

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE CORRECTIONS & JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Ward Loyd at 1:30 P.M. on January 26, 2005 in Room 241-N of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Kathe Decker- excused  
Mike Peterson- excused

Committee staff present:

Jill Wolters, Revisor of Statutes Office  
Diana Lee, Revisor of Statutes Office  
Jerry Ann Donaldson, Kansas Legislative Research  
Becky Krahl, Kansas Legislative Research  
Reagan Cussimano, Kansas Legislative Research  
Connie Burns, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Commissioner Denise Everhart, JJA  
Patti Biggs, Executive Director KS Sentencing Commission  
Roger Haden, KDOC  
Kevin Graham, Attorney General  
Tim Madden, KDOC  
Dan Hermes, KS Ignition Interlock Association  
Kyle Smith, KBI

Others attending:

See attached list.

Tim Madden, Kansas Department of Corrections, appeared before the committee to request a bill introduction on reconciliation of unclaimed inmate property. (Attachment 1)

Representative Owens made a motion that these requests should be introduced as a committee bills.  
Representative Swenson seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Kyle Smith, KBI, appeared before the committee to request two bill introductions.

1. Legislation that would set a minimum firearms qualification course for Kansas peace officers and allow retired law enforcement officers to carry firearms through implementing recent federal legislation. (Attachment 2)

Representative Pauls made a motion that this request should be introduced as a committee bill.  
Representative Kelsey seconded the motion. The motion carried.

2. Legislation that would update our offender registration law, KSA 22-4906. (Attachment 3)

Representative Swenson made a motion that this request should be introduced as a committee bill.  
Representative Huntington seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Kevin Graham, Office of the Attorney General's office, appeared before the committee to request bill introductions. (Attachment 4)

1. Amend Kansas law regarding the search a law enforcement officer may conduct. Changing "the" to "a".
2. The Attorney General may utilize the Assistant Attorney General under his leadership to and authority to conduct the required functions of the office.
3. No longer require the Attorney General to produce an annual index of the opinions of the Attorney General (Available on line)
4. Limit the automatic renewal of contracts to a period no greater that three years under the Kansas Consumer Protection Act.
5. Create a new criminal statute specifically addressing the issue of "Obstruction of a Medicaid Fraud Investigation.

6. Allow for the forfeiture of proceeds of crimes of Medicaid fraud under the Kansas Standard Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Act.

Representative Kelsey made a motion that these requests should be introduced as a committee bills. Representative Horst seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Dan Hermes, Kansas Ignition Interlock Association, requested a bill introduction that would proof of registration or remain under suspension.

Representative Yoder made a motion that this request should be introduced as a committee bill. Representative Owens seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Representative Huntington requested a bill introduction on truancy.

Representative Huntington made a motion that this request should be introduced as a committee bill. Representative Horst seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Commissioner Denise Everhart appeared before the committee to request two bill introductions.

1. Chapter 38-1671 – time lines
2. Clean up included in Chapter 10 and Chapter 65.

Representative Crow made a motion that these requests should be introduced as a committee bills. Representative Owens seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Denise Everhart, Commissioner of Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA), provided the committee an overview and the mission of the Juvenile Justice. (Attachment 5) The mission of the JJA is to “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.”

The Commissioner provided budget allocation, prevention and community programs, judicial districts, adit to locals and other assistance from FY 2000 - FY 2004, Juvenile Intake and Assessment Statistics for all districts, Core Program expenditures, Intervention Program expenditures, Prevention Program expenditures, and other funded and grant information.

Information was provided on Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators and government awards.

Patti Biggs, Executive Director, Kansas Sentencing Commission, addressed the Juvenile Correctional Facility Population Projections. (Attachment 6) Information on population was provided by facility, admission, age, gender, trends, and projections

Roger Haden, Deputy Secretary of Programs, Research & support, KDOC, updated the committee on the Inmate Healthcare Contract. (Attachment 7) The healthcare contract was awarded July 1, 2005 to Correct Care Solutions (CCS) and is a no risk full comprehensive contract. Major difference from current contract:

- New contract provides for an initial 3-year term with up to three two-year extensions, with mutual agreement of both parties, pricing calls for a firm, fixed pricing for the initial term and firm projections for the extension periods.
- Provisions for performance indicators with penalty clauses and adjusted staffing and services to meet identified gaps in current services.
- Extended pharmaceutical pricing-CCS and Diamond Pharmaceuticals have agreed to extend discount pricing to all Kansas governmental agencies.

Major cost drivers;

- Staffing
- Pharmaceuticals
- Off-site; Hospitalization and Specialty Services
- Population Increases
- Greater acuity of offender medical/mental health conditions
- Shifts in Treatment, e.g. communicable diseases, HIV, Hepatitis C

The meeting was adjourned at 3:25 pm. The next meeting is February 1, 2005.





KANSAS

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
ROGER WERHOLTZ, SECRETARY

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

Request for Bill Introduction Regarding  
Reconciliation of Unclaimed Inmate Property Statutes  
to  
The House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice

By Roger Werholtz  
Secretary  
Kansas Department of Corrections

January 26, 2005

The Department of Corrections respectfully requests introduction by the House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice of the attached bill draft. A summary of the proposed bill is presented below.

**Reconciliation of Unclaimed Inmate Property Statutes**

The department proposes amendment of K.S.A. 75-5257 so that the disposition of unclaimed property of an inmate would be consistent with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-52,135 and in conformity with the Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.

Currently, K.S.A. 75-5257 provides that money and property of persons who die in custody, if unclaimed within a year, shall be applied to the department's revolving fund. In contrast, K.S.A. 75-52,135 provides that such property, if unclaimed within 90 days, is to be reported to the State Treasurer and disposed of in accordance with the Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.

The amendment of K.S.A. 75-5257 proposed by the department would retain the provisions of that law governing the department's obligations relative to the control and preservation of inmate money and property while the inmate is in custody while repealing the provisions that conflict with the provisions of the Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act. I appreciate your consideration of the department's request, and would be pleased to answer any questions that you might have.

w/attachment

cc: Legislation file w/attachment



PROPOSED BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

By

AN ACT concerning disposal of abandoned inmate property amending K.S.A. 75-5257 and repealing the existing section.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 75-5257 is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-5257. It shall be the duty of the warden of each correctional institution to take charge of any money or property which any inmate may have with the inmate at the time of entering the correctional institution; if property, the warden may sell or preserve the same as desired by the inmate. Such money, or the proceeds of the sale of any such property, if the same shall amount to at least \$25, may be placed at interest in a federally insured financial institution by the warden for the benefit of such inmate or the inmate's representatives. The warden shall keep an account of all such money or property, and shall pay the amount of proceeds thereof, or return the same to the inmate when discharged, or to the inmate's legal representatives in case of the death of such inmate; and in case of ~~the death of such inmate without being released, if no legal representative shall demand such money or property within one year, then the same shall be applied to the revolving fund established by the secretary pursuant to K.S.A. 75-5211 and amendments thereto~~ abandonment of such property, the warden shall dispose of it in accordance with K.S.A. 75-52,135, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 75-5257 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.



## Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Larry Welch  
Director

**Bill Request**  
**House Corrections and Juvenile Justice Committee**  
**January 26<sup>th</sup>, 2005**  
**Kyle Smith, Assistant Attorney General**  
**for the Kansas Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.**

Phill Kline  
Attorney General

Chairman Loyd,

On behalf of the Kansas Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (KsCPOST), I would like to request this committee introduce legislation that would set a minimum firearms qualification course for Kansas peace officers and also allow Kansas to implement recent federal legislation that would allow qualified retired law enforcement officers to carry firearms.

As seen by the draft below, this would be done by mandating that KsCPOST establish the required minimum standards, as they are probably the most appropriate agency to set such standards.

If there are any questions, I would be happy to try and answer them.

**K.S.A. 74-5607** (a) In addition to other powers and duties prescribed by law, the commission shall adopt, in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 77-415 *et seq.* and amendments thereto, rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of subsection (c) of K.S.A. 74-5616 and amendments thereto and such other rules and regulations as necessary to administer this act. The commission may also adopt such rules of procedure as are necessary for conducting the business of the commission.

(b) In all matters pending before the commission the commission shall have the power to:

(1) Administer oaths and take testimony.

(2) Issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any papers, books, accounts, documents and testimony, and to cause the deposition of witnesses, either residing within or without the state, to be taken in the manner prescribed by law for taking depositions in civil actions in the district courts. In case of the failure of any person to comply with any subpoena issued in behalf of the commission, or on the refusal of any witness to testify to any matters regarding which the witness may be lawfully interrogated, the district court of any county, on application of a member of the commission, may require compliance by proceedings for contempt, as in the case of failure to comply with a subpoena issued from such court or a refusal to testify in such court. Each witness who appears before the commission by its order or subpoena, other than a state officer or employee, shall receive for such attendance the fees and mileage provided for witnesses in civil cases in courts of record which shall be audited and paid upon presentation of proper vouchers sworn to by such witnesses and approved by the chairperson of the commission or by a person or persons designated by the chairperson.

(3) Enter into contracts necessary to administer the provisions of this act and the certification of law enforcement officers.

(4) Assess the costs of such matters pending before the commission under this section against the governmental entity employing the police officer or law enforcement officer.

(c) Members of the law enforcement training commission attending meetings of such commission, or attending a subcommittee meeting thereof authorized by such commission, shall be paid amounts provided for in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 75-3223 and amendments thereto. The director and the chairperson of the commission shall be responsible for approving all expense vouchers of members.

(d) The commission shall meet at least once each year at the training center and may hold special meetings whenever they are called by the chairperson.

*(e) The commission shall adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary both to ensure that law enforcement officers are adequately trained and to enforce the provisions of this act. Such rules and regulations shall include, but not be limited to, the establishment of a course of fire as a standard qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry firearms which may also be used for qualified retired officers to carry firearms pursuant to federal law. The director shall provide qualification course for said standard at least twice a year and at such times and places as the director deems necessary. The training center shall charge and collect a fee from retired state, local and federal officers for such qualification course but limited to the actual costs of presenting the standard qualification course.*



## Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Larry Welch  
Director

Bill Request  
House Corrections and Juvenile Justice Committee  
January 26<sup>th</sup>, 2005  
Kyle Smith, Special Agent  
Director of Public and Governmental Affairs  
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Phill Kline  
Attorney General

Chairman Loyd,

On behalf of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, I would like to request this committee introduce legislation that would update our offender registration law, K.S.A. 22-4906, in two important ways.

First, since the law has been on the books for 10 years now, several registrants are due to be removed from the databank. However, several interpretation issues have arisen regarding 'ten years from when?'. For example, the law says they have to register for 10 years from going on parole. But what happens if their parole is revoked? Several times? The balloon below is taken from Nebraska's answer to these kinds of questions.

The second correction is almost technical. While juvenile offenders were added and may have to register, the act says their duty starts from date of adjudication. But if the juvenile spends the next 5 years at YCAT, they present no public risk and it would be a waste of time to require them to register. The amendment simply utilizes the same approach exempting those who are confined.

If there are any questions, I'd be happy to respond.

**22-4906. Time period in which required to register; termination of registration requirement.** (a) Any person required to register as provided in this act shall be required to register: (1) Upon the first conviction of a sexually violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 22-4902 and amendments thereto, any offense as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 22-4902 and amendments thereto or any offense as defined in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 22-4902 and amendments thereto, if not confined, for a period of 10 years after conviction, or, if confined, for a period of 10 years after paroled, discharged or released, ***whichever date is most recent. The ten-year period shall not apply to any person while he or she is incarcerated in any jail or correctional facility. The ten-year registration requirement does not include any time period when any person who is required to register under this act knowingly or willfully fails to comply with such registration requirement.*** or (2) upon a second or subsequent conviction for such person's lifetime.

(b) Upon the first conviction, liability for registration terminates, if not confined, at the expiration of 10 years from the date of conviction, or, if confined, at the expiration of 10 years from the date of parole, discharge or release, ***whichever***



***date is most recent. The ten-year period shall not apply to any person while he or she is incarcerated in any jail or correctional facility. The ten-year registration requirement does not include any time period when any person who is required to register under this act knowingly or willfully fails to comply with such registration requirement. Liability for registration does not terminate*** if the convicted offender ~~does not~~ again becomes liable to register as provided by this act during that period.

(c) Any person who has been convicted of an aggravated offense shall be required to register for such person's lifetime. The provisions of this subsection shall expire on June 30, 2009.

(d) Any person who has been declared a sexually violent predator pursuant to K.S.A. 59-29a01 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto, shall register for such person's lifetime.

(e) Any nonresident worker shall register for the duration of such person's employment. The provisions of this subsection are in addition to subsections (a) and (b).

(f) Any nonresident student shall register for the duration of such person's attendance at a school or educational institution as provided in this act. The provisions of this subsection are in addition to subsections (a) and (b).

(g) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, a person who is adjudicated as a juvenile offender for an act which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a sexually violent crime set forth in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 22-4902, and amendments thereto, shall be required to register until such person reaches 18 years of age or at the expiration of five years from the date of adjudication, ***or, if confined, from release from confinement***, whichever date occurs later. ***The five-year period shall not apply to any person while he or she is incarcerated in any jail, juvenile or correctional facility. The five-year registration requirement does not include any time period when any person who is required to register under this act knowingly or willfully fails to comply with such registration requirement. Liability for registration does not terminate if the adjudicated offender again becomes liable to register as provided by this act during the required period.***



STATE OF KANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

PHILL KLINE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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January 26, 2005

HOUSE CORRECTIONS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE  
OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

Bills Requested for Introduction

Dear Chairman Loyd and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for allowing me to appear before you today on behalf of Kansas Attorney General Phill Kline. Attorney General Kline respectfully requests the committee to introduce six bills that will affect the status of criminal justice in the State of Kansas, the operation of the Office of the Attorney General, protect Kansas consumers and aid in the prosecution and pursuit of justice in regards to fraud perpetrated on the Medicaid system. Those bills may be summarized as follows:

1. Amend Kansas law regarding the search a law enforcement officer may conduct pursuant to a lawful arrest to follow U.S. Supreme Court precedent on the issue and allow the officer to conduct a limited search for evidence of "a" crime as opposed to current Kansas law which limits such searches to evidence of only "the" crime the individual is being arrested on.
2. Clarify current Kansas law on the conduct of such duties and responsibilities of the Attorney General to make it clear the Attorney General may utilize the Assistant Attorneys General under his leadership to and authority to conduct the required functions of the office.
3. No longer require the Attorney General to produce an annual index of the Opinions of the Attorney General (due to the fact that such opinions are all available on-line and easily accessible at present.)
4. In order to protect Kansas consumers, limit the "automatic" renewal of contracts to a period no greater than three years under the Kansas Consumer Protection Act.
5. Create a new criminal statute specifically addressing the issue of "Obstruction of a Medicaid Fraud Investigation."
6. Allow for the forfeiture of proceeds of crimes of Medicaid fraud under the Kansas Standard Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Act.

On behalf of Attorney General Kline I thank you for your consideration of these matters. Copies of proposed bill language have been supplied to the Revisor and will be made available to any committee member at their request.

Respectfully,

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
PHILL KLINE

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. A. Graham", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Kevin A. Graham  
Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

# The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority

**Denise L. Everhart, Commissioner**  
James Frazier, Deputy Commissioner, Operations  
Dennis Casarona, Deputy Commissioner, Prevention and Community Programs  
714 SW Jackson, Suite 300  
Topeka, Kansas 66603  
785.296.4213

## OVERVIEW

The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority is a cabinet level criminal justice agency that began operating on July 1, 1997. Youths as young as ten years of age and as old as 17 years of age may be adjudicated as juvenile offenders and ordered into the custody of the Commissioner of Juvenile Justice. The JJA may retain custody of a juvenile offender in a juvenile correctional facility to the age of 22½ and in the community to the age of 23.

The JJA leads a broad-based state and local, public and private partnership to provide the state's comprehensive juvenile justice system. This includes prevention and intervention programs, community-based graduated sanctions and juvenile correctional facilities.

## VISION AND MISSION

The Vision of the Juvenile Justice Authority is "A safer Kansas through the reduction of juvenile crime."

The Mission of the Juvenile Justice Authority is to "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.

