

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Melvin Neufeld at 9:00 a.m. on February 17, 2004 in Room 514-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:

Alan Conroy, Legislative Research
J. G. Scott, Legislative Research
Amy VanHouse, Legislative Research
Michele Alishahi, Legislative Research
Nicoletta Buonasera, Legislative Research
Melissa Calderwood, Legislative Research
Jim Wilson, Revisor of Statutes
Mike Corrigan, Revisor of Statutes
Nikki Feuerborn, Administrative Analyst
Shirley Jepson, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Mark Gleeson, Family and Children Program Coordinator, Office of Judicial Administration
Denise Everhart, Commissioner, Juvenile Justice Authority

Others attending:

See Attached List.

- Attachment 1 Response to Committee Questions from Legislative Post Audit
- Attachment 2 Testimony by Mark Gleeson in support of **HB 2487**
- Attachment 3 Written testimony from Stuart Little, Little Governmental Relations, in support of **HB 2487**
- Attachment 4 Testimony by Denise Everhart, Commissioner of Juvenile Justice Authority, in support of **HB 2487**
- Attachment 5 Budget Committee reports on Legislative Coordinating Council, Legislature, Legislative Research Department, Revisor of Statutes, Legislative Post Audit

A response to a number of Committee questions on audit-related issues was distributed from Barb Hinton, Legislative Post Audit (Attachment 1).

Hearing on HB 2487 - Repealing the sunset provisions for the juvenile justice authority.

Chairman Neufeld opened the hearing on **HB 2487** and recognized Nicoletta Buonasera, Legislative Research Department, who explained that the bill would repeal the current statute that would abolish the Juvenile Justice Authority on July 1, 2004. The bill would eliminate the sunset provision.

The Chair recognized Mark Gleeson, Family and Children Program Coordinator, Office of Judicial Administration, who presented testimony in support of **HB 2487** (Attachment 2).

Written testimony from Stuart J. Little, Little Governmental Relations, was presented on behalf of the Kansas Community Corrections Association in support of the legislation, was distributed to the Committee (Attachment 3).

Chairman Neufeld recognized Denise Everhart, Commissioner, Juvenile Justice Authority, who presented testimony in support of **HB 2487** (Attachment 4).

The Chair closed the hearing on **HB 2487**.

Representative Minor moved to report **HB 2487** favorable for passage. The motion was seconded by

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MINUTES OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE at 9:00 a.m. on February 17, 2004 in Room 514-S of the Capitol.

Representative Pottorff. Motion carried.

Representative Shultz moved that HCR 5034 be recommended for adoption. The motion was seconded by Representative Landwehr.

Several members of the Committee expressed concern that the resolution is a "work in progress" and needs more time for research before action is taken. Concerns were raised about the choice of the CPI index, about the right of individuals to have standing to bring lawsuits to enforce the measure and, if successful, to recover costs and attorney fees, as well - with the objectionable part being the recovery of costs and attorney fees. Concerns were also raised about the intent of mandates from the State on local governments. It was noted that the resolution was not based on any other states legislation; however, the TABOR amendment to the Colorado state constitution, which has been in effect for more than a decade, was researched and used as a basis for this resolution.

After a call for the question, the motion carried.

Representative Merrick, member of the House Legislative Branch Budget Committee, presented the Budget Committee report on the Governor's budget recommendation for the Legislative Coordinating Council for FY 2004 and FY 2005 and moved for the adoption of the Budget Committee recommendations for FY 2004 and FY 2005 (Attachment 5). Motion was seconded by Representative Sharp. Motion carried.

Representative Merrick, member of the House Legislative Branch Budget Committee, presented the Budget Committee report on the Governor's budget recommendation for the Legislature for FY 2004 and moved for the adoption of the Budget Committee recommendation for FY 2004 (Attachment 5). Motion was seconded by Representative Shultz. Motion carried.

Representative Merrick, member of the House Legislative Branch Budget Committee, presented the Budget Committee report on the Governor's budget recommendation for the Legislature for FY 2005 and moved for the adoption of the Budget Committee recommendation with adjustments for FY 2005 (Attachment 5). Motion was seconded by Representative Shultz.

Representative Shultz moved to amend Item No. 6 of the Budget Committee recommendation, by recommending the addition of \$59,400 State General Fund (SGF) to increase by \$120 per month the legislative non-session expense allowance from \$600 per month to \$720. The motion was seconded by Representative Howell. Motion carried.

Representative Merrick renewed the motion to adopt the Budget Committee report, as amended, for the Legislature FY 2005 budget. The motion was seconded by Representative Shultz. Motion carried.

Representative Merrick, member of the House Legislative Branch Budget Committee, presented the Budget Committee report on the Governor's budget recommendation for Legislative Research Department for FY 2004 and moved for the adoption of the Budget Committee recommendation for FY 2004 (Attachment 5). Motion was seconded by Representative Schwartz. Motion carried.

Representative Merrick, member of the House Legislative Branch Budget Committee, presented the Budget Committee report on the Governor's budget recommendation for Legislative Research Department for FY 2005 and moved for the adoption of the Budget Committee recommendation with adjustments for FY 2005 (Attachment 5). Motion was seconded by Representative Shultz. Motion carried.

Representative Merrick, member of the House Legislative Branch Budget Committee, presented the Budget Committee report on the Governor's budget recommendation for Revisor of Statutes for FY 2004 and moved for the adoption of the Budget Committee recommendation for FY 2004 (Attachment 5). Motion was seconded by Representative Gatewood. Motion carried.

Representative Merrick, member of the House Legislative Branch Budget Committee, presented the Budget Committee report on the Governor's budget recommendation for Revisor of Statutes for FY 2005 and moved

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MINUTES OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE at 9:00 a.m. on February 17, 2004 in Room 514-S of the Capitol.

for the adoption of the Budget Committee recommendation with adjustments for FY 2005 (Attachment 5). Motion was seconded by Representative Henry. Motion carried.

The Committee noted that it might be beneficial to research the possibility of having a law clerk's program within the Revisor of Statutes and Legislative Research Department.

Representative Merrick, member of the House Legislative Branch Budget Committee, presented the Budget Committee report on the Governor's budget recommendation for Legislative Post Audit for FY 2004 and FY 2005 and moved for the adoption of the Budget Committee recommendations for FY 2004 and FY 2005 (Attachment 5). Motion was seconded by Representative Feuerborn. Motion carried.

Representative Bethell moved to approve the minutes, as written, of the February 9, 2004 and February 10, 2004, meetings. Motion was seconded by Representative Campbell. Motion carried.

After Committee discussion, Chairman Neufeld ruled that "call the question" would not be used in Committee meetings unless so directed by the Chairman.

Representative Schwartz moved to introduce legislation concerning duty and care of livestock by producers. Motion was seconded by Representative Feuerborn. Motion carried.

Representative Landwehr moved to introduce legislation, on behalf of Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), regarding infectious and contagious diseases. The motion was seconded by Representative McCreary. Motion carried.

Representative Feuerborn moved to introduce legislation concerning limitations on county bonds. The motion was seconded by Representative Campbell. Motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:20 a.m. The next meeting of the Committee will be held at 9:00 a.m. on February 18, 2004.



Melvin Neufeld, Chairman



LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS
LEGISLATIVE DIVISION OF POST AUDIT

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February 17, 2004

Rep. Melvin Neufeld, Chair
House Appropriations Committee
Room 517-S, Statehouse
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Rep. Neufeld:

Thank you again for allowing me to brief the House Appropriations Committee on the audit-related issues of interest to your Committee that have arisen since the last session.

During my briefing, several Committee members asked questions about audits that I couldn't answer at the time. Here are those answers:

- 1. Q from Rep. Gatewood: Is the Medicaid transportation provider that billed SRS nearly \$400,000 for non-medical transportation being prosecuted?** Yes. Two women associated with Toddler Transportation (Topeka), M&M Transportation, and A&A Transportation have been indicted in federal court for defrauding Medicaid of more than \$2 million. Toddler Transportation is the provider cited in our audit for being overpaid \$390,000 by SRS. The trial is scheduled to begin in July.
- 2. Q from Rep. Bethell: Are Medicaid payroll agents having difficulty getting workers' compensation insurance for the attendants they provide payroll services to?** Apparently so. Medicaid payroll agents are the attendant's employer of record in Kansas for insurance and liability purposes. However, they aren't involved in any of the traditional management functions—hiring, firing, training, and supervising. The Medicaid client who's getting the self-directed care handles these functions. Because payroll agents have little control over how attendants perform their work, insurance companies are reluctant to cover workers' compensation for the attendants. According to officials we contacted from SRS and the Department on Aging, some payroll agents have recently lost workers' compensation coverage for this group of attendants.

There appear to be a couple of options. In all but one of the other states we looked at in our audit, the client—not the payroll agent—serves as the official employer of record.

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(I've attached a copy of the relevant pages from that audit.) The workers' compensation and unemployment insurance policies are kept in the client's name (although they are administered by the payroll agent). We recommended that SRS and the Department on Aging explore this possibility.

SRS officials also tell us they are exploring the possibility of using a new IRS policy that allows the State to serve as the employer of record for insurance purposes without incurring other liability. According to SRS officials, this policy is scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2005.

3. **Q from Rep. Landwehr: Do Medicaid payroll agents in Kansas or the other states we reviewed charge a flat rate for performing payroll services?** We identified several different arrangements for compensating payroll agents:

Component Rate. This is a system that Kansas, Wyoming, and Vermont use. Each state has established a Medicaid rate for attendant care services (in Kansas, that figure is \$11.64 per hour). In essence under this arrangement:

- ◆ the payroll agent first pays the attendant the amount of wages agreed to. *As the attached table shows*, that amount varied from \$7.54 to \$9.11 for our sample.
- ◆ the payroll agent then pays all applicable Social Security, worker's compensation, and other withholdings.
- ◆ the payroll agent keeps the rest. That amount ranged from \$1.09 to \$1.25 for our sample (an average of 18%).

The biggest variable under this arrangement is the amount of wages paid to attendants. The higher the wages paid, the less the payroll agent gets to keep.

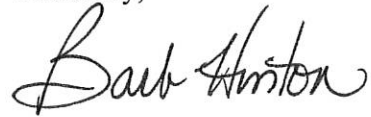
Flat or Capitated Fee. Under this arrangement, the payroll agent gets a flat fee per month (typically around \$40-\$50 per month) for each client whose payroll they handled. According to an official from Acumen, a private firm that handles the Medicaid payroll function for 11 states, this is its most common arrangement. (Under Kansas' current component rate structure, payroll agents keep an average of \$43 for processing the payment of a single billing for 20 hours of service.)

Percent Fee. Under this arrangement, the payroll agent receives a fee based on a percentage of total payroll processed. Of the states we looked at, only Colorado uses a percent fee.

Check Fee. The payroll agent receives a set fee for every check processed. Of the states we looked at, only Florida uses a check fee.

If you have any other questions, or would like us to help develop any scope statements for the Legislative Post Audit Committee's consideration, please contact me or my staff.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barbara Hinton".

Barbara J. Hinton
Legislative Post Auditor

cc: Members, House Appropriations Committee
Attachments

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**Table I-2
Payroll Agent Models Used in Other States**

Payroll Agent Models	Advantages/Disadvantages	States That Use This Model	Percent of Medicaid That Goes to the Payroll Agent
<p>NO AGENT (<i>Agent's Level of Service: none</i>)</p> <p>The attendants sign up with Medicaid as service providers and bill Medicaid directly. They are considered independent contractors, are paid directly by Medicaid, and handle their own employment taxes. Because the attendants are contractors (and not employees), there is no worker's compensation or unemployment insurance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who bills Medicaid for the services? Attendant • Who pays the attendants and handles the taxes? Attendant • Who is responsible for worker's comp, unemployment, and liability? N/A 	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple and inexpensive <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The literature suggests that the attendants are really employees. One state had to pay back unemployment taxes because it incorrectly classified attendants as contractors. • Medicaid may recoup more payments because attendants don't always document the claims adequately. • The recordkeeping requirements may scare away prospective attendants. 	<p>Iowa</p> <p>Nebraska</p>	<p>0%</p> <p>0%</p>
<p>BILLING AGENT (<i>Agent's Level of Service: ★</i>)</p> <p>A private contractor provides billing services, submitting claims to Medicaid on behalf of the clients and paying them the reimbursement for those claims. The clients are responsible for paying the attendants (who are considered their employees) and handling all employer taxes. As the employer of record, worker's compensation and unemployment insurance are carried in the client's name.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who bills Medicaid for the services? Agent • Who pays the attendants and handles the taxes? Client • Who is responsible for worker's comp, unemployment, and liability? Client 	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inexpensive • Gives the client a high degree of control over their care <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It may be difficult for clients to handle the employer taxes properly 	<p>Maine (a)</p> <p>Massachusetts (a)</p>	<p>not available</p> <p>not available</p>

Table I-2
Payroll Agent Models Used in Other States
(continued)

Payroll Agent Models	Advantages/Disadvantages	States That Use This Model	Percent of Medicaid That Goes to the Payroll Agent
<p>PAYROLL AGENT (<i>Agent's Level of Service: ★★</i>)</p> <p>Either the State or a private contractor provides both billing services (see above) and payroll services. The agent pays the attendants (who are still considered the employees of the clients) and handles all employer taxes. The client is still the employer of record and worker's compensation and unemployment insurance are carried in his or her name.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who bills Medicaid for the services? Agent • Who pays the attendants and handles the taxes? Agent • Who is responsible for worker's comp, unemployment, and liability? Client 	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures employer taxes are handled properly <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the State acts as the agent, it creates a dual system (along with managing Medicaid) that may be inefficient 	<p>Arkansas</p> <p>Florida</p> <p>New Jersey</p> <p>Vermont</p> <p>Wyoming</p>	<p>not available</p> <p>not available</p> <p>not available</p> <p>6%</p> <p>12%</p>
<p>EMPLOYMENT AGENT (<i>Agent's Level of Service: ★★★</i>)</p> <p>A private contractor is the billing agent (see above), payroll agent (see above), and the employer of record. As an employment agent, the contractor is responsible for carrying the worker's compensation and unemployment insurance and assumes some liability for the attendants' actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who bills Medicaid for the services? Agent • Who pays the attendants and handles the taxes? Agent • Who is responsible for worker's comp, unemployment, and liability? Agent 	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures employer taxes are handled properly • Agent may help the client find attendants <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agent is the employer of record but may have little control over the hiring, firing, and supervision of attendants 	<p>Colorado</p> <p>Kansas</p>	<p>12%</p> <p>18%</p>

BOLD = Contract was competitively bid

(a) State not contacted by LPA.

Source: Information from other states gathered by LPA; Flanagan, S. and P. Green, *Consumer-Directed Personal Assistance Services: Key Operational Issues for State CD-PAS Programs Using Intermediary Service Organizations*, October 24, 1997.

Are There Less Costly Options for Processing Payments to Those Who Provide Services Under the Home and Community-Based Waiver Programs?

For the payroll-related services they provide to self-directed Medicaid clients, independent living centers and home health agencies we visited kept an average of \$2.14 for every hour of service billed through them. Similar services are provided for less money in some other states. We noted some states don't use billing agents and instead require each provider to become eligible to bill Medicaid directly. Other states use private companies that specialize in handling Medicaid billing and payroll services, in some cases for significantly less than it costs in Kansas. Other states use arrangements similar to Kansas but still achieve lower payroll processing costs. The main factors that appear to directly affect the costs are what services are required and whether the contracts for those services are competitively bid. These and related findings are discussed in more detail in the sections that follow.

Agencies We Visited In Kansas Kept An Average Of \$2.14 For Every Hour of Attendant Care Service Billed to Medicaid

In this audit, we visited 5 agencies that provide billing and payroll services to self-directed Medicaid clients. We looked at the agencies' billing and payroll records for a small sample of clients to determine how much money these entities kept for their billing services. That information is shown in Table I-1.

Table I-1 Summary of Amounts Billed, Paid, And Retained by Payroll Agents February 2003							
	Medicaid Payroll Agent					<i>Average</i>	<i>Example for 20 hrs of services billed</i>
	Independ, Inc. (Lawrence)	Res Ctr for Ind Living (Osage City)	Ind Living Ctr of NE KS (Atchison)	ExcelCare Health Serv (Overland Park)	Assisted Healthcare (Topeka)		
Amount billed to Medicaid for each hour of attendant care provided	\$11.64	\$11.64	\$11.64	\$11.64	\$11.64	\$11.64	\$232.80
Wages paid to the attendant	(\$9.11)	(\$8.92)	(\$8.10)	(\$7.97)	(\$7.54)	(\$8.33)	(\$166.60)
Employer share of payroll deductions (FICA, worker's comp, unemployment)	(\$1.09)	(\$1.25)	(\$1.18)	(\$1.21)	(\$1.12)	(\$1.17)	(\$23.40)
Amount kept by the payroll agent per hour of services billed	\$1.44	\$1.48	\$2.36	\$2.45	\$2.98	\$2.14	\$42.80
Percent Retained	12%	13%	20%	21%	26%	18%	18%

Source: LPA review of Medicaid billing and payroll records.



State of Kansas

Office of Judicial Administration

Kansas Judicial Center
301 SW 10th
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1507

(785) 296-2256

February 17, 2004

House Appropriations Committee

Testimony in Support of House Bill 2487

Prepared and presented by Mark Gleeson
Family and Children Program Coordinator
Office of Judicial Administration

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of HB 2487. My name is Mark Gleeson, I am the Family and Children Program Coordinator for the Office of Judicial Administration. I am also a member of the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and served four years as that group's Grant Committee Chair. I have been involved in juvenile justice since beginning my career with the Kansas Judicial Branch in 1979 and was an active participant in the 1983 and 1996 juvenile justice reforms.

I intend to be very brief in my support of HB 2487. Juvenile justice reform and the creation of the Juvenile Justice Authority accomplished four goals:

1. It created an agency with the sole mission of developing and administering a research based juvenile justice system that has been held up as a model across the country.
2. It coordinated statewide improvements in the areas of community and offender assessment, prevention, intervention, sanctions, incarceration, post-release supervision, and, most recently, information management.
3. It clarified the relationship between the community and state administration by giving counties, organized along judicial district boundaries, a strong and important voice in juvenile justice policy.
4. It established an appropriate understanding in the law and between agency administrators of the relationship between children in need of care, juvenile offenders and those youth who are adjudicated as both children in need of care and juvenile offenders.

As you consider this bill, please keep in mind that, as difficult as it was to transition juvenile offender services from a division within the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to a new and separate agency, it is even more difficult to envision an alternative to the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority. Creating a separate administrative agency to manage the important work of providing juvenile justice services to the State of Kansas was the direction the Legislature chose to support in 1996. Today, after over 6 ½ years of watching this new agency

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grow and mature, I encourage your support of HB 2487 to eliminate the sunset provision on Juvenile Justice Authority.

Further, while I understand this bill is not an evaluation of past or current administrations, I appreciate Commissioner Everhart's effort to work with the Judicial Branch as well as her efforts to get JJA administrative staff into the field to meet with judges, court services officers, and community service providers. Her leadership has served Kansans well over the past year and I look forward to working with her and her staff.

STUART J. LITTLE, Ph.D.
Little Government Relations

February 17, 2004

House Appropriations Committee

House Bill 2487

Chairman Neufeld and Members of the Committee,

I am here today on behalf of the Kansas Community Corrections Association. Community corrections programs provide cost-effective community-based supervision for adult and juvenile offenders with lower severity level offenses (although the offenders are increasingly more severe and high-risk). The courts determine whether an offender is assigned to regular probation (through the courts) or intensive supervise probation in a community corrections program. Key community corrections' programs include adult and juvenile intensive supervised probation and programs and residential programs in Sedgwick and Johnson counties. Juvenile programs include community supervision and graduated sanctions programs for juvenile offenders as well as operating some of the prevention programs and some intake and assessment services

The Kansas Community Corrections Association supports the elimination of the Juvenile Justice Authority sunset provision. The 2004 KCCA legislative platform includes the following statement regarding HB 2487:

The duties and responsibilities of the JJA must be reconfirmed during the 2004 legislative session and the KCCA supports the continuation of the JJA. A juvenile system predicated on community-based sanctions and treatment for non-violent juvenile offenders is the right direction for Kansas. A community-based system, however, must be adequately funded and in Kansas, the failure to fulfill funding commitments undermines the success and viability of the JJA. We trust a renewal of the agency will be accompanied by a renewal of commitment to adequately fund JJA.

As the JJA budget for community programs remains flat in some areas and reduced in others, KCCA trust that support for the agency will be matched by Legislative efforts to fully restore the broad-based range of community programs, including prevention programs.

I would be happy to stand for questions.

Juvenile Justice Authority



HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

HOUSE BILL 2487: Repeal of the Sunset of the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority

- I. Introduction
- II. Agency Overview (annual report)
- III. Statutory Mandates

February 17, 2004

Denise L. Everhart, Commissioner

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K A N S A S

DENISE L. EVERHART
COMMISSIONER

JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS
GOVERNOR

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
Hearing on House Bill 2487
February 16, 2004

Chairman Neufeld and Members of the Committee:

On October 30, 2003, I appeared before the interim Joint Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice Oversight. I was asked to testify before the Committee on how the Juvenile Justice Authority had complied with the Kansas Juvenile Justice Reform Act. In addition to the agency's testimony, a group of juvenile corrections professionals from around the state testified before the committee on their view of juvenile justice reform in Kansas. From all accounts – juvenile corrections in the State of Kansas has come a long way since the inception of the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority on July 1, 1997.

As a result of that testimony, the Oversight Committee introduced House Bill 2487 to repeal the JJA sunset provision in K.S.A. 75-7001. The Juvenile Justice Authority is supportive of this bill, and asks for the Committee's favorable consideration in passage of HB 2487.

Thank you.

Denise L. Everhart, Commissioner

JAYHAWK WALK, 714 SW JACKSON ST., STE 300, TOPEKA, KS 66603

Voice 785-296-4213 Fax 785-296-1412 <http://jja.state.ks.us/>

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The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority

Denise L. Everhart, Commissioner

2003 Annual Report



Our Vision

A safer Kansas through
the reduction of juvenile crime.

Our Mission

Promote public safety by holding juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior,
and improve the ability of youth to live productively and responsibly in their communities.

As we strive to meet our mission, Kansans will enjoy safer communities through prevention,
intervention, rehabilitation and reintegration services provided to children and their families.

Our Philosophy

Grounded in the principles of the Juvenile Justice Code, the Juvenile Justice Authority adopts the following philosophical statements regarding its operation and direction for juvenile justice:

Continuum of Services

The Juvenile Justice Authority will develop and maintain a comprehensive juvenile justice system which “shall be designed to: (a) protect public safety; (b) recognize that the ultimate solutions to juvenile crime lie in the strengthening of families and educational institutions, the involvement of the community and the implementation of effective prevention and early intervention programs; (c) be community based to the greatest extent possible; and (d) be family-centered when appropriate” [K.S.A. 38-1601 (a)-(d)]. The continuum of services will consist of prevention, immediate interventions, community based graduated sanctions, and state operated juvenile correctional facilities - which will be reserved for the most serious, chronic and violent offenders.

