

2002

STATE OF KANSAS



HILL GRAVES
Governor

Juvenile Justice Authority
Albert Murray, Commissioner

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The following information is presented to you by staff of the Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA). It is a compilation of information regarding major events, statistical information, construction projects and local programs that have been such an integral component of juvenile justice reform in Kansas. This information is taken, for the most part, from occurrences within JJA over the last twelve months, but also takes a look at how the agency has evolved over its five years of operation. It is comprehensive information that I hope you will find useful, though is not all inclusive of the many victories JJA has achieved, big and small, since its inception. Victory is claimed because JJA has moved forward with the major initiatives contained in its mission and vision five years ago, despite the budget challenges faced by the State.

I want to once again thank members of the Kansas Legislature for providing the necessary base of support for the agency to stay on track. Without their support and the support from the Governor's office, none of what we have accomplished would have been possible. Public safety for the citizens of Kansas has driven every decision we have made within JJA and must never be compromised.

Please review the following pages and provide the agency feedback in any way you choose. Your opinion of how effective we have been is important. It is also important that we share in the belief that Kansas should be the safest state to live in the nation. Thank you again for any support rendered to this agency and for taking time to review this annual report.

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

Commissioner



AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION

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January 2, 2003

The American Correctional Association takes this opportunity to recognize the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority for leadership in promoting juvenile justice reform. Kansas has demonstrated how to strengthen a correctional system through the mobilization of community partners and the strong investment in prevention as an arm of juvenile justice. Kansas is considered as an example of 21st century progressive juvenile reform by the American Correctional Association and is commended for the commitment to quality and best practices in corrections. This fifth year Annual Report reflects a steady progression of state and local partnerships, innovative programs and the advancement of professional standards in corrections.

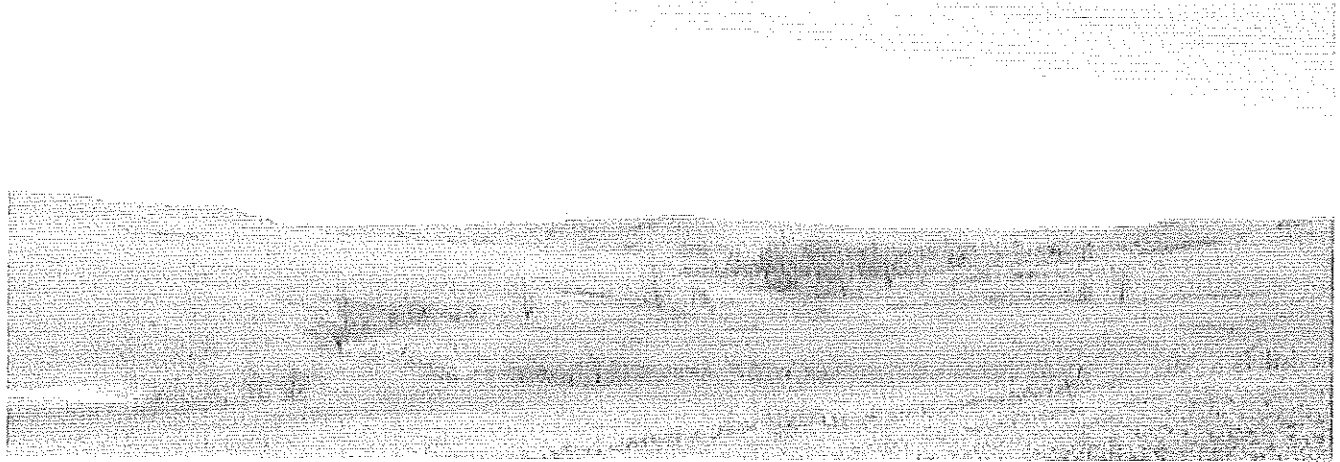
The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority is further recognized for the continued investment in accreditation for its correctional facilities. Professionalism of correctional officers and programs has been a priority and is reflected in numerous ways at each of the state's juvenile facilities. New construction of a juvenile maximum-security facility is underway and other special purpose facilities make it clear that public safety and safe communities are priorities in the State of Kansas.

As the largest professional organization for correctional workers, consisting of over 20,000 members nationally, ACA is proud to have the participation of KJJA as an organizational member. The information in this Annual Report is indicative of a balanced system with a strong focus on youth development, prevention and accountability for offender behavior affecting the lives of Kansas' citizens. No system can enjoy the growth and progress as experienced in Kansas without good staff, and particularly good leadership. Congratulations to Commissioner Albert Murray for his vision and strong leadership in juvenile justice reform. He is a professional held in the highest regard by the leadership of ACA.

Charles J. Kehoe
President

James A. Gondles, Jr.
Executive Director

Winds of Change



In the mid-1990s, the juvenile justice system in Kansas was, in many ways, an untamed frontier. Like the beautiful grasses native to our prairies, issues regarding how to deal with our state's youngest offenders had been pressed by many winds, but were left to grow with no cohesive plan, no clear direction.

Especially frightening was the fact that evermore violent crimes were being committed by ever younger children. That our state's greatest resource – its youth – was becoming involved in the perpetration of violent offenses was cause for great concern, among the citizenry, elected officials, and those working in several state agencies that were responsible for responding to various aspects of the problem.

Kansans know, however, that great success is borne of desperate situations: *Ad Astra Per Aspera*.

Shirt sleeves were rolled back and work was begun. Task forces were created, and research was done. In 1995, the legislature enacted Senate Bill 312 creating the Juvenile Justice Authority and the Kansas Youth Authority. The KYA was charged with designing the blueprint for the JJA's functions in time for the JJA's July 1997 launch date.

With 105 counties covering more than 82,000 square miles, and population densities ranging from more urban cities such as Wichita and the greater Kansas City area to the most sparsely populated counties of Western Kansas, there was and is no single "right answer" to any given problem

in the state. Community planning teams, following the *Communities That Care* prevention model, identified needs that were specific to each of the state's 31 judicial districts. The problems that needed to be addressed and outcomes which could be measured to determine the success of the solutions were all identified at the local level.

The 1996 Kansas Legislature passed House Bill 2900, which was followed in 1997 by House Substitute for Senate Bill 69. Comprised of these two pieces of legislation, the Juvenile Justice Reform Act was passed, and Kansas' juvenile justice system was forever changed.

Winds of change still sweep our state, but now those winds have clear purpose, direct intent, and specific focus.

Through the Juvenile Justice Reform Act, the Legislature mandated the JJA's threefold mission: to promote public safety, hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior, and improve the ability of juveniles to live more productively and responsibly in the community. Modeled after the work that had been done in each district of the state, a group made up of community-based regional prevention center personnel, state administrators and local juvenile justice professionals in 1999 developed a set of five measurable outcomes. Guided by this set of outcomes, JJA staff and partners work daily toward the fulfillment of the mission.

These are the winds that propel the Juvenile Justice Authority.

Outcome One

To reduce adjudications for serious, violent and/or chronic crimes among youth age 10-17.

While the outcome is technically “to reduce adjudications,” the Juvenile Justice Authority and its partners across Kansas are working to reduce — and ultimately prevent altogether — crimes committed by juveniles. It’s a daunting goal, but one which is being sought in a variety of ways. As will be reflected, this embraces the entire range in the continuum of juvenile justice services from prevention through graduated sanctions.

Based on research done at the University of Washington, prevention measures are targeted toward the elimination of risk factors in four areas of a child’s life: community, family, school, and self/peers. Risk factors in these areas increase the likelihood of a child becoming involved in behaviors such as substance abuse, teen pregnancy, school dropout, delinquency and violence. By providing assistance toward risk avoidance, and by strengthening the opposite protective factors which give children an increased ability to succeed despite the risks they encounter, it is believed that the likelihood that children will do what they should not is decreased.

Director of Prevention

Fiscal year 2002 saw the establishment in the JJA central office staff of a Director of Prevention, whose job it is to coordinate and oversee statewide prevention programs funded through both federal and state grant monies. Erika Nilles-Plumlee had previously worked at the central office



Commissioner Albert Murray & Erika Nilles-Plumlee

as a program consultant within the Community Based Services division, which deals with state-funded programs. With prevention funding coming from both state and federal sources, it was believed that having one staff member to oversee all prevention efforts would be helpful in providing more coordinated prevention programming.

In addition to coordinating the prevention effort within JJA, an increased emphasis will be placed on program monitoring and evaluation, at both the local and state level. By doing this, judicial districts as well as JJA will have a better understanding of where prevention money is being spent in each of the districts. This ensures money is being spent where communities have identified risk factors, have implemented programs which specifically target those risk factors, and have data indicating the decline of these risk factors.

The JJA Director of Prevention is further responsible for working with other state agencies, universities, and nonprofit organizations to create a comprehensive network of prevention services and strategies across the state.

Juvenile Delinquency and Prevention Trust Fund*

Through the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Trust Fund, the JJA and the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (KAG) awarded \$413,777 to twelve programs during CY02 (second half of SFY02). Programs funded demonstrated improvements in the juvenile justice system and community based strategies for the reduction of juvenile delinquency and related problems. More specifically, programs targeted Early Childhood programs for youth 0-6 years and their families. Examples of such programs included, but were not limited to: Parents as Teachers, In-Home Nurses, Healthy Families and Early Head Start.

One such program is the Marion County Health Department’s First Steps Home Visitor Program, which was awarded a PTF grant of \$37,973. This program provided a staff person who is trained in the Parents As Teachers model. Early Steps staff worked with up to 40 children who: 1) do not live in the PAT catchment area or are referred from a

*See appendix for complete list of grants awarded

PAT provider waiting list; 2) are referred by the Marion County Health Department; 3) are referred by the Marion County Special Education's Early Intervention Services or Head Start; or 4) ask for services or are referred by another resource such as the court system, mental health, or other social services. Services were provided in the home at least once a month for an hour or more each visit.

Title II*

The purpose of the Title II grant program, administered by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, is to promote improvements in the juvenile justice system and community based strategies for the reduction of juvenile delinquency and related problems. Under the Title II program any community-based service provider organization or unit of government is eligible to apply for funds. Applicants are required to implement programs that are consistent with the Community Juvenile Justice Plan that are authorized by the Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board and the Judicial District. Multi-jurisdictional projects and other collaborative approaches are encouraged.

One example of a program which works to address risk before a serious problem occurs is the Truancy Diversion Counseling Program operated by the Southeast Kansas Educational Foundation - Cherokee County Truancy and Mentoring Project. It was awarded a Title II grant in the amount of \$70,975. The program was set up to provide truancy counseling/tracking to 40 truant students and their families, mentoring to 50 students in Cherokee County School districts, and a Central Referral Center to serve any family in Cherokee County.

Children who are abused and/or neglected are at particular risk of becoming juvenile offenders. In an effort to prevent these children from making the wrong decisions, Title II funding of \$62,263 was awarded to Johnson County CASA, Inc., to pay the salary of a court psychologist. Youth and their families who are involved in the court system are referred to this psychologist and receive comprehensive assessment and intervention. Intervention measures include: frequent in-home visits from the psychologist; the psychologist's attendance at court hearings, staffing and case planning; regular contact with social services, attorneys and schools; and the assignment of CASA volunteers. Weekly reports are provided to the court updating treatment progress and recommending revisions of treatment plans.

Teen Courts are yet another example of programs which seek to reduce adjudication of juveniles. A Title II award of \$37,173 to the Riley County Attorney's Office/Riley County Board of Commissioners helped that jurisdiction continue its program. A diversion-type program for first time, nonviolent,

non-drug juvenile offenders, the program holds these offenders accountable without creating a criminal history if the juvenile is successful in carrying out the terms of his/her sentence imposed by the Teen Court jury. The Teen Court itself is made up of a jury of 12 students between the ages of 10 and 18 who volunteer to serve as jurors. An accompanying program, The Survival Skills for Youth Program, was offered to those juveniles who required additional guidance.

Title V*

Through Title V, the JJA and the KAG awarded \$333,614 to eight programs during FFY 01 (last three quarters of SFY02). Title V grants were used for delinquency prevention programs and activities for youth who have had or are likely to have contact with the juvenile justice system. Youth and their families may be provided: recreation services, therapeutic programs, tutoring, remedial education, truancy prevention, assistance in the development of work skills, child and adolescent health and mental health services, alcohol and substance abuse prevention/ intervention services, leadership development activities and balanced and restorative justice programs.

One example of a Title V grant which provided at-risk families with health services is the \$99,026 awarded to the Barton County Health Department - Healthy Families - Prenatal and Infancy Home Visitation by Nurses program. This prevention program is designed to provide home visits to first time and at-risk pregnant women during the prenatal period through the second year post-delivery. It covers five counties: Barton, Stafford, Rice, Ellsworth and Russell. This program is one of the Blueprints for Violence Prevention programs.

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. Within each of the five domains 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.

A relatively small grant of \$4,950 was awarded the 6th Judicial District Intake and Assessment - Anger Management (educational) program. The Anger Management program was offered to those juveniles who were referred to juvenile intake

*See appendix for complete list of grants awarded

and assessment services and who had problems with family or 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 was a factor considered in the referral process.

The JJA Research unit participates in the Connecting Services and Research (CSR) group administered through SRS that has a focus on bridging the gap between substance abuse prevention practice and research. The purpose of the group is to enhance the quality and effectiveness of substance abuse treatment services by promoting greater collaboration and capacity between substance abuse treatment providers, academic researchers, educators and policy makers. The goal of CSR is to ensure that research findings in substance abuse treatment and services are useful to the field and effectively placed into practice.

Our tenure on the knowledge development committee of CSR has included participation in development of a work force survey, treatment effectiveness follow-up, analysis of the Addiction Severity Index (ASI), and development of priority research topics including measuring treatment in terms of outcomes, effects of retention, substance abuse in the criminal justice field, and getting ASI data to treatment providers.

The Going Home Initiative for Reentry of Serious Juvenile Offenders

Early in the calendar year 2002, the U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention announced a major grant effort to reform the process of release for incarcerated high-risk juvenile and young adult offenders. There was more than \$100 million available, with each state provided up to \$2 million for a three-year effort to reform release of offenders. In Kansas, the Commissioner of the Juvenile Justice Authority and the Secretary of the Department of Corrections decided to submit a grant from each agency, each submitting for half the money available to the state.

The grant submitted by the JJA envisioned a partnership with three judicial districts in South Central Kansas (13th, 18th, and 19th Judicial Districts) and a second target area in Northeast Kansas (3rd, 10th and 29th Judicial Districts). The choice of the three South Central Kansas districts affords an opportunity to pilot the reformed release process in an urban area, as well as in less densely populated areas. As the pilot project accumulates knowledge through experience in the two target areas, other districts throughout the state will receive information and training.

The program impacts three phases of release activity: institutional readiness efforts, community transition, and long-term support. The institutional readiness phase will change by developing and adopting a comprehensive assessment of needs and completion of a risk-assessment tool. Each institution will use a reintegration specialist to review the assessment, work with the assessment team to compose a program and services plan, monitor progress, conduct an individual program review after six months, facilitate information sharing with the community, and coordinate a family group conference to create a release contract. The juvenile correctional facilities will use repositioned staff and/or funds from other sources to staff these positions.

The community transition phase begins with the Family Group Conference (FGC). This is an opportunity to assemble all those with knowledge vital to successful release planning for the juvenile offender. It will result in a release contract, which will clearly spell out all obligations and consequences relevant to the juvenile offender, including active supervision by juvenile field services and community police or school resource officer.

Community-based and faith-based organizations will participate in relevant FGCs to facilitate opportunities for community service, mentoring, access to youth activity programs, and anything related to long term support of the juvenile offender.

This is a major improvement to the system of release for juvenile offenders. It features three clearly defined phases in release. The program will draw all elements of the system into greater coordinated action and will deliberately offer opportunities for involvement to community agencies and faith-based organizations.

