

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE CORRECTIONS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Ward Loyd at 1:30 p.m. on January 28, 2004 in Room 241-N of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Nile Dillmore - excused

Committee staff present:

Jill Wolters, Revisor of Statutes Office
Jerry Ann Donaldson, Legislative Research Department
Becky Krahl, Legislative Research Department
Nicoletta Buonasera, Legislative Research Department
Connie Burns, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Denise Everhardt, Commissioner Juvenile Justice Authority

Others attending:

See Attached List.

Chairman Light called the Joint meeting with Public Safety Committee to order.

Chairman Light introduced Denise L. Everhart, Commissioner of Juvenile Justice Authority.

The commissioner stated the vision and the mission statement of the Juvenile Justice Authority. She went over the philosophy and that in 1995; the Legislature enacted SB 312, creating the Juvenile Justice Authority and the Kansas Youth Authority. KYA was charged with designing the blueprint for JJA's functions.

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

The commissioner went over the correctional facilities that house juvenile offenders. They are:

- Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility – serves male juvenile offenders 10 - 16 years old, the maturity level ranges from age five through 16. 61% of AJCF JOs are violent offenders, 68% of those are sex offenders. 29 % of AJCF JOs are there after committing a first offense, 71% have committed multiple offenses.
- Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility – is for female juvenile offenders 14 – 20 years old. 19% of BJCF Jos are admitted after committing a first offense, 81% have committed multiple offenses.
- Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility – serves male juvenile offenders who need mental health or substance abuse treatment and 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.
- Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility – medium-security facility, is for older and more violent males and range in age between 14 and 20 years old. 40% of TJCF's current violent offender population are sex offenders. 40% of TJCF Jos are admitted after committing a first offense, 39% have committed multiple offenses, and the remaining 21 percent are parole violators or recommitments.

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)
- Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation (JISP)

- Community Case Management Agency (CCMA)

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.
- Revisions of the financial policies and procedures community-based programs are required to follow in managing, monitoring and reporting of funds downloaded to the 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-base programs that track data on all youth in the custody of the commissioner.

The commissioner went over the prevention/intervention state block grant programs award history by judicial district. She also went over the 2003 allocations of Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants and federal grants awarded

The JJA training academy and annual training requirements for facility staff insures professionalism of juvenile correctional officers. ([Attachment 1](#))

The commissioner covered the current population trends and the roles of the juvenile correctional facilities. The Kansas Sentencing Commission projections for juvenile offenders incarcerated in Kansas juvenile correctional facilities. The forecast covers the period from January 2004 to December 2013. As noted in these charts, there is an expected steady increase in the overall juvenile correctional facility population. More important is the expected steady increase in the serious and violent male population. ([Attachment 2](#))

The commissioner requested the introduction of several legislative proposals. Several of the requests for bills is clean up language only. ([Attachment 3](#))

Representative Ward made the motion that this request be at the discretion of the revisor as to how to draft the bills and should be introduced as committee bills. Vice Chair Owens seconded the motion. The motion carried.

The committee adjourned at 3:15 PM. The next scheduled meeting is on January 29, 2004.

HOUSE CORRECTIONS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMITTEE
GUEST LIST

DATE 1-28-04

NAME	REPRESENTING
Bruce Linkus	Children's Alliance
Beth Evans	SRS-CFS
R.S. McKenna	SRS - CFS
Stuart Little	Ks Community Corrections Assoc
Mark Masterson	SG Co DOC
Heather Grace	Damon + Associates
Julie Reid	Shawnee Co. Family Resource Center
Terry Campbell	Charence Kelley Group
Christine Gieker	Federico Consulting
John Federico	Kelly Detention Services
Berry Billinas	Shawnee Co / 2 nd Dist Community Corrections
Ed O'Rear	Shawnee Co. / 2 nd District Community Corrections
Peter Black	-
Michael White	KCDAA
Kevin Barone	Hein Law Firm
Lion Mendula	JJA
Barbara Turner	JJA
Keith Bradshaw	DoB
Marybeth Ladd	JJA
James P. Trapp	JJA

House Corrections and
Juvenile Justice Committee
and
House Public Safety Budget Committee

January 28, 2004



The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority

Denise L. Everhart, Commissioner

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.

House Corr + JJ
Attachment 1
1-28-04

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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

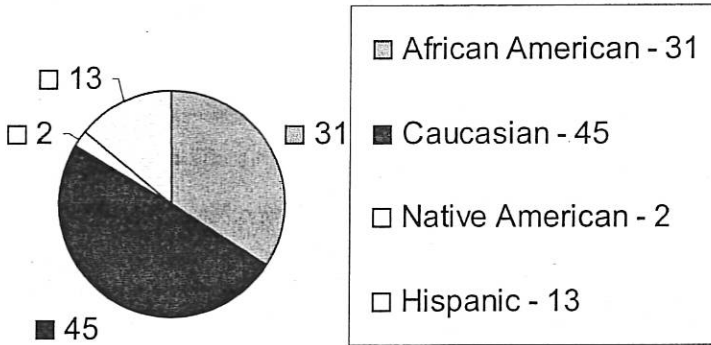
FY 2003
 Admissions to
 Juvenile Correctional
 Facilities
 by County

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.

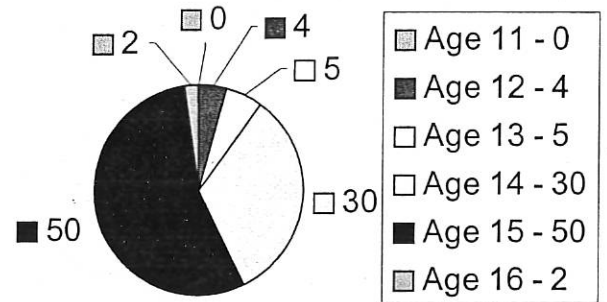
	AJCF	BJCF	LJCF	TJCF	Total
Anderson			1		1
Atchison	1	2	3	2	8
Barber			1		1
Barton	2		6	5	13
Bourbon			4	1	5
Brown			1	2	3
Butler	3	3	8	7	21
Cherokee	1				1
Cheyenne				1	1
Clay	4		1	1	6
Coffey			1		1
Comanche				1	1
Cowley			6	1	7
Crawford	2	1	2	4	9
Dickinson				2	2
Doniphan	1	3	2		6
Douglas	2	4	4	2	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

The Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility

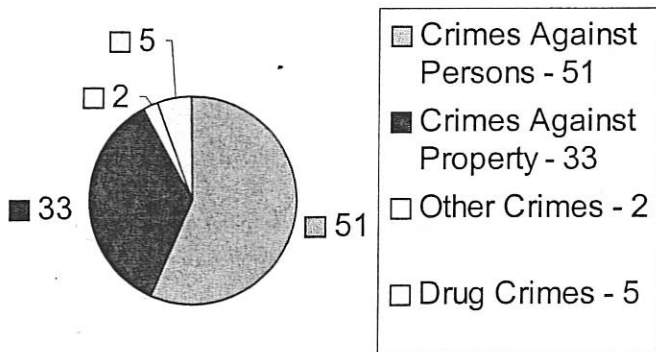
AJCF 2003 Admissions by Race



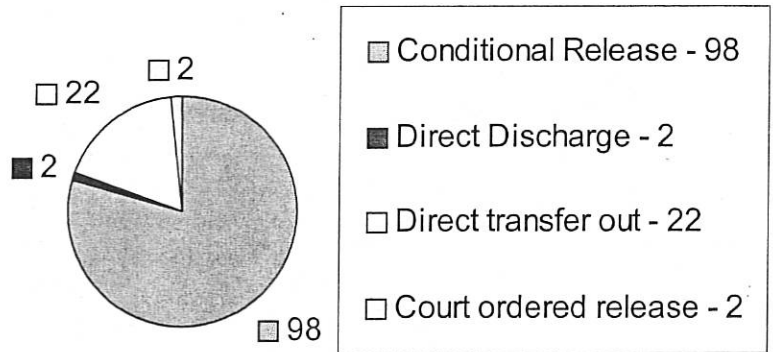
AJCF 2003 Admissions by Age



AJCF 2003 Commitment by Crime



AJCF 2003 Releases

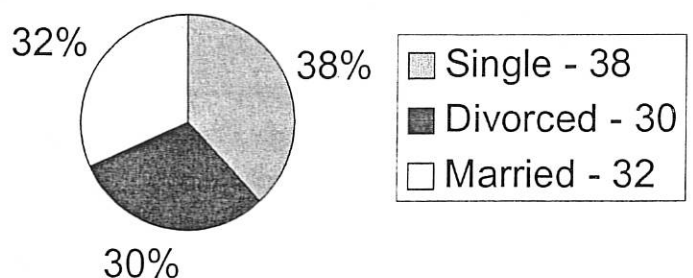


While current AJCF juvenile offenders range in age between 11- and 16-years-old, the maturity level ranges from age five through 16.

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



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.

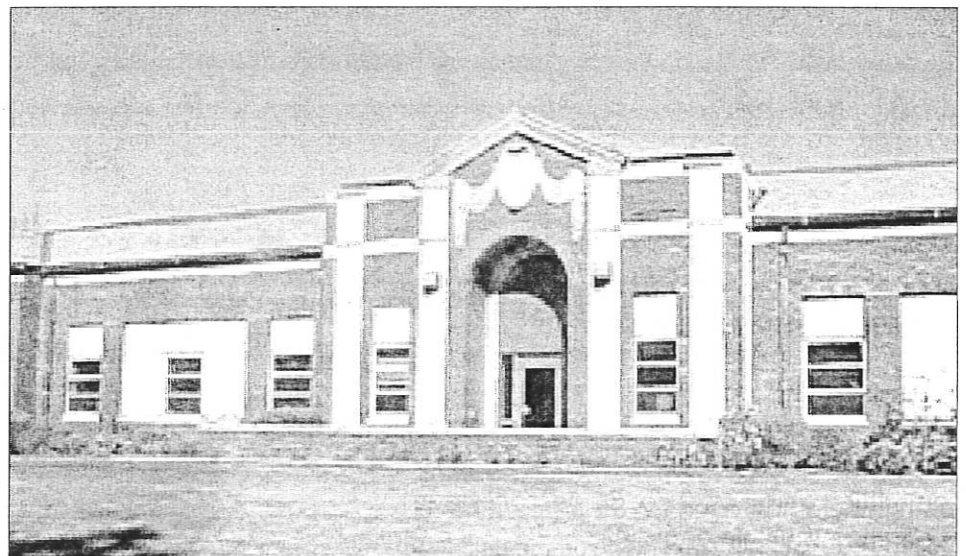
AJCF's sex offender treatment served 35 JOs, while 72 took part in substance abuse treatment during FY 2003. Each new admission is screened via the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory Adolescent A2 (SASSI). The results of this assessment, along with a personal interview and other available information, 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.

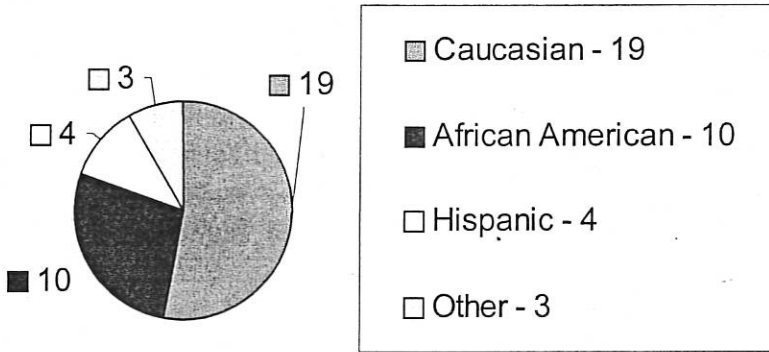
Seven members of the facility's community advisory board meet quarterly.