Development of Partnerships

The Juvenile Justice Authority will “facilitate efficient and effective cooperation, coordination and collaboration among agencies of the local, state and federal government” [K.S.A. 38-1601 (e)] and “encourage public and private partnerships to address community risk factors” [K.S.A. 38-1601 (j)]. The JJA is committed to strong working partnerships with local units of government, other state agencies and the private sector to meet the challenges of juvenile justice.

Research

The Juvenile Justice Authority will ensure that programs are “outcome based, allowing for the effective and accurate assessment of program performance” [K.S.A. 38-1601 (f)]. Furthermore, JJA “shall generate, analyze and utilize data to review existing programs and identify effective prevention programs; to develop new program initiatives and structure existing programs; and to assist communities in risk assessment and effective resource utilization” [K.S.A. 75-7024 (a)(2)]. JJA will research best practices and promote

effective juvenile justice programs, evaluate current juvenile justice programming, and encourage and assist local and state agencies to ensure local programs are effective and outcome-based.

Cost Effectiveness

The Juvenile Justice Authority will “be cost effectively implemented and administered to utilize resources wisely” [K.S.A. 38-1601 (g)]. The JJA will promote fiscal and program accountability throughout the juvenile justice system.

Professionalism

The Juvenile Justice Authority will “encourage the recruitment and retention of well-qualified, highly trained professionals to staff all components of the system” [K.S.A. 38-1601 (h)]. JJA will establish high standards of professional practice and behavior for its employees and contractors. The JJA will provide the training and tools necessary to meet agency and statutory expectations.

Innovation and Change

Consistent with the philosophy behind juvenile justice reform, the Juvenile Justice Authority will commit time and resources to continuous improvement in its programming, operations and staff training and development.

Facilities Management

The Juvenile Justice Authority will maintain conditions of confinement that are secure, safe, humane and rehabilitative. The facilities will operate within the expectations of community norms and customer needs. Facilities will also continue to operate through the accreditation process.

Juvenile Justice Reform in Kansas

In 1995, the Kansas Legislature enacted Senate Bill 312, creating the Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) and the Kansas Youth Authority (KYA). KYA was charged with designing the blueprint for JJA's functions.

In 1996, the legislature passed HB 2900, and in 1997 House Substitute for SB 69 was passed. Together, these two bills are referred to as the Juvenile Justice Reform Act, and in 1997, they launched the JJA.

JJA manages the following "core" programs:

juvenile intake and assessment (transferred from the Office of Judicial Administration);

juvenile intensive supervision probation (previously managed by the Department of Corrections); and

the facilities and community case management (transferred from SRS).

All judicial districts must provide for core programming.

In 1998 and early 1999, JJA staff guided community-planning teams in the implementation of research-based methods of identifying each community's particular strengths and weaknesses. Understanding these risk and protective factors helped the planning teams identify appropriate prevention and graduated sanctions programs specific to each of the state's thirty-one (31) judicial districts. Work to implement their plans was completed in late 1999, and Juvenile Corrections Advisory Boards (JCAB's) were formed in each district to take over from the community planning teams in 2000.

Both the juvenile justice code and the JJA have the same three-fold mission: to promote public safety, hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior, and improve the ability of juveniles to live more productively and responsibly in the community. *See* K.S.A. 38-1601.

To accomplish this statutory mandate, juvenile justice policies must:

- (a) protect public safety;
- (b) recognize that ultimate solutions to juvenile crime lie in strengthening families and educational institutions, community involvement and implementation of effective prevention and early intervention programs;
- (c) be community based to the greatest extent possible;
- (d) be family centered when appropriate;
- (e) facilitate efficient and effective cooperation, coordination and collaboration among agencies of the local, state and federal government;
- (f) be outcome based, allowing for the effective and accurate assessment of program performance;
- (g) be cost-effectively implemented and administered to utilize resources wisely;
- (h) encourage the recruitment and retention of well-qualified, highly trained professionals to staff all components of the system;
- (i) appropriately reflect community norms and public priorities; and
- (j) encourage public and private partnerships to address community risk factors.

Juvenile Correctional Facilities

One aspect of the JJA's mission, the promotion of public safety, is accomplished in part through operation of the juvenile correctional facilities. Youth who present the greatest threat to public safety are subject to commitment to a juvenile correctional facility.

The number of juvenile correctional facility (JCF) commitments has decreased dramatically since the 1999 Kansas Legislature implemented the placement matrix, which established determinate sentences for youth committed to juvenile correctional facilities, based on the seriousness of their crimes or the chronic nature of their violations of the law. But because the matrix requires lengthier sentences for the most violent offenses, the average monthly population fell from a high of 572 in 1999 to only 480 two years later - and it has increased each year since then.

FY	Admissions	Avg.Monthly Populations
1991	617	470
1992	654	440
1993	648	455
1994	684	436
1995	837	500
1996	943	544
1997	1050	511
1998	1190	508
1999	1326	572
Sentencing Matrix Implemented		
2000	979	569
2001	651	480
2002	650	491
2003	587	495

The JJA operates four JCFs:

- ♦ The Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility (AJCF) serves male juvenile offenders age 10 - 16;
- ♦ the Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility (BJCF) is for female juvenile offenders;
- ♦ the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility (LJCF) serves male juvenile offenders who need mental health or substance abuse treatment; and
- ♦ the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility (TJCF), a medium-security facility, is for older and more violent males.

When opened, the newly constructed Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex will serve the state in a number of ways. Not only will it have 150 maximum-security beds, allowing TJCF to move the most serious offenders from its medium-security population, but it will have a 15-bed residential infirmary and 60-bed reception and diagnostic unit (RDU) as well.

JJA has never had a dedicated infirmary. When a juvenile offender requires hospitalization, the JJA must post juvenile correctional officers (JCO) at the hospital, 24 hours per day for the length of the hospital stay, resulting in overtime. Pregnant juvenile offenders are housed in a non-secure private facility during their third trimester, which can cause a risk to public safety. Those who must stay in the hospital longer than normal following delivery require the same JCO presence as necessary for other hospitalizations.

The RDU will allow the JJA to more fully comply with two specific statutes. K.S.A. 75-7023 provides that the commissioner shall assign offenders placed in the commissioner's custody to a JCF based on information collected by the RDU evaluation, intake and assessment report. K.S.A. 75-7024(k) requires the commissioner to establish and utilize a reception and diagnostic evaluation for offenders prior to placement in a facility. Because there is currently no centralized RDU, all evaluations have been conducted after placement in a JCF, with transfers between JCFs taking place on an as-needed basis.

The RDU will provide 14-21 days for specially trained staff to thoroughly evaluate each juvenile offender who comes into the JCF system, and determine what programming will most appropriately assist the offender in his/her journey to becoming a productive and responsible citizen after release.

Placement Matrix

As part of enhanced accountability under the Juvenile Justice Reform Act, the sentencing matrix calls for juveniles who commit violent acts to be incarcerated — regardless of whether they have prior records.

Some examples of types of offenses include but are not limited to:

Violent I: first degree murder;

Violent II: second degree murder, rape, aggravated kidnapping, voluntary manslaughter, aggravated indecent liberties, aggravated sodomy;

Serious I: manufacturing drugs, possession of drugs within 1,000 feet of a school, robbery, crimes showing great bodily harm, aggravated assault on a law enforcement officer;

The following classifications require some type of specific prior record:

Serious II: residential burglary;

Chronic I (Chronic Felon): nonresidential burglary;

Chronic II (Escalating Felon): sale of cocaine; and

Chronic III (Escalating Misdemeanor): sale of marijuana, possession of cocaine, or a misdemeanor battery.

Projected Population

According to information contained in the most recent population projections (January 2004), JJA admitted 74 offenders for offenses under the violent offense severity levels II and I during FY 2003. The facilities currently have 152 violent offenders who qualify for placement in maximum security per matrix classification. This does not include those who qualify for placement based on institutional behavior problems or classification evaluation.

The average length of stay for an offender admitted to the facilities under the violent offender severity level is 23.7 months.

Placement Matrix for Juvenile Offenders

<i>Offender Type</i>	<i>Offense Level</i>	<i>Length of Stay</i>	<i>The Aftercare Term</i>
Violent I	Off-grid	60 months - 22 1/2 years of age	6 months - 23 years of age
Violent II	1 - 3 Person Felony	24 months - 22 1/2 years of age	6 months - 23 years of age
Serious I	4 - 6 Person Felony OR 1 - 2 Drug Felony	18 - 36 months	6 - 24 months
Serious II	7 - 10 person felony + 1 prior felony conviction	9 - 18 months	6 - 24 months
Chronic I - Chronic Felon	Present non-person felony, OR level 3 drug felony + 2 prior felony convictions	6 - 18 months	6 - 12 months
Chronic II - Escalating Felon	Present felony OR level 3 drug + 2 prior misde- meanor convictions OR level 4 drug convictions	6 - 18 months	6 - 12 months
Chronic III - Escalating Misdemeanant	Present Misdemeanor OR level 4 drug felony + 2 prior misdemeanor or level 4 drug convictions + 2 placement failures + exhaustion of community placements finding	3 - 6 months	3 - 6 months
Conditional Release Violator	All	3 - 6 months	2 - 6 months

FY 2003
 Admissions to
 Juvenile Correctional
 Facilities
 by County

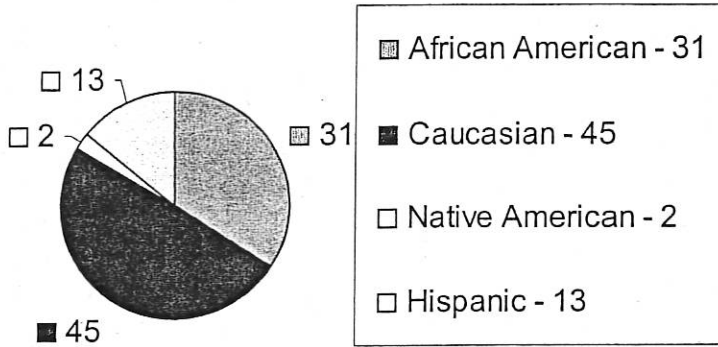
The most violent and chronic juvenile offenders are placed in one of the four juvenile correctional facilities. A fifth, the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex, will open in the future. The KJCC will include the reception and diagnostic unit, an infirmary, and a maximum-security correctional facility.

	AJCF	BJCF	LJCF	TJCF	Total
Anderson			1		1
Atchison	1	2	3	2	8
Barber			1		1
Barton	2		6	5	13
Bourbon			4	1	5
Brown			1	2	3
Butler	3	3	8	7	21
Cherokee	1				1
Cheyenne				1	1
Clay	4		1	1	6
Coffey			1		1
Comanche				1	1
Cowley			6	1	7
Crawford	2	1	2	4	9
Dickinson				2	2
Doniphan	1	3	2		6
Douglas	2	4	4	2	12
Elk				1	1
Ellsworth	1				1
Finney	2		8	15	25
Ford	2		2	1	5
Franklin			2	4	6
Geary	1		2	1	4
Grant				1	1
Greenwood				1	1
Hamilton			1		1
Harper			3		3
Harvey			1	3	4
Jackson			1		1
Jefferson	1			1	2
Jewell				1	1
Johnson	6	2	13	23	44
Kingman				2	2
Labette			1	1	2
Leavenworth	5	1	8	11	25
Linn				2	2
Lyon		1	2	3	6
Marion	1		1	1	3
McPherson	1		1	1	3
Miami	2		1		3
Mitchell	1		1		2
Montgomery	3	5	8	4	20
Morris	1			2	3
Neosho			1	2	3
Pawnee	1				1
Pottawatomie		1	2	1	4
Pratt				1	1
Reno	1	2	4	3	10
Republic				1	1
Rice	2		3	1	6
Riley	1	1	3		5
Russell	1		2		3
Saline	6		5	8	19
Scott			1	1	2
Sedgwick	15	14	29	52	110
Seward	2		2	1	5
Shawnee	1	4	16	14	35
Stafford			1		1
Sumner	2		2	2	6
Wabaunsee			1		1
Wichita			1		1
Wilson			1	1	2
Woodson		1			1
Wyandotte	16	8	29	49	102
Total	91	53	199	245	588

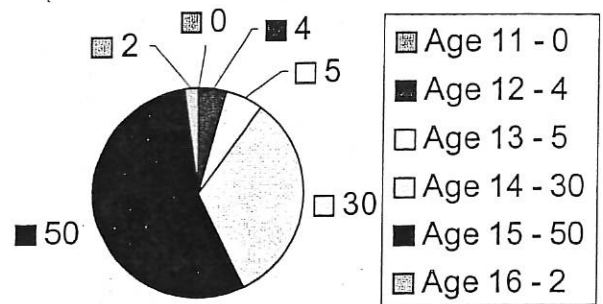
4-9

The Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility

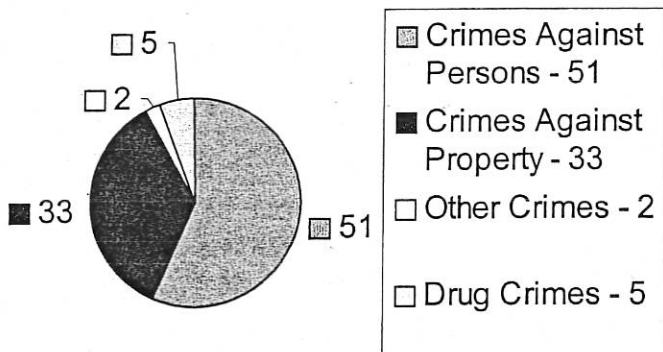
AJCF 2003 Admissions by Race



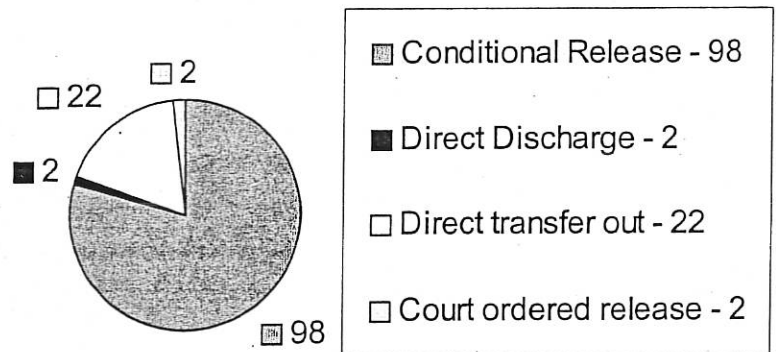
AJCF 2003 Admissions by Age



AJCF 2003 Commitment by Crime



AJCF 2003 Releases

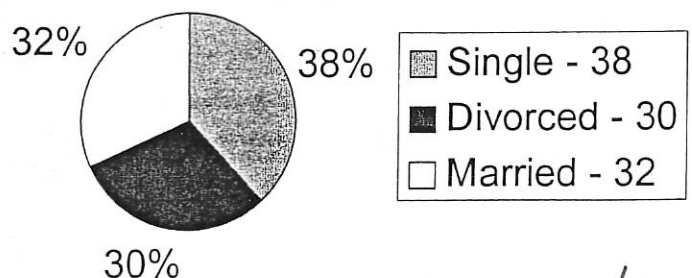


While current AJCF juvenile offenders range in age between 11- and 16-years-old, the maturity level ranges from age five through 16.

61 percent of AJCF JOs are violent offenders; 68 percent of those are sex offenders.

29 percent of AJCF JOs are there after committing a first offense; 71 percent have committed multiple offenses.

Juvenile Offenders' parents' marital status



4-10

Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility

Built in 1885 as the Orphan's Home for Soldiers and Sailors (veterans of the Union military in the Civil War), the Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility (AJCF) has the capacity for up to 83



**Superintendent
Amy Smith**

younger, male juvenile offenders. The average daily population rose to 95 in FY 2003, from 92 in FY 2002.

The average age at which juvenile offenders are admitted to AJCF is 14 years and six months.

The AJCF campus is open, with no security fence around the perimeter. It includes the administration building, a clinical office building, six open living units (less restrictive, requiring moderate supervision), one long-term semi-closed unit (operated with intensive behavior management structure), one short-term closed unit (satisfies emergency security needs and operates under close supervision), a dining building, a power plant, maintenance support structures, a swimming pool, both outdoor and indoor recreational facilities, and a school building.

During FY 2003, a total of 191 youth attended the Bert Nash School on campus. Bert Nash School offers a complete grade six through ten curriculum. Classes include math, American history, language arts, science, reading, physical education, and interrelated special education.

Bert Nash is committed to providing a quality learning environment in which juvenile offenders achieve the necessary skills to be successful in the transition back to their communities and schools. Emphasis is placed on both ensuring that juvenile offenders strengthen basic skills and develop socially acceptable behavior patterns.

Vocational programming at the school served 175 youth in 2003. JOs could participate in career education, vocational science, modular technology, and/or vocational art programs.

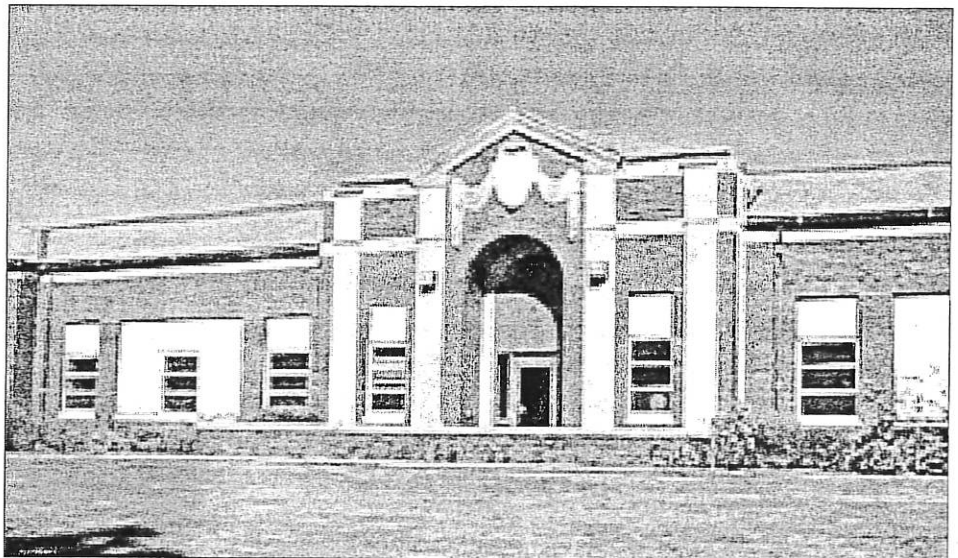
AJCF's sex offender treatment served 35 JOs, while 72 took part in substance abuse treatment during FY 2003. Each new admission is screened via the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory Adolescent A2 (SASSI). The results of this assessment, along with a personal interview and other available information, form the basis of the drug and alcohol assessment. The most severely chemically dependent juvenile offenders are referred to the six-month residential

substance abuse treatment (RSAT) program at the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility. Independent living programming was provided to 196 JOs during the year.

All juvenile offenders admitted to AJCF must successfully complete the Aggression Replacement Training (ART) program. The program consists of three basic segments: skills streamlining, aggression replacement training, and moral reasoning. Each member of the AJCF staff and Bert Nash School is familiar with the basic concepts of ART, and reinforce and support the programming.

Volunteers from the community play an active part in AJCF programming. Five programs are volunteer based, including Alateen, Narcotics Anonymous, Chapel, Benedictine Football Heroes, and Benedictine Volunteers, with an average of 45 volunteers taking part each week.

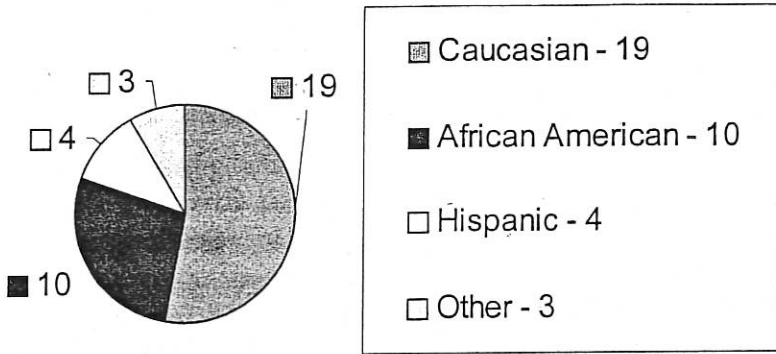
Seven members of the facility's community advisory board meet quarterly.



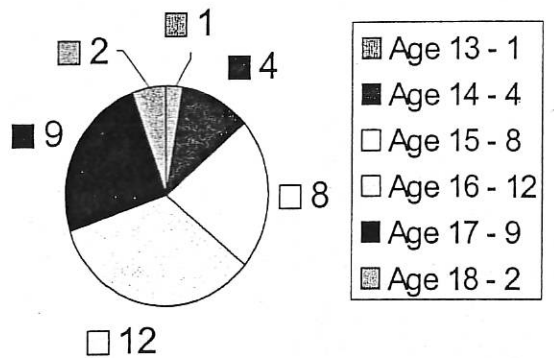
The AJCF Administration Building

The Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility

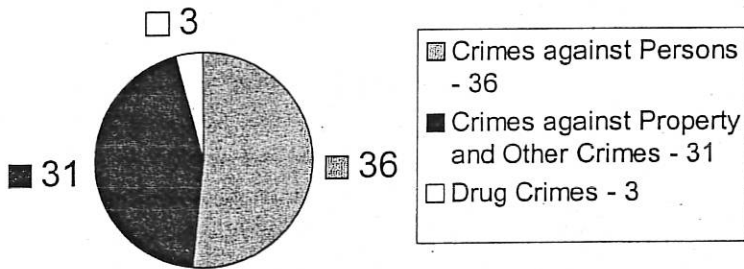
BJCF 2003 Admissions by Race



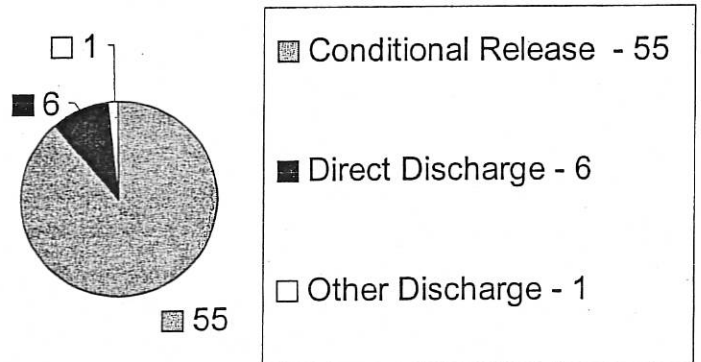
BJCF 2003 Admissions by Age



BJCF 2003 Commitment by Crime



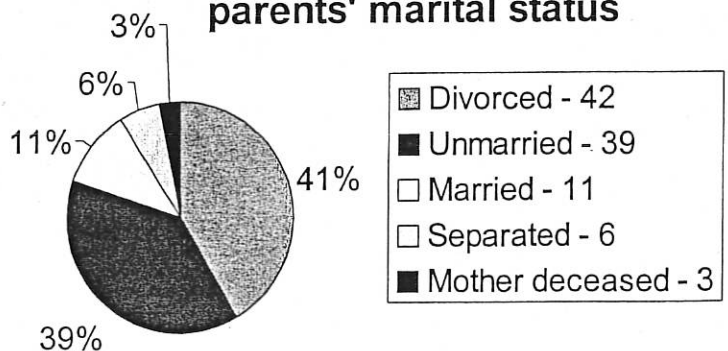
BJCF 2003 Releases



Current BJCF juvenile offenders range in age between 14 - 20-years-old.