As important as all of these changes are, perhaps the greatest promise of sustaining this effort comes through the creation of transition teams tasked with pulling down barriers faced by juvenile offenders when trying to enter needed programs and services. Every year substantial federal formula funds flow to Kansas communities from the U.S. Department of Labor, U. S. Department of Education, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, HUD, and the U. S. Department of Justice. These funds are made available to support services in the areas of education, job skills and placement, housing, mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, and juvenile justice. At minimum, there should be no unnecessary barriers to participation by juvenile offenders in these programs.

In summary, the program will feature revised institutional assessments, and institutional and community reintegration services not otherwise available to reintegrating offenders.

KCJIS, JJIS

In order to reduce adjudications for serious, violent, and/or chronic crimes, it is necessary to compile available data to generate the statistics that indicate critical areas to be addressed. Much of this data has become more readily available because of completion of the Kansas Criminal Justice Information System (KCJIS). The analysis of juvenile data from the KCJIS system will provide the agency with information to generate the tools and programs to reduce adjudications.

The correctional facility Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) design team is finishing their work on the correctional facility software for the JJIS. The system will collect data on offenders; the data will be available to community case workers, increasing the information available to them while making appropriate decisions related to offender needs.

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, in order to analyze programs and trends in juvenile delinquency.

The mission of the JJIS is to create the information system which will provide juvenile information collection through regional intake and assessment centers, community case management agencies, juvenile correctional facilities, and correctional and program events of other pertinent state and local agencies. The JJIS will serve as a central source for all information on youth under the purview of the Juvenile Justice Authority within the state. All appropriate agencies that wish to retrieve details about a particular juvenile will access the JJIS central electronic folder.

The JJIS will benefit many facets of the state:

- general public;
- intake & assessment staff;
- juvenile correctional facilities;
- detention centers;
- JISP and community case managers;
- local juvenile justice entities ;
- local, statewide and federal law enforcement agencies;
- probation officers; and
- juvenile courts & county attorneys.

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 offender;
- software applications for local community agencies;
- a software management system for the juvenile correctional facilities; and,
- management and administrative software at the JJA central office.

The JJIS is integrally related to the Kansas Criminal Justice Information System (KCJIS), 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 the state criminal justice systems become fully integrated, JJIS users will access KCJIS arrest, adjudication and disposition data. Authorized KCJIS 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 non-criminal justice agencies, such as the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

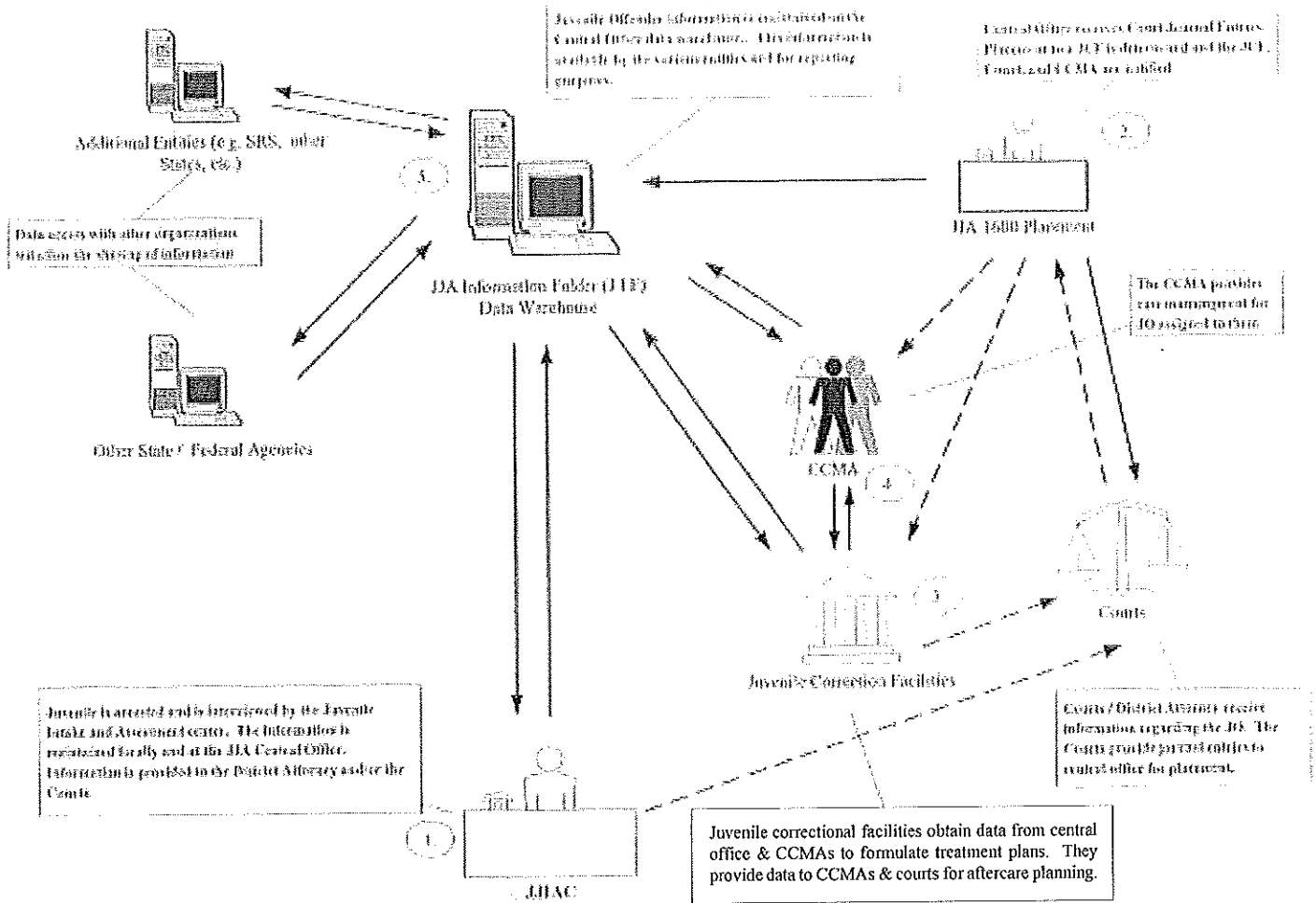
Milestones Completed:

- Juvenile Justice Placement Screening (JJA 1600)
- Juvenile Justice Intake & Assessment Management System (JJIAMS)
- Admissions, Classifications, Evaluations, Sentence Calculation, Disciplinary, Records, and Release modules for the Juvenile Correctional Facilities Software (JCFS)

Up-coming Milestones:

- Medical, Program & Treatment, Contacts, and Movement modules for the Juvenile Correctional Facilities Software (JCFS) - Spring 2003
- Community Agency Supervision Information Management System (CASIMS) for the Community Agencies - June 2003
- Juvenile Information Folder (JIF) for statewide web access - June 2003

JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM BUSINESS PROCESS FLOW



This diagram of the JJIS 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 which JJA needs to share data, and the juvenile intake and community corrections agencies which provide services and supervision to youth who are the responsibility of JJA.

Outcome Two

Reduce the number of youth requiring removal from the family or community for juvenile offending

In every area of Kansas – in every state in the country – facility overcrowding has long been and continues to be an issue with which government struggles. Whether juvenile correctional facilities, detention facilities, county jails, or adult prisons, overcrowding is a word that seemingly just won't go away.

Some of the programs on which the Juvenile Justice Authority and its community partners have worked together were designed as a means of addressing this issue.

Title II*

The Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Unit of the JJA issued a Title II Challenge Award in the amount of \$30,019 to Sedgwick County's Department of Corrections Home Based Enhancement program for just such a purpose. Sedgwick County's Juvenile Detention Facility had been called "chronically overcrowded" leading the county to establish its Home Based Supervision in 1990. This grant helped to ensure continuation of the program through which corrections counselors had daily contact with the juvenile offender's school, work, parents, and the juvenile offender to support and supervise the youth in the home and community. Electronic monitoring was also utilized with those juvenile offenders who were deemed to be at greater risk. While the program certainly benefited the JDF by freeing space for more serious offenders, it also allowed those youth who were a part of the program to be supervised in the least restrictive environment possible.

A similar project in the 13th Judicial District was awarded a Title II grant of \$56,743. The Electronic Monitoring Program was available to all juveniles who lived in or attended school in Butler, Greenwood and Elk counties, providing a safe and cost-effective alternative to out-of-home detention placement.

While reducing the need for space in facilities is necessary, perhaps even more so are programs designed to prevent the need for space in the first place. The Juvenile Justice Authority oversees a number of programs, funded by both

state and federal dollars, that are specifically focused on prevention of youth violence.

"Parents as Teachers" programs, funded by the JJA in many Kansas communities, help in this area by giving parents the tools necessary to give their children the best start in life. Participants learn more about child development, making them feel more secure and confident in their parenting abilities. These programs are designed to foster deeper partnerships between parents and the school, with goals to make a child's school success more likely and child abuse and youth violence less likely. Further, parents are better able to detect potential learning problems.

A JJA-funded project in Lawrence works to prevent youth violence by giving youth ages 8-18 an interesting alternative. Van Go Mobile Arts, Inc., was awarded a Title II grant of \$46,000 toward the continuation of its efforts to build resiliency and inner resources for targeted teens. Douglas County youth who were identified as "at risk" were either hired by the program as apprentice artists to create works of art in the community, or enrolled in after-school and summer arts programming. Participants learned not only about art, but also about meeting expectations and working cooperatively.

Another innovative project with a creative flair is Creative Exploration in Kidzone, operated by the 29th Judicial District/ Unified Government of Wyandotte County. It was awarded a Title II grant of \$65,000. The program offered K-5 students a safe and structured environment as well as hands-on interactive performing/fine arts opportunities. Four creative programs were designed specifically for implementation in 12 Kidzone sites targeting a minimum of 600 young people over the course of one school year. Each of these projects is unique and exemplifies environmental awareness, artistic expression, cultural appreciation, and academic engagement through kinesthetic learning experiences.

Urban Puppets was designed to engage young people in the creative design of individual puppets, along with the development of a script for the puppet plays to be performed by young people. Themes will involve peer pressure, alcohol and drug abuse prevention, violence prevention, health care and environmental awareness. Drum Making and Percussions explored various cultures, rituals and social use of such

*See appendix for complete list of grants awarded

percussion instruments. Photo Basic-Mobile Studio captivated young people in the art of photography through enticing their interests in the intricacies of photo development ranging from photo shoots to photo printing and enlargements. Urban Transcendence Poetry Project involved engaging young people in the creative expression of poetry writing. Through the Community Garden Project, organic vegetable, hummingbird and butterfly gardens are created to provide a living laboratory with 19 different research-based, applied learning workshops.

Title V*

When prevention efforts are not enough, and youth do become involved in criminal activity, programs which work toward making the offender accountable for his or her actions while still living within the community can often lead to prevention of future illegal behavior.

One such example is funded by a Title V grant of \$14,100 to the Atchison County Attorney's office for its juvenile mediation program. The project provides a face-to-face meeting between the victim and the juvenile offender.

The mediation will provide the juvenile with a clearer, more personal understanding of the harm he/she has caused and also 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 he/she has 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 on the juvenile's part for the wrong that the he/she 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.

Turner House

Collaboration between several agencies and organizations which work toward the same goal has proven to be a very effective means of achieving results in many areas of the state. One example is the Turner House in Kansas City, Kan., which was highlighted in the March-June issue of the JJA newsletter, "Changing Times." By working with troubled youth who have been suspended from school, they are able to prevent even greater problems and keep youth in the community.

Working through the Northeast Coalition of Wyandotte County, three churches have worked extensively to develop faith-based programs to address the problems and needs of

disadvantaged youth in safe, church-sponsored community centers. Together, they have established three sites which offer tutoring and mentors for middle and high school youth.

The program is a true cooperative effort among local school districts, churches, students and parents, to keep youth in school, help them focus on academics and address some of the problems that may have led to the school suspension. It received a Title V grant of \$50,000 for FY 2002.

Turner House is in a Kansas City neighborhood which has struggled to rise above its economic plight. Today, one finds a safe, comfortable, neighborhood feeling, where attendance is important, children are rewarded for good behavior and good effort and expectations are understood. Rules are clearly posted on the walls and posters of role models in African-American history are discussed with children instilling curiosity about their own history and a sense of pride.

The Turner House program has five main components: sharing and group reinforcement/validation; homework assistance; academics, primarily language development, implemented through games and hands-on activities; positive recreation; and an evening meal.

Last year, the Turner House provided both an after-school and summer program serving 69 children.

The goals of the program are: 90 percent of program participants successfully complete all required homework assignments upon their return to school; 80 percent of participants are not suspended from school for a short-term suspension for the same infraction within three months of successfully completing the program; and 50 percent of the participants will not receive a long-term suspension from school during the school year.

Mental Illness

In order to encourage effective identification and treatment of youth with mental illness, the Juvenile Justice Authority, together with the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, is funding two pilot projects at community mental health centers in southeast Kansas. The funding is to support community collaboration in delivery of mental health services to youth entering or at risk of entering the juvenile justice system. The two programs work to deliver mental health services to youth and their families as early as possible so that services can be delivered while the youth is in his/her home or at least in his/her home community without resorting to out-of-home or juvenile correctional facility placement.

Outcome Three

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

Several alternatives are available to the court when a respondent has been adjudicated a juvenile offender. Depending on several factors, including seriousness of the crime and criminal history, some juveniles are both committed to the custody of the Commissioner of the JJA and sentenced to a period of time in a juvenile correctional facility, as defined by the placement matrix.

The four juvenile correctional facilities in Atchison, Beloit, Larned and Topeka house the most violent and chronic juvenile offenders in the system. On receiving the court order for commitment to a facility, JJA Operations Division staff determines in which of the facilities the juvenile offender should be placed. That determination is made on the basis of several factors.

The Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility is the only one of the four which houses female juvenile offenders. The Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility houses male juvenile offenders between the ages of 10 and 16 in a minimum-security environment. The Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility has also been a minimum-security facility for those 16 years old and older. It is augmented by a federally funded Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program for those who have committed a serious offense and have a substance abuse problem, as well as a Special Behavior Unit for those who constitute a danger to themselves or others or who need a greater degree of structure. The largest and only one to have a secured perimeter and be considered "medium security," the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility takes those male juvenile offenders 16 and older who have committed the most serious offenses, are the most chronic offenders, and who present the greatest risk to security.

With the opening in mid 2003 of a newly constructed Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility, and in 2004 of the maximum security Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex, the Juvenile Justice Authority will have an even greater ability to place juvenile offenders in a facility which will most directly respond to the needs of both the offender and of the community.

Each of the JJA-operated facilities works toward fulfillment of Outcome Three through varied educational,

vocational and psychological programs that are not only available, but often mandated to those sentenced there.

No Child Left Behind Act

One educational program which will affect each of the accredited schools at the four facilities is a piece of federal legislation which President George W. Bush signed into law on January 8, 2002. The *No Child Left Behind Act* of 2001 (NCLBA) changes the federal government's role in children's kindergarten through grade 12 education by requiring states to show educational success in terms of what each student accomplishes. The Act contains four basic education reform principles: stronger accountability for results, increased flexibility and local control, expanded options for parents, and an emphasis on teaching methods that have been proven to work.

The major premises behind this federal law are that:

All children can achieve high standards

States will create their own standards (math, reading, science) applicable to what a child should know and learn for all grades. These standards shall apply to all children.

All schools are held accountable for all students

States must test every student's progress toward the standards they have established. Tests will be administered yearly in grades 3 through 8 in math and reading, beginning in the 2005-06 school year. Beginning in the 2007-08 school year, science achievement will also be tested.

A unitary accountability system for all schools

State assessments will be the same for all students with accommodations and an alternate assessment provided to those with disabilities and who cannot participate in the regular assessment. The goal is that all students will be proficient in reading and mathematics by the 2013-14 school year. Schools not achieving this will be held accountable.

All schools shall employ highly qualified teachers

All core subject (English, Reading/Language Arts, Mathematics, Science, Foreign Language, Civics and Government) teachers shall be highly qualified by the 2005-06 school year. To be a "highly qualified" teacher you must be fully licensed and have a bachelor's degree. New teachers will be tested on their competency in teaching skills and in all subject areas they teach.