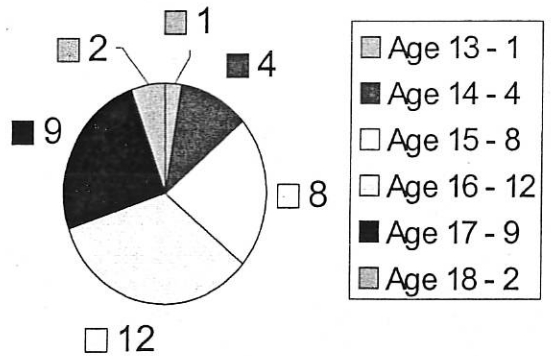
The AJCF Administration Building

The Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility

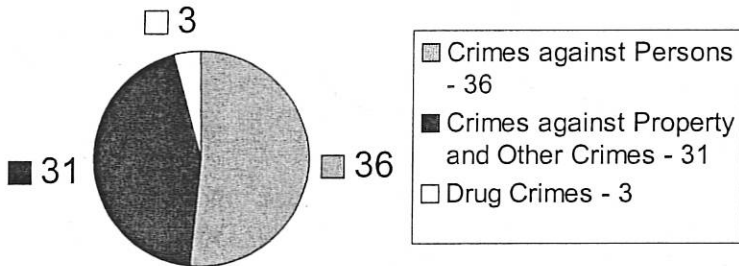
BJCF 2003 Admissions by Race



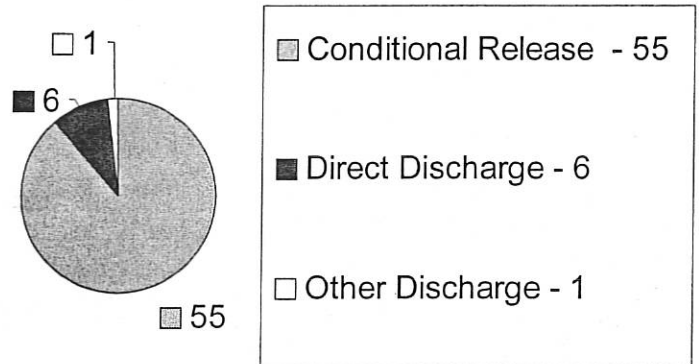
BJCF 2003 Admissions by Age



BJCF 2003 Commitment by Crime



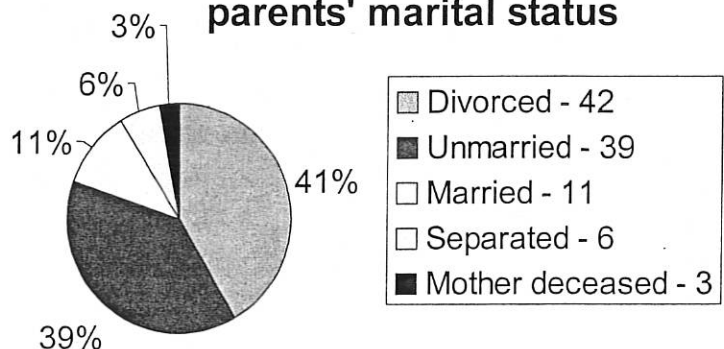
BJCF 2003 Releases



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



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 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.



**Superintendent
Denis Shumate**

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 seventh 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.

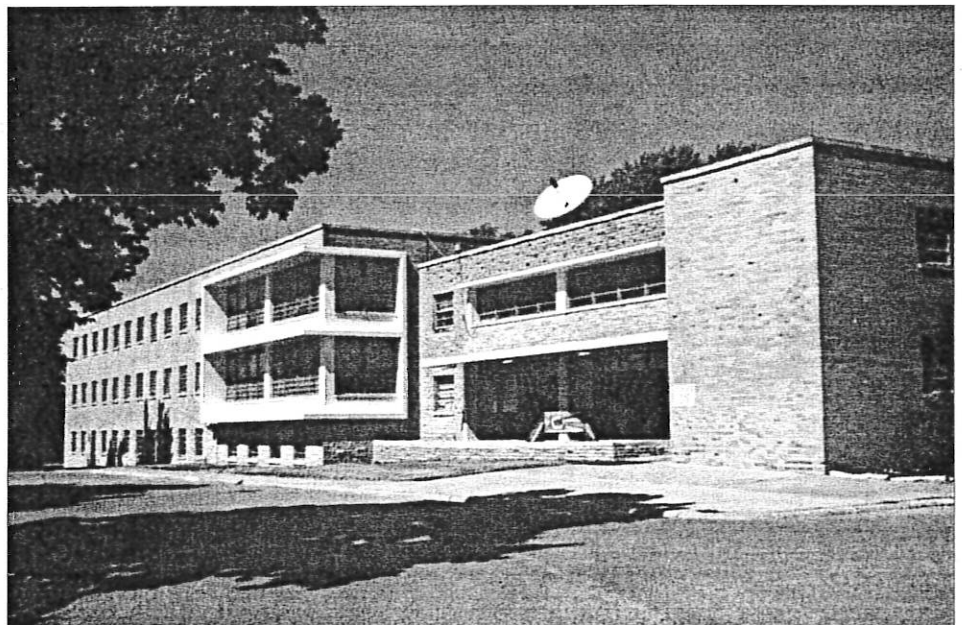
Three juvenile offenders participated in sex offender treatment during FY 2003, and 35 in substance abuse treatment. The independent living

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:

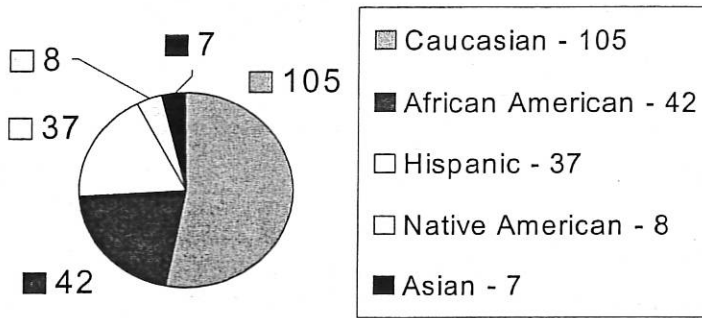
- ♦the highway clean-up project;
- ♦ the American Red Cross Bloodmobile (assisting with checking in donors & doing paperwork); and
- ♦Meals on Wheels.



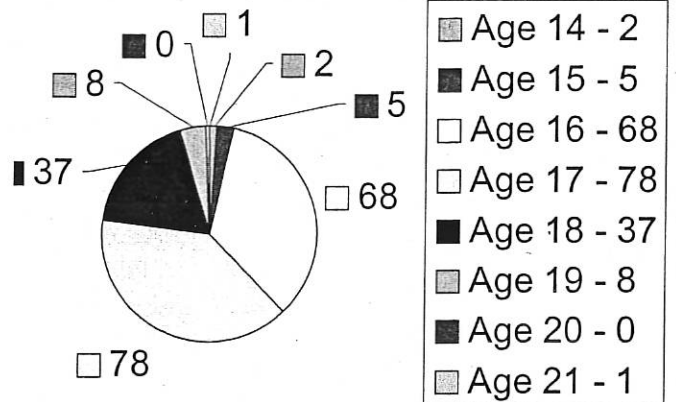
The Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility

The Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility

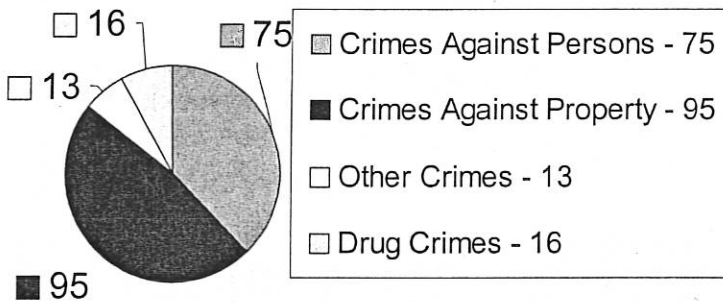
LJCF 2003 Admissions by Race



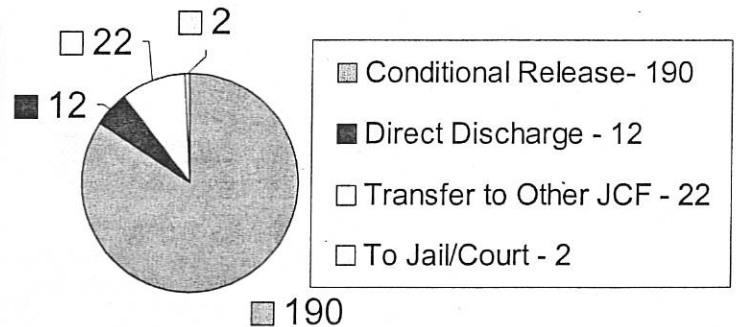
LJCF 2003 Admissions by Age



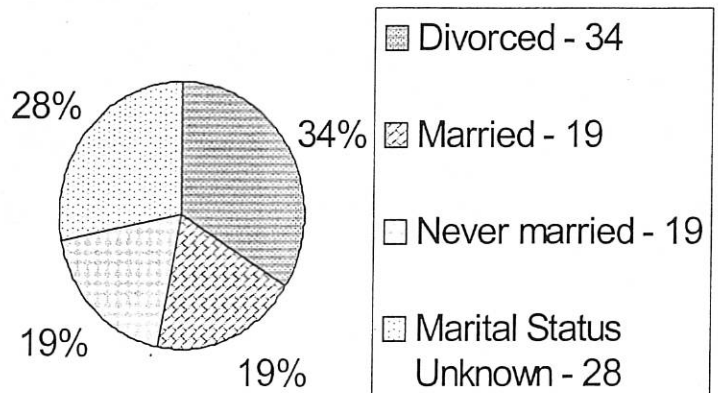
LJCF 2003 Commitment by Crime



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.

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 diploma (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.

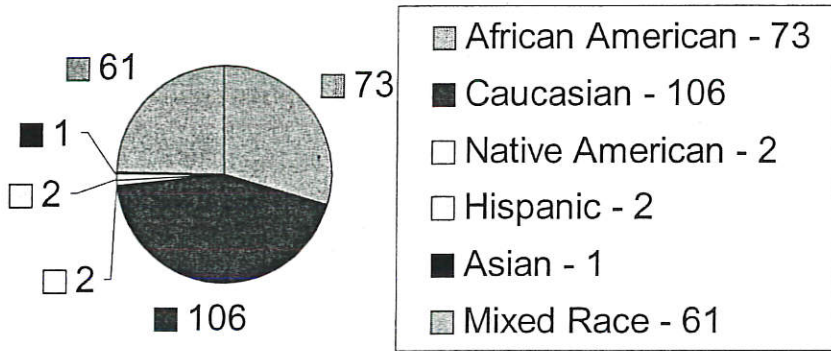
Bible study is the only program operated with the help of volunteers at LJCF, and 20 members of the community advisory board meet quarterly.