19 percent of BJCF JOs are admitted after committing a first offense; 81 percent have committed multiple offenses.

Juvenile Offenders' parents' marital status



4-12

The Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility

The Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility was established in 1889 as the Girls Reformatory School.

A reduction in population after implementation of the matrix and cost-cutting moves have allowed the closure



**Superintendent
Denis Shumate**

of two living units, bringing B J C F ' s capacity to 66. The average daily population during FY 2003 was 48, down from a high of 84 in FY 1999.

The administration building is located mid-campus, within walking distance of four living units, the school, cafeteria, power plant, a swimming pool and recreation area, and other out buildings. While there is no perimeter security fence, the FY 2002 renovation of the Morning View living unit provides maximum-security housing for female juvenile offenders considered to be most violent or at risk of escape.

Juvenile offenders at BJCF are enrolled as a part of their program at North Beloit High School, an open-entry, open-exit program which students attend throughout their stay. The 12-month comprehensive educational program is available each weekday, year round.

All academic classes are self-paced, individualized, and taught at the student's instructional level. NBHS offers all classes required for high school graduation. All students age 16 and older are placed in coursework that will assist with preparation for the General Equivalency Diploma. GED testing occurs on a routine basis.

On July 1, 2002, there were 57 students attending NBHS. With 53 new admissions throughout the year, the school served 110 students in FY 2003. On admission to the school, students were reading at an average 8th-grade level and doing math at a 7th-grade level. At release, the average reading level increased to 10th grade, and math to 9th-grade level.

During FY 2003, three students graduated with regular high school diplomas, while 16 earned general education diplomas (GEDs).

Of the 62 students released during FY2003, 44 completed vocational classes, including Library Aide, Prevocational Cosmetology, Graphic Design, Custodial, Food Service, Computer Maintenance, and Teacher Aide.

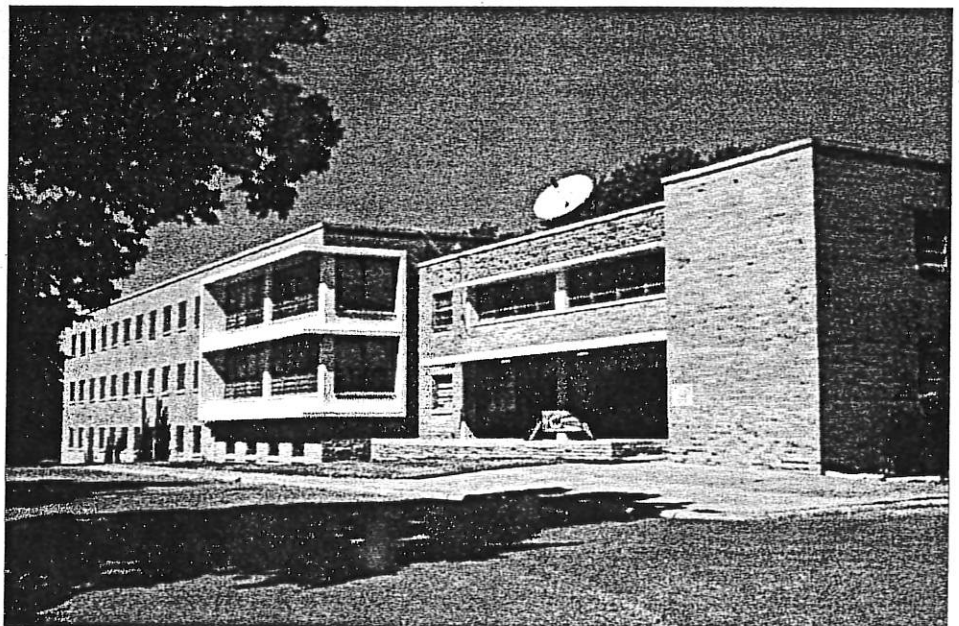
Three juvenile offenders participated in sex offender treatment during FY 2003, and 35 in substance abuse treatment. The independent living

program served 97 youth throughout the year.

Volunteer-based programs offer juvenile offenders the opportunity to interact with positive role models from the community. An average of 11 volunteers visit the facility on a monthly basis to provide programming which includes weekly Alcoholics Anonymous/ Narcotics Anonymous meetings, Bible study and chapel services, and Girl Scout programming each Friday. Additionally, the 30-member community advisory committee meets on a quarterly basis.

Volunteerism is not restricted to community members, however, with juvenile offenders themselves taking part in several volunteer opportunities. These include:

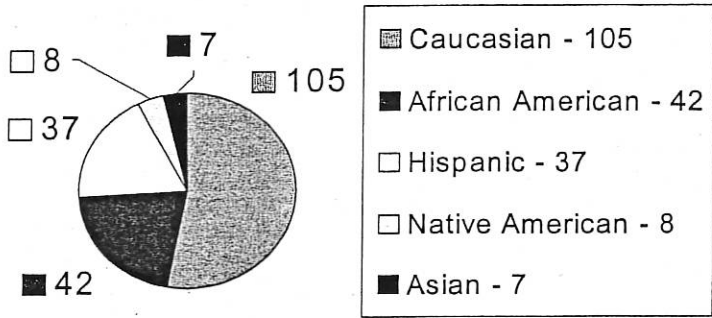
- ◆ the highway clean-up project;
- ◆ the American Red Cross Bloodmobile (assisting with checking in donors & doing paperwork); and
- ◆ Meals on Wheels.



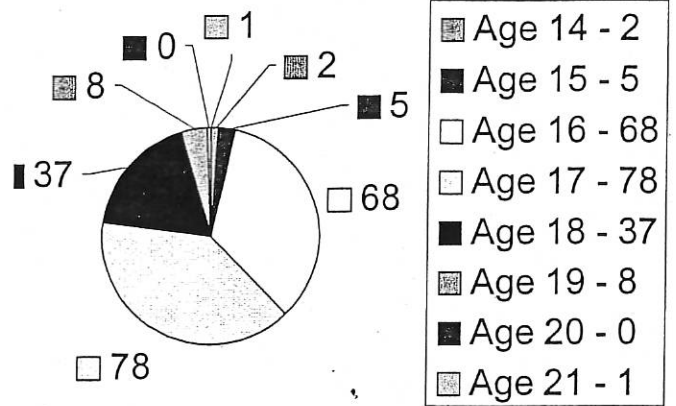
The Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility

The Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility

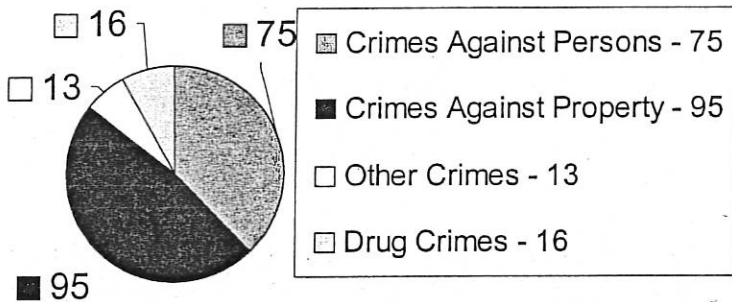
LJCF 2003 Admissions by Race



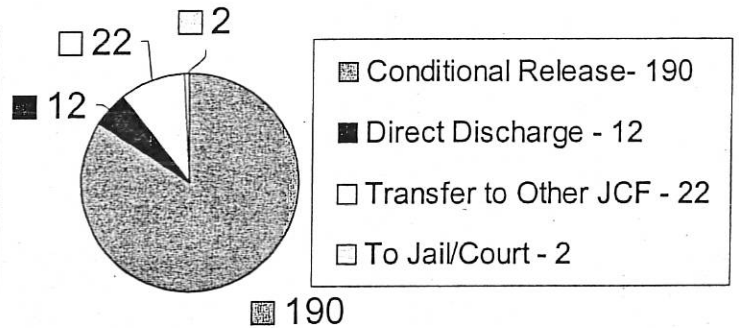
LJCF 2003 Admissions by Age



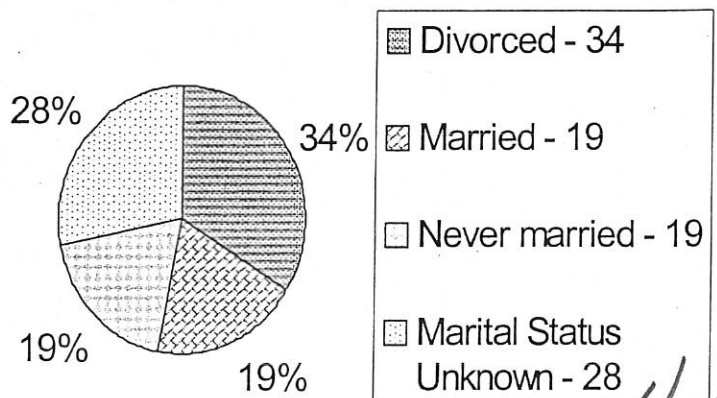
LJCF 2003 Commitment by Crime



LJCF 2003 Releases



Juvenile Offenders' parents' marital status



Current LJCF juvenile offenders range in age between 14- and 22-years-old.

19 juvenile offenders at LJCF during FY 2003 were committed for either serious or violent offenses.

4-14

The Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility

With the June 9, 2003 ribbon cutting and dedication of the new Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility (LJCF), the State of Kansas is operating a juvenile correctional facility built specifically for that purpose. Prior to the opening of



**Superintendent
Robert Rivenburg**

LJCF, each of the four juvenile correctional facilities operated by the JJA was built long ago, to be orphans' homes or reform schools, or, as was the case with the Larned facility, a part of the Larned State Hospital, but not with corrections in mind.

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act mandated that only the most violent, serious and chronic offenders be committed to juvenile correctional facilities. Additionally, it called for specialized services for juvenile offenders based upon their needs. There was recognition that the existing buildings and structure of LJCF were not adequate for dealing with the more serious and violent populations that are referred to juvenile facilities. The old buildings were viewed as unsafe and could not afford the proper security for the offenders.

After an extensive study of juvenile justice needs in the state, it was determined that the system was in need of secure substance abuse and mental health beds. With the existing LJCF programs centered around substance abuse as well as the resources and supports of the state mental hospital, it was determined that Larned would be the logical choice for a 120-bed

substance abuse and 32-bed psychiatric facility.

The JJA had three goals when designing the new facility: to accommodate the treatment and service needs of the offenders; to provide a secure setting with direct supervision; and to maximize the time spent in providing services to the juvenile offenders, rather than simply moving them from building to building.

Unlike the previous buildings in a campus-style setting, the new facility with its perimeter fence is considered medium security. Juvenile offenders eat, attend classes, receive programming, and live within the confines of one building. Each of the juvenile offenders in the facility is assigned a separate room with restroom facilities.

Over the course of FY 2003, 272 juvenile offenders attended the on-site school. When admitted, the average grade level was 9.5, compared to 10.5 at release. Six JOs graduated from high school while at LJCF, and 30 others earned their general education diplomas (GEDs).

LJCF's vocational programming is extensive, with perhaps the best known being woodshop, and its self-supporting business, Productions Unlimited. Among 27 other vocational programs offered, which served 308 JOs in 2003, are: food service, PC applications, welding, building trades, consumer economics, personal accounting, BASIC programming, and recordkeeping.

Because LJCF's primary focus is on juvenile offenders with substance abuse and mental health issues, 196 juvenile offenders went through substance abuse treatment during FY 2003. That treatment includes Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), chemical dependency recovery program, co-dependency, relapse prevention, money addiction, and individual counseling.

Three juvenile offenders took part in sex offender treatment during 2003.

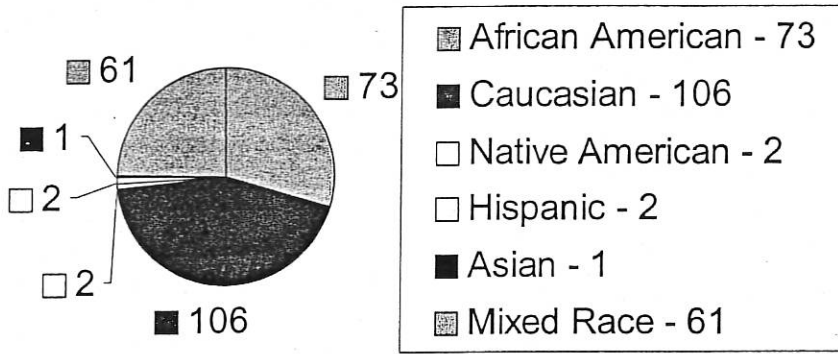
Bible study is the only program operated with the help of volunteers at LJCF, and 20 members of the community advisory board meet quarterly.



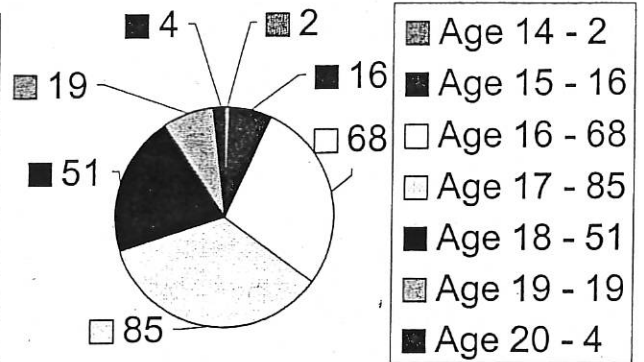
Cutting the ribbon at the LJCF dedication on June 9 were, from left, Rep. Eber Phelps, Commissioner Denise Everhart, Gov. Kathleen Sebelius, Sen. Larry Salmans, Dr. Leo Herrman, Sen. Janis Lee, Rep. Melvin Minor, JJA Architect Jim McKinley, and JJA Deputy Commissioner James Frazier.

The Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility

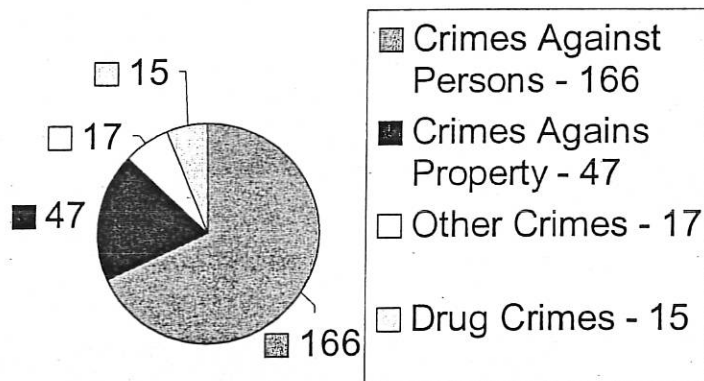
TJCF 2003 Admissions by Race



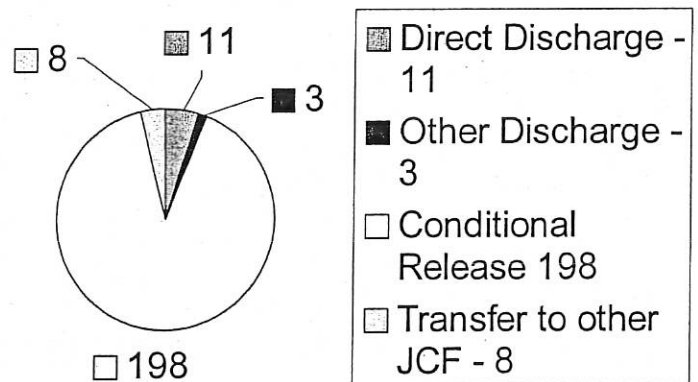
TJCF 2003 Admissions by Age



TJCF 2003 Commitment by Crime



TJCF 2003 Releases

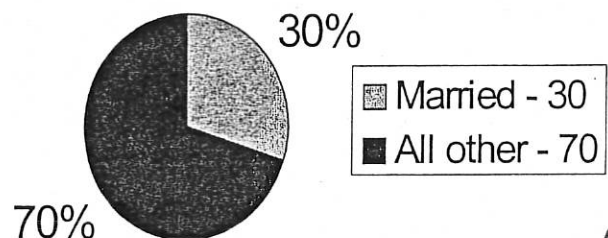


Current TJCF juvenile offenders range in age between 14- and 20-years-old.

40 percent of TJCF's current violent offender population are sex offenders.

40 percent of TJCF JOs are admitted after committing a first offense; 39 percent have committed multiple offenses, and the remaining 21 percent are parole violators or recommitments.

Juvenile Offenders' parents' marital status



4-16

The Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility

Established in 1888 as the Boys' Reformatory School, the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility is the oldest of the facilities operated by the JJA.

With an official rated capacity of 219 male juvenile offenders and an



**Superintendent
Michael Dempsey**

additional 57 beds for overcrowding, the population of TJCF reached as high as 271 during FY 2003.

Located on approximately 60 acres in north Topeka,

TJCF is considered "medium security," with virtually all activities occurring within a perimeter fence. There are currently 12 living units, four of which will be replaced by a new unit being constructed in conjunction with the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex.

In addition to the administration building, there are many other buildings, including the dining hall, school, gymnasium, industry buildings, and physical plant facilities. The newest of the existing buildings is the control center, constructed in 1990 at the main vehicle and pedestrian entry.

During FY 2003, TJCF had 142 new admissions. Of those, 41 admissions were offenders whose conditional release had been revoked, three who returned after committing new crimes, and 59 juvenile offenders who arrived at TJCF after being transferred from another juvenile correctional facility.

Over the course of the year, 479 students were enrolled at Lawrence Gardner High School located on the

TJCF grounds. LGHS is an ungraded school, which does not use grade level for class placement or measuring student progress. On average, an offender can earn between six and nine credits per calendar year.

In order to get an indication that JO's are making progress in the program, TJCF utilizes the Iowa Test of Education Development (ITED) for both a pre-and post-test. During FY 2003, pre- and post-testing was conducted on 277 juvenile offenders, with the following results:

Average Math Pre	40.40
Average Math Post	51.33
Average Reading Pre	42.97
Average Reading Post	59.11
Average Writing Pre	35.10
Average Writing Post	48.27

Over the course of FY 2003, 59 juvenile offenders graduated with a high school diploma, and 48 successfully

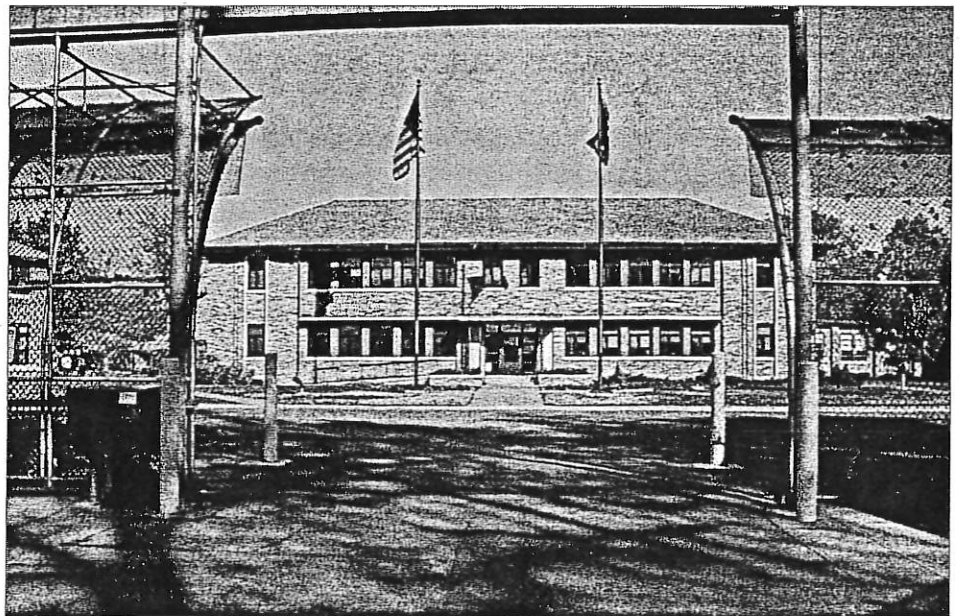
completed the GED. Because career education is a required course for all offenders, each of the 479 offenders participated in vocational programming. TJCF awarded 373 vocational certificates of completion.

Among the vocational programs available at LGHS and TJCF are construction, drafting, computer aided drafting, auto maintenance, horticulture, technology education, facility maintenance, small business management, and industry programs.

Fifteen juvenile offenders took part in sex offender treatment while at TJCF, and 282 offenders received direct care substance abuse treatment through group and individual counseling.

Independent living programming was delivered to 180 juvenile offenders in FY 03.

Community volunteers assist the TJCF chaplain in providing a number of programs, including: the Kairos Torch intensive retreat Weekend and follow-up weekly mentoring; and various religious services and studies.



