage, article 21 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, adoption and relinquishment act, or article 30 of chapter 59 of

the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, guardians and conservators.

(g) "Court-appointed special advocate" means a responsible adult other than an attorney guardian ad litem who is appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a child, as provided in K.S.A. 38-2206, and amendments thereto, in a proceeding pursuant to this code.

(h) "Custody" whether temporary, protective or legal, means the status created by court order or statute that vests in a custodian, whether an individual or an agency, the right to physical possession of the child and the right to determine placement of the child, subject to restrictions placed by the court.

(i) "Extended out of home placement" means a child has been in the custody of the secretary and placed with neither parent for 15 of the most recent 22 months beginning 60 days after the date at which a child in the custody of the secretary was removed from the child's home.

(j) "Educational institution" means all schools at the elementary and secondary levels.

(k) "Educator" means any administrator, teacher or other professional or paraprofessional employee of an educational institution who has exposure to a pupil specified in K.S.A. 72-6143(a), and amendments thereto.

(l) "Harm" means physical or psychological injury or damage.

(m) "Interested party" means the grandparent of the child, a person with whom the child has been living for a significant period of time when the child in need of care petition is filed, and any person made an interested party by the court pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2241, and amendments thereto, or Indian tribe seeking to intervene that is not a party.

(n) "Jail" means:

(1) An adult jail or lockup; or

(2) a facility in the same building or on the same grounds as an adult jail or lockup, unless the facility meets all applicable standards and licensure requirements under law and there is: (A) Total separation of the juvenile and adult facility spatial areas such that there could be no haphazard or accidental contact between juvenile and adult residents in the respective facilities; (B) total separation in all juvenile and adult program activities within the facilities, including recreation, education, counseling, health care, dining, sleeping and general living activities; and (C) separate juvenile and adult staff, including management, security staff and direct care staff such as recreational, educational and counseling.

(o) "Juvenile detention facility" means any secure public or private facility used for the lawful custody of accused or adjudicated juvenile offenders that must not be a jail.

(p) "Juvenile intake and assessment worker" means a responsible adult authorized to perform intake and assessment services as part of the intake and assessment system established pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023, and amendments thereto.

(q) "Kinship care placement" means the placement of a child in the home of an adult with whom the child or the child's parent already has close emotional ties.

(r) "Law enforcement officer" means any person who by virtue of office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes.

(s) "Multidisciplinary team" means a group of persons, appointed by the court under K.S.A. 38-2228, and amendments thereto, that has knowledge of the circumstances of a child in need of care.

(t) "Neglect" means acts or omissions by a parent, guardian or

person responsible for the care of a child resulting in harm to a child, or presenting a likelihood of harm, and the acts or omissions are not due solely to the lack of financial means of the child's parents or other custodian. Neglect may include, but shall not be limited to:

(1) Failure to provide the child with food, clothing or shelter necessary to sustain the life or health of the child;

(2) failure to provide adequate supervision of a child or to remove a child from a situation that requires judgment or actions beyond the child's level of maturity, physical condition or mental abilities and that results in bodily injury or a likelihood of harm to the child; or

(3) failure to use resources available to treat a diagnosed medical condition if such treatment will make a child substantially more comfortable, reduce pain and suffering, or correct or substantially diminish a crippling condition from worsening. A parent legitimately practicing religious beliefs who does not provide specified medical treatment for a child because of religious beliefs shall, not for that reason, be considered a negligent parent; however, this exception shall not preclude a court from entering an order pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2217(a)(2), and amendments thereto.

(u) "Parent" when used in relation to a child or children, includes a guardian and every person who is by law liable to maintain, care for or support the child.

(v) "Party" means the state, the petitioner, the child, any parent of the child and an Indian child's tribe intervening pursuant to the Indian child welfare act.

(w) "Permanency goal" means the outcome of the permanency planning process, which may be reintegration, adoption, appointment of a permanent custodian or another planned permanent living arrangement.

(x) "Permanent custodian" means a judicially approved permanent guardian of a child pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2272, and amendments thereto.

(y) "Physical, mental or emotional abuse" means the infliction of physical, mental or emotional harm or the causing of a deterioration of a child and may include, but shall not be limited to, maltreatment or exploiting a child to the extent that the child's health or emotional well-being is endangered.

(z) "Placement" means the designation by the individual or agency having custody of where and with whom the child will live.

(aa) "Qualified residential treatment program" means a program designated by the secretary for children and families as a qualified residential treatment program pursuant to federal law.

(bb) "Reasonable and prudent parenting standard" means the standard characterized by careful and sensible parental decisions that maintain the health, safety and best interests of a child while at the same time encouraging the emotional and developmental growth of the child, that a caregiver shall use when determining whether to allow a child in foster care under the responsibility of the state to participate in extracurricular, enrichment, cultural and social activities.

(cc) "Relative" means a person related by blood, marriage or adoption.

(dd) "Runaway" means a child who is willfully and voluntarily absent from the child's home without the consent of the child's parent or other custodian.

(ee) "Secretary" means the secretary for children and families or the secretary's designee.

(ff) "Secure facility" means a facility, other than a staff secure facility or juvenile detention facility, that is operated or structured so as to ensure that all entrances and exits from the facility are under the

exclusive control of the staff of the facility, whether or not the person being detained has freedom of movement within the perimeters of the facility, or that relies on locked rooms and buildings, fences or physical restraint in order to control behavior of its residents. No secure facility shall be in a city or county jail.

(gg) "Sexual abuse" means any contact or interaction with a child in which the child is being used for the sexual stimulation of the perpetrator, the child or another person. Sexual abuse shall include, but is not limited to, allowing, permitting or encouraging a child to:

(1) Be photographed, filmed or depicted in pornographic material; or

(2) be subjected to aggravated human trafficking, as defined in K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-5426(b), and amendments thereto, if committed in whole or in part for the purpose of the sexual gratification of the offender or another, or be subjected to an act that would constitute conduct proscribed by article 55 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated or K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-6419 or 21-6422, and amendments thereto.

(hh) "Shelter facility" means any public or private facility or home, other than a juvenile detention facility or staff secure facility, that may be used in accordance with this code for the purpose of providing either temporary placement for children in need of care prior to the issuance of a dispositional order or longer term care under a dispositional order.

(ii) "Staff secure facility" means a facility described in K.S.A. 65-535, and amendments thereto: (1) That does not include construction features designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juvenile residents who are placed therein; (2) that may establish reasonable rules restricting entrance to and egress from the facility; and (3) in which the movements and activities of individual juvenile residents may, for treatment purposes, be restricted or subject to control through the use of intensive staff supervision. No staff secure facility shall be in a city or county jail.

