

# Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority

*The Power of  
Partnerships*



Annual Report  
Fiscal Year 2000



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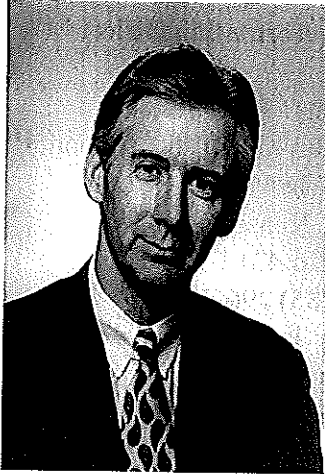



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**"The big change that started all of this reform was the State creating a new state agency...Having recognized that this population (juvenile offenders) needed more direct attention has allowed hope, not only with the men and women who provide direct care for the youth, but for the youth themselves."**

*Sherry Payne-Sisney, Director of Operations,  
11<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Restorative Justice Authority*

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### *To the Citizens of Kansas:*

The design of the Juvenile Justice Authority has launched a new prototype for government agencies in Kansas: true partnership with service providers and local government, while maintaining a small, but focused state agency providing guidance and support to communities. In order to achieve success, all private and public partners must work at continuous communication, collaboration and system improvement while each takes ownership for the role they play in the juvenile justice system.

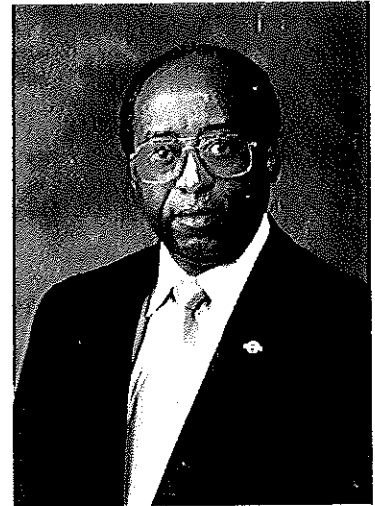
Poised on the threshold of 2001, Kansas has successfully launched juvenile justice reform. Now our challenge is to strengthen the juvenile justice system. We must carry forward our plans to improve the juvenile correctional facility system and continue to provide communities resources they need to be successful with prevention and early intervention. Together, through the power of partnerships, we can achieve our mutual goals: safer communities, stronger families and more responsible and productive young citizens.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Graves". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath.

Bill Graves  
Governor  
State of Kansas

***Dear Citizens of  
Kansas and Partners in Juvenile Justice:***



**This annual report for Fiscal Year 2000 represents more than one year of accomplishment at the Juvenile Justice Authority. It is indicative of the cumulation of more than three years of progress made since the inception of the agency on July 1, 1997.**

**This includes tangible evidence of progress, such as 121 new prevention and intervention programs. It also includes intangible, hard to measure new components of a reformed system, notably, the new state/local/private provider partnerships that have been developed in every Kansas community. Partnerships are built upon trust, mutual interest for success of all parties involved and an understanding that together, we can achieve success.**

**Throughout this report you will find comments from community partners who have worked to reform the juvenile justice system with our agency for the last three years. These partnerships are critical to our success. We acknowledge that as a government agency we can only go so far in changing the behavior and life circumstances of troubled youth. However, we know that through the power of partnership, we can achieve these goals.**

*Albert Murray*

**Albert Murray  
Commissioner**

# JJA Mission

The mission of the Juvenile Justice Authority is to:

- Promote public safety
- Hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior
- Improve the ability of youth to live productively and responsibly in their communities.

# JJA Vision

To improve the quality of life in Kansas by reducing juvenile crime.

JJA will lead a broad-based state and local partnership among private and public entities in strengthening the state's comprehensive juvenile justice system. Prevention, community based corrective sanctions and juvenile correctional facilities will be continually developed according to research on community needs and the best national research on effective practices with juvenile offenders.

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**“From my observations working with the planning team, it was the new prevention initiative and the prospect of early intervention that interested more people and resulted in representatives from more segments of the community getting involved and staying involved. In my 20 years working in juvenile justice in Sedgwick County, this has certainly been the more productive new initiative I have witnessed. It has had a very positive impact in our community by increasing the opportunities to intervene and help troubled youth and their families.”**

*Mark Masterson, Director of Sedgwick County Youth Services*

# Highlights of the Year

Fiscal Year 2000 (July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000)

## *Strengthening the Juvenile Correctional Facility System*

- Received appropriation of \$60 million in capital improvements to the juvenile correctional facility system from the Governor and Legislature
- Includes:
  - A 225 maximum-security complex to be built in Topeka
    - Included in the complex is a 60-bed diagnostic and classification center for all youth coming into the facility system and a 15-bed infirmary for incarcerated youth needing acute medical care
    - Will add 210 beds to the JJA systemwide capacity
  - 122 bed juvenile offender facility in Larned
    - Includes 90 medium security beds for alcohol and substance abuse treatment
    - Includes 32 maximum security beds, exclusively for mental health treatment
    - Will replace the 116 Larned State Hospital beds now used by JJA
    - Will add 6 beds to the JJA systemwide capacity
  - Renovation of four living units, Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility
    - Includes demolition of two living units
      - Includes construction of two 30-bed living units and associated program space
    - Will replace 63 beds, 10 temporary detention rooms and program space now housed in the two old two-story buildings with two new buildings
  - Renovation of 18 rooms at Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility
    - Includes upgrading rooms from minimum security level to maximum security level
- Stabilized overcrowding at juvenile correctional facilities with successful implementation of interim, short term plan.

## *Strengthening Community based services*

- Expanded the number of service providers that entered into agreements with JJA from 162 to 172, *an increase of six percent in one year.*
- **More juvenile offenders than ever before were served in the communities:**
- Juvenile offenders receiving case management services on a daily basis grew from 2,394 at the beginning of the fiscal year to 2,536 by the end of FY2000, *an increase of six percent.*
- Juvenile offenders receiving juvenile intensive supervision services on a daily basis grew from 1,606 on the first day of the fiscal year to 1,998 on the last day, *an increase of 24 percent.*

## *Provided Leadership through the First Annual Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice*

- In partnership with the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, provided leadership in bringing current information about the best practices and current trends in juvenile justice by sponsoring the state's First Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice. More than 500 people attended to hear a multitude of nationally prominent speakers.

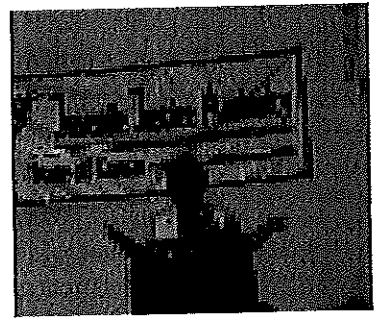
## *Expansion of Juvenile Intake and Assessment Services*

- The number of youth served by the state's 31 Juvenile Intake and Assessment Service Centers increased from 29,405 in 1999 to 32,056 in FY2000.\* This reflects an increase of nine percent.

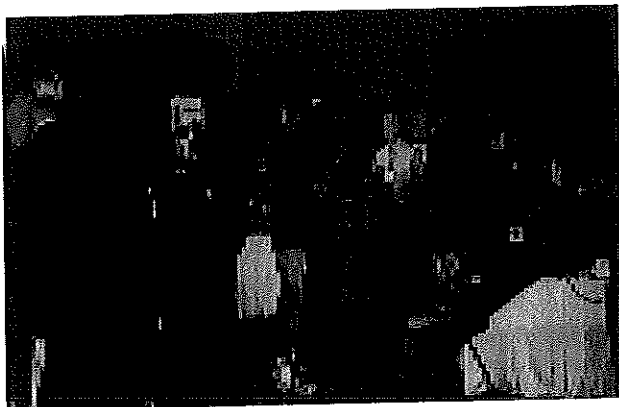
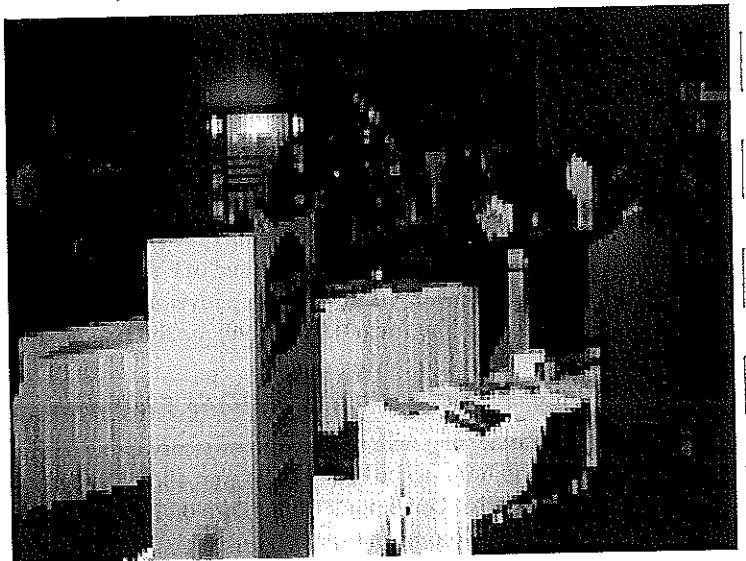
\* Juvenile Intake and Assessment Services statistics for 1999 were calculated by calendar year, as opposed to state fiscal year.



