

MINUTES OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman John Vratil at 9:40 a.m. on Wednesday, February 4, 2004, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:  
Senator Derek Schmidt (E)  
Senator Donald Betts (E)

Committee staff present:  
Mike Heim, Kansas Legislative Research Department  
Jill Wolters, Office of the Revisor Statutes  
Helen Pedigo, Office of the Revisor Statutes  
Dee Woodson, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:  
Senator Barbara Allen  
Rick Masters, Special Counsel for The Council of State Governments, Washington, D.C.  
Senator David Adkins  
James Frazier, Deputy Commissioner, Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority

Others attending:  
See Attached List.

Chairman Vratil called for bill introductions. Senator Allen requested introduction of two bills, the first would remove language from SB 16 allowing an applicant for a Kansas driver's license or identification card to provide an individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN) as proof of identification, if the applicant does not have a social security number. (Attachment 1) Senator Allen's second proposed bill was requested by the Johnson County District Attorney, and would allow doctors to report unsafe drivers. (Attachment 2)

Senator Umbarger made a motion to introduce the two requested bills, seconded by Senator O'Connor, and the motion carried.

Chairman Vratil requested a bill be introduced increasing the limit for small claims court to \$5,000 and in the future would tie it to the CPI and that limit would automatically increase every three years. Senator Haley moved to introduce the requested bill, seconded by Senator O'Connor, and the motion carried.

Chairman Vratil introduced Rick Masters, Special Counsel for The Council of State Governments (CSG), who gave a presentation on the Interstate Compact for Juveniles and showed a video giving an overview of what the Juvenile Compact does and what the proposed legislation seeks to accomplish. (Attachment 3)

Following the video presentation, Mr. Masters told the Committee that the Interstate Compact for Juveniles was established in 1955 to manage the interstate movement of adjudicated youth, to return non-adjudicated runaway youth, and to return youth to states where they were charged with delinquent acts. The Interstate Compact addresses deficiencies and inconsistencies within the current juvenile compact system, including enforcement, administration, finances, communications, data sharing and training. Mr. Masters explained that the new Compact also establishes an independent compact operating authority, the Interstate Commission, which will be positioned to address future interstate problems and issues as they arise. He said 11 states have adopted the Compact, and 19 states have introduced legislation. He disclosed that this would not come into operation until next year or possibly the year after.

Mr. Masters stated the Interstate Compact for Juveniles provides the framework for promoting public safety, ensuring the welfare of juveniles, and protecting victims within the states through control and regulation of the interstate movement of juveniles. He furnished copies of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles Resource Kit to each Committee member and staff. (Copy available in Legislative Research Department and Chairman's Vratil's office.)

## CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE at 9:40 a.m. on Wednesday, February 4, 2004, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

Senator David Adkins, who sponsored **SB 183** that covers this legislation, attended today's meeting. The Chair asked if he had any comments on the Compact. Senator Adkins said it was important for Kansas to be one of the first 35 states to pass this Compact. He also emphasized that CSG was to be commended for their cooperation in working with the federal agencies on the Interstate Compact for Juveniles. He stated that the Adult Offenders Compact runs along the same line.

Chairman Vratil asked how much it was going to cost the citizens of Kansas. Mr Masters said his best estimate would be approximately \$17,000 per year for use allocation. Committee questions and discussion continued.

Senator O'Connor asked if the Attorney General in Kansas was involved. Senator Adkins responded that the National Association had been very much involved in representing the Attorney Generals' interest collectively. He suggested that it might be wise to go over this with the Kansas Attorney General's Office; however, the General's Office does not have much jurisdiction over juvenile matters and may not be directly involved. The Chairman stated that there was a hearing scheduled on **SB 183** scheduled for Monday, February 9.

The Chairman pointed out that Committee members had a copy of the "Interstate Compact for Juveniles Resource Kit" in front of them. Senator Adkins shared that all this information was available on a website, [www.csg.org](http://www.csg.org), plus additional information regarding other states.