(jj) "Transition plan" means, when used in relation to a youth in the custody of the secretary, an individualized strategy for the provision of medical, mental health, education, employment and housing supports as needed for the adult and, if applicable, for any minor child of the adult, to live independently and specifically provides for the supports and any services for which an adult with a disability is eligible including, but not limited to, funding for home and community based services waivers.

(kk) "Youth residential facility" means any home, foster home or structure that provides 24-hour-a-day care for children and that is licensed pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

(ll) "*Behavioral health crisis*" means *behavioral and conduct issues that impact the safety or health of a child, members of the child's household or family or members of the community, including, but not limited to, non-life threatening mental health and substance abuse concerns.*

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 38-2203 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2203. (a) Proceedings concerning any child who may be a child in need of care shall be governed by this code, except in those instances when the court knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is involved in the proceeding, in which case, the Indian child welfare act of 1978, 25 U.S.C. § 1901 et seq., applies. The Indian child welfare act may apply to: The filing to initiate a child in need of care proceeding, K.S.A. 38-2234, and amendments thereto; ex parte custody orders, K.S.A. 38-2242, and amendments thereto; temporary custody hearing,

K.S.A. 38-2243, and amendments thereto; adjudication, K.S.A. 38-2247, and amendments thereto; burden of proof, K.S.A. 38-2250, and amendments thereto; disposition, K.S.A. 38-2255, and amendments thereto; permanency hearings, K.S.A. 38-2264, and amendments thereto; termination of parental rights, K.S.A. 38-2267, 38-2268 and 38-2269, and amendments thereto; establishment of permanent custodianship, K.S.A. 38-2268 and 38-2272, and amendments thereto; the placement of a child in any foster, pre-adoptive and adoptive home and the placement of a child in a guardianship arrangement under article 30 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

(b) Subject to the uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement act, K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 23-37,101 through 23-37,405, and amendments thereto, the district court shall have original jurisdiction of proceedings pursuant to this code.

(c) The court acquires jurisdiction over a child by the filing of a petition pursuant to this code or upon issuance of an ex parte order pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2242, and amendments thereto. When the court acquires jurisdiction over a child in need of care, jurisdiction may continue until the child has: (1) Become 18 years of age, or until June 1 of the school year during which the child became 18 years of age if the child is still attending high school unless there is no court approved transition plan, in which event jurisdiction may continue until a transition plan is approved by the court or until the child reaches ~~the age of~~ 21 years of age; (2) been adopted; or (3) been discharged by the court. Any child 18 years of age or over may request, in writing to the court, that the jurisdiction of the court cease. The court shall give notice of the request to all parties and interested parties and 30 days after receipt of the request, jurisdiction will cease.

(d) When it is no longer appropriate for the court to exercise jurisdiction over a child, the court, upon its own motion or the motion of a party or interested party at a hearing or upon agreement of all parties or interested parties, shall enter an order discharging the child. Except upon request of the child pursuant to subsection (c), the court shall not enter an order discharging a child until June 1 of the school year during which the child becomes 18 years of age if the child is in an out-of-home placement, is still attending high school and has not completed the child's high school education.

(e) When a petition is filed under this code, a person who is alleged to be under 18 years of age shall be presumed to be under that age for the purposes of this code, unless the contrary is proved.

(f) A court's order issued in a proceeding pursuant to this code, shall take precedence over such orders in a civil custody case, a proceeding under article 31 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, protection from abuse act, or a comparable case in another jurisdiction, except as provided by K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 23-37,101 through 23-37,405, and amendments thereto, uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement act.

(g) If a child is eligible to receive services from the Kansas department for children and families, the department of corrections or the judicial branch, such agencies shall collaborate to provide such services. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the child from accessing services provided by the Kansas department for children and families, the department of corrections, the judicial branch or any other state agency if the child is otherwise eligible for the services.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 38-2231 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2231. (a) A law enforcement officer or court services officer shall take a child under 18 years of age into custody when:

(1) The law enforcement officer or court services officer has a

court order commanding that the child be taken into custody as a child in need of care; or

(2) the law enforcement officer or court services officer has probable cause to believe that a court order commanding that the child be taken into custody as a child in need of care has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction.

(b) A law enforcement officer shall take a child under 18 years of age into custody when the officer:

(1) Reasonably believes the child will be harmed if not immediately removed from the place or residence where the child has been found;

(2) has probable cause to believe that the child is a runaway or a missing person or a verified missing person entry for the child can be found in the national crime information center missing person system;

(3) reasonably believes the child is a victim of human trafficking, aggravated human trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of a child; or

(4) reasonably believes the child is experiencing a ~~mental~~ *behavioral* health crisis and is likely to cause harm to self or others.

(c) (1) If a person provides shelter to a child whom the person knows is a runaway, such person shall promptly report the child's location either to a law enforcement agency or to the child's parent or other custodian.

(2) If a person reports a runaway's location to a law enforcement agency pursuant to this section and a law enforcement officer of the agency has reasonable grounds to believe that it is in the child's best interests, the child may be allowed to remain in the place where shelter is being provided, subject to subsection (b), in the absence of a court order to the contrary. If the child is allowed to so remain, the law enforcement agency shall promptly notify the secretary of the child's location and circumstances.

(d) Except as provided in subsections (a) and (b), a law enforcement officer may temporarily detain and assume temporary custody of any child subject to compulsory school attendance, pursuant to K.S.A. 72-3120, and amendments thereto, during the hours school is actually in session and shall deliver the child pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2232(g), and amendments thereto.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 38-2243 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2243. (a) Upon notice and hearing, the court may issue an order directing who shall have temporary custody and may modify the order during the pendency of the proceedings as will best serve the child's welfare.

(b) A hearing pursuant to this section shall be held within 72 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible, following a child having been taken into protective custody.

(c) Whenever it is determined that a temporary custody hearing is required, the court shall immediately set the time and place for the hearing. Notice of a temporary custody hearing shall be given to all parties and interested parties.

(d) Notice of the temporary custody hearing shall be given at least 24 hours prior to the hearing. The court may continue the hearing to afford the 24 hours prior notice or, with the consent of the party or interested party, proceed with the hearing at the designated time. If an order of temporary custody is entered and the parent or other person having custody of the child has not been notified of the hearing, did not appear or waive appearance and requests a rehearing, the court shall rehear the matter without unnecessary delay.

