SESSION OF 2026

SECOND CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT BRIEF
HOUSE BILL NO. 2329

As Agreed to March 24, 2026

Brief*

HB 2329 would amend provisions in the Revised Kansas Juvenile Justice Code (Juvenile Code) relating to sentencing alternatives, the placement matrix, and detention length limit. The bill would also direct the Secretary of Corrections (Secretary) to contract for beds for juvenile alternative sentences to out-of-home placements, direct the funding for such placements to come from the Evidence-based Programs Account (EBPA), and remove expired sunsets regarding such out-of-home placements. The bill would also authorize the Secretary to enter into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) to provide money from the EBPA to additional types of facilities with a program purpose of behavioral health crisis intervention for juveniles.

The bill would also change the name of juvenile crisis intervention centers to juvenile stabilization centers throughout the Revised Kansas Code for the Care of Children (CINC Code) and the Juvenile Code and would modify the intake criteria for, and the treatment and services provided by, such centers. The bill would also transfer money from the EBPA in the State General Fund (SGF) to the Department for Children and Families (DCF) to provide juvenile stabilization services.

The bill would also make technical and conforming amendments.

Juvenile Placement Matrix

The bill would authorize the court to sentence juveniles considered chronic offenders, as defined in current law, to a juvenile correctional facility if they are assessed as moderate-risk or high-risk on a risk and needs assessment.

[*Note:* Current law restricts this discretion to chronic offenders assessed as high-risk on a risk and needs assessment.]

The bill would also add the following category of juvenile offender to those considered chronic offenders: an offender adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an offense committed while such offender was on probation or conditional release for a prior felony adjudication.

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*Conference committee report briefs are prepared by the Legislative Research Department and do not express legislative intent. No summary is prepared when the report is an agreement to disagree. Conference committee report briefs may be accessed on the Internet at https://klrd.gov/

Juvenile Sentencing Alternatives

Youth Residential Facility

Establishment. The bill would direct the Secretary, between July 1, 2026, and July 1, 2030, to contract for the use of no less than 35 nor more than 45 non-foster home beds in youth residential facilities, with no more than 15 beds in one facility. The bill would allow the Secretary, on and after July 1, 2030, to contract for the use of not more than 50 non-foster home beds in youth residential facilities.

The bill would further direct the Secretary to use available data on juvenile case filings to determine regional need and corresponding allocation of non-foster home beds.

Payment. The bill would direct the Secretary to cover the cost associated with all aspects of juveniles in youth residential facilities, and would authorize the Secretary to make expenditures from the EBPA not to exceed $4.5 million, subject to appropriations, to do so. These provisions would expire on July 1, 2030. The bill would also direct that no expenditure could be made from the EBPA for non-foster home beds in youth residential facilities after July 1, 2030.

Placement. The bill would authorize the court to place a convicted juvenile with the Secretary and order the Secretary to place the juvenile in a youth residential facility between July 1, 2026, and July 1, 2030.

Oversight. The bill would direct the Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee (JJOC) to monitor the impact and effectiveness of placement of juvenile offenders in youth residential facilities. In addition to the JJOC's annual report that is required to be issued to the Governor, legislative leaders, and the Chief Justice, the bill would require the JJOC to submit a report to the Legislature on or before February 1, 2030, evaluating the effectiveness and outcomes of placement of juvenile offenders in youth residential facilities. The bill would require the report to include a recommendation of whether to increase, modify, or discontinue expenditures made for placement of juvenile offenders in youth residential facilities.

The bill would remove expired sunsets regarding youth residential facilities from January 1, 2018.

Possession or Use of a Firearm

The bill would authorize the court to commit a juvenile, regardless of their risk level as determined by a risk and needs assessment, directly to the custody of the Secretary for placement in a juvenile correctional complex for a minimum of 12 months and a maximum of 24 months, if:

- A firearm was possessed or used during the commission of the offense; and
- The offense would constitute a felony if it were committed by an adult.

Emergency Shelters and Therapeutic Foster Homes

Continuing law authorizes the court to order a short-term placement of a juvenile in an emergency shelter, therapeutic foster home, or community integration program if the juvenile has been adjudicated of certain specified offenses, and the victim resides with the juvenile offender.