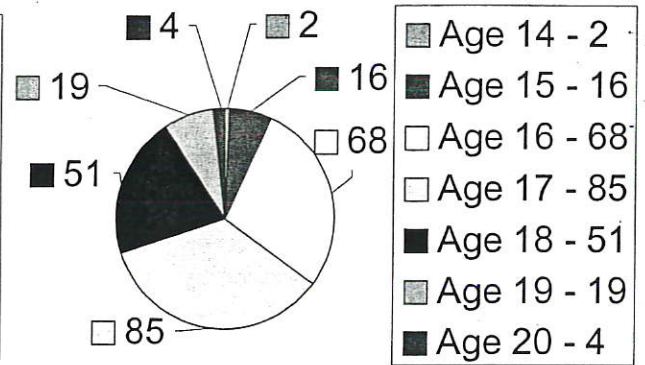
Cutting the ribbon at the LJCF dedication on June 9 were, from left, Rep. Eber Phelps, Commissioner Denise Everhart, Gov. Kathleen Sebelius, Sen. Larry Salmans, Dr. Leo Herrman, Sen. Janis Lee, Rep. Melvin Minor, JJA Architect Jim McKinley, and JJA Deputy Commissioner James Frazier.

The Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility

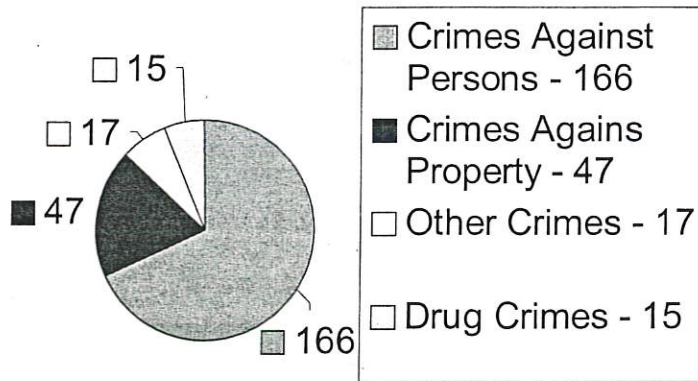
TJCF 2003 Admissions by Race



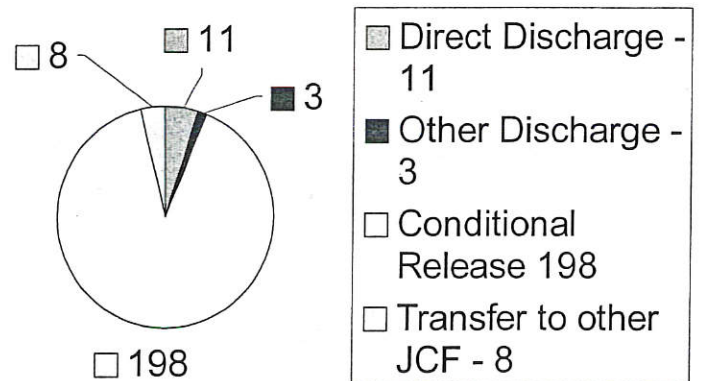
TJCF 2003 Admissions by Age



TJCF 2003 Commitment by Crime



TJCF 2003 Releases

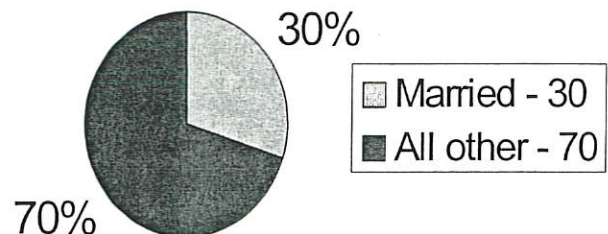


Current TJCF juvenile offenders range in age between 14- and 20-years-old.

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



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

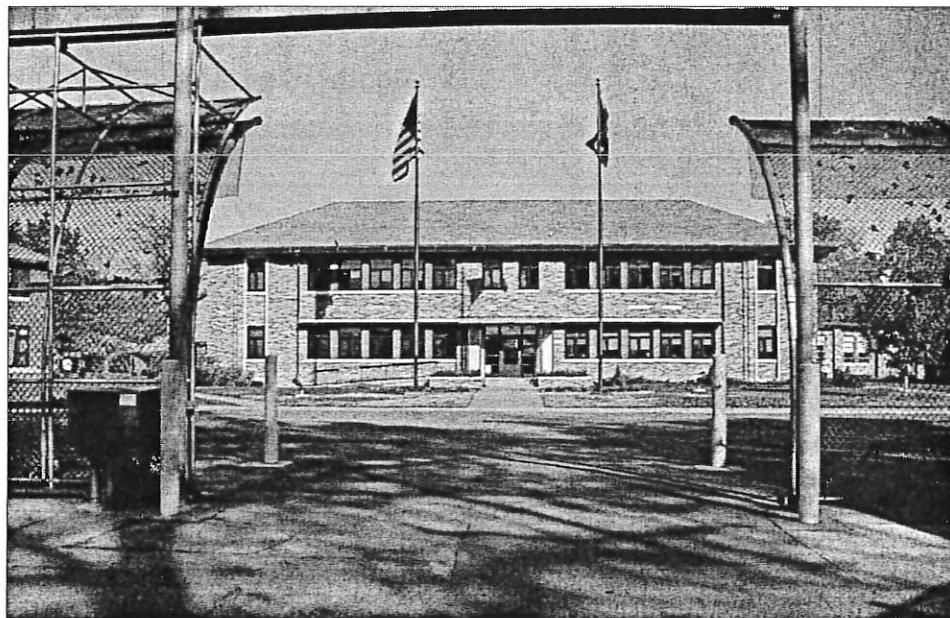
completed the GED. Because career education is a required course for all offenders, each of the 479 offenders participated in vocational programming. TJCF awarded 373 vocational certificates of completion.

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

Juvenile Justice Reform in Kansas Communities

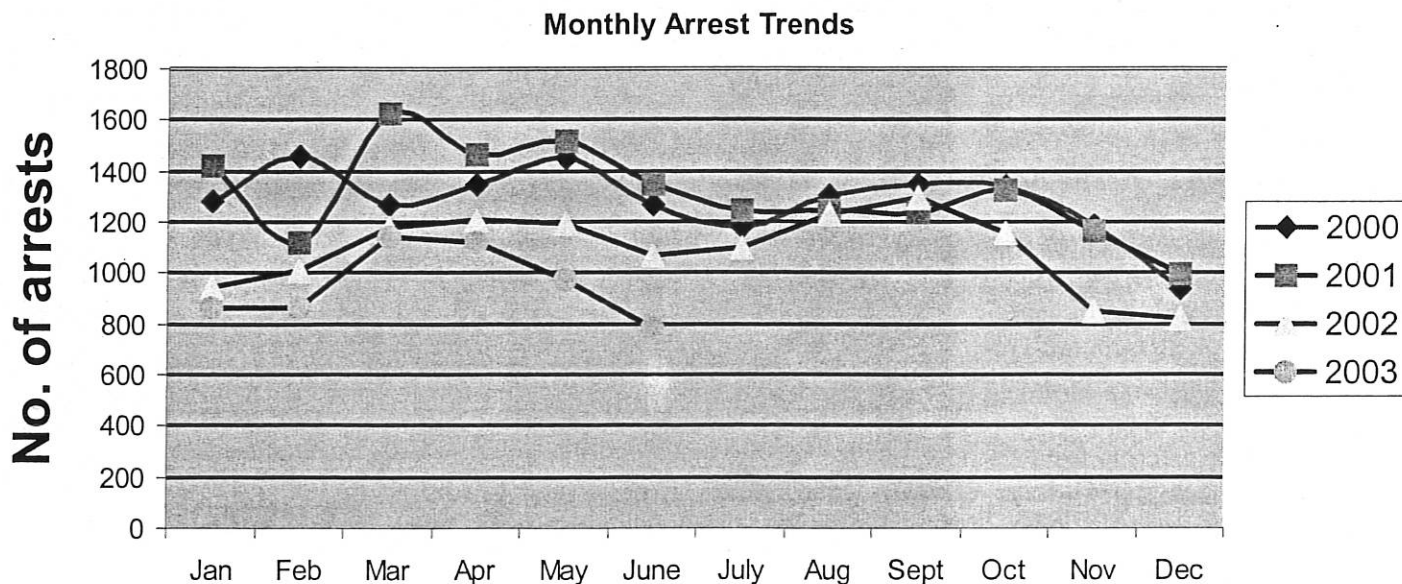
In order to protect the safety of communities, JJA works with 477 front-line county employees who work directly with core programming, immediate intervention programs, and graduated sanctions. Core programming, operated in each judicial district, includes:

- 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.



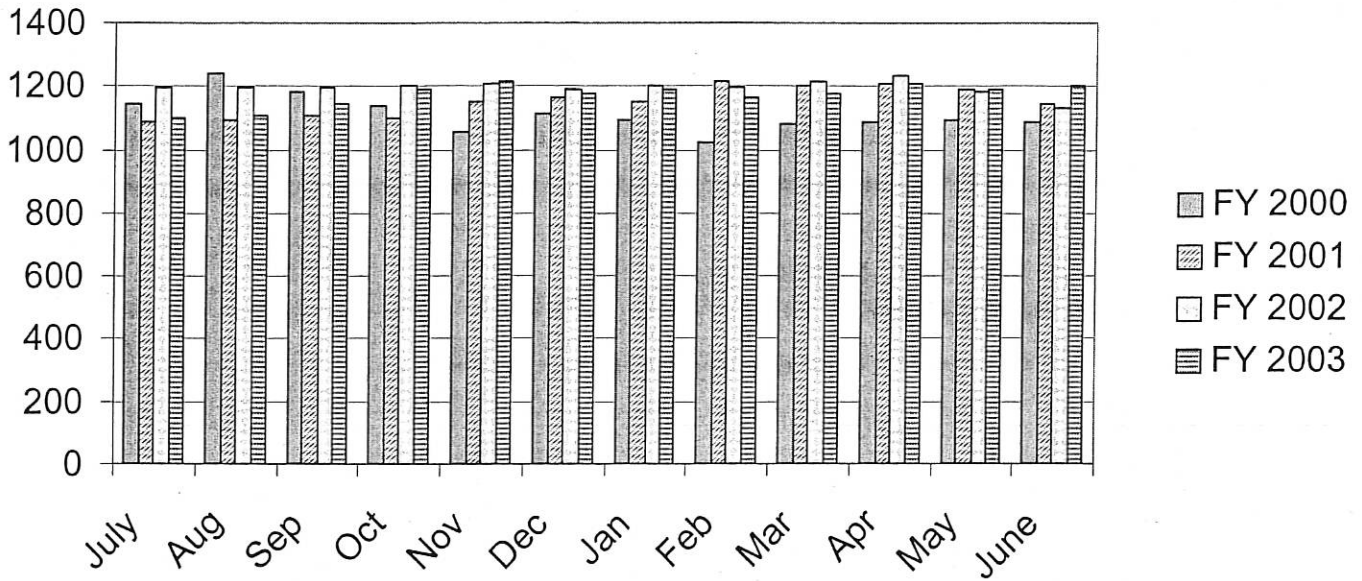
Juvenile Intake and Assessment Statistics