(e) Oral notice may be used for giving notice of a temporary

custody hearing where there is insufficient time to give written notice. Oral notice is completed upon filing a certificate of oral notice.

(f) The court may enter an order of temporary custody after determining there is probable cause to believe that the: (1) Child is dangerous to self or to others; (2) child is not likely to be available within the jurisdiction of the court for future proceedings; (3) health or welfare of the child may be endangered without further care; (4) child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto; (5) child is experiencing a ~~mental~~ *behavioral* health crisis and is in need of treatment; or (6) child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto.

(g) (1) Whenever the court determines the necessity for an order of temporary custody the court may place the child in the temporary custody of:

(A) A parent or other person having custody of the child and may enter a restraining order pursuant to subsection (h);

(B) a person, other than the parent or other person having custody, who shall not be required to be licensed under article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;

(C) a youth residential facility;

(D) a shelter facility;

(E) a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto;

(F) after written authorization by a community mental health center, a juvenile crisis intervention center, as described in K.S.A. 65-536, and amendments thereto; or

(G) the secretary, if the child is 15 years of age or younger, or 16 or 17 years of age if the child has no identifiable parental or family resources or shows signs of physical, mental, emotional or sexual abuse.

(2) If the secretary presents the court with a plan to provide services to a child or family which the court finds will assure the safety of the child, the court may only place the child in the temporary custody of the secretary until the court finds the services are in place. The court shall have the authority to require any person or entity agreeing to participate in the plan to perform as set out in the plan. When the child is placed in the temporary custody of the secretary, the secretary shall have the discretionary authority to place the child with a parent or to make other suitable placement for the child. When the child is placed in the temporary custody of the secretary and the child has been subjected to human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, or the child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto, the secretary shall have the discretionary authority to place the child in a staff secure facility, notwithstanding any other provision of law. When the child is presently alleged, but not yet adjudicated to be a child in need of care solely

pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2202(d)(9) or (d)(10), and amendments thereto, the child may be placed in a secure facility, but the total amount of time that the child may be held in such facility under this section and K.S.A. 38-2242, and amendments thereto, shall not exceed 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days on which the office of the clerk of the court is not accessible. The order of temporary custody shall remain in effect until modified or rescinded by the court or an adjudication order is entered but not exceeding 60 days, unless good cause is shown and stated on the record.

(h) If the court issues an order of temporary custody, the court may also enter an order restraining any alleged perpetrator of physical, sexual, mental or emotional abuse of the child from residing in the child's home; visiting, contacting, harassing or intimidating the child; or attempting to visit, contact, harass or intimidate the child, other family members or witnesses. Such restraining order shall be served by personal service pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2237(a), and amendments thereto, on any alleged perpetrator to whom the order is directed.

(i) (1) The court shall not enter the initial order removing a child from the custody of a parent pursuant to this section unless the court first finds probable cause that:

(A) (i) The child is likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home;

(ii) allowing the child to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the child; or

(iii) immediate placement of the child is in the best interest of the child; and

(B) reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit and prevent the unnecessary removal of the child from the child's home or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety to the child.

(2) Such findings shall be included in any order entered by the court. If the child is placed in the custody of the secretary, upon making the order the court shall provide the secretary with a written copy.

(j) If the court enters an order of temporary custody that provides for placement of the child with a person other than the parent, the court shall make a child support determination pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2277, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 38-2302 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2302. As used in this code, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Commissioner" means the secretary of corrections or the secretary's designee.

(b) "Community supervision officer" means any officer from court services, community corrections or any other individual authorized to supervise a juvenile on an immediate intervention, probation or conditional release.

(c) "Conditional release" means release from a term of commitment in a juvenile correctional facility for an aftercare term pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2369, and amendments thereto, under conditions established by the secretary of corrections.

(d) "Court-appointed special advocate" means a responsible adult, other than an attorney appointed pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2306, and amendments thereto, who is appointed by the court to represent the best interests of a child, as provided in K.S.A. 38-2307, and amendments thereto, in a proceeding pursuant to this code.

(e) "Detention risk assessment tool" means a risk assessment instrument adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023(f), and amendments thereto, used to identify factors shown to be statistically related to a juvenile's risk of failing to appear in court or reoffending pre-adjudication and designed to assist in making detention determinations.

(f) "Educational institution" means all schools at the elementary

and secondary levels.

(g) "Educator" means any administrator, teacher or other professional or paraprofessional employee of an educational institution who has exposure to a pupil specified in K.S.A. 72-6143(a)(1) through (5), and amendments thereto.

(h) "Evidence-based" means practices, policies, procedures and programs demonstrated by research to produce reduction in the likelihood of reoffending.

(i) "Graduated responses" means a system of community-based sanctions and incentives developed pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023(h) and K.S.A. 38-2392, and amendments thereto, used to address violations of immediate interventions, terms and conditions of probation and conditional release and to incentivize positive behavior.

(j) "Immediate intervention" means all programs or practices developed by the county to hold juvenile offenders accountable while allowing such offenders to be diverted from formal court processing pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2346, and amendments thereto.

(k) "Institution" means the Larned juvenile correctional facility and the Kansas juvenile correctional complex.

(l) "Investigator" means an employee of the department of corrections assigned by the secretary of corrections with the responsibility for investigations concerning employees at the juvenile correctional facilities and juveniles in the custody of the secretary of corrections at a juvenile correctional facility.

(m) "Jail" means:

(1) An adult jail or lockup; or

(2) a facility in the same building as an adult jail or lockup, unless the facility meets all applicable licensure requirements under law and there is: (A) Total separation of the juvenile and adult facility spatial areas such that there could be no haphazard or accidental contact between juvenile and adult residents in the respective facilities; (B) total separation in all juvenile and adult program activities within the facilities, including recreation, education, counseling, health care, dining, sleeping and general living activities; and (C) separate juvenile and adult staff, including management, security staff and direct care staff such as recreational, educational and counseling.

(n) "Juvenile" means a person to whom one or more of the following applies, the person: (1) Is 10 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age; (2) is alleged to be a juvenile offender; or (3) has been adjudicated as a juvenile offender and continues to be subject to the jurisdiction of the court.

(o) "Juvenile correctional facility" means a facility operated by the secretary of corrections for the commitment of juvenile offenders.

(p) "Juvenile corrections officer" means a certified employee of the department of corrections working at a juvenile correctional facility assigned by the secretary of corrections with responsibility for maintaining custody, security and control of juveniles in the custody of the secretary of corrections at a juvenile correctional facility.