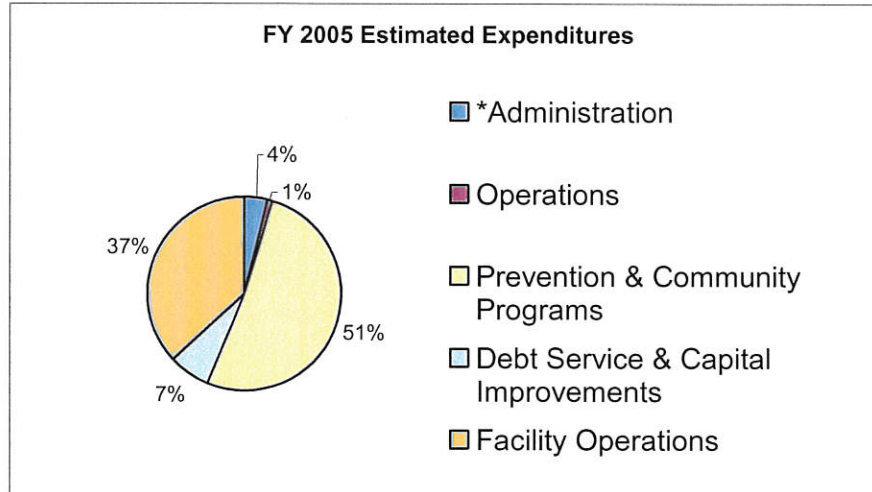
To accomplish our mission, we will:

- Deal effectively with violent, serious and chronic juvenile offenders
- Provide individualized care
- Work to strengthen families
- Provide education, active learning, work experience and services which will enable juvenile offenders to develop skills that will demonstrate they are capable of productive, competent and law abiding behavior
- Effectively cooperate and coordinate services with other agencies and service providers
- Provide leadership in the development of a balanced and restorative justice system



## JJA BUDGET ALLOCATION

The FY 2005 Estimate for the Juvenile Justice Authority and the juvenile correctional facilities is \$90,854,240. The Governor's FY 2006 Recommendation for the Juvenile Justice Authority and the juvenile correctional facilities is \$89,805,684.



*Administration	\$3,571,202
Operations	\$617,841
Prevention & Community Programs	\$46,755,331
Debt Service & Capital Improvements	\$6,310,294
Facility Operations	\$33,736,707

\*Does not reflect a transfer out of \$137,135.

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006 Governor's Recommendation
AJCF	6,345,239	6,348,809	6,305,097
BJCF	4,826,172	4,826,401	4,898,757
LJCF	7,651,697	8,021,812	8,070,962
TJCF	<u>13,400,020</u>	<u>14,539,685</u>	<u>15,821,791</u>
<b>Facilities Total</b>	<b>\$32,223,128</b>	<b>\$33,736,707</b>	<b>\$35,096,607</b>
Central Office	<u>\$55,174,980</u>	<u>\$57,117,533</u>	<u>\$54,709,077</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$87,398,108</b>	<b>\$90,854,240</b>	<b>\$89,805,684</b>

The Fiscal Year 2005 Governor's Estimate for Prevention and Community Programs is \$46,755,331.

The Fiscal Year 2006 Governor's Recommendation for Prevention and Community Programs is \$45,842,449.

## PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority provides programs and services for juvenile offenders through the Prevention and Community Programs Division and the Operations Division.

The Prevention and Community Programs Division provides administrative oversight and technical support for a community-based continuum of graduated sanctions, crime prevention and intervention programs, services and initiatives, including:

- a total of \$7,318,120 to fund more than 150 prevention and intervention block grant programs (including mentoring programs, truancy prevention programs, and youth courts) projected to provide services to 21,500 youth statewide during Fiscal Year 2005;
- a total of \$14,792,168 in FY 05 for 96 community-based core graduated sanctions programs of juvenile intake and assessment (32 programs projected to provide services to 22,750 youth during FY 2005), juvenile case management (32 programs projected to provide services to 2,103 juvenile offenders during Fiscal Year 2005) and juvenile intensive supervision probation (32 programs projected to provide services to 1,263 juvenile offenders during Fiscal Year 2005);
- a total of \$19,132,185 in FY 05 for In-home Services (\$190,000), Residential Foster Care (\$5,968,407), Juvenile Detention (\$2,700,000), and Level V (non-secure), Level VI (secure) community placement and therapeutic foster care (\$10,273,778). Known as Purchase of Services expenditures, these programs are projected to provide services to 913 juvenile offenders during Fiscal Year 2005);
- a total of \$2,471,078 in federal funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention through the Title II Formula Grants, the Title V Grants and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant programs, (funds are distributed across the state in the following program areas of: Delinquency Prevention Grants, \$226,376; Serious Crime Grants, \$113,187; Juvenile Justice Systems Improvement Grants, \$113,187, Juvenile Accountability Block Grants, \$1,666,918; the Kansas Advisory Group, \$30,000; Compliance Monitoring, \$71,000; Disproportionate Minority Contact programs, \$213,750; and Native American Pass-through Grants, \$36,660); and
- a total of \$151,456 for six community-based prevention programs funded through the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Trust Fund.

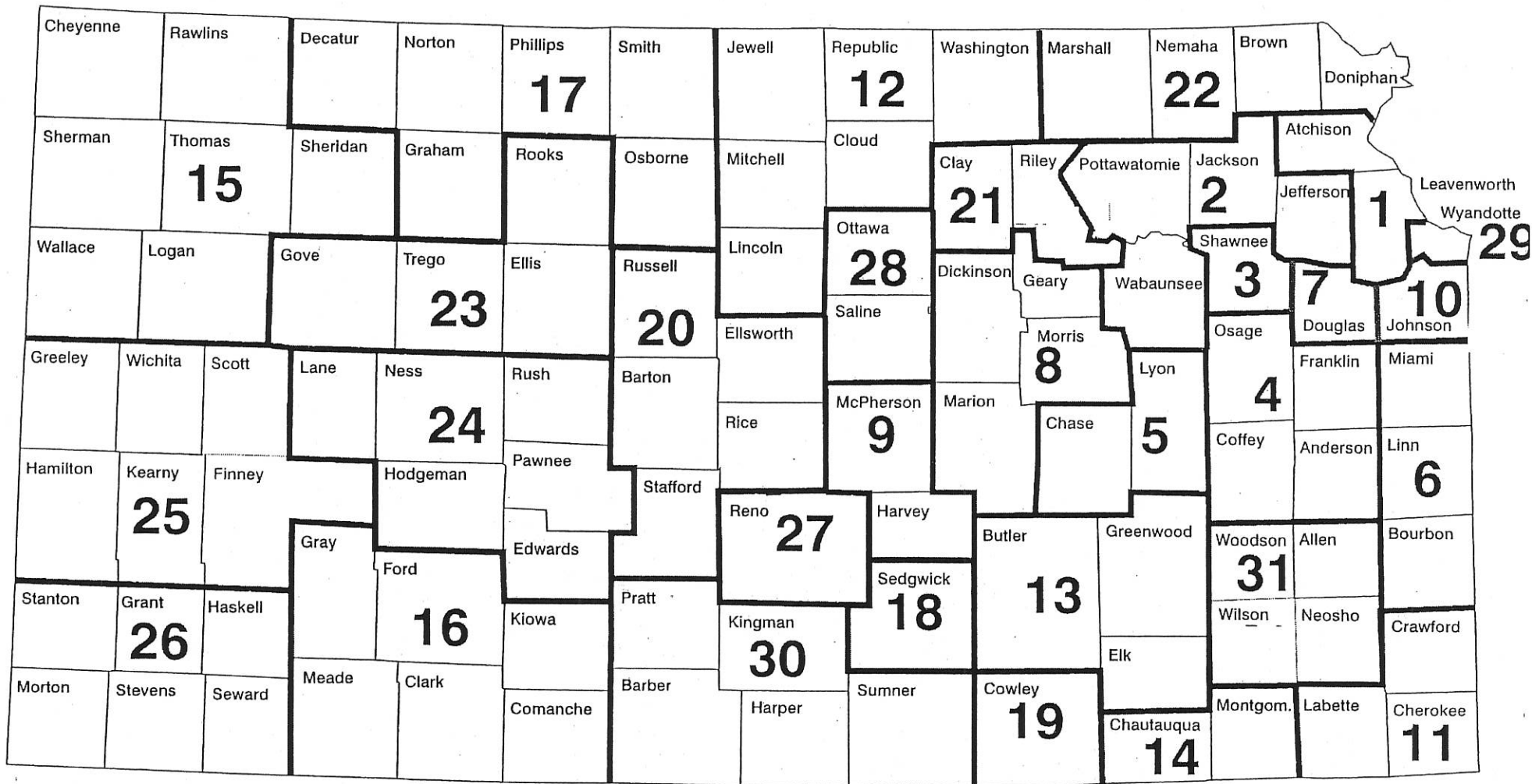
The JJA is also responsible for administration of the Going Home Initiative, which is focused on developing enhanced community reintegration aftercare services for serious, chronic and violent juvenile offenders upon their release from the juvenile correctional facilities. The Going Home Initiative is being piloted in Johnson, Butler, Greenwood, Elk, Sedgwick County, Cowley County and Wyandotte counties.

The JJA will receive a total of \$1,046,733 during a three-year period for the Going Home Initiative.

The FY 2005 Governor's Estimate for Prevention and Community Programs is \$46,755,331.

The FY 2006 Governor's Recommendation for Prevention and Community Programs is \$45,842,449.

# Kansas Judicial Districts



Juvenile Intake and Assessment Statistics  
All Districts

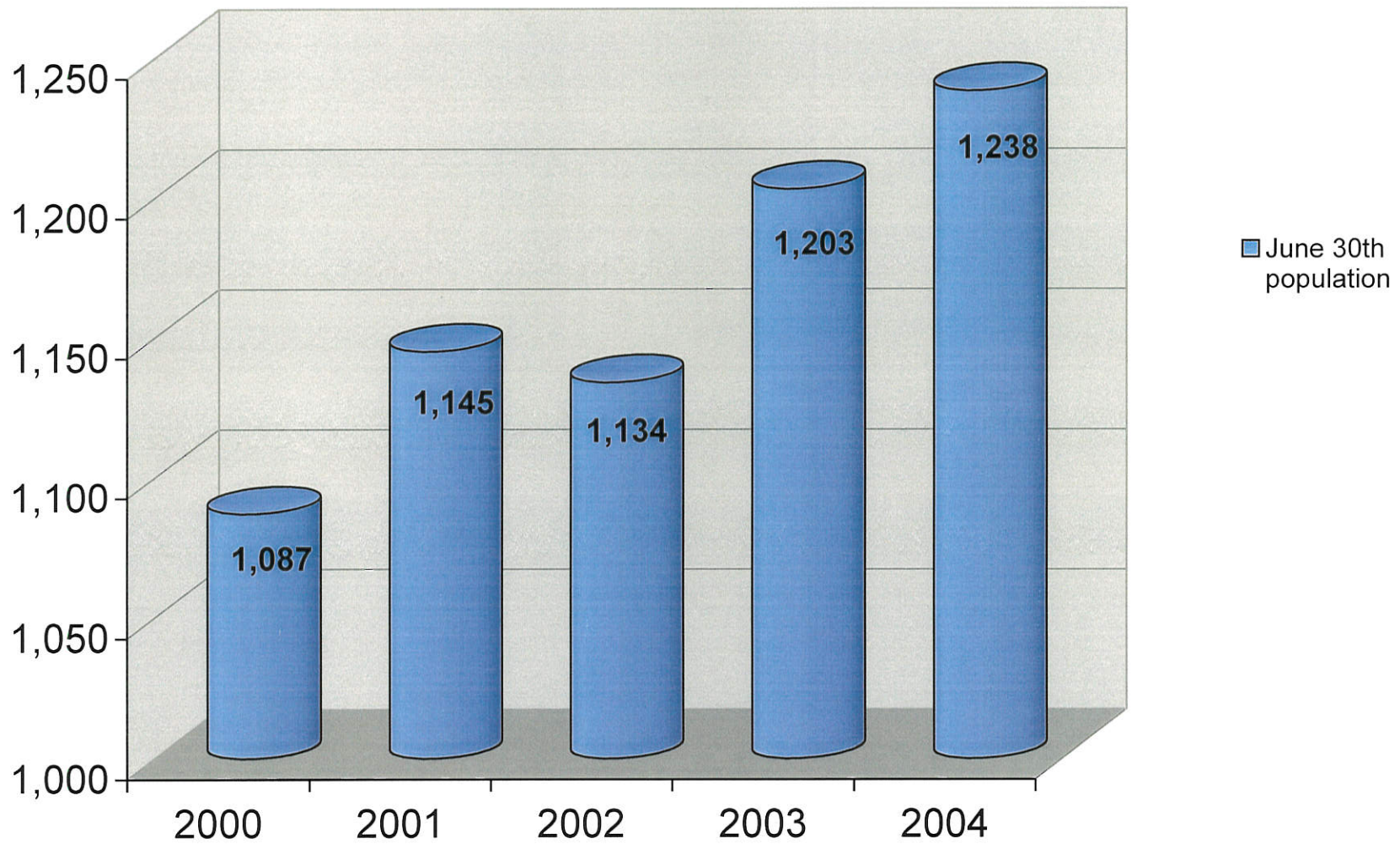
<u>Demographic Information</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>		<u>FY 2004</u>	
	<u>JO</u>	<u>CINC</u>	<u>JO</u>	<u>CINC</u>
1. Total number of intakes for period	15,494	8,177	15,302	7,594
	23,671		22,896	
2. Number by sex				
a. Male	10,852	4,025	10,787	3,725
b. Female	4,641	4,152	4,513	3,869
3. Number by Race				
a. Asian	176	105	209	81
b. Black	3,101	1,653	3,210	1,535
c. American Indian/Alaskan Native	176	174	200	130
d. Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	28	34	33	20
e. White	11,943	6,168	11,597	5,789
f. Unknown	66	43	49	39
4. Reason for Referral				
a. Total number of felonies	3,298	16	3,220	13
(1) Person Offense	1,573	9	1,498	8
(2) Property Offense	1,725	7	1,722	5
b. Total number of misdemeanors	10,069	176	10,099	131
(1) Person Offense	1,995	14	2,118	10
(2) Property Offense	8,074	162	7,981	121
c. Runaway	266	2,512	253	2,294
d. Abuse/Neglect	4	362	3	289
e. Truancy	236	552	221	461
f. Other	1,621	4,559	1,506	4,406
5. Placement Dispositions				
a. Parent/Guardian	10,143	4,151	10,068	3,721
b. Detention	3,152	498	3,111	469
c. Self	101	6	51	4
d. Friend/Relative	813	693	880	677
e. Shelter/Group Home	554	1,214	516	1,035
f. Foster Home	159	1,058	208	1,134
g. Other	568	557	467	553
6. Intakes by Age				
a. 10 or Less	185	1,494	175	1,477
b. 11	318	210	346	226
c. 12	662	387	648	344
d. 13	1,187	658	1,245	694
e. 14	2,001	1,144	1,999	1,001
f. 15	2,789	1,429	2,781	1,335
g. 16 or Above	8,352	2,855	8,108	2,517



**Aid to Locals & Other Assistance FY 2000 -- FY 2004**

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Juvenile Intake & Assessment	5,205,658	4,734,868	4,803,111	4,490,944	\$4,689,473
Juvenile Intensive Supervision	4,567,861	6,050,137	4,363,872	4,080,223	\$4,085,435
Case Management	6,572,030	8,465,351	6,963,456	4,672,677	\$5,334,589
Total--Graduated Sanctions	\$ 16,345,549	\$ 19,250,356	\$ 16,130,439	\$ 13,243,844	\$14,109,497
Intervention	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,119,917	3,852,085	\$1,882,925
Prevention	3,999,999	5,000,000	6,000,000	4,752,496	\$5,265,119
Trust Fund Grants	378,829	309,309	490,557	369,501	\$296,957
Detention Center Grants	275,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	\$200,000
MIS Grants	170,241	32,246	130,385	49,608	\$31,000
Purchase of Services					
In-Home Services	1,284,281	1,355,767	657,071	273,868	\$180,760
Residential Foster Care	12,443,216	10,325,736	6,841,972	6,797,412	\$7,972,601
Detention	1,989,745	2,500,000	2,468,637	1,698,790	\$2,707,625
Level V, VI, and Therapeutic Foster Care*	4,817,692	5,638,299	7,963,178	9,299,693	\$9,386,778
Total--POS	\$ 20,534,934	\$ 19,819,802	\$ 17,930,858	\$ 18,069,763	\$20,247,764
Total--Aid to Locals & Other Assistance	\$ 43,704,552	\$ 46,611,713	\$ 45,002,156	\$ 40,537,297	\$42,033,262
Federal Juvenile Justice Programs					
Level II series, Level V					\$219,685
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant					\$1,748,979
Sub-Total Federal JJ Programs					\$1,968,664

