

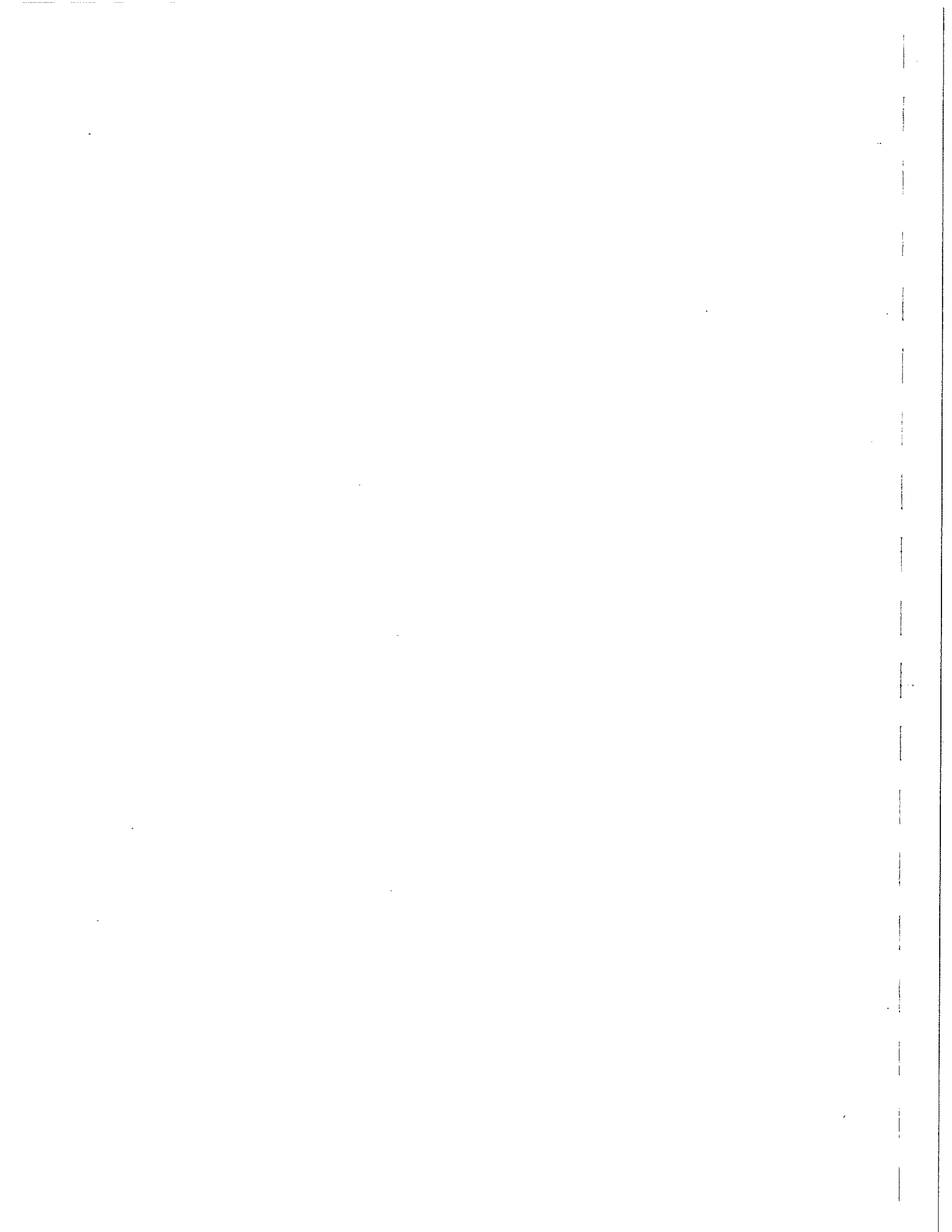
Juvenile Justice:

A new look for the 21st Century

Annual Report 2001

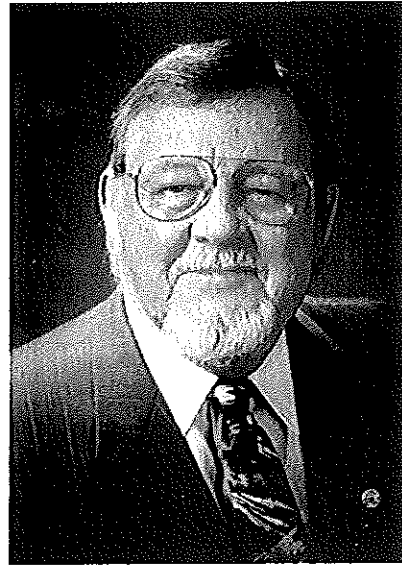


Kansas Juvenile
Justice Authority



Dedication

This Annual Report is dedicated to Phil Kline, who retired from the Kansas Legislature in 2001. Rep. Kline was a central figure in much of the funding appropriated to the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority during its first four years of operation. During FY2001, he served as Chair of both the Joint Committee for State Building Construction and the Public Safety Budget Committee, two committees instrumental to the success of the Juvenile Justice Authority. He also served as a member of the Joint Committee for Corrections and Juvenile Justice Oversight and the House Appropriations Committee.



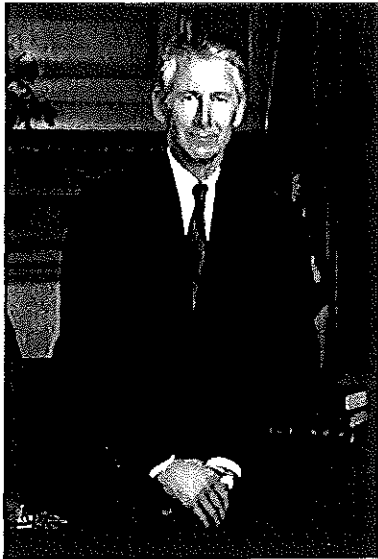
Rep. Phil Kline, Retired,
Kansas House of Representatives
1982 - 2001

Rep. Kline provided the kind of leadership, accountability, and direction that was most needed and appreciated by this young agency with a new and most challenging mission. Considered a man of strong influence and high integrity, he contributed a special "touch of class" throughout the legislative process that made him a real pleasure to know and with whom to conduct business.

Thank you, Rep. Kline, from the entire staff and all partners of the Juvenile Justice Authority, for your support.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Albert Murray".

Albert Murray
Commissioner



Letter from Governor Bill Graves

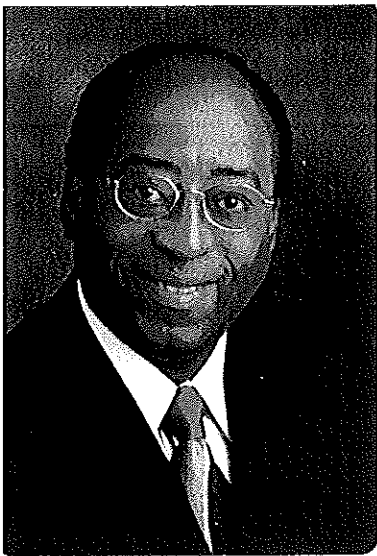
To the Citizens of Kansas:

Over the past four years of my administration, the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority has been a new model for state government built on a foundation of unprecedented partnership between the private sector and local government. In this model, all partners are equally important, local decisions about how to best serve troubled youth are made at the community level and each party takes responsibility for improving services and helping families. State government serves to provide localities information, sound research, funding, guidance and support.

Over the past four years, the Juvenile Justice Authority has brought together fragments of a system into a whole, addressed public safety through the best practices in juvenile corrections and helped youth become more productive citizens. By investing in prevention, new construction, and working closely with troubled youth, we are working to help all Kansas kids have a productive future.

Sincerely,

Bill Graves
Governor
State of Kansas



A Message From the Commissioner

I am proud to offer you the fourth annual report for the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority, focusing on *Juvenile Justice: A New Look for the 21st Century*.

I am proud of our accomplishments as an agency this year: our continued focus and advocacy for prevention, new facility construction, our work with local communities to develop target outcomes for community programs and the further strengthening of our juvenile correctional facility system.

We continue to be optimistic about the state's drop in arrests for juvenile crime and will proceed with our work improving all aspects of the new system under our umbrella. As I noted four years ago when the agency first opened its doors, it will take time to see results. I believe we are seeing these results: in the development of more and stronger programs for youth in our communities, juvenile correctional facilities that are better able to serve their population of violent offenders and the early indications of reductions of juvenile crime.

Together, with your support, we are creating a brighter future for Kansas.

This annual report is a reflection of the combined and sustained efforts of the many dedicated staff, loyal partners, and state leaders who trusted and believed in the vision. It is also a reminder of where the state of Kansas has placed strong emphasis despite tight fiscal times and other competing priorities. Finally, it will serve to give more definition to the direction set at the onset of this agency, which includes youth development, youth accountability, and the prevention of unhealthy behaviors in Kansas young people.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Albert Murray". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Albert Murray
Commissioner

Our Vision

The Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) recognizes that the ultimate solutions to juvenile crime lie in grassroots prevention and early intervention strategies from within Kansas communities. These solutions will be built on strengthening families, educational opportunities, and the involvement of the community and the implementation of effective, immediate, juvenile correction programs.

Therefore, the vision of the JJA is a partnership with local communities for the development of a comprehensive juvenile justice system, which includes graduated sanctions for juvenile crime at the community level. It is to be built upon the principles of balanced and restorative justice, emphasizing to juveniles that they become responsible productive citizens by creating a sense of responsibility and accountability, making restitution to both the community and the victims of crime.

This system should ensure the application of "best practices" in juvenile corrections, reflect successful government partnerships and demonstrate excellence in public administration.

The vision of the JJA is guided by the knowledge that our decisions and actions affecting children today determine the quality of life tomorrow.

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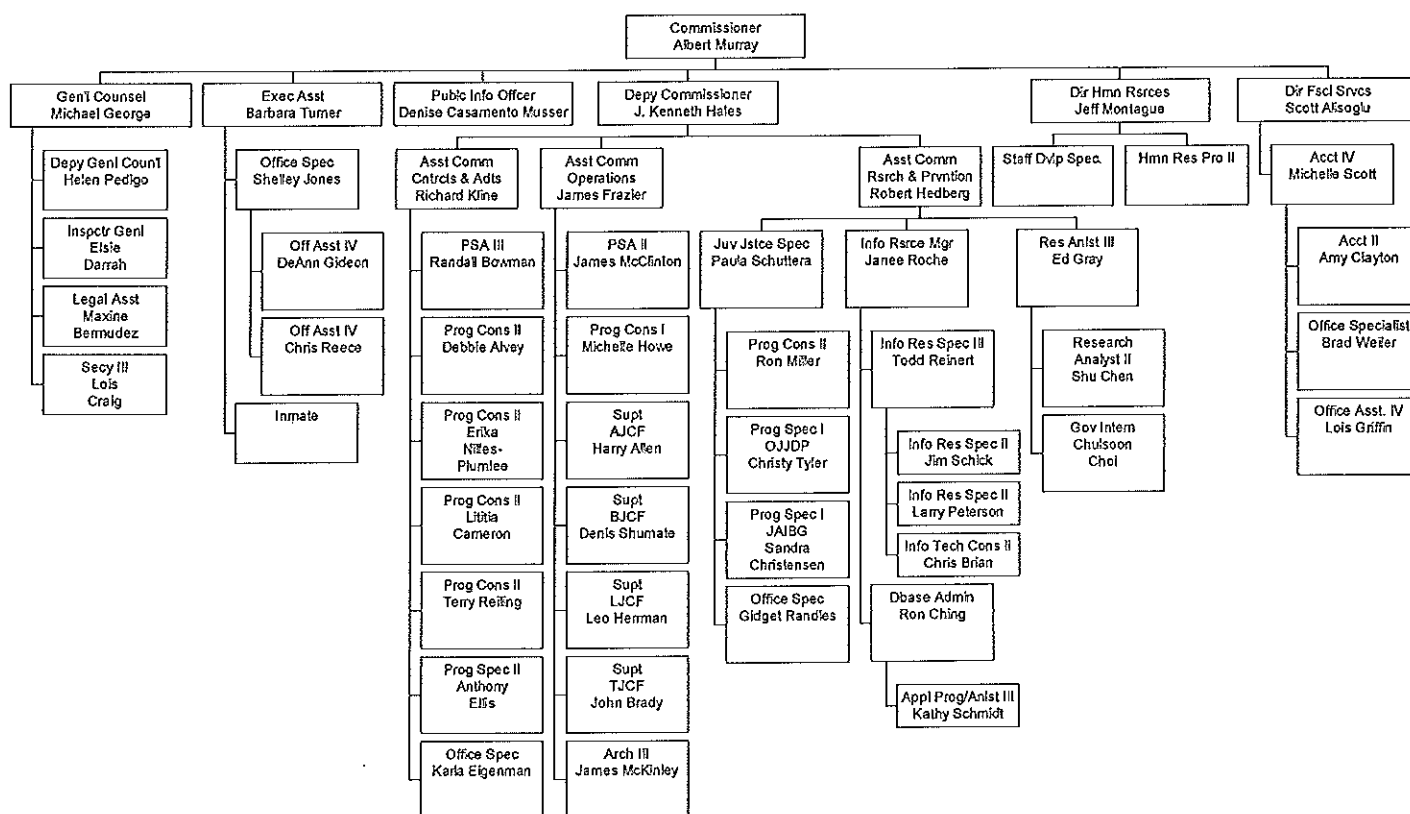
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Our Mission

The mission of the Juvenile Justice Authority is to:

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

Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority Organization



Highlights and Accomplishments of Fiscal Year 2001

(July 1, 2000 – June 30, 2001)

Improvements to the Juvenile Correctional Facility system

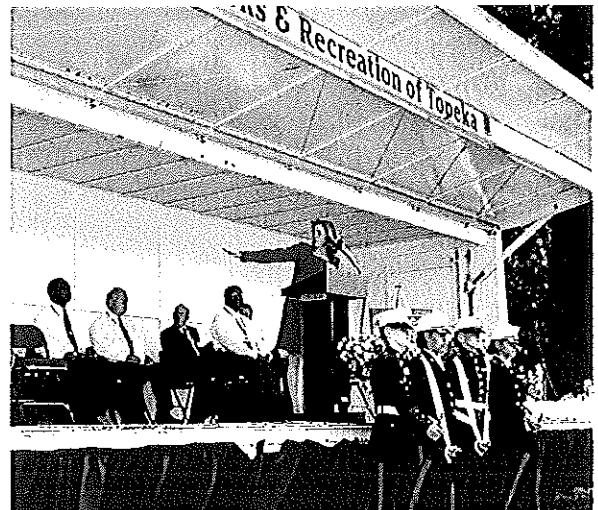
- Training Academy launched (January 2001)
- Upgraded pay levels Juvenile Corrections Officers Series (2001)
- Broke ground and began construction on the new Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility (April 10, 2001)
- Broke ground and began construction on the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex and renovation of Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility (May 17, 2001)
- Began renovation at the Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility (June 2001)
- Uniforms established for juvenile corrections officers (June 2001)

Began new JJA Training Academy for staff at Juvenile Correctional Facilities



Since it began in January 2001, nearly 60 new and existing staff have graduated from the JJA Training Academy in Salina. The weeklong Academy uses the Kansas National Guard's training facility for all centralized, standardized training for officers and other staff at juvenile correctional facilities. Above is the graduating class of February 2001.

Breaking ground for the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex



Susan Mahoney of the Governor's staff, introduces those on the dais for the groundbreaking ceremony for the new Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex. Participants in the May 17, 2001 ceremony were Gov. Bill Graves, Judge Frank Yeoman, Supt. John Brady, Commissioner Albert Murray, Sen. Dave Jackson, Mayor Butch Felker, and Rep. Clark Schultz.

Breaking ground for the New Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility



Sharing a sense of accomplishment and looking toward the future at the groundbreaking ceremony for the new Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility are, from left to right: Commissioner Albert Murray, Deputy Commissioner J. Kenneth Hales, Gov. Bill Graves, Asst. Commissioner James Frazier and Dr. Leo Herrman, Superintendent of the facility.

Improvements to the Community based services system

- In partnership with communities and the Regional Prevention Centers, developed outcomes and means of measuring outcomes for juvenile justice programs (May 2001)
- Expanded the depth, reach and number of community intervention programs
- Set new standards for core programs
- Increased the payment rates for Level V and Level VI community services

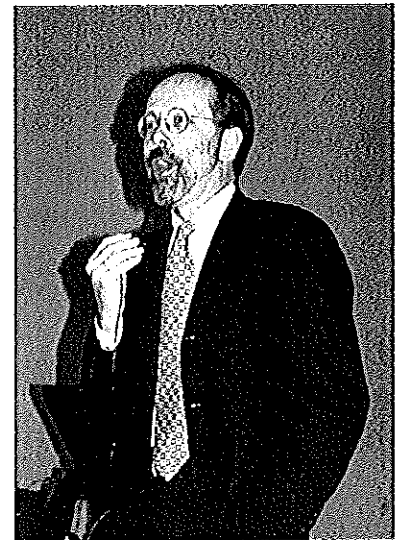
Research and Prevention

- Cosponsored the Second Annual Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention with the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention on June 5-6, 2001. Nearly 600 people attended.
- Purchased videoconferencing equipment for central office, juvenile correctional facilities and communities to facilitate meetings between professional staff, offenders and families

Second Annual Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



Superintendent John Brady of the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility, addresses a crowd listening to a panel of juvenile offenders discuss their past and their suggestions for helping to prevent juvenile delinquency. The panel, moderated by Clinical Social Worker Barbara Strecker-Gaudreau, was held in conjunction with a tour of the facility prior to the Second Annual Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.



Dr. Dennis Embry of the PAXIS Institute, was one of the keynote speakers at the Governor's Conference, speaking about environment and its effects on a child's brain development.



Judge Mike Ward of the 13th Judicial District poses with students who performed in a mock Teen Court Trial at the Governor's Conference. Front row, from left to right: Ben Reed, Morgan McCann, Ben Moore, Judge Ward, Martha Bryant, Stacy Grove and Miles Erpelding. Back row, from left to right: Kurtis Jacobs, Director of the 13th JD Teen Court, JJA Commissioner Albert Murray, Kevin Coash, Elizabeth Jenkins, Jenna Waite and Michelle Corkins.

Changes in Kansas Law that affect Juvenile Justice

Laws Affecting the abuse of Alcohol and Drugs

DUI Amendments

Senate Bill 67 amended the driving under the influence (DUI) law to increase criminal penalties including jail or prison time and fines; to increase driver's license lengths of suspensions and to increase reinstatement fees; to provide for lifetime driver's license revocations; to restrict and to revamp procedures regarding driver's license suspension and revocation administrative hearings; to amend the zero tolerance law regarding driver's license suspensions; to amend the underage drinking and possession statute to require driver's license suspensions of 30 days for violations; and to make other changes.

Underage Drinking or Possession Violation (K.S.A. 41-727). The new law requires a 30-day driver's license suspension for a person under the age of 21 found to be drinking or in possession of cereal malt beverages or alcoholic liquor. Any person who does not have a driver's license may not apply for one for a 30-day period following conviction.

Minor in Possession of Liquor or Beer

House Bill 2084 combined the minor in possession of cereal malt beverage (CMB) and the minor in possession of alcoholic liquor statutes into one law.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Child Care Records

SB 195 amended a statute under which child care facilities are licensed and family day care homes are registered. The amendment concerns the confidentiality of information collected by the Department of Health and Environment in conjunction with regulatory activities involving maternity homes, child care facilities, and registered family day care homes.

The amendment substitutes "*records*" for "*information*" when a reference is to data that is not to be released by the Department of Health and Environment publicly in a way that would identify individuals. Agents of the Department are added to the confidentiality provisions of the statute. State or federal agencies that provide funding for child care, local fire departments, child and adult care food program sponsoring agencies, and local disaster agencies are added to those to whom records may be released.

A new subsection (e) was added to the statute that authorizes the Secretary of Health and Environment to release the name, address, and telephone number of a maternity center, child care facility, or family day care home when the Secretary determines such release is necessary to protect the health, safety, or welfare of the public, or patients or children enrolled in the maternity center, child care facility, or family day care home.

Another new subsection authorizes the release of records to any member of the House Committee on Appropriations or the Senate Committee on Ways and Means, but no person receiving such records may disseminate the records or information contained in the records without the consent of the person who is the subject of the record.

Juvenile Justice Community Grant Programs

Senate Bill 18 requires the Juvenile Justice Authority to award grants for community juvenile justice programs on a two-year cycle beginning in FY 2003. The agency previously awarded those grants on an annual basis.

EDUCATION *Elementary and Secondary*

Juvenile Detention Facilities.

School districts receive state aid equal to the lesser of actual costs of educational services provided to children in juvenile detention facilities or two times Base State Aid Per Pupil (BSAPP.) Three additional facilities, Liberty Juvenile Services and Treatment (Wichita USD 259), King's Achievement Center (Goddard USD 265), and Clarence M. Kelly Transitional Living Center (Topeka) are now added to the list of facilities that qualify for this program.

Pupil Discipline Driving Privilege and "Weapons" Definition Expansion

HB 2289 amended the law that provides for suspension of a pupil's driver's license or driving privilege for possession of a weapon or drugs at an accredited school, on school property, or at school-supervised activities, and modified the definition of "weapon" for purposes of the law pertaining to one-year expulsions from school and one-year suspension or revocation of the driving privilege.

One-Year Suspension of the Driver's License or Revocation of the Driving Privilege. Whenever a pupil age 13 or older has been found in possession of a weapon, controlled substance, or illegal drug at a school site or has engaged in behavior at school, on school property, or at a school supervised activity which has resulted in or was substantially likely to have resulted in serious bodily injury to others, the chief administrative officer reports to the appropriate law enforcement agency which then investigates the matter, and, within three days (except holidays and weekends), gives written notice to the Division of Vehicles of the Department of Revenue of the act committed by the pupil. After having received the notice, the Division suspends the pupil's driver's license or driving privilege for a period of one year.

The Division of Vehicles notifies the pupil in writing of suspension or revocation of the license or driving privilege. If, within 30 days of receiving the notice, the pupil makes a written request for hearing, the Division will accommodate the request. The hearing scope is limited to determining whether the pupil was in possession of a weapon, controlled substance, or illegal drug at school, on school property, or at a school-supervised activity or was engaged in behavior that resulted in or was substantially likely to result in serious bodily injury to others.

Expansion of "Weapon" Definition. Laws that prescribe conditions for imposing on a pupil a one-year expulsion from school and a one-year suspension of a pupil's driver's license or revocation of the driving privilege for possession of certain types of weapons at school, on school property, or at a school-supervised activity were amended. The definition of

the term "weapon" in these laws is expanded to include an electronic device designed to discharge immobilizing levels of electricity (stun gun).

CRIMES AND CRIMINAL MATTERS

Traffic Citations

HB 2137 added habitual violator driving offenses to the list of traffic violations that allow a law enforcement officer to file a shortened citation instead of the lengthy process of filing a formal complaint.

Expungement of Criminal Arrest File

HB 2173 provides that expungement of a person's criminal arrest file will be confidential. The Kansas Bureau of Investigation is charged with notifying the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the order of expungement.

Disclosure of Records

HB 2329 broadens the law regarding the disclosure of records in the Division of Vehicles to allow criminal justice agencies, as compared to law enforcement agencies under prior law, to use drivers license photographs for criminal proceedings. The current law requires the photos to be used only in criminal investigations.

Omnibus Crime Bill

HB 2176 expanded the coverage of certain crimes, extends the statute of limitation for sexually violent offenses, expanded DNA testing and authorizes DNA testing for certain persons convicted of murder or rape, amends the law regarding competency to stand trial, and makes other changes. The bill provides the following:

Unlawful Sexual Relations

The law expands the crime of unlawful sexual relations to include the following:

The offender is an employee of the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) or the employee of a contractor of SRS and who provides services in an SRS institution, and who engages in

consensual sexual activity with the victim age 16 or older; and

The offender is a teacher who engages in prohibited sexual activity with a 16-or 17-year-old student, enrolled in a public or private school where the offender teaches.

Fingerprinting of Juveniles

The law allows the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) to fingerprint juveniles who commit assault. Under prior law only juveniles who commit a class A or B person misdemeanor could be fingerprinted. Assault is a class C person misdemeanor.

Sexually Violent Offenses Statute of Limitations DNA Testing

The law extends the criminal statute of limitations for sexually violent offenses to ten years or one year from the date on which the identity of the suspect is conclusively established by DNA testing, whichever is later. The one-year DNA testing provision is limited as follows:

For an offense committed prior to January 1, 2001, biological evidence collected in connection with the offense must be analyzed for DNA type no later than January 1, 2004; and

For an offense committed on or after January 1, 2001, biological evidence collected in connection with the offense must be analyzed for DNA type no later than two years from the date of the offense.

The law also expands the law regarding the collection of DNA specimens to cover any adult convicted of or juvenile adjudicated of any felony levels one through six. Prior law required the collection of these specimens where the person is required to register under the Kansas Offender Registration Act. Note the Offender Registration Act covers several misdemeanor sex crimes and these remain included under the bill.

The law also establishes a procedure for a person convicted of murder or rape to petition the court for DNA testing. The court may order DNA testing upon a determination that testing may produce exculpatory evidence that the petitioner was wrongfully convicted or sentenced. The costs of the tests shall be paid by the state or the petitioner as the court may order.

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 than 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 residential services in a community setting.

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

ANSWER: No. Last year, more than 1,000 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. They are correctional facilities to which juvenile offenders are sentenced after they are convicted of crimes. The court mandates a minimum and maximum term for each juvenile offender to serve at the facilities and a mandatory aftercare period of supervision once they are released back to the communities. Juvenile offenders participate in correctional

programs geared toward changing their behavior at the correctional facilities; such programs include education, therapy, specialized mental health services, behaviorial modification and other programs. Detention Centers, on the other hand, are *holding* facilities operated by local counties or private providers. (See answer to question #3.)

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 employees. Kansas has juvenile correctional facilities in Atchison, Beloit, Larned and Topeka. The Beloit facility serves females and the others serve male juvenile offenders.

Juvenile correctional facilities are different than community residential facilities. Residential facilities are generally privately operated programs. They receive juvenile offenders from community case management agencies responsible for managing the supervision and treatment needs of youth in JJA custody but who have not been sent to juvenile correctional facilities.

6. Are there separate JJA offices all over Kansas?

ANSWER: No. Each judicial district has a juvenile offender services or community corrections office 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.

Community corrections offices have contracts with JJA to provide services for juvenile offenders in the legal custody of the commissioner and other juvenile offenders. 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 employees.

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

ANSWER: No. Approximately 33 percent of JJA's budget is used to operate the juvenile correctional facilities. The majority of the budget – more than 58 percent — goes to community programs and services.

8. How do I apply for grants through JJA?

ANSWER: Check our website frequently for the latest news on grants. More than \$2 million in federal money is used to fund programs through JJA. There are several separate funding streams and each may have separate requirements for grantors. You can also ask to receive our free newsletter, *Changing Times*, published three times per year, which has the latest news on grants, and grant recipients or check our website (ksjja.org) frequently.

9. Who makes decisions about juvenile justice grants?

ANSWER: In most cases, the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention makes the grant award recommendations and the JJA writes the grant check from state or federal funds. The Kansas Advisory Group for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is a 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. 38-1600s). 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 great emphasis in the juvenile system on treatment programs, education and preparing offenders to reenter the environment from which they came with a greater capacity to be law-abiding citizens.



JJA Fiscal Services Staff produce the agency's budget and process all accounts payable for the agency. From left to right are: Brad Weiler, Office Specialist; Amy Clayton, Accountant II; Scott Alisoglu, Director of Fiscal Services; Michelle Scott, Chief Accountant; and Lois Griffin, Office Assistant IV.

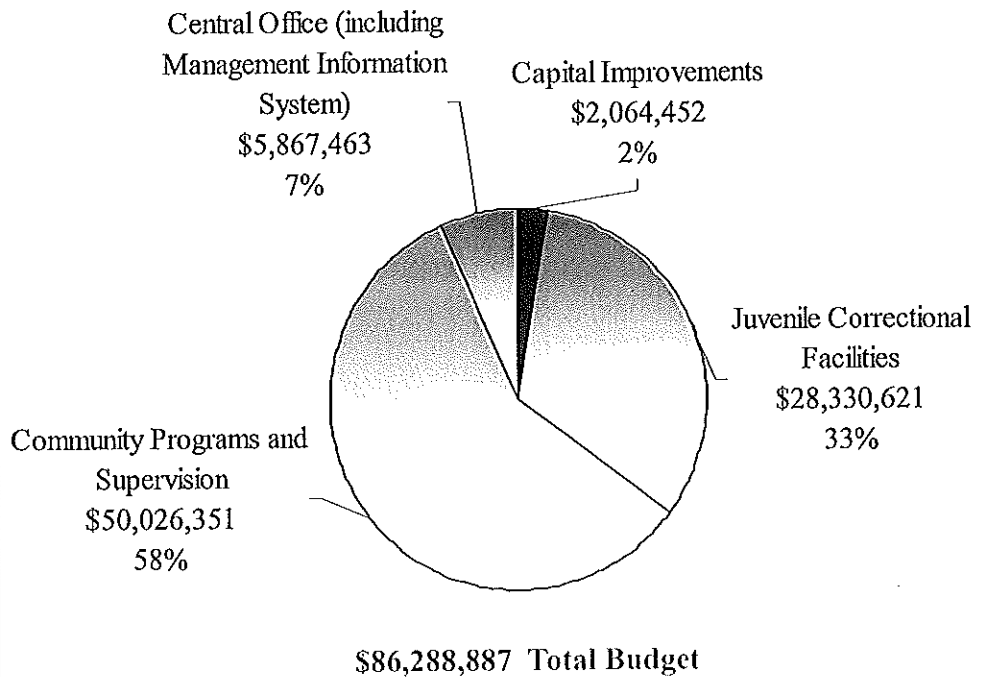
FY 2001 Budget Summary

In FY 2001, the Juvenile Justice Authority spent a systemwide total of \$86,288,887, which included \$62,072,179 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 \$29,115,521, including \$27,150,107 from the State General Fund.