# First Annual Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



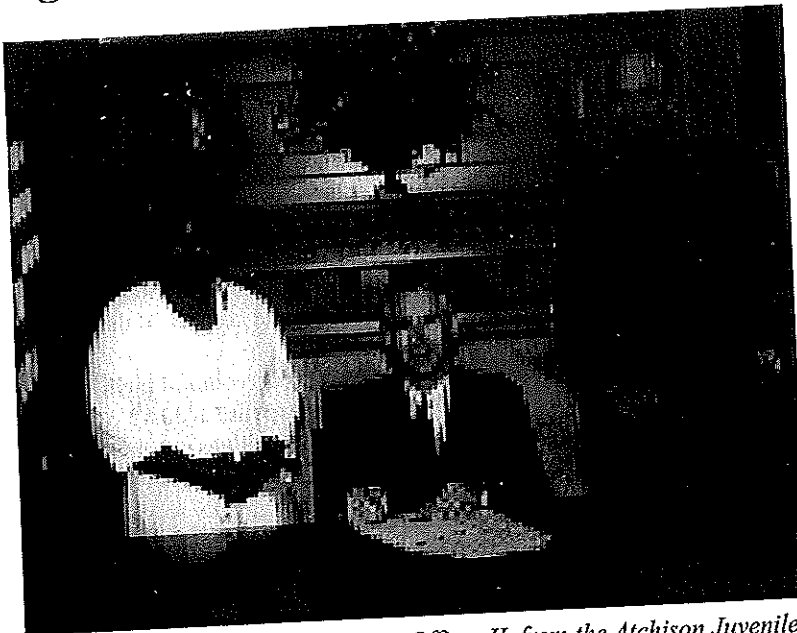
*The First Annual Governor's Conference brought together 500 participants from around the state to learn about current findings into the root causes of juvenile delinquency and what programs are working nationally to reduce juvenile crime. Clockwise from upper left: Gov. Graves shows his commitment to reforming juvenile justice; Attorney General Carla Stovall addresses the conference; the Exhibit Hall features displays from local programs and national experts in corrections and mental health; Registration for the first conference peaked at 500 people. Students from Washburn Rural's Show Choir entertain the crowd.*



**The Governor's Conference was co-sponsored by the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Juvenile Justice Authority.**



## Highlights of the Year



*Ethel Downing, Juvenile Corrections Officer II from the Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility, left, is recognized by Gov. Bill Graves, center, and Deputy Commissioner J. Kenneth Hales, right, for receiving the Commissioner's Award of Valor. Ms. Downing used her first aid skills to help resuscitate a boy who had lost consciousness and later died at a public sporting event in Atchison.*



*The American Correctional Association audit team found Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility in compliance with ACA standards and awarded the facility its third reaccreditation. From left to right, Pat Harmon, Program Director, Beloit JCF; Dr. John Rickicki, Ex. Asst. to the Director of the Dept. of Youth Services Mt. Meigs, Alabama; Beloit Accreditation Records Manager, John Tzinski, Correctional Consultant, Oklahoma City, OK; Gayle Turner, Administrator, DC Youth Services Administration, Laurel, Maryland; Beloit Superintendent Denis Shumate and JJA Asst. Commissioner, James Frazier.*



*At a press conference in June, Commissioner Albert Murray joins Gov. Graves, left, and Mayor Joan Wagon of Topeka, right, to announce that the maximum-security complex will be built in Topeka.*

**"Some of the effects the Juvenile Justice Reform has had on our community is being able to see the future of juvenile offenders in our system. There is definitely more consistency in what happens when a youth enters the system and what the progression is if they continue to reoffend. The guidelines and the ability to know who in your community is involved in the process are clearer."**

**Glenda Martens, Court Services Officer and former facilitator of the 19<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Community Planning Team**

## Frequently Asked Questions about Juvenile Justice

**1. What does being “in the custody” of the Commissioner of JJA mean?**

ANSWER: Some juvenile offenders are placed in the Commissioner’s custody, rather their parents’ custody, meaning that the Commissioner (and JJA) has jurisdiction over the juvenile offender and in most cases determines where the juvenile offender is placed in the juvenile justice system. In other words, the Commissioner may determine which out-of-home placement or correctional facility the juvenile is placed at or which local jurisdiction will be responsible for providing community services.

**2. Are all juvenile offenders in the custody of the Commissioner?**

ANSWER: No. JJA contracts with community based correctional agencies in all judicial districts. These are county agencies that supervise juvenile offenders in the custody of JJA. They are NOT JJA state agency offices, but are county-operated offices serving juvenile offenders in their community. Last year, more than 1,500 juvenile offenders received intensive supervision services through JJA but were not in direct legal custody of the Commissioner. JJA paid for these services, but the juvenile offenders – in most cases – were in the custody of their parents. There are also juvenile offenders supervised through the court system (court services) for which JJA has no custody responsibility.

**3. Does JJA operate detention centers?**

ANSWER: No. Detention is a function of county government and juvenile detention centers are owned and operated by counties, much like jails are. Detention centers are *holding* facilities where suspected juvenile offenders who are considered to be at risk of running away or at a crisis point where they may be a danger to the public or themselves, are *detained* during and after the court process.

**4. What is the difference between a detention center and a juvenile correctional facility?**

ANSWER: Juvenile correctional facilities are operated by JJA and are correctional facilities to which juvenile offenders are sentenced for their crime and undergo correctional programs geared toward changing their behavior.

**5. Does JJA operate all the juvenile correctional facilities in Kansas?**

ANSWER: Yes. Juvenile correctional facility staff are JJA employees, except for those who work for private companies that contract with the facilities for particular services, such as food service. JJA has juvenile correctional facilities in Atchison, Beloit, Larned and Topeka. The Beloit facility serves females; the others serve males.

**6. Are there separate JJA offices all over Kansas?**

ANSWER: No. Each judicial district has a juvenile offender services or community corrections office that is operated at the county level and staffed by county employees. These offices supervise juvenile offenders throughout Kansas, and see that supervision, counseling services, therapy and other needed services are provided for them and/or their families. The community corrections offices have contracts with JJA to provide services for juvenile offenders in the legal custody of the commission.

**7. Are the juvenile correctional facilities the greatest budget expense of JJA?**

ANSWER: No. The facilities use approximately 35 percent of JJA’s budget. The majority of the budget — more than half -- goes to community services.

**8. How do I apply for grants through JJA?**

ANSWER: Check our website frequently for the latest news on grants. There are several types of federal grants that pass through the JJA, and they are available at different times of the year. You can also subscribe to our free quarterly newsletter, which has the latest news on grants, and grant recipients. Just write or e-mail JJA to subscribe. The address is: JJA, 714 SW Jackson, Suite 300, Topeka, Kansas 66603 or email: [jja@ksjja.org](mailto:jja@ksjja.org)

**9. Who makes decisions about juvenile justice grants?**

ANSWER: In most cases, the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (KAG) makes grant award recommendations and JJA writes the grant check from state or federal funds. The KAG is a 23-member board, appointed by the Governor, that adheres to state and federal guidelines with regard to the dissemination of grant money. Most of the grant money comes from the federal level.

**10. How are juvenile offenders handled differently in a juvenile justice system than an adult correctional system?**

ANSWER: The laws that govern juvenile offenders are in the Kansas Juvenile Offender Code (K.S.A. 38-1600’s). This is separate and distinct from the criminal code for adult offenders. Juvenile offenders must be held accountable for their actions, both in terms of being penalized for breaking the law and in making restitution, in some manner, to their victims. The basis for a sound juvenile justice system lies in getting to the *root causes of delinquent and lawbreaking behavior*. Therefore, there is much greater emphasis in the juvenile system on treatment programs, education and preparing youth to reenter the environment from which they came with a greater capacity to be law-abiding citizens.

# Significant Changes in Kansas Juvenile Justice Law 2000 Legislative Session

## Senate Substitute for House Bill 2224

1. Amendments to bring Kansas law into compliance with federal law
  - Brings state into compliance with the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders requirements under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act regarding valid court order procedure, use of secure confinement and allows JJA to review jail records to monitor for confinement violations
  - Modifies reasonable efforts and contrary to the welfare of the child findings needed to place in state agency custody and recommend removal of the juvenile from the parental home to come into compliance with the federal Adoption and Safe Families Act regulations
2. Credit for time served in detention or jail
  - Mandates that credit be given to juvenile offenders for time spent at detention centers or jail prior to their incarceration at juvenile correctional facilities
- ✓ 3. Placement matrix changes
  - Technical changes in placement matrix regarding the classification of a prior adjudication on a Chronic III offender to a Level 4 drug felony
  - Sets a blanket 20-day notification to the Court and prosecutor regarding release from a juvenile correctional facility. The juvenile correctional facility notifies receiving school district of juvenile offender release with more specific information. The proposal continues to require the 45 day notice to the Court for violent pre-matrix juvenile offenders
- ✓ 4. Juvenile correctional facility staff hiring requirements
  - Adds hiring requirements for juvenile corrections officers: that they be at least age 21 and free of felony convictions. Also adds physical agility requirements for officers.
- ✓ 5. Sex offender registration act
  - Allows the court to order juvenile offenders who are convicted of sexually violent offenses to register under the Kansas Offender Registration Act. Currently, only juvenile offenders on probation and/or diversion programs for sexually violent offenses may be required to register.
6. Truancy
  - Permits SRS and the county/district attorney to enter into an agreement allowing board of education employees to make their report directly to the county/district attorney.

# FY 2000 Budget Summary

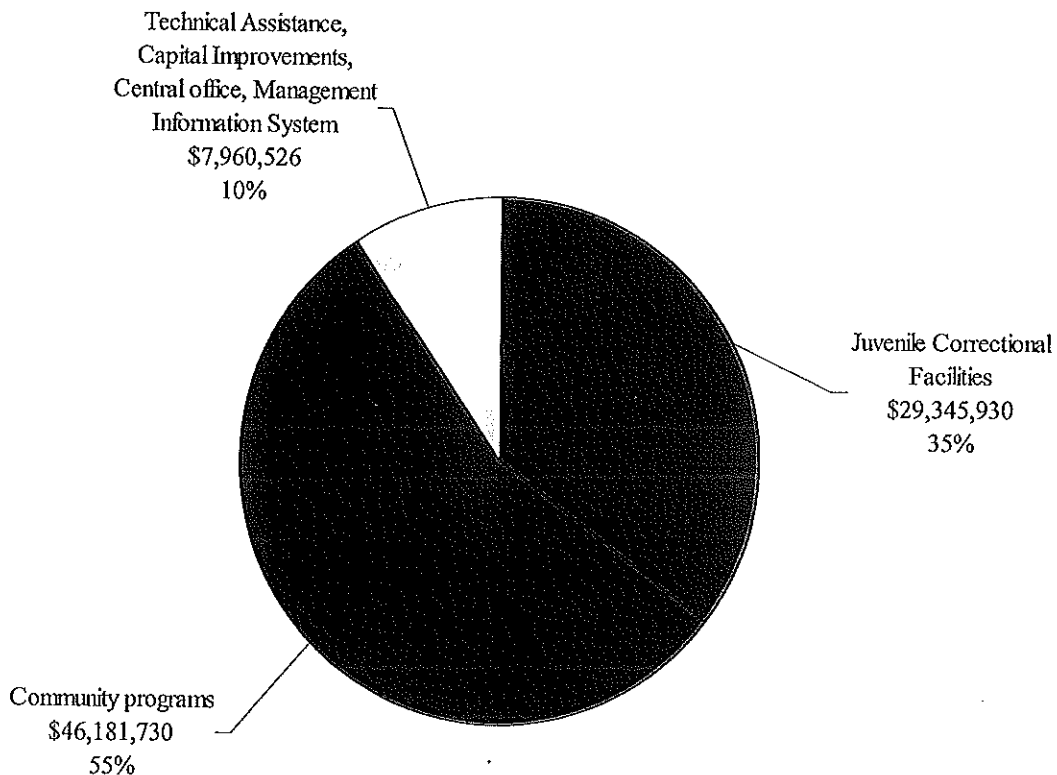
In FY 2000, the Juvenile Justice Authority spent a systemwide total of \$83,488,187, which included \$63,258,338 from the State General Fund. The total included central office programs and the juvenile correctional facilities at Atchison, Beloit, Larned, and Topeka. The combined expenditures of the four facilities totaled \$29,345,930, including \$26,969,469 from the State General Fund.