# June 30th JISP population



## FY 2004 Core Program Expenditures

Core Program	JD #	FY 04 Expenditure	Total Core Expenditure
JIAS	1	\$49,341.16	
JISP	1	\$159,484.45	
CCMA	1	\$151,903.73	
	<b>1</b>		<b>\$360,729.34</b>
JIAS	2	\$96,501.74	
JISP	2	\$44,438.70	
CCMA	2	\$49,778.41	
	<b>2</b>		<b>\$190,718.85</b>
JIAS	3	\$356,981.00	
JISP	3	\$113,375.29	
CCMA	3	\$277,053.59	
	<b>3</b>		<b>\$747,409.88</b>
JIAS	4	\$73,741.29	
JISP	4	\$96,905.68	
CCMA	4	\$52,846.10	
	<b>4</b>		<b>\$223,493.07</b>
JIAS	5	\$91,188.51	
JISP	5	\$62,191.59	
CCMA	5	\$110,532.22	
	<b>5</b>		<b>\$263,912.32</b>
JIAS	6	\$111,702.76	
JISP	6	\$149,074.54	
CCMA	6	\$147,878.63	
	<b>6</b>		<b>\$408,655.93</b>
JIAS	7	\$136,440.77	
JISP	7	\$117,790.72	
CCMA	7	\$62,615.70	
	<b>7</b>		<b>\$316,847.19</b>
JIAS	8	\$118,743.95	
JISP	8	\$234,618.66	
CCMA	8	\$225,782.91	
	<b>8</b>		<b>\$579,145.52</b>
JIAS	9	\$41,070.09	
JISP	9	\$125,542.49	
CCMA	9	\$180,964.23	
	<b>9</b>		<b>\$347,576.81</b>
JIAS	10	\$646,456.83	
JISP	10	\$429,888.00	
CCMA	10	\$371,439.00	
	<b>10</b>		<b>\$1,447,783.83</b>

JIAS	11	\$110,569.27	
JISP	11	\$145,660.76	
CCMA	11	\$239,061.79	
	<b>11</b>		<b>\$495,291.82</b>
JIAS	12	\$52,059.50	
JISP	12	\$60,909.52	
CCMA	12	\$60,250.83	
	<b>12</b>		<b>\$173,219.85</b>
JIAS	13	\$53,951.00	
JISP	13	\$100,453.83	
CCMA	13	\$143,028.20	
	<b>13</b>		<b>\$297,433.03</b>
JIAS	14	\$81,027.01	
JISP	14	\$64,010.76	
CCMA	14	\$183,097.63	
	<b>14</b>		<b>\$328,135.40</b>
JIAS	15	\$115,131.00	
JISP	15	\$102,244.00	
CCMA	15	\$126,471.64	
	<b>15</b>		<b>\$343,846.64</b>
JIAS	16	\$164,788.69	
JISP	16	\$134,040.17	
CCMA	16	\$110,062.15	
	<b>16</b>		<b>\$408,891.01</b>
JIAS	18	\$720,294.00	
JISP	18	\$635,685.20	
CCMA	18	\$1,300,617.55	
	<b>18</b>		<b>\$2,656,596.75</b>
JIAS	19	\$113,532.42	
JISP	19	\$69,559.92	
CCMA	19	\$58,023.54	
	<b>19</b>		<b>\$241,115.88</b>
JIAS	20	\$151,972.95	
JISP	20	\$126,654.54	
CCMA	20	\$247,947.06	
	<b>20</b>		<b>\$526,574.55</b>
JIAS	21	\$91,169.37	
JISP	21	\$75,524.67	
CCMA	21	\$98,107.02	
	<b>21</b>		<b>\$264,801.06</b>
JIAS	22	\$64,275.56	
JISP	22	\$55,105.15	
CCMA	22	\$43,886.33	
	<b>22</b>		<b>\$163,267.04</b>



JIAS	24	\$51,139.70	
JISP	24	\$32,028.57	
CCMA	24	\$54,938.83	
	<u>24</u>		<u>\$138,107.10</u>
JIAS	25	\$98,413.00	
JISP	25	\$177,571.00	
CCMA	25	\$196,464.00	
	<u>25</u>		<u>\$472,448.00</u>
JIAS	26	\$88,572.00	
JISP	26	\$111,838.25	
CCMA	26	\$125,747.48	
	<u>26</u>		<u>\$326,157.73</u>
JIAS	27	\$205,923.68	
JISP	27	\$127,879.77	
CCMA	27	\$128,065.89	
	<u>27</u>		<u>\$461,869.34</u>
JIAS	28	\$82,283.17	
JISP	28	\$153,923.63	
CCMA	28	\$114,052.50	
	<u>28</u>		<u>\$350,259.30</u>
JIAS	29	\$611,918.00	
JISP	29	\$107,389.75	
CCMA	29	\$251,821.28	
	<u>29</u>		<u>\$971,129.03</u>
JIAS	30	\$67,593.00	
JISP	30	\$212,035.00	
CCMA	30	\$118,124.92	
	<u>30</u>		<u>\$397,752.92</u>
JIAS	31	\$42,691.31	
JISP	31	\$59,610.20	
CCMA	31	\$104,025.75	
	<u>31</u>		<u>\$206,327.26</u>

Summary of Core Expenditures, FY 2004

JIAS	\$4,689,472.73
JISP	\$4,085,434.81
CCMA	\$5,334,588.91
	<u>\$14,109,496.45</u>

## FY 2004 Intervention Program Expenditures

<u>JD</u>	<u>Intervention Program Name</u>	<u>Grant Award</u>
4th	Restorative Justice	
4th	Family Intensive Therapy	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Intervention Funding for JD</u>	\$75,712.52
5th	School Resource Counselor (Emporia High School)	
5th	School Resource Counselor (Emporia Middle School)	
5th	Gateway	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Intervention Funding for JD</u>	\$82,843.86
7th	Detention Day School	
7th	Partnership with Youth	
7th	Family Enhancement of Community Living Opportunities	
7th	Juvenile Outpatient Treatment	
7th	Juvenile Offender Citizen Review Board	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Intervention Funding for JD</u>	\$25,545.50
8th	Program Development & Evaluation	
8th	Day Reporting Center	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Intervention Funding for JD</u>	\$31,593.73
11th	Administrative Structure (CR)	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Intervention Funding for JD</u>	\$36,699.70
15/ 17/ 23	Diversion	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Intervention Funding for JD</u>	\$162,274.00
18th	Administrative Structure- I/GS	
18th	Detention Advocacy Service	
18th	DA's Diversion / Immediate Intervention Program	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Intervention Funding for JD</u>	\$276,359.14
19th	Immediate Intervention	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Intervention Funding for JD</u>	\$32,000.48

20th	Project STAY (School Truancy Alternative for Youth)	<u>Total FY 2004 Intervention Funding for JD</u>	\$136,701.50
22nd	Administrative Contact	<u>Total FY 2004 Intervention Funding for JD</u>	\$35,689.64
25th	Day Treatment Center		
25th	Intermediate Supervision	<u>Total FY 2004 Intervention Funding for JD</u>	\$83,573.00
27th	JCAB Coordinator		
27th	Juvenile Justice Resource Coordinator	<u>Total FY 2004 Intervention Funding for JD</u>	\$83,340.15
28th	Juvenile Resource Coordinator	<u>Total FY 2004 Intervention Funding for JD</u>	\$9,547.00
29th	Wyandotte County Youth Court		
29th	Court's Diversion Program		
29th	Juvenile Reintegration Services (formerly TIPS)		
29th	Juvenile Justice Program Coordination		
29th	Transitional Resource Education Center (TREC)		
29th	Project Redirect - Post Adjudication	<u>Total FY 2004 Intervention Funding for JD</u>	\$795,045.19
30th	30th JD JCAB Administration	<u>Total FY 2004 Intervention Funding for JD</u>	\$16,000.00
<b><u>Grand Total FY 2004 Intervention Program Funding:</u></b>			<b><u>\$1,882,925.41</u></b>

# FY 2004 Prevention Program Expenditures

<u>JD</u>	<u>Prevention Program Name</u>	<u>Grant Award</u>
1st	New Decisions Education Program	
1st	Leavenworth Youth Achievement Center	
1st	Parents as Teachers	
1st	1st District Juvenile Justice Central Support	
1st	CHOICES Wellness Clinic	
1st	You Have a Friend Mentoring Program	
1st	Behavior Management for High Risk Students	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$133,033.96</u>
2nd	School Resource Officer	
2nd	Case Management - JIAS	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$58,231.70</u>
3rd	Home Visitation/Education Early Identification Referral Program	
3rd	USD#450 After School Mentoring	
3rd	Violence Prevention Groups for Traumatized Youth	
3rd	Psychoeducational Groups - Adolescents Exposed to Violence/Abuse	
3rd	The Success Academy	
3rd	Developing Champions	
3rd	Life Skills Training	
3rd	Spanish Interpreter/Translator	
3rd	Project Attention	
3rd	Topeka School Mediation Project	
3rd	Truancy Case Management	
3rd	Count on Me Kids/Campfire	
3rd	Comprehensive Youth Development - Boys/Girls Club of Auburn	
3rd	Shawnee County Mentor Recruitment Project (BB/BS)	
3rd	Mainstream, Inc. - Coordinator Services	
3rd	Stay in School/Pregnancy Prevention for Teens (a.k.a Students	
3rd	USD#345 After School Mentoring	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$433,212.00</u>
4th	The Hive Youth Center	
4th	CASA of the Fourth Judicial District	
4th	Substance Abuse Prevention (SAP)	
4th	Teen Court	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$108,378.90</u>

<u>JD</u>	<u>Prevention Program Name</u>	<u>Grant Award</u>
5th	PATHWAYS	
5th	Family Solutions Program	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$84,460.00</u>
6th	Teen Court	
6th	Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Miami County	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$91,566.54</u>
7th	Working to Recognize Alternative Possibilities (WRAP)	
7th	Jobs in the Arts Make Sense (JAMS)	
7th	Lawrence USD#497 Jr. High Drug Prevention Program	
7th	Baldwin Junior High School Bulldog Den	
7th	Tutoring for Success	
7th	Dad's Time (Mother to Mother of Douglas County)	
7th	Passport to Manhood	
7th	KU Truancy Prevention and Diversion Program	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$114,561.97</u>
8th	Program Development & Evaluation	
8th	Family Resource Services	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$162,039.00</u>
9th	Big Brothers/Big Sisters (Harvey County)	
9th	Big Brothers/Big Sisters (McPherson County)	
9th	Early Intervention Project	
9th	Truancy Program	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$87,778.58</u>
10th	Johnson County Youth Court	
10th	Building Healthy Families	
10th	YMCA STARS (Students Taking Action to Reach Success)	
10th	Functional Family Therapy	
10th	Parents as Teachers Consortium	
10th	Prevention Technical Assistance Program	
10th	Juvenile Intervention Services for Truants (JIST)	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$413,088.99</u>

<u>JD</u>	<u>Prevention Program Name</u>	<u>Grant Award</u>
11th	Youth Friends (CH)	
11th	Truancy Counseling Program (CH)	
11th	SELF Teen Pregnancy Prevention (LA)	
11th	Teen Pregnancy Prevention (CR)	
11th	Project BEFORE (LA)	
11th	Afterschool Program (CH)	
11th	Big Brothers/Big Sisters (LA)	
11th	PSU Truancy Diversion Counseling (CR)	
11th	Elm Acres After School Delinquency Prevention (CR)	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$174,328.39</u>
12th	Juvenile Intake Follow-Up	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$50,000.00</u>
13th	Tri-County CASA, Inc.	
13th	Mid-KS Community Action Program / Early Intervention	
13th	JCAB Administration	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$124,091.00</u>
14th	Parent Education	
14th	Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Montgomery County	
14th	Truancy Immediate Intervention Program	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$104,845.00</u>
16th	Project Iroquois	
16th	Project New Chance	
16th	Project D.I.V.E.R.T. Truancy Prevention	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$108,914.00</u>



<u>JD</u>	<u>Prevention Program Name</u>	<u>Grant Awaru</u>
15, 17, & 23	Decatur Co. Interagency for Life Skills Training	
15, 17, & 23	Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Ellis County	
15, 17, & 23	Life Skills Training (Thomas Co.)	
15, 17, & 23	Movie Critic's Night - An Environmental Program (Logan Co.)	
15, 17, & 23	Retailer Training (Trego Co.)	
15, 17, & 23	After School Program (Smith Co.)	
15, 17, & 23	Tutoring (Osborne Co.)	
15, 17, & 23	Parent Education (Trego Co.)	
15, 17, & 23	Kids Making A Connection (Cheyenne Co. for Life Skills Training)	
15, 17, & 23	Sheridan Co. Interagency for Life Hours	
15, 17, & 23	Educational Assistance Program	
15, 17, & 23	Environmental Strategies (Norton Co. Council on Alcohol/Other Drugs)	
15, 17, & 23	Community Mobilization	
15, 17, & 23	Mentoring (Norton Co. Big Brothers/Big Sisters)	
15, 17, & 23	After School Program (Phillips Co.)	
15, 17, & 23	Family Education	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$150,000.00</u>
18th	Family Group Conferencing	
18th	JIAC Case Management	
18th	Community Truancy Immunization Project	
18th	Administrative Structure - Prevention	
18th	Functional Family Therapy	
18th	Parent Training	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$1,231,864.00</u>
19th	Truancy Program	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$92,617.39</u>
20th	D-FY-IT (Drug Free Youth In Town)	
20th	Prevention Specialist	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$90,220.61</u>
21st	Ogden Youth Center	
21st	Parents as Teachers	
21st	Administrative Contact	
21st	Manhattan Teen Center -"The Spot" & "The Spot Afterhours"	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$61,009.57</u>

JD

Prevention Program Name

Grant Awa

22nd	Responsible Discipline Parenting Workshops	
22nd	Powerful Parenting Workshop	
22nd	Pony Express Big Brothers/Big Sisters Expansion Program	
22nd	Parents as Teachers 3-5 Program	
22nd	Youth Alcohol/Drug Information School (Youth ADIS)	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$49,999.80</u>
24th	Project Iroquois	
24th	Youth, Education & Safety Program (YES)	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$40,929.75</u>
25th	Family Impact Team	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$221,026.00</u>
26th	Therapeutic Wilderness Family Camp	
26th	Jump Start Program	
26th	Prevention Promotion	
26th	Summer Day Camp	
26th	Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Haskell, Seward and Stevens Counties	
26th	Communities in Schools of Grant County - Youth Friends	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$120,392.00</u>
27th	Hutchinson High School Day Care	
27th	1/2 JCAB Coordinator	
27th	Youth Friends of Reno County	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$141,640.06</u>
28th	St. Francis Truancy Program	
28th	Ottawa County Underage Drinking Prevention Program	
28th	Project Success Mentoring	
28th	Case Management Services for Spanish-speaking Families	
28th	DRAGNET Program	
28th	Sallina Truancy Prevention	
28th	Juvenile Resource Coordinator	
28th	Home Visitation Program	
28th	Youth Friends	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$108,861.23</u>

<u>JD</u>	<u>Prevention Program Name</u>	<u>Grant Award</u>
29th	Students as Teachers	
29th	Short Term Suspension Program	
29th	Project Redirect - Pre Adjudication	
29th	Wyandotte County Truancy Diversion Program	
29th	Saturday Academy	
29th	Turner House Short Term Suspension	
29th	Youth Opportunities Unlimited (Y.O.U.) - Prevention Program	
29th	Evangelistic Center - Short Term Suspension	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$589,931.47</u>
30th	South Central Ks Community Corrections (SCKCC) Truancy Program	
30th	30th JD Family Mentoring	
30th	USD 254 Medicine Lodge Afterschool Program (WE CARE)	
30th	Sumner County Truancy Program	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$79,031.00</u>
31st	Truancy Prevention Program	
	<u>Total FY 2004 Prevention Funding for JD</u>	<u>\$39,065.79</u>
<b><u>Grand Total FY 2004 Prevention Program Funding:</u></b>		<b><u>\$5,265,118.70</u></b>

## FY 2004 Prevention Trust Fund Awardees

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. It is funded by 2.03 percent of annual District Court Clerk fees.

Program Name	City	JD	Served	Amount
Mental Health Assn of South Central Kansas Pathways to Reducing Anger	Wichita	18	n/a	\$45,000
16th Judicial District Juvenile Services Project Trust 2003	Dodge City	16	n/a	\$27,885
Rainbows United, Inc. Promise of Hope Project	Wichita	18	108	\$21,300
Communities In Schools of Marion County Early Intervention Collab. Parents As Teachers	Hillsboro	8	105	\$18,987
KS Children's Service League KCSL Healthy Families Topeka	Topeka	3	27	\$17,145
Franklin County Mental Health Clinic, Inc. Risk Reduction Services	Ottawa	4	35	\$41,080
NLC Youth Association Making Peace with Kids	Allen	5	n/a	\$28,975
Geary County Unified School District #475 Play	Junction City	8	n/a	\$24,241
Sunflower House, Inc. P.S. It's My Body! Prev. Education Program	Shawnee	10	178	\$24,544
USD #261 Parents As Teachers Bridge to Bright Beginnings	Haysville	18	32	\$47,800
<b>TOTAL FY 2004 Prevention Trust Fund Awards</b>				<b>\$296,957</b>

**Placement of Juvenile Offenders  
Supervised by Case Management Agencies**

<u>Placement Type</u>	<u>June 30 Population</u>	
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
<b>Detention</b>	136	145
<b>Family Foster Care</b>		
Diversion Foster Care	36	34
Emergency Foster Care	3	3
Therapeutic Foster Care	11	9
Transitional Treatment Foster Care	6	8
<b>Group Homes</b>		
Level IV	113	109
Level V	345	337
Level VI	96	120
Observation/Stabilization		22
Residential Maternity	8	9
Juvenile Offender Aftercare	14	26
<b>Home/Relative</b>	509	594
<b>Hospital</b>	1	5
<b>Independent Living</b>	36	49
<b>Juvenile Correctional Facility</b>	457	482
<b>Emergency Shelter</b>	97	120
<b>Other</b>		
Residential Drug/Alcohol Treatment	13	19
Sanctions House	2	3
Job Corps	0	1
AWOL	145	122
<b><u>Total CCMA population</u></b>	<b><u>2,029</u></b>	<b><u>2,217</u></b>



## The Kansas Advisory Group

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act forges a dynamic relationship between the federal government and committed volunteer citizens from the states. In order to enhance influence and commitment, the Act mandates gubernatorial appointments to the State Advisory Group. Drawing from a broad range of expertise and community leaders in the juvenile justice field, the Kansas Advisory Group (KAG) offers vital citizen input into the development of federal and state policy and juvenile justice related programming.