All Districts

7/1/2002 through 6/30/2003

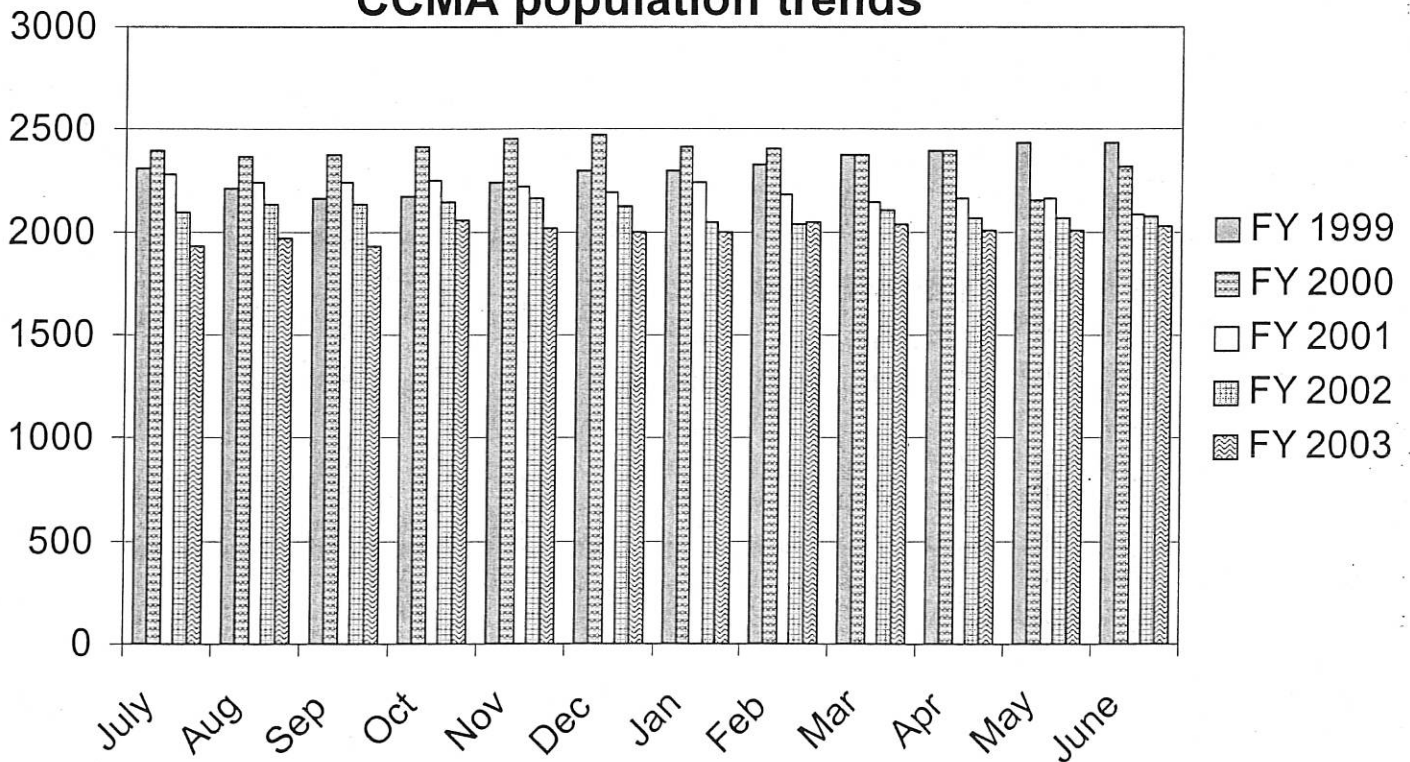
Demographic Information	JO	CINC
1. Total number of intakes for period	15476	8164
2. Number by sex		
a. Male	10836	4014
b. Female	4639	4150
3. Number by Race		
a. Asian	176	105
b. Black	3100	1649
c. American Indian/Alaskan Native	176	172
d. Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	28	34
e. White	11926	6161
f. Unknown	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



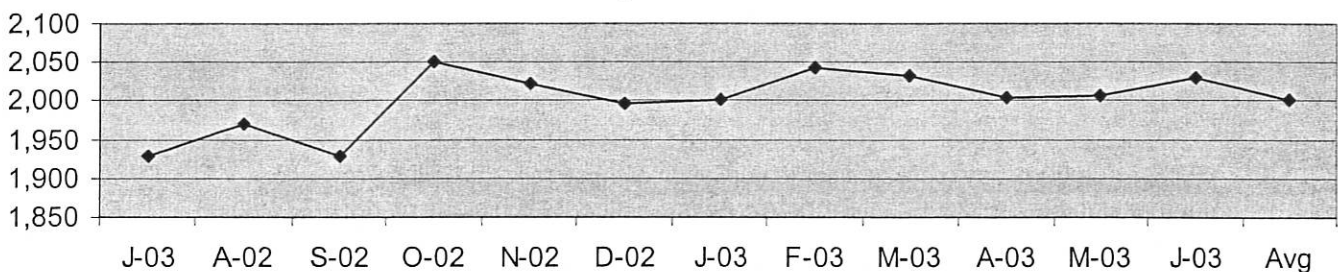
	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
FY 1999	2310	2214	2163	2170	2240	2297	2295	2327	2378	2396	2437	2439
FY 2000	2392	2363	2372	2420	2455	2470	2,416	2,404	2373	2398	2157	2315
FY 2001	2277	2244	2240	2246	2218	2196	2241	2178	2146	2162	2166	2081
FY 2002	2094	2132	2132	2144	2165	2119	2044	2031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

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



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.

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.

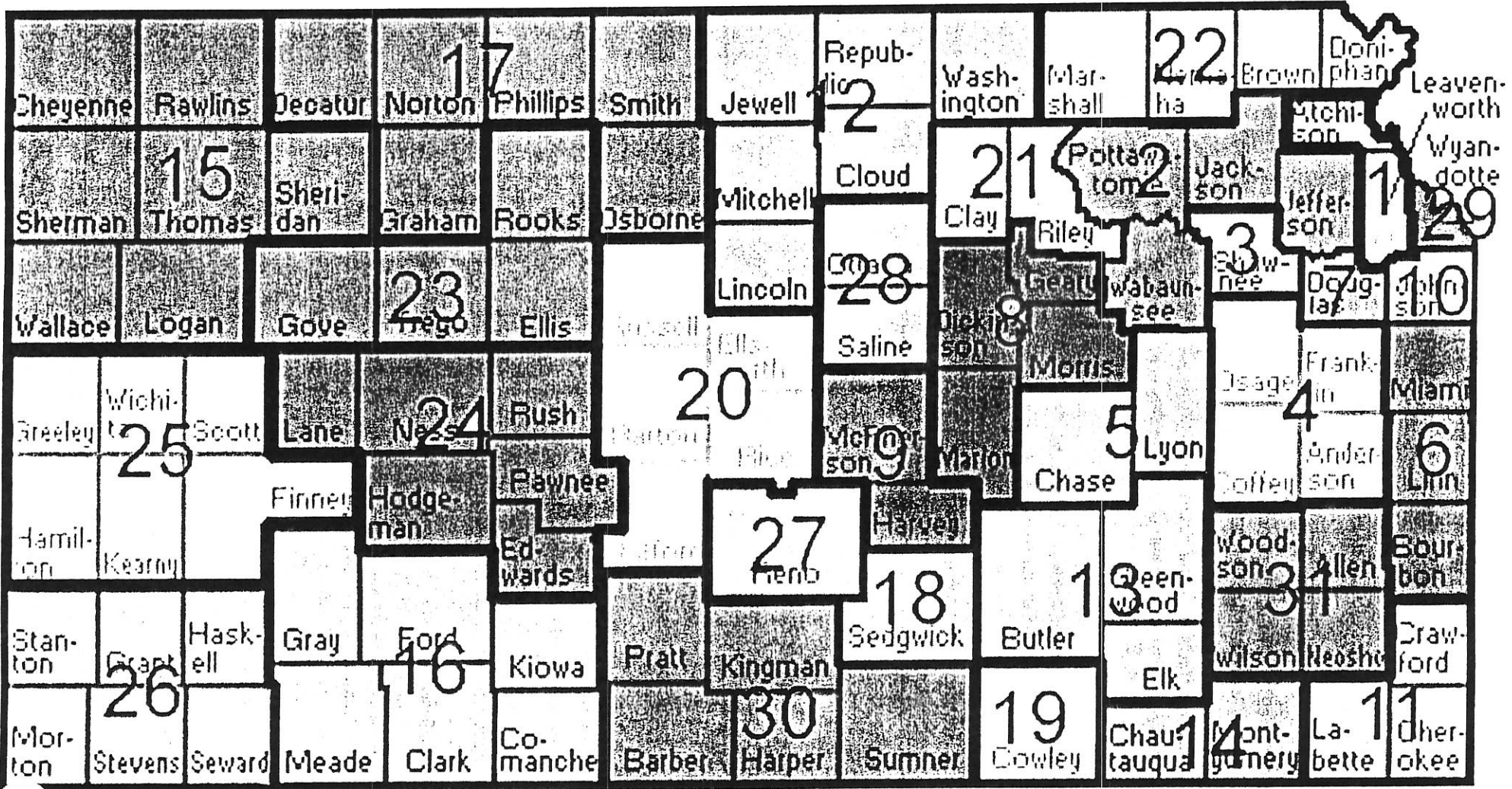
- ◆ Analysis and survey of the quality of services for juvenile offenders in out-of-home placement. It is through this analysis that the agency will determine further modifications in the type of services juveniles receive in placements.

- ◆ 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		

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
Spanish Interpreter/Translator				
Stay in School/Pregnancy Prevention for Teens				
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 Intensive Therapy				
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	
Restorative Justice				
Substance Abuse Prevention (SAP)				\$27,488.00
Teen Court				
Teen Time			\$3,000.00	
The Hive Youth Center			\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00

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>
4th Judicial District, continued				
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
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
Gateway				
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		
School Resource Counselor (Emporia High School)				
School Resource Counselor (Emporia Middle School)				
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
Detention Day School				
Family Enhancement of Community Living Opportunities				
Jobs in the Arts Make Sense (JAMS)			\$26,368.00	\$15,180.00
Junior High Prevention	\$18,085.00			
Juvenile Offender Citizen Review Board				
Juvenile Outpatient Treatment				
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		
Partnership with Youth				

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>
7th Judicial District, continued				
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		
Biggs in Schools		\$5,809.00		
Biggs 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	
Day Reporting Center				
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
Program Development & Evaluation Coordinator- Adm. Cost				
Program Development & Evaluation				
Program Development/Evaluation				
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

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				
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 Intervention Services for Truants (JIST)				
Juvenile Justice Evaluation Consultant			\$18,613.00	\$8,733.00
Juvenile Needs Assessment Study			\$45,000.00	\$43,288.03
KCSL	\$19,663.00			
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
Prevention Technical Assistance Program				
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			
Administrative Structure (CR)				
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/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>
11th Judicial District, continued				
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	
Lafayette County (LA), Cherokee County (CH), Crawford County (CR)]				
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	
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Montgomery County				
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			

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>
15th, 17th & 23rd 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		
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	

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>
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
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		

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>
22nd 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 Prevention Coordinator		\$13,090.00		
Youth, Education & Safety Program		\$50,000.00	\$78,568.53	\$53,248.50
 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 Camping Program	\$25,000.00	\$23,970.33	\$30,000.00	\$21,772.50
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
Therapeutic Wilderness Family Camp				
Wise Guys			\$6,050.00	

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>
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
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 Innervation	\$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

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				
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		
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		

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>
30th Judicial District				
30th JD Family Advocate & Me.			\$34,500.00	
30th JD Family Mentoring				\$30,132.61
30th JD JCAB Administration				
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		
South Central 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

17th/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	

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

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

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



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.

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.