While most of the funding for the facilities was spent on staffing, a total of \$1,104,500 from the State Institutions Building Fund was used for rehabilitation and repair of the physical plant of the facilities. Financing for 610 full time equivalent (FTE) positions and 19 unclassified temporary positions, or a total of 629 positions, was included. The majority of these positions are part of the juvenile correctional facility budgets.

Central office program expenditures totaled \$54,142,257 from all funding sources, including \$36,288,869 from the State General Fund. Eighty-five (85) percent of these expenditures, or \$46,181,731, were for aid to local units of government. This included \$32,610,826 from the State General Fund. Other grant funding sources included federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention grants; Kansas Endowment for Youth funds; federal Title IV-E foster care funds; Juvenile Detention Facilities Fund (JDFF) monies; and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block grant funds. An additional \$663,426 from the JDFF was spent on annual payments to retire the debt issued by the state to build regional detention centers. The remaining central office program expenditures included Juvenile Justice Information System project costs; technical assistance costs; community planning and facilities master plan expenditures; and general operating costs, including salaries and wages.

The largest component of these local grant expenditures included funding to finance community corrections and intermediate sanctions programs designed to deal with the segment of the juvenile offender population that were not placed in a juvenile correctional facility. This includes expenditures for intake and assessment services, juvenile intensive supervised probation, community case management, and the purchase of residential placement and treatment services for in-home and out-of-home offenders.

## JJA FY2000 Budget expenditures





# JJA's Commitment to Prevention Programs

JJA provides funding for prevention programs state wide. Philosophy and approaches to dealing with the prevention of juvenile delinquency is based on a large body of research, much of which is provided by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). According to the Communities That Care model for preventing adolescent problem behaviors, the best predictor of antisocial adolescent behavior is conduct problems in the youth's earlier years. Most juvenile offenders who commit serious crimes have a history of childhood misbehavior including antisocial behaviors such as physical aggression, and disruptive, covert, oppositional and defiant behaviors. Identifying the risk factors for these behaviors helps develop strategies to prevent juvenile offending.

In FY2000, JJA funded nearly 200 new prevention and early intervention programs with federal and state dollars.

Prevention programs are funded in the following ways:

1. State-funded block grants downloaded to local judicial districts
2. Competitive grants through federal Title II, Title V, Title II Challenge grants and the State Juvenile Prevention Trust Fund. Local communities apply for grants to the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants disseminated from the federal level through JJA to specific communities on a population-basis.

Funding is available to promote projects that provide prevention, and intervention services for diversion from the court system and for intervention services for youth that are at high risk of entering the juvenile system, as well as youth that are already in the system.

To receive federal funding available from OJJDP, states must submit an application. The State of Kansas applies for funding through Title II Formula, Title II Formula Supplement, Title II Formula Challenge Activities, Title V Formula, and the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG). Formula grants allocations depend upon the appropriation by the U.S. Congress.

The purpose of the Title II Formula grant program is to promote improvements in the juvenile justice system and community based strategies for the reduction of juvenile delinquency and related problems. Priorities for programs and services during the funding cycle fall under four categories:

- Disproportionate Minority Confinement
- Alternatives to Incarceration/Detention
- Delinquency Prevention
- System Improvement

*The Title II - Part E State Challenge* program provides incentives to develop, adopt, and improve policies and programs in one or more of the ten specified challenge activities. The KAG selected the challenge activities of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Alternatives to Incarceration. In FY 2000, \$33,750 was awarded to one grant recipient.

### *Title II - Native American Pass Through*

Congress requires that a portion of each state's formula grant fund programs of Indian tribes performing law enforcement functions. The KAG allocated approximately \$29,700 above the mandatory pass-through to assist Indian tribes to respond to and prevent delinquency on the state's reservations.

Title V grants were created to focus on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. Funds are intended for local governments to support the state's three-year community plan to address prevention and delinquency. In FY 2000 the KAG awarded \$271,768.

The Kansas Advisory Group (KAG), as the gubernatorially appointed entity that distributes OJJDP funds and advises the governor on juvenile justice issues, has played an active role in juvenile justice in Kansas. The KAG helps maintain Kansas' compliance with the core requirements of the OJJDP in order to ensure Kansas' continued receipt of OJJDP funds and technical assistance. The active support of the KAG in state juvenile justice initiatives has assured the distribution of funds to programs and efforts that support and enhance Juvenile Justice Reform. The activities of the KAG have created a partnership between state and federal initiatives that helps maximize the support and resources available to Kansas through its participation in the OJJDP.

# How do programs address prevention?

## Approaches to Prevention

There are three main types of approaches to prevention:

- **Universal programs** that address an entire population of children, such as those in classrooms, schools or neighborhoods and usually addressing a community-level risk factor such as poverty.
- **Selected programs**, targeting children with high risk factors, or who may already have shown some antisocial behaviors.
- **Indicated programs**, for children identified as showing clear signs of delinquent or antisocial behavior.

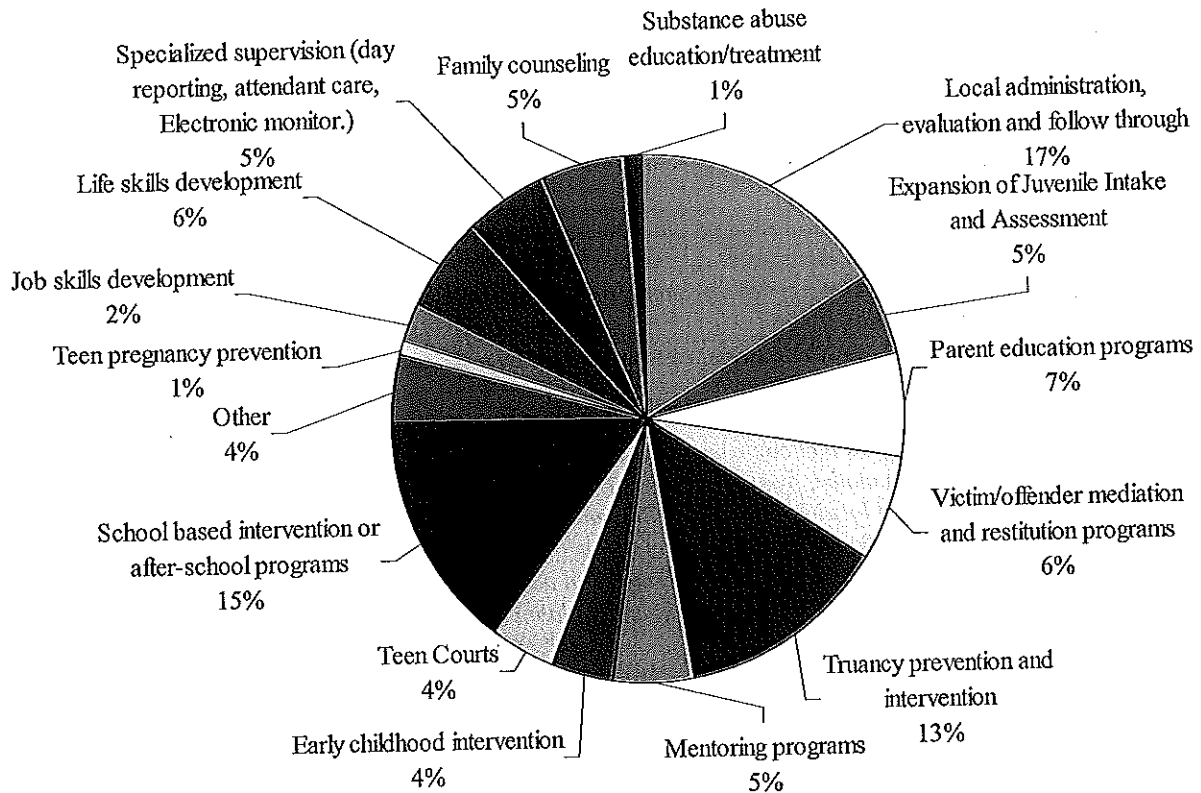
A program can address a specific population at one of three levels of prevention:

1. **Primary prevention** addresses the disorder, such as antisocial behavior.
2. **Secondary prevention** detects early signs of a disorder, such as academic underachievement or attention deficit disorder and curtails the problem.
3. **Tertiary prevention** addresses the disabilities or damages caused by a disorder, for example treating academic difficulties resulting from chronic depression.

The following is a chart of risk factors that contribute to adolescent problem behaviors, as identified in the Communities That Care prevention model, from the University of Washington at Seattle. Used throughout Kansas by JJA community planning teams and local Research and Prevention Centers, the chart shows which risk factors would be targeted in order to reduce specific problem behaviors. Note that some risk factors contribute to several problem areas. JJA fund prevention and early intervention programs that address priority risk factors identified in the Strategic Community Plans developed by JJA local community planning teams in 1998.

Risk Factors	Adolescent Problem Behaviors					
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Drop-Out	Violence	
<b>Community</b>						
Availability of Drugs	✓					
Availability of Firearms		✓				✓
Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime	✓	✓				✓
Media Portrayals of Violence						✓
Transitions and Mobility	✓	✓		✓		
Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization	✓	✓				✓
Extreme Economic Deprivation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Family</b>						
Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior	✓	✓				✓
<b>School</b>						
Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓		
<b>Individual/Peer</b>						
Alienation and Rebelliousness	✓	✓		✓		
Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Constitutional Factors	✓	✓				✓