The KAG comprises members with training, experience, and special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency or the administration of juvenile justice. It includes representation from law enforcement, juvenile justice agencies, public agencies, and private non-profit organizations as well as volunteers and youth.

The KAG fulfills the federally required responsibilities of the State Advisory Group. However, unlike some other states, the Kansas Advisory Group takes a broader interest in juvenile justice to include all aspects of the juvenile justice continuum — prevention, intervention, secure care, post secure-care — and to focus on accountability of both the youth and the system.

The KAG recognizes that the juvenile justice system is just one of several state and human service organizations that influences the lives of our youth and families. In performing its duties, therefore, along with its broad perspective the KAG encourages local decision-making and innovations in the delivery of services.

KAG members are an integral part of the federal grant award process. Members work in conjunction with JJA staff to review and score grant applications, make award recommendations, and provide technical assistance to grantees. In addition to the federal grant process – Title II, Title II Challenge, Title V – the KAG also helps to award the state-based Prevention Trust Fund Grants, which in calendar year 2004 totaled \$296,957.

Each state that receives JJDP funding must comply with four federally mandated requirements that are also overseen by the KAG. The four are:

- Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (not institutionalizing those youth who commit crimes which, if committed by an adult, would not be considered to be a crime);
- Sight and Sound Separation of youth from adults in a detention or institutional setting;
- Jail Removal (providing that no juvenile will be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults); and
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (work to provide that minority youth are not in more frequent contact with law enforcement and the juvenile justice system than are their Caucasian counterparts).



## Federally Funded Juvenile Justice Programs

The Juvenile Justice Authority receives and passes on to the judicial districts federal funding from three sources: Title II/Title II Challenge Grants, Title V Grants, and Juvenile Accountability Block 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.

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.

The purpose of the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) 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 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. 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.

JABG funds are available for 12 purpose areas:

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.

## FY 2004 Title II Grants Awarded

Program Name	City	JD	# Youth Served	Grant Amount
Lifeskills Management Center Crossroads Program	Olathe	10	25	\$95,420.00
Regional Prevention Center of Wichita/Sedgwick County Strong Family Ties Initiative Youth Component	Wichita	18	74	\$27,730.00
Johnson County Court Services Truancy Prevention Project	Olathe	10	63	\$45,489.00
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Ellis County "ROCKIN" - Reaching Out Campus to Kids in Need	Hays	23	63	\$29,975.00
Ottawa Middle School (USD#290) Positive Places--Positive Choices	Ottawa	4	97	\$45,075.00
Southeast Kansas Education Service Center Bi-County Mentoring Initiative	Girard	11	494	\$65,577.00
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Norton County BBBS of Norton County Expansion Project	Norton	17	40	\$31,512.00
Breakthrough Club Sedgwick County Project Intercept	Wichita	18	31	\$48,573.00
Communities In Schools of Wichita/Sedgwick County CIS @ Derby Middle School	Wichita	18	2525	\$31,125.00
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Dickinson County Match Services Expansion Project	Abilene	8	77	\$19,922.00
Family Consultation Service, Inc. Turning Point	Wichita	18	46	\$129,419.00
Shawnee County School Attendance Coalition Liaison Project	Topeka	3	744	\$21,165.00
Leavenworth County Attorney's Office School Attendance Enforcement Program	Leavenworth	1	178	\$32,334.00
The Storytellers Inc. Creative Exploration In Kidzone	Kansas City	29	580	\$25,000.00
<b>TOTAL FY 2004 Title II Grants Awarded</b>				<b>\$648,316.00</b>

## FY 2004 Title V Awardees

Program Name	City	JD	# Youth Served	Grant Amount
Marion County Marion County Youth Support Program	Hillsboro	8	72	\$18,709
Riley County Riley Co. Extension Youth Dev. Project	Manhattan	21	603	\$15,000
Unified Government of Wyandotte Co./KCK KCK Mentoring Initiative	Kansas City	29	243	\$30,000
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Thomas County BBBS	Colby	15	39	\$13,845
Sheriff's Department Sedgwick Co. Sheriff's SCORE Program	Wichita	18	858	\$12,758
<b>TOTAL FY 2004 Title V Awards</b>				<b>\$90,312.00</b>

## FY 2004 Title II Challenge Awardees

Program Name	City	JD	# Youth Served	Grant Amount
Lifeskills Management Center ACCESS After-School Treatment Program	Olathe	10	59	\$25,000
16th Judicial District Juvenile Services Project Resolution SFY 2004	Dodge City	16	43	\$8,100
Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools CHOICES Elementary Alternative Program	Kansas City	29	207	\$24,064
Cowley County Youth Services Juv. Drug & Alcohol Outpatient Counseling	Winfield	19	18	\$7,133
Kansas Legal Services Detention Advocacy Service Program	Wichita	18	154	\$20,704
The 20th Judicial District Juvenile Services School Truancy Alt./ Youth (Project STAY)	Great Bend	20	48	\$32,972
<b>TOTAL FY 2004 Title II Awards</b>				<b>\$117,973</b>

## FY 2004 Title II Native American Awardees

Program Name	City	JD	Grant Amount
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri Kansas & Nebraska Family Wellness Program	Reserve	22	\$3,000
Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas Probation Services	Horton	22	\$8,400
TOTAL FY 2004 Title II Native American Awards			\$11,400

**Juvenile Accountability Block Grants  
distributed by the JJA during SFY2004**

<u>Judicial District</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Grant Amount</u>
1st JD	Conditional Release Accountability Program (Atchison)	\$7,350.00
1st JD	Conditional Release Accountability Program (Leavenworth)	\$30,489.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$37,839.00</b>
2nd JD	Immediate Intervention Program	\$17,451.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$17,451.00</b>
3rd JD	Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition	\$182,241.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$182,241.00</b>
4th JD	Community Service Work Program	\$22,010.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$22,010.00</b>
5th JD	Night Light Program	\$24,108.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$24,108.00</b>
6th JD		\$18,393.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$18,393.00</b>
7th JD	Pre-Filing Diversion/Conditions of Release Program	\$49,832.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$49,832.00</b>
8th JD	Juvenile Surveillance Program	\$18,720.00
8th JD	Truancy Program (City of Junction City)	\$18,076.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$36,796.00</b>
9th JD	Teen Court Program	\$22,557.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$22,557.00</b>
10th JD		\$320,699.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$320,699.00</b>
11th JD	Day Reporting Program (Cherokee/Labette Counties)	\$18,015.00
11th JD	Teen Court & Compliance Program (Crawford County)	\$19,191.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$37,206.00</b>
12th JD	Community Planning Team	\$14,024.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$14,024.00</b>
13th JD	Community Planning Team	\$22,107.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$22,107.00</b>
14th JD	Truancy Immediate Intervention Program	\$22,233.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$22,233.00</b>
15th/17th/23rd JD	Sanction House Program	\$33,203.00
15th/17th/23rd JD	Electronic Monitoring	
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$33,203.00</b>



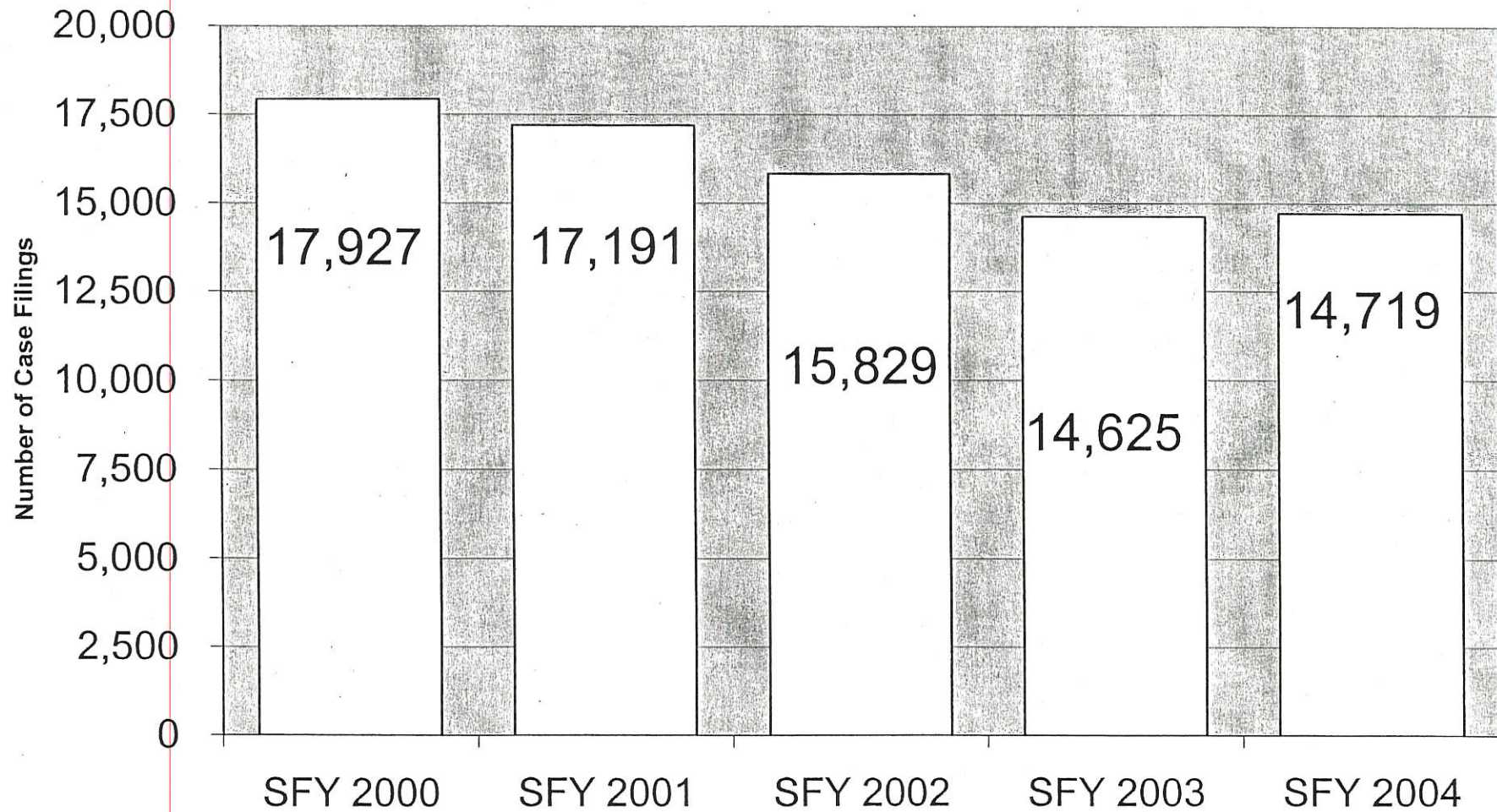
Judicial DistrictProgram NameGrant Amount

16th JD	Probation Standards Supervision Program (Gray County)	\$26,847.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$26,847.00</b>
18th JD		\$345,539.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$345,539.00</b>
19th JD	Surveillance Program	\$15,043.00
19th JD	Adolescent Education Program	
19th JD	Purchase of Services Program	
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$15,043.00</b>
20th JD	Project STAY	\$28,268.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$28,268.00</b>
21st JD	Enhanced Accountability Based Sanctions Program	\$33,981.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$33,981.00</b>
22nd JD	Electronic Monitoring Program	\$11,096.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$11,096.00</b>
24th JD	Artistic Alternatives Program	\$7,998.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$7,998.00</b>
25th JD	Day Treatment Center	\$41,784.00
25th JD	Electronic Monitoring Program	
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$41,784.00</b>
26th JD	Juvenile Corrections & Prevention Service Program	\$22,938.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$22,938.00</b>
27th JD	Reduce Juvenile Delinquency Program	\$37,070.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$37,070.00</b>
28th JD	Community Intervention Program	\$37,438.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$37,438.00</b>
29th JD	Community Service Work Program	\$241,629.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$241,629.00</b>
30th JD	Intermediate Sanctions Program	\$23,503.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$23,503.00</b>
31st JD	Juvenile Intake Office Program	\$15,146.00
	<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>\$15,146.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total JABG Allocation</b>	<b>\$1,748,979.00</b>



# Juvenile Offender Case Filings in Kansas

Source: Office of Judicial Administration



## PLACEMENT MATRIX

In 1999, the Kansas juvenile code was amended from an indeterminate disposition structure to use of a placement matrix, establishing determinate dispositions for juvenile offenders committed to a juvenile correctional facility. Placement matrix dispositions are based on the seriousness of the offense(s) and the chronic nature of the offender's violations.

The following table presents juvenile correctional facility admission and average monthly populations for the five years before and five years after implementation of the placement matrix:

FY	Admissions	Average Monthly Population
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
2004	551	489

KANSAS JUVENILE JUSTICE CODE

SECTION 14

**APPENDIX A**

**PLACEMENT MATRIX  
CHART**

Offender Type	Offense Level	Length of Stay	The Aftercare Term
Violent I	Off-grid	60 mo. - 22 ½ years of age	6 mo. - 23 years of age
Violent II	1 - 3 Person felony	24 mo. - 22 ½ years of age	6 mo. - 23 years of age
Serious I	4 - 6 Person <b>OR</b> 1 - 2 Drug felony	18 - 36 mo.	6 - 24 mo.
Serious II	7 - 10 person felony + 1 prior felony adjudication	9 - 18 mo.	6 - 24 mo.
Chronic I Chronic Felon	present non-person felony or level 3 drug felony + 2 prior felony adjudications	6 - 18 mo.	6 - 12 mo.
Chronic II - Escalating Felon	present felony <b>OR</b> level 3 drug + 2 prior misdemeanor adjudications <b>OR</b> level 4 drug adjudications	6 - 18 mo.	6 - 12 mo.
Chronic III - Escalating Misdemeanant	present misdemeanor <b>OR</b> level 4 drug felony + 2 prior misdemeanor or level 4 drug adjudications + 2 placement failures + exhaustion of community placements finding	3 - 6 mo.	3 - 6 mo.
Conditional Release Violator	All	3 - 6 mo.	2 - 6 mo.

## OPERATIONS

The Operations Division is responsible for oversight of the five juvenile correctional facilities

- The Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility (AJCF) is a minimum-security facility with an FY 2005 budgeted capacity for 83 male juvenile offenders ages 10 to 16. AJCF is authorized 118 FTE positions. The FY 2005 Estimate for AJCF is \$6,348,809. The FY 2006 Governor's Recommendation for AJCF is \$6,305,097.
- The Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility (BJCF) is a multi-security facility with an FY 2005 budgeted capacity for 66 female juvenile offenders. BJCF is the only facility for female juvenile offenders. BJCF is authorized 94 FTE positions. The FY 2005 Estimate for BJCF is \$4,826,401. The FY 2006 Governor's Recommendation for BJCF is \$4,898,757.
- The Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility (LJCF) is a multi-security facility with an FY 2005 budgeted capacity for 120 medium custody and 32 maximum custody male juvenile offenders with substance abuse and mental health needs. LJCF is authorized 147 FTE positions. The FY 2005 Estimate for LJCF is \$8,021,812. The FY 2006 Governor's Recommendation for LJCF is \$8,070,962.
- The Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility (TJCF) is a medium-security facility with an FY 2005 budgeted capacity for 216 male offenders ages 17 to 22½. TJCF is authorized 236 FTE positions. The FY 2005 Estimate for TJCF is \$14,539,685. The FY 2006 Governor's Recommendation for TJCF is \$15,821,791.
- The Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC) consists of a 150-bed maximum-security unit, a 60-bed reception and diagnostic unit and a 15-bed infirmary adjacent to the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility. The budgeted capacity for KJCC in FY 2005 is 60. In December 2004, the JJA began moving offenders and staff from TJCF to KJCC. The complex is currently scheduled for use as a maximum custody general population facility. Operation of the reception and diagnostic unit and the infirmary is pending. The FY 2005 budget for KJCC is included in the budget for TJCF. KJCC and TJCF will be merged in FY 2006 with one administration and budget.