The bill would direct the Secretary to contract with emergency shelters and therapeutic foster homes in order to facilitate the placement of such juvenile offenders.

Juvenile Detention

Detention Limit

The bill would extend the maximum detention limit from 45 cumulative days to 90 cumulative days. [*Note:* This limit does not apply to juveniles adjudicated of an offense that would constitute an off-grid or nondrug severity level 1 through 4 person felony.]

Detention Risk Assessment Override

Current law provides for the juvenile intake and assessment process, including the completion of a detention risk assessment on the juvenile.

The bill would direct the court to approve an override function of the detention risk assessment tool when a juvenile is alleged to have possessed or used a firearm during the commission of an offense or has been presented to a juvenile intake and assessment system pursuant to the Juvenile Code for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute the commission of a misdemeanor or felony for the second time within three months. The bill would direct the juvenile intake and assessment worker or the court to order direct placement of the juvenile in a juvenile detention facility when the detention risk assessment tool is overridden pursuant to the bill.

Juvenile Crisis Intervention Services Funding

Under current law, the Secretary may enter into MOAs with other cabinet agencies to provide up to $2.0 million annually from the EBPA for juvenile crisis intervention services. The bill would clarify and expand this authorization to allow such funding for:

- Juvenile crisis intervention services provided by a licensed juvenile crisis intervention center; or
- Other residential facility licensed by the Department for Children and Families (DCF) or the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS) that has a program purpose of behavioral health crisis intervention for juveniles.

Juvenile Stabilization Centers

Under current law, a juvenile crisis intervention center is a facility that provides short-term observation, assessment, treatment, and case planning, and referrals for any juvenile who is experiencing a behavioral health crisis and is likely to cause harm to self or others. The bill would rename this type of center a juvenile stabilization center.

Services Provided

The bill would specify that such stabilization centers must provide services to the juvenile and the juvenile's family, including, but not limited to, parent skill-building, family and individual communication skill-building, and case management supports as necessary to address the immediate needs of the juvenile and the juvenile's family. The bill would also provide that such centers allow access to faith-based services.

The bill would also allow such centers, as needed to support the safety and stability of the juvenile and the juvenile's family, to:

- Be available to serve juveniles 24 hours a day, seven days a week;
- Provide short-term stabilization services for continuous stays; or
- Provide respite periods throughout the day or night.

Admittance Criteria

Under current law, a juvenile may be admitted to a juvenile crisis intervention center when:

- The head of such center determines such juvenile is in need of treatment and likely to cause harm to self or others;
- A qualified mental heath professional from a community mental health center has given authorization for such juvenile to be admitted to a juvenile crisis intervention center; and
- No other more appropriate treatment service is available and accessible to the juvenile at the time of admission.

The bill would provide that admittance to a juvenile stabilization center would occur when the head of such center determines a juvenile is in need of stabilization services and would benefit from treatment provided by such center. The bill would further require that priority for admission be given to cross-over youth. "Cross-over youth" would be defined by the bill as a young person, 10 years of age or older, who is at risk of being adjudicated or is already adjudicated as a child in need of care due in whole or in part to:

- Conduct or involvement in the juvenile justice system;
- Allegations that could result in involvement in the juvenile justice system; or

- Any level of concurrent involvement with the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

The bill would allow a juvenile to be admitted to a juvenile stabilization center for no more than 90 days and no more than 3 times within a 12-month period.

Discharge

The bill would amend law on procedures involving the discharge of a juvenile to require that a juvenile stabilization center coordinate discharge planning and facilitate timely referral and connection to appropriate community-based services for ongoing care.

Rules and Regulations

The bill would require the Secretary for Children and Families to promulgate rules and regulations to implement the bill's provisions on or before January 1, 2027, and would prohibit such rules and regulations from containing any requirement:

- That the juvenile stabilization center have a licensed physician, dietician, clinical director, psychiatrist, advanced practice registered nurse, or any other medical professional on staff;
- Prohibiting juveniles who are admitted to such centers from sharing rooms or being placed in rooms that are in the basement of such facility;
- That a juvenile stabilization center notify or obtain approval from a local school district prior to obtaining licensure;
- Related to gender-based staffing; or
- Staffing ratios beyond the levels for youth residential facilities as defined in the CINC Code.