2



JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY
DENISE L. EVERHART, COMMISSIONER

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

**CURRENT POPULATION TRENDS AND THE ROLES OF THE
JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**

CURRENT/ANTICIPATED NEED

The Kansas Sentencing Commission recently completed their projections for juvenile offenders incarcerated in Kansas juvenile correctional facilities. The forecast covers the period from January 2004 to December 2013. The forecast for youth in the state's juvenile correctional facilities continues to show an expanding population that has been noted in previous population projections, with the exception of the Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility (BJCF) that houses females. The projections predict a stable female population for the BJCF.

The greatest impact by the steady increase in admissions of serious/violent juvenile offenders will be felt at the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility (TJCF). Because of the duration of confinement (length of stay due to commitment offense), the serious/violent juvenile offender population continues to have a major impact on the overall population forecast and specifically the population at the TJCF. In addition, the recent population projections include classification information because classification of offenders impacts their length of stay in juvenile correctional facilities.

Figure 9 and Table 6 of the attached charts (page 5) illustrates the overall population forecast for the period between January 2004 and December 2013. As noted in these charts, there is an expected steady increase in the overall juvenile correctional facility population. More important is the expected steady increase in the serious and violent male population.

As discussed above, it is projected that the highest need for male beds will be for the most serious and violent offenders. These offenders are routinely classified as maximum custody offenders. Even if the female population remains steady at between 38 and 40 (with a high of 48), the State will need a minimum of 469 beds for male juvenile offenders by June 2004, 500 males beds by June 2005, and 525 male beds by June 2006. JJA currently has a total of 454 beds for all male offenders, including 32 mental health beds at the Larned facility that cannot be used for offenders other than those with mental health diagnosis.

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I. Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility (AJCF)

Of the 454 beds designated for use by male juvenile offenders, 83 are designated minimum-security for the younger, unsophisticated immature offender who must be provided protection from the older offender. These offenders range in age from 10 to 15. Many of these offenders have entered the system as past victims of sexual and or physical abuse and have now become perpetrators. Offenders at this age are at a very vulnerable stage of their adolescent development. The Atchison facility provides a safe and secure environment for these offenders that cannot be duplicated in the other juvenile correctional facilities. JJA has no other male facility that can safely manage and care for these younger, vulnerable offenders. Research indicates that the 10 to 15 year old population is the population most at risk for abuse within our system if not properly segregated from older offenders. It is essential not only that we protect this population from further harm, but provide them with the best possible programming to assist in their rehabilitation and reintegration into the community as productive citizens. It is at this crucial age that studies indicate changing patterns of behavior are essential and possible. If not, the 10 to 15 year old population has an increased risk of becoming the most violent and chronic offender. The younger the offender is at the first involvement with the juvenile system, the more likely they are to become our worst offenders without sustained and appropriate intervention.

Projections for AJCF indicate an increase from the current population of 69 to as high as 96 in 2012. (See Figure 10 on page 6.) Bed space at AJCF has been reduced to 83 to meet current needs, but some living units may need to be reopened in future years if actual population meets projections.

II. Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility (LJCF)

The rated capacity at LJCF is 152 beds, of which 122 are currently filled. 120 beds are designed for use by the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program, with the other 32 specified for use for offenders with diagnosed mental illness.

III. Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility (TJCF)

Because of the current shortage of medium and maximum-security level beds, the Topeka facility is currently operating in an overcrowded condition with a population of 38 offenders over capacity. Dormitory units have been converted to handle the additional needed beds. Population projections for TJCF show a steady increase from 276 in 2004, to 349 by 2013. (See figure 10). The facility currently has a rated capacity of 219 beds.

IV. Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC)

- A. **Maximum Security Beds.** JJA currently has no bed-space rated at the maximum-security level. The Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility operates as a medium-security facility. Because of its structural design, it has many security issues that raise questions as to whether it can be truly designated even a medium-security level facility. The Juvenile Justice Reform Act adopts a mission of preservation of public safety that must be accomplished while housing the most violent and serious offenders. It places a correspondingly high priority on constraint and security. A maximum-security classification population requiring substantive restraint of liberties is typically best housed in a single structure, which limits the need for the movement of the offenders. This usually means that food services, programming, and visitation and other activities will occur within a single housing structure. None of the existing facilities, which were architecturally planned and designed for a different use, are readily adaptable to a maximum-security classification facility. Any effort to do so would be at a prohibitive expense and with a compromised operation. The Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility currently houses the highest classification of offenders mixed with medium-security level offenders, but does not have living units that are considered appropriate for the maximum-security level offender. The need for the 150-bed maximum-security beds at the new KJCC are based upon current population forecasts that indicate an increasing need for **maximum-security** bed-space between the period of July 2004 and December 2013.
- B. **Reception/Diagnostic Unit.** JJA has no provision for reception and diagnostic beds and no central location to conduct initial classification and diagnostic screening and assessment of juvenile offenders who are directly committed to JJA by the courts. The Juvenile Justice Reform Act mandates that JJA conduct classification and diagnostic assessments of all juvenile offenders directly committed to a juvenile correctional facility prior to the offender's placement in the facility. The 60-bed reception and diagnostic facility that is a part of KJCC is needed to meet this mandate.
- C. **Medical/Infirmary Services.** The agency has an urgent need for the offender residential infirmary. The infirmary is similar to the inmate residential infirmaries located in the Department of Corrections facilities.

Currently offenders who are in need of 24-hour medical supervision are taken to one of the public/county hospitals. The

correctional facility is required to provide 24-hour security supervision of the offender. This practice is very expensive requiring a significant amount of employee overtime pay. In addition, it displaces staff from their regular post assignments, which creates understaffing and potential safety and security problems in the facilities.

The residential infirmary is also needed to provide services to pregnant offenders during their third trimester. Currently, pregnant offenders must be removed from custody and placed at the Florence Crittenton residential home located in Topeka. This is necessary because the prenatal and delivery services for high-risk pregnancies are not available in Beloit, Kansas. Many of the pregnant offenders are violent felons and a known escape risk. This non-secure placement is the only option now available to the agency. We have experienced escapes and other management problems with offenders in this placement that present a security concern. In addition, expensive overtime pay is required when the offender must remain hospitalized for a period after the delivery.

In summary, the current practice of placing juvenile correctional facility offenders in a community 24-hour medical care facility presents a public safety concern. In addition it requires a significant amount of staff coverage that results in employee overtime pay. The 15-bed infirmary will resolve these concerns.

Attachment A: Population Projections

Figure 9

Table 6

POPULATION FORECAST

Figure 9 and Table 6 display the projected juvenile correctional facility population over the ten-year forecast period. The overall juvenile correctional facility population is forecasted to increase by 19%, or 97 youths, during the next ten years growing from 507 juveniles at the end of FY 2004 to 604 youths at the end of FY 2013. However, the projected male populations over the ten-year forecast period is expected to increase by 20%, or 95 boys, while the female population is projected to remain relatively constant over the next ten years.

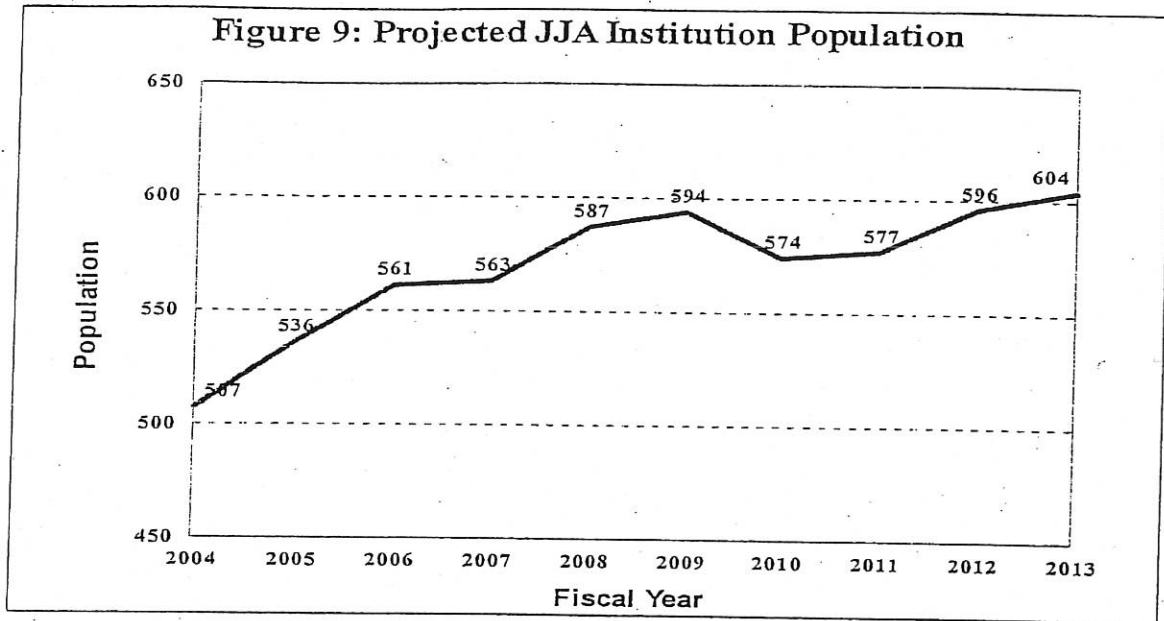
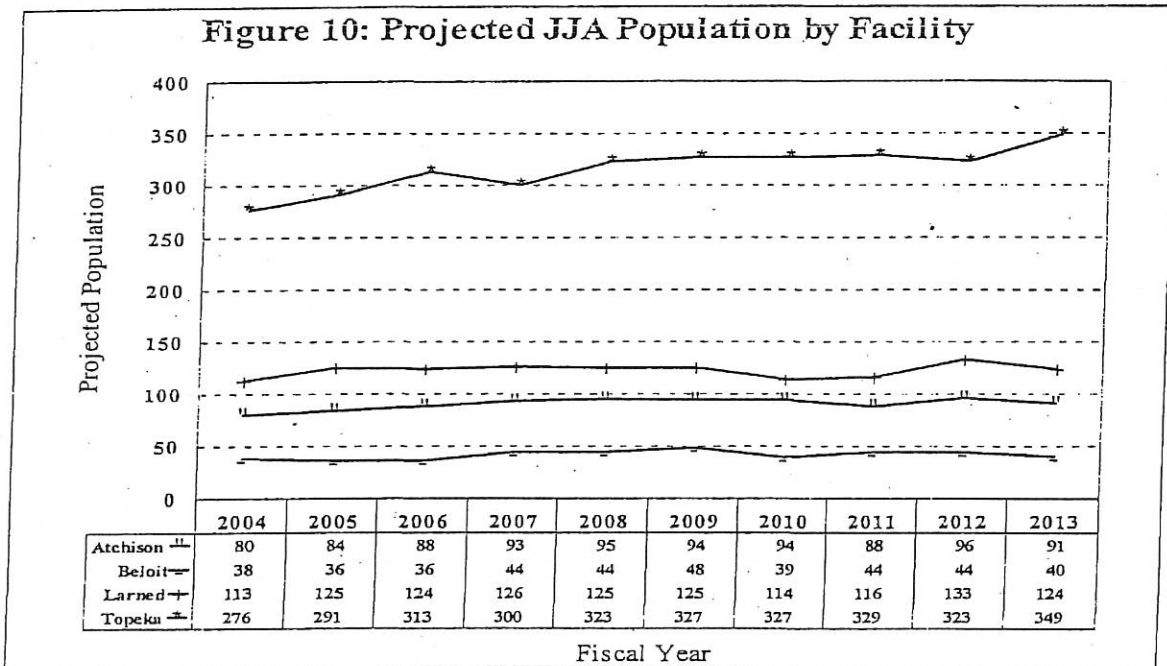


Table 6: Projected JJA Institution Population by Gender

June 30 Each Year	Male	Female	Total
2004	469	38	507
2005	500	36	536
2006	525	36	561
2007	519	44	563
2008	543	44	587
2009	546	48	594
2010	535	39	574
2011	533	44	577
2012	552	44	596
2013	564	40	604

Attachment B: Population Projections
Figure 10

Figure 10 illustrates the projected correctional youth population by facility. As shown in this figure, the largest increase in population during the next ten years is at Topeka facility, which indicates an increase of 73 youths or 26.4%. Juvenile correctional populations at Atchison and Larned facilities will both increase by 11 juveniles. The population at Beloit facility, which houses female juveniles, will remain constant. Implicit in the facility projections is the assumption that current operating practices with respect to facility placements and transfers will be maintained into the future.