Beginning in 2005-06, school accreditation will be based on federal and state requirements including attendance rates, graduation rates and state assessment testing.

The juvenile offender population often presents special problems when it comes to attendance rates, graduation rates and state assessment testing. All too often juveniles in our facilities have other commitments during the day such as court dates, doctor's appointments and other outside obligations which have a direct impact on attendance rates. Additionally, juveniles who attend our schools are generally not at our facilities long enough in order to graduate and often return to schools outside the facility to graduate.

Another area where problems arise is state assessment testing. Sam Wheeler, Education Director of the Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility, explained part of this problem.

"Our kids often do poorly on state tests due to constantly being in and out of the school system and due to the minimal amount of time we have them," Wheeler said. "If our school's accreditation is going to be partially based on kids being proficient, then we need to find an assessment test that not only meets state and federal guidelines but that represents our kids accurately."

Currently the Education Directors from the four (4) juvenile correctional facilities in Kansas are working with Dr. Alexa Pochowski, Assistant Commissioner of the Kansas Department of Education, in addressing these concerns in order to assure that our juveniles and their educational growth are represented accurately.

Director of Juvenile Programs

With its first five years as an agency in the history book, the Juvenile Justice Authority is looking toward program refinement as an integral part of its immediate future. This includes treatment programs within the juvenile correctional facilities and at the local level. Nowhere will that refinement be more obvious than with the addition to the central office staff of Jai Sookram, Ph.D., as the JJA's Director of Juvenile Programs.

JJA Commissioner Albert Murray sees the addition of Sookram as a promising way to help attain the agency's goals.



Jai Sookram, Ph.D.

"With help from a federal grant, we have an opportunity to significantly strengthen our efforts toward not only reentry, but toward prevention, as well," Murray said. "As the agency moves into its sixth year of operation, my goal is to fine tune the many treatment and prevention programs that we developed over the first five years.

"Dr. Sookram brings considerable expertise to the JJA," Murray said. "As an experienced clinician, he will be able to take significant leadership in coordinating the agency's reentry efforts in the facilities and at the local level."

Sookram is currently focusing much of his efforts toward the Going Home Grant recently awarded to the JJA by the U.S. Department of Justice (see detail page six). While the receipt of that grant and the addition of Sookram happened during the same time frame, it was by chance. Murray said he had looked forward to adding greater program expertise even before the Going Home Grant became available.

Program expertise is just what Sookram brings to the agency. Prior to joining the central office, he worked for almost two years as the Clinical Director and Director of Psychology at the JJA's Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility; was the Director of Mental Health Planning and Quality Improvement, then the Director of Forensic Services for the Kansas SRS; and held several positions culminating in Chief Operating Officer for the Lincoln Regional Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Sookram earned his Ph.D. in educational psychology from the University of Nebraska.

"Dr. Sookram has served the JJA extremely well through his work at the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility by significantly strengthening the treatment component at that facility," Murray said. "He brings much energy and enthusiasm to the Juvenile Justice Authority Central Office."

Sookram's greatest enthusiasm is for increasing the effectiveness of the programs that are already in place.

"I want the programs that we offer children and their families to provide them the means through which they can lead productive and crime-free lifestyles," Sookram said. "I look forward to working with the JJA program staff and helping them to develop into more effective program consultants, allowing them to give additional support to our facility staff and community partners as they develop their own programs."

Another tool with which the JJA is working to facilitate Outcome Three is the juvenile correctional facility software (JCFS) which will capture data and information about the

success of programs and treatment of juvenile offenders while in a juvenile correctional facility. This tracking and planning capability will allow for better monitoring of the success of programs that juvenile offenders have completed.

In order to effectively plan for bed space needs and budgeting, JJA researchers work closely with Wichita State University to project admissions and population of juvenile correctional facilities. The goal of the project is to develop five-year modifiable projections based upon variables with historical correlation to the institutional population. The principle predictor is the institutional population itself. Demographics of this population are considered along with legislative factors and court decisions that may impact the projections.

ACA Accreditation

Each of the four juvenile correctional facilities has maintained accreditation by the American Correctional Association. The accreditation process requires each JCF to meet approximately 430 professional standards which measure the facility's level of compliance against the national norm. The standards take a global look at the facility's operation measuring such things as security regulations, health care for offenders, physical plant accommodations, staff rights, disciplinary procedures for offenders, and other major areas of operation. To become accredited, the facility must meet 90 percent of the non-mandatory standards and 100 percent of approximately 30 standards which are considered mandatory.

Standards are audited every three years by a team of consultants dispatched by the American Correctional Association which conducts an on-site visit at each facility. During this visit, the existing policies, procedures, and practices in place at the facility are carefully measured against each standard. Each standard sets a high requirement for the facility to meet and maintain for ongoing accreditation.

Fewer than 10 percent of correctional facilities nationwide are accredited. It is a distinction to be proud of in the corrections industry. Kansas is one of a select number of states in which all of its juvenile correctional facilities are accredited.

The benefits of accreditation are numerous including a stronger defense when faced with litigation concerning the facility's operation and practices. Accreditation also helps to enhance the professional environment essential to good correctional practices. Finally, a part of the accreditation process requires a "quality of life" assessment be made by the audit team, providing a close look at the operating environment offenders must live in from day to day.

Training

The Juvenile Justice Authority Training Academy (JJATA) is the training umbrella for all major JJA training initiatives. The academy's goal is to enhance the process of becoming a competent, effective and professional juvenile corrections officer.

One of the courses is the Basic Training for JCOs. It is a weeklong, residential educational opportunity for all new juvenile corrections officers and specialists. The course is mandated for the second or third week of employment for newly hired JCOs.

The environment at the academy is conducive to learning. The classrooms are spacious and equipped with state-of-the-art technology. It gives the officers basic training in many of the skills they will need to be successful in their new capacity. It is designed to dovetail with the other formal and informal training they receive in their home facility. The course is 40 hours of the 160 hours of training for new officers required by the American Correctional Association. Currently academy courses are held at the Kansas Army National Guard Training Center in Salina, Kansas where students enjoy housing and recreational facilities available from the National Guard.

JJATA courses are taught by experienced instructors, all well versed in applying and communicating information in a corrections environment. The instructors come from the four facilities and central office with professional and uniform training that is standardized to accommodate all four JCFs in dealing with juvenile offenders on a day-to-day basis.

Centralizing all of the training in a remote location away from any of the facilities not only ensures that all new hires are being trained in the same methods, but helps to instill in all JJA JCOs a greater sense of team spirit and belonging to one greater organization.

With Basic Training being offered in eight months during FY 2002, 90 JJA corrections officers and four personnel from another state agency received training. In addition to basic training, classes in JCO supervision are also attended by each JCO who assumes a supervisory role.

While there are many similarities among the four juvenile correctional facilities, each is somewhat unique in the population served and the programming with which the juvenile offenders' problems are addressed.

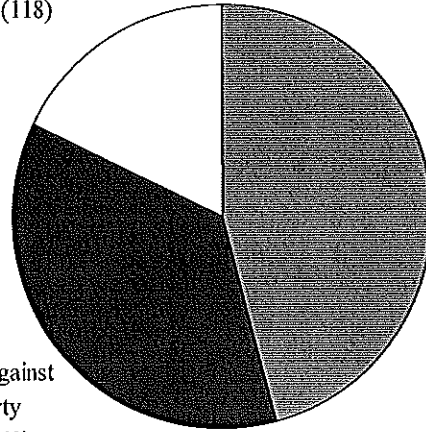
FY 2002 Admissions to Juvenile Correctional Facilities by County

	AJCF	BJCF	LJCF	TJCF	Totals
Sedgwick	20	17	33	63	133
Wyandotte	20	4	24	66	114
Johnson	10	3	8	27	48
Shawnee	3	3	7	25	38
Butler		5	13	4	22
Finney	5	2	13	2	22
Montgomery	8	6	2	4	20
Saline	5	5	4	6	20
Cowley	3	2	7	6	18
Reno		3	8	7	18
Leavenworth	3	1	2	10	16
Lyon	4	1	2	7	14
Barton	1	2	9	1	13
Ford	5	3	4		12
Riley	1		3	6	10
Douglas	2		5	2	9
Geary	2		3	4	9
Harvey	2	1	2	4	9
Seward	2	2	3	2	9
Dickinson			2	5	7
Labette	1	1	3	2	7
Bourbon	1	2	3		6
Franklin	1	1	2	1	5
Miami	1	1	1	2	5
Atchison	2			2	4
Sumner	1		2	1	4
Clay			1	2	3
Crawford		1	1	1	3
Ellsworth	2			1	3
Jefferson	1		2		3
Pratt			1	2	3
Allen	2				2
Cherokee	2				2
Comanche				2	2
Doniphan			2		2
Harper			1	1	2
Morton			2		2
Nemaha			1	1	2
Neosho			2		2
Osage	1		1		2
Pawnee	1			1	2
Rice			1	1	2
Wilson	1		1		2
Anderson			1		1
Barber			1		1
Brown	1				1
Chase				1	1
Cheyenne			1		1
Coffey			1		1
Cloud		1			1
Greenwood				1	1
Hamilton	1				1
Jackson				1	1
Kearny	1				1
Marion				1	1
McPherson	1				1
Morris			1		1
Republic			1		1
Scott			1		1
Thomas				1	1
Washington				1	1
Wichita			1		1
Totals	117	67	189	277	650

System-wide Statistics

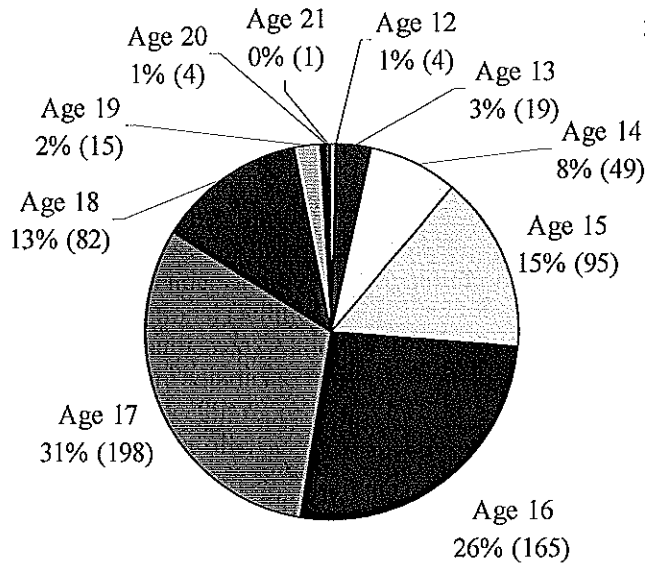
The chart on the right shows the types of crimes for which juvenile offenders admitted to juvenile correctional facilities in FY 2002 were adjudicated. Although some youth were adjudicated for more than one crime, this represents only the most serious offense.

Crime Against Public Order
18% (118)



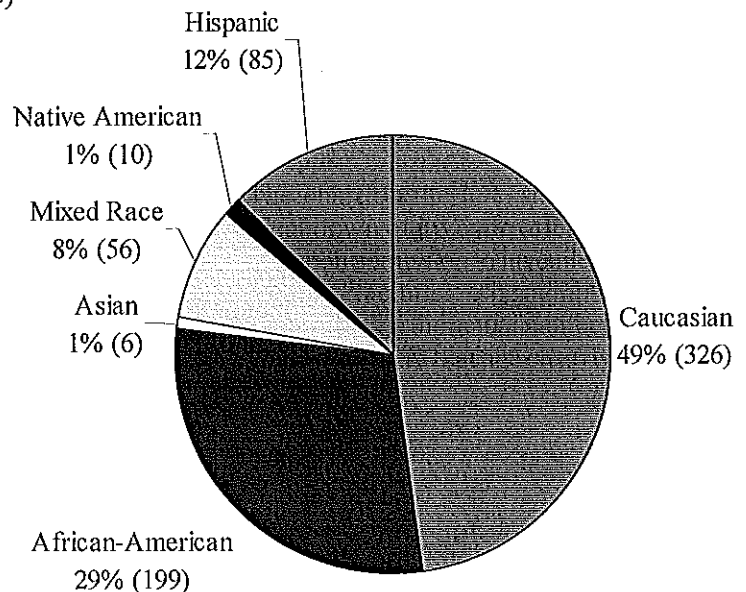
Crimes Against Persons
46% (305)

Crimes Against Property
36% (242)



The chart on the left 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 that age on arrival.

The chart on the right 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.



The Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility



Superintendent Harry Allen

The AJCF has space for 100 young men ages 10 to 16. The facility's staff consists of 119 professional and support positions, working within 15 divisions. These varied and highly specialized divisions together create a structured environment committed to the care, education and treatment of juvenile offenders. In addition to the full-time staff, AJCF encourages volunteer activities utilizing resources from the community.

that strengthening the juveniles' character will increase their capacity for independent functioning not only in their living units on campus but when they return home to their communities upon release.

Aggression Replacement Training

All juvenile offenders admitted to AJCF must successfully complete the ART Program. The program consists of three basic segments: skills streamlining, aggression replacement training, and moral reasoning. There are ten core lessons in each of these three segments. The moral reasoning aspect of the program is administered by and is the primary responsibility of Bert Nash School. The skills streamlining and aggression replacement training are administered by the Juvenile Corrections Department. However, all facility staff are expected to be familiar with the basic concepts of ART, and to reinforce and support the primary work being done through the living units and the school.

Victim/Offender Mediation Pilot Program

The Victim/Offender Mediation Pilot Program began at AJCF during FY 2002. The goal of the program is to enhance accountability by applying the processes of the Victim/Offender Mediation Model as part of a proactive plan covering the pre-release, release transition, and post-release after care of the offender. The objectives of the program are: acquire certification as state-approved mediators in victim/offender cases for four facility staff; design and develop a facility VOM model utilizing knowledge and skills gained through training and practical experience; implement the facility VOM model; and conduct a post-completion evaluation of the implementation of the facility VOM model and submit a report to the facility Executive Committee and the JJA for review.

Objective One involves three component steps as determined by the State of Kansas Supreme Court Rules governing approval and certification as mediators in victim/offender cases. The first step requires that anyone wishing to mediate Victim/Offender cases must receive CORE mediation training. From June 5-7, 2002, the AJCF pilot program team attended training in Newton, Kansas.

It was the consensus of the team that the training was of great value in preparation to be mediators. Of particular

Six open living units offer the least restrictive treatment environment for juvenile offenders who require moderate supervision. AJCF also has a Short-Term/Crisis Intervention Unit providing close observation and emergency security needs, as well as a Long-Term/Semi-Closed Unit which provides an intensive behavior management structure for JOs with chronic adjustment problems, aggressive behavior, and escapes.

During FY 2002, the focus of AJCF has been to upgrade and enhance current programming to better meet the needs of its ever-evolving population of juvenile offenders. Areas targeted were: assessment of the treatment approach for an increasing population of juveniles with sex offenses as well as those with mental health needs, review and enhancing group curriculums already in place, and strengthening JO accountability while providing the motivation through the behavior management system to do so.

AJCF has increased the number of skill-building groups offered to the juvenile offenders in addition to a new Character Education curriculum implemented during FY 2002. This skill-building group, like Aggression Replacement Training, is targeted for the entire campus. Through this curriculum, facility staff members assist the juvenile offenders in building character strengths such as: caring, citizenship, fairness, respect, responsibility and trustworthiness. AJCF staff believe

value was getting to experience some of the dynamics involved in meeting with offenders and victims.

The second step in becoming certified mediators involves each of the team members participating in actual mediation processes beginning with the initial offender meetings, initial victim meetings, follow-up offender and victim meetings if necessary, and then finally participating in the actual face-to-face meeting between the offender and the victim. Each member is required to complete three "co-mediations."

JJA staff members at both the central office and the JCFs are very excited about the possibilities of this program to enhance the mission of the JJA.

Addiction Recovery

The Addiction Recovery Division is actively involved in providing programming opportunities for all juvenile offenders that have been affected by active addiction. The goal is to intervene against these problems via educating, counseling and introducing the JOs to 12-step groups that meet their individual needs.