The juvenile correctional facilities provide:

- academic education
- vocational education
- offender treatment programs (including sex offender, substance abuse, mental health treatment, Thinking for a Change and Anger Replacement Training)
- skill development
- character education
- community transition programming, and
- work programs

Necessary programs are identified and assigned based upon a risk and needs assessment administered to each juvenile offender within the first 21 days of the offender's admission to the juvenile correctional facility.

The Operation Division also provides management and oversight of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles. The interstate compact is an agreement with the 49 other states that provides supervision to juveniles in need of court supervision who are placed out of their home state, and provides services to return runaway youth who run to another state and safely return them to their original jurisdictions.

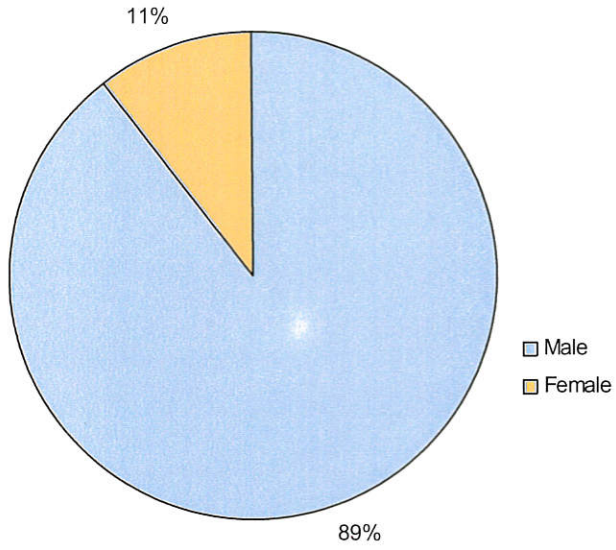


## FY 2003 - FY 2004 Admissions Comparison

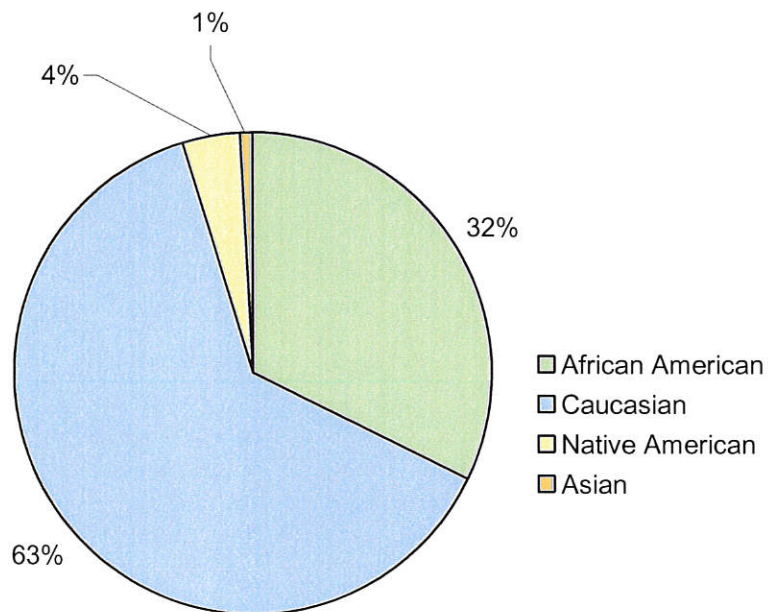
		2003	2004
Race	African American	157	178
	Caucasian	340	347
	Native American	16	21
	Asian	5	5
		518	551
Gender	Male	465	493
	Female	53	58
		518	551
	Age 11	0	1
	Age 12	4	3
	Age 13	5	12
	Age 14	38	32
	Age 15	77	78
	Age 16	125	133
	Age 17	163	170
	Age 18	80	88
	Age 19	22	26
	Age 20	3	7
	Age 21	1	1
		518	551
Admission Type	New	379	400
	Return - new adjudication	8	4
	CRV, new crime	16	13
	CRV, technical	115	134
		518	551
Matrix	C1	42	42
	C2	122	116
	C3	60	66
	CV	114	132
	S1	63	71
	S2	39	52
	*Other	13	4
	V1	0	2
	V2	65	66
		518	551

\*Other: of the four "other" in 2004, two were returned for technical violations of conditional release from pre-matrix offenses, one was a pre-matrix offense for which the judge imposed a matrix sentence, and one was for a pre-trial 90-day evaluation.

## 2004 JCF Admissions by Gender

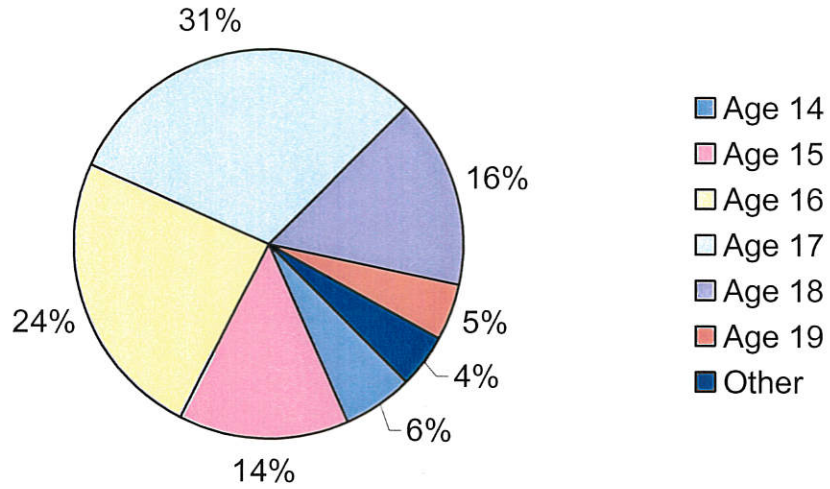


## 2004 JCF Admissions by Race

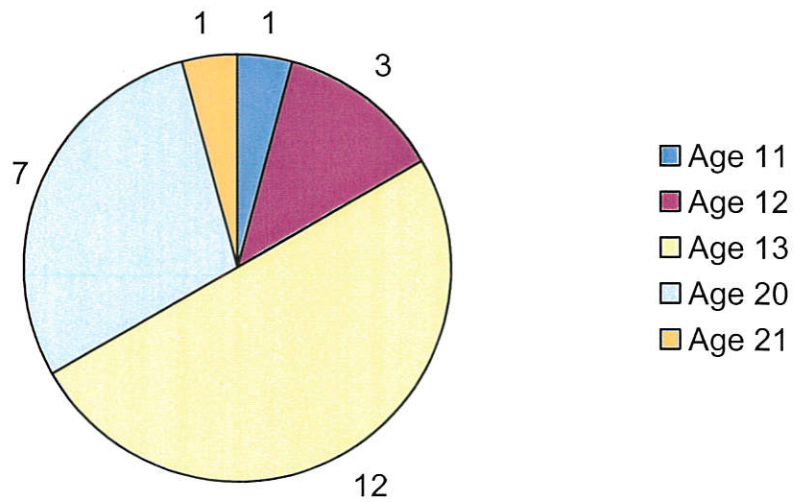




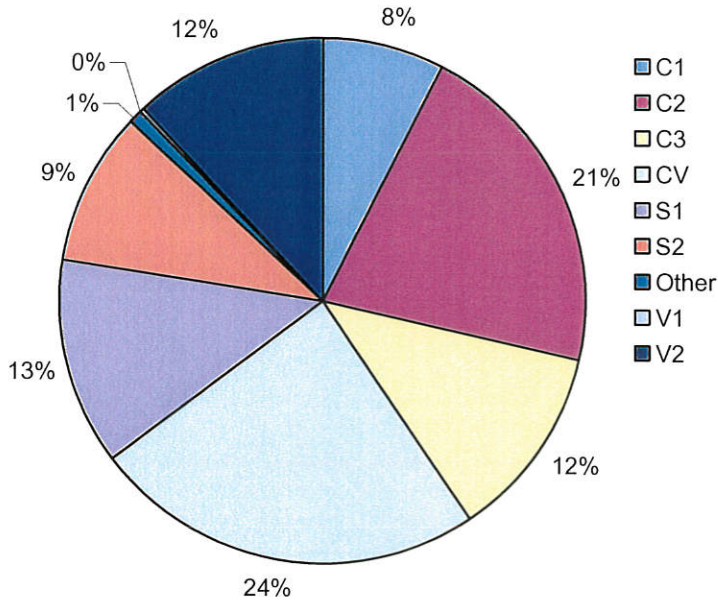
## FY 2004 JCF Admissions by Age



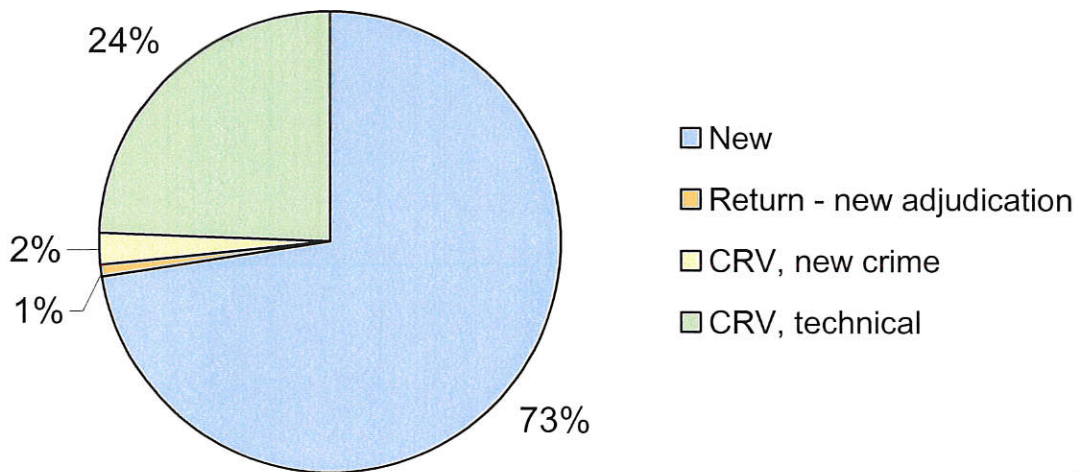
## Age Breakdown of "Other"



### FY 2004 JCF Admissions by Matrix Class



### FY 2004 Admissions by Admission Type





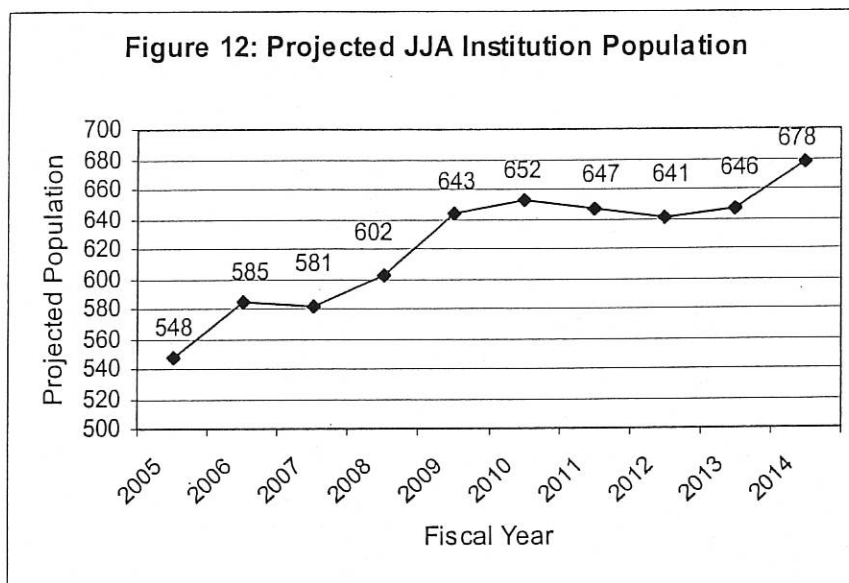


## Juvenile Correctional Facility Admissions by County, 2003 and 2004

County	2003	2004	County	2003	2004	County	2003	2004
Allen		2	Greeley			Osborne		
Anderson	1	1	Greenwood	1	1	Ottawa		
Atchison	8	9	Hamilton		1	Pawnee		1
Barber	2		Harper	1	1	Phillips		2
Barton	11	8	Harvey	2	6	Pottawatomie	3	2
Bourbon	4	6	Haskell			Pratt		3
Brown	2	2	Hodgeman			Rawlins		
Butler	18	16	Jackson	1	4	Reno	10	15
Chase			Jefferson	1	2	Republic	1	
Chautauqua			Jewell	1		Rice	4	4
Cherokee	1	2	Johnson	35	40	Riley	4	4
Cheyenne			Kearny		4	Rooks		1
Clark			Kingman	3		Rush		
Clay	2	1	Kiowa			Russell	2	3
Cloud		1	Labette	1	6	Saline	23	19
Coffey	1		Lane			Scott	2	2
Comanche	1		Leavenworth	22	17	Sedgwick	106	111
Cowley	13	10	Lincoln			Seward	5	3
Crawford	7	2	Linn	2		Shawnee	32	35
Decatur		1	Logan		7	Sheridan		
Dickinson	2	2	Lyon	3		Sherman		
Doniphan	3	2	Marion	3	3	Smith		
Douglas	13	7	Marshall		1	Stafford		
Edwards	1		McPherson	2	3	Stanton		
Elk	1	1	Meade		1	Stevens		
Ellis		1	Miami	3	5	Sumner	4	5
Ellsworth		2	Mitchell	2		Thomas		
Finney	18	23	Montgomery	14	12	Trego	1	
Ford	6	9	Morris	1		Wabaunsee		
Franklin	5	2	Morton		1	Wallace		
Geary	3	9	Nemaha		1	Washington		
Gove			Neosho	3	5	Wichita	2	
Graham			Ness			Wilson	1	2
Grant	1	2	Norton			Woodson	1	1
Gray		1	Osage		1	Wyandotte	92	94
						Total Admissions	518	551

**POPULATION FORECAST – Provided by the Kansas Sentencing Commission**

Figure 12 and Table 9 display the projected juvenile correctional facility population over the ten-year forecast period. The overall correctional facility population is forecasted to increase by 23.7% or 130 youths, during the next ten years growing from 548 juveniles at the end of FY 2005 to 678 youths at the end of FY 2014. However, the projected male populations over the same ten-year period, is expected to increase by 95 boys while the female population is projected to increase by 34 over the next ten year.



**Table 9: Projected JJA Institution Population by Gender**

June 30 Each Year	Male	Female	Total
2005	505	43	548
2006	531	54	585
2007	521	60	581
2008	540	62	602
2009	574	69	643
2010	580	72	652
2011	579	68	647
2012	574	67	641
2013	575	71	646
2014	601	77	678



# The Innovations in American Government Awards

Contact: Sarah Howe

Wednesday, July 28, 2004



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## U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S "PbS" PROGRAM WINS GOVERNMENT "OSCAR"

*Comprehensive Data System Used to Improve Nation's Juvenile Facilities  
Wins \$100,000 Prize in 17th Annual National Competition from Harvard*

(CAMBRIDGE, MA) – The Performance-based Standards (PbS) for Juvenile Correction and Detention Facilities program -- a visionary system created by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) to collect and analyze data to improve conditions and services in juvenile facilities – has won the "Oscar" of government awards from the Ash Institute for Democratic Governance and Innovation at Harvard University and the Council for Excellence in Government. The program is one of five winners of the prestigious Innovations in American Government Award and will receive a \$100,000 grant to support replication of its significant and creative efforts.

Directed by the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators (CJCA) under a cooperative agreement with DOJ's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, PbS is a self-improvement and accountability system used in 26 states and the District of Columbia to better the quality of life and treatment services for youths in custody. PbS sets national standards for the safety, education, health/mental health services, security, justice and order within facilities and gives agencies the tools to collect data, analyze performance results, design improvements and measure effectiveness with subsequent data collections and performance outcome reports. PbS involves a secure, nation-wide data collection and reporting system that harvests information from administrative records, youth records, youth facility exit interviews, facility incident reports and youth and staff climate surveys. The data is entered into the PbS web portal and reported back in simple bar graphs. The 106 outcome measures reported include youth and staff injuries, suicidal behavior, health and mental health screening, assessments, services and links to community providers, average time in isolation and changes in youth academic performance from admittance to the facility to release.

Juvenile facilities and agencies use this data to identify what is working and what needs to be improved. PbS' cycle of activities follows data collection and reporting with helping facilities develop an improvement plan that targets specific outcomes for change and implements activities to create the change. The outcomes are then monitored to see if the process worked. For example, after the PbS system showed that one youth correctional facility's average time in isolation exceeded the program's average, the agency director and staff wrote a new policy, developed a behavior management program and trained staff to use options other than time in isolation. Eighteen months later, that average time dropped from 11.25 days to less than 48 hours.