JJA FACT SHEET

Number of System-wide Admissions

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of Admissions</u>	<u>Average Monthly Populations</u>
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

After Sentencing Matrix Implemented:

2000	979	569
2001	651	480
2002	650	491
2003	587	495

Capacity vs. Actual Population

	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Difference</u>
AJCF – male juvenile offenders age 10-16	83	69	-14
BJCF – female juvenile offenders	76	46	-30
LJCF – male juvenile offenders w/ mental health/SA issues	152	122	-30
TJCF – most violent/chronic male juvenile offenders	219	257	+38
KJCC – maximum security facility for males	150	--	
reception and diagnostic unit	60	--	
residential infirmary	15	--	

Statutory Requirements

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 A N S A S

DENISE L. EVERHART
COMMISSIONER

JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS
GOVERNOR

January 28, 2004

Representative Ward Loyd, Chair
House Corrections & Juvenile Justice Committee
Kansas State Capitol, Room 427-S
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Representative Loyd:

The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority respectfully requests the House Corrections and Juvenile Justice Committee's consideration for introduction of the following legislative proposals. Attached to this letter are the statutes with proposed changes.

K.S.A. 21-3826: Traffic in contraband in a correctional institution. The proposed amendment would reflect that the Commissioner of the Juvenile Justice Authority has authority to define contraband in a juvenile correctional facility. It appears that the commissioner was inadvertently left off of the statute that otherwise refers to contraband in an adult or juvenile correctional facility.

K.S.A. 38-1604. Jurisdiction, placement with department of social and rehabilitation services or juvenile justice authority, costs. The proposed amendment would continue jurisdiction by the sentencing district court beyond 60 days from sentencing and provides clarification that once a juvenile offender reaches the age of 21, such offender is no longer eligible for JJA custody unless incarcerated at a juvenile correctional facility or under extended jurisdiction.

K.S.A. 38-1611: Fingerprints and Photographs. Technical change that would allow fingerprinting and photographing of juvenile offenders under K.S.A. 75-7023(d)(9) and amendments.

K.S.A. 38-1616: Expense of care and custody of juvenile. Defines at what time the expense for care and custody of a juvenile offender becomes that of the commissioner of juvenile justice.

K.S.A. 38-1663: Sentencing alternatives. Clarifies that the court is committing the juvenile offender to the custody of the commissioner for direct commitment to a juvenile correctional facility. The "custody of the commissioner" is not present in the current statute.

K.S.A. 38-1671: Commitment to juvenile correctional facility; duties at time of commitment transfers. The amendments within the proposal would provide specific timelines for juvenile offender commitment to a juvenile correctional facility and identify the responsible entity for the offender at specific times during the process.

JAYHAWK WALK, 714 SW JACKSON ST., STE 300, TOPEKA, KS 66603
Voice 785-296-4213 Fax 785-296-1412 <http://jja.state.ks.us/>

House Corr + JJ
Attachment 3
1-28-04

Letter to Rep. Loyd
RE: 2004 Legislative Proposals
January 28, 2004
Page 2

K.S.A. 38-1691: Prohibiting placement or detainment of juvenile in jail; exceptions; review of records and determination of compliance by juvenile justice authority. The change proposed would prevent an alleged offender under 18 to be held in a jail prior to a judicial determination. This could result in a violation of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A) resulting in the loss of federal funds.

K.S.A. 38-16,130: Good time credits; rules and regulations of commissioner; reserving good time credit. The proposed change will offer an incentive to offenders to benefit from programs available to them while incarcerated and to maintain successful performance while on conditional release and will serve as a behavior management tool for the facility.

K.S.A. 38-16,133. Computation of sentence; date of commencement of sentence; allowance for time spent; good time calculations. The proposed change would allow for a more proportionate term of incarceration for less severe offenses.

K.S.A. 75-7023. Juvenile intake and assessment system; confidentiality of records; information collected; dispositional alternatives; custody of child; conditions of release. As with K.S.A. 38-1611, this amendment would allow for fingerprinting and taking of photographs of juvenile offenders at the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center.

K.S.A. 76-2111 Enticing, harboring or concealing boys at juvenile correctional facilities; penalty; return of escaped boys. It is recommended that this outdated statute be repealed and that **K.S.A. 21-3811 Aiding Escape** be amended to include suggested language.

Your consideration for introduction of these bills is very much appreciated. If I can provide additional information or clarification on any issues, please let me know.

Sincerely,



Denise L. Everhart
Commissioner

DLE:bt

cc: Jill Wolters, Revisor of Statutes

(Attachments)

**KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL – JANUARY 2004**

PROPOSED CHANGE TO: K.S.A. 21-3826

K.S.A. 21-3826. Traffic in contraband in a correctional institution. (a) Traffic in contraband in a correctional institution is introducing or attempting to introduce into or upon the grounds of any correctional institution or taking, sending, attempting to take or attempting to send from any correctional institution or any unauthorized possession while in any correctional institution or distributing within any correctional institution, any item without the consent of the administrator of the correctional institution.

(b) For purposes of this section, "correctional institution" means any state correctional institution or facility, conservation camp, state security hospital, juvenile correctional facility, community correction center or facility for detention or confinement, juvenile detention facility or jail.

(c) (1) Traffic in contraband in a correctional institution of firearms, ammunition, explosives or a controlled substance which is defined in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 65-4101, and amendments thereto, is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.

(2) Traffic in any contraband, as defined by rules and regulations adopted by the secretary *or commissioner of the juvenile justice authority*, in a correctional institution by an employee of a correctional institution is a severity level 5, nonperson felony.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (c), traffic in contraband in a correctional institution is a severity level 6, nonperson felony

**KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL – JANUARY 2004**

PROPOSED CHANGE TO: K.S.A. 38-1604

K.S.A. 38-1604. Jurisdiction, placement with department of social and rehabilitation services or juvenile justice authority, costs.

- (a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 38-1636, and amendments thereto, proceedings concerning a juvenile who appears to be a juvenile offender shall be governed by the provisions of this code.
- (b) The district court shall have original jurisdiction to receive and determine proceedings under this code.
- (c) ~~When jurisdiction is acquired by the district court over an alleged juvenile offender it may continue until: (1) Sixty days after sentencing, if the juvenile is committed directly to a juvenile correctional facility; (2) the juvenile has attained the age of 23 years, if committed to the custody of the commissioner pursuant to subsection (c) of K.S.A. 38-1665, and amendments thereto, unless an adult sentence is imposed pursuant to an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution. If such adult sentence is imposed, jurisdiction shall continue until discharged by the court or other process for the adult sentence; (3) the juvenile has been discharged by the court; or (4) the juvenile has been discharged under the provisions of K.S.A. 38-1675, and amendments thereto. Once jurisdiction is acquired by the district court over an alleged juvenile offender, except as otherwise provided in (d) below, jurisdiction shall continue until whichever of the following first occurs:~~
- (1) *the complaint is dismissed;*
 - (2) *the juvenile is adjudicated not guilty at trial;*
 - (3) *the juvenile, after being adjudicated guilty and sentenced:*
 - (i) *is discharged by the court pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1667;*
 - (ii) *is discharged by the commissioner pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1675 or*
 - (iii) *reaches her/his twenty-first (21st) birthday and no exception(s) apply that extend jurisdiction beyond age 21.*
- (d) *Once jurisdiction is acquired by the district court over an alleged juvenile offender, it shall continue beyond the juvenile offender's twenty-first (21st) birthday but no later than the juvenile offender's twenty-third (23rd) birthday if either or both of the following conditions apply:*
- (1) *the juvenile offender is sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 38-16,129 and the term of the sentence including successful completion of aftercare extends beyond the offender's twenty-first (21st) birthday; or*
 - (2) *the juvenile offender is sentenced pursuant to an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution and continues to successfully serve the sentence imposed pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code.*
- (de) (1) If a juvenile offender, at the time of sentencing, is in an out of home placement in the custody of the secretary of social and rehabilitation services under the Kansas code for care of children code, the sentencing court may order the continued placement of the juvenile as a child in need of care unless the offender was adjudicated for a felony or a

second, or subsequent, misdemeanor. If the adjudication was for a felony or a second, or subsequent misdemeanor, the continued placement cannot be ordered unless the court finds there are compelling circumstances which require, in the best interest of the juvenile, that the placement should be continued. In considering whether compelling circumstances exist, the court shall consider the reports and recommendations of the foster placement, the contract provider, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, the presentence investigation and all other relevant factors. If the foster placement refuses to continue the juvenile in the foster placement the court shall not order continued placement as a child in need of care.

(2) If a placement with the secretary of social and rehabilitation services is continued after sentencing, the secretary shall not be responsible for any costs of sanctions imposed under this code.

(3) If such a juvenile offender is placed in the custody of the juvenile justice authority, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services shall not be responsible for furnishing services ordered in the child in need of care proceeding during the time of the placement pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude such juvenile offender from accessing services provided by the department of social and rehabilitation services or any other state agency if such juvenile is eligible for such services.

(ef) The Kansas code for care of children shall apply when necessary to carry out the provisions of subsection (d) of K.S.A. 38-1664, and amendments thereto.

(fg) The provisions of this code shall govern with respect to offenses committed on or after July 1, 1997.

**KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL – JANUARY 2004**

PROPOSED CHANGE TO: K.S.A. 38-1611

K.S.A. 38-1611. Fingerprints and photographs. (a) Fingerprints or photographs shall not be taken of any juvenile who is taken into custody for any purpose, except that:

(1) Fingerprints or photographs of the juvenile may be taken if authorized by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction;

(2) a juvenile's fingerprints shall be taken, and photographs of a juvenile may be taken, immediately upon taking the juvenile into custody or upon first appearance or in any event before final sentencing, before the court for an offense which, if committed by a person 18 or more years of age, would make the person liable to be arrested and prosecuted for the commission of a felony as defined by K.S.A. 21-3105 and amendments thereto, a class A or B misdemeanor or assault, as defined by K.S.A. 21-3408, and amendments thereto; and

(3) fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be taken under K.S.A. 21-2501 and amendments thereto if the juvenile has been:

(A) Prosecuted as an adult by reason of 38-1636, and amendments thereto; or

~~(B) convicted of aggravated juvenile delinquency as defined by K.S.A. 21-3611 and amendments thereto; or~~

~~(C) taken into custody for an offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (2) of K.S.A. 38-1602 and amendments thereto.~~

(4) Fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be taken pursuant to K.S.A. 75-7023(d)(9) and amendments thereto. [NOTE: A proposed change adding K.S.A. 75-7023(d)(9) as a new provision has also been submitted.]

(b) Fingerprints and photographs taken under subsection (a)(1) or (2) shall be kept readily distinguishable from those of persons of the age of majority. Fingerprints and photographs taken under subsection (a)(3) may be kept in the same manner as those of persons of the age of majority.