While most of the funding for the facilities was spent on staffing, a total of \$784,989 from the State Institutions Building Fund (SIBF) was used for rehabilitation and repair of the physical plant of the facilities. A total of \$778,825 from the SIBF was spent on the final phases of architectural planning and design for construction of new facilities at Larned and Topeka. In addition, \$500,638 from the SIBF was spent remodeling the Morning View living unit at the Beloit facility for the purpose of reopening 18 beds.

Financing for 614 full time equivalent (FTE) positions and 16 unclassified temporary positions, or a total of 630 positions, was included. The majority of these positions are part of the juvenile correctional facility budgets.

JJA FY2001 Budget



Central office program expenditures totaled \$57,173,366 from all funding sources, including \$34,922,072 from the State General Fund. Eighty-eight (88) percent of these expenditures, or \$50,026,351, were for aid to local units of government. This included \$31,806,952 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 \$610,310 from the JDFF was spent on annual payments to retire the debt issued by the state to build regional detention centers. The remaining central

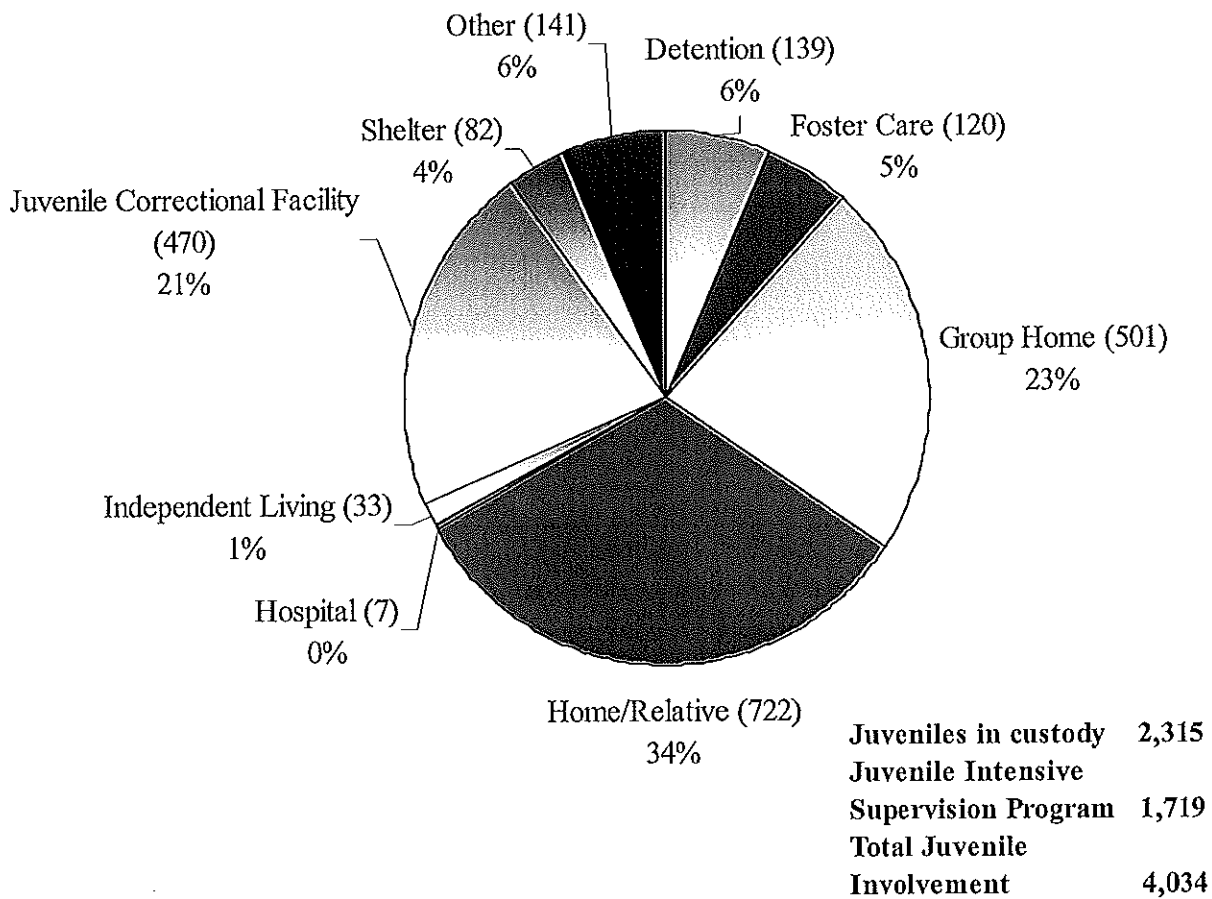
office program expenditures included juvenile justice information system project costs; technical assistance costs; community planning and facilities master plan expenditures; and general operating costs, including salaries and wages.

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.

Juveniles In Custody

Apart from facilitating the development and funding of juvenile justice programs, the agency has actual custody of many juvenile offenders in the community and the State's juvenile correctional facilities.

Juveniles in Custody June 30, 2000



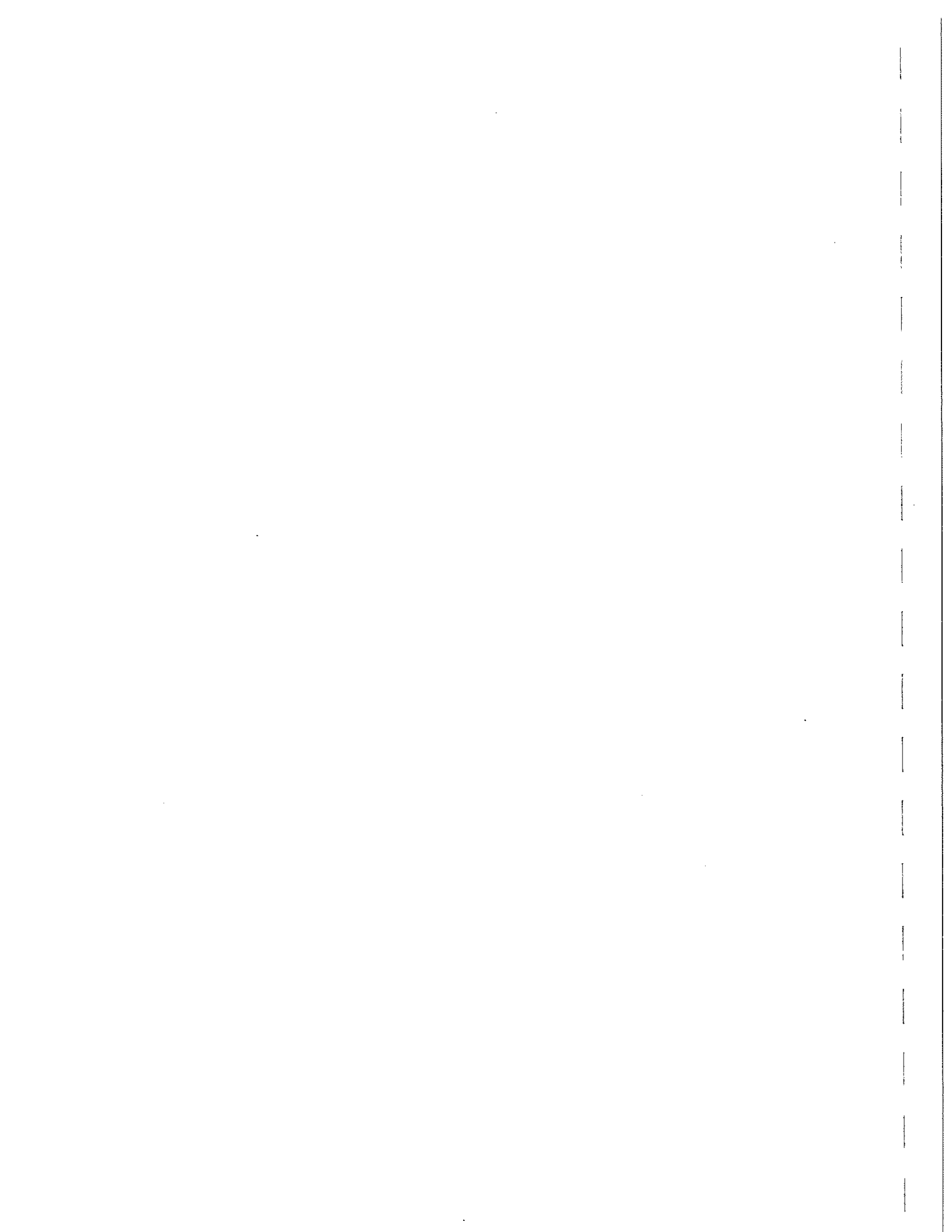
This chart depicts the number of juvenile offenders in JJA custody at the close of the previous fiscal year. The numbers in parentheses are the actual number of youth according to living circumstance.

Community Based Services

Richard Kline,
Assistant Commissioner

Juvenile Justice:

A new look for the 21st Century



OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy

The Juvenile Justice Authority subscribes to the Comprehensive Strategy for Dealing with Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Offenders used by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The consensus of professionals is that communities need comprehensive strategies to reduce youth crime. The underlying principles are that we must strengthen the family, support core social institutions such as schools and community organizations, promote delinquency prevention, intervene immediately and effectively when delinquent behavior occurs and identify and control the small group of serious, violent and chronic juvenile offenders.

Overview of Comprehensive Strategy

Problem Behavior → Noncriminal Misbehavior → Delinquency → Serious, Violent, and Chronic Offending

Prevention

Target Population: At-Risk Youth

Graduated Sanctions

Target Population: Delinquent Youth

Programs for All Youth → Programs for Youth at Greatest Risk → Immediate Intervention → Intermediate Sanctions → Community Confinement → Juvenile Correctional Facilities → Aftercare

Youth Development Goals:

- Healthy and nurturing families
- Safe communities
- School attachment
- Prosocial peer relations
- Personal development and life skills
- Healthy lifestyle choices

Youth Habilitation Goals:

- Healthy family participation
- Community reintegration
- School attachment
- Educational success and skills development
- Healthy peer network development
- Prosocial values development
- Healthy lifestyle choices

How JJA partners with Kansas communities

A major initiative of the juvenile justice reform act is based on the development of a strong state and local partnership. JJA works closely with county governments, county agencies and community based agencies in the implementation and operation of juvenile justice services at the local level.

Community Planning Initiative

JJA provided an extensive amount of training, technical assistance and consultation to the 29 Community Planning Teams, representing the 105 counties during the community planning initiative of 1997 and 1998, with the development of their comprehensive community plans, funding applications and implementation of programs that subsequently received funding. The community planning initiative set in motion the development of a comprehensive strategy to address the needs of at-risk youth at the prevention level and to address the graduated sanctions of juvenile offenders in the juvenile justice system. The agency continues to work in concert with the counties on this initiative through interaction with 29 district administrative contacts, who represent the administrative county in their respective judicial district.



*Richard Kline,
Assistant
Commissioner for
Contracts & Audits*

Core Juvenile Justice Programs

There are three core programs judicial districts are required ensure are operational at the local level. They consist of Juvenile Intake and Assessment (JIAS), Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation (JISP) and Community Case Management (CCMA). JJA downloads funds to the administrative county in each district for the operation of these programs. Technical assistance and support is provided by JJA to assist the districts in the delivery of the supervision and services to juvenile offenders who come in contact with these community based juvenile justice programs. Standards and procedures are developed to provide guidance in the operation of these programs.

Provider Services:

Many of the juvenile offenders under supervision in the programs mentioned above, are in the custody of the state and receiving the supervision and services at the local level. A portion of the juveniles are in need of community support services (counseling, job readiness training, therapy, etc.) in order to strengthen their ability to live in the community. Some are in need of out of home placement (residential facilities) to address the problems that brought them to the attention of the juvenile justice system. JJA maintains provider agreements with approximately 170 community-based agencies and residential services. The local case manager who is supervising the juvenile has access to these programs and facilities to provide the necessary support and structure that is needed for the juvenile offender.



Program consultants provide technical assistance and support to many community partners such as administrative counties, community case managers, juvenile corrections advisory boards and many others to ensure the development of sound prevention and intervention programs. Above, from left to right: Randy Bowman, Public Service Administrator III; Anthony Ellis, Debbie Alvey, Erika Nilles-Plumlee, Terry Reiling, and Lititia Cameron, Program Consultants.

Prevention Services and Programs

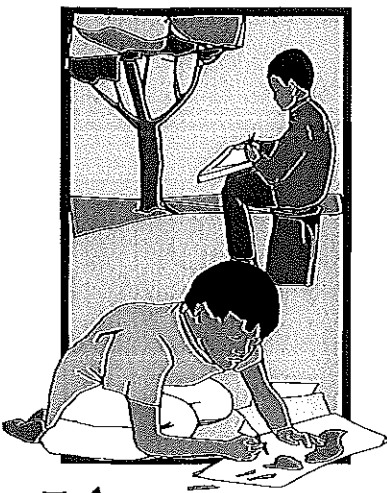
A major initiative of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act is the development of prevention programs as a part of the continuum of juvenile justice services. Prior to 1997, this had not been a focus of the juvenile justice system. Research at the national level indicates that prevention programming for at-risk youth and first-time offenders can be highly effective in reducing juvenile crime and preventing the increasing long term cost of repeat offending.

JJA supports and assists communities in developing successful programs that will help reduce risk factors and enhance protective factors. Communities are encouraged to create partnerships with other agencies that have a key interest in prevention focused services (schools, regional prevention centers, community mentoring programs) in order to maximize both funding and program capabilities. Prevention programs cover a wide range of service needs at the community level.

These programs target youth that are in need of prosocial adult role models to address adolescent behavior problems. Programs use college students, community volunteers, business community, school personnel who provide positive social and material reinforcement to youth. Mentoring allows youth to be connected to adults who promote healthy beliefs and clear standards. Such programs address the risk factors: Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior, Lack of Commitment to School, and Rebelliousness.

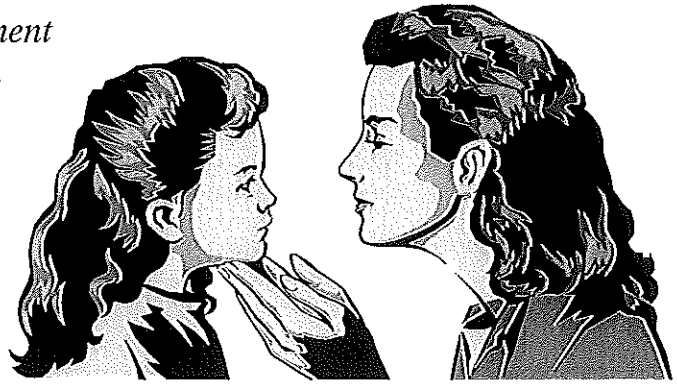
After School Recreation

After-school Recreation programs provide opportunities for youth that are at risk for inappropriate after school behavior such as violation of the laws and/or youth who need structured after school activities. After school programs can offer opportunities for youth to interact with prosocial adults and peers and learn new skills in a safe, supportive environment. Risk factors to be addressed include: Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior, Friends Who Engage in Problem Behavior, and Rebelliousness.



Youth Employment with Education

Programs are primarily intended to increase youth employment as well as improve young people's social and educational functioning. They address youth with risk factors involving Lack of Commitment to School, Academic Failure and Extreme Economic Deprivation.



Parent Training

Parent training provides information and skill to help parents be more effective in raising their children. Focusing on specific ages and risk factors, such programs are developed to help parents set clear standards for behavior and promote bonding by increasing opportunities for children to be involved in the family, skills for involvement and recognition for involvement. These programs address risk factors such as: Family Management Problems, Family Conflict, and Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior.

Family Therapy

Family Therapy approaches are used to motivate families to make enduring positive changes in negative family patterns. Research indicates that juvenile delinquency, drug abuse, self-destructive and antisocial behaviors occur in families that demonstrate these negative patterns. Risk factor addressed in these programs include: Family Management Problems, Family Conflict, and Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior.

Other Prevention Services

These target other risk factors as well as focus on coordination and collaboration with agencies concerned with at risk behavior. Some of these programs address community and school related policies and procedures. Examples of such services include:

- Community Mobilization
- Community/School Police
- School Organization Strategies
- School Behavior Management Strategies

Juvenile Justice Outcomes Overview

Why are Outcomes important to the Juvenile Justice Authority?

There are several reasons:

Juvenile Justice Reform called for the agency to plan for and manage juvenile programs with an emphasis on “outcomes.” Kansas law makes specific reference to programs funded by JJA being outcomes based and performance measurable. This legislative interest is broader than simply JJA-funded programs. There continues to be legislative interest that all state agencies utilize outcomes based programs, in an effort to enhance accountability and ensure that programs that receive state and federal funding are program-matically and cost-effective.

Secondly, the community planning process using the *Communities That Care* prevention strategy is outcomes-based as communities are trained to measure and calculate outcomes of each program. During the agency-wide community planning process in 1997 and 1998, communities identified outcomes to address identified risk factors. Programs funded through JJA are expected to meet these outcomes.

And ultimately, the development of outcomes justifies funding the program. The value of programs must be measured. Outcomes help to determine and measure program effectiveness. Is the program and the community’s efforts making a difference? How?

Development of Juvenile Justice Outcomes

Community planning teams identified local, community based outcomes but did not identify state outcomes that could be tied to the *Communities That Care* prevention model. To develop statewide outcomes, JJA secured assistance from the Regional Prevention Centers (RPCs) to work with members of local juvenile corrections advisory boards and former members of the community planning teams to gain understanding on how juvenile justice outcomes could be measured and linked into the Connect Kansas outcomes, used by the Dept. of Social and Rehabilitation Services and other agencies that deal with the welfare of children and youth. Regional Prevention



Centers were already experts in the *Communities That Care* prevention model, having used it to develop prevention and intervention programs addressing substance abuse since the early 1990s. The community-based RPCs, with a solid understanding of outcomes based prevention and intervention programs, agreed to conduct workshops across the state working with both state administrators and local juvenile justice professionals in the development of outcomes. In a series of regional training seminars, RPC staff conducted workshops across the state and developed the outcomes on page 21-24.

These outcomes each link to the broader based goals of the state outlined in Connect Kansas. Each has identifiable measurements and tools identified with which communities can measure how well they are meeting their goals. Pages 21-24 of this report include the outcomes, how they link to the *Connect Kansas* initiative and which data collections will be used to measure each.

Juvenile Justice OUTCOMES

What is Expected of the Juvenile Justice Prevention and Intervention Programs

Outcome One: To reduce adjudications for serious, violent and/or chronic crimes among youth age 10-17 years old.

Relationship to Connect Kansas Outcomes:

Connect Kansas Outcome #2 Families and individuals will live in safe and supportive communities

Connect Kansas Outcome #8 Youth Choose Healthy Behaviors

Connect Kansas Outcome #9 Youth Successfully Transition to Adulthood

Data to be Measured:

1993 KBI data for Part 1 offenses (murder, rape, armed robbery, etc.)

1998 *Communities That Care* (CTC) risk factor data

1998 Kansas State Board of Education (KSBE) physical altercation/threats data

Indicators for Measuring Outcome One:

- Adjudications for Part 1 crimes
- CTC risk factor data related to substance abuse 6-11 yr. olds
- CTC risk factor data related to favorable attitudes to antisocial behavior
- Board of Education data on number of physical altercations or threats
- CTC risk factor data related to antisocial behavior of peers
- CTC risk factor data related to lack of school ties

Data Elements for Outcome One:

- Juvenile arrest rates for personal crimes from the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI)
- Survey question: *How old were you when you first got arrested? (CTC survey)*
- Survey question: *How old were you when you first attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them? (CTC survey)*
- Survey question: *How many times in the past year have you been arrested? (CTC survey)*
- Drug Related Arrests 10-14 year olds (KBI)
- Survey question: *How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to pick a fight? (6th graders) (CTC survey)*
- Survey question: *Think of your four best friends; in the past year how many of your best friends have been arrested? (KCTC)*
- Rate of violence: Student-against-student (KSBE)
- Suspensions (KSBE)

Outcome Two: Reduce the number of youth requiring removal from the family or community for juvenile offending.

Relationship to Connect Kansas Outcomes:

Connect Kansas Outcome #2 Families and individuals will live in safe and supportive communities

Connect Kansas Outcome #5 Children Live in Stable and Supported Families

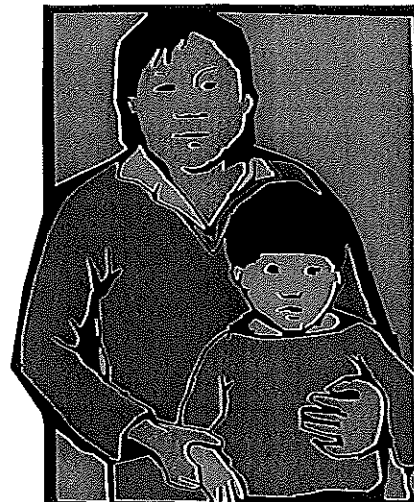
Data to be Measured:

FY00/01 monthly data for out-of-home placements

1998 CTC risk factor data

Indicators for Measuring Outcome Two:

- Number of youth placed in JJA custody for out-of-home placements
- CTC risk factor data related to protective factors
- CTC risk factor data related to family management problems
- CTC risk factor data related to family history of problem behavior
- CTC risk factor data related to parental attitudes and involvement in problem behavior
- Archival data for removal of youth as Children in Need Of Care (CINCs)



Data Elements for Outcome Two:

Survey question: *How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to steal anything worth more than \$5? (CTC survey)*

Survey question: *How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to pick a fight (CTC survey)?*

Survey question: *How many adults have you personally known who in the past year have done things that could get them in trouble with the police? (CTC survey)*

Survey question: *How many of your brothers and sisters have ever been suspended or expelled from school? (CTC survey)*

Outcome Three: Juveniles leaving juvenile correctional facilities will demonstrate a higher level of knowledge, skills and confidence necessary for successful community reintegration.

Relationship to Connect Kansas Outcomes:

Connect Kansas Outcome #7 Children Succeed in School

Connect Kansas Outcome #8 Youth Choose Healthy Behaviors

Connect Kansas Outcome #9 Youth Successfully transition to adulthood

Data to be Measured:

Juvenile Correctional Facility Program data consisting of:

A high school or GED diploma

Completed behavior management programs (such as anger management)

Completed life skills development programs

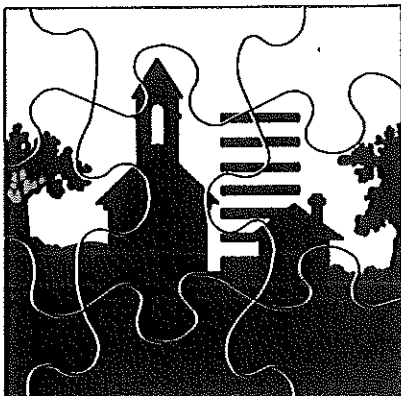
Completed mental health screenings

Indicators for Measuring Outcome Three:

- Pre and post test Advancement tests
- Juveniles completing educational and vocational improvements
- Pre and Post test for anger management
- Juveniles undergoing mental health and substance abuse assessments
- Disciplinary incidents (critical) in the juvenile correctional facilities

Data Elements for Outcome Three:

- Number of juveniles receiving referral for appropriate mental health/substance abuse treatment
- Number of conditional release violators within six months of release
 - Number of juveniles leaving facilities with General Equivalency Diploma
 - Number of juveniles leaving facilities with high school diploma
 - Number of juveniles leaving facilities with grade advancements
 - Number of juveniles completing substance abuse programs
 - Number of juveniles leaving with vocational certificates
 - Number of juveniles leaving having completed life skills programs
 - Number of juveniles receiving mental health screenings
 - Number of juveniles receiving referral for mental health services



Outcome Four: Increased community participation in addressing local juvenile justice needs

Relationship to Connect Kansas Outcomes:

Connect Kansas Outcome #1 Families, youth and citizens are part of their community's planning, decision-making, and evaluation.

Data to be Measured:

FY00 local community coalitions

FY99 community grants funded for juvenile initiatives

FY00 local fiscal resources spent on juvenile programs

FY00 victim support programs

FY00 restitution payments

Indicators for Measuring Outcome Four:

- Percent of juvenile corrections advisory board participation
- Community changedata
- Number of communitycollaborative proposals, agency or case specific
- Percent of new resources generated for community initiatives related to youth

Data Elements for Outcome Four:

- Number of Juvenile Corrections Advisory Boards (JCABs) developing measurable outcomes
- Number of JCABs increasing availability to local outcome data
- Number of JCABs adopting on-line community documentation system
- Number of community changes as a result of JCAB partnerships
- Number of resources generated as a result of JCAB partnerships

Outcome Five: Increase the accountability of youth within communities.

Relationship to Connect Kansas Outcomes:

Connect Kansas Outcome #1

Families, youth, and citizens are part of their community's planning, decision-making, and evaluation.

Connect Kansas Outcome #2 Families and individuals will live in safe and supportive communities.

Data to be Measured:

New programs are established within Judicial Districts focusing on victim reparation.

JJA ties funding to restorative justice accountability based programs.

Judicial Districts will demonstrate how they have increased accountability toward victims in their districts.

Victim input will be included into the juvenile offender's disposition.

Community service sites assigned to juvenile offenders will tie to the crime they have committed.













Indicators for measuring outcome 5:

- Community Case Management Agencies will work with local Victim Advocacy groups.
- Development of victim panels within Judicial Districts.
- Development of victim-offender mediation and dialogue, family group conferencing, peacemaking circles.
- Increase in the amount of restitution received by victims.
- Increase in the number of community services hours provided by juvenile offenders.
- Creative community service opportunities where juveniles learn skills as well as provide a beneficial service to their community.
- Increase the number of written or verbal apologies.
- Create positive roles in the community for juvenile offenders.













Data Elements:

- Number of victim mediation programs started
- Amount of restitution collected













JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

Judicial District	Name of Program	Type of Program	JJA \$\$
1 	Administrative Support Services	Prevention: Administrative structure and development of juvenile justice programs	\$14,990
1 	LV Parents As Teachers	Prevention: Help to meet the community need of increased parent education opportunities for families with children under 6 years of age	\$31,937
1 	Youth Achievement Center	Prevention: Provides adult supervision and appropriate structured activities in a safe environment	\$43,905
1 	Juvenile Intake and Assessment Case Manager	Prevention: Intervention to address pre-adjudicated juveniles who display delinquent behavior	\$33,972
1 	4-H Development Program	Prevention: Year round out of school intervention	\$35,446
1 	Administrative Structure	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Support administrative work among juvenile justice programs	\$19,696
1 	Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Intensive family and community-based treatment program that addresses the multiple determinants of serious antisocial behavior in juvenile offenders. To prevent out-of-home placements, eliminate criminal behavior and substance use, and improve school attendance and academic performance.	\$90,000
2 	Job Readiness Program	Prevention: Program will assist Jefferson County youth with learning skills to help them succeed in the work world.	\$7,500
2 	School Resource Officers	Prevention: Law enforcement officers will work part time in local schools.	\$13,012
2 	Juvenile Intake and Assessment Case Manager	Prevention: Case management follow up services for juveniles going through intake/assessment	\$43,120
3 	Project Attention	Prevention: Assists low-income families with elementary school children access health and human service through school-based program	\$35,000
3 	PARS Life Skills	Prevention: Provides a social competence curriculum, which assists students in acquiring specific life skills that help them behave in responsible and healthy ways with sense of self-sufficiency.	\$35,346










The following is a key to the types of programs depicted in the chart. Please note that programs often fit into more than one category. For our purposes here, only one symbol was used to describe the program.