"This program marvelously shows how facts, figures, numbers and other data can be used to make a real difference in the lives of real people," said Gowher Rizvi, Director of the Ash Institute for Democratic Governance and Innovation. "And one of the best things about it is that it is easy for facilities to use the technology on their own and monitor their own improvement."

-More-

Today, 122 facilities in 26 states and the District of Columbia have volunteered to report their practices through PbS. The data they provide gives a snapshot of institutional life for more than 12,000 young people – an important leap forward in the 100-year history of juvenile justice. Decreases in staff and youth injuries, as well as decreases in suicidal behavior have been attributed to this effort. In addition, the number of youths who feared for their



safety dropped from 19 to 14 percent and the percentage of staff concerned about injuries dropped from 14 to 10 percent.

“In the past, agencies feared data collection because it just indicated shortcomings,” said Patricia McGinnis, President and CEO of the Council for Excellence in Government. “PbS gives facilities a complete picture of what is wrong, and that information can empower them to make things right.”

The U.S. Department of Justice was previously recognized by the Innovations in American Government Award in 1995 for the Operation Jobs Program.

The PbS program was selected from among nearly 1,000 applicants for the award, which was presented today in Washington, DC. For 17 years, the Innovations in American Government Award has recognized quality and responsiveness at all levels of government, honored government efforts that are creative, effective and address significant problems, and has fostered the replication of innovative approaches to the challenges facing government.

**About the Innovations Award:**

The Innovations in American Government Awards is a program of the Ash Institute for Democratic Governance and Innovation at Harvard University’s Kennedy School of Government. The award is administered in partnership with the Council for Excellence in Government.

**The Ash Institute for Democratic Governance and Innovation** fosters excellence in government around the world in order to generate and strengthen democracy. Through its awards program, research, publications, curriculum support, and global network, the Institute champions critical milestones in creative and effective governance and democratic practice.

**The Council for Excellence in Government** is a national, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization whose mission is to improve government performance by strengthening results-oriented management and creative leadership in the public sector, and to build understanding by focusing public discussion on government’s role and responsibilities.

**On the Web:**

**Performance-based Standards for Juvenile Correction and Detention Facilities Project**  
([www.pbstandards.org](http://www.pbstandards.org))

**The Ash Institute for Democratic Governance and Innovation**  
([www.ashinstitute.harvard.edu](http://www.ashinstitute.harvard.edu))

**The Council for Excellence in Government**  
([www.excelgov.org](http://www.excelgov.org))

###

To enter the CJCA site click: [www.cjca.net](http://www.cjca.net)



170 Forbes Road, Suite 106, Braintree, MA 02184  
(781) 843-2663; Fax: (781) 843-1688



*Performance-based Standards  
for Youth Correction and Detention Facilities*  
Email: [help@pbstandards.org](mailto:help@pbstandards.org)  
[www.cjca.net](http://www.cjca.net)

"PbS is the energizing force for continuous improvement  
of juvenile justice for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century"

The Performance-based Standards (PbS) system is at the forefront of a movement within the juvenile justice and corrections field to utilize standards that focuses on performance and the attainment of measurable goals. The U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention launched PbS as a project in 1995. It has been administered by CJCA with technical assistance provided by Abt Associates.

The PbS system of continuous learning and improvement provides:

1. A set of goals and standards that individual facilities and agencies should strive to meet;
2. Tools to help facilities achieve these standards through regular self-assessment and self-improvement;
3. Reports that allow facilities to evaluate performance over time and in comparison to similar facilities;  
and
4. Promotion and sharing of effective practices and support among facilities.

CJCA's goal is to integrate PbS into daily facility operations to create a field-supported and self-sustaining continuous learning and improvement system in facilities nationwide. CJCA provides support to PbS sites through a variety of training and technical assistance efforts, which include a consultant assigned to each site to ease and guide PbS implementation.

Benefits of participation include:

- The ability to measure and track key indicators of facility performance;
- Comparison with similar participating facilities across the country;
- Definition of measurable goals and development of strategies to achieve them;
- Access resources and assistance to make improvements; and
- Accountability and data available to help gain public support.

The PbS system asks facilities to collect certain data from records, reports and interviews and enter it online through the PbS website. The data is checked by PbS staff and used to generate an online graphic site report of each facility's performance in key outcome measures. The report tracks performance over time and shows facility measures compared to field averages. All data from individual facilities is kept confidential.

Using the information in the site reports, facilities work with PbS consultants to identify areas that need improvement then develop and implement a detailed improvement plan.

Over 110 facilities in 27 states and the District of Columbia are at various stages of participation in the PbS system – over 30 facilities have completed nine PbS cycles (data collections, site report analyses, developed and effected facility improvement plans) and 10 new facilities completed their first data collection in April 2003. Presently, there are 72 correction and 44 detention facilities participating in PbS. Of the states participating in PbS, fourteen have implemented PbS statewide.

For more information about the PbS system, please refer to the website stated above. For applications to participate or other inquiries, you may contact PbS Implementation Director Akin Fadeyi or Project Director Edward J. Loughran.



# Kansas Sentencing Commission

## Juvenile Correctional Facility Population Projections FY 2005 – FY2014

Presented to

### House Corrections & Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee, January 26, 2005

*Approved: December 2004*

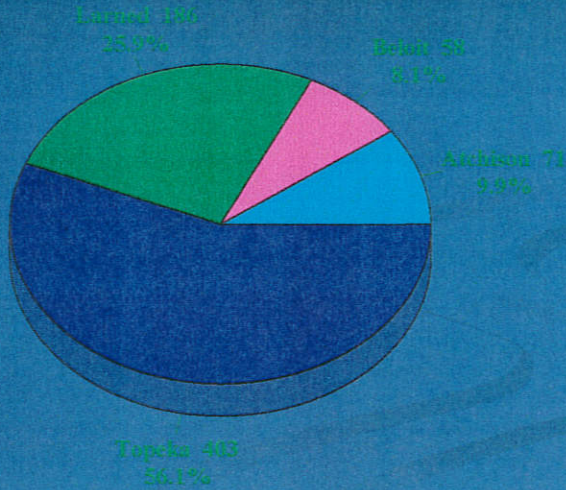
## Understanding The Placement Matrix

Offender Type	Offense Level	Length of Stay	Aftercare Term
Violent I	Off Grid	60 mo. - 22 ½ years of age	6 mo. - 23 years of age
Violent II	1-3 person felony	24 mo. - 22 ½ years of age	6 mo. - 23 years of age
Serious I	4-6 person or 1-2 drug felony	18 - 36 mo.	6 - 24 mo.
Serious II	7 - 10 person felony + 1 prior felony adjudication	9 - 18 mo.	6 - 24 mo.
Chronic I Chronic Felons	Present non-person felony or level 3 drug felony + 2 prior felony adjudications	6 - 18 mo.	6 - 12 mo.
Chronic II Escalating Felons	Present felony or level 3 drug + 2 prior misdemeanor adjudications or level 4 drug adjudication	6 - 18 mo.	6 - 12 mo.
Chronic III Escalating Misdemeanant	Present misdemeanor or level 4 drug felony + 2 prior misdemeanor or level 4 drug adjudications + 2 placement failures + exhaustion of community placement finding	3 - 6 mo.	3 - 6 mo.
Conditional Release Violators	All	3 - 6 mo.	2 - 6 mo.



# JJA Institution Admission

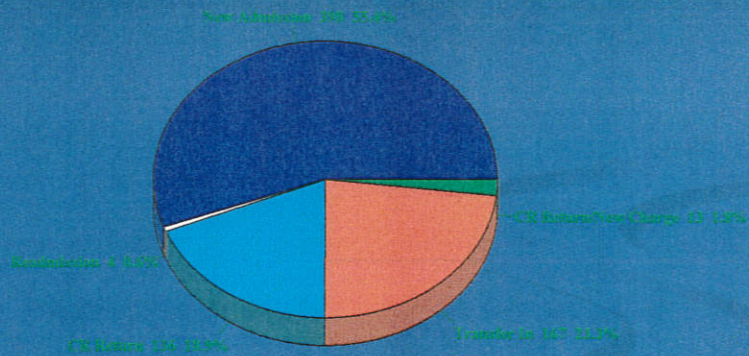
## FY 2004 ADMISSIONS BY FACILITY



Total Admission = 718 including 167 interfacility transfers.

# JJA Institution Admission

## FY 2004 ADMISSIONS BY TYPE OF ADMISSION

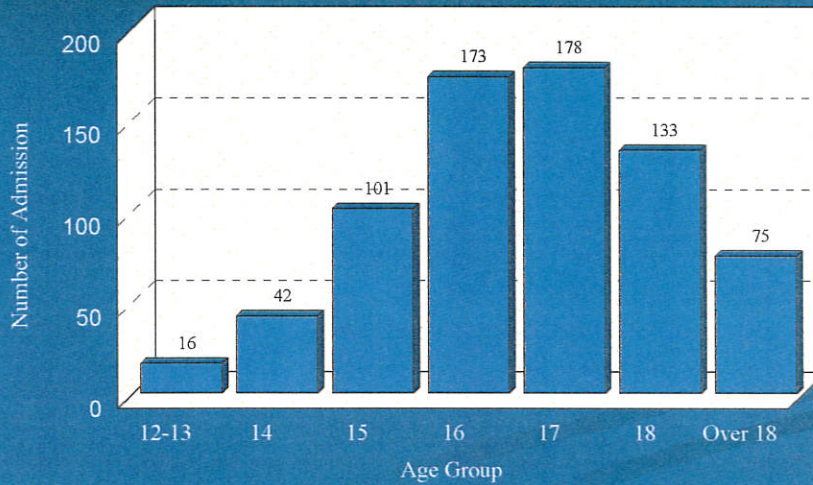


Total Admission = 718 including 167 interfacility transfers.



# JJA Institution Admission

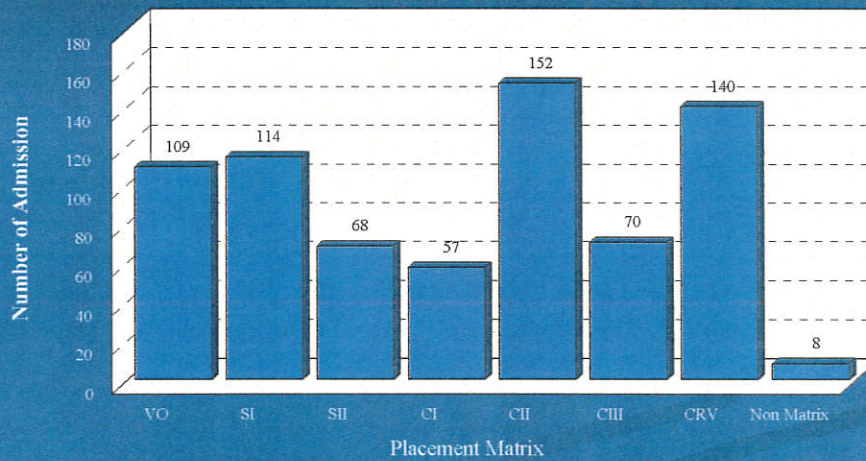
## FY 2004 Admissions by Age



Total Admission = 718 including 167 interfacility transfers.

# JJA Institution Admission

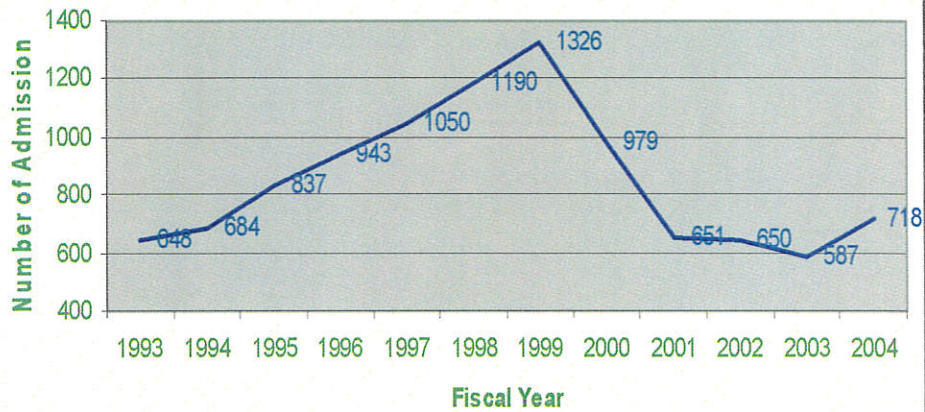
## FY 2004 Admissions by Placement Matrix



Total Admission = 718 including 167 interfacility transfers. VO (Violent Offenders) include VI (n=4) and VII (n=103).

## JJA Institution Admissions

### Historical Admission Trends



## JJA Institution Admissions

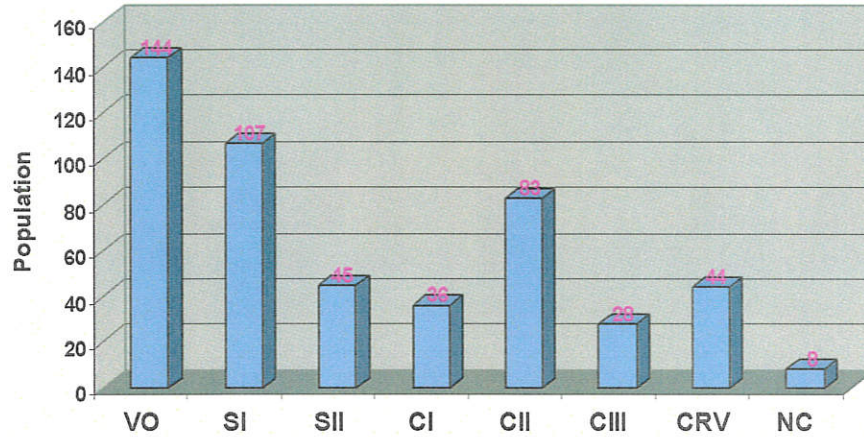
### Changes in Admissions

Fiscal Year	Number of Admissions	Change from Prior Year	Percent Change
1993	648	--	--
1994	684	36	5.6%
1995	837	153	22.4%
1996	943	106	12.7%
1997	1050	107	11.3%
1998	1190	140	13.3%
1999	1326	136	11.4%
2000	979	-347	-26.2%
2001	651	-328	-33.5%
2002	650	-1	-0.2%
2003	587	-63	-9.7%
2004	718	131	22.3%



## JJA Institution Population

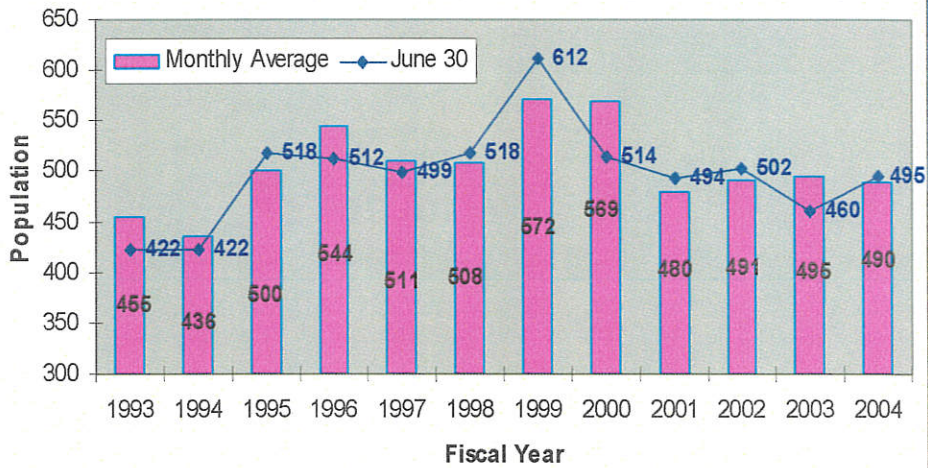
End of FY 2004 Population by Placement Matrix Class



Total Population=495. VO (violent offenders) include VI and VII.