(q) "Juvenile detention facility" means a public or private facility licensed pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, which is used for the lawful custody of alleged or adjudicated juvenile offenders.

(r) "Juvenile intake and assessment worker" means a responsible adult trained and authorized to perform intake and assessment services as part of the intake and assessment system established pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023, and amendments thereto.

(s) "Juvenile offender" means a person who commits an offense while 10 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or

misdemeanor as defined by K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-5102, and amendments thereto, or who violates the provisions of K.S.A. 41-727, K.S.A. 74-8810(j) or K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-6301(a)(14), and amendments thereto, but does not include:

(1) A person 14 or more years of age who commits a traffic offense, as defined in K.S.A. 8-2117(d), and amendments thereto;

(2) a person 16 years of age or over who commits an offense defined in chapter 32 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto;

(3) a person under 18 years of age who previously has been:

(A) Convicted as an adult under the Kansas criminal code;

(B) sentenced as an adult under the Kansas criminal code following termination of status as an extended jurisdiction juvenile pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2364, and amendments thereto; or

(C) convicted or sentenced as an adult in another state or foreign jurisdiction under substantially similar procedures described in K.S.A. 38-2347, and amendments thereto, or because of attaining the age of majority designated in that state or jurisdiction.

(t) "Law enforcement officer" means any person who by virtue of that person's office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes.

(u) "Overall case length limit" when used in relation to a juvenile adjudicated a juvenile offender means the maximum jurisdiction of the court following disposition on an individual case. Pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2304, and amendments thereto, the case and the court's jurisdiction shall terminate once the overall case length limit expires and may not be extended.

(v) "Parent" when used in relation to a juvenile, includes a guardian and every person who is, by law, liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile.

(w) "Probation" means a period of community supervision ordered pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2361, and amendments thereto, overseen by either court services or community corrections, but not both.

(x) "Reasonable and prudent parenting standard" means the standard characterized by careful and sensible parental decisions that maintain the health, safety and best interests of a child while at the same time encouraging the emotional and developmental growth of the child, that a caregiver shall use when determining whether to allow a child in foster care under the responsibility of the state to participate in extracurricular, enrichment, cultural and social activities.

(y) "Reintegration plan" means a written document prepared in consultation with the child's parent or guardian that:

(1) Describes the reintegration goal, which, if achieved, will most likely give the juvenile and the victim of the juvenile a permanent and safe living arrangement;

(2) describes the child's level of physical health, mental and emotional health and educational functioning;

(3) provides an assessment of the needs of the child and family;

(4) describes the services to be provided to the child, the child's family and the child's foster parents, if appropriate;

(5) includes a description of the tasks and responsibilities designed to achieve the plan and to whom assigned;

(6) includes measurable objectives and time schedules for achieving the plan; and

(7) if the child is in an out of home placement:

(A) Provides a statement for the basis of determining that reintegration is determined not to be a viable option if such a determination is made and includes a plan for another permanent living

arrangement;

(B) describes available alternatives;

(C) justifies the alternative placement selected, including a description of the safety and appropriateness of such placement; and

(D) describes the programs and services that will help the child prepare to live independently as an adult.

(z) "Risk and needs assessment" means a standardized instrument administered on juveniles to identify specific risk factors and needs shown to be statistically related to a juvenile's risk of reoffending and, when properly addressed, can reduce a juvenile's risk of reoffending.

(aa) "Secretary" means the secretary of corrections or the secretary's designee.

(bb) "Technical violation" means an act that violates the terms or conditions imposed as part of a probation disposition pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2361, and amendments thereto, and that does not constitute a new juvenile offense or a new child in need of care violation pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2202(d), and amendments thereto.

(cc) "Warrant" means a written order by a judge of the court directed to any law enforcement officer commanding the officer to take into custody the juvenile named or described therein.

(dd) "Youth residential facility" means any home, foster home or structure which provides 24-hour-a-day care for juveniles and which is licensed pursuant to article 5 of chapter 65 or article 70 of chapter 75 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

(ee) *"Behavioral health crisis" means behavioral and conduct issues that impact the safety or health of a juvenile, members of the juvenile's household or family or members of the community, including, but not limited to, non-life threatening mental health and substance abuse concerns.*

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 38-2304 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2304. (a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 38-2347, and amendments thereto, proceedings concerning a juvenile shall be governed by the provisions of this code.

(b) The district court shall have original jurisdiction to receive and determine proceedings under this code.

(c) When a complaint is filed under this code, the juvenile shall be presumed to be subject to this code, unless the contrary is proved.

(d) Once jurisdiction is acquired by the district court over an alleged juvenile offender, except as otherwise provided in subsection (e), jurisdiction shall continue until one of the following occurs:

(1) The complaint is dismissed;

(2) the juvenile is adjudicated not guilty at trial;

(3) the juvenile, after being adjudicated guilty and sentenced:

(i) Successfully completes the term of probation;

(ii) is discharged by the secretary pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2376, and amendments thereto;

(iii) reaches the juvenile's 21st birthday and no exceptions apply that extend jurisdiction beyond ~~age~~ 21 *years of age*; or

(iv) reaches the overall case length limit;

(4) the court terminates jurisdiction; or

(5) the juvenile is convicted of a crime as an adult pursuant to chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

(e) Once jurisdiction is acquired by the district court over an alleged juvenile offender, it shall continue beyond the juvenile offender's 21st birthday but ~~no~~ *not* later than the juvenile offender's 23rd birthday if:

(1) The juvenile offender is sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2369, and amendments thereto, and the term of the sentence including successful completion of conditional release extends beyond the

juvenile offender's 21st birthday but does not extend beyond the overall case length limit; or

(2) the juvenile offender is sentenced pursuant to an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution and continues to successfully serve the sentence imposed pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code.

(f) Termination of jurisdiction pursuant to this section shall have no effect on the juvenile offender's continuing responsibility to pay restitution ordered.

(g) (1) If a juvenile offender, at the time of sentencing, is in an ~~out of home~~ *out-of-home* placement in the custody of the secretary for children and families under the Kansas code for care of children, the sentencing court may order the continued placement of the juvenile offender as a child in need of care.

(2) Court services, community corrections and the department of corrections shall address the risks and needs of the juvenile offender according to the results of the risk and needs assessment.