- Administrative Structure & Evaluation  Day Reporting  Diversion 
- Early Childhood program  Juvenile Intake and Assessment Case Manager  Mentoring 
- Parent Education program  School based or after school intervention 
- Treatment, Education & Support services  Truancy prevention/intervention 
- Victim/Offender mediation/restitution  Youth Court 











JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

3		Preparing for the Drug Free Years and Parents Who Care Program	Prevention: Provides training to both youth and their parents to prevent drug usages in the community	\$1,500
3		KCSL Healthy Families	Prevention: Support programs for families with children from birth through five years of age, which provides family support, parent education, services nurturing child growth, support groups, and referrals.	\$48,000
3		Developing Champions	Prevention: Provides early intervention to at risk groups of children; those ages 1 to ages 6 at risk for abuse and neglect, and children ages 5-14 year old at risk for delinquent behaviors	\$46,472
3		CASA Truancy Case Management	Prevention: Citizen review board to reduce truancy rate for youths in school	\$31,873
3		Mainstream Inc.	Prevention: Agency serves as liaison with the Shawnee County Board of Commissioners, providing staff support for Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board, and coordinating efforts between other committees serving children, youth and families in the 3rd Judicial District and the Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board.	\$41,000
3		Psycho educational Groups for Adolescents Exposed to Violence and Abuse	Prevention: Provides direct intervention to high school students who have been victims of violence or who have witnessed violence	\$25,400
3		Comer School Development (USD 501)	Prevention: Mentoring program with contingency reinforcement	\$87,880
3		Violence Prevention Groups for Traumatized Youth	Prevention: Provides specialized psycho-educational groups focused on trauma and violence prevention.	\$4,320
3		After-school mentoring and Leadership program (YMCA Seaman #345 Mentoring)	Prevention: Provides student-to-student (or "peer") mentoring with contingency reinforcement in a structured school-based environment to youth ages 6-14 years old in Shawnee County.	\$29,059
3		Assessment/Development of Truancy Prevention Program (School Attendance Coalition)	Prevention: Supporting school children's school attendance through preparation of concept paper and proposal used in seeking additional funding for the District	\$14,795
3		After School Mentoring and Leadership Program (USD 450 Mentoring)	Prevention: This program provides student-to student (or "peer") mentoring with contingency reinforcement in a structured school-based environment to at least 90 youth ages 6-14 years old in the Shawnee Heights USD 450 public schools.	\$37,703
3		Count on Me Kids (Count on Me Kids/Campfire)	Prevention: A summertime character education curriculum, with a volunteer training component geared to children, ages 6-12 in multiple-risk settings. Utilizing theme-appropriate games, crafts, and other activities, young adults ages 17-22 deliver training and develop mentoring relationships with children.	\$1,737
















JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

3		Shawnee County Home Visitation	Prevention: Home visitors will be trained to identify anti-social behavior and will give positive, consistent reinforcement for successful parenting performance of children birth to five	\$48,800
4		Prevention Assessment and Referral Program	Prevention: (125-150 referrals/year) Single point of contract for all prevention efforts within 4 th J.D; will act as referral source for youth and families needing services, mentoring, follow-up Intervention and graduated sanctions; 30-60 day program for the first time non-violent juvenile offenders diversion; diversion contract developed with case manager; could include referrals to community programs such as Restorative Justice, substance abuse assessment and treatment; education assistance and family services; 340 youth/year	\$1,099
4		Coffey County Community Resource Officer	Prevention: This program is a partnership between the schools and the Coffey County Sheriff's Department to provide drug and alcohol awareness, home safety, peer pressure, crime, violence in schools, and other requested information to students. The officer is available to answer students' questions and to provide before and after school services.	\$20,000
4		Breakfast/Supper Buddies & Volunteer Center	Prevention: Provides at risk grade school and middle school students with a screened and positive adult role model. The mentors take the youth to breakfast and supper.	\$9,230
4		Whirlwind After School Program (WASP)	Prevention: This is an after school program for Ottawa Middle School students from 2:25 p.m. to 6 p.m. Activities are homework, tutoring, computer lab, arts & crafts, sports, games (monopoly) and movies.	\$22,000
4		Remain in School K-12 (Risk)	Prevention: The Risk Program case manager monitors attendance, grades, and overall behavior of youth referred to the program. Referrals to helping agencies are made when youth and families need additional assistance towards academic achievement or to alleviate problem behavior.	\$22,000
4		Truancy Reduction	Prevention: Two social workers provide truancy reduction services in all five grade schools in USD 290.	\$22,000
4		Kids Time	Prevention: This is an after school program. Kids meet every Wednesday afternoon at First Christian Church. This is not just babysitting for Kindergartens through 6 th grade, but activities and field trips are done.	\$1,600
4		Burlington 21 st Century Learning Center	Prevention: An after school program serving Pre-K through 5 th grade	\$770















JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

4		Lebo Youth Center After School Program	Prevention: An after school program serving K-through 12. The center is also available for use at other times such as weekends or later than 6:00 PM.	\$7,000
4		Doors of Opportunity Resources (DOORS)	Prevention: A program to stimulate the abilities and talents of youth ages 6 and up, through involvement in the Arts. The program increases commitment to school graduation and higher learning. The program helps youth develop leadership skills.	\$7,000
4		AAA- After school Alternative Activities	Prevention: A safe after school setting for meaningful and constructive activities with adequate adult supervision. It has an environment that allows youth to fellowship with their peers.	\$7,000
4		Enhancement Projects of Anderson County Child Coalition	Prevention: The Anderson County Child Coalition delivers programs aimed at reinforcing youths' ability to succeed in school, choose healthy behaviors, and transition successfully to adulthood.	\$9,400
4		Restorative Justice Project	Intervention and graduated sanctions: This program is for juvenile offenders with cases involving an identifiable victim. Youth will be required to complete an Accountability Action Plan including restitution, apology, victim/offender mediation; cognitive skills development; 74-100 job's/year.	\$60,915
4		Family Intensive Therapy	Intervention and graduated sanctions: A 30-60 day program for first time non-violent juvenile offenders diversion; contract developed with case manager; could include referrals to community programs such as Restorative Justice, substance abuse assessment and treatment; education assistance and family services.	\$78,396
4		Immediate Intervention	Intervention and graduated sanctions: A 30 to 60 day program that diverts first time non-violent juvenile offenders from the court system. A case manager oversees a diversion contract with the juvenile to include referral to programs such as restorative justice, substance abuse assessment and treatment services, community service work, education assistance and family services.	\$36,925
5		Common Sense Parenting	Prevention: Parent education/communication and discipline techniques designed to encourage good behavior, decrease problem behavior. Program is overseen by Catholic Community Services; has both English and bilingual (Spanish speaking) staffs trained by professionals at Boys Town.	\$27,847
5		Parents as Teachers	Prevention: Parent education for those with pre-school children; parents of children birth – 3 years old	\$18,275
5		Preparing for the Drug Free Years	Prevention: Parent education to reduce risk factors for drug abuse; parents of 9-12 year olds	\$4,762

















JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

5		Family Solutions Program	Prevention: Family intervention program	\$37,500
5		Gateway Program	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Program is for juvenile offenders and truants: Day reporting for suspended, expelled or truant youth; also 2.5 hour after-school program for juvenile offenders.	\$54,000
5		Juvenile Administrative Structure	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Provides support for programs in the district.	\$93,002
5		School Resource Counselor	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Probation officer in school to work with truants and other at-risk students/provide training for staff; 7 th -12 th grades.	\$34,107
5		Big Brothers/Big Sisters of the Flint Hills, Inc.	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Program enhancement: Mentoring for youth 5-17 years old	\$30,000
5		Flex Funding	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Funds provided through local agencies to make referrals, to assist children and families who need services	\$3,757
5		Creating Safe Schools	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Develop programs in school district to create safe school environment	\$12,140
5		Preparing for the Drug Free Years	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Workshops for parents to help children develop positive values and reduce drug abuse risks	\$189
6		Prevention Coordination and Evaluation	Prevention: Assistant Director of Prevention and Community Services; part-time tracker position to track school attendance; Assistant Director of Prevention will build good working relationship between community service agencies; share resources, implement programs, and follow-up on assessments; implement truancy and Teen Court programs, coordinate community service work projects and coordinate location/provider for survival skills for youth classes. 50,000 youth	\$99,468
7		Boys & Girls Club Street Smart	Prevention: Conflict resolution, leadership skills, counteract negative lure of gangs; 11-13 year olds	\$3,031
7		Mother to Mother/Dads to Dads	Prevention: Parent education	\$5,167
7		Truancy Prevention and Diversion	Prevention: Prevent truancy and intervene with truants	\$6,568
7		USD #348 Tutoring for School Success	Prevention: Free tutoring for at-risk students in Baldwin City	\$8,000
7		USD #497 Junior High Prevention Program	Prevention: Parent education classes, support and after school programs in Lawrence Public Schools; junior high students and their parents	\$36,169
7		Van Start (Van GO Art Program)	Prevention: Summer arts program: 8-18 year olds	\$5,000
















JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

7		WRAP- Working to Recognize Alternative Possibilities High School Program (Bert Nash)	Prevention: Master's level social workers are stationed on site at Lawrence high schools and junior high schools to intervene immediately when problem behaviors exhibit among students.	\$41,710
7		Juvenile Offender CASA Supervisor (CASA)	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Train volunteers to review records and complete independent investigation on kids birth-14; first time juvenile offenders	\$10,100
7		Family Enhancement (Community Living Opportunities)	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Assist families in communication, identifying and solving problems, controlling emotions	\$49,246
7		Juvenile Outpatient Treatment (DCCCA)	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Juvenile outpatient substance abuse treatment for youth in juvenile detention center	\$45,620
7		Juvenile Offender County Citizens Review Board (Douglas County)	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Community intervention for first time offenders; stresses restitution and victim/offender mediation	\$14,419
7		Douglas County Detention Day School	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Alternative school for juvenile offenders	\$43,178
7		Administrative Structure	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Implementation of programs, training, data collection, and quality assessment	\$68,551
8		Family Resource Center- JIAS	Prevention: Additional assessment for kids referred to intake/assessment	\$125,794
8		Program Development & Evaluation-Sanctions	Prevention: A coordinator position funded 25% with Intervention and Graduated Sanction funds and 75% with Prevention funds. Coordinator makes recommendations for program improvement, new program development and pursuit of other funding.	\$33,210
8		Big Brothers/Big Sisters of the Flint Hills	Prevention: Provides a caring, mentoring, and qualified friend, who will share with a child his/her attitudes, feelings, and experiences and support the child in his/her functional growth toward adulthood	\$1,000
8		After Prom Party	Prevention: This is a party after the High School Prom to prevent youth from rampaging through town and drunk driving. This reduces the high number of juvenile arrests on Prom night.	\$1,603
8		Teen Baseline	Prevention: A one-day drug prevention program designed to help teens explore their values and attitudes concerning drug and alcohol use.	\$1,603
8		Milton L. Creagh Project	Prevention: A 50 minute drug prevention program / presentation for middle school and high school students.	\$1,603
8		Family Resource Center- FLEX	Prevention: A flexible fund maintained by the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center to help pay for food, rent, utilities, home & auto repairs and other immediate needs of very poor families who come to the center's attention.	\$2,904

JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

8		Boys & Girls Club of Junction City/ Geary County	Prevention: Teach life skills, problem solving, and response to drug and alcohol-related problems among youth	\$2,904
8		Bigs in Schools	Prevention: Assist children in elementary and middle school that are at risk of educational / social failure	\$5,809
8		Marion County High School Girls	Prevention: Communities in Schools of Marion County delivers a daylong workshop for girls in grades 9 through 12. The workshop provides information on healthy alternative activities, positive choices, college/career goals, successful female role models, general life skills and other topics of interest to teen girls.	\$5,809
8		Juvenile Division Youth Court	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Juvenile Division/Teen Court for first time offenders	\$70,805
8		Day Reporting	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Day reporting	\$66,579
8		Program Development & Evaluation Coordinator	Intervention and graduated sanction: Juvenile Justice coordinator for district	\$11,036
9		Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Harvey County	Prevention: Mentoring in and after school in Harvey County	\$15,000
9		Big Brothers/Big Sisters of McPherson County	Prevention: Mentoring in and after school in McPherson County	\$9,000
9		Harvey/McPherson Counties Community Corrections Juvenile Intake and Assessment Case Management	Prevention: Case management and referrals to social service agencies for 1 st time juvenile offenders	\$46,872
9		Harvey/McPherson Counties Community Correction Truancy Program	Prevention: The truant student will be given resources needed for the development of a case plan to avoid further non-excused School days.	\$32,461
9		Harvey/McPherson Counties Community Day Reporting	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Day reporting	\$52,533
10		Juvenile Justice 24 hour Hot Line	Prevention: Crisis intervention/hot line	\$50,000
10		Youth Court	Prevention: Teen court	\$64,619
10		Head Start	Prevention: Preschool education	\$52,302
10		Temporary Lodging for Children	Prevention: Temporary shelter for youth in crisis	\$33,672
10		YMCA Stars	Prevention: After school mentoring program	\$34,812
10		Kansas Children's Service League (Healthy Families Olathe)	Prevention: Healthy Start Program to provide screenings and intensive home visitation for families of infants and young children (Kansas Children's Service League)	\$39,327












JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

10		CASA	Prevention: Court Appointed Special Advocates mentoring program	\$15,027
10		Out of School Urban 4-H Program	Prevention: Traditional 4-H program; school enrichment and outreach	\$45,370
11		Teen Pregnancy	Prevention: Teen pregnancy prevention; sex education, peer tutoring, family management, mentoring; youth ages 10-17	\$48,139
11		Truancy Diversion Tracking	Prevention: Prevent truancy and intervene with truants	\$48,139
11		Administrative Structure	Prevention: Support administrative work and implement programs, training, data collection and quality assessment	\$19,253
12		Juvenile Services Coordinator	Prevention: Facilitates community mobilization and collaboration among prevention providers within the Judicial District	\$11,905
12		Juvenile Intake and Assessment Services' Follow-up Service	Prevention: Follow up case management services are provided for youth and families through Juvenile Intake and Assessment	\$38,095
12		Juvenile Service Coordinator	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Responsible for coordination of JCAB meetings as well as conducting KEYS program - Victim/offender mediation, parent/adolescent mediation	\$28,054
12		Resource Officer	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Recruit and supervise community service, work projects, facilitate KEYS, assist case managers with supervision and coordinate transportation of juvenile offenders	\$45,512
12		Day Reporting for High Risk Offenders	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Day Reporting for high risk offenders; alternative high school, resource referrals and case management for juvenile offenders	\$12,000
13		Mid-Kansas Community Action Head Start/Early Intervention Program	Prevention: Expansion to all counties within judicial district providing early education services targeted at pregnant teens & families at risk for children from birth to age 5 includes home-based services	\$88,649
13		Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board Administrator	Prevention: JCAB administrator	\$15,643
13		School Resource officer-Greenwood/Elk Counties	Prevention: School Resource Officers to serve five school districts in Greenwood and Elk Counties-middle and high school ages	\$13,011
13		Tri-County CASA, Inc.	Prevention: Training volunteers to gather and to make most effective and informed recommendation to court, in the child's best interest	\$19,161
14		After school Activities, Chautauqua County	Prevention: Life skills and recreation for pre-adolescent and adolescent youth provided at the Sedan Teen Center after school hours; will serve 516 youth annually.	\$20,000














JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

14 ●	Truancy Immediate Intervention	Prevention: Alternative program to juvenile court for truants, children in K-12 at risk of truancy and their families; intensive supervision of child, support and therapy for children; support and educational services for parents; 200 youth per year and their families	\$61,202
14 ♥	Big Brothers/Big Sisters	Prevention: Mentoring 50 youth ages 5-17 from single parent homes	\$10,000
14 🏠	Parent education	Prevention: Parent education; 200 adults/year	\$10,000
14 🏠	Parent T.E.A.M.S.	Prevention: Parent education for parents of juvenile offenders or youth at risk of becoming juvenile offenders; training, education, advocacy, mediation and support; modeled on the Kan Focus Federal Mental Health Project; 125 families/year	\$10,000
15,17,23 🏠	Parent training	Prevention: Parent education for those referred by JIAS, courts and schools	\$8,397
15,17,23 🏠	Family Education	Prevention: Education for at-risk youth and parents about substance abuse & delinquency	\$34,558
15,17,23 ☒	Community Mobilization	Prevention: This program requires the implementation of Community Focus Groups in each of 17 counties in the 15th, 17th, & 23rd judicial districts. The focus groups will be structured to meet the needs of the youth by utilizing local service providers to fill program gaps.	\$88,894
15,17,23	Juvenile Director-Prevention	Prevention and graduated sanctions: Supervisor/program monitor for JIAS and case management	\$18,150
16 🔔	Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Project	Prevention: This program focuses on all 9th graders in the 16th Judicial District. The program utilizes computerized infant simulators to assist the program. Ford County Kids will deliver the program to the school districts for implementation.	\$23,335
16 ♥	Dodge City Police Athletic League	Prevention: After school mentoring program targeted toward at-risk 6th - 8th graders in the Dodge City area. The program makes use of athletic programs to provide mentoring, academic emphasis in regards to commitment to the school and community, and develop positive relationships with peers.	\$5,078
16 🔔	Project Discovery U.S.D. 443	Prevention: After school program that targets at-risk 6th through 8th grade students of U.S.D. 443. The program consists of intramural programs, programs on self-esteem, career & educational opportunities, conflict resolution, cultural diversity, and commitment to the community.	\$11,922
16 ●	Truancy Prevention/Early Intervention Program	Prevention: To intervene with students showing attendance problems.	\$35,793

JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

16		Project Iroquois	Prevention: A mental health/social skill development approach that addresses at risk behavior by high-risk youth identified in grades 1-6.	\$4,946
16		Project New Chance	Prevention: Prevention program for the targeted population of at-risk youth from academic failure, favorable attitudes toward problem behavior, lack of commitment to school, early initiation to problem behavior, friends who engage in problem behavior, and alienation & rebelliousness in grades 1-8 in Ford, Gray, Meade, and Clark counties.	\$34,625
18		Truancy Immunization Project	Prevention: A multi-provider community partnership to reduce truancy in grades 6-12.	\$353,784
18		Parent Resource	Prevention: training for parents and professionals re: behavior management. Includes parent support groups, case management for parents of children with mental health problems, adding bilingual staff for KCSL so Spanish speaking parents can use hotline.	\$204,167
18		Community Resource & Referral Network	Prevention: K-5 th grade; Develop in-home mom-to-mom mentoring network of parents of children K-5 th grade; parenting education.	\$134,615
18		JJAC Case Management	Prevention: Case management for youth referred to Intake and Assessment more than once who have no current case management services.	\$154,964
18		Family Group Conferencing	Prevention: Skilled facilitators conduct family conferences with juveniles, interested adults within the family, victim, victim's family, and community policing officer. The family group conference is a community-based effort to understand the causes of the delinquent act and design a contract that will hold the youth accountable, deal with problems, and help the youth become more competent.	\$147,027
18		Administrative Structure Prevention	Prevention: Administer JJA contracts, provide support to the JCAB, and evaluate sub grantees.	\$40,264
18		Department of Corrections Administration	Prevention: Provide administrative support for judicial district program.	\$15,385
18		Functional Family Therapy	Prevention: Violence prevention centered on family intervention. An average of 12 therapy sessions, includes engagement of the family, assessment, and motivation of the family to engage in process of change, behavior change, and termination.	\$248,732
18		Parent Training	Prevention: Training is for parents including those with children currently under supervision by Sedgwick County Community Corrections, or parents recently exiting inpatient substance abuse treatment. Videos and meetings using the "Parenting for the Drug Free Years" model. Also addresses the impact of parent criminal behavior on the likelihood of criminal behavior by children.	\$101,532















JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

18		Detention Advocacy Service	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Defense attorney and 2 intervention specialists gather information on youth and advocate for alternatives to detention for minority youth.	\$146,973
18		Multisystemic Therapy	Intervention and graduated sanctions: 12-17 year olds juvenile offenders: chronic serious, substance abusing juvenile offenders at high risk of being removed from their homes; intensive family and community based treatment that addresses anti-social behavior.	\$250,000
18		Therapeutic Foster Care	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Recruiting and qualifying 10 foster homes to serve Sedgwick county youth in JJA custody; recruitment only; cost of placement comes from purchase of services	\$1,950
18		Administrative Structure	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Administer JJA contracts, provide support to the JCAB and evaluate sub grantees	\$34,446
18		District Attorney's Diversion/Immediate Intervention Program	Intervention and graduated sanctions: For 1 st time juvenile offenders; work with youth to help them receive services/sanctions; provide restitution to victims	\$135,957
19		Big Brothers/Big Sisters	Prevention: Mentoring 45-55 youth per year, ages 5-17	\$2,000
19		CASA	Prevention: Mentoring 60 children/year (juveniles, Children in Need of Care or child who is a victim of a crime committed by a parent)	\$1,500
19		Parenting program	Prevention: Parent education with 20-30 parents per session; Year round 12-hour program (2 hours per session) offered in 6-week cycles with 3 week breaks between cycles; for parents having difficulties with children/adolescents	\$19,280
19		G.E.D. program	Prevention: To help youth earn G.E.D. in lieu of high school diplomas	\$528
19		Adolescent Mentoring program	Prevention: Mentoring 10-20 high risk youth, ages 10-17; referred by courts, SRS, JIAS, school	\$11,078
19		Truancy Program	Prevention: Uniformed truancy officers support the school to keep youth in school and review all K-12 truancy reports filed in the Cowley County area and determine which cases can be best served through a truancy division program.	\$48,114
19		Administrator for Youth Services	Prevention: Administrative Contact person for 19 th Judicial District works closely with Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board, Juvenile Justice Authority and Cowley County Commissioners in matters regarding all youth programs.	\$12,776
19		Immediate Intervention Program	Intervention and graduated sanction: Intervention program for 1 st time juvenile offenders includes 3 months of supervision with goal of reducing adjudications and convictions.	\$17,200
















JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

19	✓	Juvenile Day Reporting	Intervention graduated sanctions: Day reporting for juveniles with alcohol and drug problems; intensive supervision; a/drug counseling, family counseling, 15-20 juvenile/month	\$42,786
20	✦	Healthy Families	Prevention: To promote healthy family environment; early childhood development (Barton County)	\$9,215
20	😊	Eliminating Drug Usage, Crime Among Teens - EDUCATE	Prevention: Drug/alcohol abuse education (Russell County)	\$2,764
20	😊	Rice County Resource Center	Prevention: Resource service	\$2,764
20	🚚	Juvenile Intake Case Management	Prevention: Assessing youth and integrated case management, so they do not proceed further into the system	\$80,812
20	🏠	Prevention Specialist	Prevention: Provide a concentrated effort in coordinating, implementing, evaluating, and overseeing prevention programs in the 20 th Judicial District.	\$17,500
20	●	Project S.T.A.Y.	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Truancy program for youth	\$187,026
21	🏠	Parents as Teachers (Riley County)	Prevention: Parent Education for parents of children from birth to 5 years old; in-home visitation	\$7,732
21	🏠	Preparing for the Drug Free Years – Clay County	Prevention: Parent education to reduce risk factors of children having alcohol or drug problems; parents of 9-12 year olds	\$5,762
21	🏠	Preparing for the Drug Free Years- Riley County	Prevention: Parent education to reduce risk factors of children having alcohol or drug problems; parents of 9-12 year olds	\$2,842
21	🔔	Teen Center (Boys and Girls Club of Manhattan, Kansas Inc.)	Prevention: After school program for teens	\$15,748
21	♥	Ogden Youth Center-Destiny	Prevention: To increase positive social activities of youth	\$16,950
21	🏠	Prevention Administrative Structure (Riley County Community Corrections)	Prevention: Coordinating the prevention component of the Judicial District	\$13,686
21	🏠	Twin Lake Education Parents As Teachers	Prevention: Program provides supports to parents of youth	\$1,800
21	🏠	Juvenile Services Secretary	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Support for county attorney with Teen Court, Diversion, and paperwork processing	\$7,710
22	🔔	Project Success- tutoring program (USD #442)	Prevention and Early Intervention: In school academic support for K-5 th grade	\$16,301
22	🔔	Hiawatha Elementary After-School tutor program	Prevention and Early Intervention: After school program for K-5 th grade	\$17,400
22	🏠	Parents as Teachers	Prevention: Parent education; supports parents of 3-5 year olds	\$16,291



















JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

22		Juvenile Justice Consultant	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Juvenile Justice coordinator for the district	\$39,173
24		Juvenile Prevention Coordinator	Prevention: Researching, creating, developing juvenile prevention programs, increasing communication among agencies in the 24 th Judicial District.	\$50,000
25		Family Impact Team Program	Prevention: Assess referred youth and coordinate community-based services that will address the identified at risk behavior	\$228,122
26		Camping Program	Prevention: Camping as a healthy recreational activity.	\$10,000
26		Big Brothers/Big Sisters (Seward & Stevens)	Prevention: Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Haskell, Seward, & Stevens Counties; Program matches juveniles from primarily single-parent families between the ages of 5-17 with an adult mentor.	\$23,970
26		Big Brothers/Big Sisters (Morton & Stanton)	Prevention: Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Grant, Morton, & Stanton Counties (See above description)	\$36,619
26		Teens With Tots (Grant County) & start up funds for the other counties	Prevention: Program is designed to address the needs of pregnant & parenting teens and their children.	\$20,939
27		Youth Friends of Reno County	Prevention: School based mentoring for youth 5-18 years old	\$48,373
27		Children At Risk Education (CARE)	Prevention: Education and intervention program to enable boys to become aware of criminal conduct, identify problems in their life, suggest ways to address problems and expose them to reality of life while focusing on consequences for personal actions; for at risk boys, ages 10-13	\$20,000
27		Big Brothers/Big Sisters	Prevention: Mentoring with 1-year commitment to meet 3 times each month for 2-3 hours	\$29,000
27		1/2 JCAB Coordinator Position	Prevention: Serve Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board	\$25,151
27		Hutchinson High School Day Care Center	Prevention: Provides an on site daycare facility for infants and toddlers of teenage parents.	\$31,848
27		Reno County Truancy Citizen Review Board	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Intervention with truant youth prior to their adjudication as a Child in Need of Care; Two boards with 3-5 trained members each meet once each month for 15-minute hearings; solutions are sought for returning child to school or keeping child in school	\$11,542
27		Resource Coordinator	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Oversee countywide community service program: Social Training and Tutoring Program (STAT), sanctions house and contractual mental health services; STAT provides supervised, structured environment for juvenile offenders suspended from school; helps them complete home work, work on social skills, conflict resolution and anger management	\$67,244

JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

27		1/2 JCAB Coordinator Position	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Serves Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board	\$25,152
28		Heartland Healthy Families	Prevention: Combines Healthy Families Salina and Early Head Start; all newborns and their parents are screened after delivery to determine strengths and needs; High risk families are offered Healthy Family Services; participation is voluntary; parents of children birth to age 5	\$9,536
28		Drug Abuse Prevention Services	Prevention: Program for K-12 that empowers students to lead healthy, drug free lifestyles	\$6,000
28		Project Success Mentoring Program	Prevention: Mentoring program for grades 7-12	\$5,150
28		Keys to Innervision	Prevention: Parent education and youth education; deals with chemical dependency, self-concept development, achievement of goals and cognitive restructuring	\$3,750
28		Child Abuse Prevention	Prevention: Parent education program to provide outreach; focuses on preventing family management problems and reducing favorable parental attitudes toward the problem behavior	\$10,000
28		JIAS Case Manager	Prevention: This position provides support and help to enhance prevention in the district	\$12,889
28		Outcomes Training & Data Collections	Prevention: Program would provide outcomes measurement training and program evaluation training for programs funded by prevention	\$1,500
28		USD #306 Mentoring	Prevention: Program is a student curriculum designed to each adolescent to work together in a positive, structured environment to find appropriate solutions for problem situations within their families, community, and school for male and female adolescents in junior and senior high school.	\$11,730
28		Juvenile Resources Coordinator	Prevention: Full time employee primarily funded by Saline and Ottawa counties to coordinate the entire prevention process. Conducts site visits, assesses program compliance and compiles statistics for judicial district.	\$19,814
28		Media Campaign/Parenting	Prevention: Using media campaign to address high-risk youth such as underage drinking	\$6,393
28		Assaria Summer Youth Program	Prevention: Offering healthy activities to youth to prevent adverse behavior	\$11,000
28		Spanish Speaking Parent Education	Prevention: Summer program for youth in the community to prevent vandalism, drinking, and other risky behavior.	\$8,100
28		DRAGNET	Prevention: A student curriculum designed to teach adolescents to work together in a positive manner	\$6,754
28		Data Collections	Prevention: Updating and collecting data to support the community-wide needs assessment	\$3,000

JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

28		Mentoring Big Brother/Big Sister	Prevention: Mentoring young people to encourage healthy behaviors.	\$3,495
29		Youth Opportunity Unlimited Program	Prevention: Prevention administration	\$45,503
29		Truancy Diversion	Prevention: Prevent truancy and intervene with truants	\$174,493
29		Project Eagle	Prevention: Multiple services including Head Start program, teen pregnancy prevention, Healthy Start program, literacy and health education	\$117,625
29		Rosedale Development Saturday Academy	Prevention: Parent/student remedial tutoring for at-risk youth	\$30,000
29		Student as Teachers	Prevention: After school tutoring urban at risk youth	\$47,095
29		Argentine Community Awareness	Prevention: Providing community awareness of available resources	\$15,730
29		4-H Program Expansion	Prevention: Life skills development, collaboration between Big Brothers, Big Sisters, 4-H and the faith community	\$38,357
29		On the Mark Prevention Program	Prevention: Evaluations of programs	\$27,210
29		Wyandotte Mental Health Center Project Redirect (A)	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Partnership with courts to assess youth and family needs and provide services	\$169,470
29		Youth Court	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Peer court	\$28,000
29		Alternatives Unlimited	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Alternative school for juvenile offenders with behavioral problems	\$193,033
29		TIPS Employment and Resource	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Program will assist youth with learning skills to help them succeed in the work world and provides referrals	\$83,416
29		Life Skills	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Provides a social competence curriculum, which assists youth in acquiring life skills that help them behave in responsible and health ways.	\$79,610
29		Wyandotte Mental Health Center Prevention Redirect (B)	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Partnership with courts to assess youth and family needs and provide service	\$80,000
29		Administrative Intervention and graduated sanctions	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Provide administrative support to directed programs in the district	\$265,843
29		On the Mark Intervention and graduated sanctions	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Evaluations of intervention and graduated sanction programs	\$27,210
30		South Central KS Community Corrections Truancy Program	Prevention: Addresses student attendance and scholastic needs; focuses on reintegration back to regular pattern of attendance. Case management and assistance in the revision of educational goals.	\$13,790

JJA State-Funded Community Programs FY2001

30 ●	Sumner County Truancy Program	Prevention: Attendance tracking and truancy intervention	\$17,050
30 🛎	USD 357 After School Program	Prevention: After school program involving tutoring and mentoring to at-risk students	\$3,000
30 🛎	USD 361 Anthony-Harper Program	Prevention: Study hall and after school tutoring and mentoring program	\$12,000
30 🛎	USD 353 Wellington 21 st Century Community Learning Center Program	Prevention: After school program; provides mental health staff to conduct sessions on conflict resolution and anger management in after school elementary and junior high learning centers	\$3,850
30 ❤	Mentoring	Prevention: Enhance positive behaviors through one-on-one interaction	\$22,067
30 🛎	USD 254 Medicine Lodge After School program	Prevention: Tutoring, mentoring and daily planned activities, nutritional snacks in after-school program. Part of established collaboration with other community agencies.	\$4,722
30 😊	USD 322 8 th Grade "YES" West Kingman County Youth Empowerment Seminar	Prevention: Six-month leadership program to strengthen leadership skills of 8 th graders. Sessions focus on communication, leadership, drug and alcohol education, and how to say "NO" and team building.	\$6,765
30 ⬆	JCAB Administration	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Services and information to all interested parties to support Board of County Commissioners functions and JJA block grant funds	\$40,095
31 ●	Truancy and Attendance Tracking Program	Prevention: Truancy reduction program	\$111,883
31 ⬆	Juvenile Justice Administration	Intervention and graduated sanctions: Supervision of case management, pursue grants, liaison with JCAB	\$27,443

Administrative Structure & Evaluation	⬆	Day Reporting	✓	Diversion	🌲
Early Childhood program	❖	Juvenile Intake and Assessment Case Manager	🚑	Mentoring	❤
Parent Education program	🏠	School based or after school intervention	🛎	Truancy prevention/intervention	●
Treatment, Education & Support services	😊	Youth Court	🏛		
Victim/Offender mediation/restitution	◆				