Report to Legislative Committees

The bill would require the Secretary for Children and Families to annually report information on outcomes of juveniles admitted into juvenile stabilization centers to the J. Russell (Russ) Jennings Joint Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice Oversight and the Joint Committee on Child Welfare System Oversight.

References in CINC Code and Juvenile Code

The bill would replace references to "juvenile crisis intervention centers" with "juvenile stabilization centers" throughout the CINC Code and Juvenile Code. The bill would also remove references to "written authorization by a community health center" throughout the CINC Code and Juvenile Code to reflect such authorization is not needed for a child to be admitted to a juvenile stabilization center under the bill.

Evidence-based Programs Account Transfer

The bill would require on July 1, 2026, July 1, 2027, and July 1, 2028, or as soon thereafter as moneys are available, the Director of Accounts and Reports to transfer $4.0 million from the EBPA to a Special Revenue Fund of the DCF designated by the Secretary for Children and Families for juvenile stabilization services.

Referral and Transport to Juvenile Stabilization Center

The bill would amend law concerning juvenile intake and assessment to provide that if a child is conditionally released to the child's parent or guardian, such conditions could include a referral of the child to a juvenile stabilization center.

The bill would also amend law concerning juvenile intake and assessment to specify that upon request of a parent, guardian, custodian, or juvenile intake and assessment worker, law enforcement could assist with the safe transportation of a juvenile to an appropriate placement, including a juvenile stabilization center, when such assistance is necessary to ensure the safety of the juvenile or others. The bill would state such assistance could not be construed as an arrest, detention, or criminal custody.

Conference Committee Action

The Second Conference Committee agreed to the provisions of HB 2329, as passed by the Senate, and agreed to add the contents of HB 2639, as passed by the Senate, regarding juvenile stabilization centers, further amending the contents of HB 2329 to:

- Make technical and conforming amendments;
- Amend when a juvenile offender would be considered a chronic offender;
- Lower the cap on the amount of expenditures the Secretary of Corrections would be authorized to make from the EBPA to carry out the provisions of the bill from $10.0 million to $4.5 million; and
- Amend that the detention risk assessment tool may be overridden when a juvenile has been presented to juvenile intake pursuant to the Juvenile Code for the second time in three months.

Background

The Second Conference Committee agreed to the contents of HB 2329, as passed by the Senate, and the contents of HB 2639, as passed by the Senate.

HB 2329

The House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice amended HB 2329 and inserted the amended contents of HB 2325. The Senate Committee on Judiciary amended HB 2329 and inserted the contents of SB 414.

Background information for HB 2329, HB 2325, and SB 414 is provided below.

HB 2329 (Youth Residential Facilities)

The bill was introduced by the House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice at the request of Representative Lewis.

House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice. In the House Committee hearing on February 17, 2025, representatives of the Children's Alliance of Kansas (CAK), Kansas Sheriffs Association, Kansas' 10th and 18th Judicial Districts, KVC Kansas, Saint Francis Ministries (SFM), Sedgwick County, and Sedgwick County Department of Corrections offered **proponent** testimony. The proponents generally stated the current system for juveniles works well for most kids, but there are a handful who get swept into the foster care system with behaviors too great for that system to handle, but not great enough for a juvenile correctional facility, and the bill would create a middle ground to fill that gap.

Written-only proponent testimony was submitted by a representative of the Wichita Police Department.

Written-only **neutral** testimony was submitted by representatives of The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center and the Kansas Association of Court Services Officers.

Representatives of the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC), the Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee (JJOC), and Kansas Appleseed presented **opponent** testimony, generally stating the bill would not address the issues the proponents raised, the youth residential centers do not lead to better outcomes for kids, and the EBPA cannot sustain this funding in fiscal years 2027 and 2028.

Written-only opponent testimony was submitted by a representative of National Alliance on Mental Illness Kansas.

No other testimony was provided.

The bill was referred to the House Committee on Federal and State Affairs on February 18, 2025, and re-referred to the House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice on February 20, 2025.