Committee discussion continued. Chairman Vratil asked Jim Frazier, Deputy Commissioner of the Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA), if he would like to make any comments to the Committee. He distributed a handout covering the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, and stated that JJA supports **SB 183**. He talked briefly about Kansas' current caseload of 244 cases, and that do not expect the cases to be impacted by this bill. (Attachment 4)

Mr. Frazier referred to the fiscal note on **SB 183**. He expects there to be approximately \$46,700 in some administrative costs, which include the addition of one full time employee and membership fees of \$17,000. (Attachment 5)

Mr. Frazier added that passage of the bill would allow for the Interstate Compact on Juveniles system in Kansas to be a much more effective tool for the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority, Social and Rehabilitation Services, as well as the other states who are members of the compact.

Following brief questions and discussion, the meeting was adjourned at 10:38 a.m.

The next scheduled meeting is February 5, 2004.



SENATE BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

By

AN ACT concerning drivers' licenses and other identification cards; relating to taxpayer identification numbers; amending K.S.A. 2003 Supp. 8-240 and 8-1324 and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 2003 Supp. 8-240 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-240. (a) Every application for an instruction permit shall be made upon a form furnished by the division of vehicles and accompanied by a fee of \$2 for class A, B, C or M and \$5 for all commercial classes. Every other application shall be made upon a form furnished by the division and accompanied by an examination fee of \$3, unless a different fee is required by K.S.A. 8-241, and amendments thereto, and by the proper fee for the license for which the application is made. If the applicant is not required to take an examination the examination fee shall not be required. The examination shall consist of three tests, as follows: (1) Vision; (2) written; and (3) driving. If the applicant fails the vision test, the applicant may have correction of vision made and take the vision test again without any additional fee. If an applicant fails the written test, the applicant may take such test again upon the payment of an additional examination fee of \$1.50. If an applicant fails the driving test, the applicant may take such test again upon the payment of an additional examination fee of \$1.50. If an applicant fails to pass all three of the tests within a period of six months from the date of original application and desires to take additional tests, the applicant shall file an application for reexamination upon a form furnished by the division, which shall be accompanied by a reexamination fee of \$3, except that any applicant who fails to pass the written or driving portion of an examination four times within a six-month period, shall be required to wait a period of six months from the date of the last failed examination before additional examinations may be given. Upon the filing of such application and the payment of such reexamination fee, the applicant shall be entitled to

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Attachment 1

reexamination in like manner and subject to the additional fees and time limitation as provided for examination on an original application. If the applicant passes the reexamination, the applicant shall be issued the classified driver's license for which the applicant originally applied, which license shall be issued to expire as if the applicant had passed the original examination.

(b) (1) For the purposes of obtaining any driver's license or instruction permit, an applicant shall submit, with the application, proof of age or proof of identity, or both, as the division may require. An applicant shall submit the applicant's social security number ~~or a taxpayer identification number if the applicant does not have a social security number~~, which shall remain confidential and shall not be disclosed, except as provided pursuant to K.S.A. 74-2012, and amendments thereto. If the applicant does not have a social security number ~~or a taxpayer identification number~~, the applicant shall submit a sworn statement, with the application, stating that the applicant does not have a social security number ~~or taxpayer identification number~~. The distinguishing number assigned to the license or permit may be the applicant's social security number ~~or a taxpayer identification number~~ if the applicant so requests in writing. If the applicant is applying for an instruction permit or driver's license and the applicant otherwise meets the requirements for such license, the applicant shall receive a temporary license or instruction permit until the division verifies all facts relative to such applicant's right to receive an instruction permit or driver's license, including the age, identity, social security number, ~~taxpayer identification number~~ and residency of the applicant.

(2) An applicant who submits proof of age or of identity issued by an entity other than a state or the United States shall also submit such proof as the division may require that the applicant is lawfully present in the United States.

(3) The division shall not issue any driver's license to any

person who is not lawfully present in the United States.

(4) The division shall not issue any driver's license to any person who is not a resident of the state of Kansas, except as provided in K.S.A. 8-2,148, and amendments thereto.

(5) The parent or guardian of an applicant under 16 years of age shall sign the application for any driver's license submitted by such applicant.