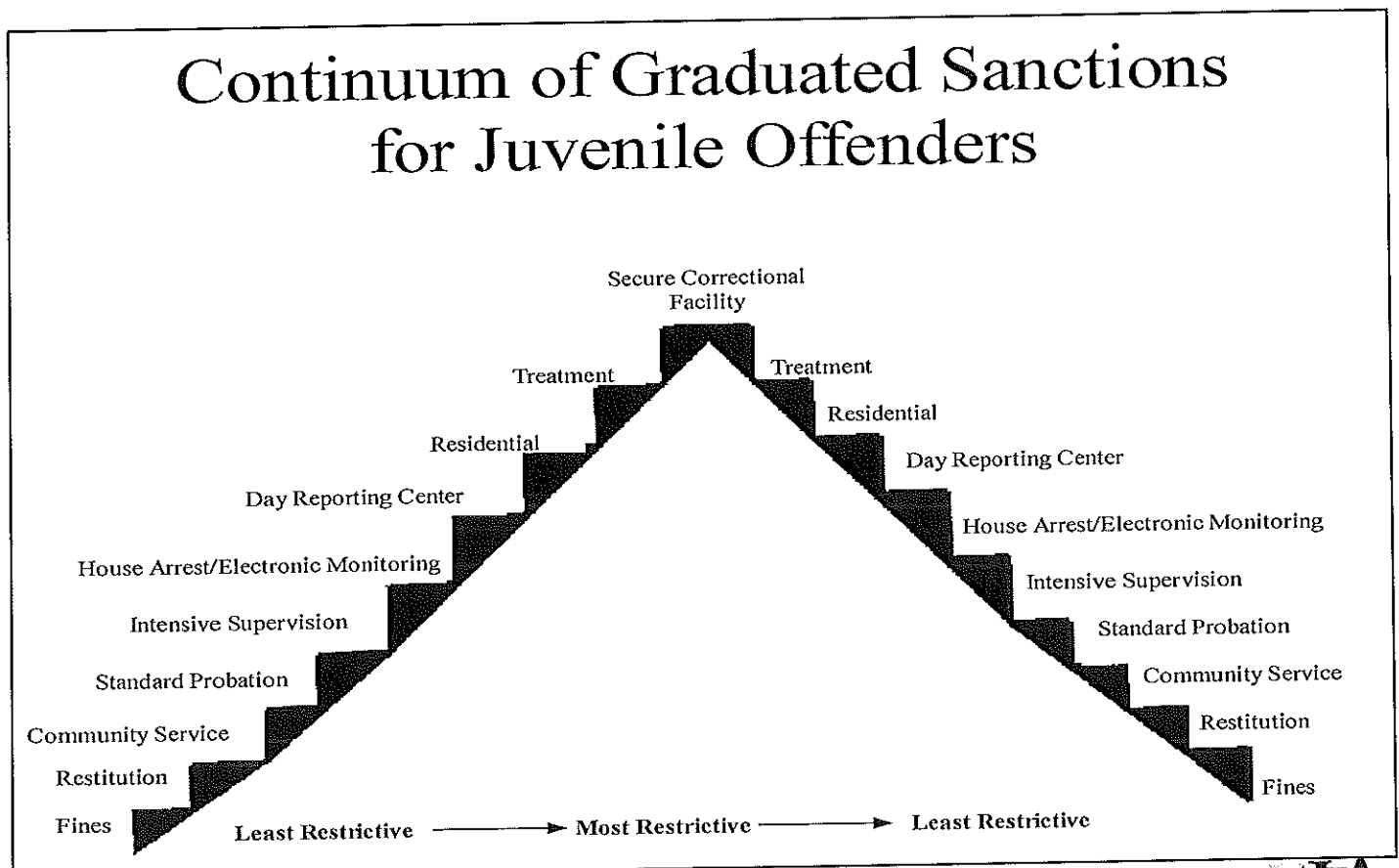
Principles of a Graduated Sanctions System

A graduated sanctions system combines treatment, structure and rehabilitation with reasonable, fair, humane and appropriate sanctions. It offers a continuum of supervision and services consisting of diverse programs. The continuum includes:

- Immediate Sanctions- programs in the community for first-time, nonviolent offenders
- Intermediate Sanctions- programs in the community for more serious offenders
- Secure Sanctions- facilities reflecting levels of structure to maintain the most violent offenders and those that have failed at less structured sanction programs
- Aftercare Sanctions- programs that provide high levels of control and treatment services

Juveniles should move along the continuum through a well-structured system of phases that address both their needs and the safety of the community. At each level of the continuum, offenders should be subject to more structured sanctions and consequences if they continue in their delinquent behavior. For violent offenders, the system needs to have secure facilities for placement that provide a secure environment and the opportunity for habilitation of the delinquent behavior.

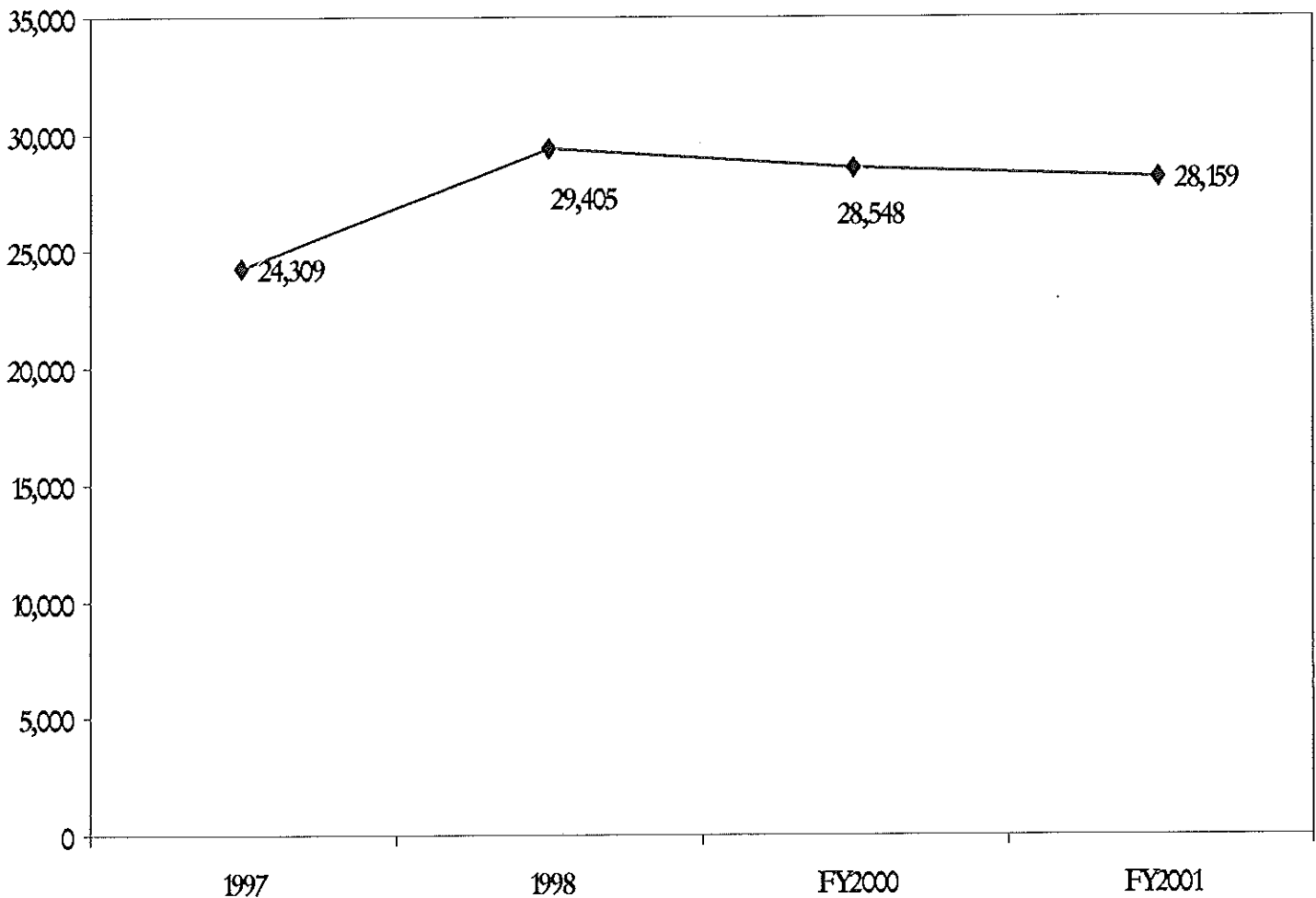
The attached chart reflects a continuum of graduated sanctions from least restrictive escalating to the most structured secure settings and then de-escalating to less restrictive means of treatment and supervision. The system needs allow for access of programs and services reflective of the needs of the juvenile. It provides a description of the primary programs that are reflective of graduated sanctions programs existing in Kansas. It is important to understand this is a constantly evolving system. It is one that needs to continually be responsive to ensuring appropriate levels of structure, supervision and services are available to the juvenile offender population in a manner that also ensures public safety.



Juvenile Intake and Assessment Services

Each judicial district in Kansas provides juvenile intake and assessment services to children picked up by law enforcement. Some centers also provide assessment services to parents and youth who seek such services and referrals voluntarily. Youth who are suspected to be neglected, in need of care, juvenile offenders, runaways and truants are often brought into the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Centers by law enforcement. Such services are operated locally, but funded and overseen by JJA.

Number of youth seen at Juvenile Intake and Assessment Centers

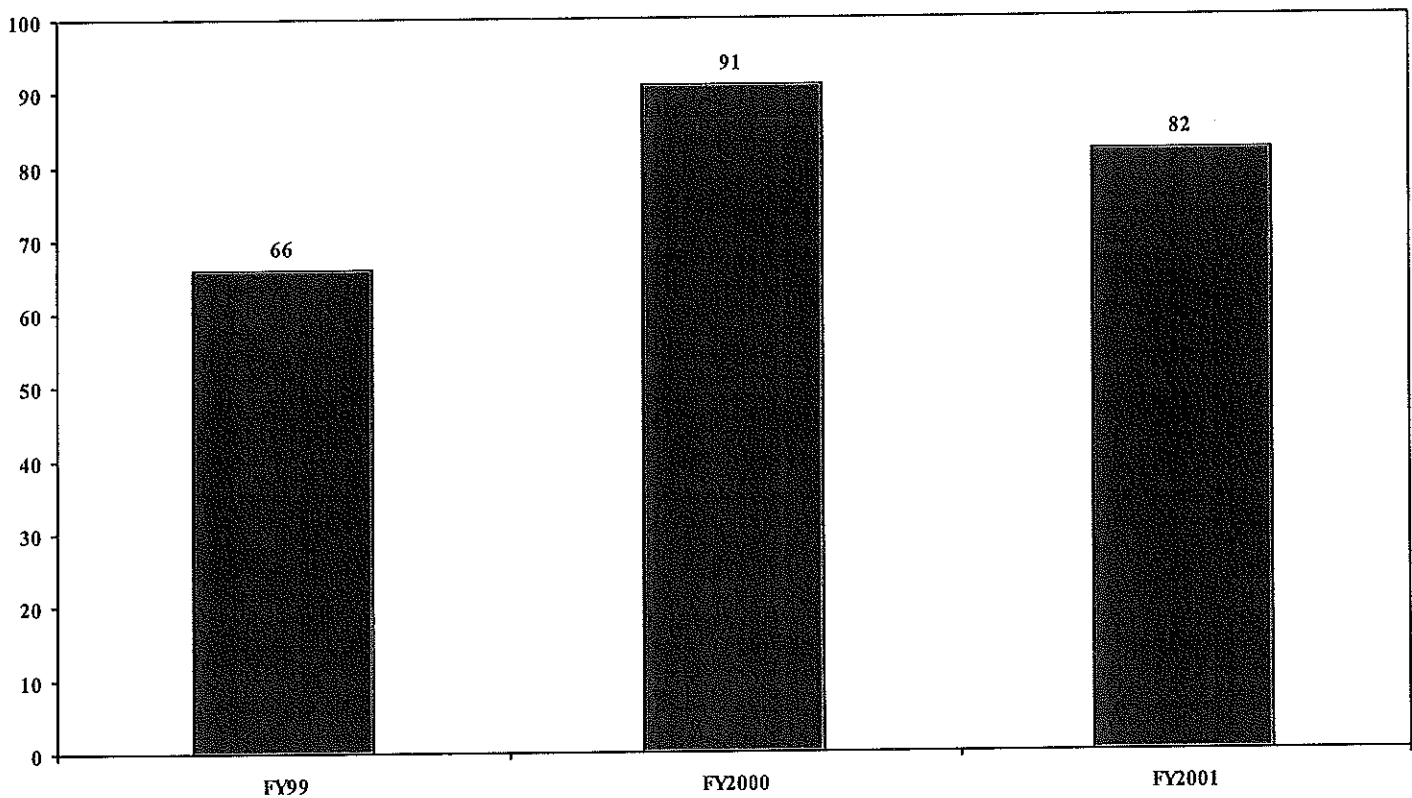


Community Based Services

Emergency Shelters

Emergency shelters are used as temporary placements for juvenile offenders who cannot return home but are not in need of the structure and security of a juvenile detention center.

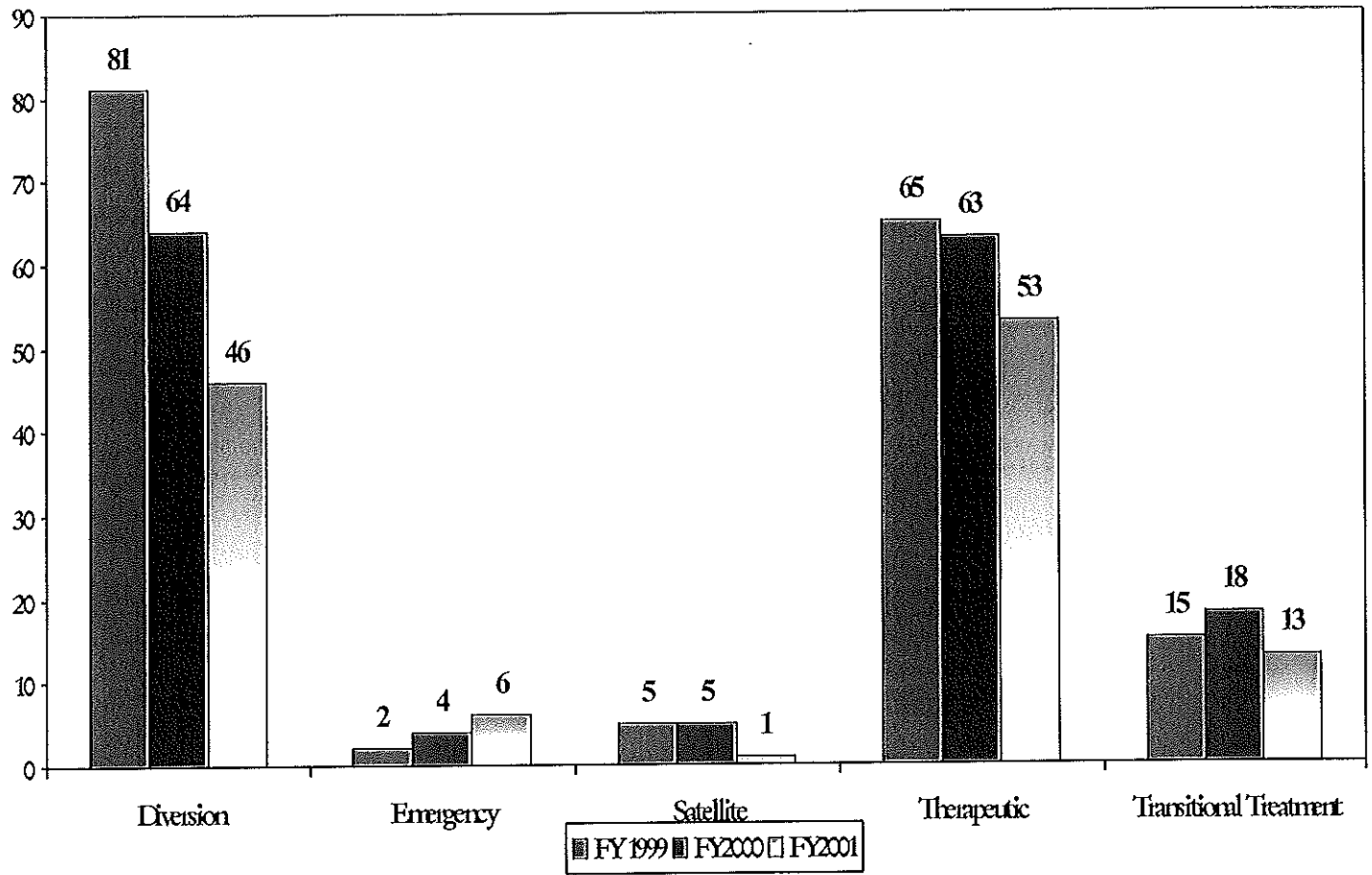
**Juvenile Offenders in Emergency Shelters
(Average month end population)**



Community Based Services

This chart depicts the number of juvenile offenders in JJA custody that were in some level of foster care placement (Diversion, Emergency, Satellite, Therapeutic and Transitional).

Juvenile Offenders in Foster Home Placements
(Average month end populations)



Diversion Foster Care-Provides highly-trained family foster homes as an alternative to group residential placements such as Level IV, V or VI.

Emergency Foster Care-Family foster care not to exceed 30 days for youth in need of temporary placement but not with the structure of detention or emergency shelter.

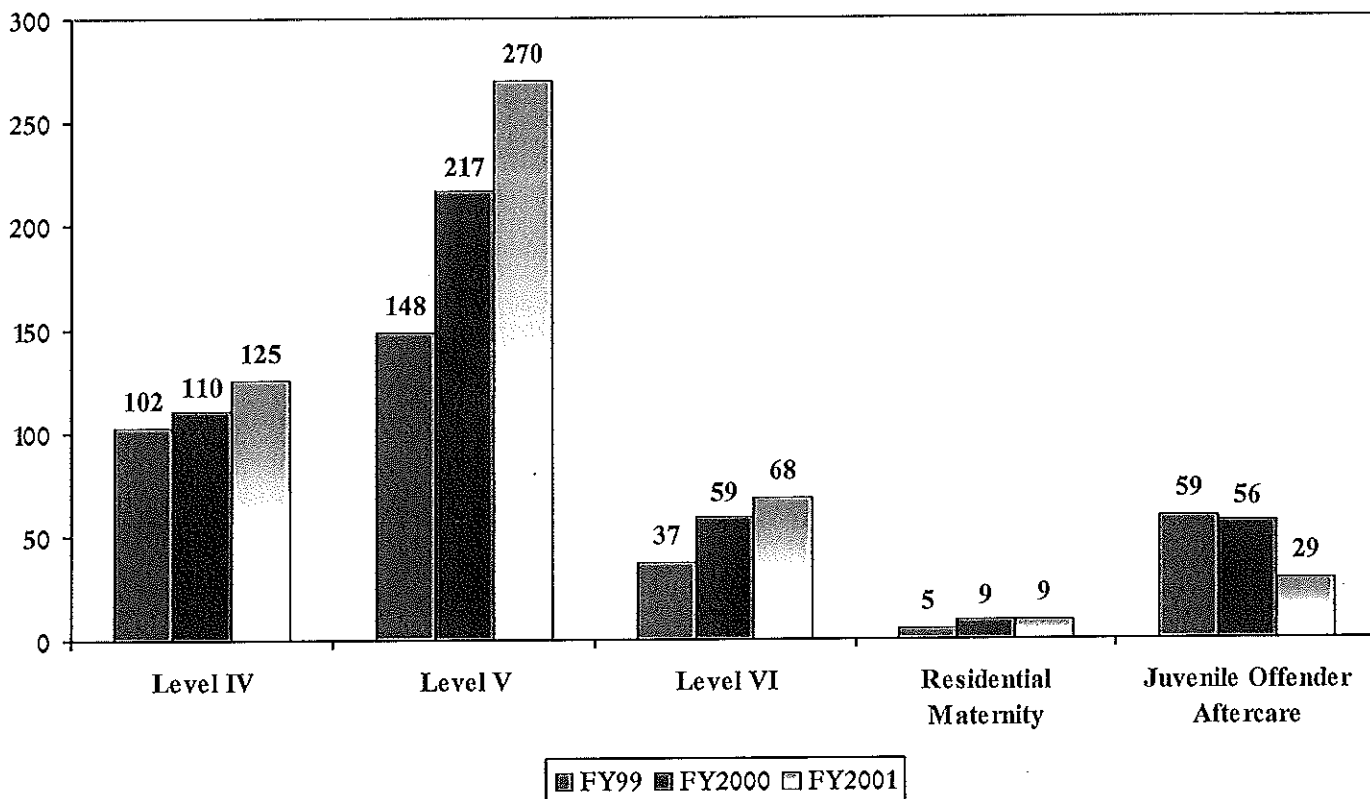
Transitional Treatment Foster Care- Non-secure structured treatment oriented environment in a foster family for juveniles on conditional release in need of consistent structure, controlled/supervised activities and on-going counseling while they are transition to communities.

Therapeutic Foster Care-Provided by highly trained licensed family foster care providers and supported with intensive on-site casework supervision by licensed child placing agencies so as to provide therapeutic behavior management services.

Satellite Foster Care-provides family foster care services in conjunction with residential facilities so that upon completion of the residential program they can transition into a family foster home allowing continuity in treatment.

Community Based Services

Residential Facility Populations (Average month end populations)



Level IV: Addresses behavioral and substance abuse treatment needs both to improve the mental health status, emotional and social adjustment of youth who require a program that provides structure, controlled activities, and counseling services

Level V: Intensive treatment of juveniles who exhibit serious behavioral problems including severe and maladaptive or disruptive behavior; inability to perform activities of daily living due to severe psychiatric symptoms, severe emotional problems associated with medical conditions, severe emotional problems associated with physical or sexual abuse, severe emotional problems associated with substance abuse, or dually diagnosed (mentally retarded and mentally ill) youth.

Level VI: Highly intensive and comprehensive treatment for juveniles who exhibit serious behavioral problems including severe and maladaptive or disruptive behavior; inability to perform activities of daily living due to severe psychiatric symptoms, severe emotional problems associated with medical conditions, severe emotional problems associated with physical or sexual abuse, severe emotional problems associated with substance abuse, or dually diagnosed (mentally retarded and mentally ill) youth. Level VI requires screening and authorization from the Mental Health Consortium prior to placement.

Residential Maternity Care: for pregnant females; program provides structure, controlled activities, and counseling services related to their own behavior and teaching modalities that will enable the youth to become familiar with child growth and development. Services for children in maternity home care are similar to those in Level IV Residential Care. They display behavioral problems that may include difficulty with authority figures, repeated minor criminal offenses, difficulty in school, involvement with drugs and/or alcohol.

Juvenile Offender After Care: Highly structured 3-6 month residential services for juvenile offenders as a diversion from juvenile correctional facility placement or as a transition placement upon release from a juvenile correctional facility placement. Emphasis is on consistent structure, controlled, supervised activities and ongoing counseling services. Services focus on employment, attainment of a high school diploma or GED and preparation for responsible adulthood.



Juvenile Correctional Facility System

James Frazier,

Assistant Commissioner

Juvenile Justice:

A new look for the 21st Century



Juvenile Correctional Facilities

JJA Division of Operations

The Juvenile Justice Authority's Division of Operations administers four correctional facilities, state-wide intake and classification of juvenile offenders committed to the Juvenile Justice Authority for incarceration, and the statewide release and transition of incarcerated juvenile offenders.

The Division operates the facilities with a focus on meeting the needs of Kansans they serve by carrying out the statutory and stated mission in a manner which seeks continuous improvement of the Division's programs; strives to appropriately reflect community norms and public priorities; and operate in accordance with the highest standards of professionalism and ethics in the juvenile correctional field. To accomplish this mission, the Division oversees programs in the facilities that ensure public safety, offender accountability, competency development, and community reintegration by:

- Incarcerating violent, serious, and chronic juvenile offenders
- Creating awareness in the offenders of the harmful consequences of their actions on victims
- Providing for individualized care, accountability, and treatment of offenders
- Working with families to strengthen their effectiveness

- Providing education, active learning, work experience and other services that will enable offenders to develop skills that will demonstrate that they are capable of productive, competent, law-abiding behavior.
- Effectively cooperating and coordinating services with other agencies and services providers
- Providing leadership in the development of a balanced and restorative juvenile justice system.

The four juvenile correctional facilities operate with a total of 586 employees and a bed capacity of 511.

All four facilities have maintained American Correctional Association accreditation for a number of years. To do so, they must pass a total of 27 mandatory standards and a significant percentage of 392 non-mandatory 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.

The correctional facilities house the most violent, chronic and serious juvenile offenders in

the JJA 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 adjudicated by the court and committed to a juvenile correctional facility, the Division conducts a review of the case, for legal compliance and completeness to ensure the commitment is in compliance with the law. Commitments determined to be in compliance are then admitted to the appropriate correctional facility as determined by the Operations Division.

In addition, the Division of Operation provide management and oversight of:

- Conditions of confinement in the correctional facilities
- Interstate Compact administration
- Federally funded alcohol and substance abuse treatment services
- Federally funded offender independent living services
- Federal education grant services
- Juvenile Justice Authority Corrections Academy
- Juvenile Justice Authority policy development.

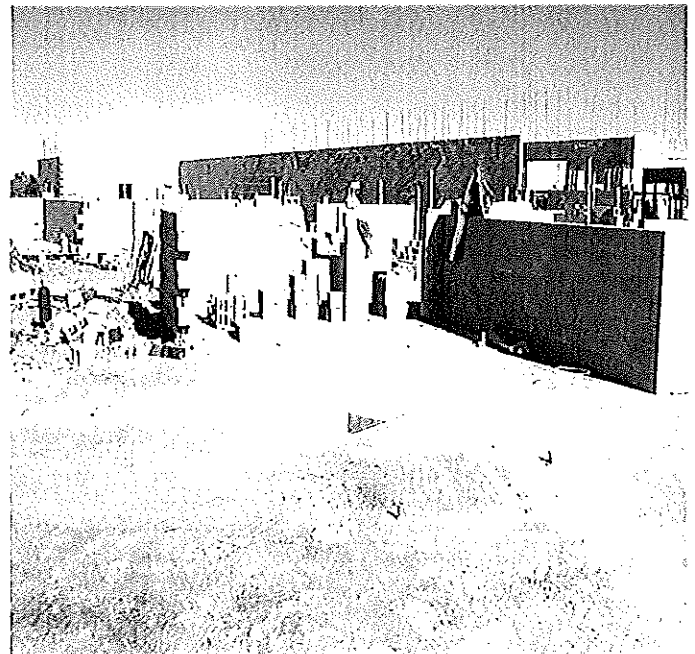


Left: As part of career training, juvenile offenders at the Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility learn about the trucking business from a truck driver for Atchison-based Blish Mize, a supplier of hardware stores. The driver talked to the juveniles on campus about the training required in his field and allowed them to examine his rig.

The interstate compact administration provides for interstate agreements with regard to juveniles in need of court supervision who are placed out of their home state. The interstate compact agreement also provides services to return runaway youth who run to another state and provides them with a safe return to their original jurisdictions.

One of the highlights of the year in the further professionalization of the juvenile correctional officer class is the new, centralized JJA Training Academy. The Juvenile Justice Authority Academy began operating January 2001. It was created to develop performance improvement systems, standardize and systemize training, and facilitate the professional development and growth of JJA employees. Since January 53 new and incumbent employees have attended training at the academy.

In FY2000, the juvenile correctional facility system was the focus of much of JJA's legislative initiative, as the agency advocated for a \$60 million facility construction project. As part of its 10-year master plan completed the previous year, JJA advocated for building two new facilities - a maximum security/diagnostic and classification center, a new Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility as well as upgrades to the Topeka and Beloit facilities.

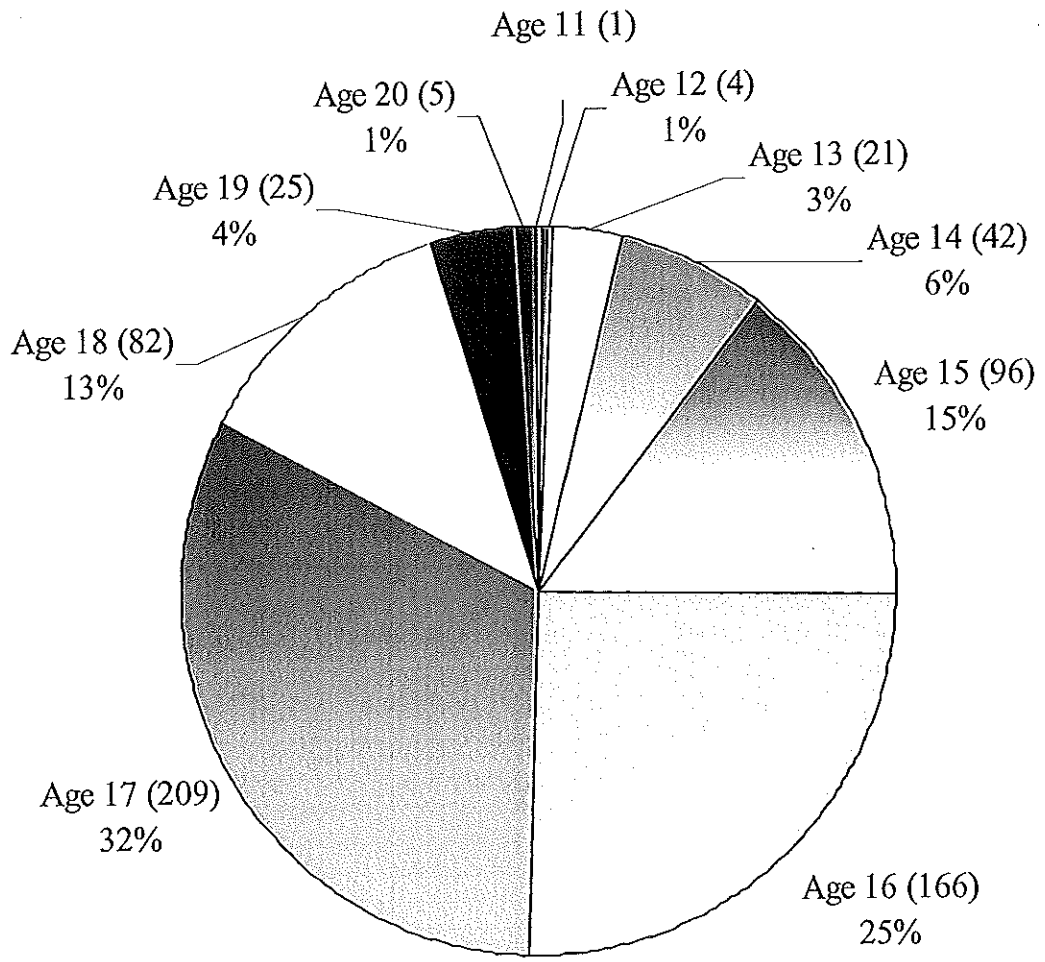


Above: The Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility will have a completely new look soon. Currently, under construction, the new facility will replace buildings that were once part of Larned State Hospital. The new facility is expected to be completed by December 2002.