~~(3) If the juvenile offender is placed in the custody of the secretary of corrections, the secretary for children and families shall be responsible for collaborating with the department of corrections to furnish services ordered in the child in need of care proceeding during the time of the placement pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the juvenile offender from accessing services provided by the Kansas department for children and families or any other state agency if the juvenile offender is otherwise eligible for the services.~~

(h) If a juvenile or juvenile offender is eligible to receive services from the Kansas department for children and families, the department of corrections or the judicial branch, such agencies shall collaborate to provide such services. Nothing in this code shall preclude the juvenile or juvenile offender from accessing services provided by the Kansas department for children and families, the department of corrections, the judicial branch or any other state agency if the juvenile or juvenile offender is otherwise eligible for the services.

(i) A court's order issued in a proceeding pursuant to this code, shall take precedence over such orders in a proceeding under chapter 23 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, the Kansas family law code, a proceeding under article 31 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, protection from abuse act, a proceeding under article 21 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, adoption and relinquishment act, a proceeding under article 30 of chapter 59 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, guardians and conservators, or a comparable case in another jurisdiction, except as provided by K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 23-37,101 et seq., and amendments thereto, uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement act.

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 38-2330 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2330. (a) A law enforcement officer may take a juvenile into custody when:

(1) Any offense has been or is being committed in the officer's view;

(2) the officer has a warrant commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody;

(3) the officer has probable cause to believe that a warrant or order commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction for an act committed therein;

(4) the officer has probable cause to believe that the juvenile is committing or has committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute:

(A) A felony; or

(B) a misdemeanor and: (i) The juvenile will not be apprehended or evidence of the offense will be irretrievably lost unless the juvenile is immediately taken into custody; or (ii) the juvenile may cause injury to self or others or damage to property or may be injured unless immediately taken into custody;

(5) the officer has probable cause to believe that the juvenile has violated an order for electronic monitoring as a term of probation; or

(6) the officer receives a written statement pursuant to subsection (c).

(b) A court services officer, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code, may take a juvenile into custody when: (1) There is a warrant commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody; or (2) the officer has probable cause to believe that a warrant or order commanding that the juvenile be taken into custody has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction for an act committed therein.

(c) Any court services officer, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code, may request a warrant by giving the court a written statement setting forth that the juvenile, in the judgment of the court services officer, juvenile community corrections officer or other person authorized to supervise juveniles subject to this code:

(1) (A) Has violated the condition of the juvenile's conditional release from detention or probation, for the third or subsequent time; and

(B) poses a significant risk of physical harm to another or damage to property; or

(2) has absconded from supervision.

(d) (1) A juvenile taken into custody by a law enforcement officer or other person authorized pursuant to subsection (b) shall be brought without unnecessary delay to the custody of the juvenile's parent or other custodian, unless there are reasonable grounds to believe that such action would not be in the best interests of the child or would pose a risk to public safety or property.

(2) If the juvenile cannot be delivered to the juvenile's parent or custodian, the officer may:

(A) Issue a notice to appear pursuant to subsection (g);

(B) contact or deliver the juvenile to an intake and assessment worker for completion of the intake and assessment process pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023, and amendments thereto; or

(C) if the juvenile is determined to not be detention eligible based on a standardized detention risk assessment tool and is experiencing a ~~mental~~ behavioral health crisis, deliver a juvenile to a juvenile crisis intervention center, as described in K.S.A. 65-536, and amendments thereto, after written authorization by a community mental health center.

(3) It shall be the duty of the officer to furnish the county or district attorney and the juvenile intake and assessment worker if the officer has delivered the juvenile to the worker or issued a notice to appear consistent with subsection (g), with all of the information in the officer's possession pertaining to the juvenile, the juvenile's parent or other persons interested in or likely to be interested in the juvenile and all other facts and circumstances which caused the juvenile to be arrested or taken into custody.

(e) In the absence of a court order to the contrary, the court or officials designated by the court, the county or district attorney or the law enforcement agency taking a juvenile into custody shall direct the release prior to the time specified by K.S.A. 38-2343(a), and amendments thereto. In addition, pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023 and

K.S.A. 38-2346, and amendments thereto, a juvenile intake and assessment worker shall direct the release of a juvenile prior to a detention hearing after the completion of the intake and assessment process.

(f) Whenever a person 18 years of age or more is taken into custody by a law enforcement officer for an alleged offense which was committed prior to the time the person reached the age of 18, the officer shall notify and refer the matter to the court for proceedings pursuant to this code, except that the provisions of this code relating to detention hearings shall not apply to that person. If such person is eligible for detention, and all suitable alternatives to detention have been exhausted, the person shall be detained in jail. Unless the law enforcement officer took the person into custody pursuant to a warrant issued by the court and the warrant specifies the amount of bond or indicates that the person may be released on personal recognizance, the person shall be taken before the court of the county where the alleged act took place or, at the request of the person, the person shall be taken, without delay, before the nearest court. The court shall fix the terms and conditions of an appearance bond upon which the person may be released from custody. The provisions of article 28 of chapter 22 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and K.S.A. 22-2901, and amendments thereto, relating to appearance bonds and review of conditions and release shall be applicable to appearance bonds provided for in this section.

(g) (1) Whenever a law enforcement officer detains any juvenile and such juvenile is not immediately taken to juvenile intake and assessment services, the officer may serve upon such juvenile a written notice to appear. Such notice to appear shall contain the name and address of the juvenile detained, the crime charged and the location and phone number of the juvenile intake and assessment services office where the juvenile will need to appear with a parent or guardian.

(2) The juvenile intake and assessment services office specified in such notice to appear must be contacted by the juvenile or a parent or guardian no more than 48 hours after such notice is given, excluding weekends and holidays.

(3) The juvenile detained, in order to secure release as provided in this section, must give a written promise to call within the time specified by signing the written notice prepared by the officer. The original notice shall be retained by the officer and a copy shall be delivered to the juvenile detained and that juvenile's parent or guardian if such juvenile is under 18 years of age. The officer shall then release the juvenile.

(4) The law enforcement officer shall cause to be filed, without unnecessary delay, a complaint with juvenile intake and assessment services in which a juvenile released pursuant to paragraph (3) is given notice to appear, charging the crime stated in such notice. A copy shall also be provided to the district or county attorney. If the juvenile released fails to contact juvenile intake and assessment services as required in the notice to appear, juvenile intake and assessment services shall notify the district or county attorney.

(5) The notice to appear served pursuant to paragraph (1) and the complaint filed pursuant to paragraph (4) may be provided to the juvenile in a single citation.