(c) Every application shall state the name, date of birth, sex and residence address of the applicant, and briefly describe the applicant, and shall state whether the applicant has been licensed as a driver prior to such application, and, if so, when and by what state or country. Such application shall state whether any such license has ever been suspended or revoked, or whether an application has ever been refused, and, if so, the date of and reason for such suspension, revocation or refusal. In addition, applications for commercial drivers' licenses and instruction permits for commercial licenses must include the following: The applicant's social security number; the person's signature; the person's color photograph; certifications, including those required by 49 C.F.R. 383.71(a), effective January 1, 1991; a consent to release driving record information; and, any other information required by the division.

(d) When an application is received from a person previously licensed in another jurisdiction, the division shall request a copy of the driver's record from the other jurisdiction. When received, the driver's record shall become a part of the driver's record in this state with the same force and effect as though entered on the driver's record in this state in the original instance.

(e) When the division receives a request for a driver's record from another licensing jurisdiction the record shall be forwarded without charge.

(f) A fee shall be charged as follows:

(1) For a class C driver's license issued to a person at least 21 years of age, but less than 65 years of age, \$18;

(2) for a class C driver's license issued to a person less than 21 years of age or 65 years of age or older, or a farm permit, \$12;

(3) for a class M driver's license issued to a person at least 21 years of age, but less than 65 years of age, \$12.50;

(4) for a class M driver's license issued to a person less than 21 years of age or 65 years of age or older, \$9;

(5) for a class A or B driver's license issued to a person who is at least 21 years of age, but less than 65 years of age, \$24;

(6) for a class A or B driver's license issued to a person less than 21 years of age or 65 years of age or older, \$16; or

(7) for any class of commercial driver's license, \$18.

A fee of \$10 shall be charged for each commercial driver's license endorsement, except air brake endorsements which shall have no charge.

If one fails to make an original application or renewal application for a driver's license within the time required by law, or fails to make application within 60 days after becoming a resident of Kansas, a penalty of \$1 shall be added to the fee charged for the driver's license.

(g) Any person who possesses an identification card as provided in K.S.A. 8-1324, and amendments thereto, shall surrender such identification card to the division upon being issued a valid Kansas driver's license or upon reinstatement and return of a valid Kansas driver's license.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2003 Supp. 8-1324 is hereby amended to read as follows: 8-1324. (a) Any resident who does not hold a current valid Kansas driver's license may make application to the division of vehicles and be issued one identification card, certified by the registrant and attested by the division as to true name, correct age, photograph and other identifying data as the division may require.

(b) An applicant who submits documentary evidence under subsection (a), issued by an entity other than a state or the

United States shall also submit such proof as the division may require that the applicant is lawfully present in the United States. For the purposes of obtaining any identification card, an applicant shall submit, with the application, proof of age or proof of identity, or both, as the division may require. An applicant shall submit the applicant's social security number or ~~a-taxpayer-identification-number-if-the-applicant-does-not-have-a-social-security-number~~, which shall remain confidential and shall not be disclosed, except as provided pursuant to K.S.A. 74-2012, and amendments thereto. If the applicant does not have a social security number or ~~a-taxpayer-identification-number~~, the applicant shall submit a sworn statement, with the application, stating that the applicant does not have a social security number or ~~taxpayer-identification-number~~. The distinguishing number assigned to the identification card may be the applicant's social security number or ~~a-taxpayer-identification-number~~ if the applicant so requests in writing. If the applicant is applying for an identification card and the applicant otherwise meets the requirements for such card, the applicant shall receive a temporary identification card until the division verifies all facts relative to such applicant's right to receive an identification card, including the age, identity, social security number, ~~taxpayer-identification-number~~ and residency of the applicant.

(c) The division shall not issue an identification card to any person who is not lawfully present in the United States nor to any person who holds a current valid Kansas driver's license unless such driver's license has been physically surrendered pursuant to the provisions of subsection (e) of K.S.A. 8-1002, and amendments thereto.

(d) The parent or guardian of an applicant under 16 years of age shall sign the application for an identification card submitted by such applicant.

(e) The division shall require payment of a fee of \$14 at the time application for an identification card is made, except



that persons who are 65 or more years of age or who are handicapped, as defined in K.S.A. 8-1,124, and amendments thereto, shall be required to pay a fee of only \$10.