On March 3, 2025, the House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice amended the bill to:

- Limit the number of beds in a youth residential facility to no more than 15 beds in a single facility;

- Direct the Secretary to contract for no more than 45 beds in youth residential facilities;
- Direct the Secretary to contract no less than 35 beds from no less than 40 beds in youth residential facilities;
- Direct the JJOC to monitor the impact and effectiveness of youth residential facilities; and
- Insert the contents of HB 2325.

[*Note:* The Conference Committee retained these amendments.]

HB 2325 (Chronic Juvenile Offenders and Juvenile Special Firearms Conditions)

The bill was introduced by the House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice at the request of Representative Lewis.

House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice. In the House Committee hearing, representatives of CAK, Kansas Sheriffs Association, Kansas' 10th and 18th Judicial Districts, Love is Foundation, and SFM offered **proponent** testimony. The proponents generally stated there are not enough options currently for juvenile offenders who commit a felony while awaiting adjudication for a felony or juveniles who commit a felony while possessing or using a firearm, and this bill would give more options for such juveniles.

Written-only **neutral** testimony was submitted by representatives of CSG Justice Center and the Kansas Association of Court Services Officers.

Representatives of the JJOC, Kansas Appleseed, and KDOC presented **opponent** testimony, generally stating the bill is contrary to evidenced-based practices and would cause harm by incarcerating children for minor infractions for long periods of time.

Written-only opponent testimony was submitted by a representative of National Alliance on Mental Illness Kansas.

No other testimony was provided.

The bill was referred to the House Committee on Federal and State Affairs on February 18, 2025, and re-referred to the House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice on February 25, 2025.

On March 3, 2025, the House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice amended the bill to:

- Decrease to 24 months from 36 months the maximum alternative, direct sentence to a juvenile correctional facility the court may sentence a juvenile adjudicated of a crime that would be a felony if committed by an adult and found to have possessed or used a firearm during the commission of such offense;

- Authorize the court to order direct placement of chronic offenders to a juvenile correctional facility if such offenders are assessed to be moderate-risk in addition to high-risk;

- Remove a provision including a technical violation as a reason for a court to commit a juvenile to detention and maintain current law; and

- Clarify language regarding the override function of the detention risk assessment in a juvenile intake and assessment center.

[*Note:* The Conference Committee retained these amendments.]

House Committee of the Whole. The House Committee of the Whole made a conforming amendment to the bill to amend a provision related to the cumulative detention limit. [*Note:* The Conference Committee retained this amendment.]

Senate Committee on Judiciary. In the Senate Committee hearing on January 22, 2026, the District Attorneys of Kansas' 10th and 18th Judicial Districts; a representative of the Kansas Sheriffs Association and Kansas Association of Chiefs of Police; representatives of CAK, EmberHope, KVC Kansas, O'Connell Children's Shelter, SFM, and Sedgwick County; and a private citizen testified as **proponents** of the bill. Proponents provided substantially similar testimony as in the House Committee hearing. Proponents also expressed support for the provisions added by the House Committee concerning chronic offenders and juvenile offenders using or possessing firearms.

Written-only proponent testimony was provided by representatives of the Johnson County Department of Corrections and TFI Family Services.

Neutral testimony was provided by representatives of the CSG Justice Center and the Kansas Community Corrections Association, generally stating the bill needs to clearly specify the youth appropriate for out-of-home placement and that research shows incarcerating youth who are not high-risk for reoffending is an ineffective public safety strategy.

Written-only neutral testimony was provided by the Child Advocate of Kansas.

On January 26, 2026, **opponent** testimony was provided by representatives of ACLU of Kansas, JJOC, Kansas Appleseed, KDOC, and two representatives of Progeny. Opponents provided substantially similar testimony as provided in the House Committee.

Written-only opponent testimony was provided by representatives of Destination Innovation, Inc., and Heartland 180, Inc., and two representatives of Progeny.

No other testimony was provided.

The Senate Committee amended the bill to:

- Add a category of chronic offender [*Note:* The Conference Committee retained a modified version of this amendment.];

- Add a circumstance in which the override function of the detention risk assessment tool may be used [*Note:* The Conference Committee retained a modified version of this amendment.]; and

- Insert the contents of SB 414, pertaining to juvenile crisis intervention services funding. [*Note:* The Conference Committee retained this amendment.]

