



January 19, 2012

Testimony of:

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Topeka, Kansas

presented to:

The Hon. Pat Colloton and Honorable Members
of the House Committee on Corrections & Juvenile Justice
Oversight Committee:

Chair Colloton, Vice-Chair Kinzer, Ranking Member McCary-Miller and Honored Members:

I am Randy Bowman and I am the Director of Community Programs for the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority. I appear before this committee today as the Agency's Site Coordinator for our partnership with the Annie E. Casey Foundation and five local communities who are working to implement the Foundations Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in Kansas. The five communities who sought to be included in the pilot of this initiative are Douglas, Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee and Wyandotte counties. The JDAI pilot was available to all of our judicial districts. There five came forward. The hope is to make the process available across the state as it proves useful and effective.

My focus today will be an introduction of JDAI and the results that have been achieved across the nation, then to summarize the work that has been conducted in Kansas this past year, and finally upon work planned for calendar year 2012. It is my understanding that Ms. Betsy Gillespie, Director of Johnson County Department of Corrections, and local JDAI Site Coordinator, will also testify today as to more specific examples of the work in that community.

To help facilitate our conversation, I will utilize a short series of power point slides, however I hope to have an opportunity to expand upon the information and answer your questions.

Thank you.

/s/
Randy Bowman

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

Presented to the
Corrections and Juvenile Justice Committee
January 19, 2012

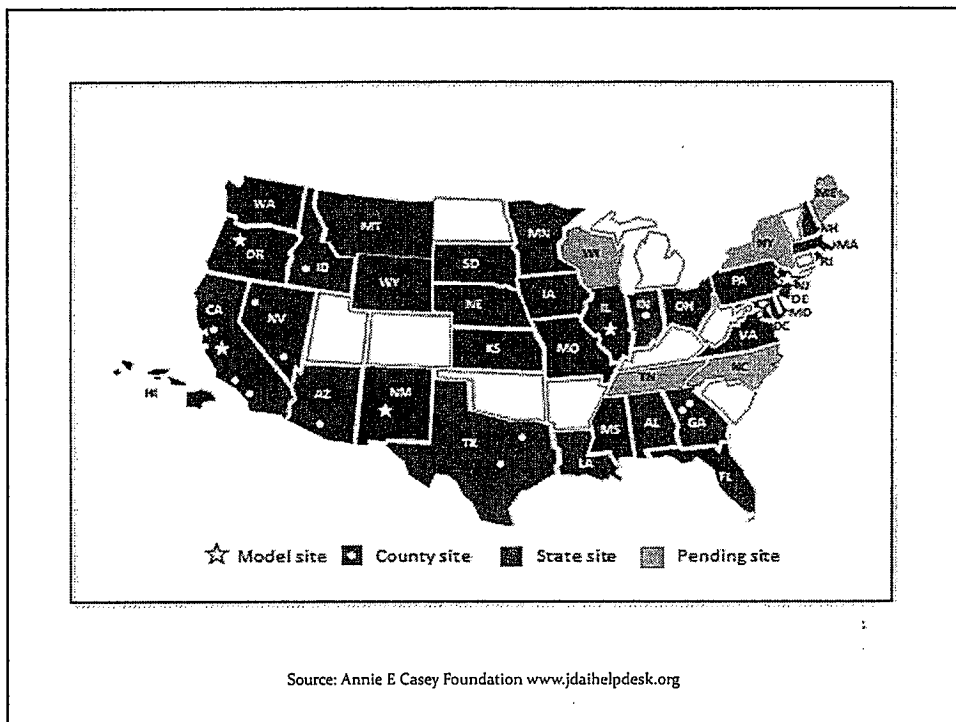
By

Randy Bowman, Director of Community Programs
Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA)

JDAI Nationally

- In 1992, as a step towards meeting its vision, the Annie E. Casey Foundation established the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative; its primary target - youth who are in detention or at-risk to be detained in the future. Beginning with a handful of jurisdictions, the JDAI core strategies were proven to reduce the unnecessary and inappropriate use of detention, reduce costs, increase system fairness and improve the juvenile justice system overall without compromising public safety.
- Today, reform efforts are under way in approximately 145 jurisdictions in 33 states and the District of Columbia.
- Process, not a conventional program, that helps to restructure policy and practice to create system improvements that reach far beyond detention alone.