## JJA Institution Population

Population Trends



## JJA Institution Population Changes in Institution Monthly Average Populations

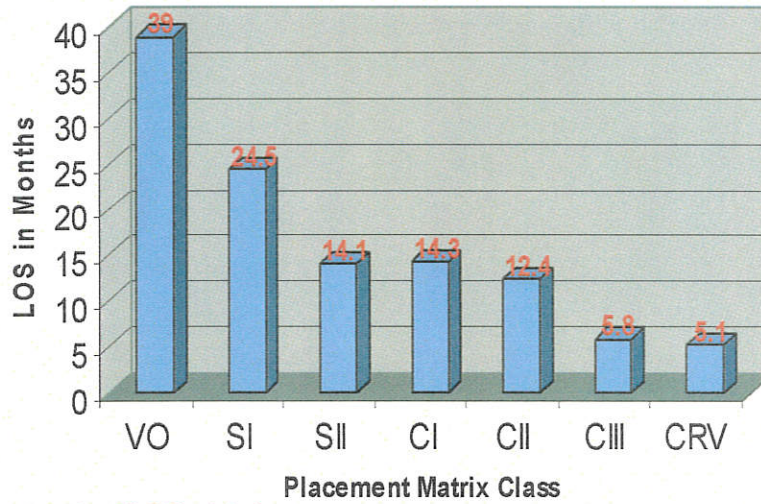
Fiscal Year	Average Population	Number Change	Percent Change
1993	455	--	--
1994	436	-19	-4.2%
1995	500	64	14.7%
1996	544	44	8.8%
1997	511	-33	-6.1%
1998	508	-3	-0.6%
1999	572	64	12.6%
2000	569	-3	-0.5%
2001	480	-88	-15.5%
2002	491	9	1.9%
2003	495	4	0.8%
2004	490	5	-1.0%

## JJA Institution Population Monthly Average Population Trends by Facility

Fiscal Year	Atchison	Beloit	Larned	Topeka	Total
1993	87	80	77	211	455
1994	93	74	72	197	436
1995	109	79	105	207	500
1996	108	81	120	235	544
1997	97	80	120	214	511
1998	101	83	125	199	508
1999	109	85	134	244	572
2000	104	82	119	264	569
2001	73	60	111	237	481
2002	93	58	100	239	491
2003	94	48	111	241	495
2004	65	48	120	257	490
% Increase/decrease FY 1993-2004	-25.3%	-40.0%	55.8%	21.8%	7.7%
% Increase/decrease FY 2000-2004	-37.5%	-41.5%	0.8%	-2.7%	-13.9%
% Increase/decrease FY 2003-2004	-30.9%	0.0%	8.1%	6.6%	-1.0%



### Average Length of Pronounced Sentence by Matrix



Note: Based on FY 2004 admissions

### Average Length of Stay (in Months) by Matrix

Matrix Class	Average Length of Stay	Percent of Pronounced Sentence
VO	18.8	59.0%
SI	14.9	66.8%
SII	11.9	85.9%
CI	8.4	67.2%
CII	9.0	79.7%
CIII	5.2	89.6%
CRV	5.1	98.0%

Note: Length of stay (LOS) and percent of pronounced sentence are based on JJA FY 2004 releases. VO includes VI and VII.

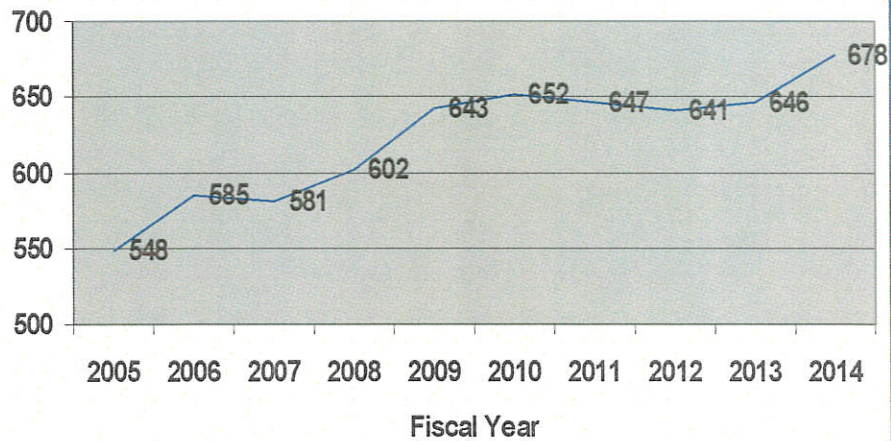
**JJA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY  
POPULATION MONTHLY MONITORING REPORT  
FY 2004 MODEL**

Month/Year	Projected	Actual	Difference
July 2003	462	458	4
August 2003	471	473	-2
September 2003	486	486	0
October 2003	481	502	-21
November 2003	477	494	-17
December 2003	482	488	-6
January 2004	493	468	25
February 2004	497	477	20
March 2004	494	495	-1
April 2004	489	494	-5
May 2004	502	488	14
June 2004	507	495	12

Note: The numbers actual are end of month numbers

**JJA Population Projection  
FY 2005 – FY 2014**

Projected JJA Institution Population





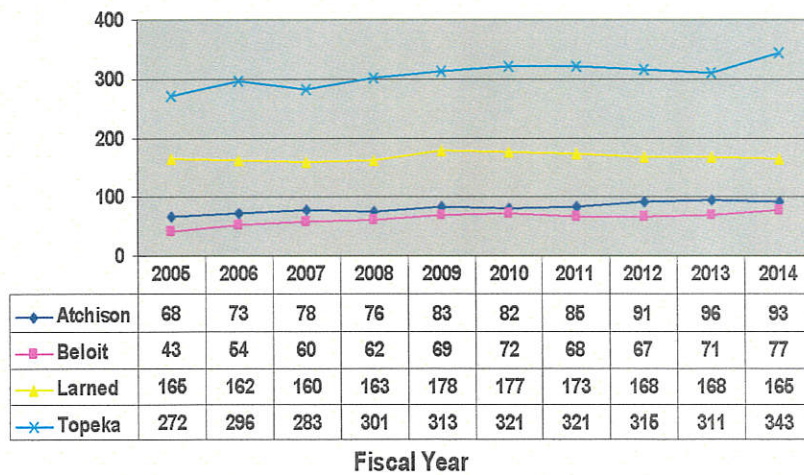
## JJA Population Projection

### Projected JJA Institution Population by Gender

June 30 Each Year	Male	Female	Total
2005	505	43	548
2006	531	54	585
2007	521	60	581
2008	540	62	602
2009	574	69	643
2010	580	72	652
2011	579	68	647
2012	574	67	641
2013	575	71	646
2014	601	77	678
# Increase	96	34	130

## JJA Population Projection

### Projected JJA Population by Facility



# JJA Population Projection

## Projected Population by Placement Matrix

June 30 Each Year	VO	SI	SII	CI	CII	CIII	CRV	Non Matrix	Total
2005	137	125	67	26	116	23	46	8	548
2006	169	133	62	34	108	33	43	3	585
2007	170	124	60	44	104	29	50	0	581
2008	173	134	67	44	109	31	44	0	602
2009	193	150	64	46	113	26	51	0	643
2010	191	154	68	41	108	32	58	0	652
2011	189	146	72	42	122	33	43	0	647
2012	194	152	61	45	111	34	44	0	641
2013	202	147	61	48	106	34	48	0	646
2014	206	158	71	48	110	32	53	0	678
# Change	69	33	4	22	-6	9	7	0	130

Note: VO includes VI (off-grid) and VII (non-drug levels 1-3).



# Inmate Healthcare Contract update

Presented by:

Roger Haden, Deputy Secretary of Programs,  
Research, & Support

January 19, 2005

## Inmate Healthcare Contract: Contracting History

- December 1, 1988 - June 30, 1991: Correctional Medical Services (CMS)
- July 1, 1991 – June 30, 1994: Prison Health Services (PHS)
- July 1, 1994 – June 30, 1999: PHS
- July 1, 1999 – October 1, 2003: PHS
- October 1, 2003 – June 30, 2005: Correct Care Solutions (CCS)
- July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2014: Correct Care Solutions

## **Inmate Healthcare Contract: Contract Negotiation Status**

- Current Contract expires June 30, 2005. RFP #07297 was issued April, 2004 and closed in June, 2004.
- Three Vendors submitted proposals:
  - Correctional Medical Services (CMS)
  - Wexford Health Services (WHS)
  - Correct Care Solutions (CCS)
- Negotiations with all three vendors were conducted between September and November.
- Contract award to CCS was recommended in November.
- Contract was signed December 23, 2004.

## **Inmate Healthcare Contract: Current Contract Features and Services**

- Full coverage, comprehensive services: medical, dental, optical, mental health, and pharmaceutical services
- Contractor accepts full liability and provides full indemnification to state
- Required accreditation by National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCCHC)
- No deductibles
- No caps on services or contractor expenditures
- No co-pays from Department. (Inmates pay \$2.00 co-pay for initial sick call visits.)

## Inmate Healthcare Contract: Current Contract Features and Services

- No exclusions or exempted services consistent with “Community Standard of Care” approach
- No provision for re-negotiation of costs or contractor early termination
- Medical Services include:
  - ✓ Health screening and assessment,
  - ✓ Off-site services as needed (hospitalization, emergency care, specialty consults, etc.,)
  - ✓ Sick call, Infirmary care and Medication management,
  - ✓ Chronic care, special needs clinics, hospice care
  - ✓ Infection control and Ancillary services (x-ray, laboratory, optometry, etc.,)
  - ✓ Utilization Review to ensure timely access to care,
  - ✓ Electronic Medical Records (EMR), implementation and maintenance



# Inmate Healthcare Contract: Current Contract Features and Services

- Dental services include:
  - Dental screenings and examinations and Emergency dental care
  - Dental treatment consistent with maintaining inmate's health status
  
- Mental Health Services include:
  - Psychological and Psychiatric assessment and diagnosis
  - Medication management
  - Individual and group counseling services
  - Case management and crisis intervention
  - Activity therapy,
  - Release planning for mentally ill offenders
  - Forensic evaluation services.
  - Intake psychological assessment and evaluation services.

## Inmate Healthcare Contract: New Contract Features and Services

- Contract beginning July 1, 2005 will have the same full coverage, comprehensive specifications as the current contract: all medical, dental, optical, mental health and pharmaceutical services with no deductibles, co-pays, caps or exclusions on services or contractor expenditures.
- Major difference from current contract is in the potential contract term: new contract provides for an initial 3-year term with up three two-year extensions, with mutual agreement of both parties. Pricing calls for a firm, fixed pricing for the initial term and firm projections for the extension periods.
- Other significant differences are in provision of performance indicators with penalty clauses and adjusted staffing and services to meet identified gaps in current services.

## Inmate Healthcare Contract: New Contract Features and Services

- Extended Pharmaceutical Pricing-CCS and Diamond Pharmaceuticals have agreed to extend discount pricing to all Kansas governmental agencies.
  - County and city governments (jails and detention centers) have access to same bulk pricing as KDOC
  - MMCAP or better pricing at app. 57% of wholesale price (currently many agencies are paying retail price)
  - Administrative and dispensing fees are capped and significantly discounted
  - Assistance with state and federal regulatory compliance on dispensing, administration, and inspections
  - Current counties expressing interest: Sedgwick, Atchison, Reno, Harvey, Crawford
  - Local agencies expressing interest include Emergency Medical Services, county jails, and community mental health centers

# Inmate Healthcare Contract Cost Data

- FY 2005 Allocated Costs: \$26,934,607
  - Note: this includes funds for the KUPI contract monitor and consulting team (app. \$208,000)
- FY 2006 cost is \$40,894,395
  - This represents an increase of app. 20% from the “true value” of the contract of approximately \$34,000,000 and of app. 50%, based on the allocated state budget
  - True Value estimate factors in State allocation, PHS supplemental funds from contract assignment agreement (app. \$3.8 million), projected contractor loss (\$1 M), and an 8% operating/profit margin (\$2.5 M).



# HEALTHCARE CONTRACT EXPENDITURES

## FY 1990 – FY 2005

● 2005	\$26,726,588	2.71%	6-year Increase
● 2004	\$26,022,337	3.39%	FY 00-05: 24.6%
● 2003	\$25,167,955	4.13%	
● 2002	\$24,169,130	5.97%	
● 2001	\$22,808,484	6.36%	
● 2000	\$21,445,306	3.83%	
● 1999	\$20,654,285	5.79%	5-Year Increase
● 1998	\$19,523,259	18.09%	FY 95-99: 38.5%
● 1997	\$16,533,003	-0.69%	
● 1996	\$16,647,798	11.64%	
● 1995	\$14,912,570	-7.03%	
● 1994	\$16,040,826	4.39%	5-Year Increase
● 1993	\$15,366,931	13.34%	FY 90-94: 50.1%
● 1992	\$13,557,993	21.59%	
● 1991	\$11,150,981	4.94%	
● 1990	\$10,626,324		

## Inmate Healthcare Contract Cost Data

- “From 1998 to 2001, state corrections budgets grew an average of 8% annually. . . During that same three-year period, corrections health care costs grew by 10% annually and comprised 10% of all corrections expenditures.” -- Council of State Governments, January, 2004

## Inmate Healthcare Contract Cost Data

- “Health care costs continued to surge this year as family premiums in employer-sponsored plans jumped 11.2%, the fourth year of double-digit growth. . . The average premium for a family of four grew to \$9,950 annually” – Associated Press, September, 2004, referring to the Kaiser Family Foundation and the Health Research and Education Trust.

## Inmate Healthcare Contract Cost Data

- “California prisons paid local hospitals as much as eight times more than Medicare would have paid for the same medical procedure, auditors said July 23, leading to an average 21% annual increase in health care costs over the last five years.” -- Corrections Professional, August, 2004.



## Inmate Healthcare Contract Cost Data

- The Department of Health and Human Services said that health care spending shot up 9.3 percent in 2002, the largest increase in 11 years to a total of \$1.55 trillion. That represents an average of \$5,440 for each person in the United States.” -- New York Times, January 9, 2004.
- As a comparison, the annual per inmate cost for FY 2006 is app. \$4445.

## Projected Cost of Healthcare Contract Based on Estimated National Rise in Medical Costs

- **Estimated @ 10%/year Increase in Medical costs**

- 2000 \$21,445,306
- 2001 \$23,589,837
- 2002 \$25,948,820
- 2003 \$28,543,702
- 2004 \$31,398,073
- 2005 \$34,537,880

- **Estimated @ 15%/year Increase in Medical costs**

- 2000 \$21,445,306
- 2001 \$24,662,102
- 2002 \$28,361,417
- 2003 \$32,615,630
- 2004 \$37,507,974
- 2005 \$43,134,170

# Average Costs Per-Inmate-Per-Day (CPIPD) Recent Trends

Sample State financial responsibilities for health care with populations and/or services similar to Kansas. They also represent different service models

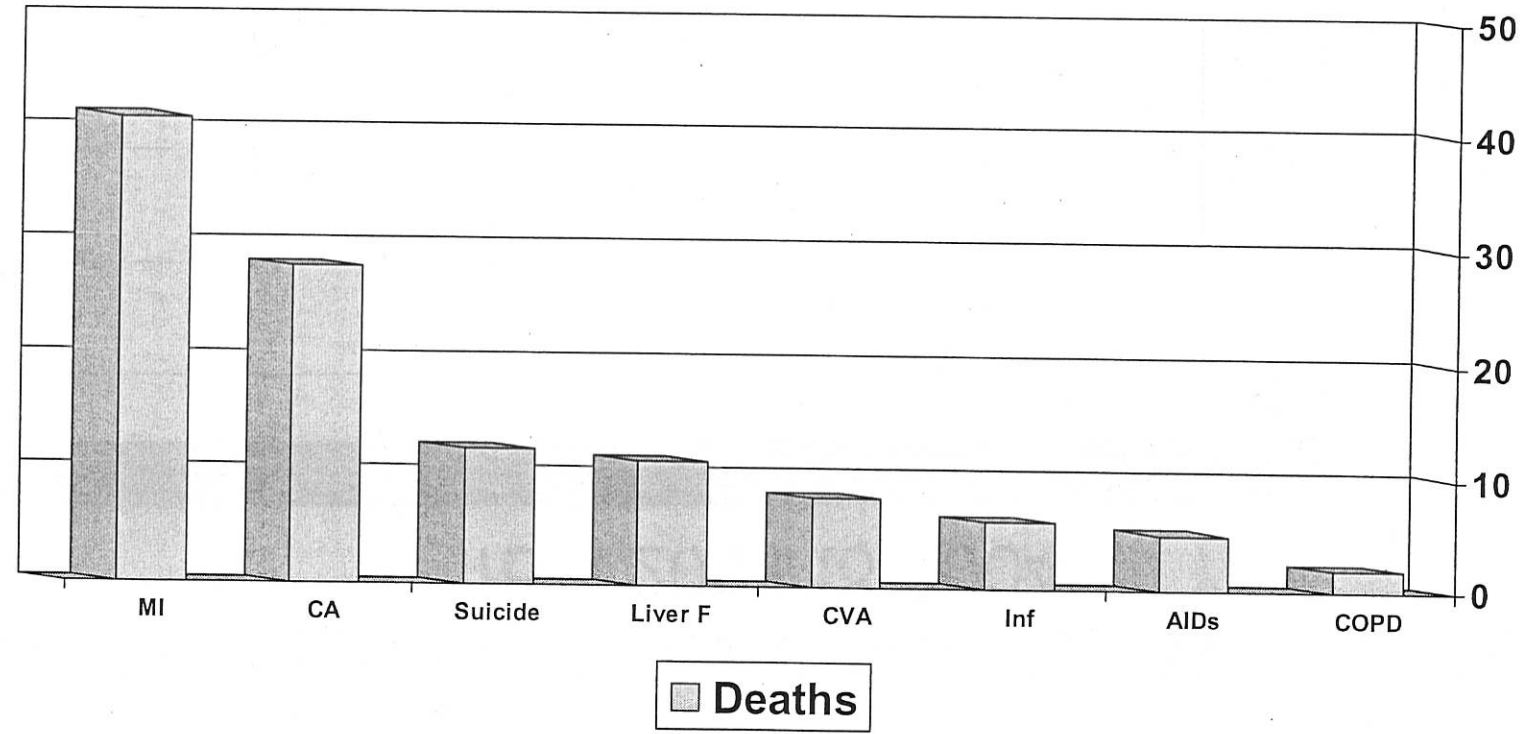
- **Kansas** 2005-\$7.91CPIPD - 2006 - \$12.39 CPIPD (Actual)  
(Contracted Private Comprehensive-University Monitoring)
- **Missouri** 2005-\$8.15 CPIPD - 2006 - \$12.89 CPIPD (Projected)  
(Contracted Private Comprehensive-State Monitoring)
- **Mass.** 2005-\$12.88 CPIPD - 2006 - \$13.69 CPIPD (Actual)  
(University model Comprehensive-State Monitoring)
- **Colorado** 2005-\$22.26 CPIPD - 2006 - \$22.44 CPIPD (Actual)  
(University model Comprehensive – University Monitoring)
- **Nebraska** 2005-\$8.21 CPIPD - 2006 - \$10.99 CPIPD (Projected)  
(Mix State-Private Caps on service risk & No MH costs)
- **Oklahoma** 2005-\$9.34 CPIPD - 2006 - \$9.50 CPIPD (Actual)  
(State Run, No MH costs included, does not include 23 FTE Monitors)