Senate Committee of the Whole (HB 2329)

The Senate Committee of the Whole amended HB 2329 to:

- Direct the Secretary, between July 1, 2026, and July 1, 2030, to contract for the use of no less than 35 nor more than 45 non-foster home beds in youth residential facilities;

- Allow the Secretary, on and after July 1, 2030, to contract for the use of not more than 50 non-foster home beds in youth residential facilities;

- Make provisions concerning expenditures from the EBPA expire on July 1, 2030, and direct that no expenditure could be made from the EBPA for non-foster home beds in youth residential facilities after July 1, 2030;

- Direct the Secretary to place a convicted juvenile in a youth residential facility between July 1, 2026, and July 1, 2030; and

- Require the JJOC to submit a report to the Legislature on or before February 1, 2030, evaluating the effectiveness and outcomes of placement of juvenile offenders in youth residential facilities.

[*Note:* The Conference Committee retained these amendments.]

SB 414 (Juvenile Crisis Intervention Services Funding)

The bill was introduced by the Senate Committee on Judiciary at the request of a representative of DCF.

Senate Committee on Judiciary. In the Senate Committee hearing, representatives of CAK, DCF, KDADS, and KDOC testified as **proponents** of the bill. Proponents of the bill generally stated expanding access to EBPA funds would increase access to juvenile crisis intervention services.

Written-only proponent testimony was provided by the Kansas Child Advocate and representatives of JJOC and O'Connell Children's Shelter.

Neutral testimony was provided by a representative of CSG Justice Center, who stated the changes in the bill align with the original intent of the EBPA funding and would increase more access across the state for young Kansans in crisis.

No other testimony was provided.

HB 2639

The bill was introduced by House Committee on Child Welfare and Foster Care at the request of Representative Howerton.

House Committee on Child Welfare and Foster Care

In the House Committee hearing, Representative Howerton, the Child Advocate, and representatives of the Children's Alliance of Kansas (CAK) and Gathered provided **proponent** testimony on the bill. The proponents generally stated the purpose of the bill is to provide services to youth who are currently not receiving them and to prioritize those youth who are involved in both the juvenile justice system and the child-in-need-of-care system.

The Sedgwick County Sheriff and representatives of O'Connell Children's Shelter and Project Heaven provided written-only proponent testimony.

Neutral testimony was provided by representatives of DCF and the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS), who suggested amendments to provide consistency across statutes and to ensure the centers created by the bill could bill Medicaid for covered services.

Written-only neutral testimony was provided by representatives of the Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee (JJOC) and Kansas Appleseed.

Opponent testimony was provided by a representative of the Kansas Community Corrections Association (KCCA), who expressed concerns with the mandatory detention provisions of the bill.

No other testimony was provided.

The House Committee amended the bill to:

- Reinstate the definition of "behavioral health crisis" in the CINC Code and Juvenile Code;
- Remove language that would have allowed law enforcement to take a child into custody when such officer reasonably believes that the child is in need of stabilization;
- Reinstate references to a "child experiencing a behavioral health crisis" throughout the bill;
- Modify language concerning how long and how frequently a juvenile may be admitted to a juvenile stabilization center;
- Modify the services that are provided by juvenile stabilization centers;
- Remove language concerning annual funding of juvenile stabilization centers;
- Modify the definition of "cross-over youth";

- Remove language that would have modified the definition of “behavioral health crisis” in law concerning parental consent for minors receiving health care at school;
- Modify the amount of money to be transferred from the EBPA to DCF’s Special Revenue Fund for juvenile stabilization services;
- Remove language that would have required the court to approve an override function of the detention risk assessment tool in certain circumstances; and
- Add language allowing law enforcement to assist with the safe transportation of a juvenile to an appropriate placement when necessary.

[*Note:* The Conference Committee retained these amendments, with the exception of the definition of “cross-over youth.”]

House Committee of the Whole

The House Committee of the Whole amended the bill to specify the $4.0 million transfer from the EBPA to the DCF Special Revenue Fund would occur on July 1, 2027, and July 1, 2028, in addition to July 1, 2026. [*Note:* The Conference Committee retained this amendment.]