Each new admission is screened via the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory Adolescent A2 (SASSI). The results of this assessment, along with a personal interview and other available information, form the basis of the drug and alcohol assessment. Our recommendations are for both in-house drug/alcohol groups and for continued aftercare upon discharge from the facility. We also refer the most severely chemically dependent juvenile offenders to the six-month RSAT Program at LJCF when they meet their criteria.

Among the programs available on campus are the CHAP Group (Chemical Health and Awareness Project) serving adolescents who are substance abusers, Discovery Group for JOs who have been assessed as being chemically dependent by their own self-reporting; Narcotics Anonymous facilitated by a community volunteer who has been coming to the facility for the past three years, and two groups of Alateen.

Chaplaincy and Volunteer Coordinator

The Chaplaincy and Volunteer Coordinator Division is committed to the spiritual and moral development of each juvenile offender at the facility. Its purpose is to help the juvenile offenders integrate their spiritual, emotional, psychological and social dimensions of their lives to become responsible members of society.

Through FY02, each juvenile offender was introduced to the opportunity of religious worship and instruction upon

entering the institution. Participation in religious activities was voluntary and chapel services were designed to enhance interest and desire to participate. In-unit as well as special religious services were held weekly in the chapel and individual living units. Private sessions were also conducted in the Intensive Treatment Unit for those unable to attend worship experiences in other locations.

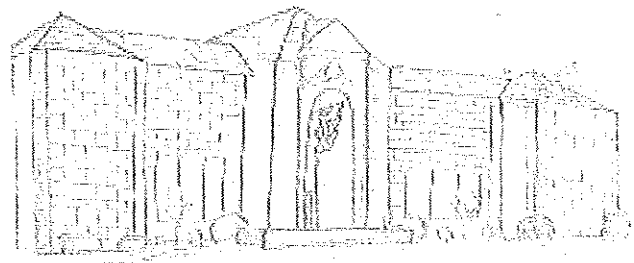
Creation of a new Heroes Volunteer program matched current offenders with local Benedictine College football standouts. Also begun for FY02 was a new Highland Community College volunteer group involving criminal justice undergraduates with facility JOs. In total, 50 percent of the JOs on campus were paired with a volunteer from one of the different volunteer efforts.

Activity Therapy

The mission of the Activity Therapy Division is to use the "power of play" to effect positive changes in the lives of the juvenile offenders we serve. We believe that a sound recreational program can provide opportunities for changes to occur in the lives of the offenders with whom we work. These positive changes may include personal growth, personal enrichment, maturation, development of acceptable habits, and development physically, emotionally/mentally, socially, creatively, and intellectually.

To fulfill our mission we provide a variety of enrichment and recreational experiences to the offenders. We provide both group and individual activities on a daily schedule.

These activities have included: recreational (athletic & physical) activities such as basketball, dodge ball, volleyball, flag football, softball, badminton, kickball, swimming, skating, bowling and Frisbee golf; Sports Club, a large group program offered by the Director of Recreational Programs as a reward



A juvenile offender's rendition of the AJCF Administration Building

for positive behavior and an opportunity for those more athletically gifted to develop skills and sportsmanship under the direction of a skilled coach and instructor; and leisure/enrichment activities such as arts & crafts, table games, Stargazers (astronomy) Club, Meadowlark (environmental) Club, Shutterbug (photography) Club, Weather Bug (meteorology) Club, and Rock Hounds (geology) Club.

Education

Bert Nash School offers a complete grade six through ten curriculum. Classes include math, American history, language arts, science, reading, basic skills (math and reading), physical education and interrelated special education. Pre-vocational classes are offered with an emphasis on the introduction of technology and career exploration.

Bert Nash is committed to providing a quality learning environment in which our juvenile offenders achieve the necessary skills to be successful in the transition back to their communities and schools. Within this mission is the intent to improve the existing skills and meet grade equivalency criteria. In FY02 most of the population entered the school program with an average grade deficit of two grade levels. If a JO demonstrated deficiency in any core curriculum class, the program for that class would emphasize bringing the core area up to grade level. Ninety-three percent of the population showed improvement in achievement scores as measured by the Wide Range Achievement Test Revision 3 (WRAT).

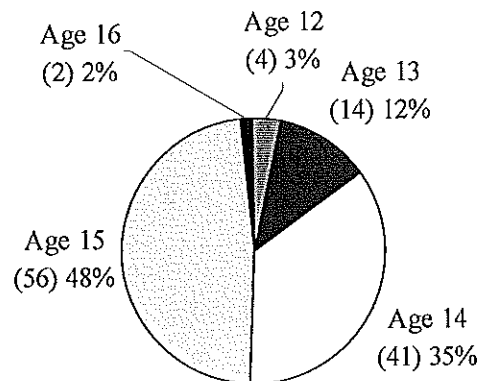
Our educational objective is both to ensure juvenile offenders strengthen basic skills and to help develop socially acceptable behavior patterns. Each offender can take classes that can enhance his career goals and learn to deal with real-life skills such as completing job applications, interpreting job qualifications, and budgeting.

Investigative Technology is a course designed to expose juvenile offenders to the technical career fields. They work on self-directed, self-contained modules called Technology Learning Units (TLU). Present curriculum includes: animation, auto sketch, electricity, robotics, and drafting.

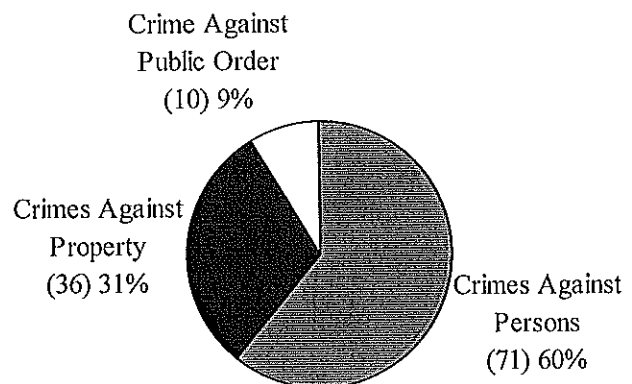
The art program offers a variety of experiences including basic information about various media and techniques from fine art, commercial art, and craft areas. Exercises designed to stimulate creativity, imagination, and visual awareness are performed. Drawing is emphasized as a skill basic to most art forms. Photography has been reintroduced as part of the curriculum.

AJCF Statistics

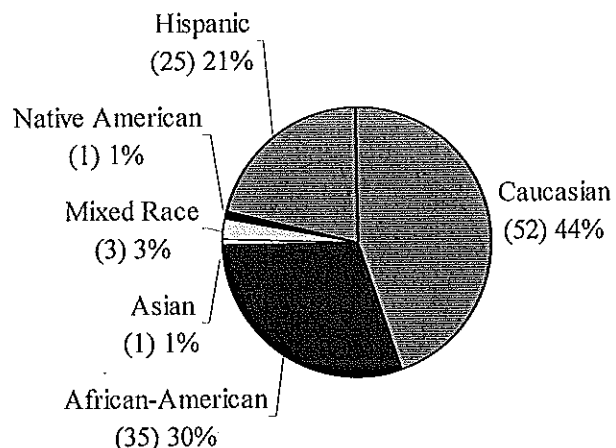
Age at Admission



Commitment by Crime



Ethnicity of Admissions



The Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility



**Superintendent
Denis Shumate**

The Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility is the only one of the JJA facilities which serves female juvenile offenders. With a capacity of 76, the average daily census during FY 2002 was 58. There was a slight increase in admissions during the year to 50 new admissions and 17 conditional release revocations compared with 29 and 21 during 2001. Fifty-five juvenile corrections staff members are dispersed among four living units and security with job responsibilities

including: supervision, guidance and counseling of juvenile offenders; maintaining a safe and therapeutic living environment; providing support and assistance to colleagues in meeting program objectives; and transporting offenders to appointments, both on and off campus.

As the average age of the population has increased, the Independent Living Program Coordinator has added programs that assist in preparing juvenile offenders in late adolescence and early adulthood for community residence. Among the courses offered were: Parenting for Non-Parents, Apartment Living, Healthy Eating, and Parenting for Parents.

A Cultural Awareness Committee was formed in order to acquaint juvenile offenders and staff with cultural similarities and differences among various ethnic groups. The committee accomplished this by promoting activities and functions designed to increase interest, understanding, and awareness of the beliefs and customs of various ethnic groups. Among the activities to which juvenile offenders were invited throughout FY 2002 were an All American Picnic in July; a celebration of Hispanic culture in September; a December study on cultural Christmas traditions around the world; a February "Family Feud," with questions on Indian culture, as well as a Quiz Bowl, with questions about African-American, Native-American and Kansas History; and an

April presentation of a Hindu wedding which took place in India.

Juvenile offenders in Beloit are quite active in volunteer activities. Approximately 650 hours of volunteer service were provided to local nursing homes through which the volunteers, supervised by the juvenile corrections specialist who oversees the cosmetology program, assisted senior citizens with personal grooming. Additionally, 59 volunteer hours were contributed to the blood mobile. An additional 843 hours of community service were provided through the Activity Therapy department, to benefit Meals on Wheels, Adopt-a-Highway, and the Warm-up Project, which involved afghans (lap robes) knitted by juvenile offenders and given to those in need.

Aggression Replacement Training

Aggression Replacement Training (ART) remains the primary treatment tool at BJCF. All facets of the facility either teach it or practice its application.

Since 1989, the BJCF has used the ART Program, originated by Arnold P. Goldstein and Barry Glick, as a central program component for the facility. Since the program was implemented, it has been adapted to the needs of the adolescent female juvenile offenders with regard to the policies and procedures of the facility and the Juvenile Justice Authority.

The ART program teaches the adolescent pro-social skills, anger control techniques, and moral education. Research has shown that acts of juvenile delinquency have multiple causes but juvenile offenders characteristically are weak or lacking in these areas. The goal of the program is to broaden the juvenile offender's knowledge and strength in using these skills thereby providing choices for their behavior and ultimately more pro-social interaction.

The program consists of three coordinating components. Structured Learning Training (SLT) is designed to enhance social skills. The SLT group consists of the modeling of a social skill by the trainer, rehearsing the skill by the offender in a role play, providing feedback for their role play, and then the transfer of learning of the skill by having the offender try the skill in a "real" situation. Social skills include such skills as preparing for a difficult conversation, keeping out of fights, or dealing with group pressure.

Anger Control Training (ACT), the second component, teaches the use of techniques the offenders can use when provoked. The techniques includes *triggers* – identifying internal (self-statements) and external events, *cues* – physiological signs of one’s own anger, *reminders* – positive, assuring self-statements, *reducers* – such as deep breathing, counting backwards, and pleasant imagery, *if...then* – long-term consequences, *the utilization of an SLT skill* – that gives the offender a positive means to deal with her anger, and *self-evaluation* – the coaching and rewarding of the use of the techniques.

The third component, Moral Reasoning Training (MR), strives to enhance the offender’s likelihood of using the above techniques and skills. The dilemma is given to the group on which the amoral value is discussed. The offender’s reasoning to the dilemma’s question, “What should he/she do?” and “Why?” is used for this discussion.

The Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility has adapted the ART program to best fit the needs of the facility. These adaptations include the SLT component divided into three groups: an orientation group called the Basic SLT, a SLT group the offenders continue in after orientation, and a leaving group SLT, for those offenders who will be leaving within 30 days. Basic SLT group teaches the skills the offender needs to know and demonstrate for movement on the facility’s level system.

The regular SLT group involves all offenders that have completed the Basic SLT group and are demonstrating the use of those skills. An offender may continue in this group until the time of her release. Skills are assigned each week to respond to the need of the offenders or the facility. For example, the skill of dealing with fear was assigned one week due to the offender’s fear of thunderstorms or tornados that occur in the spring.

The number of juvenile offenders participating in the SLT Leaving group varies due to the fact that terms of incarceration determine when offenders will leave the facility. Juvenile offenders involved in this group choose their skill for the week based upon their current needs. The offenders process the choice of their skill in regard to the situation, discuss other skills or sequence of skills that could have worked, and discuss the need for the skills when preparing for discharge.

Anger Control Training has also been adapted to the facility’s needs. New offenders are scheduled into an Anger Control Training Orientation group that teaches the basic techniques of anger control. The techniques are taught in a 10-week period with the offender graduating to Anger Control Maintenance group after her completion. The ACT

Maintenance group continues building on the techniques taught in the Orientation group but includes topics that we have identified that will supplement the experience.

Maximum Security addition

No single event had a greater impact on BJCF than the retrofitting and opening of 18 maximum-security beds in the Morning View living unit which became available in January 2002. The intensive treatment provided to Morning View residents are targeted toward violent offenders who are at a higher risk of re-offending when released from the facility. Since its opening, and because of the changes to that facility, there have been unprecedented periods of time in which there have been no disciplinary reports filed. This “hardened” environment has provided considerably more program flexibility, and as a result, staff members are more able to respond to individual needs and problems.

BJCF received a \$500,000 budget reduction for FY 2002, resulting in the closure of the Sunnyside living unit and the attendant loss of 24 beds. After some minor modifications, the unit is now utilized as a visitor center.

North Beloit High School

Juvenile offenders placed at BJCF must be enrolled as a part of their program in a Kansas State Department of Education-accredited educational program. North Beloit High School is an open-entry, open-exit program which students attend throughout their stay. The 12-month comprehensive educational program is available each weekday, year-round.

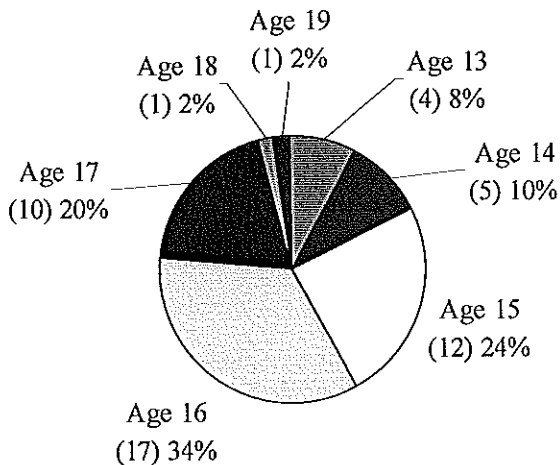
All academic classes are self-paced, individualized, and taught at the student’s instructional level. NBHS offers all classes required for high school graduation. All students age 16 and older are placed in courses that will assist with preparation for the General Equivalency Diploma. GED testing occurs on a routine basis. All students who complete either the GED or regular high school diploma are eligible for graduation, which is conducted the third Friday of each month. During FY 2002, 24 GED and 19 regular diplomas were awarded to a total of 43 graduates.

BJCF continued to explore ways to better meet the program needs of the older, long-term, high school graduate juvenile offender. Some limited industries programs have been implemented, and an agreement with Cloud County Community College in Concordia has brought to the Beloit campus 12 hours of college credit classes during FY 2002.