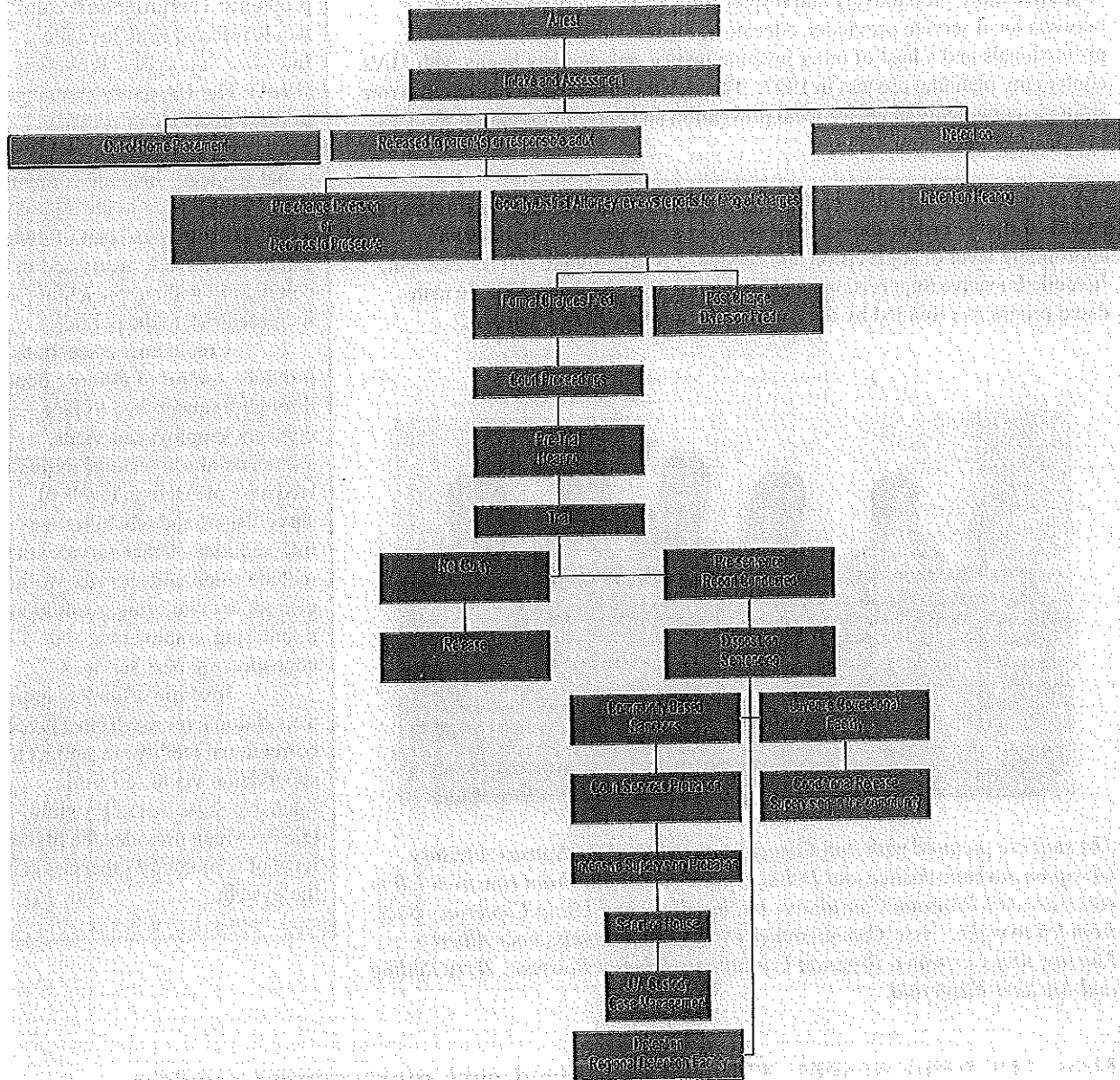
# New Prevention & Intervention programs FY2000



*The Topeka Arts Council is one of nearly 200 prevention programs funded by JJA. The Arts Council provides summer and after school arts programs to youth throughout Topeka as well as an art therapy program at the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility.*



# The Juvenile Justice Process



*This chart depicts the flow of how juvenile offenders may go through Kansas' juvenile justice system.*

## Community Partnerships

Community partnerships are the key to success in the development of community services. JJA works with communities to help identify and implement community services that promote public safety and help youth live more productively and responsibly. Community partnerships between local service providers, educators, business leaders, mental health professionals and a host of other juvenile justice stakeholders began with JJA's community planning process in 1997. Through this process, communities wrote strategic community plans for local prevention and early intervention services in December 1998.

JJA partners with communities to provide guidance and funding for community programs and to ensure they are operating in a manner that provides an appropriate level of supervision and service. Juvenile Intake and Assessment, Juvenile Intensive Supervision and Community Case Management are mandated programs provided by the community and funded through JJA.



*JJA staff are pictured with Ann Carpenter, member of the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Front row from left to right, are JJA Program Consultants Debbie Alvey and Lilitia Cameron. Back, from left to right: Asst. Commissioner Dick Kline, Commissioner Albert Murray, Ann Carpenter, Program Consultants Randall Bowman, Terry Reiling and Michael Fitzgerald.*

## How JJA helps provide Community based case management services

Local case managers provide supervision and residential and nonresidential services to juvenile offenders in the custody of, or at risk for entering into, the custody of JJA. Such services include: out-of-home placements, community supervision, conditional release supervision, aftercare services and sanctions for probation violators. Each administrative county provides these services through county-based agencies such as juvenile community corrections agencies, mental health centers or other community-based agencies. Collectively, these agencies are referred to as community case management agencies.

Case management staff have the ability to make local decisions about services provided to juvenile offenders within their caseloads by accessing services from JJA's approved list of service providers. Such services vary from family counseling and residential services to mental health and substance abuse treatment.

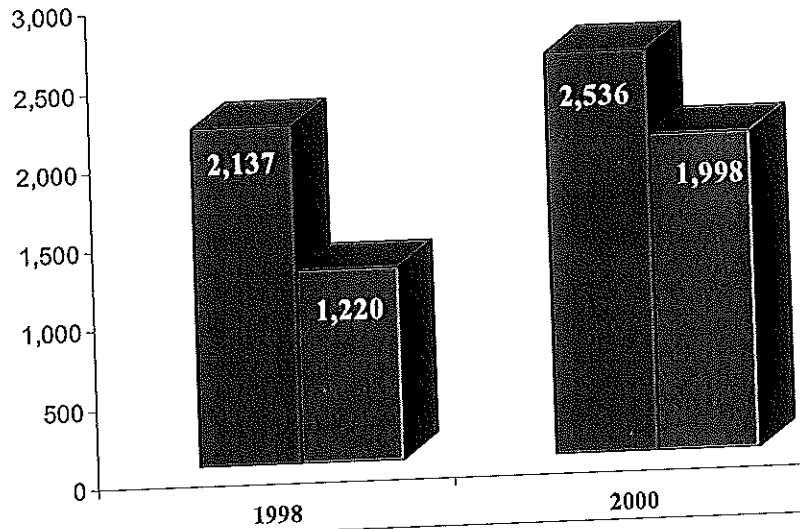
## Juvenile Community Corrections

Currently, Kansas has 28 locally operated community corrections programs. This program is commonly referred to as Juvenile Intensive Supervised Probation (JISP.) The JJA issues annual grants to these agencies to provide community based juvenile correctional services. Juvenile community corrections programs are administered on the premise that offenders can be effectively supervised in the community without presenting an increased risk to the public.

Community corrections provides control of felony offenders through frequent face to face contacts, employment visits, substance abuse testing, individualized case plans, high levels of surveillance, and rehabilitative interventions. Other services may include community service work, electronic monitoring, restitution monitoring, employment and education support services.

Juvenile offenders granted a conditional release from a juvenile correctional facility are subject to supervision via the Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program (JISP), which provides the highest level of community supervision in the system.

## Increased need for community based services and supervision



- Juvenile Offenders receiving Community Based case management services
- Juvenile offenders receiving Juvenile Intensive Supervision Services

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**“We have been able to reach goals at a faster rate than I ever thought possible because of the combined efforts of community agencies. Without our community partners, juvenile justice reform would have stayed a goal beyond our reach instead of the promise we now hold in our hands.”**

*Julie Wright, Director of 25<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Youth Services Division and former facilitator of the 25<sup>th</sup> J.D. Community Planning Team*

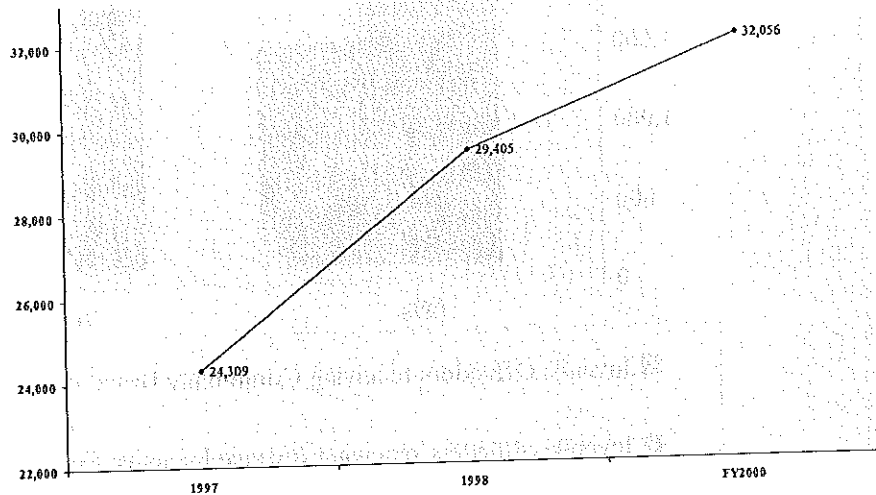
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# Juvenile Intake and Assessment System

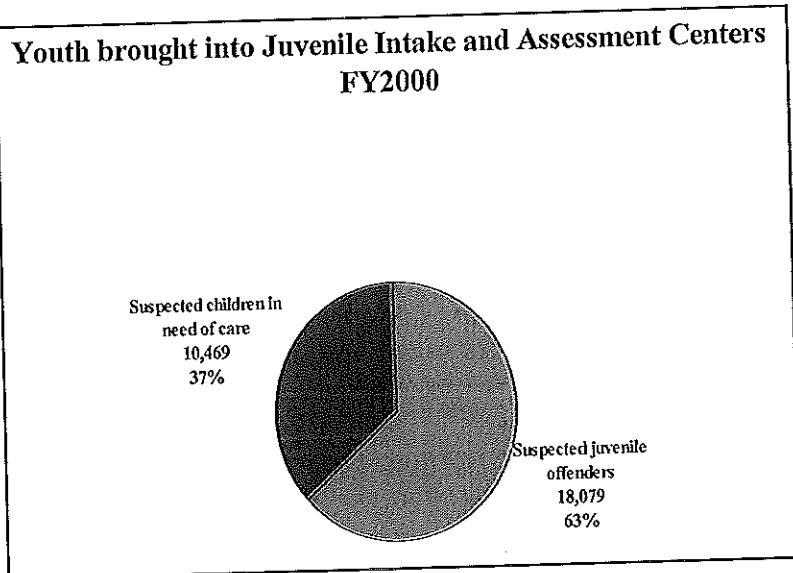
The JJA oversees and coordinates the juvenile intake and assessment service centers across the state.

There are currently intake and assessment programs in all of Kansas' 31 judicial districts. These centers are the first point of contact when youth are taken into law enforcement custody. They provide a comprehensive self-reported assessment of the youth's background and needs. Kansas law requires that all children taken into custody by law enforcement — whether they are suspected to be juvenile offenders, runaways, truant or children in need of care — complete the intake and assessment process in accordance with established procedures. In some areas, parents may voluntarily use Juvenile Intake and Assessment as a central point for accessing parenting help and resources for their child.

Intakes performed with youth at Intake and Assessment Centers



All juvenile intake staff personnel are trained in the proper administration of the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Questionnaire and the Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for teens as well as how to interpret the results. This information helps to determine the needs of all youth who undergo the intake process in an effort to facilitate interventions and remedies, directly and through referral to community resources.