Admissions to Juvenile Correctional Facilities by County

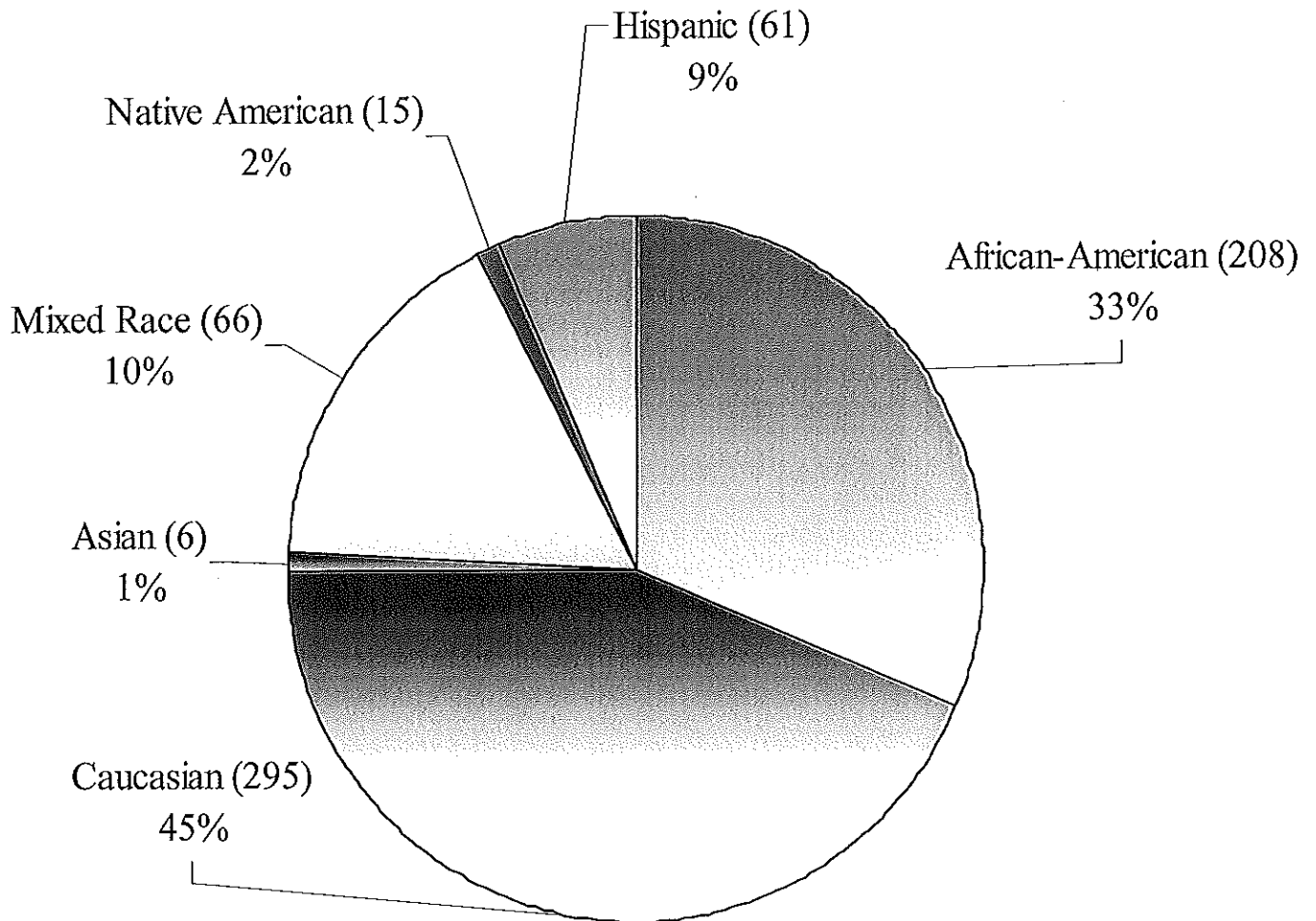
	AJCF	BJCF	LJCF	TJCF	Total
Sedgwick	21	16	53	54	144
Wyandotte	21	13	26	75	135
Johnson	7	4	8	11	30
Shawnee	7	1	8	12	28
Saline	1	2	8	9	20
Finney	7	0	12	0	19
Butler	4	0	8	6	18
Leavenworth	2	1	3	11	17
Geary	2	2	6	7	17
Reno	1	1	9	5	16
Lyon	6	2	5	3	16
Cowley	2	3	6	4	15
Riley	1	0	6	7	14
Douglas	3	0	2	7	12
Harvey	0	0	6	6	12
Barton	3	0	5	4	12
Ford	2	2	4	4	12
Montgomery	2	1	6	3	12
Sumner	0	0	8	2	10
Dickinson	1	0	2	6	9
Seward	1	0	3	4	8
Franklin	0	0	4	2	6
Bourbon	1	1	2	1	5
Rice	2	0	3	0	5
McPherson	2	0	1	1	4
Wilson	3	0	0	1	4
Atchison	0	0	1	2	3
Labette	1	1	0	1	3
Allen	0	0	0	2	2
Crawford	0	0	0	2	2
Jackson	0	0	0	2	2
Jefferson	0	0	0	2	2
Nemaha	0	0	0	2	2
Pratt	0	0	0	2	2
Ellsworth	1	0	0	1	2
Harper	1	0	0	1	2
Osage	0	0	1	1	2
Stevens	0	0	1	1	2
Russell	1	0	1	0	2
Anderson	0	0	2	0	2
Hamilton	0	0	2	0	2
Scott	0	0	2	0	2
Chautauqua	0	0	0	1	1
Doniphan	0	0	0	1	1
Greenwood	0	0	0	1	1
Kearny	0	0	0	1	1
Miami	0	0	0	1	1
Rice	0	0	0	1	1
Sherman	0	0	0	1	1
Barber	1	0	0	0	1
Harvey	1	0	0	0	1
Chase	0	0	1	0	1
Cheyenne	0	0	1	0	1
Elk	0	0	1	0	1
Kingman	0	0	1	0	1
Marion	0	0	1	0	1
Neosho	0	0	1	0	1
Pawnee	0	0	1	0	1
Wabaunsee	0	0	1	0	1
TOTALS	108	50	222	271	651

Age at Admission Juvenile Correctional Facilities for FY2001



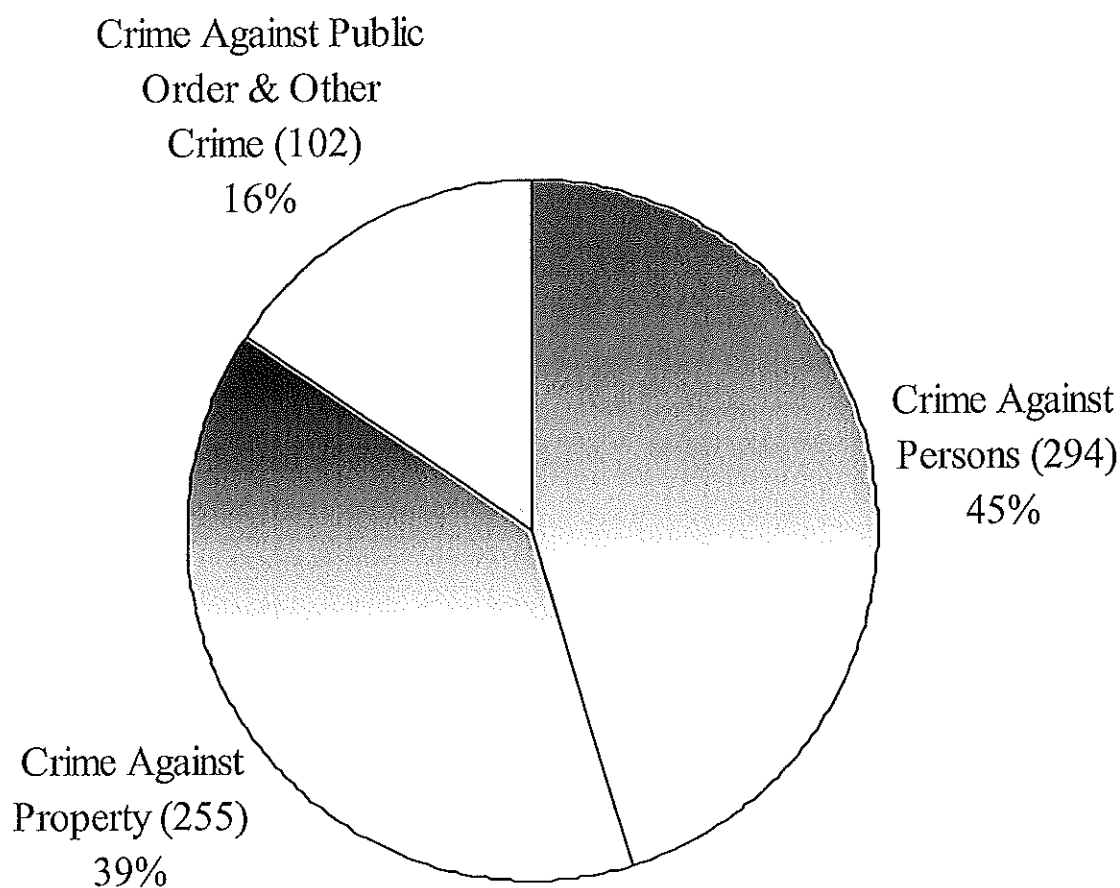
This chart shows the breakdown of juvenile offenders' age upon admission to juvenile correctional facilities. The number in parentheses is the actual number of youth who were the age depicted.

Ethnic Profile of Youth Admitted to Juvenile Correctional Facilities FY2001



This chart shows the breakdown of juvenile offenders' ethnicity upon admission to juvenile correctional facilities. The number in parentheses is the actual number of youth who self-reported this information.

Juvenile Commitment by Crime of Youth in Correctional Facilities FY '01



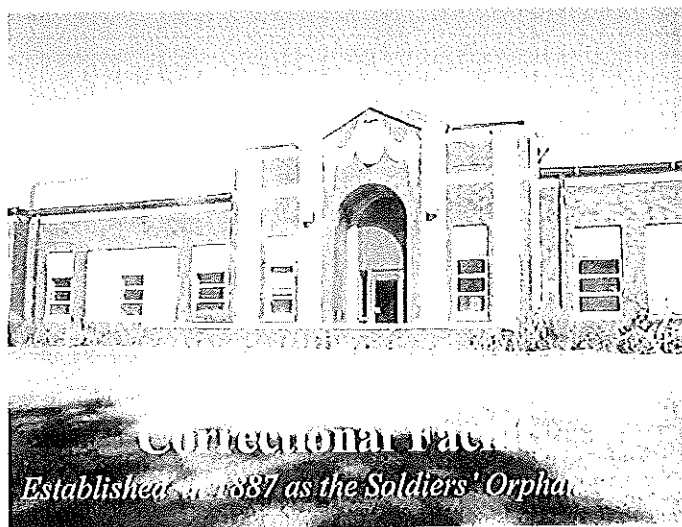
This chart shows the breakdown of the types of convictions juvenile offenders who were admitted to juvenile correctional facilities had in Fiscal Year 2001. The number in parentheses is the actual number of youth with that type of conviction. Although some youth were convicted of multiple crimes, this chart shows the most serious offense only.

Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility



**Harry Allen,
Superintendent
Atchison Juvenile Correctional
Facility**

The Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility (AJCF) is a minimum-security facility with a bed capacity for 100 male juvenile offenders ages 10–16. The facility was established in 1887 as a home for orphans of



Union veterans of the civil war. Built on a 160-acre tract of land overlooking the Missouri River, the facility opened on July 1, 1887. In 1909, the facility's name was changed from the Soldier's Orphans Home to the State Orphans Home reflecting its changing mission. It became the Children's Receiving Home in 1943, still

serving the state's orphan population and included was a psychiatric/psychological evaluation unit for children. The institution has continually served the children of Kansas from being a halfway house for "wayward and miscreant" youth in 1965 to being the Kansas Children's Receiving Home/Atchison Youth Rehabilitation center in 1972 administered by the Youth Center of Topeka. The facility became the Youth Center at Atchison under the auspices of Social and Rehabilitation Services providing treatment programs for Kansas' juvenile offender population. On July 1, 1997, it became the Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility under the Juvenile Justice Authority.

During FY2001, AJCF continued with the structural and treatment changes that were so successful over the previous years. Innovations such as the standard dress, standard haircut, controlled movement, and positive behavior requirements have significantly impacted positively on discipline at the facility. AJCF has continually embraced a program that emphasizes more structure and discipline designed to hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behaviors. The atmosphere on campus is healthy and delinquent behavior of offenders is negligible compared to previous years.

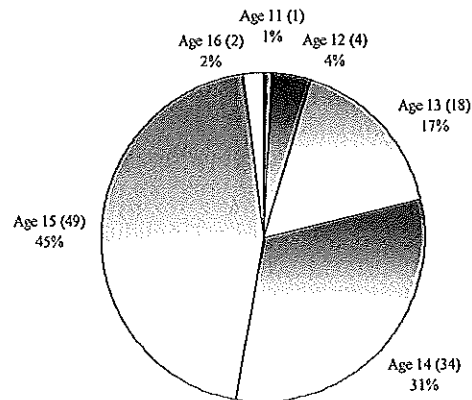
AJCF received 108 admissions during FY2001 compared to 153 in FY2000, which was the first year of implementation of the Placement Matrix. The average age of admission was 14 years, 9 months however the facility is experiencing a shift from middle school to high school age juveniles over the last three months of FY2001. If this shift remains constant it will have a significant impact on the makeup of the Bert Nash School in FY 2002. The average length of stay for all categories increased to eight months from 7 in FY2000. AJCF is in the process of implementing new programs as a result of the placement matrix due to the longer-term sentences being given to juvenile offenders.

The AJCF had a very good FY2001. All programs were implemented successfully within the guidelines of its mission. The promotion of public safety, holding juvenile offenders (JOs) accountable for their behavior, and improving the ability of youth to live successfully in their community are the key elements for all of the facility's programs.

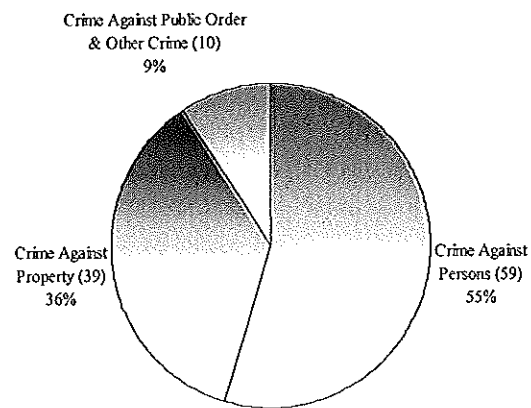
Admissions by County to Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility FY2001

County	Total
Wyandotte	21
Sedgwick	21
Shawnee	7
Johnson	7
Finney	7
Lyon	6
Butler	4
Barton	3
Douglas	3
Wilson	3
Cowley	2
Ford	2
Geary	2
Leavenworth	2
Montgomery	2
McPherson	2
Rice	2
Barber	1
Bourbon	1
Dickinson	1
Ellsworth	1
Harvey	1
Harper	1
Labette	1
Reno	1
Riley	1
Russell	1
Saline	1
Seward	1
TOTALS	108

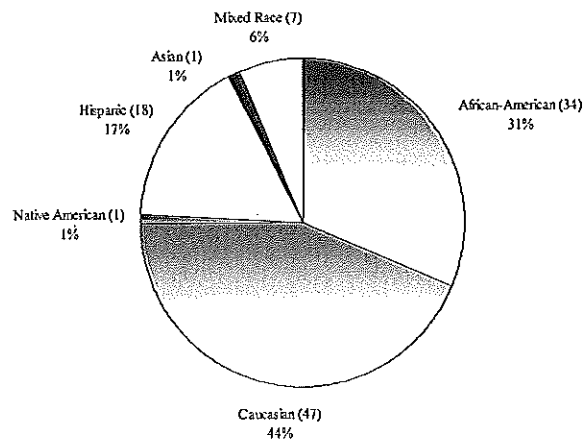
Age at Admission



Commitment by Crime



Ethnicity of Juveniles Admitted



AJCF has also implemented a number of successful activities during this fiscal year. For example, a Bert Nash reading teacher, Debbie Buchanan, had one of her classes participate in classroom writing activities. The juvenile offenders enjoyed the activity and the decision was made by the teacher to take the materials and compile them into a book format. The first ever Bert Nash published book *Fantasies Forms from A to Z* became a reality with copies distributed to all students involved in the project, all living units at AJCF and all libraries within the city of Atchison. This included the Atchison Public Library, Atchison Public School Libraries (3), all private schools (3), and all day care facilities (4). In addition books were made available for sale.

Bert Nash School celebrated "Read Across America Week" February 26 through March 2, 2001. In celebration and recognition of Dr. Seuss' birthday, staff members from around the campus were invited to read their favorite Dr. Seuss book to the juveniles. More than 15 staff members were involved.



Another Bert Nash initiative, "Career Exploration Day" became a reality for the juvenile offenders on April 15. Mrs. Janet McCracken, Keyboard and Career Education teacher, organized a morning career day opportunity for all juveniles. Fifteen different careers, with 15 different presenters from the local community participated. Each juvenile offender selected six different careers and attended a presentation for each selection. Presentations lasted for approximately 40 minutes. After each presentation, time was allowed for questions and answers. This was a very successful endeavor for all involved and plans are being made for a similar activity for the current school year.

AJCF's Alcohol and Drug Treatment Program used substance abuse treatment and recovery funds to contract with the Stone Nature Center for sessions at their **Ropes Course** facility. AJCF has been taking the juvenile offenders involved in drug/alcohol programming to a Ropes Course since 1992. In FY2001, more than 70 juvenile offenders participated in this worthwhile program. The experiential-type counseling helps young men gain trust and confidence. Also, many overcome personal limitations and the experience often helps the group become more cohesive.

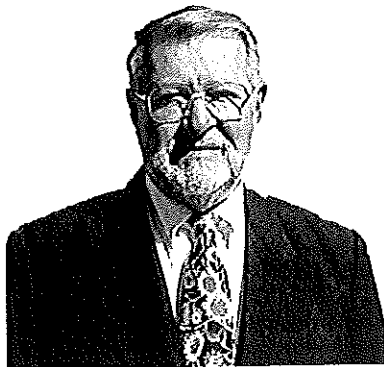
In an effort to encourage reading for recreation, Jeffrey Downing, Information Technology Consultant, reads her favorite Dr. Seuss book to Atchison's juvenile offenders during "Read Across America" week.

Last year the staff of Atchison's Maple Living Unit developed an idea to repair and restore old bicycles as a community action project. The staff felt the program would facilitate teamwork, provide learning skills, and set the right example about giving something positive back to the community.

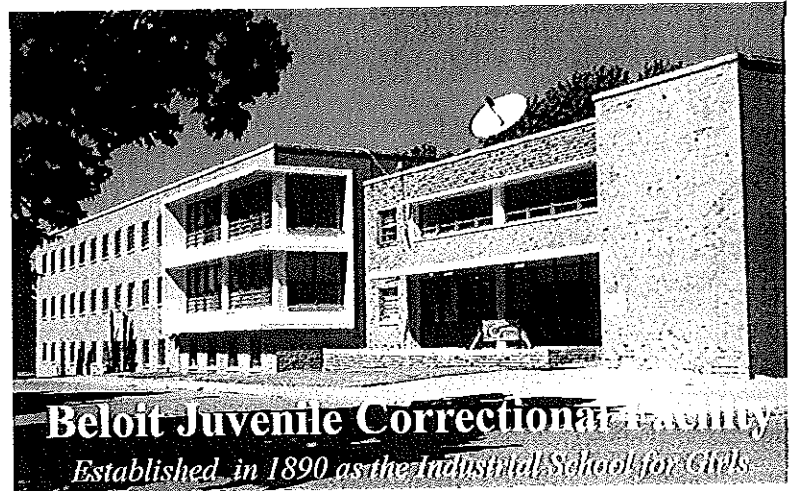
The bicycle restoration program initially involved six juvenile offenders and the Maple Living Unit staff. Unsalvageable bikes were collected, donated and contributed by local citizens and organizations such as the Atchison Police Department. The Maple Living Unit youth, with the help of staff took off the good/usable parts of a bike and used them to replace worn or missing parts on a restored bike. The goal was to produce a number of functional bicycles that could be donated to local charitable organizations in time for the holiday season. By Christmas, 2000, the group had assembled 65 bikes that were donated to community organizations in Atchison and Leavenworth areas.

Not only did they learn useful skills, the juveniles' sense of self-worth was boosted as they returned something good back to the community. AJCF is repeating this successful program in FY2002 and considering different kinds of activities and additional programs to help further accomplish its mission.

Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility



Denis Shumate, Superintendent
Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility



Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility
Established in 1890 as the Industrial School for Girls

Admissions by County to Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility FY2001

Admissions for FY 01 by County

County	Total
Sedgwick	16
Wyandotte	13
Johnson	4
Cowley	3
Ford	2
Geary	2
Salina	2
Lyon	2
Bourbon	1
Labette	1
Leavenworth	1
Montgomery	1
Reno	1
Shawnee	1
TOTALS	50

Fiscal Year 2001 witnessed a further decline in commitments to the facility from the Kansas juvenile courts. Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility received only 29 new admissions during Fiscal Year 2001 and 21 returned on the basis of a conditional release revocation. In comparison, the facility, received 177 admissions in FY99, 91 in FY2000, and only 50 in FY2001. This trend was far less than what was projected through the early population projections. New projections suggest that the facility should average about 55 to 60 resident juvenile offenders.

During FY2001, the facility started the construction retrofitting the Morning View Living Unit early in calendar year 2001. This project, expected to be completed in December 2001, will convert Morning View to a maximum-security facility. It will provide for 18 secure rooms with 6 maximum security rooms and fulfill the Beloit facility's part of the 10-year master plan establishing Beloit as the only correctional facility for female juvenile offenders, providing services for all custody levels into the next 10 years. When Morning View Living Unit is completely remodeled it will greatly enhance BJCF's flexibility to handle the projected population to be committed to the facility. It will also be very important when dealing with the number of females who are exceptionally difficult to manage and treat.

During the last weeks of the legislative session during FY2001, it became apparent that because of

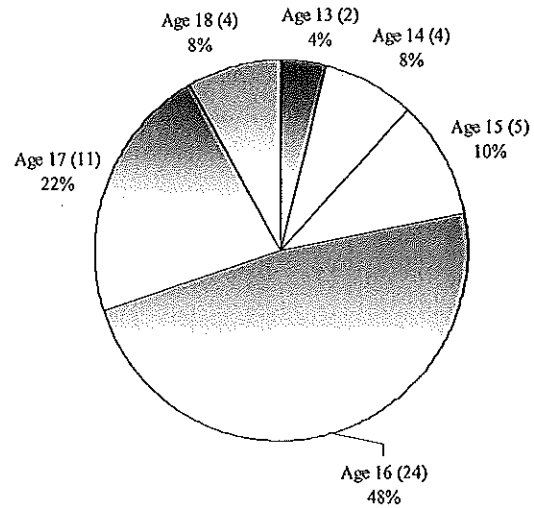


A construction worker changes out materials in the Morning View Living Unit, to harden 18 rooms to a maximum security level.

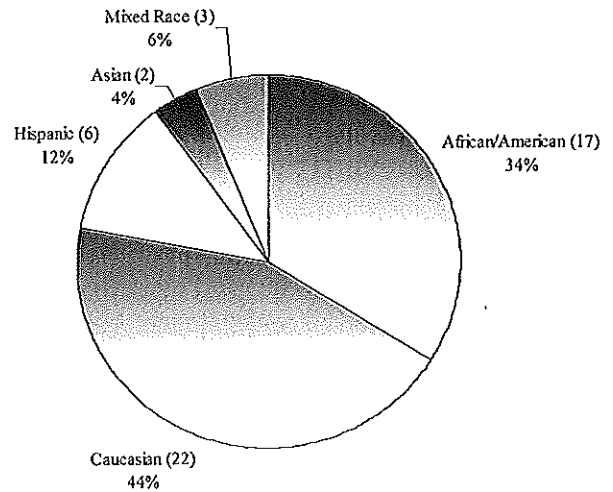
the population trends BJCF would likely have its funding for Fiscal Year 2002 reduced. Because this development had been anticipated, the facility began to hold positions vacant in February. The Legislature did reduce funding for the facility by \$500,000 for Fiscal Year 2002, which required the closure of Sunnyside Living Unit and the layoff of 16 staff. Due to resignations, retirements and reassignments, the facility will implement the full layoff on September 1, 2001, with only one incumbent staff actually losing their employment.

BJCF operates the program to insure public safety, juvenile offender accountability, and in a way that maximizes the opportunities for the juvenile offenders to leave the facility better prepared to be productive members of their community. Its staff has researched a number of programs this year that are considered to be state-of-the-art. These programs are designed to maximize the facility experience for juvenile offenders in a relatively short period of time. This is necessary due to the full implementation of the reformation act placement matrix. Some of these programs will be incorporated during FY2002.

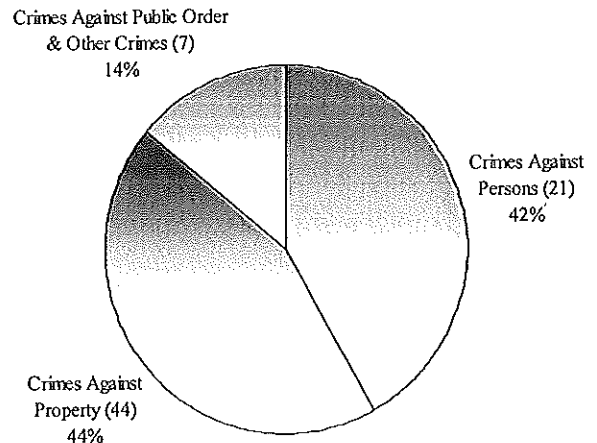
Age at Admission



Ethnicity of Juveniles Admitted

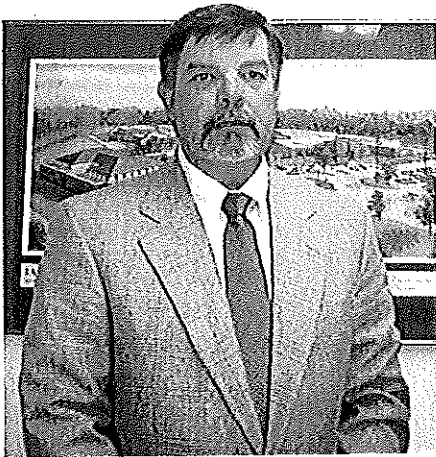


Commitment by Crime



Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility

The Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility (LJCF) is unique in that it shares the same campus with two other state agencies: Larned State Hospital, a Social & Rehabilitation Services



Dr. Leo Herrmann
Superintendent

Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility

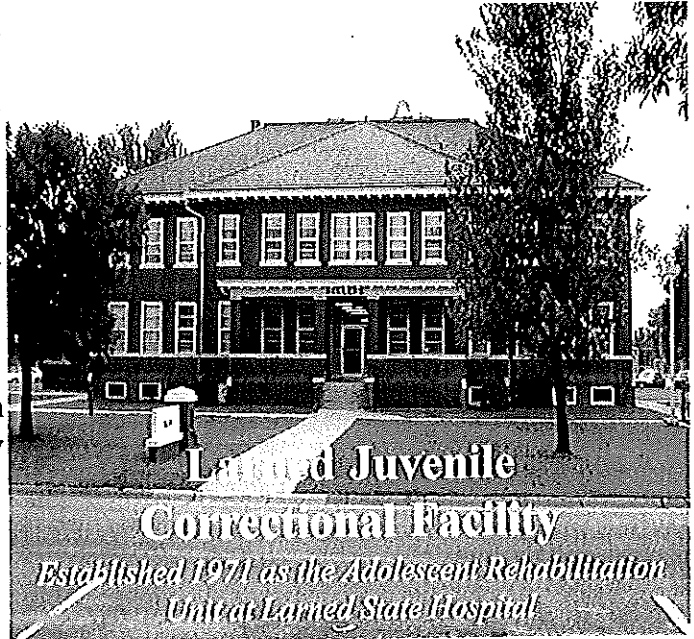
Health Care Policy institution, and Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility, operated by the Department of Corrections. The three state agencies share many services and buildings, providing a more cost-efficient delivery of services.

Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility had its start as the Adolescent Rehabilitation Unit at Larned State Hospital, established in October of 1971 for 16- to 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. The facility was placed under the newly established state commission, Youth & Adult Services, in July of 1982, and

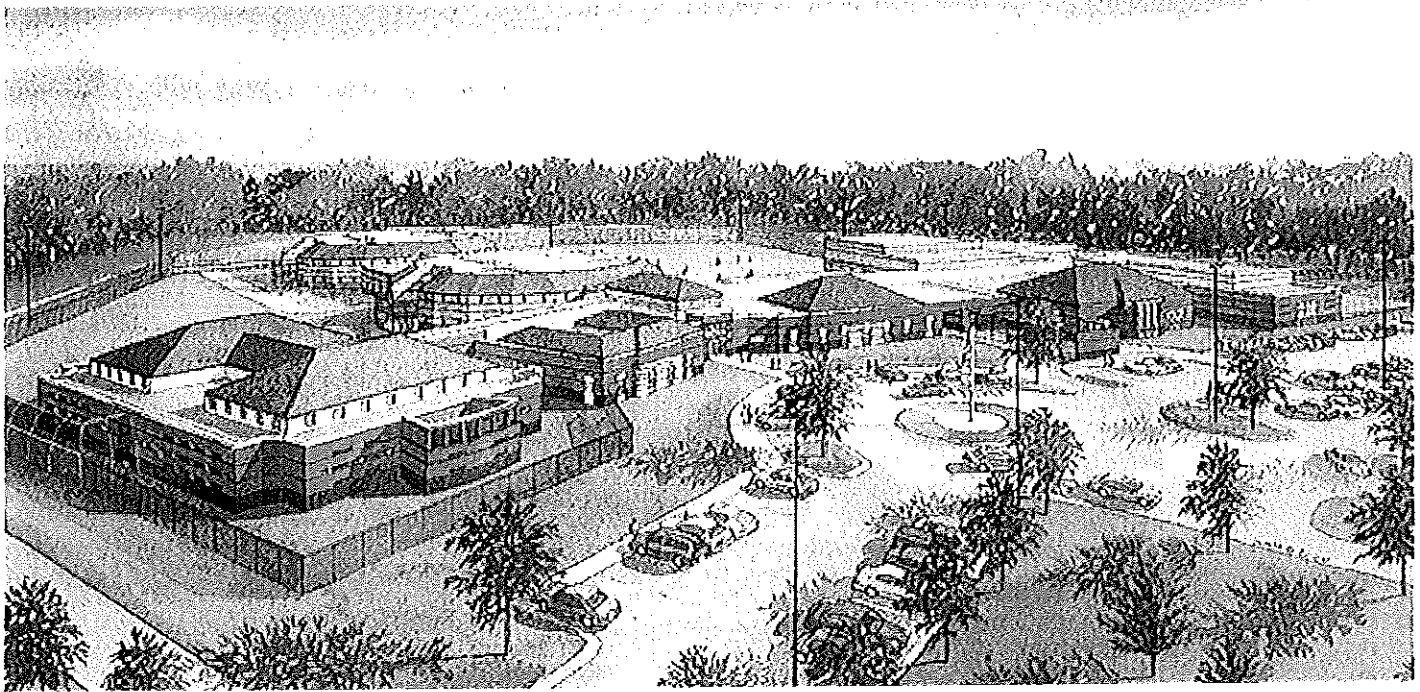
renamed the Youth Center at Larned with increased bed capacity of 60. In 1994, the bed capacity was again increased, giving a total bed capacity of 105, and staff was increased from 59 to 122. In 1996, bed capacity was increased once again to 116. With the creation of the Juvenile Justice Authority in 1997, the Youth Center was renamed once more, to the current Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility.

Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility has varied units with varying degrees of structure to meet the programming and security needs of the offenders served. Juveniles with less serious convictions have generally short sentences and minimum sentences. These juveniles are served in a minimum-secure setting and are escorted to various activities during the day, such as the swimming pool, gymnasium, and educational programs. The EQUIP program is utilized, which is designed to teach juvenile offenders prosocial skills in an environment of peers helping each other.

Westside School, located on the campus, is an extension of the Fort Larned School District; all offenders are involved, with some obtaining GEDs and others, high school diplomas.



Juvenile offenders who are sentenced to Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility for violent offenses, who constitute a danger to themselves or others, or who need a higher degree of structure are treated in the Special Behavior Unit. On the Meyer-West Unit is the Residential Substance Abuse Program (RSAT) for offenders with a serious offense and chronic substance abuse. Male juvenile offenders from Topeka and Atchison JCFs may transfer into Larned for this federally-funded program. Criteria for admission include the severity level of the offenders' 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 employs the EQUIP strategy of Mutual Help groups such as Anger Control, Skill Streaming, Moral Reasoning using cognitive behavior techniques from the point at which



The future Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility
Expected occupancy: January 2003

school starts in the morning to bedtime at night.

LJCF's Vocational Industries program is a paid work program in which juvenile offenders can gain experience while earning wages. A joint effort between Larned State Hospital and LJCF, it offers juveniles an opportunity to work on campus. 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. The program was developed in conjunction with the Westside High School in a trainer/trainee program.

The groundbreaking ceremony for the new Larned facility was held on April 10. Gov. Bill Graves, Cong. Jerry Moran, Sen. Steve Morris, Sen. Larry Salmans, Rep. Melvin Minor and local officials. The Law Company, of Wichita is managing the construction project, expected to be complete in December 2002. Hoefer, Wysocki Architects of Fairway, Kansas, created the design.

The new buildings will replace state hospital buildings currently used for juvenile offenders, and be enclosed with a secure perimeter fence. The total project cost, including furniture and equipment, is \$21.7 million. The 152-bed medium security facility for males will house a 120-bed alcohol and substance abuse treatment center as well as a 32-bed mental health/specialized treatment center. When complete, it will be approximately 132,000 square feet with an estimated 153 employees.



Breaking ground on the new Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility April 10, 2001 were: Congressman Jerry Moran, Cindy Wallace, Pawnee Area Chamber of Commerce, Sen. Stephen Morris, Sen. John Vratil, Commissioner Albert Murray, Gov. Bill Graves, Dr. Leo Herrman, Sen. Larry Salmans, and Rep. Melvin Minor.

Highlights of FY2001 Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility

- In July of 2000, the Industries Program, "Pine Crafters," contracted with three new stores. Pine Crafters goods will now be available at the Sternberg Museum in Hays, KS, Prairie Keepsakes in Russell, KS, and Kansas Originals in Wilson, KS.



- October of 2000 brought the American Correctional Association audit. The facility passed with 100% for mandatory standards and 97.24% on the non-mandatory standards.

- During November 2000, the LJCF Industries Program produced 4,000 wire-spool ends as part of a contract with a local manufacturer. This program has been viewed as a significant work opportunity for the offenders.

- December 2000 saw the Community Advisory Board donating telephone calling cards to the offenders to use to make telephone calls home during the holidays.

- The facility started January 2001 off by developing and teaching an advanced training course for the staff on the Meyer East Behavioral Unit aimed at dealing with the more disturbed or aggressive offenders.

- Another highlight of the year was in February of 2001 a successful bidder was accepted for the new facility. The Law Company from Wichita, KS was selected with an anticipated completion date of December 2002. LJCF also had the worst blizzard of the year on February 9. All staff that made it to work that day, in spite of the blizzard, were rewarded with a free coupon at the local Dairy Queen for a free Blizzard. Finally, during February 2001, a hostage drill was conducted in conjunction with the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facilities SORT (Special Operations Reconnaissance Team). The exercise went well.

- March 2001 was the Great Bend Opportunity Exposition in Great Bend, KS where LJCF had a recruitment booth. Additionally, during this time period, the facility was in the process of establishing its own Offender Benefit Fund, separate from that of the Larned State Hospital.

- The Groundbreaking Ceremony for the new facility was held on April 10, 2001. It was well attended by federal, state, and local officials. Approximately 300

people were in attendance, including Governor Bill Graves, Senators Larry Salmans and Stephen Morris, Representative Melvin Minor, Congressman Jerry Moran and Commissioner Albert Murray, Deputy Commissioner Ken Hales, and Assistant Commissioner James Frazier from central office.

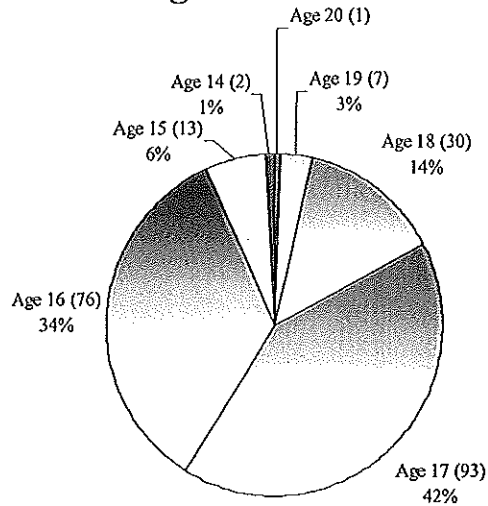
- Also in April, LJCF began a research project with four Wichita State University psychology doctorate students, which will result in these students doing most of the psychological admission examinations for the next two years. Additionally, the admission assessments will be much more comprehensive and the group is also working on developing a new test instrument for adolescents.

Throughout FY 2001 the LJCF Cultural Diversity Committee hosted a number of events. The largest celebration of the year was in August 2000, when a renaissance group from Wichita, KS performed for the staff and offenders. The activity was covered by both the local newspaper and local television channel. In February 2001, Black History Month was celebrated on each of the offender units with movies, games, and special meals. Ending off the year, in May 2001, Cinco de Mayo was honored with a Mexican dinner and variety of cultural events lasting all day.

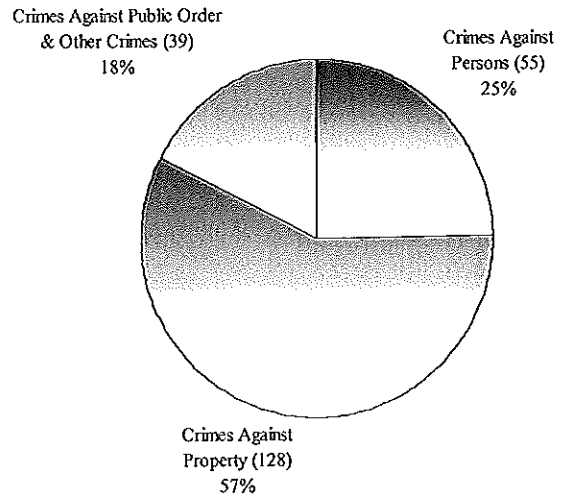
Admissions by County to the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility FY2001

County	Total
Sedgwick	53
Wyandotte	26
Finney	12
Reno	9
Butler	8
Johnson	8
Saline	8
Shawnee	8
Sumner	8
Cowley	6
Geary	6
Harvey	6
Montgomery	6
Riley	6
Barton	5
Lyon	5
Ford	4
Franklin	4
Leavenworth	3
Rice	3
Seward	3
Anderson	2
Bourbon	2
Dickinson	2
Douglas	2
Hamilton	2
Scott	2
Atchison	1
Chase	1
Cheyenne	1
Elk	1
Kingman	1
Marion	1
McPherson	1
Neosho	1
Osage	1
Pawnee	1
Russell	1
Stevens	1
Wabaunsee	1
TOTALS	222

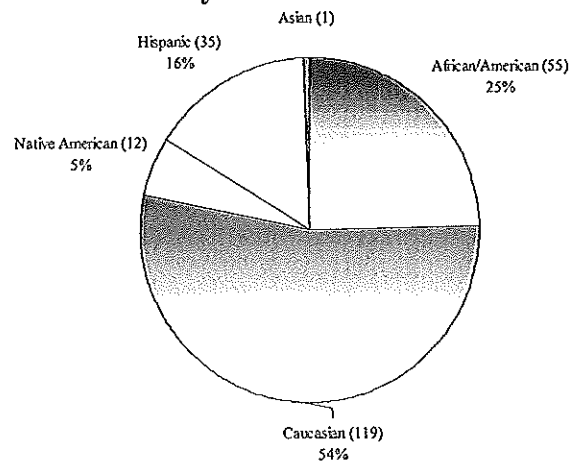
Age at Admission



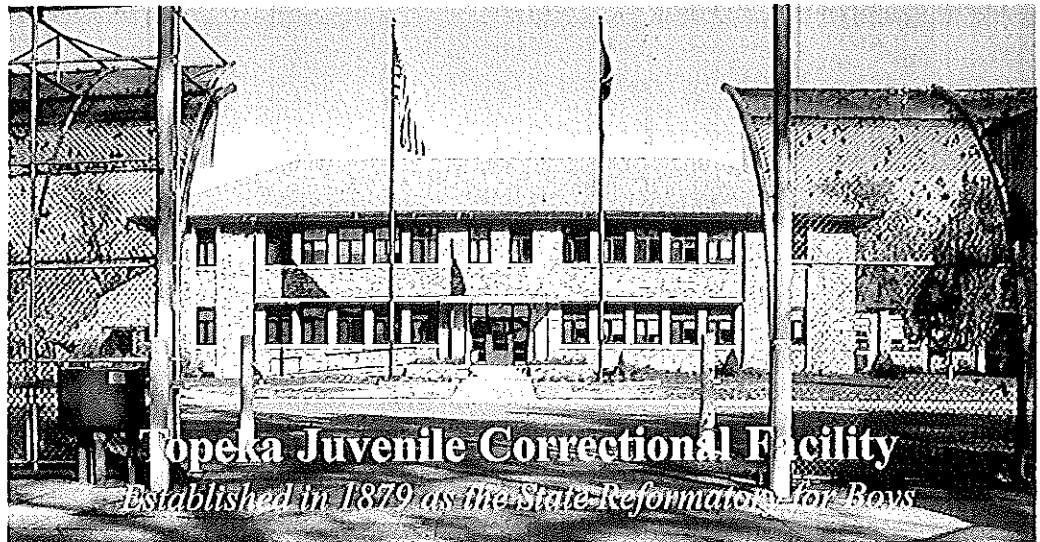
Commitment by Crime



Ethnicity of Juveniles Admitted



Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility



**John Brady, Superintendent
Topeka Juvenile
Correctional Facility**

The Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility (TJCF)'s mission is to provide juvenile correctional programs that ensure public safety, accountability, and community reintegration to:

- Promote public safety
- Hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior
- Improve the ability of youth to live productively and responsibly in their communities
- Maintain conditions of confinement that are secure, safe, dignified and rehabilitative
- Operate within the expectations of community norms and customer needs

The facility strives to uphold a commitment to impact the quality of life in Kansas through reduction in juvenile crime and directing its efforts towards the older more violent offenders who require a greater degree of security and treatment than can be safely provided in their communities.

FY2001 proved to be challenging and difficult due to continuing high population and more violent offenders as well as longer lengths of stay. Despite this variable, the staff met the challenges present and continued to maintain a safe and therapeutic environ-

ment in order to meet offender's needs and fulfill our obligation to the citizens of Kansas.

The average daily population for FY2001 was slightly lower at 237 compared to 265 in FY2000. The average age at admission was 16 years and 8 months. The ethnicity of the juvenile population was 38 percent African-American compared to 39 percent in FY2000, while the Caucasian population dropped slightly to 39 percent compared from 43 percent the previous year.

Due to the new placement matrix for sentencing juvenile offenders, the average length of stay at the facility increased to 10 months compared to 8 months last fiscal year. This is a continuation of a trend in longer periods of confinement.

The past year has been successful and exciting, as the facility underwent a major restructuring in middle management in order to more effectively deliver programs and provide an improved system of both staff and juvenile accountability. At the same time, there have been some important enhancements to security such as electronic screenings of staff and visitors, a centralized visitation area and better identification of juvenile offenders that present a high escape risk.

This year, the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility and its staff have positioned themselves as a

more integral part of the community through increased participation in service groups, prevention programs and special events. This effort will continue in the year ahead.

The facility is also in the process of exploring new programs that will provide additional values and life skills to our offenders in the hope of improving attitudes and behaviors and ultimately reducing recidivism.

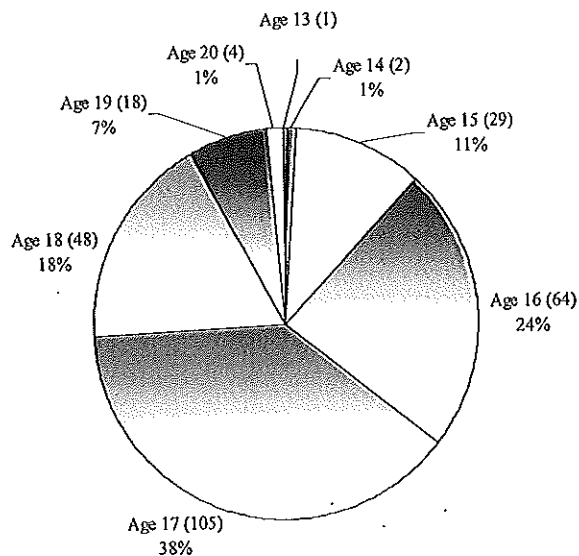
TJCF Correctional Programs

It is the intent of the Correctional Programs Department and school contractor to offer offenders the opportunity to take part in programs designed to assist them in making better life style decisions. It is the responsibility of the offender to take advantage of this opportunity while incarcerated at TJCF and to utilize what he has learned after completion of his sentence. Most of these programs are voluntary. Some programs are universally offered to the offender population. Only in selected instances are they individually mandated to the offender as a requirement for a sentence reduction recommendation.

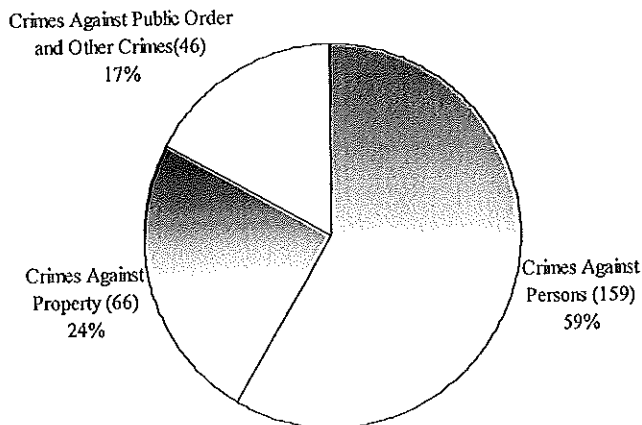
Program Description

Alcoholics Anonymous/ Narcotics Anonymous (AA/NA) is a voluntary program intended to meet the needs of offenders at TJCF. The program is conducted by volunteers from the local community. Self-help groups view alcohol and drug abuse as a disease. These groups are based on the "12-step approach" and use recovering members to guide the offenders through the process of

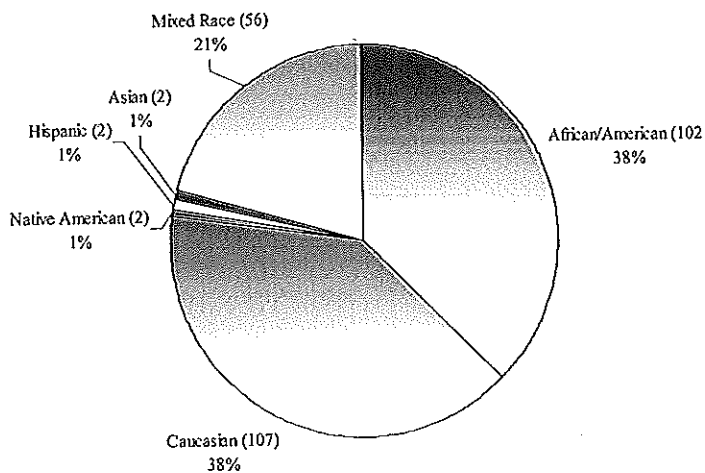
Age at Admission



Commitment by Crime



Ethnicity of Juveniles Admitted



self-discovery and acceptance of their own addiction. The offenders are also given contact information for AA/NA meetings in their respective communities. Certificates are given to the offender for various lengths of abstinence from alcohol or drugs.

Substance Abuse Education Program

This program is provided to all offenders admitted to the facility and identified as needing such a program. The program is designed to be an early intervention tool by providing basic alcohol and drug prevention and educational material. Offenders attend lectures, read materials and watch video about the pharmacological, psychological and behavioral effects of drugs.

Alcohol and Drug Program

TJCF is licensed by the State of Kansas, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services to operate as an Outpatient Diagnostic, Counseling, Treatment and Referral Service. These services include comprehensive assessments and intensive outpatient counseling. A comprehensive assessment is completed on offenders within 21 days of their admission. Based on the assessment, offenders are placed into an appropriate level of care while incarcerated at TJCF. If an offender is unable to receive services while incarcerated, a referral is made to a community-based program upon his release. If Intensive Substance Abuse Treatment is needed the offender is referred to the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program at the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility, which is the official drug treatment facility for juvenile offenders in Kansas.

Offenders assessed as needing services may be referred into individual counseling and intensive outpatient continuing care. Each component utilizes group and individualized counseling along with didactic and psycho-educational groups. Topics can include the following: medical effects and consequences of alcohol and drug use, thinking errors and it's effects on behavior, anger, self-esteem, and an introduction to the 12-steps of recovery.

Biofeedback Program

Biofeedback is an interactive program designed to facilitate an offender's abilities to gain better physiological management of somatogenic functions through psychogenic awareness and subsequent control. Specific training will be taught in the areas of peripheral vascular dilation and constriction (as related to control of the sympathetic nervous system), homeostasis facilitation through respiratory sinus arrhythmia (pairing diaphragmatic breathing techniques with heart rate), reduction of tension through relaxation of selected or generalized skeletal muscles, and variation of brain wave

Admissions by County to the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility FY2001

County	Total
Wyandotte	75
Sedgwick	54
Shawnee	12
Johnson	11
Leavenworth	11
Saline	9
Douglas	7
Geary	7
Riley	7
Butler	6
Dickinson	6
Harvey	6
Reno	5
Barton	4
Cowley	4
Ford	4
Seward	4
Lyon	3
Montgomery	3
Allen	2
Atchison	2
Crawford	2
Franklin	2
Jackson	2
Jefferson	2
Nemaha	2
Pratt	2
Sumner	2
Bourbon	1
Chautauqua	1
Doniphan	1
Ellsworth	1
Greenwood	1
Harper	1
Kearny	1
Labette	1
McPherson	1
Miami	1
Osage	1
Rice	1
Sherman	1
Stevens	1
Wilson	1
TOTALS	271

patterns as related to specific diagnostic based disorders (i.e. substance abuse, attention deficit problems, etc.)

Biofeedback is a rather unique way for offenders to get in touch with what is going on inside their bodies. Information about health, stress levels and overall well being is being continuously sent through the autonomic nervous system. Unfortunately, the mind typically pays too little or no attention to the messages that are being sent. This is where biofeedback comes in. Working with state of the art monitoring devices, the offender will be trained as to how to be more alert to his body's signals by increasing his internal awareness. This process occurs gradually over time with practice and lessened reliance on the monitoring equipment. Biofeedback is not simply a passive process in which the offender comes to the biofeedback lab to "kick back" and relax. Although muscular relaxation and tension reduction play a vital part of a successful biofeedback program, to be beneficial the offender will have to make an active commitment to using these techniques on a regular routine. Thus, after undergoing a prescribed treatment program, the offender will be assigned a series of follow through techniques to practice. Occasional "call back" sessions will likely be necessary to assure generalization.

Conflict Resolution

Conflict Resolution is a psycho-educational group serving as a supplement to the Emotional Literacy (ART) program. An offender who has not completed ART may be referred to this program. Conflict Resolution Group emphasizes strategies used by Thomas Gordon in Parent Effectiveness Training and Marshall Rosenberg in a Model for Non-Violent Communication. Training techniques involve presentations of basic components, training exercises, role-playing and group discussions. The key components of this group are:

- √ Introduction of subject matter and definition of conflict
- √ Components of resolution strategies
- √ Active listening and seeking clarification
- √ Expressing point of view and needs
- √ Awareness and expression of feelings
- √ Practical problem solving
- √ Role playing of conflict resolution
- The group includes "homework" assignments of observation and logging of specified events and role playing conflicts with peers, authority figures and family members.

Emotional Literacy (Aggression Replacement Training)

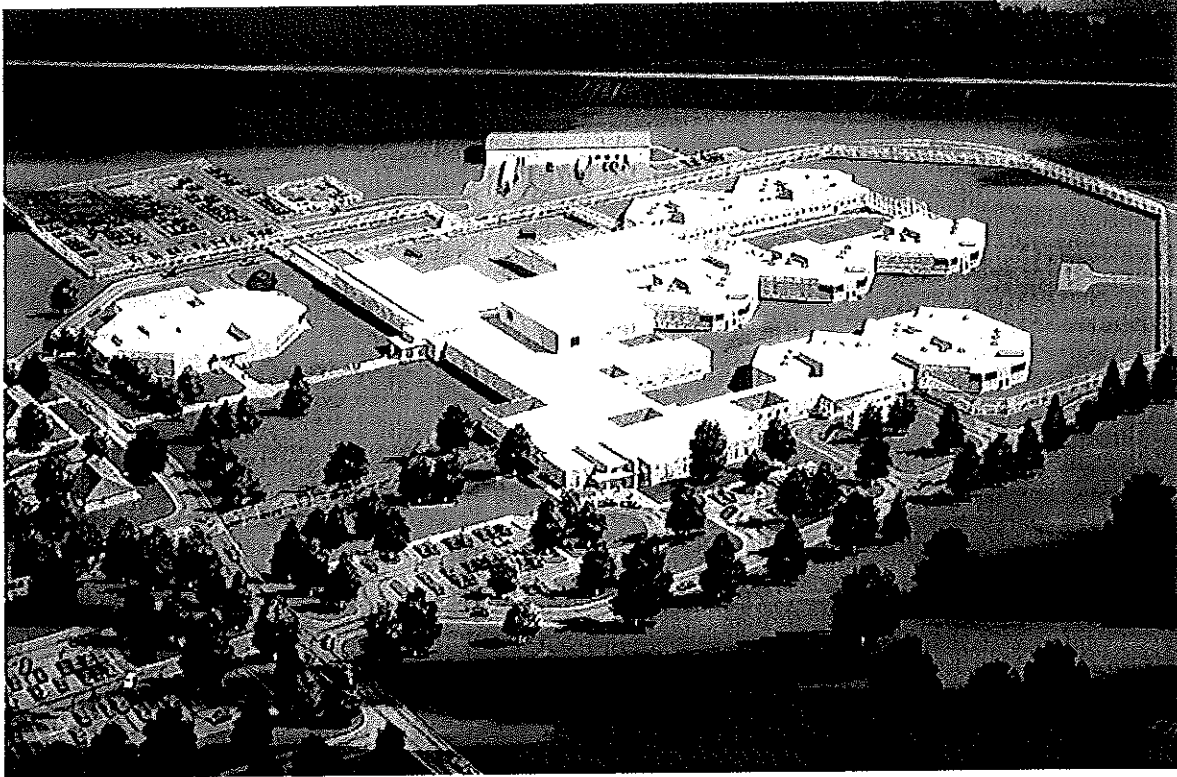
Aggression Replacement Training (ART) or *Emotional Literacy*, is a program offered exclusively through the school for offenders in closed living units. An educational group intervention, it helps aggressive offenders modify their behavior by learning alternative ways of dealing with anger and frustration. There are three parts to ART: "Skillstreaming" to teach prosocial behaviors, "Anger Control Training" to teach the offender to recognize/modify their anger responses, and "Moral Reasoning" to teach offenders motivation to use the skills learned in the other two components of the program.

Sex Offender Program

The Sex Offender program is a prescriptive program that may include the sex offender group, substance abuse programming, family planning class, aggression replacement training and/or individual sex offender counseling. Its duration depends upon the offender's individualized plan. If group counseling is prescribed, the average program is six months. The offender may be referred to individual sex offender counseling in addition to, instead of, or following the group program for further relapse prevention planning. A family planning class is a 10-week required adjunct to both the group component and individual counseling. However, the actual length of time spent in the program depends on successful completion of class assignments and attendance at all sessions. There is no set time line on individual sex offender counseling.

Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex

Expected Occupancy: March 2004



In carrying out its mission under the Kansas Juvenile Justice Reform Act, JJA will better address public safety, enhanced accountability and helping youth live responsibly and productively with the new Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC). Currently under construction on a twenty acre site northeast of the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility, the Complex will incorporate approximately 260,000 square feet and employ more than 260 people. The entire facility will be surrounded by a 16-foot fence.

Architects for the project are Horst, Terrill and Karst, PA of Topeka. The total project cost is \$37.8 million, including furniture and equipment. Cost savings will result from some services, such as dietary, laundry and maintenance being shared with the adjacent Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility.

The project is expected to be completed by March 2004.

KJCC is the first maximum-security correctional facility established specifically for juvenile offenders in the state and represents the State's great-

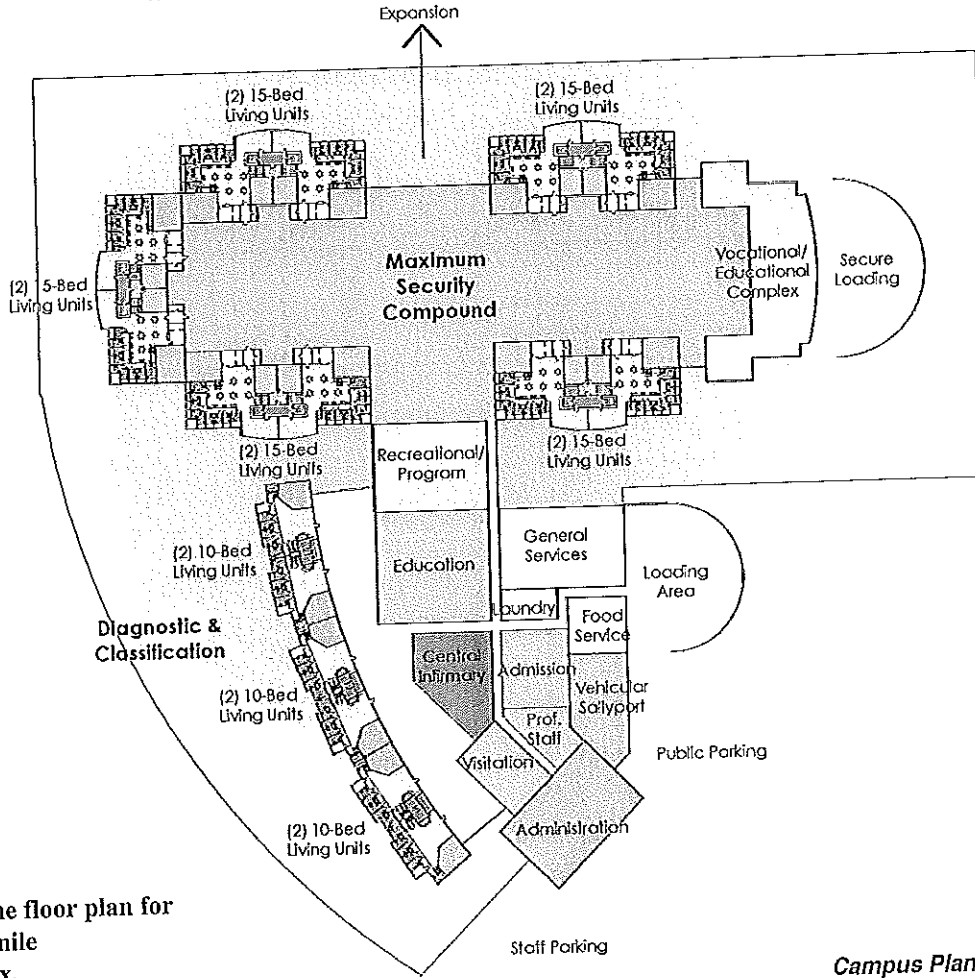
est major investment in capital improvements to the overall system.