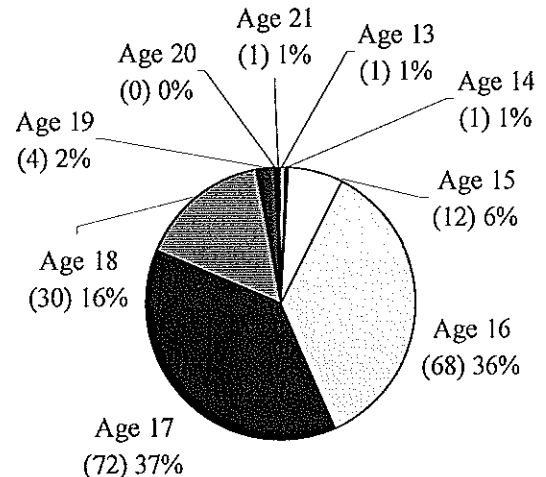
BJCF Statistics

LJCF Statistics

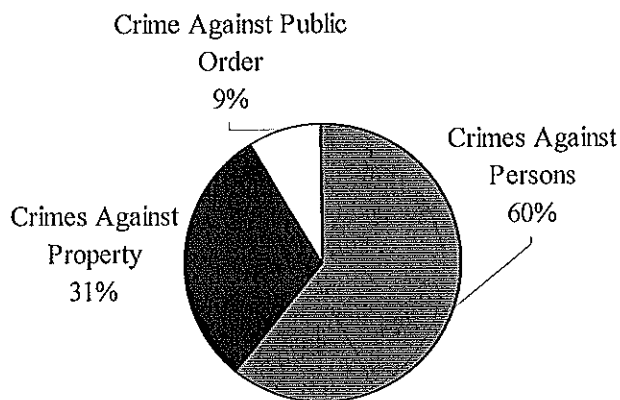
Age at Admission



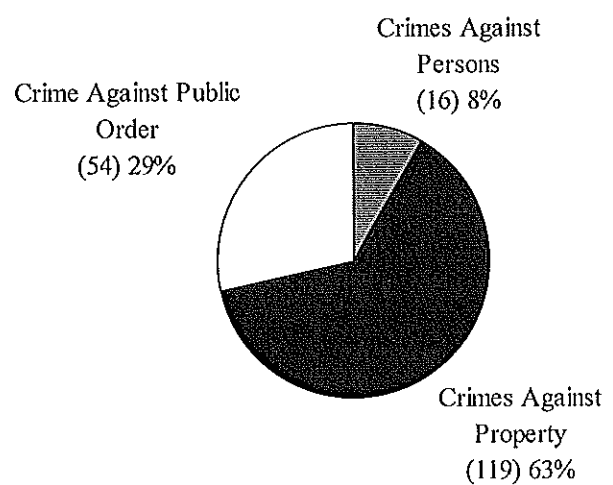
Age at Admission



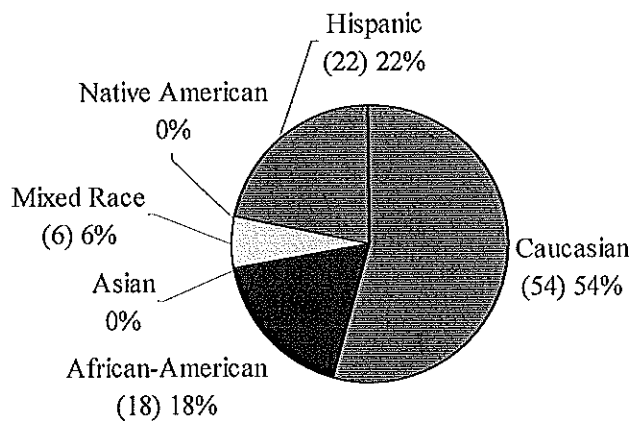
Commitment by Crime



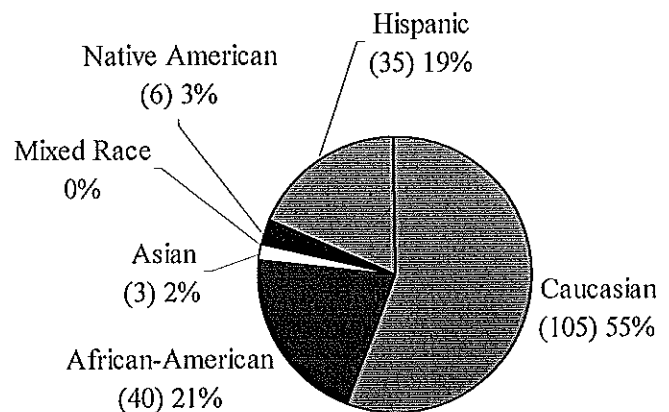
Commitment by Crime



Ethnicity of Admissions



Ethnicity of Admissions



The Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility



**Superintendent
Leo Herrman, Ph.D.**

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 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.

offenders pro-social skills in an environment of peers helping each other. These skills are taught and practiced through EQUIP sessions and Mutual Help groups.

EQUIP is a combination of Aggression Replacement Training and Positive Peer Culture. It incorporates Anger Management, Skillstreaming, Moral Reasoning, and Thinking Errors classes and assignments. Mutual Help group sessions are held on a regular basis enabling offenders to gain insight into their problems and behaviors.

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 and who constitute a danger to themselves or others, or who need a higher degree of structure are treated in the Special Behavior Unit which is within a security fence. The offender's behavior is evaluated on an hourly basis, and points are awarded according to the expectations being met. When an offender has reached the appropriate level, he is eligible to be transferred to a minimum-security unit. Depending upon their level, some offenders are allowed to go to the cafeteria or gym; all other programming is on the unit.

On the Meyer-West Unit is the Residential Substance Abuse Program (RSAT) where offenders with a serious offense and chronic substance abuse are treated. Male juvenile offenders from Topeka and Atchison JCFs may be transferred to Larned for this federally funded program.

Criteria for admission into the RSAT program include the severity level of offender's legal offense, chemical dependency, potential for relapse, and stability of behavior. Twenty juveniles are treated in a residential setting for six to twelve months. A therapeutic community, RSAT employs the EQUIP strategy of Mutual Help groups such as Anger Control, Skill Streaming, and Moral Reasoning using cognitive behavior techniques from the point at which school starts in the morning to bedtime at night.

Higher-level offenders are allowed off the unit for school, work, and recreation depending on their privilege level and behavior risk level. Substance abuse treatment, education, and counseling services are utilized, as well as assistance in placing offenders in treatment programs once they are

Historical Perspective

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 generally have short sentences. These juveniles are served in a minimum-security 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

released from LJCF. The RSAT program offers case management services to offenders who have successfully completed their substance abuse programming.

Vocational Industries at the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility is a paid work program in which juvenile offenders can gain experience while earning wages. A joint effort between Larned State Hospital and Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility, 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.

Construction Update

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act mandated that only the most violent, serious and chronic offenders would be referred to juvenile correctional facilities. Additionally, it called for specialized services for juvenile offenders based upon their need. There was recognition that the existing buildings and structure of LJCF were not adequate for dealing with the more serious and violent populations that are referred to juvenile facilities. The old buildings were viewed as unsafe and could not afford the proper security for the offenders referred. Added to this, the LJCF offenders shared the same facilities and services as did the Larned State Hospital populations and adult Department of Corrections inmates.

After an extensive study of juvenile justice needs in the state, it was determined that the system was in need of secure substance abuse and mental health beds. With the existing LJCF programs centered around substance abuse as well as



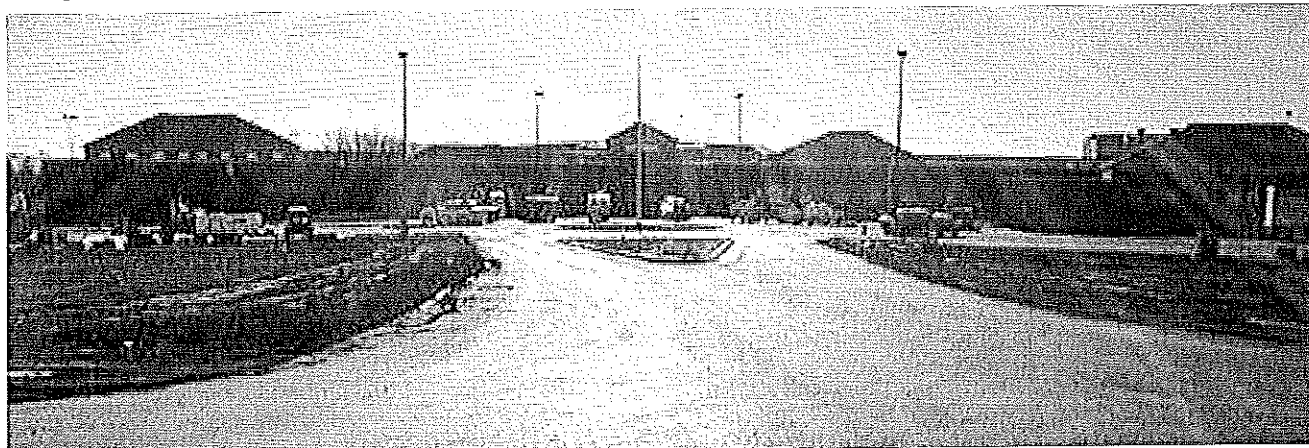
Juvenile offenders at LJCF may earn the ability to work with Productions Unlimited, a vocational program through which decorative wood items are made and sold.

the resources and supports of the state mental hospital, it was determined that Larned would be the logical choice for a 120 bed substance abuse and 32 bed psychiatric facility.

Construction is on schedule for the mid-2003 opening of the new Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility.

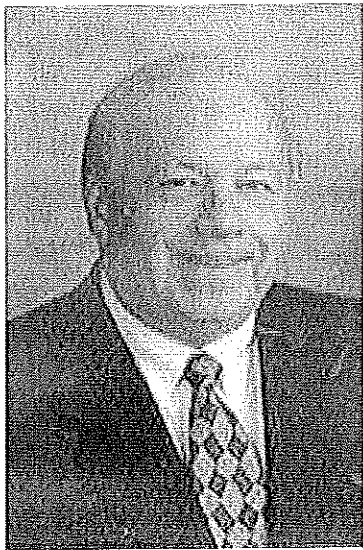
Unlike the current group of freestanding buildings in a campus-style setting, the new facility with its perimeter fence, will be considered medium security. Juvenile offenders will eat, attend classes, receive programming, and live within the confines of one building.

While some of the existing facility's sleeping areas are more dorm like, with multiple juveniles in one room, each of the juvenile offenders in the new facility will be assigned a separate room complete with rest room facilities. The 152-bed facility will include four pods of 30 beds each and two 16-bed pods.



The front of the new LJCF on a sunny autumn morning.

The Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility



**Superintendent
John Brady**

TJCF enjoys a greater degree of public awareness than its counterparts in more remote areas of the state.

Although staff members at each of the four juvenile correctional facilities work every day toward accomplishing Outcome Three, the TJCF staff do so within the confines of chain-link and razor-wire fencing. Despite the outward appearances, however, juvenile corrections officers, teachers, program directors and other day-to-day contact staff conduct their business with a sharp eye toward helping those in their care to leave the facility in better shape than they were in when they arrived.

There are certainly exceptions, but most of the juvenile offenders who wind up at TJCF come from very difficult backgrounds according to John Brady, the facility's superintendent. The acceptance and sense of accomplishment that a child should receive from home, church, school or other acceptable sources often has not come into their lives. Instead, they found approval from gang affiliation and/or success in criminal endeavors.

"They come to us in these adult bodies, having committed adult crimes, but have such frozen emotional systems," Brady said. "Socially, educationally and emotionally many of them never got beyond being a young kid."

While similar to its sister institutions in the Juvenile Justice Authority, the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility is unique in many ways. With an average daily population of 238 in FY 2002, it is the largest of the JJA facilities. The only medium-security facility of the four, it confines and treats a population in greater need of true "corrections" than might be found at the others. And located on the northern outskirts of Kansas' capital city, the

In addition to working with each of the juvenile offenders toward achieving educational goals in a traditional classroom, the TJCF has also implemented several vocational programs which help the young men who earn the privilege of working in them gain translatable work experience, a sense of accomplishment, and wages.

Among the vocational programs is one in which the program contracts with a Kansas City-based broker of amenities for the airline industry. Raw materials, such as polyester fiberfill and fabric, are delivered to the facility each Monday, and the juvenile offenders in the program work through the week in the production of pillows and blankets which will be distributed to passengers on commercial aircraft.

Jeff Thompson, manager of the Industries Programs, said the juvenile offenders under his supervision learn a lot more than how to stuff filling into a pillow.

"They receive the raw materials, move them into a warehousing area, and conduct inventory," Thompson said. "They each know their part of the production process and have to work cooperatively with one another in order to achieve the finished product. And they pack the finished product to our customer's specifications and prepare the cartons for shipping."

The juvenile offenders are paid \$1 per hour for their work, and work as many as 30 hours per week for potential earnings of \$120 per month. They are learning important lessons that will be welcomed by real world, for-profit businesses after the offenders are released back into the community.

"They have a limited amount of raw material and know not to waste a bit of it. Our customer inspects our products at random, and the boys know that quality assurance problems will negatively impact our bottom line. And they really push themselves to produce as much product as possible within the workday – even though they're paid on an hourly basis. They come to understand the relationship between the quality and diligence of their work and the benefit they derive from it," Thompson said.

After all costs of the program are subtracted, half of the profit goes back into the program for improvements; from the remaining half, the employees are paid additionally according to the hours they spent in the program during the

quarter. This money, like their hourly wages, is used toward restitution and child support. If any remains after those are paid, the funds can be used toward building a savings for when they are released or tuition for college classes offered at TJCF through Highland Community College.

“A JO’s exposure to the production process provides an opportunity for them to apply the formal education gained through post-secondary classes,” Thompson said. “The guys who are taking the introduction to business management and introduction to accounting classes are getting to see how those apply to the business they are working in here. Even in the algebra classes, we could see where that would apply to our production system.”

Other vocational programs focus on horticulture, production of orange vests used by highway workers, production of circuit boards used in the music industry, and a wood shop.

Chaplain Involvement

Kairos Torch, a program offered through the TJCF Chaplain’s department and Chaplain Fred Craig, is another option for juvenile offenders who are incarcerated at the facility. It was originally highlighted in the March-June issue of “Changing Times,” the JJA newsletter. The program, also in use in other correctional settings nationally, offers juveniles an opportunity to change their lives at life-affirming, intensive weekend retreats. Driven by volunteers, Kairos Torch is an ecumenical, nondenominational program in which any juvenile offender at the facility, regardless of background, may participate.

“Correctional facilities providing Kairos programs report increased positive behavior among the participants and higher morale among corrections officers,” said Chaplain Craig.

On April 19-21, the first corps of volunteers led a highly structured retreat for about 26 juveniles who were cleared to participate in the program. Each participant agreed to attend and participate fully in the program. The program prohibits attempts at religious conversion, communion services, rituals or doctrinal preaching.

In the program, four juveniles are seated at a table “community” with two adult male volunteers. Together, the communities work with music and structured activities, such as brief readings, guided prayer and discussion, drama, art, video and interpersonal sharing throughout the weekend. The goal of the program is to move the juvenile offender away from distrust, alienation, isolation and emptiness, continually chipping away at defensive postures and “masks.” The participants are encouraged to take responsibility for their

offending actions, and ask forgiveness. Mentors, by their presence and support, demonstrate their personal caring about the juvenile, despite his guilt or reprehensible past.

For six months – or possibly longer – mentors meet weekly with their assigned participant. Monthly follow-up reunions between participants and mentors are an option. The mentoring component is the real commitment and life-changing hallmark of Kairos Torch, according to Superintendent Brady.

“For many of the young men under the roof of TJCF, this dynamic and non-judgmental relationship may be the first time in their lives that another human being loved them without any strings attached,” Brady said.

“Juvenile offenders must volunteer for the project,” Brady said. “But they also must meet certain criteria. They have to be approved by the staff steering committee for participation and must have at least a six-month incarceration period ahead of them, so they can participate in the mentorship part of the program,” he said.

Other programs are offered through the chaplain’s office when there are special religious interests, needs, affiliations and traditions, focusing predominantly on protestant, Catholic, Islamic and Pentecostal faiths. The chaplain also offers a selection of educational and exploratory discussion groups for the offenders. All are voluntary, for whatever duration of time the offender wants to participate, but once a part of the group, participation is required. Available program topics include: The Life and Teachings of Jesus, Death, Loss and Grief, World Religions, and Spiritual Resources for Healing of Hurts.

More Traditional Programming

TJCF is licensed by the State of Kansas, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services to operate as an outpatient diagnostic, counseling, treatment and referral service. The 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. 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 RSAT program at the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility, which is the official drug treatment facility for juvenile offenders in Kansas.

Upon admission into one of the alcohol and drug programs, the offender along with the primary counselor develop an

individualized program plan. Specific problems, goals and intervention strategies are incorporated into the plan. Successful completion of the plan is dependent upon the level of participation, completion of program goals, and insight into the offender's addiction.