## **Inmate Healthcare Contract Cost Data: Major Cost Drivers**

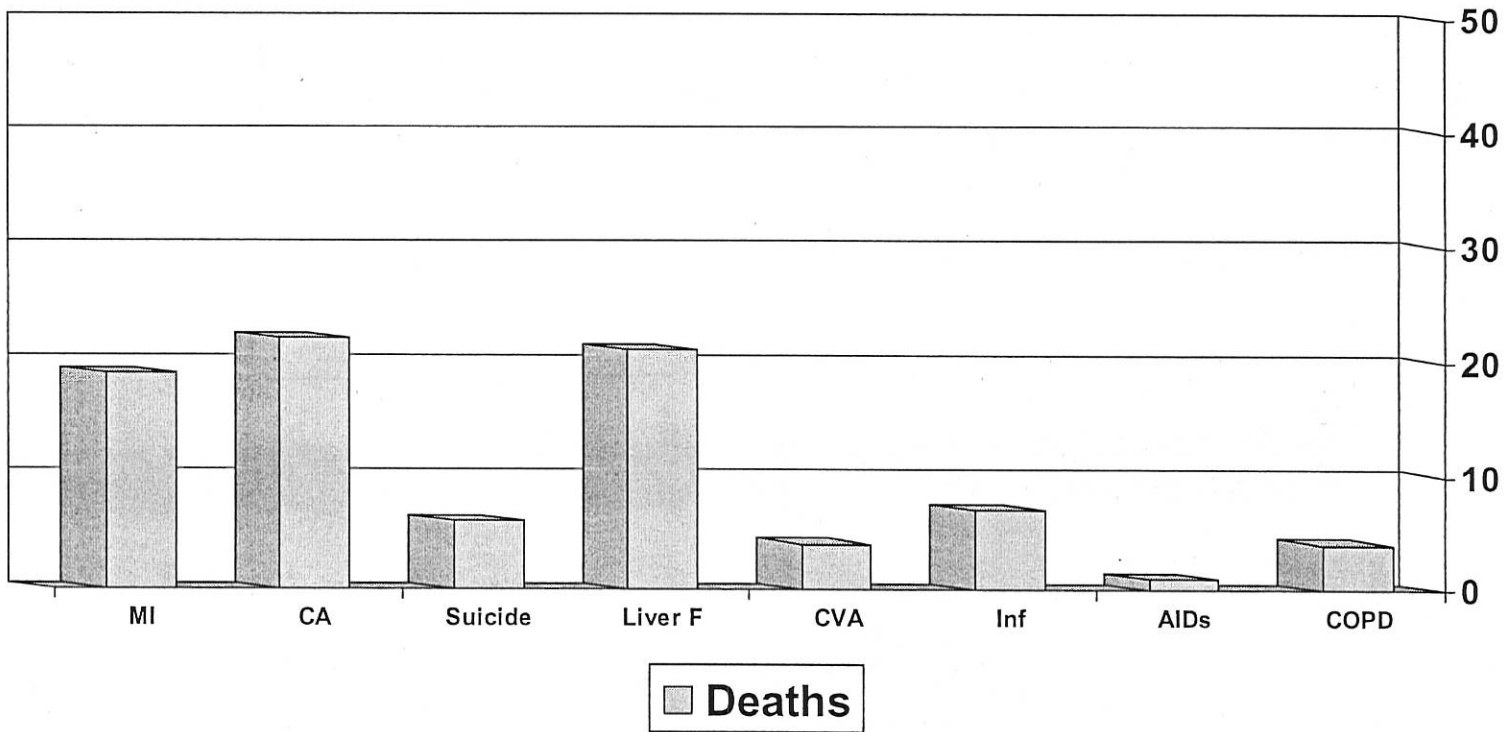
- Staffing
- Pharmaceuticals
- Off-site: Hospitalization and Specialty Services
- Population Increases
- Greater acuity of offender medical/mental health conditions
- Shifts in Treatment, e.g. communicable diseases, HIV, Hepatitis C



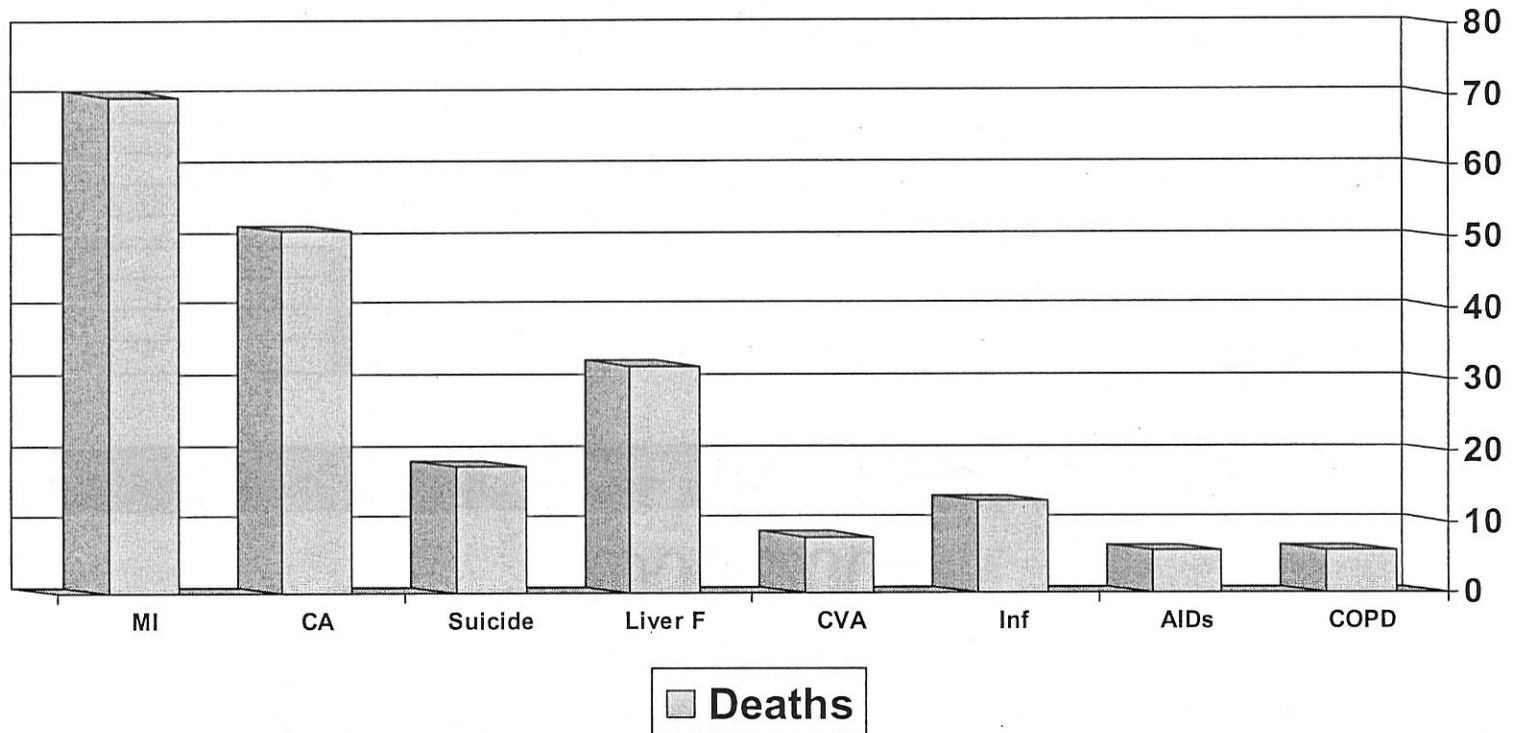
# Deaths in Kansas Correctional Facilities by Year from By Cause of Death 1994 to 2000



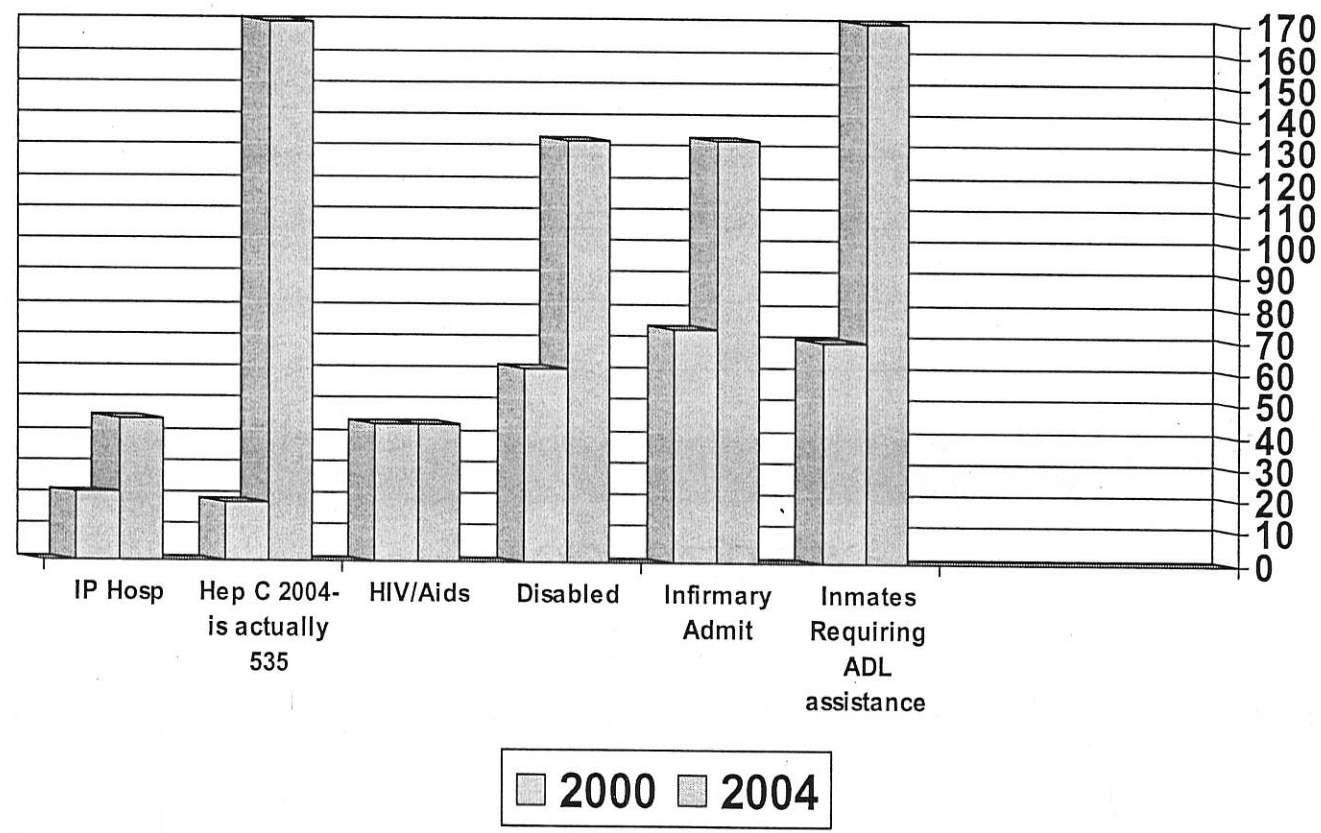
# Deaths in Kansas Correctional Facilities by Year from 2001 to 2004



# Deaths in Kansas Correctional Facilities by Cause of Death 1994-2004

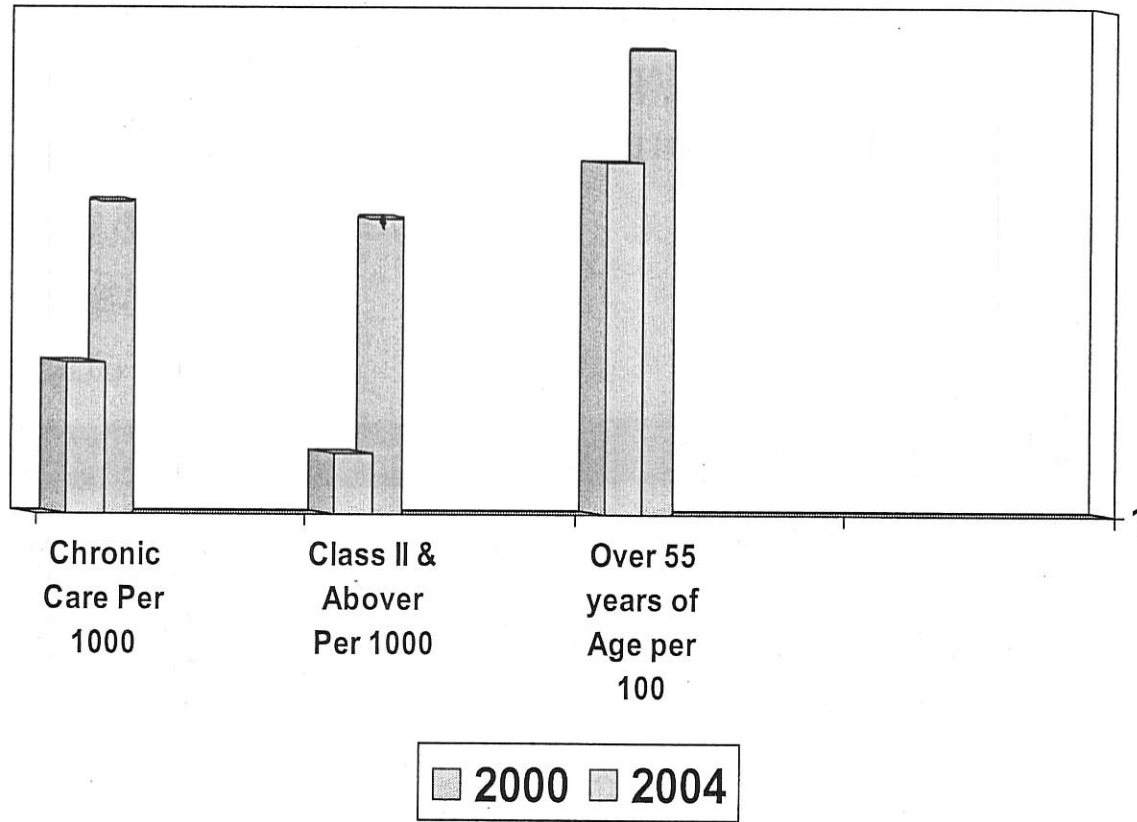


# Increase in Health Care Services 5 year Trend 2000-2004





# Increase in Health Care Services 5 year Trend 2000-2004



# Inmate Healthcare Contract Cost Data: Cost Control Measures

- Telemedicine
- Inmate co-pays
- Privatization of health care
- Disease prevention programs/continuity of care
- Implement Computerized Records Management
- Implement a Managed Care model –;
- Contracting with professional providers
- Consolidation of services where feasible
- Implement system of Utilization Review to ensure pre-authorization of off-site care, etc. –
- Use of medical furloughs or early release –
- Pre-negotiate rates for off-site hospitalization and specialty care; limit charges for institutionalized persons to Medicaid rates