(f) For the purposes of K.S.A. 8-1324 through 8-1328, and amendments thereto, a person shall be deemed to be a resident of the state if:

(1) The person owns, leases or rents a place of domicile in this state;

(2) the person engages in a trade, business or profession in this state;

(3) the person is registered to vote in this state;

(4) the person enrolls the person's child in a school in this state; or

(5) the person registers the person's motor vehicle in this state.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2003 Supp. 8-240 and 8-1324 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

**8-255c.** Information to medical advisory board not required; nonliability for reports of information.

*A physician or optometrist may report to the division or to the medical advisory board any person diagnosed or assessed as having a disorder or condition that may in such physician's or optometrist's professional judgment could prevent such person from safely operating a motor vehicle. Such report shall state the diagnosis or assessment and whether the condition is likely to be permanent or temporary. The existence of a ~~physician-patient~~ privilege shall not prevent a physician or optometrist from making a report. All reports made to, and all medical records reviewed and maintained by, the division pursuant to this section shall be kept confidential and shall not be disclosed except upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction, pursuant to the request of the division or medical advisory board and shall not be subject to subpoena, discovery, or other demand in any other administrative, criminal or civil matter. No person reporting to the division or to the medical advisory board in good faith any information that any such person may have relating to the mental or physical condition of an applicant for, or of a holder of, a driver's license shall be subject to a civil action for damages as a result of reporting such information. ~~No~~ Nothing in this section shall be construed to create a duty to report, nor shall a physician or optometrist shall be required by law to volunteer report information to the division or to the medical advisory board as to the mental or physical condition of any patient.*



## The Interstate Compact for Juveniles *Solutions for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*

The current Interstate Compact on Juveniles, a law adopted by your state, is nearly fifty years old and has never been revised. A revision to this out-dated compact has been drafted to resolve many of the problems currently being experienced across the country. Working with state legislators, juvenile justice practitioners, corrections officials, victims of crime, court administrators, and offices of state attorneys general, The Council of State Governments is proud to be part of reshaping this important contract among the states.

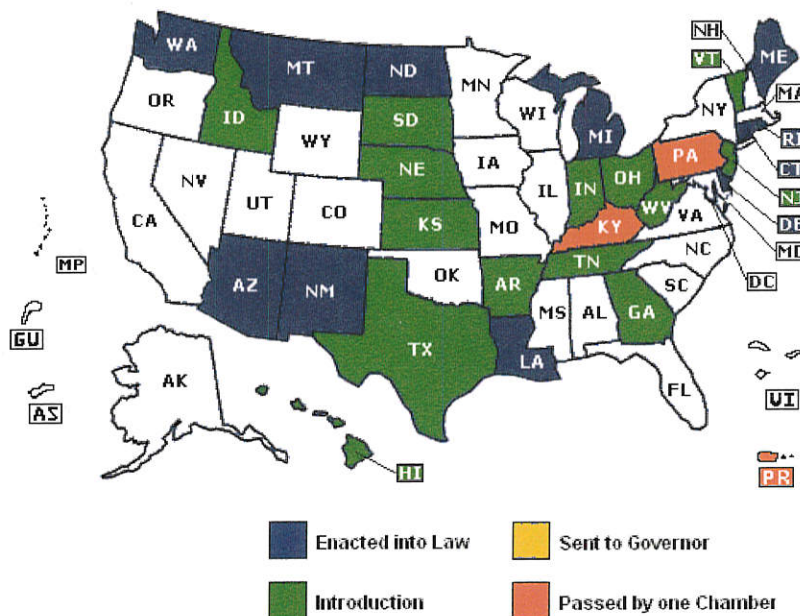
Established in 1955, the current Interstate Compact on Juveniles is not an effective instrument for use by today's juvenile justice system. Some of its language and methods are antiquated, its rules and procedures are not widely agreed to, followed, or understood and its structure and overall management is powerless to meet the real needs of juveniles within the modern justice system.