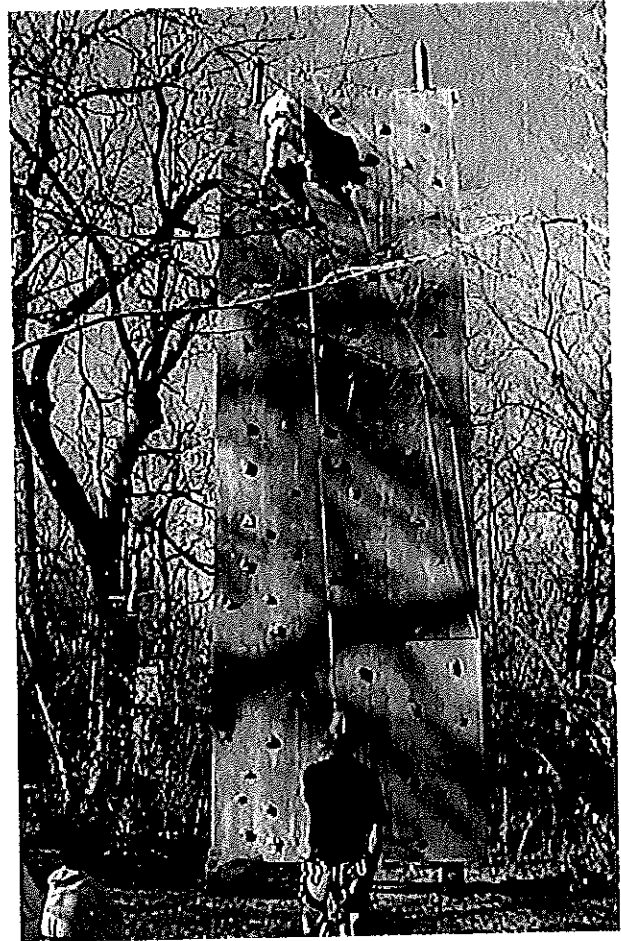


# Juvenile Correctional Facility System

JJA operates four juvenile correctional facilities in Kansas with a total of 600 staff and a bed capacity of 535. The correctional facilities house the most violent, chronic and serious juvenile offenders in the system. A "sentencing matrix" was introduced into Kansas law on July 1, 1999, which is largely responsible for ensuring that all juvenile offenders incarcerated in the facilities fall into this category. Once a juvenile is convicted by the court and sentenced to a juvenile correctional facility, staff review his or her case material for completeness, legal compliance, and appropriateness of commitment to ensure compliance with the law.

In FY2000, the juvenile correctional facilities were the focus of much of JJA's legislative initiative, as the agency advocated for a \$60 million package in capital improvements for facility construction and rehabilitation. As part of its 10-year master plan completed in FY99, the JJA advocated for immediate priorities of building two new facilities—a maximum security/ diagnostic and classification center and replacement buildings on the grounds of the present Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility as well as upgrades to the Topeka and Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facilities.

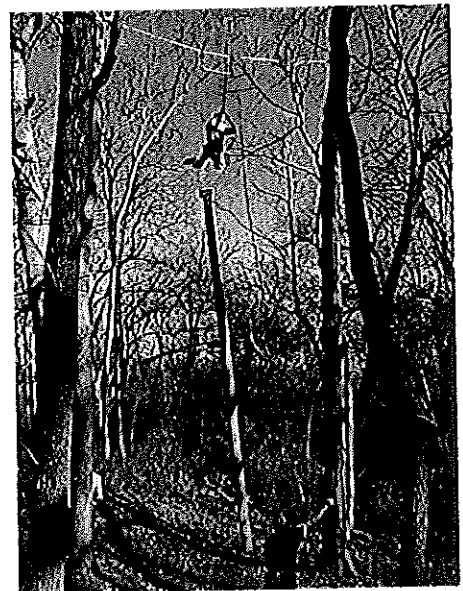
All four of the agency's juvenile correctional facilities have maintained ACA accreditation for a number of years. To do so, they must pass a total of 27 mandatory standards and 392 nonmandatory standards in program, safety, sanitation, hygiene, food service, health care, building and safety codes, fiscal administration, management, personnel, records, information systems, citizen involvement, volunteers, physical plant, housing for juveniles, environmental conditions, security, and others. In FY2000, the Beloit JCF was reaccredited.



*Above and right: Juvenile Offenders from the Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility use a ropes course with staff from St. Francis Academy to learn trust, perseverance and reasoning skills.*



*Left: Girls at the Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility learn a civics lesson by registering with the U.S. Census.*



# Sentencing Matrix for placing Juvenile Offenders in Juvenile Correctional Facilities

(Effective July 1, 1999)

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

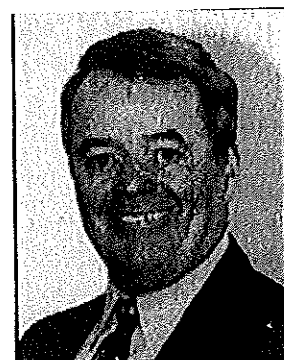
# Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility

The Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility (AJCF) is a minimum-security facility with bedspace for 100 male juvenile offenders ages 10 to 16. Originally established as a home for the orphans of Civil War Veterans of Union Soldiers and Sailors, its doors opened on July 1, 1887 on a 160-tract of land purchased in 1885 for \$14,000. In 1909, the Legislature changed the facility's name from the Soldier's Orphans Home to the State Orphans Home, reflecting its changing function. In 1943, its name was changed again, this time to the Kansas Children's Receiving Home, in which it served orphans and included a psychiatric/psychological evaluative unit for children.

In 1965, the first program for rehabilitation of "wayward and miscreant" youth was established at the campus. It was a "halfway house" for youth from the Boys Industrial School (now the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility). In 1972, it became the Kansas Children's Receiving Home/Atchison Youth Rehabilitation Center, under the administration of the Youth Center at Topeka. In 1980, it



was severed from the Center and began providing services exclusively to juvenile offenders under the Commission of Children and Family Services and the Secretary of Social and Rehabilitation Services. On July 1, 1997, it became the Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility, under the Juvenile Justice Authority.



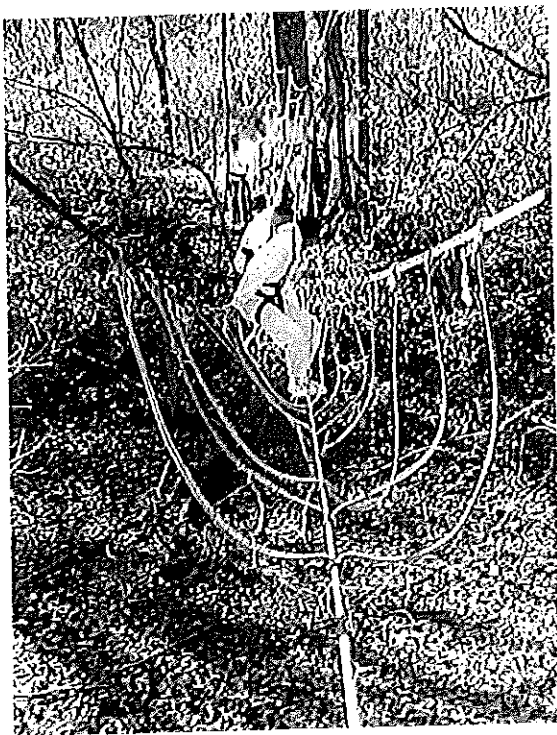
*Harry Allen  
Superintendent*

The facility focuses on the custody, education, and reintegration of juvenile offenders. In addition to 120 full-time staff, the community of Atchison assists AJCF through many volunteer projects such as mentoring partnerships provided by Benedictine College and Highland Community College students, a local grandparents' group, and volunteers from local alcohol and drug recovery programs.

## Highlights of the Year

Atchison JCF received 153 admissions during FY2000, compared to 218 in FY1999. Of these, 32 percent were returnees, compared to 23 percent for FY1999. The average daily population for FY2000 was 105 compared to 108 in FY99. The average age of admission was 14 years, 9 months.

The average length of stay for all categories of juvenile offenders increased to seven months, from 6.4 months in FY99. With the new placement matrix that mandates longer sentences for most juvenile offenders in the facilities, Atchison has made significant program changes to accommodate those youth that will be incarcerated for one year or longer. A long-term counseling program for those youth is under development.

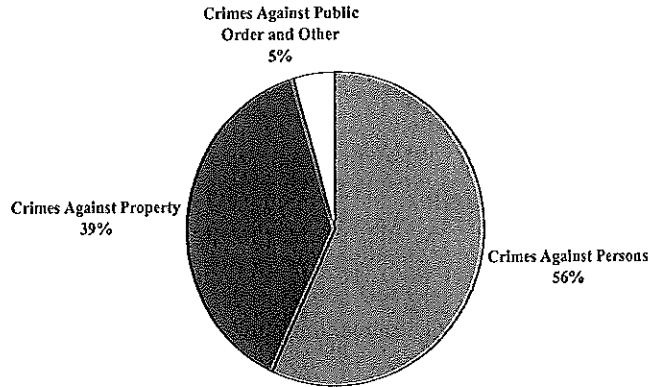


*Youth from Atchison JCF brave the ropes course on campus.*

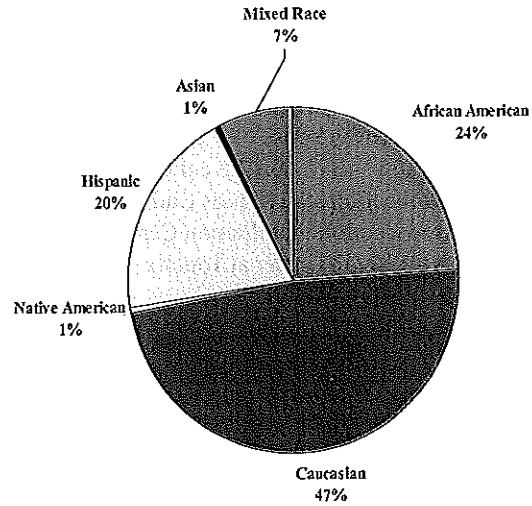
## Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility Admissions for FY 2000 by county

<u>County</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wyandotte	35
Sedgwick	30
Johnson	17
Lyon	10
Finney	7
Ford	6
Butler	5
Montgomery	4
Crawford	3
Geary	3
Harvey	3
Reno	3
Saline	3
Doniphan	2
Seward	2
Sumner	2
Allen	1
Atchison	1
Brown	1
Clay	1
Cowley	1
Douglas	1
Franklin	1
Harper	1
Jefferson	1
Kearny	1
Labette	1
Leavenworth	1
Miami	1
Riley	1
Stanton	1
Wabaunsee	1
Washington	1
<u>Wilson</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>153</b>