TJCF also operates an alcohol & drug abuse relapse prevention program available to all offenders who have had a history of treatment while at or prior to their sentencing to TJCF. The program is designed to look at appropriate methods of helping offenders learn the skills they need in order to avoid relapse. This systemic program teaches recovering offenders who have been unable to maintain abstinence in spite of prior primary treatment to recognize and manage relapse warning signs.

The purpose of the Cognitive Skills Group has been to facilitate cognitive restructuring of offender thought/behavior patterns and promote critical self-identification and correction of errors in thinking that lead to maladjustment and participation in a criminal life-style. This group includes strategies utilized in relapse prevention methodology, cognitive restructuring concepts, and Samenow's "Critical Thinking Patterns." Targeted toward potentially violent, chronic offenders who are at risk of re-offending, the group helps juvenile offenders examine their own history of problem development and personal life choices, and to develop their own plans for change.

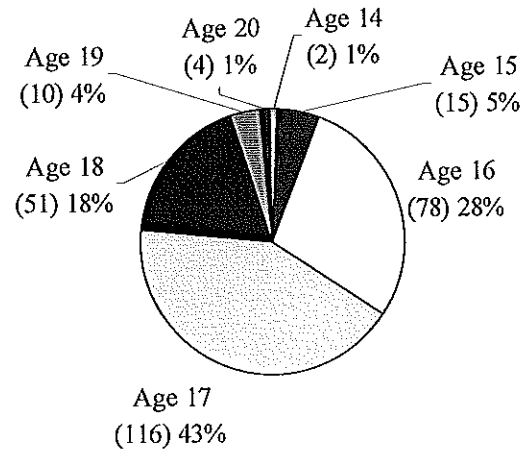
Because TJCF incarcerates an older population than do either AJCF or LJCF and some of the JOs here have fathered children, a course in Family Planning and Parenting is offered. The purpose of the class is to provide an educational program designed to help offenders make healthier choices about sexual issues and gain knowledge about parenting. The curriculum includes competencies of the human reproductive system, sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy, parenting, and the Kansas Statutes that cover sex offenses. While other offenders may join the class, it is mandatory for all classified sexual offenders.

Additionally, a Sex Offender program targeted specifically toward those adjudicated of sex offenses and who have been referred to the group may include substance abuse programming and/or individual sex offender counseling, as well.

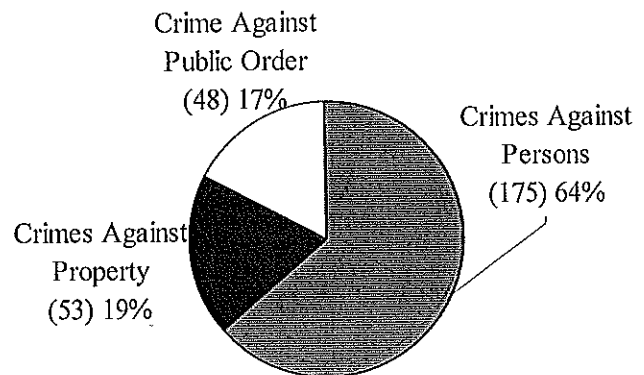
Conflict Resolution is a psycho-educational group serving as a supplement to the Emotional Literacy program. Key components of this group are: introduction of subject matter and definition of conflict, components of resolution strategies, expressing needs, and awareness of feelings.

TJCF Statistics

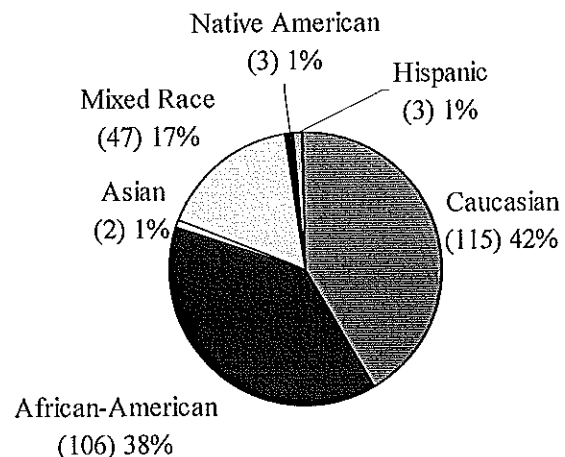
Age at Admission



Commitment by Crime



Ethnicity of Admissions



The Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex

Construction of the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex is moving along on schedule, according to Juvenile Justice Authority architect Jim McKinley. Designed by Horst, Terrill and Karst Architects, Topeka, the KJCC is scheduled to be completed by May 2004. The general contractor for the project is Wichita-based Law Construction Company.

The KJCC, located adjacent to the Topeka Juvenile Correctional Facility, will bring many upgrades to the JJA system. A 225-bed complex, it comprises a diagnostic and classification center of 60 beds for all juveniles entering the system, a 150-bed maximum-security facility for male juvenile offenders, and a 15-bed residential infirmary for males and females. As many as five of the infirmary beds may be used for pregnant offenders.

Additionally, a 60-bed medium-security living unit for the TJCF is being built at the site. This living unit will replace four seriously outdated living units at the Topeka facility. The complex will provide services to the existing TJCF, including food service, offender visiting program, medical/infirmary services and some general services.

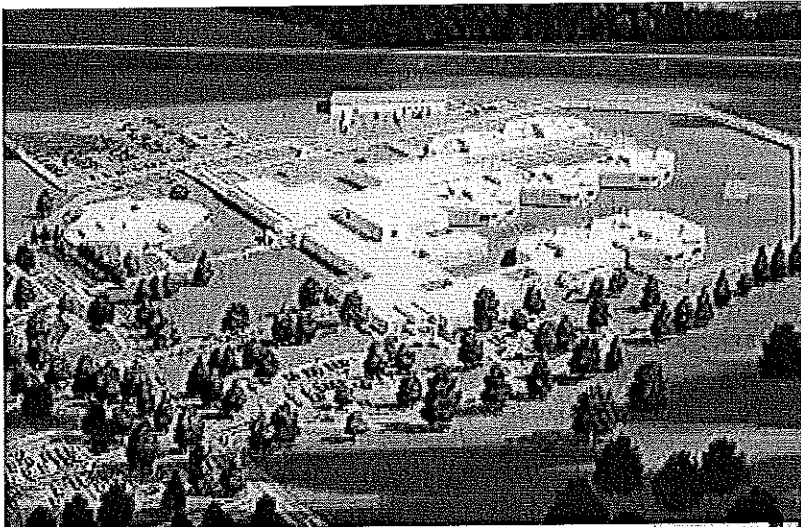
All facility components will be located within a secure perimeter fence, with the exception of administration and some general service areas. Each building is a single-story structure with the exception of the living unit pods, which will include ground and mezzanine levels. The diagnostic and classification component functions will be grouped together, with their respective living units being located at a distance from the maximum-security housing to maintain the necessary separation between potentially divergent population types.

The educational area will be comprised of four (4) primary components: the educational classrooms, a vocational classroom/shop area, education administration and the physical education program areas.

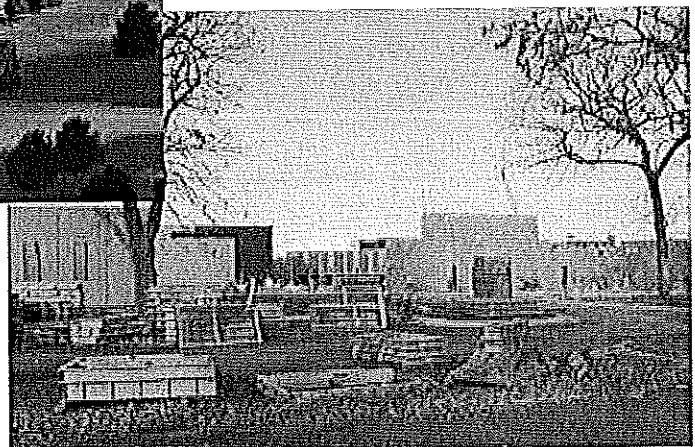
It is anticipated that approximately 260 employees will be required to operate the complex. Staffing plans are ongoing and will be finalized in sufficient time to bring this facility into operation as scheduled.

The addition of the KJCC to the four existing juvenile correctional facilities will result in a total of 778 beds for the secure custody of juveniles at the state level. Based on an agency study, research, and population projections, all of these beds will be needed and utilized within the next few years for the secure custody of juveniles committed to JJA via the placement matrix.

This will allow JJA to continue to address the public safety needs of the state of Kansas by adequately managing the most difficult group of offenders.



The architect's rendering, above, shows what the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex will look like after completion of the work which is in progress, shown at right.



Outcome Four

Increased community participation in addressing local juvenile justice needs

At its roots, The Juvenile Justice Authority is largely a result of community participation and has promoted community participation at every step of the journey. When the 1995 Kansas Legislature established the Kansas Youth Authority, one aspect of its mission was to help establish juvenile justice policy. The KYA worked closely with the governor and legislature through the creation of the JJA.

After the official establishment of the JJA, the KYA was dissolved. In its place, the 1999 legislature created and intended as the "successor in every way..." of the KYA, the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, or KAG. The KAG was established in order to "participate in the development and review of the juvenile justice plan, review and comment on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications, and make recommendations regarding grant applications."

As the body which awards grants distributed and overseen by the JJA, this group of as many as 33 members from across Kansas is an example of community participation in action. The award determinations are not made within the JJA central office, but by gubernatorially appointed volunteers who are interested in making life better for all of the youth of the state and, therefore, for all Kansans.

JJA central office staff members work daily with the 29 administrative contacts from the 31 judicial districts across the state. These administrative contacts oversee the work of case managers, intensive supervision probation officers, and intake and assessment workers, as well as program managers and their staff who operate JJA grant-funded programs within their districts.

The work done in each district is done in accordance with a plan which was developed by teams of community members during the community planning done in 1999. Juvenile Corrections Advisory Boards (JCAB) representing courts, education, mental health and other agencies that serve the needs of youth in the community are in place in all 29 judicial planning districts. The JCABs play an integral role to ensure the initiatives identified in the community plans are implemented and advise the administrative county

commissioners and administrative contacts as to the funding needs of those local programs.

Title II*

One of the many programs which speaks directly to increased community participation, and which was funded in FY 2002 by a Title II grant in the amount of \$70,168, is Project Exigency in the 16th Judicial District. Made up of six rural counties in southwest Kansas, the district faced the problem of a lack of activities available for youth after school and during the summers. Many youth were being left unsupervised for considerable amounts of time. This grant helps to make possible academically structured programs designed by each community to improve achievement, prevent juvenile delinquency, and meet the unique needs of each of the communities.

In the 8th Judicial District, the Geary County Board of Commissioners received a Title II grant of \$54,760 toward its Attendant Care program which answers the need for safe, temporary care for children in need of care, status offenders, and nonviolent juvenile offenders who are in police custody. The community recognized its own specific need and, with the help of the grant and assistance in implementing the program, is able to answer it.

During the strategic planning process, the Seventh Judicial District determined that a significant gap in resources existed in providing an alternative to out-of-school suspension focused on holding youth accountable for their actions while teaching more positive behaviors. Douglas County began to address this issue with the creation of the Day Detention School in 1998 and the implementation of the Suspension Alternative Program in the fall of 1999.

The Suspension/Transition Program was awarded a Title II Challenge Grant of \$35,543 toward expanding the continuum of services available to at risk youth in Douglas County and facilitating further collaboration between the school district and the juvenile justice system. The program helps to address and prevent juvenile crime by providing the youth most at risk for negative behaviors with the tools and supervision necessary to make positive changes.

*See appendix for complete list of grants awarded

The Juvenile Justice Authority's adoption of technology is another factor which, among other benefits, is allowing for increased community participation in addressing local needs. Two examples are the Juvenile Justice Intake and Assessment Management System (JJIAMS) and video conferencing.

JJIAMS

Initiated during the second half of FY02, JJIAMS provides a data warehouse for information collected during the intake process. Previously collected on paper on the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Questionnaire (JIAQ) and including the scores from the Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teens (POSIT) and the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-Second Version (MAYSI-2), now the information collected is readily available to the intake worker for review and assists with decisions about placement of the youth.

FY02 JJIAMS STATISTICS (January 1, 2002 – June 30, 2002)

Juvenile offender intakes	7,322
Children in need of care intakes	4,091
Total Intakes per period	11, 413
Male intakes	7,259
Female intakes	4,154
Placement Dispositions	
Parent/Guardian	6,875
Detention	1,686
Self	40
Friend/Relative	719
Shelter/Group Home	903
Foster Home	569
Other	621
Intakes by age	
10 or younger	816
11-15	4,885
16 or older	5,712

JJIAMS has provided a positive means for capturing and reviewing intake data in the judicial districts of the state. This efficient means of collection allows local partners to analyze juvenile offender/children in need of care data for their district. Local partners are able to extract the data from the system and provide "snapshots" of youth activity. This information can be utilized by community organizations, such as the Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board (JCAB), to assist with juvenile programming in the district.

Overall, JJA staff and local partners have positive comments about the system. "Compared to the old system it is night and day difference" said Tim Graves, Intake Coordinator, 16th Judicial District Juvenile Services. "It is a large step in the right direction. It is now a lot easier to manage the data collected."

Video Conferencing Project

The purpose of the JJA Video Conferencing Project is to establish or enhance interagency information sharing and to promote enhanced collaboration between community-based agencies and state agencies. The video conference equipment is used to advance local juvenile justice initiatives, improve delivery of juvenile justice services and programs and enhance communication within the juvenile justice system.

One anticipated benefit of video conferencing is a reduction of travel and lodging expenses by community-based juvenile justice agencies when they participate in statewide or regional meetings and/or training events.

Community Case Management Agencies (CCMA) which work with youth in distant juvenile correctional facilities or other out-of district placement sometimes require an "in person" meeting with the juvenile offender; for other contact, however, the availability of video conferencing at each of the facilities is a definite plus. Similarly, case planning conferences which require input from correctional facility or case management staff, juvenile offenders and their families, and other relevant parties can be conducted without the necessity of having everyone in the same physical location.

Because each juvenile correctional facility is equipped with the video conferencing technology, families that cannot visit their juvenile in person, are able to work with CCMA and/or JCF staff on reintegration plans.

In addition to the four video conference machines located at the JCFs, there is one located at the JJA central office, and one is reserved for the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex, presently under construction in Topeka. Seven other machines have been placed at JJA Community Case Management Agencies around the state: Kansas City, Wichita, Dodge City, Ottawa, Independence, Garden City, and Topeka.

Users have been quite pleased with the quality of video conference meetings. JJA Program Consultant Anthony Ellis was assigned to lead the project in July 2001. It is too early in the project to calculate how much has been saved on travel, lodging and work hours lost away from the office. However, JJA will evaluate the frequency of video conference usage and ascertain the benefits generated by this project.

Outcome Five

Increase the accountability of youth within communities

Restorative justice can be thought of as having an emphasis on healing everyone involved in a crime: the victims, the communities, and even the offenders themselves. It makes the offender aware of the harm he/she has caused, understand its impact, be held accountable, and work to repair the damage.

Title II*

Among JJA supervised programs which address this outcome are those which seek to implement restorative justice. A Title II grant of \$41,526 was awarded to Kansas City Kansas Community College toward the continuation of its Victim Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP). In an effort to divert youth from delinquent and destructive behaviors, VORP is a mediation process through which juvenile offenders face their victims and together mediate remedies to the offense.

A similar program in Shawnee County, the Topeka Victim Offender Mediation Project, received a Title II grant of \$22,500. In the planning phase of this project it was determined that "15-20 juvenile property crimes and scores of other victim offender appropriate cases per month could benefit" from this program, reducing the stress and backlogs which were being experienced in both the county and district court systems.

The Kansas Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution-Offender/Victim Ministries, Inc., in the 9th Judicial District, received a Title II grant of \$61,960 for FY 2002. Its Family Group Conferencing provides a forum that affords those most affected by a crime - the victim, the offender, and the community - the opportunity to jointly participate in the resolution of the criminal incident. The offender's family and support system is given the collective opportunity to help make amends and mold the offender's future behavior. Success of the plan is evaluated by lack of future court contact, attitude and social skill improvement, and school improvement.