Since 2000, CSG and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention have led the effort to draft the new Interstate Compact for Juveniles. This updated Compact addresses many deficiencies within the current juvenile compact system, including enforcement, administration, finances, communications, data sharing and training. Specifically, this Compact provides for:

- The establishment of an independent compact authority to administer compact activity
- A rule-making authority and a provision for significant sanctions to support compact operations
- The establishment of state-level councils to provide oversight into compact operations
- The collection of standardized information and information sharing systems

In summary, The Interstate Compact for Juveniles provides the framework for promoting public safety, ensuring the welfare of juveniles, and protecting victims within the states through control and regulation of the interstate movement of juveniles.

### 2004 State Legislative Activity (As of January 27, 2004)



Up-to-date information, including state-by-state status and educational materials, can be accessed through CSG's web site, [www.csg.org](http://www.csg.org), keyword: Juveniles. Please contact Chad Foster, Policy Analyst with CSG, at (859) 244-8032 / [cfoster@csg.org](mailto:cfoster@csg.org) with questions or for more information.

# Juvenile Justice Authority



## INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES

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*February 4, 2003*

Denise L. Everhart, Commissioner  
James Frazier, Deputy Commissioner

Senate Judiciary

2-04-04

Attachment 4

Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority  
Interstate Compact On Juveniles  
February 4, 2004

The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (KJJA) supports House Bill 2485. The bill requires KJJA to adopt and participate in Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ) within the revised rules, regulations and articles as outlined in the new ICJ.

The Kansas ICJ office, operated by the Juvenile Justice Authority, has sole responsibility in providing oversight for all juveniles who leave or come into the state under ICJ provisions. The ICJ provides for the welfare and protection of juveniles and the public by providing for the cooperative supervision of probationers and parolees (conditional release offenders), and the prompt and safe return of juveniles who have run away, escaped or absconded.

The new/revised Interstate Compact for Juveniles will further provide for the welfare and protection of juveniles and the public by:

- Holding signatory states accountable for adhering to the ICJ rules/regulations and articles with violating states facing possible sanctions such as fines and/or suspension/termination of membership to the new compact.
- Allowing for compact administrators to make contracts for the cooperative institutionalization of delinquent youth needing special services in public facilities in member states. The task is currently being handled through SRS/Interstate compact for the Placement of Children.
- Providing an improved tracking/data system through uniform, computerized reporting, making communication between states faster and more efficient.
- Providing oversight from the legislative, judicial and executive branch of government, as well as victims' groups.

The current Kansas caseload of 244 cases is not expected to be impacted by this bill; however, HB 2485 will result in a moderate increase in the workload of the current KJJA ICJ. The effectiveness and efficiency of the office are expected to improve dramatically with the enactment of this new compact. Changes forseen include:

Accountability. One of the flaws of the current compact is that it has no authority to hold states accountable for the implementation of ICJ rules/regulations and articles. The new compact will make signatory states accountable for adhering to the ICJ rules/regulations and articles. Those states violating the new compact rules/regulations and articles may be sanctioned with fines and/or suspension/termination of membership to the new compact. To assure that Kansas adheres to the new compact in a timely manner, an assistant is needed to provide a timely response to incoming and outgoing requests for supervision, requests for home evaluations, progress reports and in meeting the five (5) day return time frame for runaway juveniles.

New Cases. It is not unusual to find a number of out-of-state juvenile probationers/parolees residing in Kansas or Kansas' juvenile probationers/parolees residing in other states, unbeknownst to compact administrators and without formal authority by the interstate compact. It is the goal of the new compact to bring states into compliance with mutually agreed upon rules, resulting in an increase in the number of compact cases as the states account for these "stealth" moves and provide appropriate supervision and care. The new compact also calls for compact administrators to make contracts for the cooperative institutionalization in public facilities in member states for delinquent youth needing special services. The task is currently being handled through SRS/Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children.

Training. Local law enforcement agencies, juvenile detention centers, court service officers, community case managers, juvenile intake offices and intensive supervision probation officers will require training on the new compact rules and regulations. This will require traveling time out of the office.

New Technology. One of the main problems voiced by ICJ administrators, agency administrators and field staff is that business conducted through the compact is too slow (see Executive Summary of *Perspectives from the Field on the Interstate Compact on Juveniles*). The new compact calls for a more timely method of sharing of information on juvenile transfers to "insure immediate notice to jurisdictions where defined offenders are authorized to travel or to relocate across state lines." (Article I) To assist with facilitating a more timely method of information sharing, the new compact will establish a better tracking/data system through uniform, computerized reporting. Additionally, the compact calls for all ICJ offices to have a scanner, thus allowing documents to be scanned and emailed over the Internet. This will require the ICJ compact administrator to spend time entering the data in the tracking system and scanning the numerous documents associated with the request for supervision by another state.