The TJCF administration building

4-17

Juvenile Justice Reform in Kansas Communities

In order to protect the safety of communities, JJA works with 477 front-line county employees who work directly with core programming, immediate intervention programs, and graduated sanctions. Core programming, operated in each judicial district, includes:

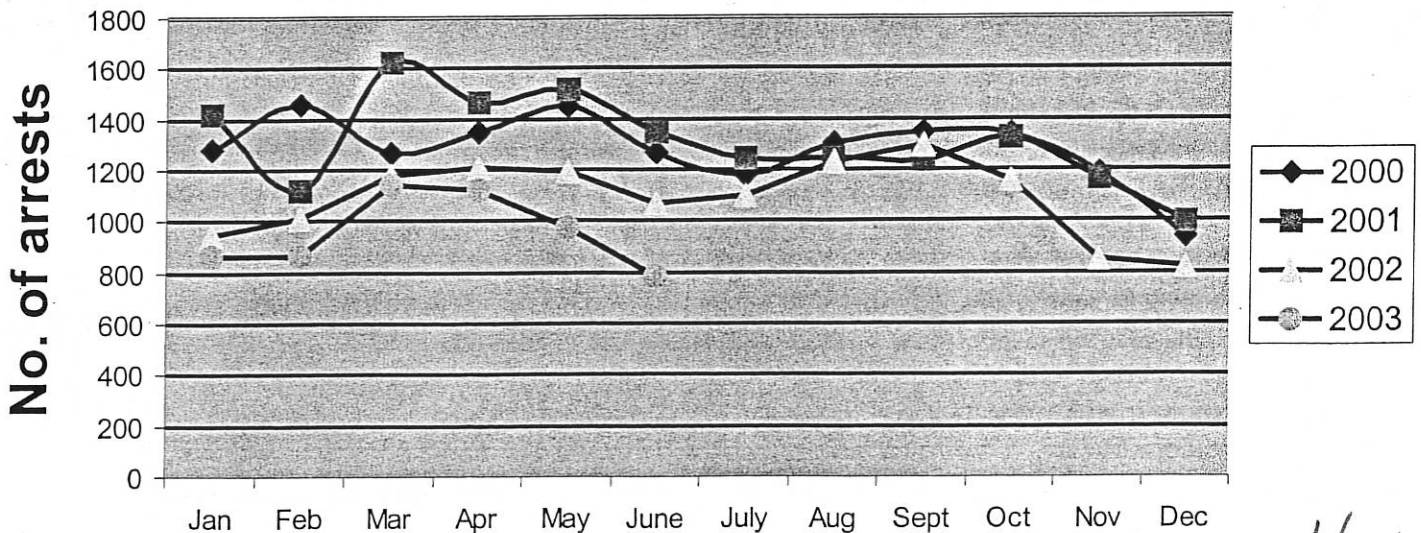
- Juvenile Intake and Assessment Services (JIAS), through which every youth picked up by law enforcement is screened to determine whether that youth is a juvenile offender, a child in need of care, or in a family that needs other services (see table on following page);
- Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation (JISP), a highly structured/supervised community based program which works with juvenile offenders who have previously failed in traditional court service probation, or have committed a serious offense but do not yet need an out-of-home or juvenile correctional facility placement. The JISP philosophy is that selected offenders can be effectively managed in the community without presenting an increased risk to the public through the cost-effective use of community-based supervision and control interventions; and,
- Community Case Management Agency (CCMA), which provides case management supervision services similar to JISP, but for a different population

of juveniles. These can include those ordered by the court into the custody of the Commissioner of the JJA but not directly committed to a juvenile correctional facility (JCF), those who are committed to a JCF, and those who are on conditional release from a JCF. After a thorough assessment of the offender's needs, a case plan is developed in cooperation with the youth, the youth's family, and other significant parties in the community. Unlike JISP juveniles, those managed through CCMA may be placed out of the home and/or receive other services, such as counseling or treatment services to assist them in dealing with problems that resulted in juvenile offender behavior.

Immediate intervention programs include those for first-time, non-violent offenders who can be treated in the community, such as truancy programs or youth court. Graduated sanctions programming ranges from the least restrictive – fines, restitution and community service – to moderately restrictive, such as house arrest and day reporting centers, to out-of-home placement in treatment centers or juvenile correctional facilities.

Statistics continue to show a decline in juvenile arrests, as noted in the chart below. State and local efforts to reduce juvenile crime have been successful.

Monthly Arrest Trends



4-18

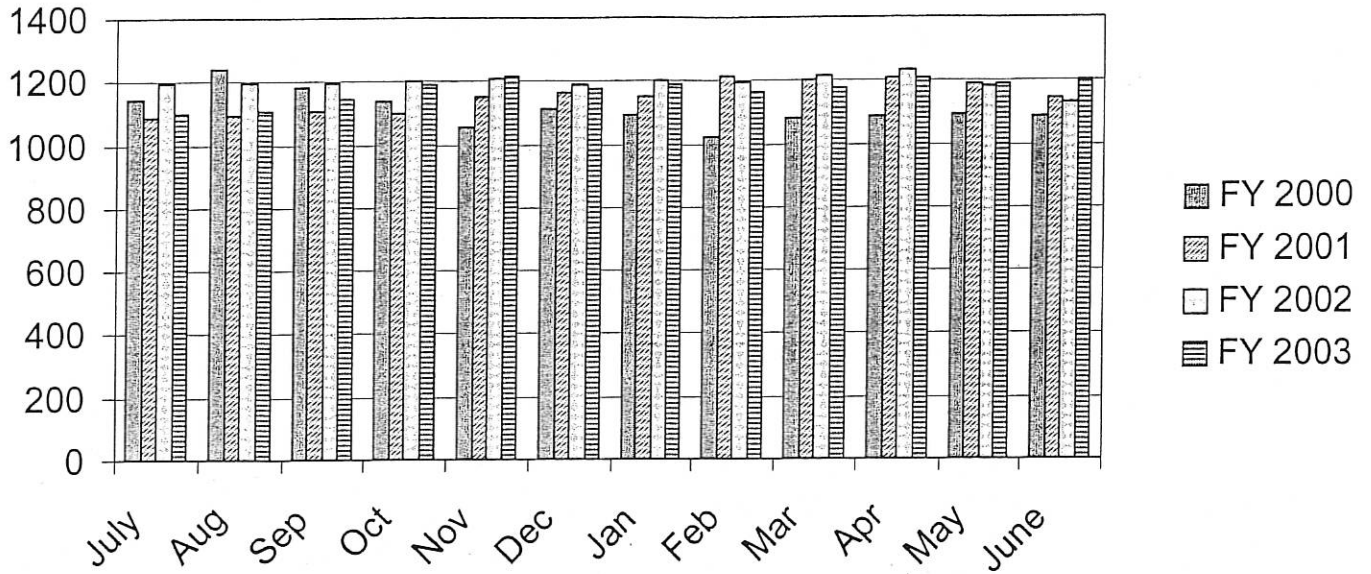
Juvenile Intake and Assessment Statistics

All Districts

7/1/2002 through 6/30/2003

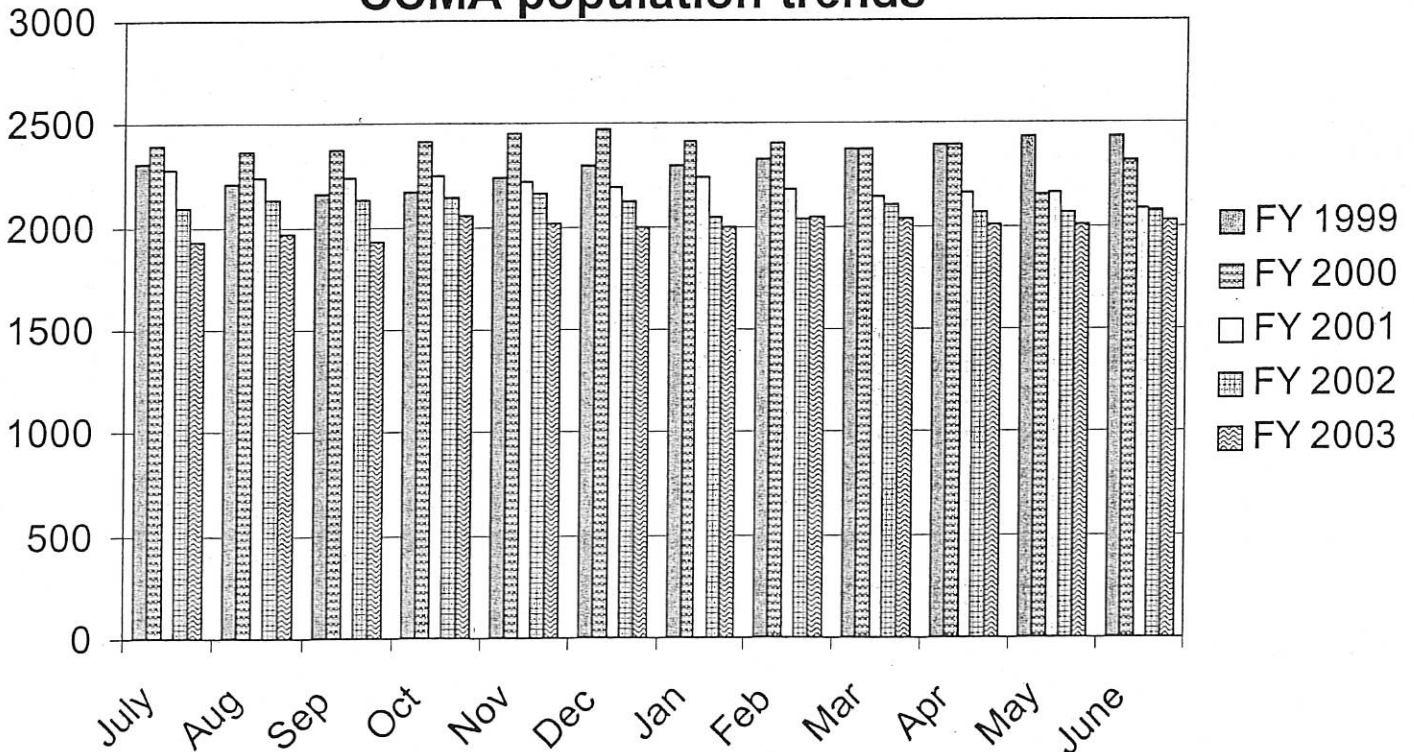
Demographic Information	JO	CINC
1. Total number of intakes for period	15476	8164
2. Number by sex		
a. Male	10836	4014
b. Female	4639	4150
3. Number by Race		
a. Asian	176	105
b. Black	3100	1649
c. American Indian/Alaskan Native	176	172
d. Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	28	34
e. White	11926	6161
f. Unknown	66	43
4. Reason for Referral		
a. Total number of felonies	3284	16
(1) Person Offense	1568	9
(2) Property Offense	1716	7
b. Total number of misdemeanors	10035	174
(1) Person Offense	1991	14
(2) Property Offense	8044	160
c. Runaway	269	2507
d. Abuse/Neglect	4	358
e. Truancy	237	551
f. Other	1647	4558
5. Placement Dispositions		
a. Parent/Guardian	10133	4141
b. Detention	3145	497
c. Self	101	6
d. Friend/Relative	809	693
e. Shelter/Group Home	554	1212
f. Foster Home	159	1058
g. Other	571	557
6. Intakes by Age		
a. 10 or Less	185	1494
b. 11	318	209
c. 12	663	385
d. 13	1187	655
e. 14	2001	1145
f. 15	2785	1430
g. 16 or Above	8337	2846

JISP population on last day of month



	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
FY 2000	1147	1238	1183	1138	1057	1110	1091	1026	1078	1084	1090	1087
FY 2001	1089	1096	1105	1102	1153	1163	1153	1212	1200	1206	1190	1145
FY 2002	1197	1193	1193	1204	1206	1188	1204	1196	1212	1232	1183	1134
FY 2003	1097	1103	1144	1186	1215	1175	1191	1162	1179	1206	1187	1203

CCMA population trends



	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
FY 1999	2310	2214	2163	2170	2240	2297	2295	2327	2378	2396	2437	2439
FY 2000	2392	2363	2372	2420	2455	2470	2,416	2,404	2373	2398	2157	2315
FY 2001	2277	2244	2240	2246	2218	2196	2241	2178	2146	2162	2166	2081
FY 2002	2094	2132	2132	2144	2165	2119	2044	2031	2102	2061	2065	2073
FY 2003	1928	1970	1929	2051	2021	1995	2001	2043	2031	2003	2005	2029

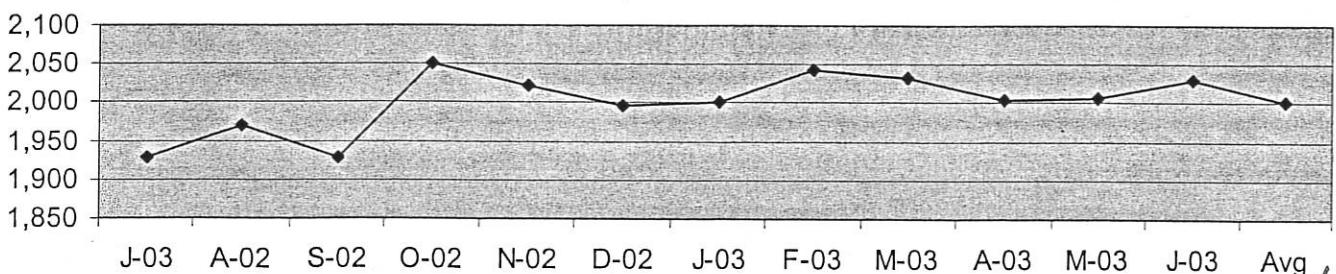
4-20

Community Case Management

Placement History includes all youth who access case management planning and services; including custody, conditional release, placement in a juvenile correctional facility (JCF), shown below on a month-by-month basis.

Service Type	J-02	A-02	S-02	O-02	N-02	D-02	J-03	F-03	M-03	A-03	M-03	J-03	Avg
Detention	108	121	128	142	118	156	138	155	155	104	126	136	132
Family Foster Care													
Diversion	25	28	33	41	47	38	31	33	36	38	25	36	34
Emergency	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	3	4	3	2	3	2
Satellite	2	7	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	2
Therapeutic	25	25	29	22	21	20	19	16	16	17	13	11	20
Trans. Treatment	7	6	6	7	10	8	10	7	7	7	5	6	7
FC Sub-Total	59	66	69	76	80	68	62	61	65	66	46	57	65
Group Homes													
Level IV	104	92	95	108	107	94	120	122	121	132	123	113	111
Level V	255	270	292	277	306	289	293	326	328	323	361	345	305
Level VI	97	99	92	91	86	91	90	85	94	112	104	96	95
Res. Maternity	7	7	5	4	5	5	4	5	6	7	7	8	6
Offender Aftercare	37	30	22	29	22	22	17	17	23	14	16	14	22
Home/Relative	538	531	508	555	523	541	529	510	482	489	506	509	518
Hospital	12	15	4	6	9	3	2	23	6	4	2	1	7
Independent Living	31	35	27	39	37	45	36	38	32	37	30	36	35
JCF	480	501	495	496	500	469	476	460	470	467	452	457	477
Emergency Shelter	64	68	69	82	72	61	78	97	87	86	66	97	77
Other													
Res, D/A Treatment	9	17	6	8	13	12	8	9	15	25	13	13	12
Sanction House	2	2	3	3	4	3	2	2	4	2	1	2	3
Job Corps	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	7	0	2
Absconded	124	115	113	135	139	135	146	133	134	135	145	145	133
Total Population	1,928	1,970	1,929	2,051	2,021	1,995	2,001	2,043	2,031	2,003	2,005	2,029	2001
Total Less JCF	1,448	1,469	1,434	1,555	1,521	1,526	1,525	1,583	1,561	1,536	1,553	1,572	1524
Total Less JCF and Home/Rel.	910	938	926	1,000	998	985	996	1,073	1,079	1,047	1,047	1,063	1005
Total Less JCF, HOME, Absconders	786	823	813	865	859	850	850	940	945	912	902	918	872

CCMA Population FY 2003



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Intervention/Graduated Sanctions
(Core Programming) Allocation History

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
1ST	392,241.16	597,943.00	498,550.00	402,022.00
2ND	212,216.54	232,148.00	293,017.00	265,343.00
3RD	855,075.42	889,067.00	926,008.00	810,342.00
4TH	303,198.43	432,163.00	351,222.00	325,782.00
5TH	471,656.90	560,887.00	483,046.00	438,670.00
6TH	379,362.76	407,891.00	445,451.00	398,085.00
7TH	608,264.79	712,199.00	629,296.00	560,428.00
8TH	520,057.93	600,619.00	626,739.00	577,122.00
9TH	400,683.67	433,674.00	417,357.00	345,386.00
10TH	1,594,323.73	1,665,712.00	1,520,202.00	1,404,200.00
11TH	616,991.13	760,955.00	712,281.00	515,437.00
12TH	175,239.16	227,012.00	183,040.00	165,120.00
13TH	302,079.08	328,991.00	317,314.00	291,969.00
14TH	375,412.04	389,584.00	417,889.00	301,441.00
15, 17, 23	440,334.07	589,112.00	531,641.00	484,279.00
16TH	538,121.70	636,486.00	532,013.00	485,266.00
18TH	3,584,438.52	3,986,253.00	3,947,503.00	2,892,253.00
19TH	240,383.54	298,956.00	306,808.00	276,820.00
20TH	520,851.00	795,119.00	725,405.00	652,504.00
21ST	330,896.29	350,243.00	330,380.00	305,027.00
22ND	221,681.88	234,968.00	209,870.00	193,768.00
24TH	136,722.61	156,041.00	145,769.00	130,647.00
25TH	597,016.88	646,615.00	617,902.00	500,047.00
26TH	374,044.82	389,683.00	367,756.00	317,720.00
27TH	636,258.83	783,727.00	695,407.00	637,856.00
28TH	351,375.16	369,247.00	413,822.00	374,252.00
29TH	2,424,494.56	2,883,070.00	2,813,117.00	2,403,867.00
30TH	432,068.86	479,608.00	410,600.00	375,440.00
31ST	300,444.24	412,383.00	380,951.00	264,836.00
TOTALS	18,335,935.70	21,250,356.00	20,250,356.00	17,095,929.00

*These numbers may represent some duplication of those reported in the Prevention/ Intervention State Block Grant Programs Award History, which starts on page 23 of this document.

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Community Participation

For juvenile justice to be successful at the state and local level, it requires a strong state and local partnership. The agency continues to work in concert with the counties on these initiatives through interaction with 29 district administrative contacts, who represent the administrative county in their respective judicial district.

Community Planning

A community planning process was designed to insure JJA followed these statutory requirements. Community planning teams were convened in 1997 so that each judicial district (with districts 15, 17 and 23 in northwest Kansas working together as a single unit) would be able to determine for themselves the most effective programming for their specific geographic area. This was truly a planning process that involved a cross section of each district's citizens, and included representation from the judiciary, education, social services, and other community leaders. Because each district designed programs to address their own specific needs, no two districts in the state operate an identical slate of programs.

In early 1999, as the planning phase was completed and programs were being implemented in each district, the community planning teams were replaced by Juvenile Corrections Advisory Boards or JCABs. Administrative contacts were selected by the administrative county within each district to act as a liaison between the JCAB and the JJA; they are responsible to the JCABs and funded by the counties. Much like their predecessors, JCABs provide local oversight of community-based programming.

Twenty-three of the 29 judicial district planning teams identified family concerns among the top five issues to be addressed in community programming. As a result, communities have implemented parent support, family counseling, and family-based prevention programs.

Many of the programs are designed to be family-based juvenile crime prevention programs, such as Big Brothers Big Sisters, and Parents as Teachers. Others are immediate intervention programs that bring parents and/or other community members into the process very quickly after the juvenile commits an offense.

Balanced and Restorative Justice

A significant contributor to assisting youth to be accountable to their families and communities is the concept of restorative justice. A major departure from the traditional retributive model of justice, restorative justice holds that crime pulls the offender apart from his/her community. Restorative justice is that act of restoring the relationship between the offender, the family and the community—specifically the victim of the crime.

An example of a restorative justice program is Family Group Conferencing, which brings together the offender and his family/support system, the victim and his/her support system, and other stakeholders (e.g., law enforcement) in the presence of a trained mediator. The purpose is to ensure the offender hears from the victim about how the crime has impacted the victim and to develop a specific reparation plan, tied directly to the relationship between the offender, the victim, and the offense.

Collaboration

The JJA acts as a conduit to distribute funding to communities. While local JCABs decide what programs they want to retain or create, JJA staff reviews each program's grant application annually, and provides assistance to each district needing guidance. The JJA collaborates with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to insure that federal funding is funneled to local communities, and helps the communities meet the federal mandates for juvenile justice programming.

Regardless of the source of funding, JJA works with the Kansas Advisory Group and its community partners to ensure that all parties adhere to grant requirements, including, but not limited to, an assessment of measurable process and behavioral outcomes, program performance, and fiscal effectiveness and compliance.

There are currently 357 people across Kansas who work for JJA-funded prevention programs.

Major Initiatives

The JJA and its community partners are working on several major initiatives for enhancing and improving programs to ensure that accountable, responsible and quality programs and services are in operation. Major activities that took place during FY 2003 include:

- ♦ Introduction of statewide Juvenile Intake and Assessment Standards, and training on these standards.

- ♦ Revision of the Community Supervision Standards, by which Community Case Management and Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation operate. This was necessary due to changes in federal regulations as well as agency procedures.

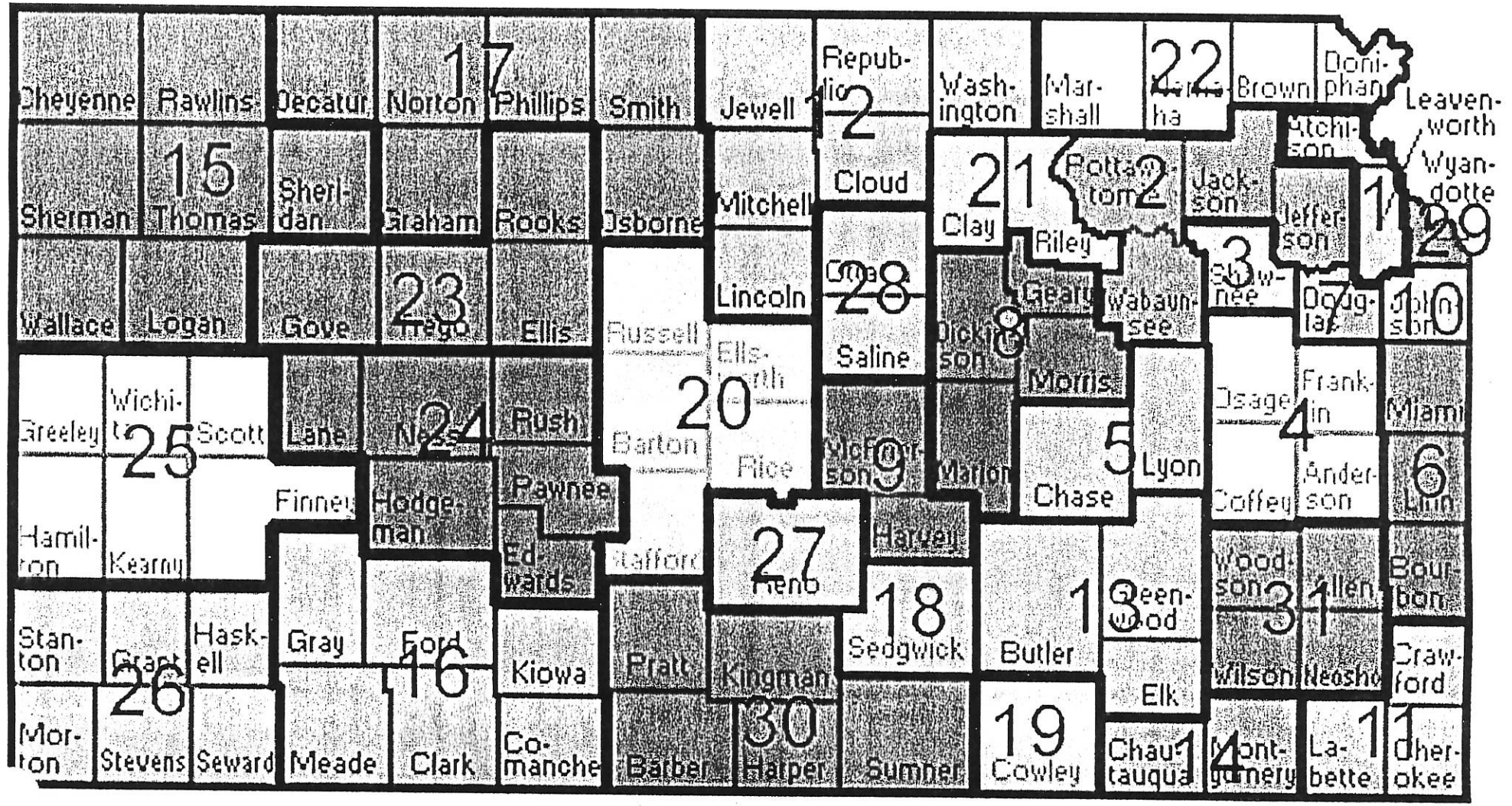
- ♦ Analysis and survey of the quality of services for juvenile offenders in out-of-home placement. It is through this analysis that the agency will determine further modifications in the type of services juveniles receive in placements.