Senate Committee on Judiciary

In the Senate Committee hearing, Representative Howerton, the Child Advocate, and a representative of CAK provided substantially similar **proponent** testimony as in the House Committee hearing. Written-only proponent testimony was provided by a representative of Kansas Appleseed.

Neutral testimony was provided by representatives of DCF, KCCA, and Kansas Department of Corrections. The neutral conferees expressed concerns that the definition of “cross-over youth” contained in the bill would not accurately cover the intended demographic for juvenile stabilization centers. Written-only neutral testimony was provided by representatives of JJOC and KDADS.

No other testimony was provided.

The Senate Committee amended the bill to modify the definition of “cross-over youth.” [*Note:* The Conference Committee retained this amendment.]

Fiscal Information

HB 2329 (Youth Residential Facilities)

According to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of the Budget on HB 2329, as introduced, KDOC indicates enactment of the bill would require State General Fund (SGF) expenditures of $10.0 million in each fiscal year, beginning in FY 2026. KDOC states in order to

accommodate this spending, the agency may be required to reduce the amount of grant funding available for other evidence-based programs in future fiscal years.

The Kansas Association of Counties (KAC) indicates enactment of the bill would have no fiscal effect on county governments.

HB 2325 (Chronic Juvenile Offenders and Juvenile Special Firearms Conditions)

According to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of the Budget on HB 2325, as introduced, KDOC indicates that enactment of the bill would increase SGF expenditures by $2.6 million per fiscal year beginning in FY 2026. The agency estimates the bill would increase admissions to the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex by 42 juveniles per year, requiring at least three 15-bed housing units at the facility to be re-opened.

To remain in compliance with federally required staffing ratios under the Prison Rape Elimination Act, KDOC indicates it would need to hire 26.5 full-time equivalent (FTE) correctional officer positions to staff the re-opened units. The agency also states that 2.0 FTE corrections counselor positions would be necessary to accommodate the increased population. KDOC estimates the total cost for these positions would be $2.3 million. KDOC estimates that other operating costs, such as food service and health care, would total $308,519 per fiscal year.

The Judicial Branch indicates that enactment of the bill would have a negligible fiscal effect on its operations. The Board of Indigents' Defense Services indicates the bill would have no fiscal effect on agency operations.

Any fiscal effect associated with HB 2325 is not reflected in *The FY 2026 Governor's Budget Report*.

KAC indicates enactment of HB 2325 has the potential to increase county government expenditures on supervision of juvenile offenders; however, KAC is unable to provide a precise estimate of this effect.

SB 414 (Juvenile Crisis Intervention Services Funding)

According to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of the Budget on SB 414, KDOC indicates that enactment of the bill would not increase state expenditures beyond the $2.0 million annually that is already authorized in current law for juvenile crisis Intervention services from the EPBA. The bill would expand the types of facilities eligible for the existing funding but would not change the total amount available.

KDADS indicates that enactment of the bill could result in increased costs if funds were used for children's crisis respite facility creation, operation, and services. KDADS notes that there are currently not enough children's crisis respite beds in the state. However, a specific cost estimate cannot be determined at this time.

DCF indicates that enactment of the bill would have no fiscal effect on its operations.

HB 2639

According to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of the Budget on HB 2639, as introduced, DCF and the Office of Judicial Administration indicate enactment of the bill would have no fiscal effect on the agency or the courts.

The Kansas Department of Corrections indicates enactment of the bill would not have a fiscal effect on the department as the transfer is currently ongoing. With continued lapses and statutorily directed funding from the EBPA, this account is projected to have a negative balance starting FY 2028. Funding may not be available for these purposes in the next few years. There would be an impact on local communities, as detention per diem costs are assessed in the counties where the youth reside or where detention is being ordered. Most detention centers charge between $120-$150 per day per youth. A policy requiring mandatory detention would mean higher costs for county governments.

Revised Kansas Juvenile Justice Code; juvenile sentencing; firearm possession; Department of Corrections; youth residential facility; case length limit; Evidence-Based Programs Account; children and minors; juvenile crisis intervention centers; juvenile stabilization centers; Department for Children and Families

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