State Council. The new compact calls for each compacting state to form a State Council to provide oversight and advocacy concerning that state's participation in Interstate Commission activities and other duties as may be determined by that state, including but not limited to development of policy concerning operations and procedures of the compact within that state. The State Council shall consist of one (1) representative from the legislative, judicial and executive branch of government, victims groups and the compact administrator, deputy compact administrator or designee.

The following additional duties and responsibilities will create the need for an additional employee to assist with the implementation of the new Interstate Compact on Juveniles:

- New responsibility for the placement of juvenile offenders in treatment facilities, which is currently handled by SRS.
- Increase in cases as a tracking system is implemented, allowing states to more accurately account for juvenile offenders being supervised through ICJ.
- Increase in time spent on seeing that responses to requests for supervision and the return of runaway juveniles are met in a timelier manner, avoiding imposition of penalties by the Interstate Commission.
- Increase in time spent on training local law enforcement agencies, juvenile detention centers, court service officers, community case managers, juvenile intake offices and intensive supervision probation officers on the new compact rules/regulations and articles.
- Increase in time spent entering data into the new juvenile tracking system and in scanning documents to improve the timely manner in which information is shared between compact states.
- Time spent in participating in the newly formed State Council.

The new ICJ Commission can enact additional duties, when/if the new compact is passed.

The fiscal Impact is estimated at \$46,700. (See attached fiscal impact report).

Thank you for your consideration of this bill. It would allow for the Interstate Compact on Juveniles system in Kansas to be a much more effective tool for the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority, Social and Rehabilitation Services, as well as the other states who are members of the Compact.

James Frazier, Deputy Commissioner of Operations

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Interstate Compact on Juveniles, referred to as the ICJ or Compact, was established in 1955 to manage the interstate movement of adjudicated youth, the return of non-adjudicated runaway youth, and the return of youth to states where they were charged with delinquent acts. As the population managed by the ICJ has grown, various juvenile justice authorities have identified problems associated with the Compact. At the same time these concerns were growing, the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators, which governs the Compact, and members of the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators tracked the review of a similar compact that manages the interstate movement of adult probationers and parolees. The adult compact manages larger numbers of cases, but is similar in many ways to the ICJ.

Review of the adult compact included a national survey in 1998 to collect statistics on compact activity and to solicit opinions from officials at various levels of corrections organizations. The results were useful in documenting problem areas and opinions from the field for changes desired with the adult compact. Through an arrangement between the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the National Institute of Corrections, the NIC Information Center conducted a similar survey on the Interstate Compact on Juveniles. The current project included surveys of three audiences within the juvenile justice system.

1. Juvenile Compact administrators,
2. Juvenile justice agency administrators, and
3. Field staff of juvenile justice agencies.

### *Summary of Survey Findings*

- The ICJ manages an estimated 15,000 active cases that have been transferred from the state where a youth was adjudicated to another state for supervision (approximately one case is managed by the ICJ to every 7.7 cases managed by the adult compact).
- States responding to the survey indicate that approximately one-third of the requests to transfer cases are denied by the receiving states.
- On average, 1.59 full-time staff positions are assigned to manage Compact business at the state level.
- Using the same nine-point rating scale, all three surveyed groups rated the overall Compact performance as slightly above the mid-point, in the "Adequate" range.
- The most common problems cited with the Compact are listed below.
  1. Conducting business through the Compact is too slow and cumbersome.
  2. Response of sending states to violations, and efforts to return violators to sending states, present a range of conflicts and inconsistent practices.
  3. Too many youth are allowed to relocate before receiving states receive notice of the move or have approved the transfer.
- The most common recommendations to improve the Compact are listed below.
  1. Better enforcement and accountability measures.
  2. More training regarding the Compact for local judges and other state and local juvenile justice officials.
  3. Improve the quality and speed of communication procedures within the Compact.