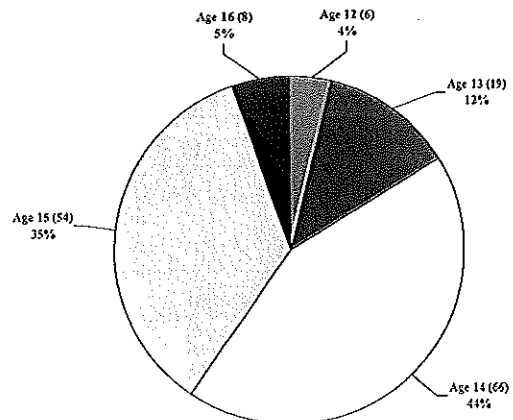
### Commitment by Crime, AJCF



### Ethnicity of Juvenile Offenders, AJCF



### Age at Admission, AJCF



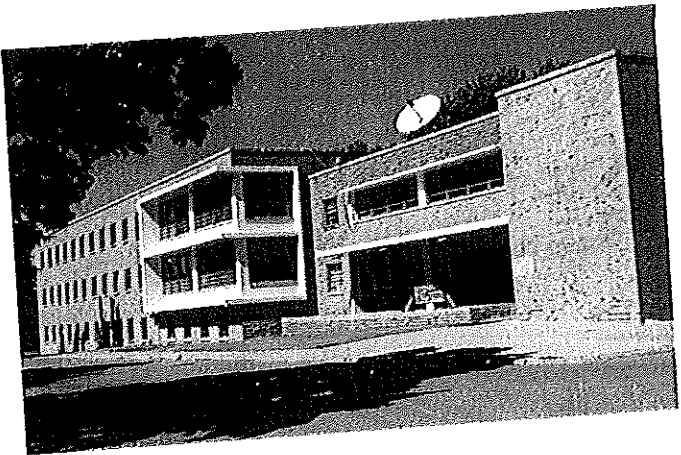


# Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility



*Denis Shumate  
Superintendent*

in the Aggression Replacement Training (ART) curriculum. Major emphasis is placed on anger control, life skills development, correcting criminal thinking errors and developing moral reasoning skills.



The Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility is the only state-operated correctional facility for females. Originally the Girls Industrial School, it was established by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on February 1, 1888. The 1889 Legislative Session provided \$25,000 for a building, equipment and staff for neglected girls or those with difficult behavior on a 70-acre tract of donated land. In 1974 the name changed to the Youth Center at Beloit and in 1997, the facility became the Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility, under the auspices of the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority.

BJCF provides evaluation, correctional program planning and monitoring, as well as psychological, social work, religious, medical, pharmacology, therapeutic recreation, and drug and alcohol services. The education program, contracted from the local USD #273, provides academics, vocational education, career exploration, special education and life skills development.

As part of the rehabilitation process, juvenile offenders function within a behavior management system that provides continual feedback, allowing them to make adjustments in their attitudes and behavior, leading to self-control and greater maturity. Underlying the program is the philosophy and technology contained

Other special programs are provided for drug and alcohol addiction problems, sexual abuse victims and violent offenders.

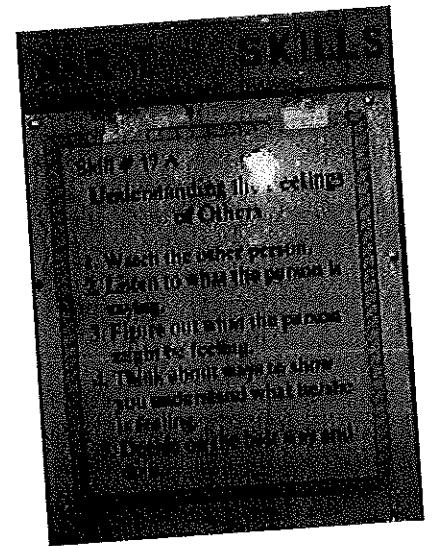
### Highlights of the Year

Beloit went through its fifth cycle of accreditation by the American Correctional Association in April 2000, resulting in the facility being reaccredited.

Grandview Living Unit reopened on August 17, 1999, expanding the capacity of the facility from 84 to 100 beds. A major capital improvement project, retrofitting the Morning View Living Unit into a maximum-security unit, began with an appropriation of \$500,000 from the Kansas Legislature. The project, which involves "hardening" 18 rooms from minimum level security to maximum level security, is expected to be completed by the end of 2001.

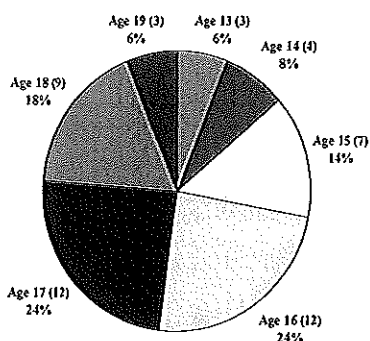
Beloit JCF had a significant departure from preceding years in terms of admissions, receiving only 50 new admissions and 41 females returned because their conditional release was revoked. The population reached 103 in September 1999, but then steadily declined, ending in June 1999 with 61 residents. This phenomenon is due to the implementation of the new

placement matrix, which took effect July 1, 1999. The new placement matrix requires a high level of offense and more extensive work in the community before the courts may sentence a juvenile offender to a juvenile correctional facility. This drop in population is consistent with the projections made by the Kansas Sentencing Commission. It should be noted, that if projections are still on target, the Beloit JCF will see its population climb to approximately 110 by 2005, as females who are sentenced there stay for longer periods of time.

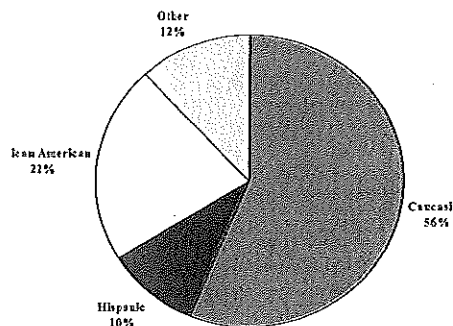


*Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART) is used in all parts of the Beloit JCF treatment program.*

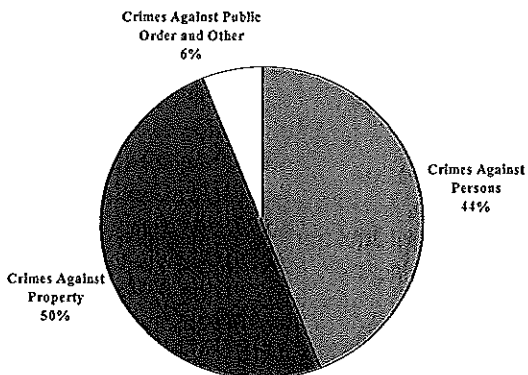
Age at Admission, BJCF



Ethnicity of Juveniles, BJCF

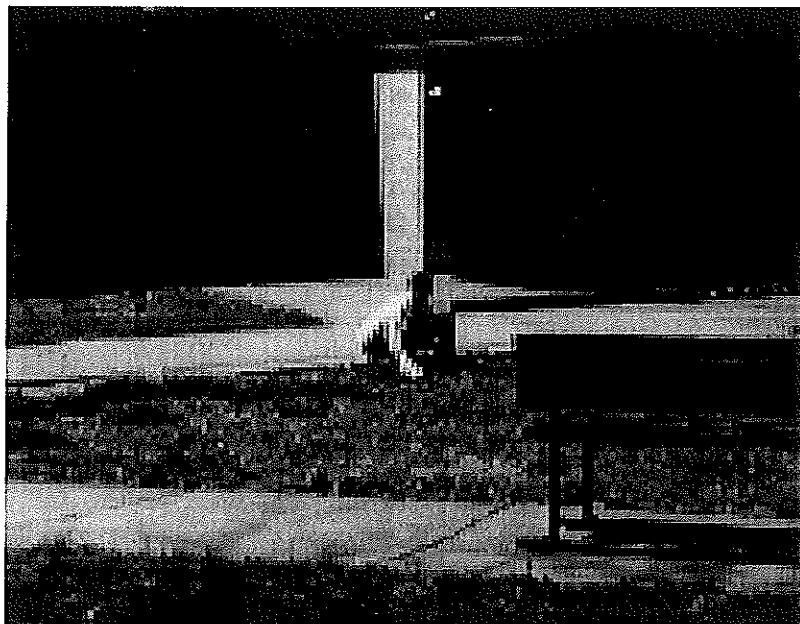


Commitment by Crime, BJCF



## Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility Admissions for FY 2000 by county

County	Admissions
Sedgwick	32
Wyandotte	11
Johnson	10
Shawnee	6
Reno	5
Ford	4
Butler	3
Dickinson	2
Douglas	2
Finney	2
Leavenworth	2
Lyon	2
Barton	1
Crawford	1
Montgomery	1
McPherson	1
Cowley	1
Franklin	1
Harvey	1
Miami	1
Riley	1
<u>Seward</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>



*A juvenile offender from Beloit JCF plants flowers grown in the facility's greenhouse, her first experience with gardening.*

# Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility

The Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility (LJCF) is unique in that it shares the same grounds as two other state agencies, the Larned State Hospital, a Social & Rehabilitation Services Health Care Policy institution, and the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility, operated by the Department of Corrections. The three state agencies share many services and buildings, which provide for a more cost-efficient delivery of services.

The Adolescent Rehabilitation Unit of Larned State Hospital was established in October of 1971 for 16-17 year old males, with a rated bed capacity of 30. In the fall of 1976, the facility was renamed the Larned Youth Rehabilitation Center. It was placed under the newly established state commission, Youth and Adult Services in July, 1982 and renamed the Youth Center at Larned, with increased bed capacity of 60. In 1994, the bed capacity was again increased, giving it a total capacity to serve 116 youth. With the creation of the Juvenile Justice Authority in 1997, it was once again renamed, to the current Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility (JCF.)

Juveniles with less serious convictions have short sentences at the facility. They are served in a more "open campus" setting, allowing them greater mobility at the facility, going to various activities during the day, such as the swimming pool, gymnasium, and educational programs. Westside High School, located on the LJCF campus, is an extension of the Larned School District. Incorporated in the high school program is the EQUIP program, designed to teach juvenile offenders pro-social skills in an environment of peers helping each other.

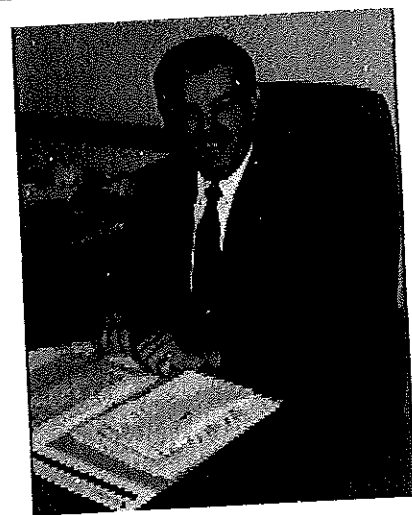
Juvenile offenders who are sentenced to Larned JCF for violent offenses or who constitute a danger to themselves or others are treated in the Special Behavior Unit, which also

works with offenders who need a higher degree of structure.