Three new components will be added to the system with the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex:

1. The 60 bed Diagnostic and Classification Center for all juvenile offenders coming into the correctional facility system.
2. The 15-bed acute care infirmary, providing specialized acute medical care in a secure setting
3. The maximum security facility for 150 male juvenile offenders.

Viewed as imperative to the system's overall master plan, the Complex will not only provide 225 additional beds but also fill gaps in the existing juvenile correctional facility system. After careful review of the current system and with support from the Governor and Legislature, the JJA broke ground on the facility May 17, 2001, following strong recommendations by two groups of nationally known planning consultants.

Maximum Security / Classification Complex Plan



Above, is a draft of the floor plan for the new Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex.

Campus Plan



Groundbreakers for the new Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex include Judge Frank Yeoman, Supt. John Brady, Commissioner Albert Murray, Gov. Bill Graves, Sen. Dave Jackson, Mayor Butch Felker, and Rep. Clark Schultz.

Research and Prevention

Robert Hedberg,
Assistant Commissioner

Juvenile Justice:

A new look for the 21st Century

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The Governor's Substance Abuse Prevention Council

Mission: To promote the development, implementation, maintenance and evaluation of a coordinated inter-agency system in order to maximize resources and encourage partnerships, both public and private, for the purpose of eliminating the abuse of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.

On October 14, 1998, Kansas Governor Bill Graves signed Executive Order No. 98-9, which established the Governor's Substance Abuse Prevention Council. The purpose of the order was to develop a comprehensive coordinated system of prevention throughout the state. Cochaired by JJA Commissioner Albert Murray, and SRS Secretary Janet Schalansky, the composition of the Governor's Prevention Council consists of agency heads from the departments of corrections, health and environment, transportation, revenue, the office of the Attorney General and the Director of the Kansas Children's Cabinet. Members provide administrative leadership, promote effective public policy and develop and evaluate program and human resources for prevention of substance abuse and related problems. Members are united in the vision that Kansas communities become places where all children are safe, protected, nurtured and supported in reaching their fullest potential.

Highlights for the year

- The Prevention Indicators subcommittee has been working on ways to determine the effectiveness of prevention programs. Each agency identified its own indicators and data: the subcommittee is collecting and analyzing the data to prepare a report for submission to the Legislature.
- The Substance Abuse Standards Project, at the request of the 2000 Kansas Legislature, is a collaborative effort of several subcommittee to develop statewide program performance standards.
- The Council agreed to utilize the *Connect Kansas* outcomes as its common language for setting standards and direction for prevention success. Each agency mapped its prevention program types to the *Connect Kansas* outcomes they are meant to address.

Connect Kansas Outcomes	Tuamacy/Alternative Education	Parent Education	Mentoring	Victim-Offender Mediation	Teen Court	School-based /After school	Diversion	Case Management	Early Childhood	Community Policing	Mental Health, Substance Abuse	Skill Development
1. Families, Youth & Citizens are part of Their Community's Planning, Decision-Making & Evaluation.				X	X							
2. Families and Individuals Will Live in Safe & Supportive Communities.	X	X		X	X		X			X		
3. Pregnant Women and Newborns Thrive.												
4. Infants and Children Thrive.												
5. Children Live in Stable and Supported Families.		X						X	X			
6. Children Enter School Ready to Learn.												
7. Children Succeed in School.	X					X						
8. Youth Choose Healthy Behaviors.			X	X	X	X	X				X	X
9. Youth Successfully Transition to Adulthood.	X		X			X					X	X

Highlights from the Kansas Advisory Group for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Kansas Advisory Group has worked diligently to address the problem areas and the gaps in services identified in the 1999 Annual Report to the Governor. Decisions on where and to what types of programs to fund were done based on data analysis and needs assessments completed by each of the judicial districts. Additionally, decisions made by the KAG were done in assurance that any and all activities supported the Juvenile Justice Reform Act in Kansas and the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act.

Program Highlights

The Kansas Advisory Group awarded: \$649,572.73 in Title II Formula grant dollars, \$271,768.24 in Title V grant dollars, \$33,750 in Title II Challenge grant dollars, \$30,000 in Native American Pass Through grant dollars, and \$412,416 in Prevention Trust Fund grant dollars to programs throughout the state. These funds provided communities the resources to establish new programs and provide community-based services for youth.

Substance Abuse Programs: The review of available data in 1999 identified that substance abuse programs were the most needed service in every judicial district. Types of programs receiving funding include treatment, monitoring, and education. For example, the United Government of Wyandotte County's Family Empowerment Program provides alcohol and substance abuse prevention and support services to approximately 25 to 30 school age children (elementary and middle school students) residing in public housing. Results from the programs funded in this area indicate an increased awareness of the effects and consequences associated with the use of substances.

Mental Health Programs: A reported lack of available mental health programs was also noted in the community plans. KAG in an effort to fill this gap in service provided funding to communities to address their local needs. A program was established in Johnson County that focuses on abused and neglected youth involved in the court system. Approximately 80

youth, ranging in age from three to seventeen, and their families with multiple risk factors were referred to a court psychologist and received a comprehensive assessment. Youth in this program are tracked through the juvenile database for a year and a half following termination to determine program's effectiveness in reducing dual adjudicated youth.

Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Programs:

The foundation of the reform act is threefold, to enhance accountability, promote public safety, and improve the ability of juveniles to live more productively and responsibly in the community. The KAG supports the efforts of reform to employ the philosophies of balanced and restorative justice while implementing the comprehensive strategies system. To further the initiatives in this area the KAG has pursued several measures. Among those measures was the participation of a KAG member on a three-person team that included the State Juvenile Justice Specialist and a state planning agency representative at the National Institute of Corrections where the team studied Restorative Justice Programs that could be replicated within the state.

Restorative Justice programs being funded within the State include teen courts, diversion, and victim offender mediation. For example, the 13th Judicial District Joint Corrections Advisory Board Teen Court is designed to provide a balance between the interests of the community, victim and offender. In addition to providing a mechanism for holding youthful offenders accountable and educating youth on the legal system, teen courts also provide youth in the community, both offenders and volunteers, with an avenue for developing, enhancing, and practicing valuable life skills. This project serves first time youth offenders ranging in ages twelve through seventeen. Approximately 20 youth were referred to the teen court monthly as an alternative to the traditional court process.

Another type of Restorative Justice program funded is the Victim Offender Mediation Programs. Victim Offender Mediation programs provide the opportunity to divert youth from the behaviors that

have led them on a delinquent pathway. By having the juvenile offender face the crime victim it leads to a sense of personal responsibility and accountability. In addition, victim-offender mediation is a way of encouraging true accountability for behavior: by understanding the impact of behavior, by helping to decide what should be done, and by taking steps to make right, an offender will be held directly accountable for the offense. For example, in Harvey County The Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program facilitates face-to-face meetings between a juvenile offender and his/her victim(s). The purpose of this program is to help offenders understand the implications of their unlawful behavior and take responsibility for their actions. Successful cases result in a restitution agreement, and in many cases reconciliation. Seventy percent of the offenders involved in the Harvey County mediation program did not repeat unlawful behavior.

Comprehensive Strategies: One of the core elements in determining success of the juvenile justice reform effort in Kansas is the ability to provide funding and resources necessary for each judicial district to develop a comprehensive continuum of community-based services. The Partnership Against Juvenile Crime (PAJC) initiative in McPherson County is a collaborative effort between ten local unified school districts, a local mental health agency, a community coalition, community correc-

tions and local government within the 9th Judicial District. The initiative was established to prevent violence and substance abuse within the area as well as intervene with identified at-risk juveniles before they commit more serious offenses that effect their lives and their community. This initiative provides schools, law enforcement and mental health organizations alternative programs and specialized counseling in lieu of suspending or expelling students from the educational system or may serve as alternative to court ordered sanctions for identified at-risk juveniles.

Prevention and Early Intervention: Prevention and early intervention is the most cost effective approach to reduce juvenile crime. In 2000 the Kansas Advisory Group approved applications for research-based programs such as the Blueprint Program of Functional Family Therapy, Prenatal and Infancy Home Visitation by Nurses, and Big Brothers Big Sisters. The Barton Co. Health Department has implemented the Healthy Families Prenatal and Infancy Home Visitation by Nurses program. This prevention program provides home visits to pregnant women during the prenatal period through the second year following delivery.

Nurse home visitors follow detailed visit-by-visit program protocols that focus on five domains of functioning: personal health, environmental health, maternal role development, maternal life course development, and family and friend support. The

content of the protocols is organized developmentally to reflect those challenges that women are likely to confront at different stages of pregnancy and during the first two years of the child's life.

In addition, the KAG focused the funds from the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Trust fund on early childhood programs. One way to decrease overall crime rates among youths is to prevent chronic delinquency, and early childhood may be an important developmental period to target for its prevention. Eleven programs ranging from Parents as Teachers, Early Head Start and Healthy Families were implemented within the State utilizing the money in the Trust Fund.

Alternative Education Programs:

The need to offer educational resources for youth include programs to address truancy, suspension and expulsion. These alternative school programs provided positive supervised activities for the students and helped them maintain or improve their academic standing. In the 6th Judicial District the Paola Alternative Solution School (PASS) program offers long term suspended or expelled students an opportunity to receive academic credit for the four core subjects of English, Math, Science and Social Studies. The "In Lieu of Suspension" program is administered in the Leavenworth middle schools and targets approximately 400 students. Made up of two components, the "In Lieu of Suspension" program targets 1) at-risk students who have not become involved in

the discipline system yet; and 2) those students who have been suspended from school for any number of days. Through the first component, called proactive mentoring, students who have at-risk characteristics present in their lives spend one-half day per week for the entire school year at a community service agency. This time builds their feelings of self worth, gives them a positive adult to connect with, and provides a sense of belonging for their lives. Students in the second component, called suspension alternative, spend their suspended day(s) in a community service agency placement.

Life Skills: Preparing youth to be a positive community member involves providing youth with the needed life skills. This is often accomplished through mentoring programs where youth participate in supervised youth activities including mentoring, tutoring, sports and cultural activities. The Unified Government of Wyandotte County is addressing this need through the Urban Mentoring Initiative and the HECHO Family Outreach and Support Project. The YouthFriends Urban Mentoring Initiative connects a caring adult with youth in a school-based setting. The HECHO Family Outreach and Support Project offers multilevel, intensive interventions to Latinos. Another mentoring program underway in the State is the Prairie Band Potawatomi Indians Mentoring Program. This program involves a college student who serves as a role model for high school youth in order to demonstrate to them that there are viable alternatives to dropping out of High School, or obtaining ready employment in low income jobs. Activities range from one on one counseling, tutoring with homework assignments, to outings at museums, libraries, and field trips to Kansas City Board of Trade and other future career opportunities and businesses.

System Advocacy Highlights

The Kansas Advisory Group was the driver behind the dramatic scope of change and activity that occurred throughout the state not only to achieve and maintain compliance with the core mandates of the JJDP Act, but also to support best practices and programming for juveniles.

The number of status offenders held in deten-

tion centers and the inconsistencies in statutory language between the state and federal level has placed Kansas in a position to lose funding. The 2000 Compliance Report shows the rate of violations regarding the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) to be 27.7 per 100,000 persons under age 18. For a state to be eligible for a finding of full compliance the maximum rate is 29.4 violations per 100,000 persons under age 18. In 1999 the number of status offenders held over 24 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, in juvenile detention centers decreased 52% from the 1998 Compliance Monitoring Report. These reductions, in large part, were due to the committed efforts of the juvenile detention center directors and their staff.

During the 2000 state legislative session KAG obtained introduction of Senate Bill 622 which later was incorporated into House Bill 2224 that addressed two issues; one which addressed the statutory clarifications of the definition of status offender and nonoffender to offset potential confusion (in terms of JJDP initiatives) created by Kansas' classification of these types of juveniles in the single category of Child in Need of Care (CINC) and the Valid Court Order exception.

HB 2224 was passed successfully during the session and amends the Valid Court Order (VCO) requirement under K.S.A. 38-1568 to require the following: a written report being prepared by SRS on the behavior of a child and the circumstances under which the child was brought before the court; indication that non-offenders cannot be placed in secure facilities for violating a court order; prohibition of placement of a child in adult jail; and redefinition of the 24 hour hold to allow for additional time. In addition, the proposal amends K.S.A. 381691 to give JJA authority to review jail records so that jail removal data can be monitored by OJJDP.

Highlights of the Year

The KAG participated in, supported and presented at several state and national conferences. Among them were the Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice, various satellite videoconferences on youth related topics, regional Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) training sessions, and the

Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ).

KAG Member Judge Karen Arnold-Burger wrote an article in the Municipal Judges newsletter "The Verdict" about the JJDP Act, including issues related to the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and the holding of minors in possession of alcohol.

The Grant Committee provided grant review training during each of the grant application periods and at the Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice. The training consisted of explaining basic grant writing skills, evaluating grant applications and the process used within Kansas regarding the distribution of KAG grants. The KAG assisted in the development and implementation of the Three-Year Plans for Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention for the State of Kansas required by OJJDP.

Role of the State 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 State Advisory Group offers vital citizen input into the development of federal and state policy and juvenile justice related programming.

The KAG, which is staffed by the OJJDP Unit of the Juvenile Justice Authority, 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 continuum-prevention, intervention, secure care, post secure-care-and to focus on accountability of both the youth and the system.

Three KAG members and the State Specialist hold positions in the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ). CJJ is comprised of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group members of all states and territories participating in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. The Coalition provides its members with a forum for the advancement of programs, practices, and procedures which contribute to improvements in the juvenile justice system. It also provides a mechanism to assist in the development of national policies and legislation in juvenile justice matters and acts as a national voice to express the consensus of its members. The CJJ is divided into four regions of the country of which Kansas is part of the western region. Brice Bradshaw, from Wyandotte County is the Chair for the Western Region. He also serves on the National Government Relations Committee along with Kansas member, Reggie Robinson, who resides in Douglas County. Dr. Delores Craig-Moreland of Sedgwick County is a member of the National Conference Planning Committee for the Coalition. State Juvenile Justice Specialist, Paula Schuttera, was elected by her peers to serve as the Western Regional Juvenile Justice Specialist.

Mission of the Kansas Advisory Group

The Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was established by the Governor, as directed by Section 223(a) (3) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), to determine, advocate for, and promote the best interests of juveniles in Kansas. Reflecting its mission to help juveniles live productively and responsibly, increase public safety, and to effect positive change in youth, families, and communities, the Kansas Advisory Group seeks to improve and monitor the state juvenile justice system; prevent juvenile delinquency and strengthen communities and families; support juvenile justice improvements and reform through policy development and funding recommendations and monitoring; advocate for the full implementation of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act; assist in the development and implementation of the JJDP Three Year State Plan, manage Federal juvenile justice formula grants, and advise the Governor and Legislature of the State of Kansas on matters concerning the juvenile justice system and related youth issues.

2001-2002 Kansas Advisory Group for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

Ms. Rochelle Chronister, Neodesha, Chair

Nancy Lindberg, Office of Attorney General

Vicky Kaaz, Leavenworth, Vice Chair

Hector Marin, Youth Member

Elizabeth Baehner, LMSW, Prairie Village

Glenda R. Martens, Administrator for Cowley County Youth Services, Winfield

Roderick L. Bremby,
Work Group on Health Promotion and Community
Development, University of Kansas

Dr. Delores Craig-Moreland, Associate Professor,
Wichita State University

Ann P. Carpenter, Juvenile Justice Administrator for
13th Judicial District, El Dorado

Carolyn H. Patterson, Attorney at Law, Hutchinson

Irene Caudillo, Executive Director Youth Opportunity
Unlimited, Kansas City, Kansas

Reginald Robinson, Counselor to the Chancellor,
University of Kansas

Diana Collins, Youth Member

Linette Schaller, Executive Director, Ford County
KIDS Count

Erlinda DeLaRosa, Youth Member

Anissa Ann Vitale, Youth Member

Larry Dixon, Assistant Superintendent, Hague
Alternative Learning Center, Junction City

Tosha Webster, Youth Member

Mark Gleeson, Family and Children Program
Coordinator, Kansas Judicial Center

Shelly L. Williams, Juvenile Services Supervisor,
Riley County Community Corrections

J. Russell Jennings, Director, Southwest Regional
Juvenile Detention Center, Garden City

Michael J. Youngken, Director, Johnson County
Community Corrections

** Note: This list was current as of 11/1/01.*

Structure of the Kansas Advisory Group

The Kansas Advisory Group has 20 members who represent different areas of expertise and interest in juvenile justice and represent both urban and rural interests in Kansas. Five Advisory Group subcommittees support the Group's work, they are as follows:

- Executive Committee - consisting of a Chair, Past Chair, Vice-Chair, Operations Committee Chair, Grant Committee Chair, Compliance Committee Chair, Youth Committee Chair, a member at large and the Juvenile Justice Specialist.
- Compliance Committee
- Grant Committee
- Operations Committee
- Youth Committee

Each committee is chaired by a member of the Kansas Advisory Group and staffed by the members of the Juvenile Justice Authority.

Title II and Title II Challenge Grant Awards

(Jan 1, 2000 through Sept. 30, 2001)
(from Federal Fiscal Year 2000 grant)

City of Pittsburg – Crawford Co. Communities that Care Prevention Project - \$88,076

The programs components are part of a comprehensive prevention plan developed by the Crawford County Communities That Care Prevention Team, in collaboration with the Juvenile Justice Authority Planning Team to provide early intervention and prevention services to youth at risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system. The Truancy Diversion Counseling Program will provide family therapy for 75 truant students their siblings, and parents throughout Crawford County. A tracking system for truant students will allow for closer monitoring of school attendance and increase the flow of information between schools, the judicial system, mental health centers, and other service providers. A mentoring program will provide opportunities for bonding with positive adult role models for a minimum of 20 youth who have been identified as high risk of problem behaviors during the grant period. These three programs, in conjunction with a system-wide commitment to the enforcement of clear and consistent standards of conduct, will increase protective factors and reduce the level of risk facing youth. These programs have also been identified by the Crawford County Communities That Care team as areas of need which can fill the gaps in available resources and establish a seamless continuum of care for youth and families.

Comprehensive Community Care of Sedgwick Co. (COMCARE) – Diversion Treatment and Case Management - \$185,458

The Diversion Substance Abuse treatment and Case Management Program will provide diversion for 275-300 Sedgwick County teenagers, 10-to-17 years old, on a drug related charge who have not previously been adjudicated. The services to be provided are treatment and monitoring. To provide consistency for participants in Diversion Substance Abuse Treatment and Case Management, continuous interagency communication will occur through ongoing strategic planning. Youth in the program will be monitored by correctional case managers' cross-trained in substance abuse assessment and treatment issues who work closely with treatment and diversion staff. Treatment will be provided along a continuum that is flexible and allows movement between components. The components of the program include brief interventions to address substance use in the non-abuser or experimental user, non-intensive outpatient to address substance abuse/dependence, continuing care, and relapse counseling. Family, peer, and leisure issues will be addressed within the treatment program. Adolescents will also participate in program components to address issues relating to substance abuse/dependence in their families. Family members will be expected to participate in the treatment program to address developmental, support, and family substance abuse issues. Services for family members and some mental health issues will also be addressed within the program. Case management to facilitate successful completion of Diversion requirements and treatment will provide supervision to participants including urinalysis testing. Case managers will be housed at the outpatient treatment facility and be considered part of the treatment team. All components of the program will utilize a motivational counseling approach appropriate for individuals entering treatment under coercive circumstances which is most often the case for adolescents entering treatment.

Title V Grant Awards

(Jan 1, 2000 through Sept. 30, 2001 Award Cycle)
(From Federal Fiscal Year 2000 grant)

6th Judicial District Intake and Assessment - Paola Alternative Solution School (PASS)- \$15,000

The program's goal is to maintain and/or encourage the continuity of an education among the student population who are long term suspended or expelled from any of the Miami County school districts. This program offers such students an opportunity to receive academic credit for the four core subjects of English, Math, Science and Social Studies. Each Miami County school district (Osawatomie USD 367, Paola USD 368, and Louisburg USD 416) determines courses needed for each core subject and provides a curriculum. This program is housed and supervised by the Miami County Office of the 6th Judicial District Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center, in Paola. The Juvenile Intake Office coordinates with the individual school districts to determine necessary curricula and establishes a schedule to implement weekly class instruction of each core subject and supervised homework sessions. The curricula uses a pass/fail system.

Barton Co. Health Department – Healthy Families – Prenatal and Infancy Home Visitation by Nurses - \$119,184

This program provides home visits to first time, at-risk, and pregnant women during the prenatal period through the second year post-delivery. The program serves five counties: Barton, Stafford, Rice, Ellsworth and Russell. This program is one of the *Blueprints for Violence Prevention* programs. In it, nurses provide home visitation, following detailed visit-by-visit program protocols that focus on five domains of functioning: personal health, environmental health, maternal role development, maternal life course development, and family and friend support. The content of the protocols is organized developmentally to reflect those challenges that women are likely to confront at different stages of pregnancy and during the first two years of the child's life. Specific assessments are made of maternal, child, and family functioning, and specific educational content and psychosocial interventions are prescribed depending upon the nature and degree of vulnerability revealed in the assessment.

Northwest Kansas Juvenile Services – Big Brothers Big Sisters - \$99,896

To meet the need for mentoring programs which was identified in the Strategic Plan of Northwest Kansas for the 15th, 17th, and 23rd judicial districts, Northwest Kansas Juvenile Services implemented Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBBS) programs in Thomas and Rawlins Counties. It is estimated that 110 high-risk and/or at-risk youth will be served during the grant period. Technical assistance/support from Big Brothers Big Sisters of Sedgwick County has been provided for administration, board development, program implementation, and staff training. This collaboration is crucial and will ensure that the high standards and the "best practice" strategies of BBBS are incorporated into these new BBBS Satellite programs. Add the cooperation and shared resources between Thomas and Rawlins County BBBS and the support and assistance of Northwest Kansas Juvenile Services, and this regional collaboration can be the basis for future development of other BBBS programs in the three judicial districts.

Harvey Co. Administration – Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP)- \$27,200

VORP-The Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program facilitates face-to-face meetings between a juvenile offender and his/her victim(s). The purpose of this program is to help offenders understand the implications of their unlawful behavior and take responsibility for their actions. Successful cases result in a restitution agreement, and in many cases reconciliation. Seventy percent of offenders involved in mediation do not repeat unlawful behavior.

6th Judicial District Intake and Assessment – Anger Management (educational) program- \$2,700

The Anger Management program is offered to juveniles referred to juvenile intake and assessment whose POSIT (Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers) scores reflect problem areas of Family Relations, Peer Relations, Social Skills and/or Aggressive Behavior. In addition, the nature of the offense which caused the youth to be taken into police custody and referred for juvenile intake and assessment services is a considering factor in the referral process and the 6th Judicial District Juvenile Court, the County Attorney's Offices, Court Services Offices and the Community Corrections agency may refer youth to this program. A Case Manager with the Miami County Mental Health Center teaches the educational anger management course consisting of 6 one-hour classes. Demonstrative and role-playing skits are used to introduce visual aids of how people cope with anger and angry situations in different manners.

Atchison County Attorney Office – Atchison Co. Juvenile Mediation Program - \$13,150

This project will continue funding a juvenile offender-victim mediation program in Atchison County. The project provides a face-to-face meeting between the victim and the juvenile offender, which gives the juvenile a clearer, more personal understanding of the harm he/she has caused as well as an opportunity to make amends in a personal way for his/her actions. The project provides the victim with an opportunity to describe the harm they have suffered and to learn more of the "why" and "how" of the actual incident. This exchange can lead to a lessening of anger on the victim's part and a heightened concern for the wrong that the juvenile has committed. Ultimately, both victim and offender will be more reconciled to the incident, able to forgive (victim) or take responsibility for the consequences of his/her actions (juvenile) and move on with their lives. The other component of this project is a training segment. Two one-day sessions with an experienced victim-offender mediator and assistance from the local mediator with Family Mediation Services are provided the trainers. This training will be provided to all interested court personnel, but specifically to court service officers and all county attorney personnel.

Douglas County – Partnership with Youth - \$78,087

Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Douglas County, Inc. (BBBS) is a preventative program that has been serving the youth from single parent homes of Douglas County since 1991. In June of 1996, in conjunction with Douglas County Community Corrections, BBBS designed and implemented the "Partnership With Youth" program. This was a direct response to community concern of growing juvenile delinquency. This program provides juvenile offenders and their siblings with volunteer mentors.

Unified Government of Wyandotte Co. – Urban Mentoring Initiative - \$63,161

The organizational goal of YouthFriends in Wyandotte County is to create an environment where a young person can get connected with a caring adult in a school-based setting. This goal provides direction and purpose for the work of YouthFriends. The goals of the YouthFriends Urban Mentoring Initiative are:

- to improve attendance, to improve attitudes toward school and to increase community and school connectedness among project participants;
- to improve attitudes toward adults and toward the future among project participants; and,
- to improve values attitudes and behaviors with respect to substance abuse, delinquency and academic underachievement among project participants.

Unified Government of Wyandotte Co. – HECHO Family Outreach and Support Project - \$50,000

The HECHO Family Outreach and Support Project offers multilevel, intensive interventions to Latinos in order to 1) increase the number of children prepared to enter school, 2) increase the number of healthy children living in stable and supportive families, 3) increase the rate of children succeeding in elementary, middle and high school, and 4) increase the number of families who live in safe and supportive communities. Latino families often use the school as a point-of-entry to the community. Many children entering kindergarten have little previous school experience, speak limited English, and are not prepared to participate successfully in school. A majority of families are not knowledgeable consumers of community services due to limited English proficiency. School staff report a need for families to “negotiate the system” in areas as varied as employment, specialized health and dental care, emergency assistance and child care. Because entry into school is an event most families view with both anxiety and hope, it appears to be a “window of opportunity” for sensitively planned and implemented outreach efforts. Two Spanish speaking Family Service Coordinators will link families to Emerson and All Saints Schools and appropriate community resources. Their efforts will revolve around the following three program components: 1) Kindergarten Readiness Project, 2) Liaison between families, the school, and community resources, and 3) School to Home Communication Strategy.

Riley County – Riley County Extension Youth Development Project - \$63,622

The *Riley County Extension Youth Development Project* uses existing research based programs to provide prevention services through a community network. The prevention services target community risk factors identified in the 21st Judicial District Comprehensive Strategic Plan including: friends who engage in problem behaviors, family management, early and persistent antisocial behaviors, and academic failure beginning in late elementary school. The three project principles targeted are assistance in development of work skills, child and adolescent health services, and leadership development activities. This grant expands existing programs to a broader audience. The project funds will provide for one youth development program assistant who will work to provide prevention services and expand Riley County Kansas-State Research & Extension’s network and programs to new partners and audiences.

McPherson County – Partnership Against Juvenile Crime - \$60,000

The Partnership Against Juvenile Crime initiative is a collaborative effort between 10 unified school districts, a local mental health agency, a community coalition, community corrections and local government within the Kansas Ninth Judicial District. The initiative was established to prevent violence and substance abuse within the area as well as intervene with identified at-risk juveniles before they commit more serious offenses that effect their lives and their community. This initiative will provide schools, law enforcement and mental health organizations alternative programs and specialized counseling in lieu of suspending or expelling students from the educational system or may serve as alternative to court ordered sanctions for identified at-risk juveniles. Each school district has or will alter their suspension and expulsion policies to provide children and their families a more proactive approach to discipline. Children and parents will be given 6 hours of school-based professional mental health counseling and group training in lieu of suspension or expulsion or court ordered sanctions. Topics addressed in the sessions will include behavior assessment and modification, anxiety and anger management, and family and peer relationships.

United Government of Wyandotte Co. – Family Empowerment - \$25,000

Heart of America Family Services provides alcohol and substance abuse and delinquency prevention and support services designed to prevent truancy and improve school performance of youth living in public housing. These services are provided to approximately 25 to 30 school age children (elementary and middle school students) residing as St. Margaret's Park housing development and the surrounding area in Kansas City, Kansas. Youth in housing developments are particularly at risk to alcohol and drug use and other delinquent behavior, as they are exposed to violence and drugs on a daily basis. This grant will provide age appropriate youth groups, which focus on alternatives to negative lifestyles, resisting peer pressures to make positive life choices, building communication and developing problem-solving skills. Educational group activities are designed to bolster school performance and critical thinking in areas such as reading and writing (as many of the youth have every low literacy skills), geography and math, as well as study skills. This will also help to prevent truancy and improve school performance by ensuring that children get to school safely and on time. Staff will walk children from the housing development to the school or bus stop before and after school.

Title V Grant Awards

(October 1, 2000 through September 30, 2001 Award Cycle)
(From Federal Fiscal Year 2001 grant)

12th Judicial District Field Services – Juvenile Intake Follow Up - \$35,834

This prevention project is targeted at youth currently not in the system, either as a Child-In-Need-of-Care or as a juvenile offender, and living in the home. These children are not attending preschools, licensed day care programs, after school programs, or involved in age-appropriate school activities. The goal of this project is to prevent them from entering the district court system. An estimated 240 youth from 0-17 will be served each year.