# KANSAS

JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY  
DENISE L. EVERHART, COMMISSIONER

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Duane A. Goossen, Director of Budget  
Attn: Keith Bradshaw

**FROM:** Denise L. Everhart, Commissioner

**SUBJECT:** Fiscal Note on House Bill 2485

**DATE:** January 12, 2004

### SUMMARY OF THE BILL'S PROVISIONS

This bill establishes Kansas as a member state of the new Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) for the purpose of providing proper supervision or return of juveniles, delinquents and status offenders who are on probation or parole and who absconded, escaped or ran away from supervision and control and in so doing have endangered their safety and/or the safety of others. The State will be a member of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles.

The bill requires members of the Interstate Commission to pay or provide for the state's assessment of the expenses of its establishment, organization and on-going expenses.

### IMPACT ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AUTHORITY OPERATIONS

The Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) is the administrative agency for ICJ in Kansas. HB 2485 will result in an increase in the workload for the JJA interstate compact office.

### BUDGET IMPACT

The projected cost of this bill is \$46,700 annually. The cost includes the state's assessment for establishing the new Interstate Commission and its annual operating expenses, the formation and operation of a state council, participant's training, office supplies and one additional FTE. These expenses are broken down as follows:

- Projected State Assessment (establish and maintain new National Commission and overhead)	\$17,000
- Formation of State Council (travel, lodging, dining expenses at yearly meeting)	\$1,000
- Senior Administrative Specialist salary	\$25,000
- Computer, printer, office supplies, office space	\$1,700
- Training: ICJ Conference (held twice annually)	\$1,000
- In-State Training (travel, guidebook, etc.)	\$1,000

**COMMENTS**

The Juvenile Justice Authority supports this bill. Currently JJA is a member of the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators (AJCA). Kansas averages 336 juvenile transactions per year with ICJ. It is essential that Kansas be a part of and has a functional role in the re-organization of the new interstate Compact.

# KANSAS

DIVISION OF THE BUDGET  
DUANE A. GOOSSEN, DIRECTOR

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

March 24, 2003

The Honorable John Vratil, Chairperson  
Senate Committee on Judiciary  
Statehouse, Room 255-E  
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Senator Vratil:

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note for SB 183 by Senator Adkins

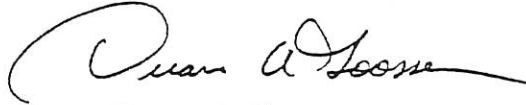
In accordance with KSA 75-3715a, the following fiscal note concerning SB 183 is respectfully submitted to your committee.

SB 183 would make Kansas a member of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ). The ICJ is an agreement between participating states regarding the supervision and apprehension of juveniles. The bill sets forth the organizational requirements for the state and the rules for participation in the ICJ. Specifically, the ICJ provides the framework for the supervision of juveniles on probation or parole across state lines and the return of absconders and escapees from custody to their state of origin. The bill would require the formation of a State Council, which would consist of members of all three branches of government and victims groups, and may also include local government representatives. Identification of specific members is left to the state. The purpose of the State Council is to keep all agencies involved with juvenile justice informed in ICJ matters. The ICJ would take effect after being approved by 35 states.

Estimated State Fiscal Effect				
	FY 2003 SGF	FY 2003 All Funds	FY 2004 SGF	FY 2004 All Funds
Revenue	--	--	--	--
Expenditure	--	--	\$46,700	\$46,700
FTE Pos.	--	--	--	1.0

The Juvenile Justice Authority estimates that participation in the ICJ would cost \$46,700 annually. Membership fees would cost \$17,000. In addition, the agency assumes that it would be responsible for organizing and supporting the State Council. A senior administrative specialist would be required to provide staff support for the Council and assist the Commissioner of Juvenile Justice, who would serve as the state's representative on the National Council. The salary for this position is estimated at \$25,000. Office equipment and space for this position is estimated at \$1,700. Costs associated with the State Council are estimated at \$3,000 and include travel expenses and training materials. Any fiscal effect resulting from enactment of SB 183 is not included in *The FY 2004 Governor's Budget Report*.

Sincerely,



Duane A. Goossen  
Director of the Budget

cc: Lynaia South, JJA