Sec. 10. K.S.A. 38-2391 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2391. (a) Upon adjudication as a juvenile offender pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2356, and amendments thereto, modification of sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2367, and amendments thereto, or violation of a condition of sentence pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2368, and amendments thereto, the court may impose one or more of the sentencing alternatives under

K.S.A. 38-2361, and amendments thereto, for a period of time pursuant to this section and K.S.A. 38-2369, and amendments thereto. The period of time ordered by the court shall not exceed the overall case length limit.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), the overall case length limit shall be calculated based on the adjudicated offense and the results of a risk and needs assessment, as follows:

(1) Offenders adjudicated for a misdemeanor may remain under the jurisdiction of the court for up to 12 months;

(2) low-risk and moderate-risk offenders adjudicated for a felony may remain under court jurisdiction for up to 15 months; and

(3) high-risk offenders adjudicated for a felony may remain under court jurisdiction for up to 18 months.

(c) There shall be no overall case length limit for a juvenile adjudicated for a felony which, if committed by an adult, would constitute an off-grid felony or a nondrug severity level 1 through 4 person felony.

(d) When a juvenile is adjudicated for multiple counts, the maximum overall case length shall be calculated based on the most severe adjudicated count or any other adjudicated count at the court's discretion. The court shall not run multiple adjudicated counts consecutively.

(e) When the juvenile is adjudicated for multiple cases simultaneously, the court shall run ~~those~~ *such* cases concurrently.

(f) Upon expiration of the overall case length limit as defined in subsection (b), the court's jurisdiction terminates and shall not be extended, *except as provided in subsection (g)(2)*.

(g) (1) For the purposes of placing juvenile offenders on probation pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2361, and amendments thereto, the court shall establish a specific term of probation as specified in this subsection based on the most serious adjudicated count in combination with the results of a risk and needs assessment, as follows, except that the term of probation shall not exceed the overall case length limit:

(A) Low-risk and moderate-risk offenders adjudicated for a misdemeanor and low-risk offenders adjudicated for a felony may be placed on probation for a term up to six months;

(B) high-risk offenders adjudicated for a misdemeanor and moderate-risk offenders adjudicated for a felony may be placed on probation for a term up to nine months; and

(C) high-risk offenders adjudicated for a felony may be placed on probation for a term up to 12 months.

(2) The court may extend the term of probation if a juvenile needs time to complete an evidence-based program as determined to be necessary based on the results of a validated risk and needs assessment *and, if necessary, may extend the overall case length limit to allow for completion of such program when failure to complete such program is due to a repeated, intentional effort to delay by the juvenile as reported by the evidence-based services provider*. The court may also extend the term of probation for good cause shown for one month for low-risk offenders, three months for moderate-risk offenders and six months for high-risk offenders. Prior to extension of the initial probationary term, the court shall find and enter into the written record the criteria permitting extension of probation. Extensions of probation *and the overall case length limit* shall only be granted incrementally ~~and shall not exceed the overall case length limit~~. When the court extends the term of probation for a juvenile offender, the court services officer or community correctional services officer responsible for monitoring such juvenile offender shall record the reason given for extending probation. Court services officers shall report such records to the office

of judicial administration, and community correctional services officers shall report such records to the department of corrections. The office of judicial administration and the department of corrections shall report such recorded data to the Kansas juvenile justice oversight committee on a quarterly basis.

(3) The probation term limits do not apply to those offenders adjudicated for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute an off-grid crime, rape as defined in K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-5503(a)(1), and amendments thereto, aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-5504(b)(3), and amendments thereto, or murder in the second degree as defined in K.S.A. 2022 Supp. 21-5403, and amendments thereto. Such offenders may be placed on probation for a term consistent with the overall case length limit.

(4) The probation term limits and overall case length limits provided in this section shall be tolled during any time that the offender has absconded from supervision while on probation, and the time on such limits shall not start to run again until the offender is located and brought back to the jurisdiction.

(h) For the purpose of placing juvenile offenders in detention pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2361 and 38-2369, and amendments thereto, the court shall establish a specific term of detention. The term of detention shall not exceed the overall case length limit or the cumulative detention limit. Cumulative detention use shall be limited to a maximum of 45 days over the course of the juvenile offender's case, except that there shall be no limit on cumulative detention for juvenile offenders adjudicated for a felony which, if committed by an adult, would constitute an off-grid felony or a nondrug severity level 1 through 4 person felony.

(i) The provisions of this section shall apply upon disposition or 15 days after adjudication, whichever is sooner, unless the juvenile fails to appear for such juvenile's dispositional hearing. If a juvenile fails to appear at such juvenile's dispositional hearing, the probation term limits and overall case length limits provided in this section shall not apply until the juvenile is brought before the court for disposition in such juvenile's case.

(j) This section shall be a part of and supplemental to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code.

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 38-2392 is hereby amended to read as follows: 38-2392. (a) The department of corrections shall, in consultation with the supreme court, adopt rules and regulations by January 1, 2017, for 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. Such graduated responses shall be utilized by community supervision officers to provide a continuum of community-based responses. These responses shall include sanctions that are swift and certain to address violations based on the severity of the violation as well as incentives that encourage positive behaviors. Such responses shall take into account the juvenile's risks and needs. *The court services officer or community correctional services officer shall immediately notify the court and shall submit in writing a report showing in what manner the juvenile has violated probation, conditional release or a condition of sentence.*

(b) (1) *Except as provided in paragraph (4),* when a juvenile is placed on probation pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2361, and amendments thereto, community supervision officers shall utilize graduated responses, targeted to the juvenile's risks and needs based on the results of a risk and needs assessment to address technical violations. A technical violation shall only be considered by the court for revocation if:

~~(1)~~(A) It is a third or subsequent technical violation;
~~(2)~~(B) prior failed responses are documented in the juvenile's case plan; and

~~(3)~~(C) the community supervision officer has determined and documented that graduated responses to the violation will not suffice.

(2) Unless a juvenile poses a significant risk of physical harm to another or damage to property, community supervision officers shall issue a summons rather than request a warrant on a third or subsequent technical violation subject to review by the court.

(3) Absconding from supervision shall not be considered a technical violation of probation and, after reasonable efforts to locate a juvenile that has absconded are unsuccessful, the court may issue a warrant for the juvenile pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2342, and amendments thereto.