A special program at this facility is the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program where offenders with a serious offense and chronic substance abuse are treated. Male juvenile offenders from Topeka and Atchison JCF's may transfer into Larned for this federally funded program.

Criteria for admission into the RSAT program includes the severity level of offenders' legal offense, chemical dependency, potential for relapse, and stability of behavior. Twenty juveniles are treated in a residential setting for six to twelve months. A therapeutic community, RSAT uses the EQUIP strategy of Mutual Help groups such as Anger Control, Skill Streaming, Moral Reasoning, and Cognitive Behaviors techniques. Mutual Help groups work with the chemical dependency counselors and their group, from the point at which school starts in the morning, to bedtime at night.

Vocational Industries provide an opportunity for paid work, in which juvenile offenders can gain experience while earning wages. A joint effort between the Larned State Hospital and the Larned JCF, it offers youth an opportunity to work at Larned State Hospital. Wages are used to pay court-ordered restitution, provide for personal needs, and build savings for when they are released from the facility. Productions Unlimited, another component of the Vocational Industries program is an LJCF-operated company consisting of a carpentry workshop, which constructs decorative holiday wood items for the wholesale/retail market. It was developed in conjunction with the Westside High School in a trainer/trainee program.

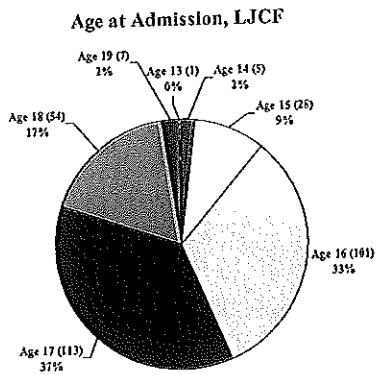


*Leo Herrman, Ph.D., Superintendent*

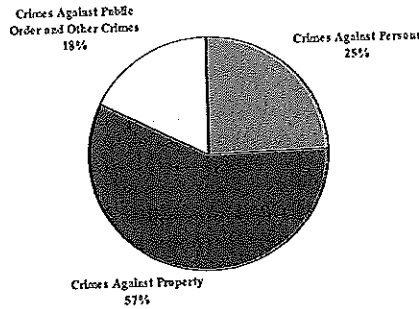
## Highlights of the Year

In Fiscal Year 2000, 137 offenders worked approximately 12,753 hours and produced products valued at \$44,855. An "Employer Model" industry is in the beginning stages, producing wood spools for a local wire company. When in full swing, the Vocational Industries program should be producing over 4,000 spools monthly. The Productions Unlimited program continues to be affiliated with four retail establishments for merchandise outlets as well as a "Bargain Store" at Larned State Hospital to sell merchandise.

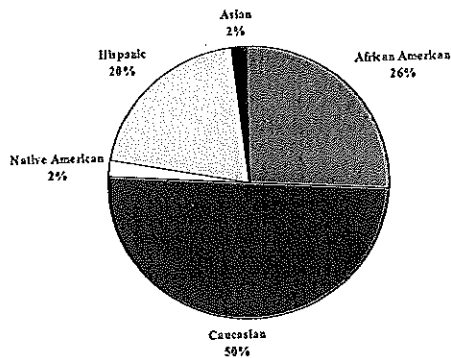
## Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility Admissions FY 2000 by county



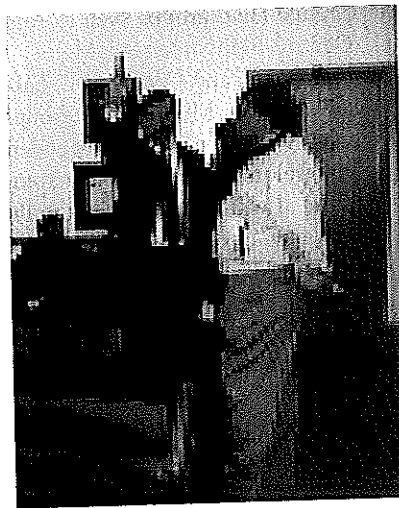
**Commitment by Crime, LJCF**



**Ethnicity, LCJF**



At right and below, Superintendent Leo Herrman, left, leads a tour of the Larned JCF for state legislators. During the 2000 Session, the Kansas Legislature appropriated funds to rebuild the facility and expand its capacity.



County	Admissions
Sedgwick	123
Wyandotte	25
Reno	13
Lyon	12
Finney	11
Ford	11
Barton	10
Johnson	9
Cowley	8
Harvey	7
Saline	7
Seward	7
McPherson	6
Sumner	6
Butler	5
Gear	4
Shawnee	4
Marion	3
Pratt	3
Rice	3
Riley	3
Allen	2
Dickinson	2
Ellis	2
Pawnee	2
Stevens	2
Washington	2
Atchison	1
Bourbon	1
Chautauqua	1
Crawford	1
Douglas	1
Franklin	1
Grant	1
Jackson	1
Jefferson	1
Kingman	1
Labette	1
Morton	1
Neosho	1
Pottawatomie	1
Russell	1
Scott	1
Wabaunsee	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>309</b>

# Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility



The first institution for juvenile rehabilitation in Kansas, the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility (Topeka JCF) was established in 1897 as the State Reform School for Boys. It later became the Youth Center at Topeka and in 1997, the name changed to the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility, under the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority.



John Brady, Superintendent

Topeka JCF serves juvenile offenders from 15 to 22 1/2 years old. Because of its medium security status and secure perimeter fence, the most serious, violent, and disruptive offenders, are generally assigned to Topeka JCF. The facility has a rated capacity of 219 beds and is temporarily operating as a 276-bed facility with staff to support the 57 temporary beds. Programming is based on the concept that carefully maintaining custody of juvenile offenders within the facility provides short-term public safety. A corrections program to develop skills, knowledge, and behavior that enable juveniles to return to their communities better prepared to be productive citizens addresses long-term public safety. Behavior management, sex offender treatment, drug and alcohol assessments, and education are the facility's major programs.

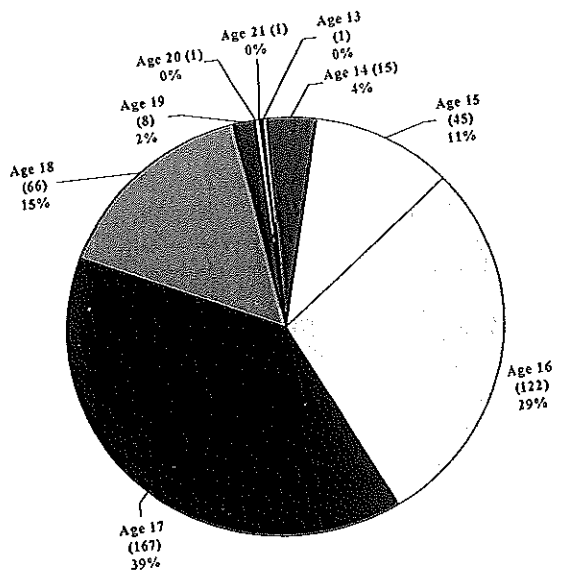
## Highlights of the Year

The average daily population for FY2000 was at an all-time high of 265 compared to 242 in FY99. The average age at admission was 16 years and 10 months. The average length of stay for all categories of juvenile offenders increased to eight months compared to 6.8 months in FY99.

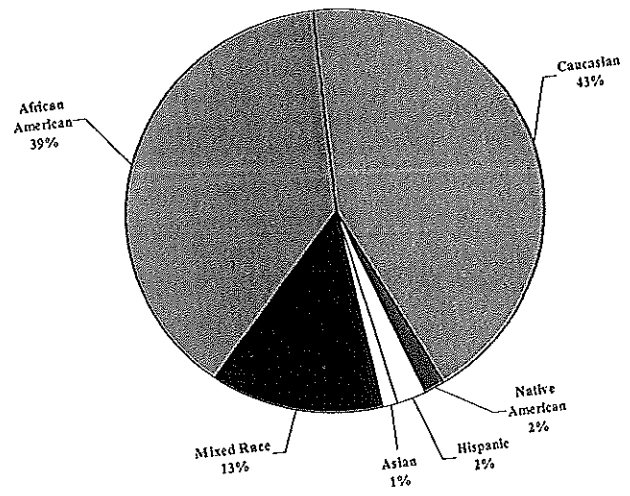
The new "Post coverage" staffing system has improved the safety and operations of the facility. This staffing system was created to improve staffing deficiencies, establish centralized direct care scheduling, and provide for 24-hour a day continuous shift management.

With regard to new programs, Topeka JCF initiated a new Biofeedback Program for those with addictions and attention deficit disorder this year. In its start-up phase, a staff psychologist will operate the program and is currently being trained to become a certified biofeedback therapist.

Age at Admission, TJCF



Ethnicity of Juvenile Offenders, TJCF

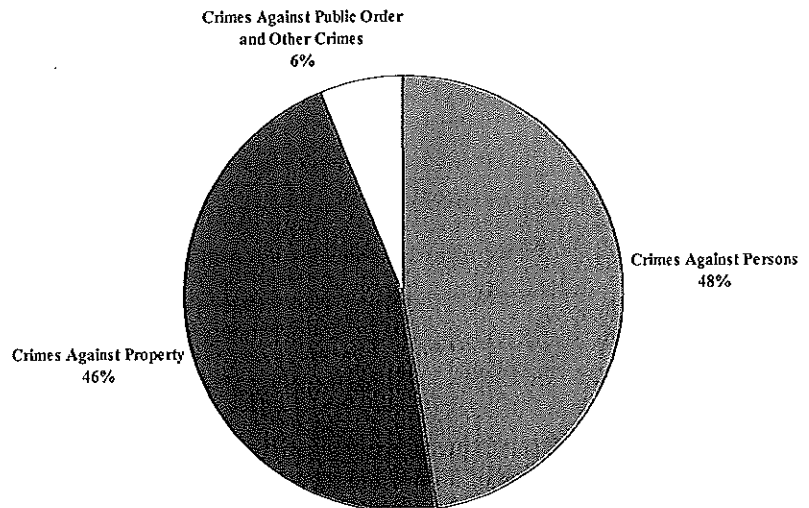


## Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility

### Admissions FY 2000 by county

Wyandotte	116
Sedgwick	85
Shawnee	40
Johnson	32
Geary	14
Lyon	10
Dickinson	8
Douglas	8
Reno	8
Riley	7
Saline	7
Butler	6
Harvey	6
Montgomery	6
Ford	5
Leavenworth	5
Sumner	5
Cowley	4
Jefferson	4
Neosho	4
Coffey	3
Crawford	3
Franklin	3
Seward	3
Wabaunsee	3
Allen	2
Atchison	2
Bourbon	2
Kearney	2
Kingman	2
Miami	2
Anderson	1
Brown	1
Cherokee	1
Clay	1
Comanche	1
Ellis	1
Finney	1
Greenwood	1
Jackson	1
Labette	1
Marion	1
Meade	1
Nemaha	1
Osage	1
Ottawa	1
Pratt	1
Stevens	1
Washington	1
<u>Wilson</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>426</b>