- ♦ Revisions of the financial policies and procedures community-based programs are required to follow in managing, monitoring and reporting of funds downloaded to them from JJA.

- ♦ Enhancing the oversight and technical assistance to communities in the development of outcomes-based prevention programs and measurement of these programs.

- ♦ Implementation of the Juvenile Justice Information Systems (JJIS), a comprehensive information system for community and facility-based programs that tracks data on all youth in the custody of the commissioner.

Kansas Judicial Districts



Prevention/Intervention State Block Grant Programs Award History

<u>Program Name</u>	<u>1/1-6/30/00</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
1st Judicial District				
1st District Juvenile Justice Central Support	\$66,657.00			
Administrative Structure		\$67,557.00		
Administrative Structure Prevention			\$61,384.15	\$15,661.04
Atchison YMCA Summer Youth Camp				\$17,073.13
Behavior Management for High Risk Students				\$18,184.35
CHOICES Wellness Clinic				\$6,079.97
Juvenile JIAS/CM		\$50,959.00		
Leavenworth Teen Center			\$34,792.16	\$24,036.56
Leavenworth Youth Achievement Center				
New Decisions Education Program				\$23,330.00
Out of School 4H	\$17,722.76	\$39,394.00	\$48,843.01	
Parents As Teachers		\$31,937.00	\$40,855.58	\$16,385.85
Resource Management Program	\$2,896.08		\$47,928.75	
You Have a Friend Mentoring Program				\$19,377.12
Youth Achievement Center	\$21,952.70	\$49,070.00	\$23,734.60	\$32,746.82
2nd Judicial District				
Case Management - JIAS	\$18,524.00	\$60,970.63	\$57,446.00	\$50,878.00
Families for Prevention		\$28,392.00	\$50,808.00	\$17,085.00
Job Readiness	\$7,500.00			
School Resource Officer	\$13,012.00		\$30,596.46	\$13,209.00
3rd Judicial District				
Afterschool Program/ Summer Jam		\$21,450.00		
BB/BS Shawnee County Mentoring		\$34,000.00		
CASA Truancy Case Management		\$36,890.00		
Child Adolescent Follow-Up	\$28,121.00			
Comer Schools/ USD 501		\$102,700.00		
Community Care Intake & Assessment				\$34,375.00
Community Care Program			\$29,530.50	
Comprehensive Youth Dev.- Boys/Girls Club of Auburn			\$18,050.00	\$18,050.00
Count on Me Kids/ Campfire		\$12,791.00	\$13,174.00	\$14,858.00
Developing Champions		\$46,472.00	\$34,854.00	\$35,045.00
Drug Free Years	\$1,683.00	\$1,622.51		
FSG Staying in School		\$27,000.00		
Healthy Families Topeka			\$43,875.00	\$43,875.00
Home Visitation/Education Early ID Referral Prog	\$30,602.00		\$58,356.25	\$57,274.00
KCSL Healthy Families		\$48,000.00		
Life Skills Training Program	\$17,325.00		\$26,516.35	\$39,019.00
Mainstream, Inc., Coordinator Services		\$41,481.28	\$27,000.00	\$36,000.00
Mentoring	\$57,372.00			
PARS Life Skills		\$35,346.00		

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Prevention/Intervention State Block Grant Programs Award History

<u>Program Name</u>	<u>1/1-6/30/00</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
3rd Judicial District, continued				
Program to Support Students			\$4,743.47	
Project Attention	\$74,663.00	\$35,000.00	\$33,750.00	\$33,750.00
Psychoeducational Groups - Adolescents Exposed to Violence/Abuse		\$25,400.00	\$19,400.00	\$6,400.00
School Attendance Coalition		\$14,795.21		
School Attendance Project - Highland Park High School				\$13,170.00
Shawnee County Home Visitation		\$59,475.00		
Shawnee County Mentor (BB/BS)			\$51,628.00	
Shawnee County Mentor Recruitment Project (BB/BS)				\$26,686.00
Students Staying in School	\$46,507.00			
The Success Academy			\$25,313.97	\$25,313.00
Topeka School Mediation Project				\$10,074.00
Truancy Case Management			\$36,292.50	\$35,479.00
USD #345 After School Mentoring			\$42,247.50	\$26,632.00
USD #450 After School Mentoring		\$37,703.00	\$47,663.33	\$22,165.00
UW Follow Up Services		\$28,122.00		
Victim Witness	\$11,095.00			
Violence Prevention Groups		\$4,320.00	\$3,840.00	
Violence Prevention Groups for Traumatized Youth				\$4,320.00
YMCA Seaman #345 Mentoring		\$43,983.00		
4th Judicial District				
Additional Prevention		\$25,143.00		
Afterschool Alternative Activities (AAA)		\$7,000.00		
Assessment/ Referral	\$50,286.00	\$70,571.80		
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Anderson County			\$4,500.00	
Breakfast/ Supper Buddies and Volunteer		\$9,230.00		
Burlington 21st Century Community Learning Center		\$770.00		
CASA of the Fourth Judicial District			\$6,000.00	\$5,000.00
Coffey County Community Resource Officer		\$20,000.00		
Doors of Opportunity Resources		\$7,000.00		
Enhancement Projects of Anderson County Child Coalition		\$9,400.00		
Family Solutions				\$30,695.00
Kids Time		\$1,600.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Lebo Youth Center After School Program		\$7,000.00	\$5,000.00	
Prevention Assessment & Referral			\$57,840.60	
Prevention Coordination Program				\$39,600.50
Remain in School K-12 (RISK)		\$22,000.00	\$33,000.00	
Substance Abuse Prevention (SAP)				\$27,488.00
Teen Time			\$3,000.00	
The Hive Youth Center			\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
USD 290 Truancy Reduction Program			\$24,000.00	
Waverly Youth Center Afterschool			\$2,500.00	
Whirlwind After School Program (WASP)		\$22,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$21,500.00

Prevention/Intervention State Block Grant Programs Award History

<u>Program Name</u>	<u>1/1-6/30/00</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
5th Judicial District				
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of the Flint Hills		\$16,350.00	\$32,882.39	\$30,000.00
Common Sense Parenting	\$17,452.00	\$31,376.00		
Family Solutions Program		\$37,500.00	\$40,000.00	\$16,616.00
Mentoring Opportunities in Recreation and Education (MORE)			\$1,650.00	\$1,850.00
Parents As Teachers		\$18,275.00	\$16,000.00	\$16,000.00
PATHWAYS			\$8,898.00	\$28,000.00
Preparing for the Drug Free Years	\$245.00	\$4,762.00		
USD #252 - Concentrated Study Sessions			\$800.00	\$1,600.00
Vision Camp	\$9,800.00	\$9,800.00		
Wise Guys	\$1,931.00	\$1,931.00		
6th Judicial District				
Additional Prevention		\$15,237.00		
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Miami County			\$12,057.03	\$6,267.64
Prevention	\$30,474.00	\$128,469.00		
Student Truancy & Absentee Reduction Program (STAR)			\$49,732.27	\$48,407.18
Teen Court			\$49,732.26	\$47,307.18
7th Judicial District				
Baldwin Junior High School Bulldog Den		\$8,745.00	\$8,045.00	
Bert Nash Wrap Junior High	\$14,022.00			
Dad's Time (Mother to Mother of Douglas County)			\$4,331.00	\$3,327.00
Jobs in the Arts Make Sense (JAMS)			\$26,368.00	\$15,180.00
Junior High Prevention	\$18,085.00			
KU Truancy Prevention and Diversion Program			\$7,738.00	\$7,475.00
Lawrence USD #497 Jr. High Drug Prevention Program		\$36,169.80	\$23,804.00	\$19,694.00
Mother to Mother	\$2,584.00	\$5,167.50		
Passport to Manhood			\$5,550.00	\$9,720.00
Street Smart	\$1,516.00	\$3,031.00		
Truancy and Diversion	\$3,284.00	\$6,568.20		
Tutoring for Success	\$79.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,719.00	\$9,804.00
Van Go Mobile Arts	\$2,500.00			
Van Start		\$5,000.00		
Working to Recognize Alternative Possibilities (WRAP)		\$41,710.50	\$62,838.00	\$55,050.00
8th Judicial District				
After Prom Party		\$1,603.00		
Big Brothers/Big Sisters - Herington			\$10,000.00	
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Flint Hills		\$1,000.00		
Bigs in Schools		\$5,809.00		

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Prevention/Intervention State Block Grant Programs Award History

<u>Program Name</u>	<u>1/1-6/30/00</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
8th Judicial District, continued				
Big in Schools - BB/BS of Dickinson County			\$1,113.60	
Boys & Girls Club of Junction City		\$2,904.50		
Comprehensive Community Training			\$4,991.00	
Family Resource Center - FLEX		\$2,904.50		
Family Resource Center - JIAS		\$161,494.00		
Family Resource Services	\$48,502.00		\$138,382.00	\$115,000.00
JCAB Coordinator	\$11,035.00			
Marion County High School Girls Workshop		\$5,809.00		
Milton L. Creagh Project		\$1,603.00		
Phase II Comp. Community Training for Marion County				\$4,215.40
Program Development & Evaluation		\$33,721.06	\$39,720.49	\$54,951.10
Teen Baseline		\$1,603.00		
Youth Court				\$7,337.00
9th Judicial District				
Big Brothers/Big Sisters (Harvey County)	\$7,500.00	\$15,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$7,500.00
Big Brothers/Big Sisters (McPherson County)	\$4,500.00	\$9,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$5,000.00
Early Intervention	\$17,713.00		\$14,000.00	\$12,500.00
HMCC JIAS Case Management	\$23,436.00	\$48,872.00	\$15,031.15	
HMCCC Truancy Program		\$32,461.00		
Truancy Program			\$59,813.66	\$78,506.00
10th Judicial District				
Administration, Management, TA			\$30,837.00	
Head Start/ Building Healthy Families		\$94,913.00	\$112,551.23	\$82,880.19
CASA	\$7,513.50	\$37,259.00		
Crossroads			\$143,738.00	\$116,394.24
Crossroads Treatment Program		\$95,487.00		
Functional Family Therapy				\$74,800.00
Funds Approved - unallocated no approved program	\$33,518.75			
HeadStart	\$26,151.00			
Healthy Families		\$43,971.00		
Healthy Families-Olathe			\$43,441.00	
JCAB Administration and Management				\$37,155.27
Johnson County Youth Court	\$32,309.50	\$75,322.25	\$79,324.41	\$82,927.00
Juvenile 24 Hour Hotline/ Website	\$25,000.00	\$65,682.77		
Juvenile Crime Prevention - 24 Hour Information.			\$85,208.23	
Juvenile Justice Evaluation Consultant			\$18,613.00	\$8,733.00
Juvenile Needs Assessment Study			\$45,000.00	\$43,288.03
KCSL	\$19,663.00			

Prevention/Intervention State Block Grant Programs Award History

<u>Program Name</u>	<u>1/1-6/30/00</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
10th Judicial District, continued				
Out of School 4-H	\$22,685.00	\$45,370.00	\$59,140.56	
Parents as Teachers		\$7,071.81	\$7,071.81	
Parents as Teachers Consortium				\$47,831.00
Predisposition Case Management			\$52,095.00	\$72,038.00
Safe From the Start		\$41,200.00	\$41,200.00	
Supervised Visitation			\$38,406.00	
Teen Exchange		\$7,279.00	\$7,279.00	
Temporary Lodging/ prevention case management	\$16,863.00	\$52,095.00		
YMCA STARS (Students Taking Action to Reach Success)	\$17,406.00	\$34,812.00	\$36,558.00	\$53,465.00
 11th Judicial District				
Administrative Structure	\$8,945.00			
Afterschool Program (CH)			\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
At Risk After School (CH)		\$22,957.00		
Big Brothers/ Big Sisters (LA)		\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$3,048.77
Community Awareness (LA/CH)		\$3,000.00		
Elm Acres After School Delinquency Prevention (CR)			\$31,149.95	\$22,655.38
Juvenile Day Reporting (LA)		\$80.00		
Juvenile Day Reporting	\$27,549.00			
Juvenile Day Reporting (CH)		\$13,004.13		
Juvenile Day Reporting (CR)		\$24,785.99		
PACCC (CH)			\$8,445.00	
Prevention Administration (CR)		\$7,906.50		
Prevention Administration (LA)		\$1,649.00		
Prevention Administration (LA/CH)			\$13,534.00	\$13,500.00
Project BEFORE (LA)		\$13,649.00	\$10,000.00	\$13,500.00
PSU Truancy Diversion Counseling (CR)			\$30,233.77	\$37,049.21
School Survival Skills (CH)		\$19,295.00		
School Survival Skills (LA)		\$20,041.00		
SELF Teen Pregnancy Prevention (LA)			\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Teen Pregnancy	\$24,131.00			
Teen Pregnancy Prevention (CR)		\$39,020.95	\$30,233.77	\$27,655.37
Truancy Counseling Program (CH)		\$12,600.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00
Truancy Diversion Tracking	\$24,131.00			
Truancy Diversion/ Tracking (CR)		\$31,071.75		
Truancy Prevention (LA)		\$15,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00
Youth Friends (CH)			\$2,085.51	\$6,548.77
Youth Friends (LA)			\$5,000.00	
Labette County (LA), Cherokee County (CH), Crawford County (CR)]				

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Prevention/Intervention State Block Grant Programs Award History

<u>Program Name</u>	<u>1/1-6/30/00</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
12th Judicial District				
After-School Program	\$1,774.00	\$1,774.00		
JIAS Follow-Up Services	\$4,974.00	\$38,095.00	\$36,187.19	\$38,255.00
Juvenile Services Coordinator	\$5,500.00	\$18,212.14	\$26,757.38	\$11,745.00
Preparing for the Drug-Free Years	\$900.00	\$900.00		
Pre-School Education	\$1,775.00	\$1,774.25		
13th Judicial District				
Big Brothers/ Big Sisters	\$26,073.00	\$26,073.00		
JCAB Administration	\$7,822.00	\$15,642.00	\$15,372.00	\$16,521.00
Mid-KS Community Action Program / Early Intervention	\$44,325.00	\$119,706.00	\$88,649.00	\$88,649.00
School Resource Officer		\$13,011.00		
Tri-County CASA, Inc.		\$19,161.00	\$32,176.00	\$33,035.00
14th Judicial District				
Additional Prevention (unallocated) \$17,709				
After School Activities	\$3,500.00	\$23,500.00		
Big Brothers/Big Sisters	\$5,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	
Chautauqua County Afterschool			\$23,701.75	
Parent Education	\$5,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$10,368.53	\$10,000.00
Parent T.E.A.M.S., Inc.	\$5,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$12,871.66	\$6,830.78
Truancy Immediate Intervention Program		\$81,177.87	\$85,669.50	\$99,938.72
Truancy Prevention Program	\$16,919.00			
15th, 17th & 23 Judicial Districts				
Community Mobilization	\$8,500.00	\$97,394.25	\$108,866.04	\$97,317.00
Family Education	\$8,398.00	\$49,973.00	\$34,558.50	\$38,183.00
Juvenile Director	\$3,639.00			
Juvenile Director - Prevention		\$18,150.00	\$14,500.00	\$14,500.00
Parent Training	\$8,398.00	\$22,181.81		

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Prevention/Intervention State Block Grant Programs Award History

<u>Program Name</u>	<u>1/1-6/30/00</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
16th Judicial District				
Dodge City Police	\$2,539.00	\$5,078.50		
Family Crisis	\$18,657.00	\$18,657.00		
Ford County Teenage Pregnancy Prevention			\$12,000.00	\$7,200.00
Gray County Project Educate			\$5,200.00	
Project Art Builds Life Skills			\$4,000.00	\$5,000.00
Project D.I.V.E.R.T. Truancy Prevention			\$43,000.00	\$35,352.00
Project Discovery	\$5,961.00	\$11,922.50		
Project Iroquois		\$4,946.00	\$8,950.00	\$8,950.00
Project New Chance		\$49,482.00	\$60,000.00	\$54,000.00
Teenage Pregnancy	\$11,668.00	\$23,335.96		
The Family Crisis Program			\$12,457.00	
Truancy	\$17,146.00	\$35,793.00		
USD 102 Early Morning School			\$6,400.00	\$3,600.00
USD 225 After School Program			\$13,230.00	\$7,200.00
Youth Excelling in Sports			\$4,000.00	
18th Judicial District				
Administrative Structure - Prevention	\$17,655.00	\$51,238.00	\$59,732.00	\$65,238.00
Community Resource/ Referral	\$61,062.00	\$140,069.00	\$138,219.00	
Community Truancy Immunization Project	\$175,409.00	\$421,290.00	\$400,897.00	\$697,485.00
Department of Corrections		\$15,385.00		
Family Group Conferencing	\$73,513.00	\$150,091.00	\$141,738.00	\$146,007.00
Functional Family Therapy		\$248,732.00	\$242,847.00	\$211,595.00
JIAC Case Management	\$77,482.00	\$159,189.00	\$151,419.00	\$150,135.00
Parent Resources Program	\$100,000.00	\$204,167.00	\$152,861.00	
Parent Training		\$101,532.00	\$103,529.00	\$101,515.00
Truancy Media Campaign		\$174,000.00	\$128,243.00	
USD 259	\$252,560.00	\$252,560.00		
USD PDE Suspension Reduction			\$131,400.00	
19th Judicial District				
Adolescent Mentoring	\$10,000.00	\$11,078.00		
Big Brothers/ Big Sisters	\$6,505.00	\$6,504.67	\$3,000.00	\$4,000.00
CASA	\$6,005.00	\$6,004.67	\$10,000.00	\$4,000.00
G.E.D.	\$528.00	\$1,056.00		
Parenting Program	\$17,505.00	\$23,784.66	\$19,660.00	\$17,608.47
Prevention -Administrative Structure		\$23,822.64	\$41,713.38	\$29,674.73
Truancy Program		\$48,114.36	\$59,497.00	\$47,869.30

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Prevention/Intervention State Block Grant Programs Award History

<u>Program Name</u>	<u>1/1-6/30/00</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
20th Judicial District				
D-FY-IT (Drug Free Youth In Town)			\$79,054.20	\$35,041.50
EDUCATE		\$2,764.65		
Healthy Families	\$13,928.50	\$9,215.00		
JD Project S.T.A.Y.	\$11,831.50			
JIAS Case Management		\$101,850.50		
Prevention Specialist		\$38,538.50	\$143,734.93	\$86,839.00
Program Educate	\$4,178.50			
Rice County Family Resource	\$4,178.50	\$2,764.65		
21st Judicial District				
Adminstrative Contact			\$19,505.89	\$9,697.00
Boys and Girls Club	\$7,729.00			
Boys/Girls Club Teen Center		\$20,189.10		
Bullying in Our Schools			\$2,115.00	
Manhattan Teen Center			\$14,412.19	\$20,782.00
Ogden Youth Center (Destiny)	\$8,330.00	\$16,950.80	\$21,388.00	\$24,225.00
Parents As Teachers	\$4,788.00	\$10,491.65	\$12,862.00	\$13,246.00
Partners at Learning			\$4,840.00	
Preparing Drug Free- Clay	\$4,453.00	\$9,296.07		
Preparing Drug Free- Riley	\$2,343.00	\$4,185.60		
Prevention Administrative Structure		\$13,686.77		
Twin Lakes Ed. Coop. - PAT		\$1,800.00		
22 nd Judicial District				
Alcohol/Drug Information	\$10,481.00			
Hiawatha Elementary Afterschool Tutor Program	\$7,494.00	\$18,780.00	\$8,048.00	\$8,000.00
Parents as Teachers 3-5 Program	\$6,729.00	\$17,671.16	\$20,000.00	\$16,048.00
Pony Express Big Brothers/Big Sisters Exp. Program			\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Project Success (USD #442)	\$6,740.00	\$17,681.92	\$8,048.00	\$8,000.00
Youth Alcohol/Drug Information School (Youth ADIS)		\$10,573.27	\$5,321.36	\$3,500.00
24th Judicial District				
Partners for Pawnee County Youth		\$13,090.00		
Prevention Coordinator		\$50,000.00	\$78,568.53	\$53,248.50

Prevention/Intervention State Block Grant Programs Award History

<u>Program Name</u>	<u>1/1-6/30/00</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
25th Judicial District				
Family Impact Team	\$110,521.00	\$277,584.00	\$267,156.68	\$246,165.50
26th Judicial District				
Administrative Contact			\$92,931.43	
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Grant, Morton & Stanton Counties	\$16,722.00	\$36,619.44	\$38,077.23	\$19,515.00
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Haskell, Seward, & Stevens Counties	\$25,000.00	\$23,970.33	\$30,000.00	\$21,772.50
Camping Program	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00		
Communities in Schools - Lunch Bunch				\$4,354.50
District Prevention Program Development				\$110,906.18
Jump Start Program			\$10,055.00	\$13,180.00
Juvenile Justice Prevention Program		\$76,704.00		
Rocky Mountain High Camping Program			\$10,000.00	\$7,258.00
RRISK Teen Speakers Bureau			\$9,875.00	\$10,160.50
Summer Day Camp			\$3,519.00	\$4,354.50
Teens with Tots	\$7,150.00	\$20,939.00	\$10,712.15	\$5,702.60
Wise Guys			\$6,050.00	
27th Judicial District				
1/2 JCAB Coordinator	\$11,956.00	\$25,450.00	\$26,865.00	\$24,148.00
Big Brothers/Big Sisters	\$14,500.00	\$29,915.00		
Children at Risk Education (CARE)	\$5,149.00	\$25,143.00	\$28,983.87	\$25,166.00
Family Resource Center	\$5,000.00			
Healthy Families Hutchinson	\$27,302.00	\$27,302.00	\$35,749.90	\$29,365.00
Hutchinson High School Day Care		\$31,848.00	\$34,348.00	\$31,901.00
Youth Friends of Reno County	\$18,000.00	\$55,455.00	\$54,705.45	\$49,184.00
28th Judicial District				
Assaria Summer Youth Program		\$11,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$4,948.55
BB/BS Making a Difference			\$13,358.52	\$5,974.28
Child Abuse Prevention	\$7,500.00			
COLA (Computer On-Line Approaches)		\$5,475.00	\$2,500.00	\$13,148.55
Data Collections		\$3,000.00		
DRAGNET Program		\$6,754.00	\$8,114.00	\$6,605.55