(4) *When a juvenile is placed on probation pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2361, and amendments thereto, a judge may commit such juvenile to detention for a violation of probation and for contempt of court if the judge makes a finding that the juvenile is demonstrating escalating use of physical violence, aggression, weapons, damage to property or life-threatening substances. A juvenile may be committed to detention for a period not to exceed:*

(A) 24 hours for a first violation;

(B) 48 hours for a second violation; and

(C) 15 days for a third or subsequent violation.

(c) When a juvenile is placed on probation pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2361, and amendments thereto, the community supervision officer responsible for oversight of the juvenile shall develop a case plan in consultation with the juvenile and the juvenile's family. The department for children and families and local board of education may participate in the development of the case plan when appropriate.

(1) Such case plan shall incorporate the results of the risk and needs assessment, referrals to programs, documentation on violations and graduated responses and shall clearly define the role of each person or agency working with the juvenile.

(2) If the juvenile is later committed to the custody of the secretary, the case plan shall be shared with the juvenile correctional facility.

(d) This section shall be a part of and supplemental to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code.

Sec. 12. K.S.A. 65-536 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-536. (a) A juvenile crisis intervention center is a facility that provides short-term observation, assessment, treatment and case planning, and referral for any juvenile who is experiencing a ~~mental~~ behavioral health crisis and is likely to cause harm to self or others. Such centers shall:

(1) Address or ensure access to the broad range of services to meet the needs of a juvenile admitted to the center, including, but not limited to, medical, psychiatric, psychological, social ~~and~~, educational *and substance abuse-related* services;

(2) not include construction features designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles, but shall have a design, structure, interior and exterior environment, and furnishings to promote a safe, comfortable and therapeutic environment for juveniles admitted to the center;

(3) implement written policies and procedures that include the use of a combination of supervision, inspection and accountability to promote safe and orderly operations; and

(4) implement written policies and procedures for staff monitoring of all center entrances and exits.

(b) A juvenile crisis intervention center shall provide treatment to

juveniles admitted to such center, as appropriate while admitted.

(c) A juvenile crisis intervention center may be on the same premises as that of another licensed facility. If the juvenile crisis intervention center is on the same premises as that of another licensed facility, the living unit of the juvenile crisis intervention center shall be maintained in a separate, self-contained unit. No juvenile crisis intervention center shall be in a city or county jail or a juvenile detention facility.

(d) (1) A juvenile may be admitted to a juvenile crisis intervention center when:

(A) The head of such center determines such juvenile is in need of treatment and likely to cause harm to self or others;

(B) a qualified mental health professional from a community mental health center has given written authorization for such juvenile to be admitted to a juvenile crisis intervention center; and

(C) no other more appropriate treatment services are available and accessible to the juvenile at the time of admission.

(2) A juvenile may be admitted to a juvenile crisis intervention center for not more than 30 days. A parent with legal custody or legal guardian of a juvenile placed in a juvenile crisis intervention center may remove such juvenile from the center at any time. If the removal may cause the juvenile to become a child in need of care pursuant to K.S.A. 38-2202(d), and amendments thereto, the head of a juvenile crisis intervention center may report such concerns to the department for children and families or law enforcement or may request the county or district attorney to initiate proceedings pursuant to the revised Kansas code for care of children. If the head of a juvenile crisis intervention center determines the most appropriate action is to request the county or district attorney to initiate proceedings pursuant to the revised Kansas code for care of children, the head of such center shall make such request and shall keep such juvenile in the center for an additional 24-hour period to initiate the appropriate proceedings.

(3) When a juvenile is released from a juvenile crisis intervention center, the managed care organization, if the juvenile is a medicaid recipient, and the community mental health center serving the area where the juvenile is being discharged shall be involved with discharge planning. Within seven days prior to the discharge of a juvenile, the head of the juvenile crisis intervention center shall give written notice of the date and time of the discharge to the patient, the managed care organization, if the juvenile is a medicaid recipient, and the community mental health center serving the area where the juvenile is being discharged, and the patient's parent, custodian or legal guardian.

(e) (1) Upon admission to a juvenile crisis intervention center, and if the juvenile is a medicaid recipient, the managed care organization shall approve services as recommended by the head of the juvenile crisis intervention center. Within 14 days after admission, the head of the juvenile crisis intervention center shall develop a plan of treatment for the juvenile in collaboration with the managed care organization.

(2) Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the department of health and environment from administering or reimbursing state medicaid services to any juvenile admitted to a juvenile crisis intervention center pursuant to a waiver granted under section 1915(c) of the federal social security act, provided that such services are not administered through a managed care delivery system.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the department of health and environment from reimbursing any state medicaid services that qualify for reimbursement and that are provided to a juvenile admitted to a juvenile crisis intervention center.

(4) Nothing in this subsection shall impair or otherwise affect the

validity of any contract in existence on July 1, 2018, between a managed care organization and the department of health and environment to provide state medicaid services.

(5) On or before January 1, 2019, the secretary of health and environment shall submit to the United States centers for medicare and medicaid services any approval request necessary to implement this subsection.

(f) The secretary for children and families, in consultation with the attorney general, shall promulgate rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this section on or before January 1, 2019.

(g) The secretary for children and families shall annually report information on outcomes of juveniles admitted into juvenile crisis intervention centers to the joint committee on corrections and juvenile justice oversight, the corrections and juvenile justice committee of the house of representatives and the judiciary committee of the senate. Such report shall include:

(1) The number of admissions, releases and the lengths of stay for juveniles admitted to juvenile crisis intervention centers;

(2) services provided to juveniles admitted;

(3) needs of juveniles admitted determined by evidence-based assessment; and

(4) success and recidivism rates, including information on the reduction of involvement of the child welfare system and juvenile justice system with the juvenile.

(h) The secretary of corrections may enter into memorandums of agreement with other cabinet agencies to provide funding, not to exceed \$2,000,000 annually, from the evidence-based programs account of the state general fund or other available appropriations for juvenile crisis intervention services.