Graduated Sanctions

Accountability can be imparted in a number of traditional ways as well. A graduated sanctions system combines treatment, structure and rehabilitation with reasonable, fair, humane and appropriate sanctions. It offers a continuum of services consisting of diverse programs. The continuum

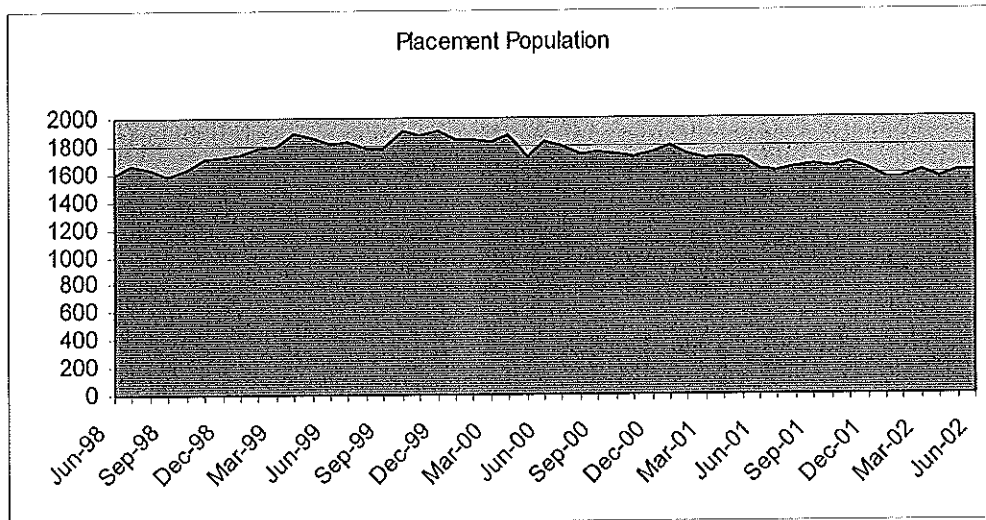
includes: immediate sanctions -- programs in the community for first-time, nonviolent offenders; intermediate sanctions - programs in the community for more serious offenders; secure sanctions -- facilities reflecting levels of structure to maintain the most violent offenders and those who have failed at less structured sanctions programs; and aftercare sanctions, which 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 offenders should be subject to more structured sanctions and consequences if they continue delinquent behavior. The continuum ranges from the least restrictive (fines, restitution and community service), to moderately restrictive (probation, intensive supervision, house arrest and day reporting centers), to greater levels of restriction (out of home placement in treatment centers or juvenile correctional facilities).

At the time of adjudication, the courts determine whether a juvenile is directly committed to a juvenile correctional facility or placed in the Commissioner's custody for an out-of-home placement. Once a juvenile offender has been placed into the Commissioner's custody for out-of-home placement, it is the Commissioner's or his designee responsibility to place the offender in alternative placements such as temporary shelter, group home, foster home, or other reasonable placement. Those juvenile offenders who violate the terms and conditions of their out-of-home placement face the risk of being committed by the court to time in the juvenile correctional facility.

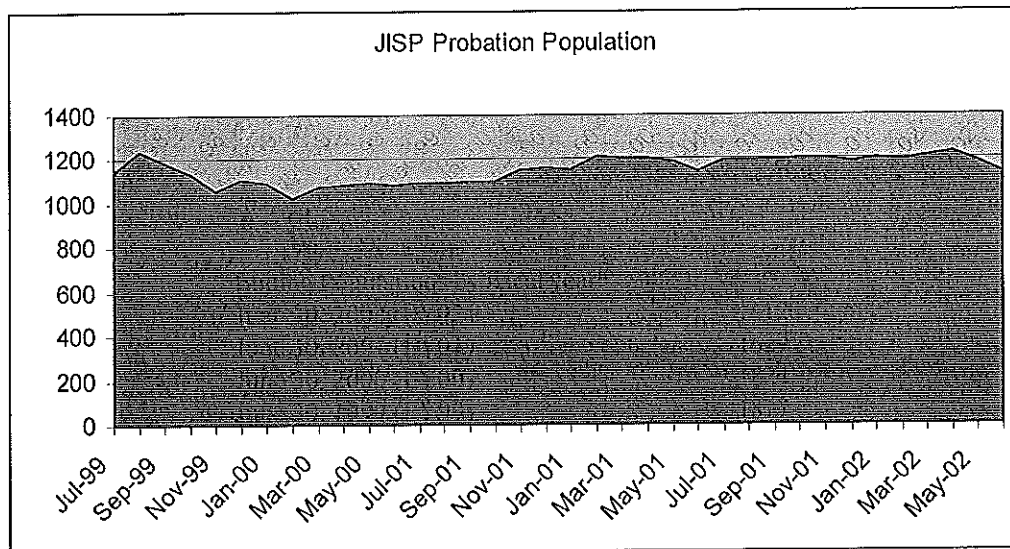
If it is decided that the juvenile offender should be placed in a group home, there are those which respond to a variety of troubles. Level IV homes provide behavioral and substance abuse treatment designed to improve mental, emotional and social adjustment. Level V centers provide more intensive treatment for those juveniles who exhibit more severe problems. And Level VI homes provide an even greater intensity of treatment for those juveniles who exhibit serious behavioral problems and severe psychiatric symptoms. Admission to a Level VI placement requires screening and authorization from the Mental Health Consortium.

Additionally, youth who have served their time in a juvenile correctional facility serve a term of aftercare while on



Ending Populations by fiscal year:

June 30, 2002 (FY02)	1612
June 30, 2001 (FY01)	1629
June 30, 2000 (FY00)	1824
June 30, 1999 (FY99)	1817



Note: Data reflects population of juvenile probationers only and does not include conditional release populations. The above graph demonstrates a largely stable population throughout the period of available data, but particularly from February 2001 to the end of FY02.

Ending Populations by fiscal year:

June 30, 2002 (FY02)	1411
June 30, 2001 (FY01)	1307
June 30, 2000 (FY00)	1410

conditional release from the facility. The terms and conditions of the aftercare period are set by the Court and the facility. Failure to abide by expectations during this time, when they could be living in group homes, foster care or their own homes, could be seen as grounds for revocation of conditional release.

At the conclusion of state fiscal year 2002, the JJA now has four full fiscal years of population data reported by the 29 administrative counties responsible for supervision of juvenile offenders in the community. This data represent the period since the transition of these populations from the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services was completed. The placement data shown in the top graph on the previous page represents juvenile offenders in the custody of the Commissioner that are in community residential placements. This consists of juveniles placed in JJA custody by the court for out-of-home placemet or as a condition of the aftercare term. It does not include those who were detained in a juvenile correctional facility at the end of FY 2002.

While not as great as previous fiscal year, overall the population continued to decline in FY02. This trend began with a recorded high of 1,904 in October 1999 and the second highest recording of 1,901 in December 1999.

Also overseen by the JJA Program Consultants is the Juvenile Intensive Supervised Probation (JISP) program. The JISP provides an additional community-based correctional option for juvenile offenders sentenced to a term of probation by the court rather than placement into the Commissioner's custody. Data for this population is also reported to JJA by the 29 administrative counties. Three full years of data are now available. This program was transitioned from the Kansas Department of Corrections upon the creation of the JJA.

JAIBG

Federal funding targeted specifically toward helping increased accountability is provided through the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant program (JAIBG). The purpose of JAIBG is to provide state and local units of government 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 are 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.

JAIBG funds are applied to 12 program purpose areas:

1. Building or operating juvenile detention or correctional facilities;
2. Developing and administering accountability-based sanction programs for juvenile offenders;
3. Hiring of judges, probation officers, and defenders, and funding of pretrial services;
4. Hiring prosecutors;
5. Providing funds to help prosecutors address drug, gang and violence problems more effectively;
6. Providing technology, equipment, and training for prosecutors;
7. Providing funding to improve effectiveness of courts and probation officers;
8. Establishing gun courts;
9. Establishing drug courts;
10. Establishing and maintaining interagency information sharing systems;
11. Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs for law enforcement referrals or to protect students and school personnel;
12. Implementing drug-testing programs.

A complete listing of 2002 allocations of JAIBG funds, with the program areas the grants are intended to address and the funding provided, appears in the appendix. Examples of programs which receive funding include: Conditional Release Accountability Program; Substance Abuse Testing; Surveillance Officers; and Night Lights Programs.

One Night Light program which was funded for FY 2002 is in the 5th Judicial District. The district combined funds from JAIBG, Lyon County and the City of Emporia to continue the community policing /probation program. It is a collaborative effort between law enforcement officers from the Emporia Police Department and the 5th Judicial District's juvenile probation officers. There is also some collaboration with deputies from the Lyon County Sheriff's Department, however on a more limited scale because the majority of juveniles under supervision live within the city limits of Emporia.

Probation officers select juveniles for the program from active probation case loads and an attempt will be made to make 10 to 15 contacts during a four-hour evening. Activities during the contacts may include peer contacts, parental contacts, employment and address verifications, and collecting urine samples for analysis.

Epilogue

As the wind blows into Kansas from the north, it touches everything it encounters, from the crops and grasses, cottonwoods, and tumbleweeds to the loosely secured windowpanes, herds gathered close for protection... and the people.

So, too, is it with every aspect of work done by and through the Juvenile Justice Authority. While this compilation has been broken into individual outcomes, the fortunate truth is that most of the programs operated with the state and federal funds distributed by the JJA positively impact two or more of the outcomes.

Programs which seek to reduce adjudications of youth for serious, violent or chronic crime also will reduce the number of youth requiring removal from their communities. Initiatives designed to increase the accountability of youth within communities also will increase participation by those in the communities. And when work is done within the juvenile correctional facilities to ensure that juveniles leave the facilities with a greater degree of knowledge and skill necessary for successful reintegration into the community, it impacts each of the outcomes.

Everything done by the JJA has as both its source and its destination three guiding principles of the agency's mission:

to promote public safety, to hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior, and to improve the ability of youth to live productively and responsibly in their communities.

While much has been accomplished over the course of the last five years – the first five years of this agency's existence – much remains to be done. The men and women who strive daily to fulfill this mission thank you for your interest in their work and invite you to watch as they continue to channel winds of change, directing them always toward safety and prosperity for all Kansans.

In closing, recognition is given to well over 90 percent of the young people in Kansas between the ages of 10 and 18 who have never needed the services of the JJA and perhaps never will. It is this overwhelming percentage of the youthful population which is often times overshadowed and unnoticed because of the delinquent conduct of a few. As an agency, the JJA must channel significant resources toward this delinquent subculture because of our public safety mandate. It is the agency's goal, however, to become more proficient in preventing delinquent behavior at every age level, thereby further highlighting the well adjusted kids of Kansas who have much potential and promise as our future leaders.

Appendix

Budget Overview

In FY 2002, the Juvenile Justice Authority spent a system-wide total of \$94,419,171, including \$62,223,699 from the State General Fund. The total includes central office programs and the juvenile correctional facilities at Atchison, Beloit, Larned, and Topeka. The combined expenditures of the four facilities totaled \$30,485,851, including \$27,667,283 from the State General Fund. While most of the funding for the facilities finances staff and operating costs, a total of \$1,049,581 from the State Institutions Building Fund was spent for physical plant rehabilitation and repair projects.

Total capital improvement expenditures, including the costs of constructing a new maximum-security facility in Topeka and a replacement facility at Larned, totaled \$9,004,465. New facility debt service payments from the State Institutions Building Fund totaled \$1,730,631. Funding for 578.0 full time equivalent (FTE) positions and 8.0 unclassified temporary positions was included in the juvenile correctional facility budgets.

Central office program expenditures totaled \$63,933,220, including \$34,556,472 from the State General Fund. Seventy-six percent of these expenditures, or \$48,620,110, were for aid and assistance to local units of government and community organizations, including juvenile service providers. Of this amount, \$30,601,045 was expended from the State General

Fund. In addition, \$8.0 million of the total aid amount was spent from the Children's Initiative Fund, \$2.0 million for intake and assessment programs and \$6.0 million for prevention grants. Grant funding also came from Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants. Title IV-E (foster care) and Title XIX (Medicaid) federal funds were used to partially finance purchase-of-service payments to juvenile service providers. Monies from the Juvenile Detention Facilities Fund financed detention per-diem payments, debt service on the regional detention facilities, and discretionary grants. Central office expenditures were also made for the juvenile justice information system, as well as salaries and operating expenditures.

The largest component of local grant expenditures consisted of graduated sanctions and purchase-of-service expenditures. The former programs were established to deal with the segment of the juvenile offender population who were not committed to a juvenile correctional facility. Three core programs are funded with graduated sanctions grants: intake and assessment, case management, and juvenile intensive supervised probation, amounting to over \$14.2 million. Almost \$18.0 million was spent on the purchase of residential placement and treatment services for juvenile offenders.

Appendix

Title II Challenge Grants, Title II Grants, and Title V Grants distributed by the JJA during FY 2002.

2002 Title II Challenge Grant Awardees

18th Judicial District-Sedgwick County. Department of Corrections-Home Based Enhancement	\$30,019.00
7th Judicial District-Douglas County Youth Services-Suspension/Transition Program	\$35,543.00
Total Title II Challenge Grants awarded for fiscal year 2002	\$65,562.00

2002 Title II Grant Awardees

13th Judicial District Joint Corrections Advisory Board - Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP)	\$56,743.00
13th Judicial District Joint Corrections Advisory Board - Teen Courts	\$58,410.00
10th Judicial District Court Services - Johnson County Youth Court	\$22,207.00
Leavenworth County Juvenile Detention Center - Teen Court	\$35,200.00
Arkansas City School (USD #470) - Parents As Teachers	\$35,692.00
Van Go Mobile Arts, Inc. - JAMS (Jobs in the Arts Make Sense)	\$46,000.00
12th Judicial District Field Services - Fax Grant	\$1,857.99
Kansas Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution-Offender/Victim Ministries, Inc. - Family Group Conferencing .	\$61,960.00
16th Judicial District Juvenile Services - Project Exigency	\$70,167.98
Geary County Board of Commissioners - 8th Judicial District Attendant Care	\$54,760.00
Southeast Kansas Educational Foundation - Cherokee County Truancy and Mentoring Project	\$70,975.00
Riley County Attorney's Office/Riley County Board of Commissioners - Teen Court and Survival Skills for Youth .	\$37,172.75
Johnson County CASA, Inc. - Court Psychologist	\$62,263.00
Kansas City Kansas Community College - VORP of Kansas City, Kansas	\$41,526.00
8th Judicial District-Geary County Board of Commissioners-The 8th JD Life Skills	\$30,100.00
3rd Judicial District-Shawnee County Board of Commissioners-Topeka Victim Offender Mediation	\$22,500.00
25th Judicial District-Finney County-Day Treatment Center	\$42,024.00
29th Judicial District-Unified Government of Wyandotte County-Creative Exploration in Kidzone	\$65,000.00
Total Title II Grants awarded for fiscal year 2002:	\$817,508.72

2002 Title V Grant Awardees

Barton County Health Department - Healthy Families - Prenatal and Infancy Home Visitation by Nurses	\$99,026.00
29th Judicial District - Unified Government - Turner House After School and Summer Program	\$50,000.00
Atchison Co. Attorney Office - Atchison County Juvenile Mediation Program	\$14,100.00
6th Judicial District Intake and Assessment - Anger Management (educational) program	\$4,950.00
Douglas County - Partnership with Youth	\$50,673.00
McPherson County - Partnership Against Juvenile Crime	\$35,000.00
19th Judicial District - Cowley County Youth Services - Cowley County Truancy Program	\$41,500.00
21st Judicial District - Riley County - Ogden Youth Center (OYC)	\$38,365.00
Total Title V Grants awarded for fiscal year 2002:	\$333,614.00

Appendix

Prevention Trust Fund Awardees 2002 calendar year.