Cowley County Youth Services – Cowley County Truancy Program - \$40,000

This program's objectives are to reduce the number of truanancies, to accelerate the response time to act upon truancy cases, and provide an alternative program, when appropriate, in place of court adjudication. This project will target 6,663 youth in Kindergarten through grade 12.

Riley County – Mental Health Riley County Children/Families - \$42,115

This project seeks to improve mental health status for *Family Connections* children and their families. Mental health issues can cause family management problems. All 46 families currently in *Family Connections* and about 50 of *Parents as Teachers'* 350 family caseload have been identified as possibly needing services. This grant will reserve 10, 1-hour session slots per week for evaluation and therapy. Families will be financially eligible if they have a medical card or are uninsured and living at or below 185% of poverty.

Riley County – Ogden Youth Center - \$24,975

The Ogden Youth Center (OYC) offers a safe haven for youth to congregate with adult supervision. Open during the weekends and afternoons year round, the Center provides: tutoring, recreation, drug/alcohol prevention, and HIV/abstinence awareness training, providing an environment free from the high levels of drugs and alcohol prevalent within the community. An estimated 75-100 youth in grades 6-12 will be served.

Shawnee County Board of Commissioners/Shawnee County Courthouse – Shawnee County Extension Youth Development Project - \$14,481

This project extends 4-H Youth educational activities to two existing after-school programs in Shawnee County serving approximately 75 youth ages 6-12 years. In addition, this program strengthens the partnership with Shawnee County schools through the development of a science-based 4-H School Enrichment program. Risk factors addressed by this project include: Friends who use alcohol, tobacco and other drugs; Opportunity for positive community involvement; Favorable attitudes towards high risk behaviors; and Low commitment to school. An estimated 1,075 youth will be served by this project.

*Shawnee County Board of Commissioners/
Shawnee County Courthouse – Truancy
Prevention Project - \$24,601.64*

One of the biggest challenges facing the Shawnee County community and schools is that of low attendance and truancy. This project funds individual Community Support Providers that attend school, social functions, etc., with children, spending valuable, one-on-one time helping children develop prosocial behavior and other skills crucial to successful school attendance. This hands-on mentoring with contingent reinforcement-type relationship will complement case managers' efforts to help provide the child with the tools they need to build self-esteem, enhance their incorporation of generally socially accepted values as well as motivate them to stay in school. Up to 40 school-aged children five through eighteen who have a severe emotional disturbance and have been referred to the Child and Adolescent Assessment Center due to a history of low school attendance or truancy are the target population of this project.

*Bel Aire Police Department – Bel Aire Police
Department Youth Athletic Program - \$19,200*

In conjunction with the recreation department the Bel Aire Police Department has developed a Youth Athletic Program targeting "at risk", youth ages between 10-15. Many teenagers view a police officer in a negative fashion and only deal with police officers when they are in trouble. Youth sports programs involving police officers help youth identify with police in a positive humanistic fashion. This program will be year-round and work in conjunction with their recreation department leagues, serving 750 youth.

*Unified Government of Wyandotte County/
Kansas City, KS – Boys & Girls Clubs
Technology Program - \$29,762*

The goal of this project is to build the assets of 300 youth, ages 6-17, by giving them the skills they need to make wise life choices through a curriculum that will increase their knowledge of technology. About 300 youth per year will learn the basics in computer usage including how to access and use the Internet. Twenty youth each year will have the opportunity to build their own computer for home use.

*Unified Government – Turner House After
School and Summer Program - \$31,200*

The targeted population of this program will be 30 children, ages 6-12, from the neighborhood around Turner House, including public housing. The Turner House was established in 1964 as a project of the Episcopal Diocese of Kansas to provide recreation and educational enhancement to youth. This program includes an after-school and summer component. The after-school program has five elements: sharing and group reinforcement/validation; homework assistance; academics, primarily language development, implemented through games and hands-on activities; recreation; and an evening meal. The summer program includes academic and recreational components.

*Dickinson County Commission/Dickinson
County Courthouse – Teen Leadership
Training - \$9,600*

This project identifies youth leaders, both positive and negative, and provides them with leadership training. Participants are required to participate in the training and make themselves accountable, making a personal commitment to give back to the community in a positive manner by completing a community service project. By targeting both negative and positive leaders for the program, the leaders learn the amount of influence they have among their peers. This project targets approximately 300 youth between the ages of 12-18 in Dickinson County.

Delinquency Prevention Trust Fund Awards

for the Award Cycle of April 1, 2000 through March 31, 2001
(from Federal Fiscal Year 2000)

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

The Preschool Development Center (PDC) Child and Support Project focuses on severely emotionally disturbed children age 3-6. The program is designed to reduce risk factors for these children by teaching them crucial social skills to enhance their ability to avoid delinquency. In addition, the project works with their parents to teach critical parenting skills and reduce their stress level as it affects their ability to raise their children.

Parents As Teachers Communities Outreach - \$36,000

The focus of this project is to hire one full-time parent educator. The additional staff person will allow the staff to offer more community-wide resources for parents and children, including parenting workshops, offered in English and Spanish. Playgroups will be offered to children in the 3-5 age range, to help them develop social skills and appropriate behavior. Parents will be regularly presented parenting information through the local cable network, radio, newspaper, and booths at the Health and County Fair.

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

Funding for this project is directed at upgrading the curriculum offered through the Clay County Child Care Center, and the Head Start and Day Care programs it sponsors. The Second Step Curriculum, a violence-prevention curriculum focusing on reducing aggressive behavior, and the High Scope methodologies will be used. The High Scope methodology is known for effectively creating language-rich environments where children who tend to be language-deprived can thrive, and for promoting logical thinking, planning, and deduction skill.

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

The Riley County Early Childhood Program has two main components: providing infant/toddler childcare provider training and the expansion of the *Parents As Teachers* program. The infant/toddler childcare provider training provides training to child care providers to increase the quantity and quality of childcare providers in Riley County. The *Parents As Teachers* program for 3-6 year old children and families will increase the hours of current part time staff to serve additional families.

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

With this grant, the Parents As Teachers (PAT) program will be expanded through a collaborative effort between the Cherokee County Health Department and Southeast Kansas Child Care Resource and Referral. Child care providers will receive equipment to enhance their current child care business, and additionally, start up equipment will be available to new child care providers. A Central Referral Center will be established in Cherokee County to serve families and service providers with a single point of contact for family service referral. Improved communication between families and service providers will enable services to be delivered on a more consistent and timely basis.

Parents As Teachers - Extending the Home Visit Through Developmentally Appropriate Activities - \$12,900

Parents As Teachers of USD #308, #309, and #311 create in-home developmental packs for families participating in the PAT and Head Start programs. During in-home visits, the Parent Educator provides toys and ideas for appropriate activities that the child and parent can do together to improve and build skills. Parents are shown how to correctly use the toy, and provided with information that explains what developmental skills the activity improves.

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

Crawford Kids Count program fills a need for prenatal nutrition and education services, *Parents As Teachers* services and extensive early childhood care and education services. Funding for this grant is used to expand the availability of the *Parents As Teachers* and the *Healthy Baby* programs, and provides quality early care and education in supporting the infant toddler care services of The Center.

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

This is a partnership among *Head Start*, *Parents As Teachers*, *Infant and Toddler Service*, *Early Intervention Program* and a community coalition within Harvey County. The program's first component is a working partnership between *Head Start*, *Parents As Teachers* and *Infant and Toddler Services* to provide comprehensive social development training to parents with at-risk children ages 0-3. The other component is a partnership between the entities to provide children with professional help and to support and train parents to help their children who are displaying anti-social behavior, focusing on self-control and respect of others.

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

This funds a partnership between *Parent As Teachers* and existing case management programs to provide voluntary, intensive parenting education and case management services to overburdened families. Two new parent educators work with high-risk families of children age 0-3, providing home-based services to families identified as being at particular risk for problems with parenting their young children. A case manager provided through existing community services agencies works with families to assist with prenatal and family life management issues.

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

This program address the needs of pregnant and parenting teens in the Wichita area, using *Parents As Teachers' Born to Learn* curriculum, incorporating recent brain research. It encourages teens to look at having and caring for a child as one of the most important and demanding responsibilities a person can have. The project connects school district programs, and social service and community resources to better support pregnant and parenting teens and families necessary to impact multiple generations.

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

The Keystone Program provides training and technical support to *Early Head Start* and assists with the coordination of services to parents who are experiencing impairment of their effectiveness due to depression and other mental health conditions. The strengthening of parents by addressing their mental health needs will increase the protective factors in the Family Domain and the School Domain (Communities That Care prevention research) and serves to prevent their children's involvement in juvenile delinquency and criminality, alcohol and other drug abuse, early sexuality and pregnancy, and school failure and dropping out.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG)

The purpose of the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program (JAIBG) is to provide State and local units of government with funds to develop programs to hold juvenile offenders accountable for their wrong doing through a system of graduated sanctions, which are imposed surely and swiftly. 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 sanctions that reinforce the mutual obligations of an accountability-based juvenile justice system.

Allocation of awards to units of local government is based on a formula specified in the JAIBG legislation. The minimum amount a sub-grantee may be awarded is \$5,000 with the largest recipient in the State of Kansas being as much as \$396,467 annually.

The current JAIBG grant cycle for units of local government runs from July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002. Notification of the FY 2001 JAIBG availability of funding will be made in March 2002, with awards scheduled for July 1, 2002.

Program Purpose Areas

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Building, expanding, renovating or operating juvenile detention or correctional facilities or programs (includes necessary staff training);</p> <p>2. Developing and administering accountability-based sanction programs for juvenile offenders;</p> <p>3. Hiring of judges, probation officers, and defenders, and funding of pretrial services;</p> <p>4. Hiring prosecutors;</p> <p>5. Providing funds to help prosecutors address drug, gang and violence problems more effectively;</p> <p>6. Providing technology, equipment, and training for prosecutors;</p> | <p>7. Provide funding to improve effectiveness of juvenile courts and probation officers;</p> <p>8. Establish gun courts;</p> <p>9. Establishing drug courts;</p> <p>10. Establish and maintain interagency information sharing systems;</p> <p>11. Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs for law enforcement referrals or to protect students and school personnel from drug, gang and youth violence;</p> <p>12. Implementing drug-testing programs (including interventions) for youth in the juvenile justice system.</p> |
|--|--|

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant: How the grant process works

Notification of JAIBG funds availability is made to each of the 50 states and American territories each year. Twenty five (25) percent of the allocation will be retained by the State and 75 percent is awarded to specific, eligible local units of government. The amount of the grant allocations is determined by formulas and subsequently provided to the local units of government, which must apply for each grant, showing that grants would be used for specific purposes outlines in the guidelines.

A board called the Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition (JCEC) serves to advise how to use the "state" portion of the JAIBG funds. The mission of the State Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition is to:

- Develop the State Coordinated Enforcement Plan
- Review JAIBG budget
- Make recommendation of programs to assist in the implementation of the State Coordinated Enforcement Plan
- Continue to create partnerships between the state and federal initiatives that help maximize the support and resources to Kansas.

The JCEC meets quarterly. Members are Michael J. Youngken, Paula Ellis, Michael George, Bob Hedberg, Paula Schuttera, Elizabeth Baehner, and Neil A. Woerman. Sandra Christiansen, JAIBG Program Coordinator, serves as the Board's facilitator.

Examples of Programs funded through JAIBG

- Conditional Release Accountability Program
- Substance Abuse Testing
- Surveillance Officers
- Victim /Offender Mediation
- Night Lights Program
- Accountability Based Sanction Program
- Pre-Filing Diversion Program
- Intake Workers for Truant Students
- Teen Court
- Drug Court
- Drug and Alcohol Counseling
- Electronic Monitoring
- Juvenile Accountability Coordinator
- Sanction House/House Arrest Program
- Diversion Officer
- Juvenile Detention Mental Health Program
- Court Service Officer Position
- Adolescent Education Program
- School Resource Officer Positions
- District Attorney Position
- Intensive Home Based Services
- Information Technology Projects
- Compliance Officer
- Community Service Programs

Programs Funded Through JAIBG Funds FY2001

1st Judicial District (Atchison County) Juvenile Accountability/Responsibility	\$10,706.00	16th Judicial District - Gray County	\$35,002.00
Juvenile Intake & Assessment (Leavenworth) Conditional Release Accountability Program	\$36,123.00	14th Judicial District - Prosecutorial Integration Plan Family & Children Service Center	\$29,995.00
3rd Judicial District Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition Topeka/Shawnee County Juvenile Accountability Project	\$243,031.00	15th/17th/23rd Judicial District Community Planning "I Wanna Go Home"	\$45,176.00
4th Judicial District Community Service Program	\$27,312.00	18th Judicial District Sedgwick Board of Co. Commissioners Juvenile Information Sharing System	\$455,624.00
5th Judicial District Night Light Program	\$26,572.00	19th Judicial District Community Planning Team Juvenile Corrections Program	\$14,457.00
6th Judicial District Bourbon/Linn/Miami Community Corrections	\$22,839.00	20th Judicial District Teen Court	\$35,689.00
7th Judicial District The Shelter, Inc. - 1st Offender Program	\$59,292.00	21st Judicial District Riley Co. Community Corrections Weekend Surveillance Project	\$23,533.00
8th Judicial District Community Service Work Program	\$24,907.00	22nd Judicial District - Brown Co. Clerk's Office Juvenile Accountability Project	\$17,701.00
City of Junction City	\$22,580.00	24th Judicial District Community Planning Team	\$11,543.00
9th Judicial District Harvey/McPherson Co. Comm Corr.	\$26,600.00	25th Judicial District Juvenile Intake & Assessment	\$43,659.00
10th Judicial District Johnson Co. Regional Crime Enforcement Coalition	\$320,282.00	26th Judicial District (Seward County)	\$28,999.00
11th Judicial District Cherokee/Crawford/Labette Counties	\$43,325.00	27th Judicial District Community Planning Team Reduce Juvenile Delinquency	\$47,310.00
12th Judicial District Community Planning Team Juvenile Accountability Project	\$16,196.00	28th Judicial District Saline County Administration Office	\$33,161.00
13th Judicial District Community Planning Team Juvenile Detention Facility Needs Assessment	\$28,846.00	29th Judicial District - Unified Gov. of Wyandotte Co. Kansas City Kansas Gang Analysis & Sanction Program	\$303,443.00
		31st Judicial District Allen County Treasury - Testing Project	\$22,295.00

Juvenile Justice Information System

Background

The 1997 Kansas Legislature instructed the Commissioner of the Juvenile Justice Authority to develop and implement the Juvenile Justice Information System [K.S.A. 75-7024(d)]. All juvenile justice agencies are required to provide data to the system. [K.S.A. 75-7033(j)], and the Juvenile Justice Authority is to use the data to analyze programs and trends in juvenile delinquency.

Purpose of the System

The Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) is designed to collect data on all youth coming under the authority of the JJA. In order to ensure optimum operation of the system, the JJIS encompasses the following components:

- The necessary infrastructure including communications capabilities, policies and procedures, servers, desktop computers with automation software, and systems software.

- A secure, central data warehouse containing information about juveniles as authorized by the statutes.

- A unique electronic folder—the “Juvenile Information Folder (“JIF)”—on each juvenile
- Software applications for local community agencies and detention centers.

- A software management system for the Juvenile Correctional Facilities

- Management and administrative software at the JJA central office.

The JJIS is integrally related to the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS), which houses the Juvenile Offender Information System repository. JJIS complies with all CJIS data standards and utilizes the same token-based security system to control access as CJIS. As the state criminal justice systems become fully integrated, JJIS users will access CJIS arrest, adjudication, and disposition data. Authorized CJIS users will access JJIS custody and placement data.

Access to the JJIS data warehouse will be made available to all authorized criminal justice agencies including law enforcement, district attorneys, courts, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, and the Department of Corrections. On a “need to know” basis, access will be made available to noncriminal justice agencies such as Dept. of Social and Rehabilitation Services and the Kansas Dept. of Health and Environment. Public information will be made available to the public via web interface.

Two sites that carry JJA and JJIS information are:

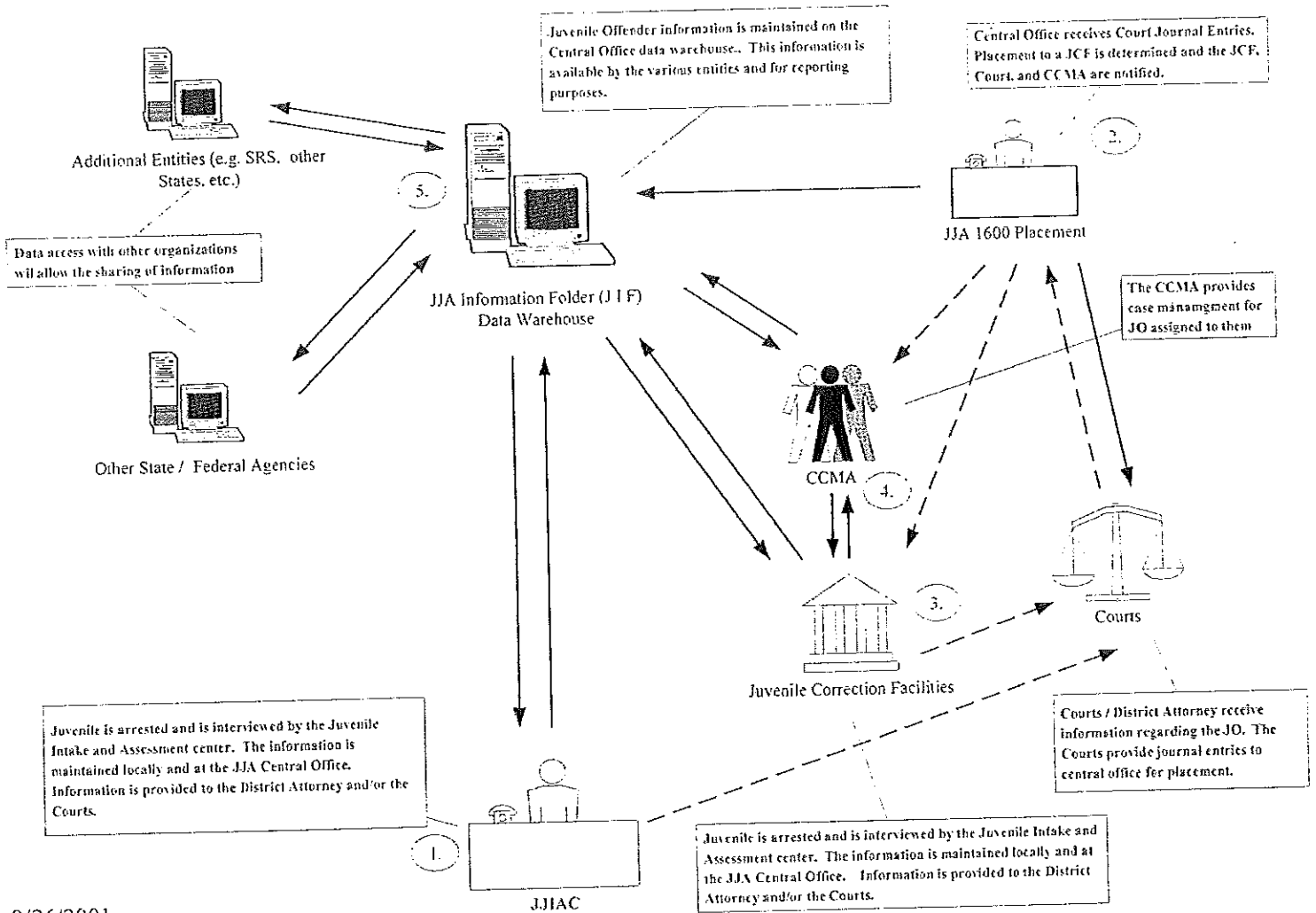
ksjja.org
and
jjis.state.ks.us

Project Status

The infrastructure is close to completion. Two series of grants to local units have been completed, and a third is budgeted for 2002. The total amount for technology grants to local parties is approximately \$600,000. The infrastructure for the central office JJIS data warehouse and the four juvenile correctional facilities has been completed. The total cost of this project component is approximately \$2,000,000.

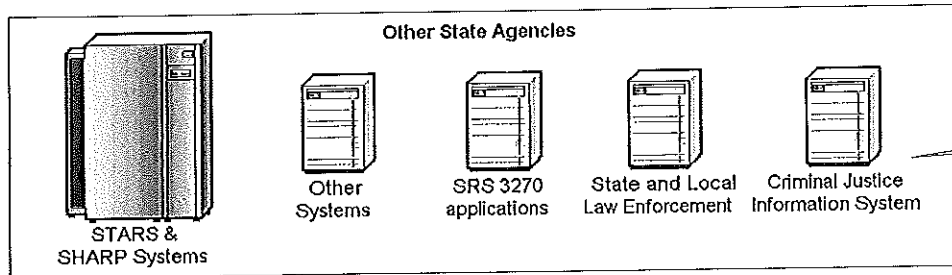
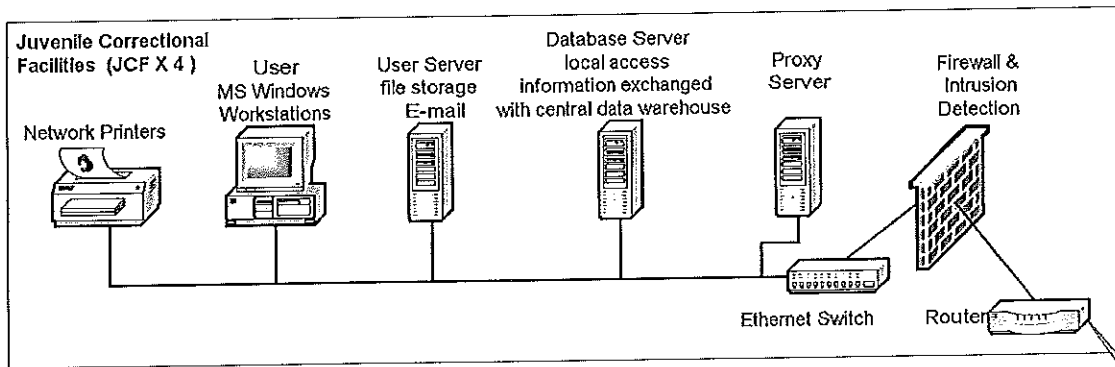
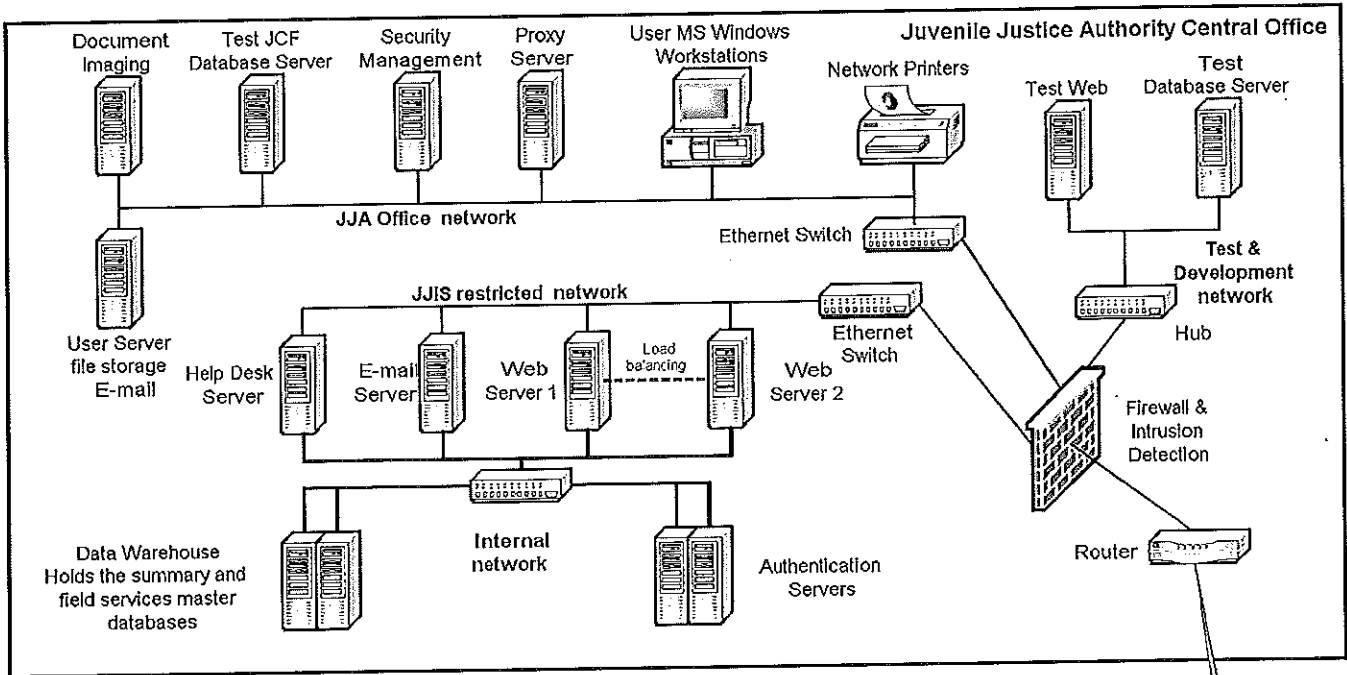
The development of the software applications for the JJIS is ongoing with production on most software systems to be in effect by the end of Fiscal Year 2002.

JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM BUSINESS PROCESS FLOW



0/26/2001

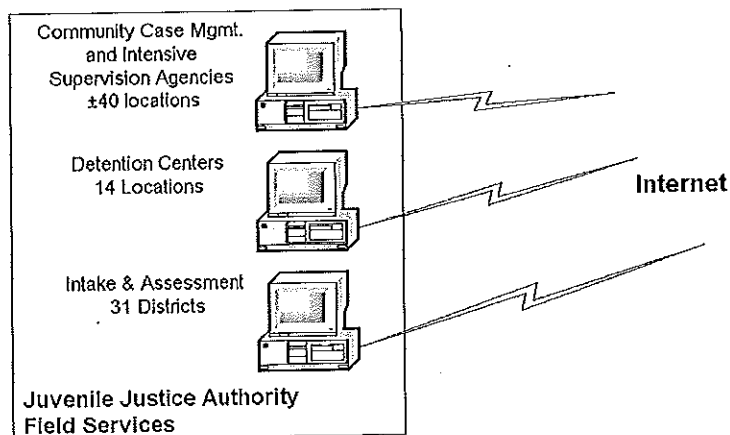
This diagram of current Juvenile Justice Information System infrastructure shows the flow of JJIS data among the JJA central office operations and data warehouse, the four state juvenile correctional facilities, communications with other state and local agencies with whom JJA needs to share data, and the juvenile intake and community corrections agencies who provide services and supervision to youth who are the responsibility of JJA.



State of Kansas
Wide Area Network
KANWIN

Juvenile Justice Information System Infrastructure

This chart shows the technology that was developed and implemented as the foundation for the JJIS. JJIS information exchange via the internet uses the state of Kansas wide area network (WAN).



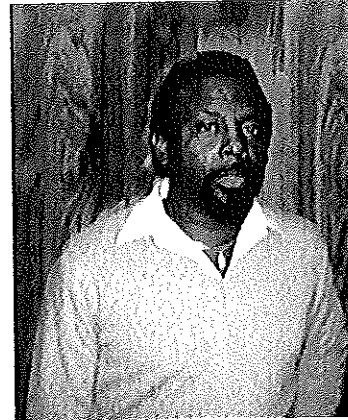
In Memoriam

JJA staff remember staff colleagues who have passed away this year.
Their public service and dedication will be greatly missed.



Delores Kramer

Secretary II, Bert Nash School
Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility
Began employment 2/19/75
Passed away 3/23/01



Joseph Lee

Juvenile Corrections Officer III
Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility
Began employment 3/30/81
Passed away 7/25/00



Marcia Koelsch

Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility
Program Support Worker
Began employment 7/25/94
Passed away 9/6/00

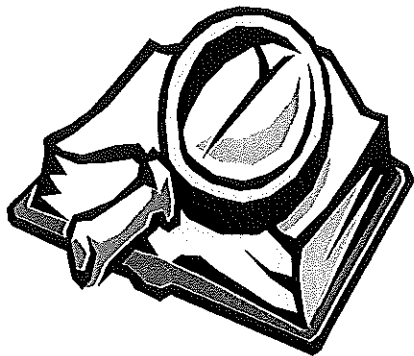


Lyle Vandeventer

Information Tech. Consultant II
Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility
Began employment 8/24/98
Passed away 11/22/00

GLOSSARY

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM



Adjudicated juvenile offender: a juvenile who 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, of 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 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 custody 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.

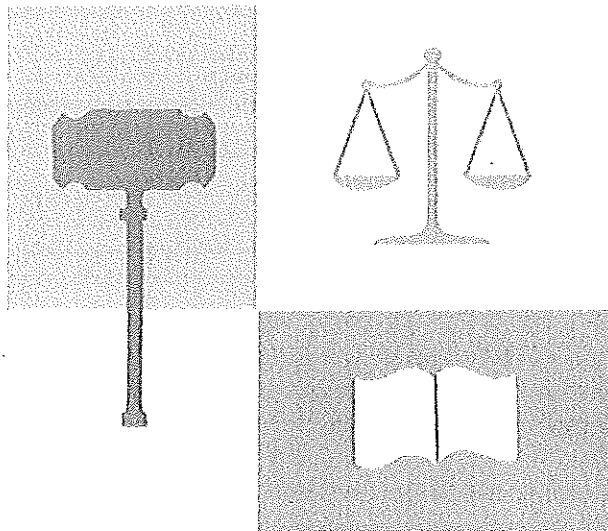
Juvenile Offender: an individual subject to exercise of juvenile court jurisdiction for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations by defined as state law.

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 improve the offender's competency to live in his or her community in an effort to reduce the crime rate and benefit the public.



This Annual Report
is provided by the
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