### Commitment by Crime, TJCF



*The following includes grants made from federal funds. These grants were made by the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; funds were disseminated through the Juvenile Justice Authority.*

**2001 Title II Grant Awardees**  
*(October 1, 2000 through September 30, 2001 Award Cycle)*

Leavenworth County Juvenile Detention Center - Teen Court - \$30,200.00

Arkansas City School (USD #470) - Parents As Teachers - \$34,570.00

16th Judicial district Juvenile Services - Project Exigency - \$70,167.98

13th Judicial District Joint Corrections Advisory Board - Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) - \$47,965.00

13th Judicial District Joint Corrections Advisory Board - Teen Courts - \$44,644.00

12th Judicial District Field Services - Fax Grant - \$1,594.00

10th Judicial District Court Services - Johnson County Youth Court - \$14,000.00

Kansas City Kansas Community College - VORP of Kansas City, Kansas - \$44,627.00

Kansas Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution-Offender/Victim Ministries, Inc. - Family Group Conferencing - \$84,230.00

Johnson County CASA, Inc. - Court Psychologist - \$53,723.00

Geary County Board of Commissioners - 8th Judicial District Attendant Care - \$61,960.00

Riley County Attorney's Office/Riley County Board of Commissioners - Teen Court - \$37,172.75

Southeast Kansas Educational Foundation - Cherokee County Truancy and Mentoring Project- \$80,719.00

Van Go Mobile Arts, Inc. - JAMS (Jobs in the Arts Make Sense) - \$41,000.00

**2001 Title II Challenge Grant Awardees**  
*(October 1, 2000 through September 30, 2001 Award Cycle)*

Temporary Lodging for Children, Inc. - CM/FFT Collaborative Project - \$33,750.00

## **FY99/00 Prevention Trust Fund Awardees** *(Award Cycle of April 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000)*

Family Service and Guidance Center - Preschool Development Center Child and Family Support Project - \$25,011

Parents As Teachers Communities Outreach - \$36,000

Clay County Child Care Center - Clay County Child Care Center Curriculum Project - \$6,451

USD #383 Manhattan-Ogden - Riley County Early Childhood Programming - \$52,635

Southeast Kansas Education Service Center - Cherokee County Early Years Prevention Project - \$33,483

Parents As Teachers of USD#308 and #311 -  
Extending the Home Visit Through  
Developmentally Appropriate Activities -  
\$12,900

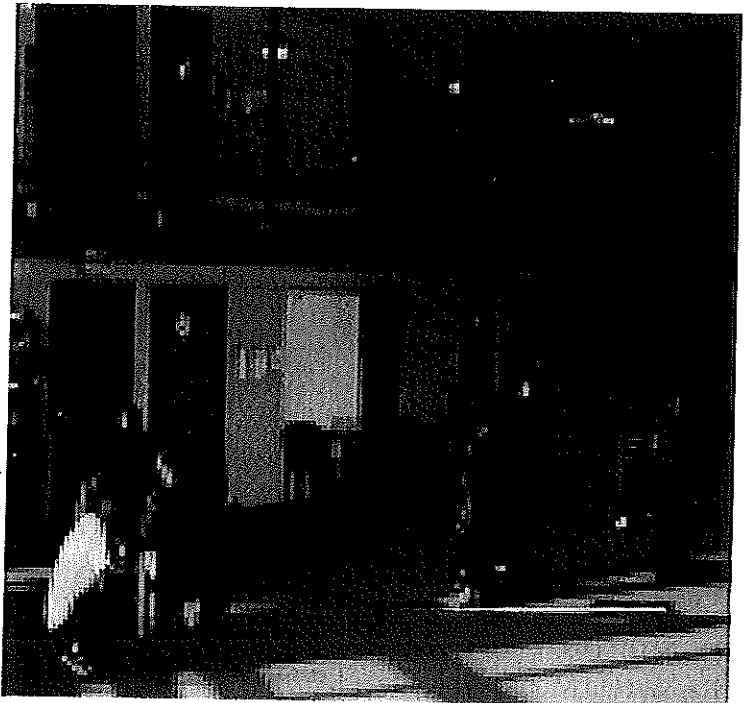
Family Resource Center, Inc. - Crawford  
Kids Count - \$60,000

Harvey County  
Partnership/Communities in Schools, Inc. -  
Early Intervention  
Collaborative - \$44,420

Lawrence Public Schools -  
Success by Six &  
Parents as Teachers Partnership -  
\$30,000

Wichita Public Schools -  
Teen Focus Project - \$62,516

Mental Health  
Association of South Central Kansas -  
Keystone Programs - \$49,000



*Youth in a JJA funded program in Douglas County, attend school during the course of a regular day at the Northeast Kansas Juvenile Detention Center. Youth who are suspended from school can continue their education locally through the program and must abide by the Day School's rules and regulations.*

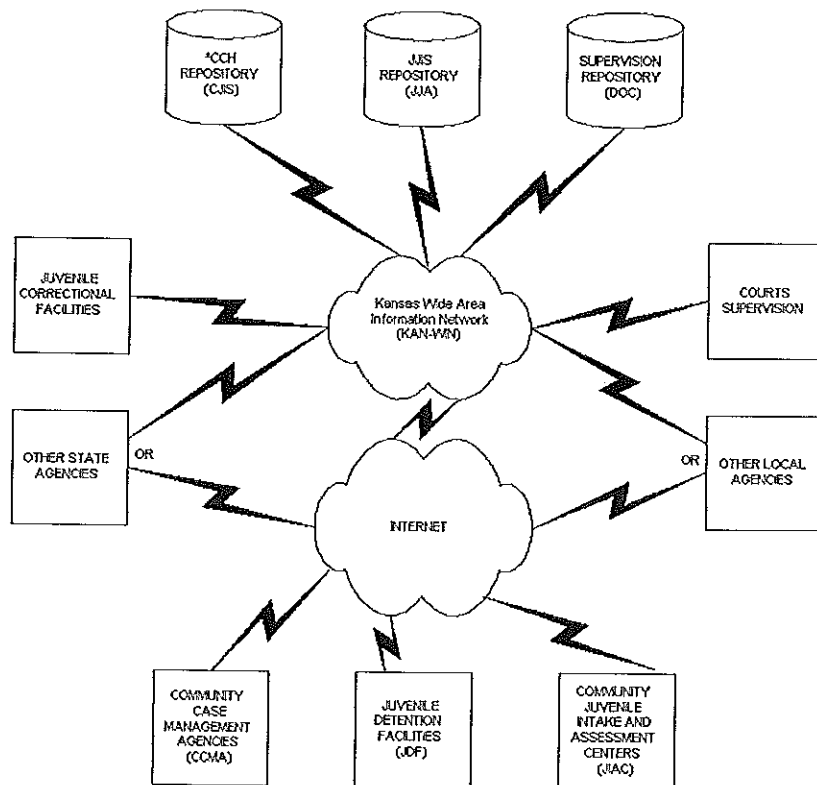


# Juvenile Justice Information System: *Under construction*

The Juvenile Justice Authority is in the middle of a multi-year development of the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) as mandated by law (1997 Session Laws of Kansas, Chapter 156). The software contractor originally provided an accelerated schedule for the software development with the start in January 1999 and completion in December 2000. Those software completion dates have now been dropped back to the original schedule with software development completion in December 2001 and full implementation of the system by June 2002. The vision of the JJIS has not changed; i.e., to develop and implement the information system required to provide complete, accurate, and timely information in support of the effective decision making about and treatment of juvenile offenders in order to reduce recidivism and improve public safety.

The Juvenile Justice Authority has completed the JJA infrastructure development task of the JJIS project and the systems are awaiting the software from the vendor. Other tasks on the project are complete or close to completion. An Interim software solution for Community Case Management/Juvenile Intensive Supervised Probation was implemented during FY2000.

This software development was a modified version of the Court Service Officer software developed under the CJIS project. Local Infrastructure Assistance grants were awarded to sixteen local agencies in FY2000.



WEB-based e-mail has been implemented for the JJIS participants, help desk for the JJIS participants, and security for the JJIS system. Approximately 400 users have been trained on the security and e-mail use (this is the core group of the local users of the JJIS system), and additional training and deployment will occur at JJA central office and the juvenile correctional facilities.

The e-mail and help desk deployments were agency initiatives, outside the scope of the JJIS project.

## JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION EXCHANGE

# GLOSSARY

## Juvenile Justice terms

Adjudicated juvenile offender: a juvenile with respect to whom the juvenile court/judge has determined that such juvenile has committed a criminal-type or status offense.

Adult jail: a locked facility, administered by state, county, or local law enforcement and correctional agencies, the purpose of which is to detain adults charged with violating criminal law, pending trial. Also those facilities used to hold convicted adult criminal offenders sentenced for less than one year.

Aftercare: a cohesive set of support services designed to provide assistance to the youth returning to their community and/or to a new living situation following their release or completion from a secure or nonsecure program, residential placement or treatment program. Services are designed to assist the youth in making a successful transition.

Case Management: a system of services that include steps such as referral, assessment, intervention, problem solving, evaluation and follow-up.

Community-based: a facility, program, or service located near the juvenile's home or family usually a group home or other suitable place. Also programs of community supervision and service that maintain community and consumer participation in the planning operation, and evaluation of their programs.

Compliance: rules regarding Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention mandates.

Custody: juvenile is ordered to stay on the scene, in the car, or in the department or facility pending further processing, questioning, or pickup; the juvenile is not free to leave.

Diversion: program or activity designed to intervene before the juvenile has been formally adjudicated to deter them from having to be formally adjudicated.

Facility: a place, institution, building or part thereof, set of buildings or an area that is used for the lawful cus-

tody and treatment of juveniles and may be owned and/or operated by public and private agencies.

Formula Grants: grant awards by Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to states to meet Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention mandates and improve juvenile justice systems.

Juvenile Delinquency Program: any program or activity related to juvenile delinquency prevention, control, diversion, treatment, rehabilitation, planning, education, training, and research.

Juvenile Offender: an individual subject to exercise of juvenile court jurisdiction for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations as defined in state law.

Private Agency: a nonprofit agency or organization that provides services to juvenile offenders within an identifiable unit or a combination of units of general local government.

Public Agency: any state, unit of local government, combination of such states or units, or any department, agency, or instrumentality of any of the foregoing.

Secure correctional facility: any public or private residential facility that:

(A) includes construction fixtures designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles or other individuals held in lawful custody in such facility; and

(B) is used for the placement, after adjudication and disposition, of any juvenile who has been adjudicated as having committed an offense, any non offender, or any other individual convicted of a criminal offense.

Treatment: Includes, but is not limited to, medical, educational, special education, social, psychological, and vocational services, corrective and preventive guidance and training, and other rehabilitative services designed to protect the public.