Source: Annie E Casey Foundation www.jdaihelpdesk.org



Kansas JDAI Pilot Sites

Implementation is underway in:

- Douglas
- Johnson
- Sedgwick
- Shawnee
- Wyandotte

Operate 75% of the licensed secure detention beds in Kansas

Source: Presenter

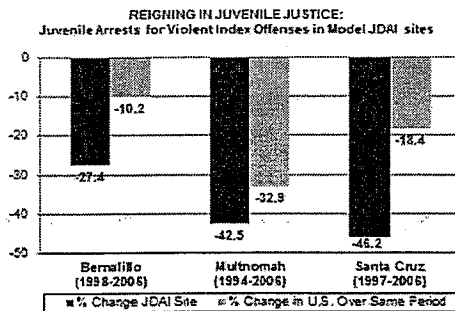
Goals of JDAI

- Designed to address the efficiency and effectiveness of juvenile detention; demonstrates that communities can improve detention systems without sacrificing public safety. Goals are:
 - Decreasing number of youth inappropriately detained
 - Reducing failures to appear
 - Redirecting public funds towards effective juvenile justice processes and public safety strategies
 - Reduce DMC in the juvenile justice system
 - Improve the juvenile justice system overall

Source: Annie E Casey Foundation www.jdaihelpdesk.org

Results: Public safety

Although violent juvenile crime has dropped throughout the U.S. since the 1990s, JDAI sites have seen much greater reductions



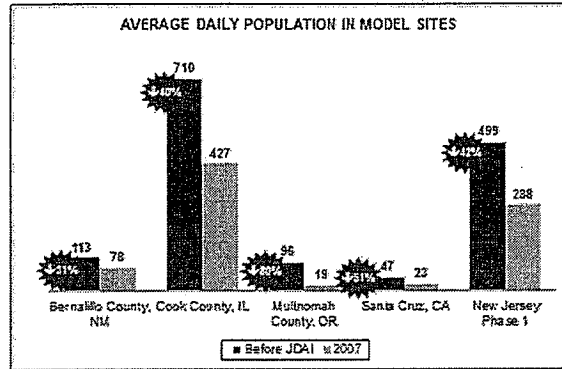
SOURCE: EARL ARRESTS IN FBI ARREST STATISTICS: 1994-2006, U.S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatdesk/>

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Source: Annie E Casey Foundation www.jdaihelpdesk.org

Results: Decreased use of detention

Using JDAI's eight core strategies, JDAI model sites significantly reduced average daily populations in their detention centers



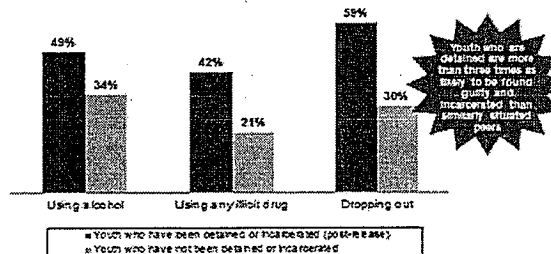
Source: Annie E Casey Foundation www.jdaihelpdesk.org

Results: Decreased negative impact upon youth

- Is this perhaps the most significant result? (reduced long-term adverse effect on youth)

Detention leads to worse outcomes. After release, detained youth are far more likely to drop out of school and use drugs and alcohol

LIKELIHOOD OF BEHAVIOR: INCARCERATED VS. NON- INCARCERATED YOUTH

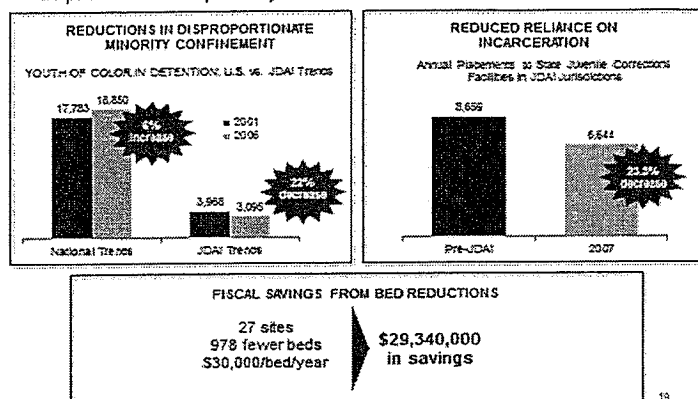


Source: Office of State Court Administration, Florida Juvenile Delinquency Court Assessment (2007), National Survey of Children's Experiences: Courtship, 2003; Substance Use, Abuse, and Dependence among Children and Youth in an Educational Setting: The National Survey of Children's Experiences and Substance Abuse (CASES) at Columbia University (2005); America's Statewide Model for the Treatment of High-Risk Delinquents: www.marshfield.com/2006/02/20060220/

Source: Annie E Casey Foundation www.jdaihelpdesk.org

Results: Reduced DMC and \$\$ Saved

In addition to lower detention populations, JDAI sites have improved in multiple ways



Source: Annie E Casey Foundation www.jdaihelpdesk.org

JDAI in Kansas

- Johnson and Shawnee Counties approached JJA in late 2009
- JJA sought input of stakeholders in 2010
 - Local detention directors
 - Administrative Contacts and Community Supervision Agency Directors
 - Testimony to Joint Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice Oversight
- November 2010 information meeting by Casey Foundation
- January 2011 Kansas accepted by Casey Foundation
- Anticipate a 3-5 year implementation period for pilot sites
- Plan for future statewide implementation

Source: Presenter

Additional JDAI Information

Help Desk: www.jdaihelpdesk.org

JDAI State Coordinator

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Source: Presenter

THANK YOU

Additional Questions?

Source: Presenter