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Prevention/Intervention State Block Grant Programs Award History

<u>Program Name</u>	<u>1/1-6/30/00</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
28th Judicial District, continued				
Drug Abuse Prevention	\$3,000.00	\$7,588.36		
Favorable Attitudes Toward Underage Drinking Prev. Prog.			\$13,040.00	\$14,077.55
Heartland Healthy Families	\$9,536.00	\$9,537.00		
Juvenile Intake Case Management	\$7,500.00	\$16,053.48	\$7,499.88	
Juvenile Resource Coordinator	\$12,407.00	\$32,220.29	\$32,050.43	\$16,034.08
Keys to Innervision	\$3,750.00	\$7,500.00		
Media Campaign/ Parenting		\$7,393.00		
Mentoring Big Brothers/Big Sisters		\$3,495.00		
Ottawa County Respite Care			\$7,154.50	
Ottawa Parent Education Outreach - CAPS		\$11,500.15		
Outcomes Training/ Data	\$1,500.00	\$1,870.75		
Prevention	\$1,000.00			
Project Save	\$3,575.00			
Project Success Mentoring	\$1,450.00		\$12,282.11	\$11,925.05
Salina Home Visitation Program			\$10,000.00	\$5,463.55
Salina Truancy Prevention			\$21,157.27	\$21,344.47
Spanish Speaking Parent Education		\$8,100.00	\$8,150.39	\$9,884.55
St. Francis Academy	\$5,000.00			
St. Francis Truancy Program		\$7,500.00	\$11,000.00	\$7,448.55
USD #306 Mentoring	\$2,000.00	\$14,001.83		
Youth Friends				\$5,974.27
29th Judicial District				
Administrative Cost Prevention (Y.O.U.)	\$22,752.00			
Administrative Prevention			\$7,032.02	
Argentine Kommunity Awareness			\$15,730.00	
Argentine Youth Night Program	\$7,865.00			
Associated Youth Services		\$10,200.00		
El Centro Argentine Kommunity Awareness Youth Night		\$15,703.00		
El Centro Students	\$23,547.50			
Evangelist Center After School		\$30,000.00		
Evangelist Center Families United		\$500.00		
Evangelist Ceter Future Leaders		\$5,000.00		
Evangelistic Center - Short Term Suspension			\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Expanded 4-H	\$19,178.50	\$38,357.00		
First Baptist of Quindaro After School		\$30,000.00		
Kansas Academy of Theatrical Arts		\$20,000.00		
Kaw Valley Arts Ailey Camp				\$19,498.75
Living Word Ministries		\$4,349.00		
Mentoring		\$2,186.11		
National Youth Sport		\$20,500.00		
Northeast Prevention	\$124,775.00			
On the Mark - Prevention Program Evaluation		\$27,210.00		

Prevention/Intervention State Block Grant Programs Award History

<u>Program Name</u>	<u>1/1-6/30/00</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
29th Judicial District, continued				
Police Officers Association Jr. Cadets		\$12,450.00		
Police Officers Summer Hoops		\$10,527.00		
Project EAGLE - Expanded Early Head Start	\$58,812.50	\$117,625.00		\$53,436.00
Project Eagle Heart and Expand.			\$117,625.00	
Project Redirect - Pre Adjudication				\$169,470.00
Quindaro Comm. Center Short Term Suspension Prog.			\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Ravens - Summer Hoops Program			\$20,400.00	
Ravens Junior Police Cadet			\$12,450.00	
Ravens Youth		\$32,900.00		
Rosedale Development	\$15,000.00			
Rosedale Saturday Academy		\$30,000.00		
Ruby Avenue		\$12,547.00		
Saturday Academy			\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Students as Teachers		\$47,095.00	\$47,095.00	\$47,095.00
Sunflower House Education Program for the Prevention of Child Abuse				\$27,493.75
Truancy Diversion	\$67,361.50	\$174,493.00		
Turner House Short Term Suspension		\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Unobligated	\$1,985.00			
Wyandotte County Truancy Diversion Program				\$190,108.00
WYCO Truancy Program			\$190,108.00	
Youth Artists 150			\$112,034.98	
Youth Opportunities Unlimited (Y.O.U.) - Prevention Program Evaluation		\$45,503.00	\$45,503.00	\$45,503.00
Youth Unlimited		\$288.48		

30th Judicial District

30th JD Family Advocate & Me.			\$34,500.00	
30th JD Family Mentoring				\$30,132.61
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Kingman County		\$2,500.00	\$1,000.00	
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Sumner County		\$3,328.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,338.68
Kingman County Learning Center			\$1,130.00	
Mentoring	\$11,034.00	\$34,217.00		
Peer Leadership - Violence Prevention		\$7,285.00		
So. Cent. I Ks Community Corrections (SCKCC) Truancy Prog.	\$6,895.00	\$22,387.50	\$13,790.00	\$13,093.15
Sumner County Truancy Program	\$8,525.00	\$17,050.00	\$23,982.74	\$23,380.62
Undesignated	\$105.00			
USD 254 Medicine Lodge Afterschool Prog (WE CARE)	\$2,362.00	\$4,772.72	\$6,000.00	\$5,611.35
USD 332 Youth Empowerment Seminar (YES) Program	\$3,383.00	\$6,765.00	\$6,800.00	\$4,111.35
USD 353 Wellington 21st Century	\$1,925.00	\$3,850.00	\$3,850.00	
USD 357 After School Mentoring	\$1,500.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,805.67
USD 361 Anthony- Harper at Risk	\$6,000.00	\$23,000.00	\$12,000.00	
USD 438 Peer Leadership/Violence Prevention			\$7,285.00	\$6,546.57

31st Judicial District

Truancy & Attendance		\$48,226.00	\$111,883.00	
Truancy Prevention Program			\$125,605.00	\$191,830.37

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants

In 1998, Congress authorized the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) to be administered through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The purpose of the JAIBG program is to provide states and local units of government with funds to develop programs to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system by effectively responding to serious, chronic and violent juvenile crime.

The Juvenile Justice Authority is the Designated State Agency (DSA) that applies for, receives, and administers JAIBG funds. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention requires a 75% allocation of the total award to local units of government, requiring the development of a comprehensive plan by a "Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition." The premise is that juvenile offenders should be held accountable for their offenses through swift, consistent sanctions proportionate to the offense in order to ensure accountability, combat delinquency and improve the quality of life in our communities.

The ultimate goal is to reduce juvenile offending through accountability-based initiatives focused on the offender and the juvenile justice system. This commitment to accountability also includes an increased capacity to develop youth competence, to efficiently track juveniles through the system, and to provide enhanced options such as restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, and other restorative justice sanctions to enhance an accountability-based juvenile justice system.

Allocation of awards to units of local government is based on a formula specified in the JAIBG legislation. The minimum

amount a sub-grantee may be awarded is \$5,000. The largest grant recipient in the State of Kansas received \$412,340.00.

JAIBG funds are available for 12 purpose areas. Examples of programs which receive funding include: Conditional Release Accountability Program; Community Service Work Programs; Substance Abuse Testing; Surveillance Officers; Night Light and Conditional Release Accountability Programs.

The 12 purpose areas are:

1. Building or operating juvenile detention or correctional facilities;
2. Developing and administering accountability-based sanction programs for juvenile offenders;
3. Hiring of judges, probation officers, and defenders, and funding of pretrial services;
4. Hiring prosecutors;
5. Providing funds to help prosecutors address drug, gang and violence problems more effectively;
6. Providing technology, equipment, and training for prosecutors;
7. Providing funding to improve effectiveness of courts and probation officers;
8. Establishing gun courts;
9. Establishing drug courts;
10. Establishing and maintaining interagency information sharing systems;
11. Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs for law enforcement referrals or to protect students and school personnel;
12. Implementing drug-testing programs.

2003 allocations of JAIBG funds

1st Judicial District - Atchison Juvenile Accountability/Responsibility	\$ 8,806.00	Conditional Release Accountability Program
Juvenile Intake & Assessment (Leavenworth)	\$ 36,533.00	Substance Abuse Testing Conditional Release Accountability Program
2nd Judicial District - DRC Clerk of the District Court - Jackson County	\$ 22,079.00	Immediate Intervention Program
3rd Judicial District Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition Topeka/Shawnee Co. Juvenile Accountability Project	\$ 218,426.00	12-week Pre-treatment Groups In-house D & A Prevention & Education Victim Offender Mediation Program Pre-Trial Release/JISP Electronic Monitoring Coordination Services

4th Judicial District Community Service Program	\$ 26,345.00	Community Service Work Program Assignments to CSW by court/probation/ County Attorney
5th Judicial District	\$ 28,882.00	Night Light Program Community Policing/Information Sharing
6th Judicial District Bourbon/Linn/Miami Community Corrections	\$ 22,034.00	Survival Skills for Youth Program Conditional Violation Program
7th Judicial District The Shelter, Inc. - 1st Offender Program	\$ 59,704.00	Accountability Based Sanction Program for revocations and first time offenders/ Profiling Diversion Program Conditions of Release Supervision Program
8th Judicial District Community Service Work Program	\$ 22,425.00	Truancy Program Surveillance Officer Program
City of Junction City	\$ 21,667.00	Intake Worker for truant students Attendance Monitoring
9th Judicial District Harvey/McPherson Co. Comm. Corr.	\$ 27,021.00	Teen Court Substance Abuse Testing
Johnson Co. Regional Crime Enforcement Coalition Shawnee/Merriam/Prairie Village	\$ 376,374.00	Community Support Coordinator (YES) In-home Intensive Counseling Central Booking Night Lights Program/Outcomes Consultant
10th Judicial District United Community Services of Johnson County	\$ 7,779.00	Crossroads Treatment Program
11th Judicial District Crawford Counties	\$ 23,142.00	(11th district continues to be 2 districts) Teen Court Compliance Officer
11th JD Cherokee/Labette Counties	\$ 21,433.00	Day Reporting Program
12th Judicial District Community Planning Juvenile Accountability Project	\$ 16,802.00	Drug & Alcohol Testing Program Drug & Alcohol Accountability Program
13th Judicial District Community Planning Juvenile Detention Facility Needs Assessment	\$ 26,485.00	Court Service Officer Position
14th JD Family & Children Service Center	\$ 26,642.00	Prosecuting Attorney Legal Secretary In-House Prosecuting Attorney Electronic Monitoring Administrator
16th Judicial District - Gray County	\$ 35,891.00	Probation Standards Supervision Surveillance/Electronic Monitoring County Attorney Position

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15th/23rd Judicial District Community Planning "I Wanna Go Home"	\$ 41,489.00	Surveillance Check Drug and Alcohol Screening Diversion Program
18th Judicial District Sedgwick Board of Co. Commissioners Juvenile Information Sharing System (JISS)	\$ 412,340.00	JJIS District Attorney Diversion Program Home Based Sanction Enhancement Getting Responsibly and Discipline Program Juvenile Detention Mental Health Project
19th Judicial District Community Planning Juvenile Corrections Program	\$ 14,031.00	Surveillance Officer Program Adolescent Education Program
20th Judicial District Community Corrections	\$ 33,811.00	Project Stay
21st Judicial District Riley Co. Community Corrections	\$ 40,712.00	Enhance Accountability Based Sanctions Surveillance Program for Nights & Weekends
22nd Judicial District - Brown Co. Clerk's Office Juvenile Accountability Project (JAP)	\$ 13,364.00	Electronic Monitoring Juvenile Accountability Coordinator Drug & Alcohol School
24th Judicial District Community Planning	\$ 9,579.00	Artistic Alternative (Project Self Discovery)
25th Judicial District Juvenile Intake & Assessment	\$ 50,062.00	Day Treatment Center
26th Judicial District- Seward County	\$ 27,483.00	Intake Officer Position
27th Judicial District Community Planning Reduce Juvenile Delinquency	\$ 44,360.00	Community Resource Asst/Comm. Services Probation Officer/high school and court Drug & Alcohol Testing
28th Judicial District Saline County Administration Office Services	\$ 44,759.00	Information Sharing Services Case Management Position/Pre-trial Community Intervention Program
29th Judicial District Unified Government of Wyandotte County	\$ 289,579.00	Probation Violator Court Reintegration Program/Enhance Sanctions & Accountability Drug Testing Assistant District Attorney Position
30th Judicial District Juvenile Services	\$ 28,055.00	Intermediate Sanctions Pretrial Services Anger Management Drug Testing
31st Judicial District - Allen County	\$ 18,456.00	Juvenile Intake Officer
Total Award Amount:	\$ 2,096,550.00	

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Federal Grants Awarded During FY 2003

Title II Challenge Grants

16th JD	16th JD Juvenile Services Project Resolution 2003	\$10,800.00
20th JD	20th JD School Truancy Alternative for Youth (STAY)	\$43,963.00
29th JD	Kansas City, KS Public Schools CHOICES Elementary Alternative Program	\$32,085.00

Title II Grants

Under the Title II program any community based service provider organization or unit of government is eligible to apply for funds. However, funding of any local private agency is permitted only if such agency is denied local funding. Multi-jurisdictional projects and other collaborative approaches are encouraged.

1st JD	Leavenworth Regional Catholic School System – Teen Baseline/ParentNet	\$8,160.00
1st JD	Leavenworth County Attorney's Office – School Attendance Enforcement Prog.	\$43,112.00
3rd JD	Shawnee Co. School Attendance Coalition – Liaison Project	\$42,330.00
6th JD	Sixth JD Community Services – Student Truancy & Absentee Reduction	\$22,464.00
8th JD	Geary Co. Board of commissioners 0 8th JD Life Skills	\$22,575.00
9th JD	Offender/Victim Ministries, Inc. – Family Group Conferencing	\$46,315.00
10th JD	10th JD – Court Services – Johnson County Youth Court	\$22,207.00
11th JD	SE KS Edu. Foundation – Cherokee C. Truancy and Mentoring Program	\$70,975.00
11th JD	SE KS Edu. Service Center – Bi-County Mentoring Initiative	\$88,389.00
13th JD	13th JD Joint Corrections Advisory Board – Electronic Monitoring Program	\$56,535.00
16th JD	16th JD Juvenile Services – Project Exigency	\$70,170.00
18th JD	Communities In Schools of Wichita/Sedgwick Co. – CIS Derby Middle School	\$41,500.00
18th JD	Breakthrough Club Sedgwick Co. – Project Intercept	\$64,764.00
19th JD	Arkansas City School – USD #470 – A.C. Parents as Teachers	\$35,692.00
28th JD	Kansas Highway Patrol – De-escalating Juvenile Agression: For KS Law Enf.	\$29,500.00
29th JD	The Storytellers, Inc. – Creative Exploration in Kidzone	\$48,750.00

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Title V Grants

Title V grants were created in response to the demonstrated need for comprehensive, local delinquency prevention planning and programming that focuses on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. The funds received by a State are intended to be a funding source for general local units of government to support the established three-year community plan to address prevention and delinquency.

6th JD	Sixth JD Community Services – Anger Management Education Program	\$4,903.00
8th JD	Marion Co. – Youth Support Program: Suspension/Expulsion Intervention	\$24,945.00
9th JD	McPherson County – Partnership Against Juvenile Crime	\$35,000.00
15th JD	Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Thomas County	\$26,180.00
18th JD	Sedgwick County Sheriff’s Department SCORE Program	\$27,500.00
19th JD	Cowley County Youth Services – Truancy Program	\$40,500.00
21st JD	Riley County – Truancy Monitor	\$26,606.00
21st JD	Riley County – Extension Youth Development Project	\$20,120.00
21st JD	USD 383 Manhattan – Ogden Riley Co. Early Childhood Program	\$38,365.00
29th JD	Unified Gov’t of Wyandotte Co. – KCK Mentoring Initiative	\$40,000.00
29th JD	Unified Gov’t of Wyandotte Co. – Turner House After School & Summer Prog.	\$50,000.00

Prevention Trust Fund Grants

The purpose of the Juvenile Prevention Trust Fund grant program is to promote improvements in the juvenile justice system and community based strategies for the reduction of juvenile delinquency and related problems. In order to curtail delinquency, comprehensive preventive efforts must be directed at youth prior to their involvement in the juvenile justice system. These strategies involve both identifying and targeting the factors that contribute to and increase the risk for the development of delinquent behaviors.

8th JD	USD #410 Communities in Schools of Marion County – Early Intervention	\$28,473.00
9th JD	Harvey County Partnership/Communities in Schools, Inc., - Early Intervention	\$37,897.00
11th JD	SE KS Educational Service Center – Cherokee Co. Early Years PTF	\$33,483.00
13th JD	Mid-KS Community Action Program, Inc. – Early Intervention Program	\$43,899.00
16th JD	JD Juvenile Services – Project Trust 2003	\$37,181.00
18th JD	Mental Health Association of South Central KS – Pathways to Reducing Anger	\$60,000.00
18th JD	Rainbows United, Inc. – Promise of Hope Project	\$31,948.00
26th JD	Parents as Teachers Community Outreach	\$17,540.00

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Outcome-based Program Assessment

The Communities That Care (CTC) model, which relies on identification of risk and protective factors, served the needs and interests of several different agencies. The CTC student survey has large statewide acceptance, being administered to between 60,000 and 80,000 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th graders annually. Both SRS and JJA use the CTC data to identify the most critical risk factors in each judicial district. Local Juvenile Corrections Advisory Boards (JCABs) use the data to make decisions on which prevention and intervention programs to fund and which to discontinue.

Private foundations (i.e., the Kansas Health Foundation, the Kaufman Foundation, the Sunflower Foundation), as well as universities and state agencies, have been engaged in dialogue on support of essential services operated at the state level which are needed in order for communities to be their most effective in planning, development and implementation of appropriate programming.

The JJA endorsed the Connect Kansas outcomes in 2000. In 2001, the JJA established its own outcomes:

- ♦ Reduce the number of adjudications for serious, violent and/or chronic juvenile offending;
- ♦ Reduce the number of youths requiring removal from home or community for juvenile offending;
- ♦ Juveniles leaving juvenile correctional facilities will demonstrate a higher level of knowledge, skills and confidence necessary for successful community reintegration;
- ♦ Increase community participation in addressing local juvenile justice needs;
- ♦ Increase accountability of youth within communities.

programs funded by JJA are expected to show how they will accomplish these outcomes and which indicators permit measurement of progress.

By fairly unanimous consensus, the process through which state grant funds were awarded to districts toward the operation of prevention programming was inadequate. JJA program consultants knew it, administrative contacts across the state knew it, and it was pointed out as a flaw by the Legislative Post Audit Performance Audit Report, released in January 2003.

This area was immediately targeted for follow up. The grant award process was completely redesigned, and a training session for administrative contacts and other key grant personnel from each of the state's judicial districts was conducted in order to familiarize everyone with the new process.

The Juvenile Justice Authority is part of a partnership between the agency and those who run the community programs all across the state to help Kansas children. Training is part of making that partnership better.

The training focused on writing better and clearer grant applications for community programs.

Recruited to lead the day's training was outside expert Dr. Ron Matson, a sociology professor from Wichita State University. The central goal of the day's efforts was to help attendees write better and more scientifically rigorous grant applications in order to be able to better evaluate program effectiveness. Dr. Matson covered the following topics:

- creating a standard understanding of what the JJA means when it uses certain terms in a grant application, such terms as "process outcomes, risk factors, and protective factors;"
- understanding and establishing base-line data, what it is, why it is so necessary in evaluating a program, and some places that attendees might look in creating such data; and
- how to conceptualize clearly and precisely "outcomes" for community programs for a clearer and more effective evaluation.

Matson said rigorous research methodology is not in conflict with providing effective programs for kids. "They go hand in glove, in that rigorous methodology is the most effective way to evaluate the effectiveness of a program and to see where it can be improved," he said.

There will be a series of trainings for people at the community level. The JJA is firmly committed to building on this success and improving the partnership between the agency and the local community providers for better and more effective community programs.



Ron Matson, Ph.D., presented training on grant writing and performance measurement to more than 60 JJA central office staff and administrative contacts from across Kansas.

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The Juvenile Justice Information System

With the launch in FY 2003 of the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), another important element of juvenile justice reform in Kansas is on line to better serve juvenile offenders and those who oversee them.

The JJIS is an incredible tool that has given the JJA capabilities that far surpass what we'd been able to do before. Previously, caseworkers in one district might have made decisions about programming, not realizing that the youth in question had prior involvement in the juvenile justice system in a different part of the state.

Planning for the four-phase project began shortly after the creation of the Juvenile Justice Authority in 1997. The programs were in development for two years, and were completed and functional by July 1, 2003.

The first of the four phases, the Juvenile Justice Intake and Assessment Management System (JJIAMS) has been operational since January 2002. It replaced the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Centers' (JIACs) laborious manual process of capturing and assembling information using paper. It creates a historical database of intake information that can be researched and reported on by county, judicial district, and statewide. Reported information can address the types of intakes that occur (law offense versus child in need of care), the number of intakes, intakes categorized by the juveniles' age or sex, etc. This data is accessible to not only the JIAC, but to any JJA employee who needs it. In addition, the Admissions/Classification/Evaluation system utilized by the state's four juvenile correctional facilities was automated.

Phase II of the project is the Community Agency Supervision Information Management System (CASIMS), an information-processing tool designed for ease of information access, data entry, and information viewing. It is in this database application that Community Supervision Officers will be able to record and track the juveniles' supervision. Information collected includes a supervision plan (based on the Balanced and Restorative Justice [BARJ] model), and contact made with and about the youth. It can also track services and interventions provided to youth, such as group and family counseling, drug therapy, remedial education, job readiness, youth and family mediation and mentoring programs. Information is available to communities and JJA Central Office.

Juvenile justice professionals will be able to access demographic information — where the youth has lived, past and current addresses, date of birth, etc. — as well as information about the youth's offenses and services and interventions which have been tried.

This has eliminated a lot of redundancies. When someone working in the field has contact with the juvenile, they no longer have to ask for the basic demographic information. The existing information populates the new screens, and data entry is limited to changes and updates.

Phase III of the project incorporates several modules which are used by juvenile correctional facility staff and JJA Central Office. In addition to the existing admissions, classifications, and evaluations modules, additional modules addressing sentence calculation, disciplinary, program and treatments, contacts, movements, and release modules are being developed and implemented. Again, accessibility to the information is of key importance, in part because juvenile offenders are transferred from one juvenile correctional facility to another, and because the information is shared with communities when a JO is conditionally released.

The fourth and final phase of the project is a program known as the Juvenile Information File (JIF). This phase ties all of the applications together, allowing information to be shared between applications and to provide a central program that presents a composite of the juvenile's information through a secure Internet connection. Agencies and professionals associated with the JJA can use the JIF to query for information across all three applications. While the information included in the JIF is not all-inclusive, it does provide enough information to direct a user to more comprehensive information.