(c) Fingerprints and photographs of a juvenile shall not be sent to a state or federal repository, except that:

(1) Fingerprints and photographs may be sent to a state or federal repository if authorized by a judge of the district court having jurisdiction;

(2) a juvenile's fingerprints shall, and photographs of a juvenile may, be sent to a state or federal repository if taken under subsection (a)(2); and

(3) fingerprints or photographs taken under subsection (a)(3) shall be processed and disseminated in the same manner as those of persons of the age of majority.

(d) Fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile may be furnished to another juvenile justice agency, as defined by K.S.A. 38-1617 and amendments thereto, if the other agency has a legitimate need for the fingerprints or photographs.

(e) Any fingerprints or photographs of a juvenile taken under the provisions of subsection (a)(2) as it existed before the effective date of this act may be sent to a state or federal repository on or before December 31, 1984.

(f) Any law enforcement agency that willfully fails to make any report required by this section shall be liable to the state for the payment of a civil penalty, recoverable in an action brought by the attorney general, in an amount not exceeding \$500 for each report not made. Any civil penalty recovered under this subsection shall be paid into the state general fund.

(g) The director of the Kansas bureau of investigation shall adopt any rules and regulations necessary to implement, administer and enforce the provisions of this section, including time limits within which fingerprints shall be sent to a state or federal repository when required by this section.

(h) Nothing in this section shall preclude the custodian of a juvenile from authorizing photographs or fingerprints of the juvenile to be used in any action under the Kansas parentage act.

**KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL – JANUARY 2004**

PROPOSED CHANGE TO: K.S.A. 38-1616

38-1616. Expense of care and custody of juvenile.

(a) *How paid.* (1) If a juvenile ~~accused of being or adjudicated to be a juvenile offender subject to this code~~ is not eligible for assistance under K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto, expenses for the care and custody of the juvenile shall be paid out of the general fund of the county in which the proceedings are ~~brought~~ *initiated*. *Upon entry of a written order pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1605, and amendments thereto, transferring venue, expenses shall be paid by the receiving county.* For the purpose of this section, a juvenile who is a nonresident of the state of Kansas or whose residence is unknown shall have residence in the county where the proceedings are ~~instituted~~ *initiated*.

(2) ~~When a law enforcement officer has taken a juvenile into custody as authorized by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 38-1624 and amendments thereto and delivered the juvenile to a person or facility, other than a juvenile detention facility, designated by the commissioner or when custody of a juvenile is awarded to the commissioner, the expenses of the care and custody of the juvenile may be paid by the commissioner, subject to payment or reimbursement as required in subsection (b), even though the juvenile does not meet the eligibility standards of K.S.A. 39-709 and amendments thereto.~~

(3) ~~When the custody of a juvenile is awarded to the commissioner, the expenses for the care and custody of the juvenile from the date of custody forward shall not be paid out of the county general fund, except as provided in subsection (d) or K.S.A. 38-1671, and amendments thereto. In no event shall the payment authorized by this subsection exceed the state approved rate.~~

(4) ~~Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that any person shall be relieved of legal responsibility to support a juvenile.~~

(b) *Reimbursement to county general fund.* (1) When expenses for the care and custody of a juvenile ~~accused of being or adjudicated to be a juvenile offender subject to this code~~ have been paid out of the county general fund of any county in this state, the court may *assess the expenses to the person who by law is liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile and shall inform the person assessed the expenses of such person's right to a hearing. If a hearing is requested, it shall be granted and the court shall fix a time and place for hearing on the question of requiring payment or reimbursement of all or part of the expenses by a person who by law is liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile.*

(2) ~~The court,~~ *After notice to the person who by law is liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile, the court, if requested,* may hear and dispose of the matter and may enter an order relating to payment of expenses for care and custody of the juvenile. If the person willfully fails or refuses to pay the sum, the person may be adjudged in contempt of court and punished accordingly.

(3) Any county which makes payment to maintain, care for or support an accused or adjudicated juvenile offender may bring a separate action against a person who by law is liable to maintain, care for or support such juvenile for the reimbursement of expenses paid out of the county general fund for the care and custody of the juvenile.

(c) *Reimbursement to the commissioner.* When expenses for the care and custody of a juvenile ~~accused of being or adjudicated to be a juvenile offender~~ *subject to this code* have been paid by the commissioner, the commissioner may recover the expenses as provided by law from any person who by law is liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile. The commissioner shall have the power to compromise and settle any claim due or any amount claimed to be due to the commissioner from any person who by law is liable to maintain, care for or support the juvenile. The commissioner may contract with a state agency, contract with an individual or hire personnel to collect the reimbursements required under this subsection.

(d) When a county has made an interlocal agreement to maintain, care for or support *alleged* juvenile offenders *or juvenile offenders* who are residents of another county and such other county is a party to the interlocal agreement with the county which performs the actual maintenance, care and support of the ~~accused or adjudicated~~ *alleged* juvenile offender *or juvenile offendes*, such county of residence may pay from its county general fund to the other county whatever amount is agreed upon in the interlocal agreement irrespective of any amount paid or to be paid by the juvenile justice authority. The juvenile justice authority shall not diminish the amount it would otherwise reimburse any such county for maintaining, caring for and supporting any such ~~accused or adjudicated~~ juvenile offender because of any payment under such an interlocal agreement.

History: L. 1982, ch. 182, § 74; L. 1983, ch. 140, § 34; L. 1984, ch. 157, § 5; L. 1985, ch. 115, § 42; L. 1991, ch. 112, § 3; L. 1995, ch. 214, § 1; L. 1996, ch. 229, § 54; L. 1996, ch. 229, § 55; July 1, 1997.

**KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL – JANUARY 2004**

PROPOSED CHANGE TO: K.S.A. 38-1663

38-1663. Sentencing alternatives. (a) When a respondent has been adjudicated to be a juvenile offender, the judge may select from the following alternatives:

...

(8) Commit the juvenile offender *directly to the custody of the commissioner for a period of confinement in a juvenile correctional facility and for any aftercare term* as provided by the placement matrix established in K.S.A. 38-16,129, and amendments thereto. The provisions of K.S.A. 38-1664, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to juvenile offenders committed *directly to the custody of the commissioner to serve a period of confinement in a juvenile correctional facility and any aftercare term.*

KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL – JANUARY 2004

PROPOSED CHANGE TO: K.S.A. 38-1671

K.S.A. 38-1671 Commitment to juvenile correctional facility; duties at time of commitment; transfers. (a) *Actions by the court.* (1) When a juvenile offender has been committed to a juvenile correctional facility, the clerk of the court shall ~~forthwith~~, **within three days**, notify the commissioner of the commitment and provide the commissioner with a certified copy of the complaint, the journal entry of the ~~trial and the sentence~~ adjudication and the disposition. The court shall also forward those items from the social file that could relate to a rehabilitative program. If the court wishes to recommend placement of the juvenile offender in a specific juvenile correctional facility, the recommendation shall be included in the sentence. ~~After the court has received notice of the juvenile correctional facility designated as provided in subsection (b), it shall be the duty of the court or the sheriff of the county to deliver the juvenile offender to the facility at the time designated by the commissioner.~~

(2) It shall be the duty of the court or the sheriff of the committing county to deliver the juvenile offender to the facility as provided in (b) below.

(3) Whenever a juvenile offender that is residing in a juvenile correctional facility is required to appear in go back to court for any reason, the county demanding the juvenile's presence shall give the commissioner timely notice of the requirement and shall be responsible for the transportation, detention, custody and control of such offender for the entire period the offender is absent from the juvenile correctional facility. In these cases, the county sheriff shall be responsible for all transportation, detention, custody and control of such offender.

(b) *Actions by the commissioner.* (1) **Within three days** ~~After receiving the notice of commitment provided in~~ required by subsection (a), the commissioner shall ~~give~~ **notify** the committing court ~~notice designating of the juvenile correctional facility to which and on what date the juvenile offender is to be admitted and the date of the admission should be conveyed.~~ **The date thus provided shall be no later than five (5) business days after the Commissioner is notified of the commitment unless the Commissioner and committing county mutually agree to a later date. The transportation, detention, custody, and control of a juvenile offender sentenced to a direct commitment to a juvenile correctional facility shall be the responsibility of the committing county until the offender is delivered to the facility designated by the commissioner.**

(2) Except as provided by K.S.A. 38-1691, and amendments thereto, the commissioner may make any temporary out-of-home placement the commissioner deems appropriate pending placement of the juvenile offender in a juvenile correctional facility, and the commissioner shall notify the court, local law enforcement agency and, **if the juvenile is still required to attend a secondary school, the school district in which the juvenile will be residing if the juvenile is still required to attend a secondary school of that temporary placement.**

(c) Transfers. During the time a juvenile offender remains committed to a juvenile correctional facility, the commissioner may transfer the juvenile offender from one juvenile correctional facility to another.

COMMENT: Essentially, the proposed change codifies what is generally the practice in the field and is similar to the related responsibilities in the adult criminal system. The present statute is less definitive as to time frames and less precise as to what agency is responsible for different functions and when responsibility vests. Enacting the change would result in less litigation between the community and the state agency.

**KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL – JANUARY 2004**

PROPOSED CHANGE TO: K.S.A. 38-1691

K.S.A. 38-1691 Prohibiting placement or detainment of juvenile in jail; exceptions; review of records and determination of compliance by juvenile justice authority.

(a) ~~On and after January 1, 1993, n~~No juvenile shall be detained or placed in any jail pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code except as provided by subsections (b), (c) and (d).

(b) Upon being taken into custody, ~~an alleged a juvenile offender~~ a juvenile offender may be detained temporarily in a jail, in quarters with sight and sound separation from adult prisoners, for the purpose of identifying and processing the juvenile and transferring the juvenile to a youth residential facility or juvenile detention facility. If a juvenile is detained in jail under this subsection, the juvenile shall be detained only for the minimum time necessary, not to exceed six hours, and in no case overnight.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to detention of a juvenile:

(1) (A) Against whom a motion has been filed requesting prosecution as an adult K.S.A. 38-1636, and amendments thereto; ~~and (B) who has received the benefit of a detention hearing pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1640, and amendments thereto; and (C) who, on the record, has waived the right to a hearing on the motion pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1636 requesting prosecution as an adult.~~

(2) whose prosecution as an adult or classification as an extended jurisdiction juvenile has been authorized pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1636, and amendments thereto; or

(3) who has been convicted previously as an adult under the code of criminal procedure or the criminal laws of another state or foreign jurisdiction.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the detention of any person 18 years of age or more who is taken into custody and is being prosecuted in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas juvenile justice code.

(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.

~~(f) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas juvenile justice code.~~

History: L. 1990, ch. 150, § 7; L. 1996, ch. 229, § 95; L. 1997, ch. 156, § 75; L. 1998, ch. 187, § 10; L. 2000, ch. 150, § 30; June 1.

COMMENT: The change proposed is to cure the statute that, in its present form could result in a loss of federal funds because it permits an alleged offender under 18 to be held in a jail prior to a judicial determination the alleged offender will, in fact, be prosecuted as an adult. In effect, the statute allows a juvenile to be held in a jail for more than 6 hours - the threshold limitation causing non-compliance with the JJDPa – solely on the basis that a motion requesting prosecution as an adult has been filed and the alleged offender has had the benefit of a detention hearing. Although there is a presumption the alleged offender under 18 years of age is an adult for prosecution purposes when certain facts that are articulated in K.S.A. 38-1636 are present and a motion has been filed seeking prosecution as an adult, the present language of K.S.A. 38-1691 does not rely upon the presumption but, instead, only refers to K.S.A. 38-1636 which, in the absence of the particularized facts referred to *supra*, provides a presumption the alleged offender is a juvenile. Even if confined to situations in which the presumption the alleged offender is an adult applies, there is good reason to believe that would not be sufficient to cure the defect and the better course of action is have the court sustain the motion seeking to prosecute as an adult.

**KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL – JANUARY 2004**

PROPOSED CHANGE TO: K.S.A. 38-16,130

38-16,130. Good time credits; rules and regulations of commissioner; ~~minimum sentence reserving good time credit.~~

On and after July 1, 1999:

(a) For purposes of determining release of a juvenile offender for an offense committed on or after July 1, 1999, a system shall be developed whereby good behavior by juvenile offenders is the expected norm and negative behavior will be punished.

(b) The commissioner of juvenile justice is hereby authorized to adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section regarding good time calculations. Such rules and regulations shall provide circumstances upon which a juvenile offender may earn good time credits through participation in programs which may include, but not be limited to, education programs, work participation, treatment programs, vocational programs, activities and behavior modification. Such good time credits may also include the juvenile offender's willingness to examine and confront the past behavior patterns that resulted in the commission of the juvenile's offense.

~~(c) If the placement sentence established in K.S.A. 38-16,129, and amendments thereto, is used by the court, the juvenile offender shall serve no less than the minimum term authorized under the specific category of such placement sentence. The total number of days a juvenile offender's sentence is reduced because of good time credits shall be reserved and, if the offender is sentenced to a correctional facility because of any conditional release violation, the number of days of good time credits thus reserved shall be served in addition and consecutively to the term of incarceration to which the offender is sentenced for the conditional release violation including a sentence in a new case which was committed while the offender was on conditional release. Good time shall not be awarded for the period of incarceration the offender is serving the term of the previously awarded good time.~~

History: L. 1997, ch. 156, § 24; May 22.

COMMENT: The current statutory scheme presents two critical problems. (1) Disparate treatment for offenders that may be of constitutional dimensions. No matter what method of calculating good time is used, those with shorter sentences serve a disproportionate term of incarceration.

(2) Behavior management is adversely affected in that those with sentences at or very close to the minimum term for the category have no incentive to maintain more than minimally acceptable behavior. Thus, the offender has no psychological incentive and the correctional staff has no management tool and two of the fundamental purposes of the KJJC (*i.e.*, promote public safety and improve the ability of juveniles to live more productively and responsibly) are adversely affected.

With the proposed change, good time serves a dual purpose and benefit. The offender has incentive to benefit from the programs while incarcerated and to maintain successful performance while on conditional release. Furthermore, there is a decided benefit from a behavior management perspective.

**KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL – JANUARY 2004**

PROPOSED CHANGE TO: K.S.A. 38-16,133

38-16,133. Computation of sentence; date of commencement of sentence; allowance for time spent; good time calculations.

In any action pursuant to the Kansas juvenile justice code in which the respondent is adjudicated upon a plea of guilty or trial by court or jury or upon completion of an appeal, the judge, if sentencing the respondent to confinement, shall direct that, for the purpose of computing respondent's sentence and release, eligibility and conditional release dates thereunder, that such sentence is to be computed from a date, to be specifically designated by the court in the sentencing order. Such date shall be established to reflect and shall be computed as an allowance for the time which the respondent has spent incarcerated pending the disposition of the respondent's case. In recording the date of commencement of such sentence, the date as specifically set forth by the court shall be used as the date of sentence and all good time calculations authorized by law are to be allowed on such sentence from such date as though the defendant were actually incarcerated in a juvenile correctional facility. ~~Such credit shall not reduce the minimum term of incarceration authorized by law for the offense of which the respondent has been adjudicated.~~

History: L. 2000, ch. 150, § 34; June 1.

COMMENT: The current statutory scheme presents two critical problems. (1) Disparate treatment for offenders that may be of constitutional dimensions. No matter what method of calculating good time is used, those with shorter sentences serve a disproportionate term of incarceration. (2) Behavior management is adversely affected in that those with sentences at or very close to the minimum term for the category have no incentive to maintain more than minimally acceptable behavior. Thus, the offender has no psychological incentive and the correctional staff has no management tool and two of the fundamental purposes of the KJJC (*i.e.*, promote public safety and improve the ability of juveniles to live more productively and responsibly) are adversely affected.

**KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL – JANUARY 2004**

PROPOSED CHANGE TO: K.S.A. 75-7023

75-7023. Juvenile intake and assessment system; confidentiality of records; information collected; dispositional alternatives; custody of child; conditions of release. (a) The supreme court through administrative orders shall provide for the establishment of a juvenile intake and assessment system and for the establishment and operation of juvenile intake and assessment programs in each judicial district. On and after July 1, 1997, the secretary of social and rehabilitation services may contract with the commissioner of juvenile justice to provide for the juvenile intake and assessment system and programs for children in need of care. Except as provided further, on and after July 1, 1997, the commissioner of juvenile justice shall promulgate rules and regulations for the juvenile intake and assessment system and programs concerning juvenile offenders. If the commissioner contracts with the office of judicial administration to administer the juvenile intake and assessment system and programs concerning juvenile offenders, the supreme court administrative orders shall be in force until such contract ends and the rules and regulations concerning juvenile intake and assessment system and programs concerning juvenile offenders have been adopted.

(b) No records, reports and information obtained as a part of the juvenile intake and assessment process may be admitted into evidence in any proceeding and may not be used in a child in need of care proceeding except for diagnostic and referral purposes and by the court in considering dispositional alternatives. However, if the records, reports or information are in regard to abuse or neglect, which is required to be reported under K.S.A. 38-1522, and amendments thereto, such records, reports or information may then be used for any purpose in a child in need of care proceeding pursuant to the Kansas code for care of children.

(c) Upon a juvenile being taken into custody pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1624, and amendments thereto, a juvenile intake and assessment worker shall complete the intake and assessment process as required by supreme court administrative order or district court rule prior to July 1, 1997, or except as provided above rules and regulations established by the commissioner of juvenile justice on and after July 1, 1997.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (g) and in addition to any other information required by the supreme court administrative order, the secretary, the commissioner or by the district court of such district, the juvenile intake and assessment worker shall collect the following information:

- (1) A standardized risk assessment tool, such as the problem oriented screening instrument for teens;
- (2) criminal history, including indications of criminal gang involvement;
- (3) abuse history;
- (4) substance abuse history;
- (5) history of prior community services used or treatments provided;

- (6) educational history;
- (7) medical history; and
- (8) family history.
- (9) **Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the intake and assessment worker is authorized to obtain fingerprints and photographs for all juveniles taken into custody pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1624, and amendments thereto, for the purposes of maintaining accurate identification of the juvenile within the Juvenile Justice Information System.** [NOTE: A proposed change to K.S.A. 38-1611 adding a new provision citing this proposed change has been submitted.]

(e) After completion of the intake and assessment process for such child, the intake and assessment worker may:

- (1) Release the child to the custody of the child's parent, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult if the intake and assessment worker believes that it would be in the best interest of the child and it would not be harmful to the child to do so.
- (2) Conditionally release the child to the child's parent, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult if the intake and assessment worker believes that if the conditions are met, it would be in the child's best interest to release the child to such child's parent, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult; and the intake and assessment worker has reason to believe that it might be harmful to the child to release the child to such child's parents, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult without imposing the conditions. The conditions may include, but not be limited to:
 - (A) Participation of the child in counseling;
 - (B) participation of members of the child's family in counseling;
 - (C) participation by the child, members of the child's family and other relevant persons in mediation;
 - (D) provision of inpatient treatment for the child;
 - (E) referral of the child and the child's family to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services for services and the agreement of the child and family to accept and participate in the services offered;
 - (F) referral of the child and the child's family to available community resources or services and the agreement of the child and family to accept and participate in the services offered;
 - (G) requiring the child and members of the child's family to enter into a behavioral contract which may provide for regular school attendance among other requirements; or
 - (H) any special conditions necessary to protect the child from future abuse or neglect.
- (3) Deliver the child to a shelter facility or a licensed attendant care center along with the law enforcement officer's written application. The shelter facility or licensed attendant care facility shall then have custody as if the child had been directly delivered to the facility by the law enforcement officer pursuant to K.S.A. 38-1528, and amendments thereto.

(4) Refer the child to the county or district attorney for appropriate proceedings to be filed or refer the child and family to the secretary of social and rehabilitation services for investigations in regard to the allegations.

(5) Make recommendations to the county or district attorney concerning immediate intervention programs which may be beneficial to the juvenile.

(f) The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations which allow local juvenile intake and assessment programs to create a risk assessment tool, as long as such tool meets the mandatory reporting requirements established by the commissioner.

(g) Parents, guardians and juveniles may access the juvenile intake and assessment programs on a voluntary basis. The parent or guardian shall be responsible for the costs of any such program utilized.

**KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL – JANUARY 2004**

PROPOSED REPEAL OF: **K.S.A. 76-2111**
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF: **K.S.A. 21-3811**

K.S.A. 76-2111. Enticing, harboring or concealing boys *juvenile offenders* at juvenile correctional facilities; penalty; return of escaped boys *juvenile offenders*. If any person entices or attempts to entice away from a juvenile correctional facility any juvenile *offender* legally committed to the same, or harbors or conceals, or aids in harboring or concealing any juvenile *offender* who has escaped from a juvenile correctional facility such person upon conviction thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days, or a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100. Any law enforcement officer shall arrest any juvenile who has escaped from a juvenile correctional facility and return such juvenile *offender* thereto.

Regarding changing the penalty and fines, it currently is an unclassified misdemeanor with specified incarceration and fines as authorized by K.S.A. 21-4502(1)(d).

I would recommend repealing the above outdated statute and amending the “aiding escape” statute, K.S.A. 21-3811, to:

21-3811. Aiding escape. Aiding escape is:

(a) Assisting another who is in lawful custody on a charge or conviction of crime, on a charge or adjudication of a misdemeanor or felony, ***or on a charge or adjudication as a juvenile offender, as defined in K.S.A. 38-1602, and amendments thereto, where the act, if committed by an adult, would constitute a misdemeanor or felony,*** or on a commitment to the state security hospital as provided in K.S.A. 22-3428 and amendments thereto, based on a finding that the person committed an act constituting any crime to escape from such custody; or

(b) supplying to another who is in lawful custody on a charge or conviction of crime, on a charge or adjudication of a misdemeanor or felony, ***or on a charge or adjudication as a juvenile offender, as defined in K.S.A. 38-1602, and amendments thereto, where the act, if committed by an adult, would constitute a misdemeanor or felony,*** or on a commitment to the state security hospital as provided in K.S.A. 22-3428 and amendments thereto based on a finding that the person committed an act constituting any crime, any object or thing adapted or designed for use in making an escape, with intent that it shall be so used; or

(c) introducing into an institution in which a person is confined on a charge or conviction of crime, on a charge or adjudication of a misdemeanor or felony, ***or on a charge or adjudication as a juvenile offender, as defined in K.S.A. 38-1602, and amendments thereto, where the act, if committed by an adult, would constitute a misdemeanor or felony,*** or into the state security hospital if such person is confined on a commitment to the state security hospital as provided in K.S.A. 22-3428 and amendments thereto based on a finding that the person committed an act constituting any crime any object or thing adapted or designed for use in making any escape, with intent that it shall be so used.

Aiding escape is a severity level 8, nonperson felony.