Arkansas City Schools - USD #470 Four Year Olds Parents as Teachers	\$10,100.
Southeast KS Education Service Center, Cherokee Co. Early Years Prevention Trust Fund	\$33,483
Lawrence Public Schools, Success by Six & Parent As Teachers Partnership Project	\$27,575.
USD 383 Manhattan - Ogden, Riley County Early Childhood Program	\$44,965.
Marion County Health Department, First Steps Home Visitor Program	\$37,973.
Family Resource Center, Inc., Crawford Kids Count	\$54,560.
Family Service and Guidance Center, PDC Child and Family Support Project	\$13,197
Parents as Teachers (Ulysses, KS) Communities Outreach	\$35,352.
Harvey County Partnership/Communities in Schools, Inc., Early Intervention Collaborative	\$21,140.
Kansas Children's Service League, KCSL Healthy Families Topeka	\$34,290
Rainbows United, Inc., Promise of Hope Project	\$42,600.
Mid-Kansas Community Action Program, Inc., Early Intervention Program	\$58,532.

Appendix

The JJA's Division of Contracts & Community Programs distributes state funds to each judicial district, toward the operation of both prevention and graduated sanctions programs. JJA program consultants in the central office work with administrative contacts in each of the districts to assure that programs operate as intended and that funding is forwarded to the programs in a timely manner.

A wide variety of prevention programs are funded, including Parents as Teachers programs, Teen Centers, CASA programs, etc., based on the specific needs of the communities within the judicial district, as determined through community planning. Graduated sanctions programs must include three "core" elements, as defined by Kansas Statute, but may include others, as determined by the local needs. The core elements are juvenile intake and assessment, community case management, and juvenile intensive supervision probation.

The chart below shows each judicial district's FY 2002 allocation of these funds. These figures represent the actual amount allocated to each JD and do not include any carryover dollars that may have been available from the previous year's funding.

<u>District #</u>	<u>Prevention</u>	<u>Graduated Sanctions</u>	<u>Total 2002 Allocation</u>
1	\$140,868.	\$498,550.	\$639,418.
2	\$85,886.	\$293,017.	\$378,903.
3	\$462,883.	\$926,008.	\$1,388,891.
4	\$130,018.	\$351,222.	\$481,240.
5	\$97,348.	\$483,046.	\$580,394.
6	\$101,796.	\$445,451.	\$547,247.
7	\$148,093.	\$629,296.	\$777,389.
8	\$175,816.	\$626,739.	\$802,555.
9	\$100,829.	\$417,357.	\$518,186.
10	\$477,830.	\$1,520,202.	\$1,998,032.
11	\$205,882.	\$712,281.	\$918,163.
12	\$50,000.	\$183,040.	\$233,040.
13	\$136,197.	\$317,314.	\$453,511.
14	\$119,338.	\$417,889.	\$537,227.
16	\$123,752.	\$532,013.	\$655,765.
15, 17 & 23	\$150,000.	\$531,641.	\$681,641.
18	\$1,305,680.	\$3,947,503.	\$5,253,183.
19	\$108,478.	\$306,808.	\$415,286.
20	\$123,868.	\$725,405.	\$849,273.
21	\$69,576.	\$330,380.	\$399,956.
22	\$51,096.	\$209,870.	\$260,966.
24	\$56,497.	\$145,769.	\$202,266.
25	\$258,059.	\$617,902.	\$875,961.
26	\$135,011.	\$367,756.	\$502,767.
27	\$160,956.	\$695,407.	\$856,363.
28	\$123,395.	\$413,822.	\$537,217.
29	\$687,978.	\$2,813,117.	\$3,501,095.
30	\$87,265.	\$410,600.	\$497,865.
31	\$125,605.	\$380,951.	\$506,556.
	\$6,000,000.	\$20,250,356.	\$26,250,356.

Appendix

FY2002 Allocations of FFY2000 JAIBG Awards

This listing represents the State of Kansas Fiscal 2002 allotments of Federal Fiscal Year 2000 awards, which are made on three-year cycles. The PA designation below indicates which of 12 program areas the program is intended to address.

Agency	PA	Program Title	Funding per PA
1st Judicial District - Atchison, Juvenile Accountability/Responsibility			
	3	Conditional Release Accountability Program	\$4,233.50
	7	Conditional Release Accountability Program	\$4,233.50
1st Judicial District, Juvenile Intake & Assessment (Leavenworth), Conditional Release Accountability Program			
	10	Conditional Release Accountability Program	\$15,807.00
	7	Conditional Release Accountability Program	\$15,807.00
	12	Substance Abuse Testing	\$3,512.00
2nd Judicial District - DRC, Clerk of the District Court - Jackson County			
	2 & 10	Day Reporting Program	\$9,767.66
	7	24 hour Drug Testing Program	\$11,464.34
3rd Judicial District, Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition, Topeka/Shawnee Co. Juvenile Accountability Project.			
	2	Certified alcohol & drug abuse counselor	\$89,974.00
	2	Administering Accountability Based Sanctions	
	2	Surveillance Officer Program	
	3	Pre-Trial Release Coordinator/JISP Officer	\$74,308.00
	5	Victim/Offender Mediation Coordinator	\$45,736.00
4th Judicial District, Community Service Program			
	2	Community Service Work Program	\$12,665.50
	7	Assignments to CSW program by court/probation/county	\$12,665.50
5th Judicial District, Night Light Program			
	2	Night Lights Program/Outcomes Consultant	\$6,942.75
	7	Night Light Monitoring	\$13,885.50
	10	Community Policing/Information Sharing	\$6,942.75
6th Judicial District, Bourbon/Linn/Miami Community Corrections			
	2	Survival Skills for Youth Program	\$4,750.00
	10	Conditional Violation Program	\$3,250.00
	7	Parenting Classes/Survival Skills for Youth Classes	\$13,188.00
7th Judicial District, The Shelter, Inc. - 1st Offender Program			
	2	Accountability Based Sanction Program	\$28,703.00
	3	Pre-filing Diversion Program	\$14,352.00
	7	Conditions of Release Supervision Program	\$14,351.00
8th Judicial District Community, Service Work Program			
	7	Surveillance Officer Program	\$21,561.00
City of Junction City			
	10	Intake Worker for truant students	\$11,433.00
	7	Monitoring of school attendance of identified juveniles	\$9,400.00

9th Judicial District, Harvey/McPherson Co. Community Corrections.		\$12,583.00
2	Teen Court	\$13,097.00
3	Teen Court	\$300.00
12	Drug testing equipment	
Johnson Co. Regional Crime Enforcement Coalition, Shawnee/Merriam/Prairie Village		\$140,776.00
2	Community Support Coordinator (YES) Out of Home Placement Counseling In-home Intensive Counseling	\$180,000.00
3	Centralized Booking	\$16,200.00
7	Night Light Program Administration	\$32,400.00
11th Judicial District, Cherokee/Crawford/Labette Counties		\$9,013.00
2	Teen Court	\$2,048.00
6	Software application to track CINC & JO's	\$8,967.00
7	Compliance Officer Administration	\$2,226.00
11th Judicial District, Labette & Cherokee County Juvenile Services		\$8,753.00
2	Day Reporting Program	\$11,854.00
2	Sanction House/House Arrest	
7	Electronic Monitoring	
7	Sanction House/House Arrest	
12th Judicial District Community Planning Team, Juvenile Accountability Project		\$8,076.00
2	Drug & Alcohol Testing Program	\$8,076.00
7	Drug & Alcohol Accountability Program	
13th Judicial District Community Planning Team, Juvenile Detention Facility Needs Assessment		\$22,920.00
7	Court Service Officer Position Administration	\$2,546.00
16th Judicial District - Gray County		\$12,077.45
10	Drug testing /System Partner Training County Attorney Position	\$22,429.55
14th Judicial District - Prosecutorial Integration Plan, Family & Children Service Center		\$11,527.00
3	Asst Prosecuting Attorney's Legal Secretary	\$14,089.00
4	In-house Prosecuting Attorney	
15th/17th/23rd Judicial District		\$20,743.00
2	Diversion Officer	\$17,952.00
5	Intensive Home Based Services Administration	\$1,197.00
18th Judicial District, Sedgwick Board of Co. Commissioners, Juvenile Information Sharing System (JISS)		\$215,697.00
10	JJIS System	\$8,967.00
3	Home Based Supervision Enhancement Program	\$144,789.00
7	Getting Responsible and Disciplined Program	\$24,227.00
11	Juvenile Detention Mental Health Project Administration	\$2,787.00
19th Judicial District Community Planning Team, Juvenile Corrections Program		\$6,746.00
2	Surveillance Officer Program	\$6,746.00
7	Adolescent Education Program	
20th Judicial District, Teen Court		\$16,254.00
2	Teen Court	\$16,254.00
7	Teen Court	

21st Judicial District, Riley Co. Community Corrections, Weekend Surveillance Project			
2	Enhance accountability based sanctions		\$7,000.00
7	Expand face-to-face contacts		\$32,144.00
22nd Judicial District - Brown Co. Clerk's Office, Juvenile Accountability Project (JAP)			
2	Juvenile Accountability Coordinator		\$7,066.00
7	Electronic Monitoring Administer		\$5,783.00
24th Judicial District, Community Planning Team			
7	Project Self Discovery		\$9,211.00
25th Judicial District, Juvenile Intake & Assessment			
7	Highly structured supervision services		\$9,626.80
10	RiteTrack Juvenile Justice Information System		\$16,846.90
7	Immediate follow-up assessments & processing		\$21,660.30
26th Judicial District, Seward County			
7	Intake Officer Positions		\$26,424.00
27th Judicial District Community Planning Team, Reduce Juvenile Delinquency			
2	Community Resource Assistant (sanction house)		\$4,608.00
10	Probation Officer Position for the high school		\$11,753.00
3	Probation Officer Position regarding court requirements		\$17,628.00
7	Community Resource Assistant (community service)		\$4,608.00
12	Controlled Substance Testing		\$4,055.00
28th Judicial District, Saline County Administration Office			
2	Pretrial Services Program		\$7,723.75
10	Interagency Information Sharing		\$7,723.75
3	Case Manager Position		\$25,114.75
7	Pretrial Services		\$2,473.75
29th Judicial District - Unified Gov. of Wyandotte Co., Kansas City Kansas Gang Analysis & Sanction Program			
2	Community Service Program		\$142,534.00
3	Probation Violators Court		\$71,720.00
4	Assistant District Attorney		\$21,563.00
6	Support & Training of Prosecutors		\$16,308.00
7	Increase Accountability		\$16,308.00
12	Drug Testing		\$10,000.00
30th Judicial District Juvenile Services			
31st Judicial District, Allen County Treasury - Testing Project			
2	Case Management/JISP Staff		\$1,000.00
7	Administration of Sanctions		\$7,451.00
9	Drug Testing		\$1,200.00
12	Administration		\$8,094.00
			<u>\$1,988,878.00</u>

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

Custody: juvenile is ordered to stay on the scene, in the car, or in the department 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 or 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 non-profit agency or organization that provides services to juvenile offenders within an identifiable unit or a combination of units of general local government.

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

Secure correctional facility: any public or private residential facility that

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

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

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

Placement Matrix

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

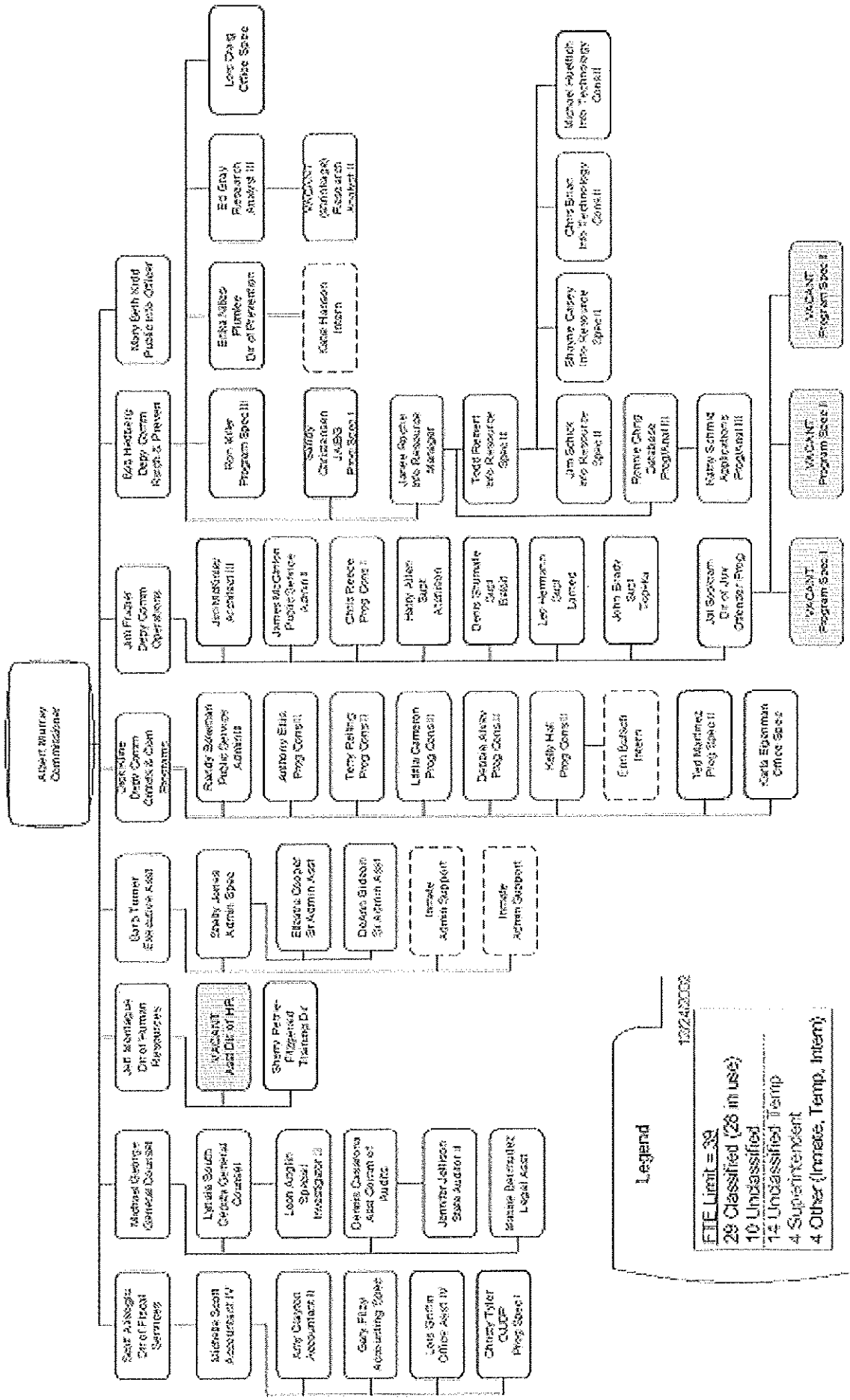
As part of enhanced accountability under the Juvenile Justice Reform Act, the sentencing matrix calls for juveniles who commit violent acts to be incarcerated -- regardless of whether they have prior records. Some examples of types of offenses include, but are not limited to:

Violent I: first-degree murder.

Violent II: second-degree murder, rape, aggravated kidnapping, voluntary manslaughter, aggravated indecent liberties, aggravated sodomy.

Serious I: manufacturing drugs, possession of drugs within 1,000 feet of a school, robbery, crimes showing great bodily harm, aggravated assault on a law enforcement officer.

Juvenile Justice Authority



Legend

1072-410002

FTE Limit = 39

29 Classified (28 in use)

10 Unclassified

14 Unclassified Temp

4 Superintendent

4 Other (Inmate, Temp, Intern)



The Juvenile Justice Authority executive committee members are, standing left to right: Jeff Montague, Director of Human Resources; Richard Kline, Deputy Commissioner for Community Based Services; Robert Hedberg, Deputy Commissioner for Research and Prevention; James Frazier, Deputy Commissioner for Operations; Commissioner Albert Murray; Mary Beth Kidd, Public Information Officer; Michael George, General Counsel, Scott Alisoglu, Director of Fiscal Services, and seated from the left, Lynaia South, Deputy General Counsel, and Barb Turner, Executive Assistant.