In addition to being such an exciting tool for the management and supervision of juvenile offenders, the data collected through JJIS is easily queried for other purposes, such as mandatory quarterly reporting on Adoption and Foster Care (AFCARS).

Another exciting aspect of JJIS is that the JJA will now have a data warehouse for research purposes. JJA personnel can query to find out how many juvenile offenders have a specific diagnosis, or how many youth have committed a specific crime, for example. This data can be used to make decisions about community-based programming.

Training and Retention of Qualified Personnel

In the Community

As part of the annual grant review process, all core and prevention program grant applications must include a description of their program delivery staff, including, but not limited to, their education, training and experience.

JJA has provided many training opportunities to its community partners, including outcomes training, grant writing workshops, information systems training, as well as the annual Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice, where community partners can not only avail themselves of training opportunities, but also network with their counterparts from across the state. Additionally, technical assistance from JJA staff is readily available on a daily basis. Between program staff, fiscal staff, federal grant staff, and information technology help desk staff, hundreds of calls, letters, and emails are fielded every week.

In the Facilities

The JJA training academy and annual training requirements for facility staff insure professionalism of juvenile correctional officers. An average of 100 new staff members go through the training academy each year. When the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex comes on line, it is anticipated that some 250 new officers will go through the academy during the start-up year. Further, the JJA has recently started its own supervisory training program, and anticipates that 40 supervisors will receive this training annually.

Starting a new tradition for the Juvenile Justice Authority, a formal graduation for juvenile correctional officers who have completed training and probation was held at the Old Supreme Court Chambers at the Capitol, on November 15, 2003.

The role of the juvenile corrections officer is critical in carrying out the agency's mission. First and foremost, assuring that JCOs have the proper training is a form of protection for them,

for the agency and for the state. If the JJA does not provide staff with the tools they need, the agency could not expect them to understand how critical is their role in promoting public safety for all Kansans.

House Bill 2016, passed by the Kansas Legislature during the 2003 session, provides that no person shall receive a permanent appointment as a JCO unless awarded a certificate which attests to satisfactory completion of a basic course of instruction consisting of no less than 160 hours, and that every JCO shall receive not less than 40 hours of in-service training annually. This bill places juvenile corrections officers in the same class as law enforcement officers when performing their duties.

The JJA executive team has identified professionalism as a key aspect of attaining the agency's vision. The JJA encourages the recruitment and retention of well-qualified, highly trained professionals to staff all components of the system. JJA has established high standards of professional practice and behavior for its employees, and JJA is providing the training and tools necessary to meet agency and statutory expectations.



Graduates of the March and May sessions of the Juvenile Justice Authority Training Academy stood to take their oath in November.

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Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority

Statutory Mandates

Detailed report on the
agency's compliance with the
Juvenile Justice Reform Act

**STATUTORY MANDATES -
COMMUNITY**

AGENCY RESPONSE

K.S.A. 75-7021(b) All expenditures from the Kansas juvenile delinquency prevention trust fund **shall** be made in accordance with appropriations acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the commissioner of juvenile justice or by a person or persons designated by the commissioner.

JJA is in compliance with this provision.

K.S.A. 75-7021(c) The commissioner of juvenile justice **may** apply for, receive and accept money from any source for the purposes for which money in the Kansas juvenile delinquency prevention trust fund may be expended. Upon receipt of any such money, the commissioner **shall** remit the entire amount to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215.

JJA is in compliance with this provision.

K.S.A. 75-7024(a)

- The commissioner of juvenile justice **shall** establish divisions which include the following functions:
- Operations and **shall**:
 - Operate the juvenile intake and assessment system as it relates to the juvenile offender;
 - Provide technical assistance and help facilitate community collaboration;
 - License juvenile correctional facilities, programs and providers;
 - Assist in coordinating a statewide system of community based service providers;

The Juvenile Justice Authority has positions in place to carry out the duties as mandated by K.S.A. 75-7024(a).

- Establish pilot projects for community based service providers; and
- Research and Prevention and **shall** generate, analyze and utilize data to:
 - Review existing programs and identify effective prevention programs;
 - Develop new program initiatives and restructure existing programs; and
 - Assist communities in risk assessment and effective resource utilization.
- Contracts and **shall**:
 - Secure the services of direct providers by contracting with such providers to provide services needed to operate the juvenile justice authority.
 - Contract with local service providers, when available, to provide twenty-four hour-a-day intake and assessment services
- Performance audit and **shall**:
 - Randomly audit contracts to determine whether services providers are complaint and
 - Designate a staff person as an inspector general who shall have authority to:
 - Enforce compliance with all contracts;
 - Perform performance audits;
 - Establish a statewide juvenile justice hotline to respond to any complaints or concerns that have been received concerning juvenile justice.

K.S.A. 75-7024(a) In regard to generating, analyzing and utilizing data to identify & develop effective prevention programs, communities are required to monitor risk and protective factors data at the community level and recommend for funding only programs that impact local data. Within the funding applications submitted by local programs and received and approved by JJA, programs are required to report this data prior to program approval. To assist communities in risk assessment and effective resource utilization, JJA Provides technical assistance and training to local administrative contacts. In addition, web-based resources are included within the funding application packet. JJA also requires subgrantees to submit quarterly programmatic and fiscal reports. The fiscal reports are reviewed and reconciled on a quarterly basis. Programmatic reports are reviewed based on a sample of programs. In addition, the unit has begun conducting site visits on a sample of selected programs. Several site visits have occurred to date, and several more are scheduled through the remainder of the calendar year. These site visits will assist the agency in reviewing existing programs, developing new program initiatives, restructuring existing programs, and assisting communities in effective resource utilization.

K.S.A. 75-7024(b) The Commissioner **shall** adopt rules and regulations necessary for the administration of this act.

An attorney has been hired specifically for the purpose of promulgating rules and regulations as intended by statute. Staff currently relies on policies, which can be modified more easily in order to take into account things previously not foreseen.

K.S.A. 75-7024(c) The Commissioner **shall** administer all state and federal funds appropriated to the juvenile justice authority and may coordinate with any other agency within the executive branch expending funds appropriated for juvenile justice.

The agency administers federal funds (Title II Formula, Title II Challenge, Native-American Pass-Through, Title V and JAIBG) and coordinates with the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention (with the exception of JAIBG), as well as funding received from the State.

K.S.A. 75-7024(d) The Commissioner **shall** administer the development and implementation of a juvenile justice information system.

The Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) is a multifaceted system which includes the Juvenile Justice Intake and Assessment Management System (JJIAMS), the Community Agency Supervision Information Management System (CASIMS), and the Juvenile Correctional Facility System (JCFS). All phases of JJIS are now operational.

K.S.A. 75-7024(e) The Commissioner **shall** administer the transition to and implementation of juvenile justice system reforms.

Agency oversight provided for a smooth transition and continues to examine the Juvenile Justice Code to identify areas of concern.

K.S.A. 75-7024(f) The Commissioner **shall** coordinate with the judicial branch of state government any duties and functions which effect the juvenile justice authority.

The agency has coordinated with the Office of Judicial Administration, participates as a member in an advisory capacity on the Judicial Council, and is available for other opportunities as they present themselves.

K.S.A. 75-7024(g) The Commissioner **shall** serve as a resource to the legislature and other state policymakers.

Commissioner and agency staff are always available to respond to legislative inquiries and welcome the opportunity to be a juvenile justice resource.

K.S.A. 75-7024(h) The Commissioner **shall** make and enter into all contracts and agreements and do all other acts and things necessary or incidental to the performance of functions and duties and the execution of powers under this act.

JJA makes all contracts as necessary.

K.S.A. 75-7024(i) The Commissioner **shall** accept custody of juvenile offenders so placed by the court.

The Commissioner accepts custody of those committed to juvenile correctional facilities and of those who remain in the community in case management or post-release aftercare programs.

K.S.A. 75-7024(l) The Commissioner **shall** assist the judicial districts in establishing community based placement options, juvenile community correctional services and aftercare transition services for juvenile offenders.

The agency has implemented a grant-funding process, and also provides technical assistance to local communities to provide these services.

K.S.A. 75-7024(n) The Commissioner **shall** adopt rules and regulations necessary to encourage the sharing of information between individuals and agencies who are involved with the juvenile.

K.S.A. 75-7024(o) The Commissioner **shall** designate in each judicial district an entity which shall be responsible for juvenile justice field services not provided by court services officers in the judicial district. The commissioner shall contract with such entity and provide grants to fund such field services.

K.S.A. 75-7024(p) The Commissioner **shall** monitor placement trends and minority confinement.

An attorney has been hired specifically for the purpose of promulgating rules and regulations as intended by statute. Currently the agency facilitates information sharing through policy, procedure, and memorandums of understanding with agencies as needed.

Prior to completion of the community planning process and submission of comprehensive strategic plans, JJA contracted with individual community based agencies (community corrections, community mental health, private companies) for the operation of JIAS, JISP, and CCMA. With implementation of comprehensive plans, communities receive grants and determine who will operate these programs in accordance with the Conditions of Grant, JJA Financial Rules and Guidelines, applicable program standards and law. The agency effectively designates by approval of the annual Block Grant funding request and has not at this time moved to override a local decision in this area.

The monitoring of placement trends of minority confinement is being accomplished through a contract with Juvenile Justice Associates and in collaboration with the Kansas Advisory Group (KAG) as per federal requirements.

K.S.A. 75-7024(t) The Commissioner **shall**, after June 30, 2002 and subject to appropriation acts, implement a program to make grants for the juvenile justice programs on a two-year funding cycle.

K.S.A. 75-7028(b) The community planning team convener **shall** invite representatives from the following groups and agencies to be a part of the community planning team: the courts, court services, public education, juvenile community correctional services, the county or district attorney, the public defender's office or private defense counsel, law enforcement, juvenile detention, prevention services, health care professional, mental health services, juvenile intake and assessment, municipal officials, county official, private service providers, the department of social and rehabilitation services, the business community, the religious community, youth and such other representatives as the convener and commissioner deem necessary and may include the corrections advisory board and juvenile corrections advisory board.

K.S.A. 75-7033(a) In order to provide technical assistance to communities, help facilitate community collaboration and assist in coordinating a statewide system of community based service providers, pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7024, the commissioner of juvenile justice **shall** appoint a community planning team convener and a community planning team facilitator in each judicial district.

Subject to appropriation, the agency currently grants funds to local communities on a yearly basis. Agency fiscal staff believes this would be difficult to implement and should probably be repealed.

The community planning teams fulfilled this mandate, and were subsequently replaced in each district by Juvenile Corrections Advisory Boards, which now provide to the communities local oversight of community-based programming.

The Commissioner complied with this statute.

K.S.A. 75-7033(c) The commissioner, or the commissioner's designee **shall** serve as an *ex officio* member of the each community planning team.

The Commissioner complied with this statute.

K.S.A. 75-7033(h) Each juvenile justice program **shall** include, but not be limited to, local prevention services, juvenile intake and assessment, juvenile detention and attendant care, immediate intervention programs, aftercare services, graduated sanctions programs, probation programs, conditional release programs, sanctions for violations of probation terms or programs, sanctions for violations of conditional release programs and out-of-home placements.

All judicial districts operate these services per statutory requirement.

K.S.A. 75-7033(i) Each juvenile justice program **shall** demonstrate a continuum of community-based placement options with sufficient capacity to accommodate community needs.

The agency works with local communities to insure compliance.

K.S.A. 75-7033(j) Each juvenile justice program **shall** participate in the juvenile justice information system, intake and assessment system and the utilization of a standardized risk assessment data.

Each of the 29 districts operates juvenile justice intake and assessment service on a full-time or as-needed basis, and utilizes one of two standardized risk assessment tools, the MAYSI II or the POSIT. The work done in each of the districts is tied together by the Juvenile Justice Intake and Assessment Management System (JJIAMS), which was launched in January 2002. With the July 2003 full implementation of the Juvenile Justice Information System, each district in the state now utilizes this electronic system in the management of juvenile offenders.

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K.S.A. 75-7033(k) Expenditures from the juvenile justice community planning fund **require** a voucher approved by the commissioner or a person or persons designated by the commissioner, (2), and the commissioner may apply for, receive and accept money for the fund from any source, (3).

This was part of the initial community planning process and is no longer pertinent.

K.S.A. 75-7033(1)(2), K.S.A. 75-7033(1)(3). Expenditures from the juvenile justice community initiative fund **require** a voucher approved by the commissioner or a person or persons designated by the commissioner), and the commissioner may apply for, receive and accept money for the fund from any source....

This was part of the initial community planning process and is no longer pertinent.

K.S.A. 75-7040 Under circumstances delineated in the statute, the commissioner **shall** provide financial assistance to the respective county or counties to defray all or part of the expenses incurred by juvenile justice advisory board members in discharging their official duties.

This was part of the initial community planning process and is no longer pertinent.

K.S.A. 75-7041(a) The commissioner of juvenile justice **shall** adopt rules and regulations necessary for the implementation and administration of K.S.A. 75-7038 through 75-7053 and as prescribed by those sections and shall provide consultation and technical assistance to counties and juvenile corrections advisory boards to aid them in the development of comprehensive plans under K.S.A. 75-7038 through 75-7053.

An attorney has been hired specifically for the purpose of promulgating rules and regulations as intended by statute. The agency currently provides all technical assistance needed by local communities.

K.S.A. 75-7041(b) K.S.A. 75-7038 through 75-7053 **shall** be administered by the commissioner of juvenile justice or by officers and employees of the juvenile justice authority designated by the commissioner but the authority to adopt rules and regulations **shall not** be delegated.

Agency staff administer both program and financial aspects of these provisions with support from legal, information technology, etc. Administration at the local level is achieved by Administrative Contacts, who are employees of the Administrative Counties, based on the direction provided by JJA staff acting under the commissioner's approval of the county comprehensive plan and compliance oversight authority and the approval and funding of grants.

K.S.A. 75-7043(a) The commissioner of juvenile justice **must** approve the county's or cooperating counties' comprehensive plan before the county or counties are qualified to receive grant funds under K.S.A. 75-7038 through 75-7053.

The commissioner did approve all comprehensive plans in 1998.

K.S.A. 75-7043(b) The commissioner of juvenile justice **shall** adopt rules and regulations establishing:

- additional requirements for receipt of grants under K.S.A. 75-7038 through 75-7053,
- Standards for the operations of the correctional services described in K.S.A. 75-7038, and
- Standards for performance evaluation of the correctional services described in K.S.A. 75-7035.

The county or counties must substantially comply with the operating standards to remain eligible for grants.

An attorney has been hired specifically for the purpose of promulgating rules and regulations as intended by statute. The agency has provided guidance as necessary through policy, procedures and guidelines.

K.S.A. 75-7043(c) Concerning comprehensive plans for correctional services, the commissioner of juvenile justice **shall** review annually the comprehensive plans submitted by a county or counties and the facilities and programs operated under such plans and may recommend needed changes or improvements.

K.S.A. 75-7043(d) In reviewing the comprehensive plan or any annual recommendations or revisions thereto, the commissioner of juvenile justice **shall** limit the scope of the review of the juvenile corrections advisory board's statement of priorities, needs, budget, policies and procedures, to the determination that such statement does not directly conflict with rules and regulations and operating standards.

Administrative county funding applications are reviewed on an annual basis to determine if program meets criteria for funding in areas such as program budget, program priorities in terms of service delivered, target population, measurable outcomes, evaluation of the program and risk and protective factors being impacted.

JJA is in compliance with this provision.

K.S.A. 75-7049(e) If a county does not expend the full amount of the grant received for one year, the county shall retain the unexpended portion to be expended in the ensuing year and the commissioner of juvenile justice **shall** reduce the grant for the ensuing year in an amount equal to the unexpended amount **unless** the commissioner determines the amount is needed and will be expended

Prior to the completion of the comprehensive planning process and implementation of block grants (FY2000) the agency did on occasion retain funds to offset unexpended balances and did then redistribute via a application process (JIAS and JISP programs). From 2000 to 2003 districts received their annual allocations and retained unexpended funds at the local level. The exception was use of unexpended Prevention funding in December 2003 to meet the final allotment of the Graves administration.

Beginning for FY2004 the agency has reduced 2nd quarter allocations by the amount of unexpended funds and provided a process for local communities to request and the agency to review those requests to determine if they are needed and will be expended at the local level. With this new step the agency is now in compliance with this law.

This process has been impacted by the mandated reallocations which were the result of budget shortfalls at the state level.

K.S.A. 75-7050(a) The commissioner of juvenile justice **shall** determine the amount of the annual grant to each county after the county has met the compliance requirements and the comprehensive plan has been approved by the commissioner and Kansas advisory group.

K.S.A. 75-7050(b) Quarterly and having received the counties' certified statements, the commissioner **shall** determine whether each county is in compliance with the expenditure and operation standards and shall then determine the payment amount each county is entitled to receive.

K.S.A. 75-7050(c) Payments are made to the counties pursuant to warrants issued pursuant to vouchers **approved by** the commissioner of juvenile justice or a person or persons designated by the commissioner.

K.S.A. 75-7053(a) On or before each July 1, the commissioner of juvenile justice and the Kansas advisory group on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention **shall** determine annually the amount of the grant for the ensuing fiscal year for each county or counties qualified to receive grants.

Prior to the Commissioner's annual review and approval of the comprehensive plan, funding formulas are used to determine funding available to each district. Payments are issued quarterly based upon the districts' allocation amounts. Beginning in FY04, the JJA has modified the process to require Administrative County certification of the fiscal reports. Documentation is available in form of award letters, grant application notices and grant applications.

K.S.A. 38-1664(b) When a juvenile offender has been placed in the custody of the commissioner, the commissioner **shall** notify the court in writing of the initial placement of the juvenile offender as soon as the placement has been accomplished.

K.S.A. 38-1664(c) During the time a juvenile offender remains in the custody of the commissioner, the commissioner **shall** report to the court at least each six months as to the current living arrangement and social and mental development of the juvenile offender and document in writing the reasonable efforts that have been made and the progress made to finalize the permanency plan.

K.S.A. 38-1664(d) Referring to permanency hearing requirements – The juvenile justice authority **shall** notify the foster parent or parents of the foster parents' or parent's duty to submit a report to the court in regard to the juvenile offender's adjustment, progress and condition on a form provided by the juvenile justice authority.

K.S.A. 38-1673 [Responsibilities and procedural requirements for release of a juvenile offender on conditional release upon having satisfactorily completed the offender's term of incarceration at a juvenile correctional facility.]

K.S.A. 38-1691(e) The Kansas juvenile justice authority or the authority's contractor **shall** have authority to review jail records to determine compliance with the provisions of this section [near total prohibition to placing or detaining juveniles in jails].

This does not apply to any youth who is committed to a juvenile correctional facility by the court. Although the juvenile is in the commissioner's custody, it is the commissioner's local representative at the Community Case Management Agency who is responsible for making those notifications and providing the periodic reports as required. A Case Management Procedure Manual was implemented in May 1998 to provide guidance to local communities in the supervision of juvenile offenders placed in the custody of the Commissioner.

This is an issue that has great visibility at the OJJDP. The commissioner does monitor jail records to insure compliance through contracted services with Juvenile Justice Associates.

K.S.A. 38-16,129(d) The commissioner shall work with the community to provide ongoing support and incentives for the development of additional community placements to ensure that the chronic offender III, escalating misdemeanant sentencing category is not frequently utilized.

JJA has worked to expand the availability of placement options in the areas where communities expressed the greatest need (group homes) and success is demonstrated in the number of placements currently accessed on a daily basis. This represents great progress, but still an area where more improvement can be made in access to more appropriate and/or specialized placements.

	6/ 30/ 1998	6/ 30/ 2003
Level 4	81	113
Level 5	141	345
Level 6	6	96
Total Placements*	751	872

* Total Placements is not a total of L4-6. It is a total of juvenile offenders in state custody and placed in community placements (i.e. not JCF). Includes family foster homes, all types of group homes, detention, and other (hospital, inpatient drug/alcohol, sanction house, job corps)

Additional effort is needed to begin to address specific high risk/needs populations (age 18-23, sex offenders, chronic/violent are some examples) and is planned for the proposed Continuum of Care position.

STATUTORY MANDATES - FACILITIES

K.S.A. 38-1664(c)-the Commissioner shall report to the court at least each six month as to the current living arrangement and social and mental development of the juvenile offender...

JJA is in compliance with this provision.

K.S.A. 76-3201, 76-3203(a), 76-2101(b), 76-2201, 76-3203, HB 2314 New Section 1.(b) Commissioner's appointment of superintendents, Commissioner's powers, duties and functions related to the institutions.

JJA is in compliance with this provision.

K.S.A. 38-1673, 38-1675, 38-1677, 38-16,111 Responsibilities and requirements for the release of offenders from the facilities on conditional release, the discharge of offenders from the facilities upon reaching age 23, notification to the school district during the planning of the offenders release. Requirements imposed upon the Commissioner with regard to juveniles held in juvenile facilities who are in the custody of KDOC.

JJA is in compliance with this provision.

K.S.A. 38-16,130 A system shall be developed whereby good behavior by offenders is the expected norm and negative behavior will be punished. Each facility has a Behavior Management System that addresses this mandate. Good time may not be used to reduce a sentence below the minimum time specified in the sentencing matrix.

The agency currently has an internal operating policy for rewarding good behavior. The establishment of regulations to govern the Offender Good Time Program is underway and is scheduled to be submitted to the Department of Administration by March 2004.

K.S.A. 76-3203(d) Commissioner shall not issue a pass, furlough, or leave to an offender except for medical services or community integration.

Each facility has a policy that governs this

K.S.A. 76-3203(e) Commissioner shall implement an institutional security plan to prevent escapes, prohibit contraband and unauthorized access and within the appropriate limits install perimeter fencing as required by the institutional security plan.

Each facility has an institutional security plan. A proposed policy to consolidate these policies is under review.

K.S.A. 76-3203(f) Commissioner shall establish a rigid grooming code and shall issue uniforms to offenders in the institutions.

K.S.A. 75-7023 Commissioner shall assign offenders placed in the Commissioner's custody to a JCF based on information collected by the RDU evaluation, intake and assessment report.

K.S.A. 75-7024(k) Commissioner shall establish and utilize a reception and diagnostic evaluation for offenders to be evaluated prior to placement in a facility.

K.S.A. 75-7024(m) Commissioner shall review, evaluate, and restructure the programmatic mission and goals for the JCF's to accommodate greater specialization for each facility.

Each facility has a grooming policy and procedure that includes the requirement for offenders to wear a specified uniform. A proposed policy to consolidate these policies is under review.

Currently offenders are assigned to the JCF'S based upon information contained in their journal entry. After admission to the facility, the facility conducts a diagnostic evaluation and assessment. The agency will be in full compliance with this mandate starting July 1, 2004.

A diagnostic evaluation is done as offenders arrive, and they are ultimately placed on the basis of this evaluation. With the July 1, 2004 opening of the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex this function will be centralized, and all new admissions will be received, evaluated, and appropriately placed from there.