(i) For the purposes of this section:

(1) *"Behavioral health crisis" means behavioral and conduct issues that impact the safety or health of a juvenile, members of the juvenile's household or family or members of the community, including, but not limited to, non-life threatening mental health and substance abuse concerns;*

(2) *"head of a juvenile crisis intervention center" means the administrative director of a juvenile crisis intervention center or such person's designee;*

~~(2)~~(3) *"juvenile" means a person who is less than 18 years of age;*

~~(3)~~(4) *"likely to cause harm to self or others" means that a juvenile, by reason of the juvenile's behavioral health condition, mental disorder or mental condition is likely, in the reasonably foreseeable future, to cause substantial physical injury or physical abuse to self or others or substantial damage to another's property, as evidenced by behavior threatening, attempting or causing such injury, abuse or damage;*

~~(4)~~(5) *"treatment" means any service intended to promote the mental health of the patient and rendered by a qualified professional, licensed or certified by the state to provide such service as an independent practitioner or under the supervision of such practitioner; and*

~~(5)~~(6) *"qualified mental health professional" means a physician or psychologist who is employed by a participating mental health center or who is providing services as a physician or psychologist under a contract with a participating mental health center, a licensed masters level psychologist, a licensed clinical psychotherapist, a licensed marriage and family therapist, a licensed clinical marriage and family therapist, a licensed professional counselor, a licensed clinical professional counselor, a licensed specialist social worker or a licensed*

master social worker or a registered nurse who has a specialty in psychiatric nursing, who is employed by a participating mental health center and who is acting under the direction of a physician or psychologist who is employed by, or under contract with, a participating mental health center.

(j) This section shall be part of and supplemental to article 5 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 13. K.S.A. 75-52,162 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-52,162. (a) (1) The department of corrections and the Kansas juvenile justice oversight committee shall explore methods of exchanging confidential data between all parts of the juvenile justice system. Such data exchange shall be limited based on the needs of the user accessing the data. Such method of exchanging data shall take into consideration sharing data that is necessary for continuity of treatment and correctional programs, including, but not limited to, health care requirements, mental health care needs and history, substance abuse treatment and history, recommendations for emergency placement options and any other information to assist in providing proper care to the juvenile. The department of corrections is authorized to use grant funds, allocated state funds or any other accessible funding necessary to create such data exchange system. All state and local programs involved in the care of juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system or the child in need of care system shall cooperate in the development and utilization of such system.

(2) (A) *On or before July 1, 2025, the department of corrections shall develop a system to facilitate the exchanging of confidential data described in paragraph (1). The department may contract with another entity to provide an electronic record system that is not maintained by the department. Such system shall include a verification system that is operated by the department for the purpose of verifying the authenticity and validity of electronic records. The electronic records maintained in such system shall have the same legal effect as paper records.*

(B) *The department shall report to the joint committee on corrections and juvenile justice oversight, the house of representatives standing committee on corrections and juvenile justice, the house of representatives standing committee on appropriations, the senate standing committee on judiciary and the senate standing committee on ways and means on the progress of development on or before the first day of the 2024 regular session of the legislature.*

(b) The department of corrections shall establish and maintain a statewide searchable database that contains information regarding juveniles who participate in an immediate intervention program. County and district attorneys, judges, community supervision officers and juvenile intake and assessment workers shall have access to the database and shall submit necessary data to such database. The department of corrections shall, in consultation with the office of judicial administration, adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

Sec. 14. K.S.A. 75-52,164 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-52,164. (a) (1) There is hereby established in the state treasury the evidence-based programs account of the state general fund, which shall be administered by the department of corrections. All expenditures from the evidence-based programs account of the state general fund shall be for the development and implementation of evidence-based community programs and practices for:

(A) Juvenile offenders; and their families;

(B) juveniles experiencing ~~mental~~ behavioral health crisis and their families;

(C) children who have been administered a risk and needs

assessment and have been identified as needing services pursuant to section 1, and amendments thereto; and

(D) grants as provided in subsection (e).

(2) Evidence-based community programs and practices may be administered by community supervision offices, including, but not limited to, juvenile intake and assessment, court services, community corrections and, juvenile crisis intervention centers, community mental health centers, community health centers, the youth advocate program, jobs for America's graduates Kansas transition services and any other community-based service provider offering evidence-based community programs.

(3) All expenditures from the evidence-based programs account of the state general fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the secretary of corrections or the secretary's designee.

(b) At least annually, throughout the year, the secretary of corrections shall determine and certify to the director of accounts and reports the amount in each account of the state general fund of a state agency that has been determined by the secretary to be actual or projected cost savings as a result of cost avoidance resulting from decreased reliance on incarceration in the juvenile correctional facility and placement in youth residential centers. The baseline shall be calculated on the cost of incarceration and placement in fiscal year 2015.

(c) Upon receipt of a certification pursuant to subsection (b), the director of accounts and reports shall transfer the amount certified pursuant to subsection (b) from each account of the state general fund of a state agency that has been determined by the secretary of corrections to be actual or projected cost savings to the evidence-based programs account of the state general fund.

(d) Prioritization of evidence-based programs account of the state general fund moneys will be given to regions that demonstrate a high rate of out-of-home placement of juvenile offenders per capita that have few existing community-based alternatives.

~~*(e) During fiscal years 2017 and 2018, the secretary of corrections shall transfer an amount not to exceed \$8,000,000 from appropriated department of corrections moneys from the state general fund or any available special revenue fund or funds that are budgeted for the purposes of facilitating the development and implementation of new community placements in conjunction with the reduction in out-of-home placements. (1) The secretary of corrections shall develop and implement a grant program with the goal of implementing evidence-based community programs described in subsection (a) and promising practices throughout the state, subject to the availability of funding in the evidence-based programs account of the state general fund after other expenditures for evidence-based programs are made. The secretary shall adopt grant requirements in accordance with this section. Any provider of evidence-based community programs for juveniles may apply for a grant. The grant program shall give priority to any county that demonstrates a low availability of evidence-based community programs for juveniles. The secretary shall evaluate the programs that received a grant to ensure the program is being delivered as such program was designed.*~~

~~*(2) Child welfare case management providers shall not be eligible to receive grants under this subsection.*~~

~~*(f) Expenditures made from the evidence-based programs account of the state general fund shall be made promptly and on a rolling basis to develop and implement evidence-based community programs as*~~

services are needed throughout the state.

(g) The evidence-based programs account of the state general fund and any other moneys transferred pursuant to this section shall be used for the purposes set forth in this section and for no other governmental purposes. It is the intent of the legislature that the funds and the moneys deposited in this fund shall remain intact and inviolate for the purposes set forth in this section.

Sec. 15. K.S.A. 38-2202, 38-2203, 38-2231, 38-2243, 38-2302, 38-2304, 38-2330, 38-2391, 38-2392, 65-536, 75-52,162 and 75-52,164 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above BILL originated in the HOUSE, and was adopted by that body

HOUSE adopted
Conference Committee Report _____

Speaker of the House.

Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the SENATE
as amended _____

SENATE adopted
Conference Committee Report _____

President of the Senate.

Secretary of the Senate.

APPROVED _____

Governor.