The Facility Master Plan was completed May 26, 1998, which addresses this section of the code. Substance abuse and mental programs have been implemented, the female maximum security unit at the Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility was completed, and with the opening of the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC) in July 2004, JJA will be in full compliance with this section. The KJCC will include a reception and diagnostic unit, an infirmary, and a maximum security facility all within the complex. This process will be ongoing for the life of the agency, with opportunities to reassess and refocus as needed.

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STATUTORY MANDATES - TRANSFER

K.S.A. 75-7002(e) All rules and regulations of the department of social and rehabilitation services or the secretary of the department of social and rehabilitation services concerning juvenile offenders in existence on the effective date of this section **shall** continue to be effective and shall be deemed to be duly adopted rules and regulations of the commissioner of juvenile justice established by this act until revised, amended, revoked or nullified pursuant to law.

K.S.A. 75-7002(f) All orders and directives of the department of social and rehabilitation services or the secretary of the department of social and rehabilitation services concerning juvenile offenders in existence on the effective date of this section **shall** continue to be effective and shall be deemed to be orders and directives of the juvenile justice authority established by this act until revised, amended or nullified pursuant to law.

K.S.A. 75-7034(a) Except as otherwise provided by K.S.A. 75-7034 through 75-7037, all of the powers, **duties** and functions of the department of corrections and the secretary of corrections concerning juvenile community correctional services are hereby transferred to and conferred and **imposed** upon the juvenile justice authority and the commissioner of juvenile justice.

These six statutes are those that transferred authority from other agencies to the Juvenile Justice Authority. An attorney has been hired specifically for the purpose of promulgating rules and regulations as intended by statute. In the meantime, the agency has relied on formal JJA policy statements, contractual obligations and procedural manuals.

K.S.A. 75-7034(b) Except as otherwise provided by K.S.A. 75-7034 through 75-7037, the juvenile justice authority and the commissioner of juvenile justice **shall** be the successor in every way to the powers, duties and functions of the department of corrections and the secretary of corrections concerning juvenile community correctional services in which the same were vested prior to the effective date of this section.

K.S.A. 75-7034(e) All rules and regulations of the department of corrections and the secretary of corrections concerning juvenile community correctional services in effect on the effective date of this section **shall** continue to be effective and shall be deemed to be duly adopted rules and regulations of the commissioner of juvenile justice until revised, amended, revoked or nullified pursuant to law.

K.S.A. 75-7034(f) All orders and directives of the department of corrections and the secretary of corrections concerning juvenile community correctional services in effect on the effective date of this section **shall** continue to be effective and shall be deemed to be orders and directives of the juvenile justice authority until revised, amended, or nullified pursuant to law.

**House Budget Committee Report
FY 2004 - FY 2005**

**Legislative Coordinating Council
Legislature
Legislative Research Department
Revisor of Statutes
Legislative Post Audit**




Representative Melvin Neufeld, Chairperson



Representative Doug Mays



Representative Clay Aurand



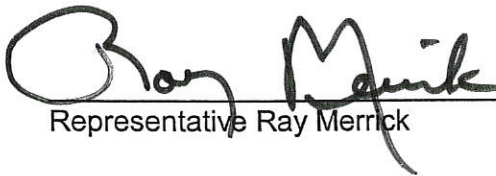
Representative John Ballou



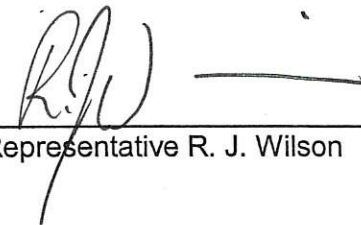
Representative Marti Crow



Representative Dennis McKinney



Representative Ray Merrick



Representative R. J. Wilson

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

DATE 2-17-2004
ATTACHMENT 5

House Budget Committee Report

Agency: Legislative Coordinating Council **Bill No. -**

Bill Sec. -

Analyst: Scott

Analysis Pg. No. Vol 1-376 **Budget Page No.** 315

Expenditure Summary	Agency Estimate FY 04	Governor's Recommendation FY 04	House Budget Committee Adjustments
All Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 763,598	\$ 763,598	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	\$ 763,598	\$ 763,598	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 763,598	\$ 763,598	\$ 0
State General Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 763,598	\$ 763,598	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	\$ 763,598	\$ 763,598	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 763,598	\$ 763,598	\$ 0
Other Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
FTE Positions	12.0	12.0	0.0
Non FTE Uncl. Perm. Pos.	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	12.0	12.0	0.0

Agency Estimate/Governor's Recommendation

The agency is requesting in the current year estimate \$763,598, all from the State General Fund. This is the same as the FY 2004 approved before any reappropriation. After the State General Fund reappropriation is taken into consideration, the total is \$131,137 below the amount available in FY 2004. This request fully funds the agency's 12.0 positions.

The Governor recommends \$763,598 in operating expenditures for FY 2004, the same as the agency's estimate. The Governor concurs with the 12.0 FTE in the agency estimate.

House Budget Committee Recommendation

The House Budget Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Governor.

House Budget Committee Report

Agency: Legislative Coordinating Council Bill No. -

Bill Sec. -

Analyst: Scott

Analysis Pg. No. Vol 1-371 Budget Page No. 309

Expenditure Summary	Agency Request FY 05	Governor's Recommendation FY 05	House Budget Committee Adjustments
All Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 682,171	\$ 699,867	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	\$ 682,171	\$ 699,867	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 682,171	\$ 699,867	\$ 0
State General Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 682,171	\$ 699,867	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	\$ 682,171	\$ 699,867	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 682,171	\$ 699,867	\$ 0
Other Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
FTE Positions	12.0	12.0	0.0
Non FTE Uncl. Perm. Pos.	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	12.0	12.0	0.0

Agency Request/Governor's Recommendation

The agency requests \$682,171 in operating expenditures for FY 2005 all from the State General Fund. The amount requested is a decrease of \$81,427 or 10.7 percent from the FY 2004 agency estimate. It includes 12.0 FTE, also the same as the FY 2004 estimate.

The Governor recommends \$699,867 in operating expenditures for FY 2005 all from the State General Fund. The recommendation is a decrease of \$63,867, or 8.3 percent less than the FY 2004 recommendation. The recommendation is \$17,696 or 2.6 percent more than the FY 2005 agency request, all to fund the three percent base salary adjustment. The Governor does concur with the 12.0 FTE in the agency request.

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House Budget Committee Recommendation

The House Budget Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Governor.

House Budget Committee Report

Agency: Legislature

Bill No. -

Bill Sec. -

Analyst: Scott

Analysis Pg. No. Vol 1-376

Budget Page No. 315

Expenditure Summary	Agency Estimate FY 04	Governor's Recommendation FY 04	House Budget Committee Adjustments
All Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 12,651,337	\$ 12,651,337	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	<u>\$ 12,651,337</u>	<u>\$ 12,651,337</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 12,651,337</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 12,651,337</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 0</u></u>
State General Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 12,482,482	\$ 12,482,482	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	<u>\$ 12,482,482</u>	<u>\$ 12,482,482</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 12,482,482</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 12,482,482</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 0</u></u>
Other Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 168,855	\$ 168,855	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	<u>\$ 168,855</u>	<u>\$ 168,855</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 168,855</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 168,855</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 0</u></u>
FTE Positions	33.0	33.0	0.0
Non FTE Uncl. Perm. Pos.	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>33.0</u></u>	<u><u>33.0</u></u>	<u><u>0.0</u></u>

Agency Estimate/Governor's Recommendation

The agency is requesting in the current year estimate \$12,651,337, of which \$12,482,482 is State General Fund. This is an all funds increase of \$504,107 or 4.1 percent over the FY 2004 approved. The State General Fund increase is \$466,552 or 3.9 percent from the FY 2004 approved before any reappropriation. After the State General Fund reappropriation is taken into consideration, the total is \$494.823 below the amount available in FY 2004. This request fully funds the agency's 33.0 positions

The Governor recommends \$12,651,337 in operating expenditures for FY 2004, the same as the agency's estimate. The Governor concurs with the 33.0 FTE in the agency estimate.

House Budget Committee Recommendation

The House Budget Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Governor.

House Budget Committee Report

Agency: Legislature

Bill No. -

Bill Sec. -

Analyst: Scott

Analysis Pg. No. Vol 1-376 **Budget Page No.** 317

<u>Expenditure Summary</u>	<u>Agency Request FY 05</u>	<u>Governor's Recommendation FY 05</u>	<u>House Budget Committee Adjustments</u>
All Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 13,154,736	\$ 13,338,154	\$ (46,041)
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	<u>\$ 13,154,736</u>	<u>\$ 13,338,154</u>	<u>\$ (46,041)</u>
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 13,154,736</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 13,338,154</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (46,041)</u></u>
State General Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 13,070,236	\$ 13,253,654	\$ (46,041)
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	<u>\$ 13,070,236</u>	<u>\$ 13,253,654</u>	<u>\$ (46,041)</u>
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 13,070,236</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 13,253,654</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (46,041)</u></u>
Other Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 84,500	\$ 84,500	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	<u>\$ 84,500</u>	<u>\$ 84,500</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 84,500</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 84,500</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 0</u></u>
FTE Positions	33.0	33.0	0.0
Non FTE Uncl. Perm. Pos.	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>33.0</u></u>	<u><u>33.0</u></u>	<u><u>0.0</u></u>

Agency Request/Governor's Recommendation

The agency requests \$13,154,736 in operating expenditures for FY 2005. This request is funded with 99.4 percent State General Fund and 0.6 percent Special Revenue Funds. The amount requested is an increase of \$503,399 or 4.0 percent from the FY 2004 agency estimate. It includes 33.0 FTE, also the same as the FY 2004 estimate.

The Governor recommends \$13,338,154 in operating expenditures for FY 2005 of which \$13,253,654 is from the State General Fund. The recommendation is an increase of \$686,817, or 5.4 percent more than the FY 2004 recommendation. The recommendation is \$183,418 or 1.4 percent more than the FY 2005 agency request, all to fund the three percent base salary adjustment. The Governor does concur with the 33.0 FTE in the agency request.

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House Budget Committee Recommendation

The House Budget Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Governor with the following adjustments:

1. The Budget Committee recommends deleting \$26,872 from the State General Fund to reduce dues paid to the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) and the Council of State Governments (CSG). During these financial hard times, the Budget Committee recommends reducing dues paid to NCSL by \$10,000 and CSG by \$16,872 and asking these organizations to accept the reduced dues as payment in full.
2. The Budget Committee recommends deleting \$69,869 from the State General Fund to eliminate the salary increase only for legislators. The Governor included this amount as part of the three percent base salary adjustment for state employees including judges, state-wide elected officials and legislators. The Budget Committee believes that this funding can be better utilized to address other concerns in the Legislative Branch budget.
3. The Budget Committee recommends deleting \$10,000 State General Fund and adding language to limit the number of printed KSA volumes given to legislators to one complete set in their first year and only updated volumes and supplements annually after their first year.
4. The Budget Committee recommends adding \$21,000 State General Fund as an incentive bonus plan for returning session secretaries. This bonus of \$250 would be paid upon the individual remaining through completion of at least their second session, including the veto session. The Budget Committee is estimating, based on current figures, that 34 secretaries from the Senate and 50 secretaries from the House would qualify for the bonus. The Budget Committee believes this will help entice good secretarial staff to return for additional sessions.
5. The Budget Committee recommends adding \$10,000 State General Fund as an incentive bonus plan for session secretaries who are working for multiple legislators. This additional annual bonus of \$250 would be paid to 17 secretaries who work for two legislators and 23 secretaries who work for three legislators. This is an effort to retain and reward good secretarial staff who have the more difficult task of working for more than one legislator.
6. The Budget Committee recommends adding \$29,700 State General Fund to increase by \$60 per month the legislative non-session expense allowance from \$600 per month to \$660. This increase would be effective on January 1, 2005. The current \$600 non-session legislative expense allowance has not been adjusted in 18 years or since 1986. The Budget Committee would note, had the non-session expense allowance been tied to the rate of inflation (CPI-U or Consumer Price Index - Urban) since 1986, the allowance amount would be \$1,008 per month.
7. The Budget Committee recommends, to save State General Fund resources, that the Legislative Coordinating Council (LCC) continue to have approval authority for the number of meeting days for almost all statutory or joint committees during

the 2004 interim. To grant this approval authority to the LCC, the Budget Committee recommends that language again be added to the appropriations bill. All statutory or joint committees except the Legislative Post Audit Committee would need LCC approval on the number of meeting days for the interim.

8. The Budget Committee recommends continuing the current LCC policy of limiting the reimbursement of expenses for members who traveled out of state to \$500. This limit includes expenditures for hotels, all transportation (excluding mileage to and from the airport), and other miscellaneous items. The limit does not include expenditures for items such as registration fees and regular salaries.

House Budget Committee Report

Agency: Legislative Research Department **Bill No. -**

Bill Sec. -

Analyst: Scott

Analysis Pg. No. Vol 1-382

Budget Page No. 313

<u>Expenditure Summary</u>	<u>Agency Request FY 05</u>	<u>Governor's Recommendation FY 05</u>	<u>House Budget Committee Adjustments</u>
All Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 2,784,810	\$ 2,856,764	\$ 24,052
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	<u>\$ 2,784,810</u>	<u>\$ 2,856,764</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Capital Improvements	0	0	24,052
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 2,784,810</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,856,764</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 24,052</u></u>
State General Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 2,705,683	\$ 2,775,629	\$ 24,052
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	<u>\$ 2,705,683</u>	<u>\$ 2,775,629</u>	<u>\$ 24,052</u>
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 2,705,683</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,775,629</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 24,052</u></u>
Other Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 79,127	\$ 81,135	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	<u>\$ 79,127</u>	<u>\$ 81,135</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 79,127</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 81,135</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 0</u></u>
FTE Positions	38.0	38.0	0.0
Non FTE Uncl. Perm. Pos.	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>38.0</u></u>	<u><u>38.0</u></u>	<u><u>0.0</u></u>

Agency Request/Governor's Recommendation

The agency requests \$2,784,810 in operating expenditures for FY 2005. This request is funded with 97.2 percent State General Fund and 2.8 percent Special Revenue Funds. The amount requested is an increase of \$78,408 or 2.9 percent from the FY 2004 agency estimate. It includes 38.0 FTE, also the same as the FY 2004 estimate.

The Governor recommends \$2,856,764 in operating expenditures for FY 2005 of which \$2,775,629 is from the State General Fund. The recommendation is an increase of \$150,362, or 5.6 percent more than the FY 2004 recommendation. The recommendation is \$71,954 or 2.6

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percent more than the FY 2005 agency request, all to fund the three percent base salary adjustment. The Governor does concur with the 38.0 FTE in the agency request.

House Budget Committee Recommendation

The House Budget Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Governor with the following adjustment:

1. The Budget Committee recommends adding \$24,052 State General Fund for professional development and additional salary resource funding. The funds would be used to help Research Department staff have opportunities for professional development and permit the administration of the agency to use these limited funds to assist with staff retention. Historically, the staff of the agency have been hired away by executive branch agencies.

House Budget Committee Report

Agency: Legislative Research Department **Bill No. -**

Bill Sec. -

Analyst: Scott

Analysis Pg. No. Vol 1-382 **Budget Page No.** 313

Expenditure Summary	Agency Estimate FY 04	Governor's Recommendation FY 04	House Budget Committee Adjustments
All Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 2,706,402	\$ 2,706,402	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	\$ 2,706,402	\$ 2,706,402	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 2,706,402	\$ 2,706,402	\$ 0
State General Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 2,651,308	\$ 2,651,308	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	\$ 2,651,308	\$ 2,651,308	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 2,651,308	\$ 2,651,308	\$ 0
Other Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 55,094	\$ 55,094	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	\$ 55,094	\$ 55,094	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 55,094	\$ 55,094	\$ 0
FTE Positions	38.0	38.0	0.0
Non FTE Uncl. Perm. Pos.	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	38.0	38.0	0.0

Agency Estimate/Governor's Recommendation

The agency is requesting in the current year estimate \$2,706,402, of which \$2,651,308 is State General Fund. This is an all funds increase of \$74,682 or 2.8 percent over the FY 2004 approved. The State General Fund increase is \$19,588 or 0.7 percent from the FY 2004 approved before any reappropriation. After the State General Fund reappropriation is taken into consideration, the total is \$171,642 below the amount available in FY 2004. This request fully funds the agency's 38.0 positions.

The Governor recommends \$2,706,402 in operating expenditures for FY 2004, the same as the agency's estimate. The Governor concurs with the 38.0 FTE in the agency estimate.

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House Budget Committee Recommendation

The House Budget Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Governor.

House Budget Committee Report

Agency: Revisor of Statutes

Bill No. -

Bill Sec. -

Analyst: Scott

Analysis Pg. No. Vol 1-388

Budget Page No. 361

<u>Expenditure Summary</u>	<u>Agency Estimate FY 04</u>	<u>Governor's Recommendation FY 04</u>	<u>House Budget Committee Adjustments</u>
All Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 2,470,112	\$ 2,470,112	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	<u>\$ 2,470,112</u>	<u>\$ 2,470,112</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 2,470,112</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,470,112</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 0</u></u>
State General Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 2,470,112	\$ 2,470,112	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	<u>\$ 2,470,112</u>	<u>\$ 2,470,112</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 2,470,112</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,470,112</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 0</u></u>
Other Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 0</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 0</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 0</u></u>
FTE Positions	26.0	26.0	0.0
Non FTE Uncl. Perm. Pos.	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	<u><u>26.0</u></u>	<u><u>26.0</u></u>	<u><u>0.0</u></u>

Agency Estimate/Governor's Recommendation

The agency is requesting in the current year estimate \$2,470,112, all from the State General Fund. This is an increase of \$9,847 or 0.4 percent over the FY 2004 approved before any reappropriation. After the State General Fund reappropriation is taken into consideration, the total is \$103,477 below the amount available in FY 2004. This request fully funds the agency's 26.0 positions.

The Governor recommends \$2,470,112 in operating expenditures for FY 2004, the same as the agency's estimate. The Governor concurs with the 26.0 FTE in the agency estimate.

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House Budget Committee Recommendation

The House Budget Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Governor.

House Budget Committee Report

Agency: Revisor of Statutes

Bill No. -

Bill Sec. -

Analyst: Scott

Analysis Pg. No. Vol 1-388

Budget Page No. 361

Expenditure Summary	Agency Request FY 05	Governor's Recommendation FY 05	House Budget Committee Adjustments
All Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 2,393,558	\$ 2,446,056	\$ 12,885
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	<u>\$ 2,393,558</u>	<u>\$ 2,446,056</u>	<u>\$ 12,885</u>
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 2,393,558</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,446,056</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 12,885</u></u>
State General Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 2,393,558	\$ 2,446,056	\$ 12,885
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	<u>\$ 2,393,558</u>	<u>\$ 2,446,056</u>	<u>\$ 12,885</u>
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 2,393,558</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,446,056</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 12,885</u></u>
Other Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 0</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 0</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 0</u></u>
FTE Positions	26.0	26.0	0.0
Non FTE Uncl. Perm. Pos.	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>26.0</u></u>	<u><u>26.0</u></u>	<u><u>0.0</u></u>

Agency Request/Governor's Recommendation

The agency requests \$2,393,558 in operating expenditures for FY 2005 all from the State General Fund. The amount requested is a decrease of \$76,554 or 3.1 percent from the FY 2004 agency estimate. It includes 26.0 FTE, also the same as the FY 2004 estimate.

The Governor recommends \$2,446,056 in operating expenditures for FY 2005 all from the State General Fund. The recommendation is a decrease of \$24,056, or 1.0 percent less than the FY 2004 recommendation. The recommendation is \$52,498 or 2.2 percent more than the FY 2005 agency request, all to fund the three percent base salary adjustment. The Governor does concur with the 26.0 FTE in the agency request.

House Budget Committee Recommendation

The House Budget Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Governor with the following adjustment:

1. The Budget Committee recommends adding \$12,885 State General Fund for professional development and additional salary resource funding. The funds would be used to help Revisor of Statutes staff have opportunities for professional development and permit the administration of the agency to use these limited funds to assist with staff retention. Historically, the staff of the agency have been hired away by executive branch agencies.

House Budget Committee Report

Agency: Legislative Post Audit

Bill No. -

Bill Sec. -

Analyst: Scott

Analysis Pg. No. Vol 1-394

Budget Page No. 311

Expenditure Summary	Agency Estimate FY 04	Governor's Recommendation FY 04	House Budget Committee Adjustments
All Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 1,857,449	\$ 1,857,449	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	\$ 1,857,449	\$ 1,857,449	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 1,857,449	\$ 1,857,449	\$ 0
State General Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 1,857,449	\$ 1,857,449	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	\$ 1,857,449	\$ 1,857,449	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 1,857,449	\$ 1,857,449	\$ 0
Other Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
FTE Positions	21.0	21.0	0.0
Non FTE Uncl. Perm. Pos.	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	21.0	21.0	0.0

Agency Estimate/Governor's Recommendation

The agency is requesting in the current year estimate \$1,857,449, all from the State General Fund. This is an increase of \$54,357 or 3.0 percent over the FY 2004 approved before any reappropriation. After the State General Fund reappropriation is taken into consideration, the total is \$129,326 below the amount available in FY 2004. This request fully funds the agency's 21.0 positions.

The Governor recommends \$1,857,449 in operating expenditures for FY 2004, the same as the agency's estimate. The Governor concurs with the 21.0 FTE in the agency estimate.

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House Budget Committee Recommendation

The House Budget Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Governor.

House Budget Committee Report

Agency: Legislative Post Audit

Bill No. -

Bill Sec. -

Analyst: Scott

Analysis Pg. No. Vol 1-394

Budget Page No. 311

Expenditure Summary	Agency Request FY 05	Governor's Recommendation FY 05	House Budget Committee Adjustments
All Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 1,921,820	\$ 1,962,893	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	\$ 1,921,820	\$ 1,962,893	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 1,921,820	\$ 1,962,893	\$ 0
State General Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 1,921,820	\$ 1,962,893	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	\$ 1,921,820	\$ 1,962,893	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 1,921,820	\$ 1,962,893	\$ 0
Other Funds:			
State Operations	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Aid to Local Units	0	0	0
Other Assistance	0	0	0
Subtotal – Operating	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Capital Improvements	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
FTE Positions	21.0	21.0	0.0
Non FTE Uncl. Perm. Pos.	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	21.0	21.0	0.0

Agency Request/Governor's Recommendation

The agency requests \$1,921,820 in operating expenditures for FY 2005 all from the State General Fund. The amount requested is an increase of \$64,371 or 3.5 percent from the FY 2004 agency estimate. It includes 21.0 FTE, also the same as the FY 2004 estimate.

The Governor recommends \$1,962,893 in operating expenditures for FY 2005 all from the State General Fund. The recommendation is an increase of \$105,444, or 5.7 percent more than the FY 2004 recommendation. The recommendation is \$41,073 or 2.1 percent more than the FY 2005 agency request, all to fund the three percent base salary adjustment. The Governor does concur with the 21.0 FTE in the agency request.

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House Budget Committee Recommendation

The House Budget Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Governor.