

**2006 –2008
3-year plan Title II Formula
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Attachment 3

Attachment 1: Budget Detail Worksheet

	Program Area Title	Total Funds	OJJDP Federal Share	State Match
23	Planning and Administration	120,000	60,000	60,000
31	State Advisory Group	30,000	30,000	
06	Compliance Monitoring	58,000	58,000	
09	Delinquency Prevention	261,000	261,000	
10	Disproportionate Minority Contact	150,000	150,000	
19	Juvenile Justice System Improvement	17,000	17,000	
22	Native American	24,000	24,000	
	Totals	660,000	600,000	60,000

Planning and Administration – Salaries and Benefits for JJ Specialist and OJJDP Grant Specialist (fiscal). Travel, training, site visits, and other administrative cost.

Attachment 2: Program Narrative

1. Description of the System

A. Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

Kansas Juvenile Justice Code: Article 16, Chapter 38 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated sets forth the laws that govern the apprehension, proceedings and disposition of juvenile offenders in the state. This code applies specifically to youth between the ages of 10 or more years of age but less than 18 years of age who commits an offense which if committed by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor as defined in the Kansas Criminal Statute Code. The juvenile justice code does not apply to youth who have come before the court as a Child In Need of Care (CINC) for such things as abuse, neglect or status offenses. The Child In Need of Care Code (Article 15, Chapter 38) governs this population of youth.

The following provides an overview of the major agencies (state, county, public and private) that are involved with the juvenile justice system in Kansas as well as the responsibility each of them have in the delivery of services in the juvenile justice system.

Law Enforcement: There are over 6,000 law enforcement officers, in 341 law enforcement agencies, in Kansas consisting of state, county and local/municipal agencies. This would include the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Kansas Highway Patrol, County Sheriff Departments and city/municipal police departments. These law enforcement agencies are responsible for ensuring compliance with the state, county and municipal laws of Kansas. In that capacity, they arrest and apprehend juveniles violating laws as well as take into custody children in need of care due to neglect or abuse. The Kansas Bureau of Investigation serves as the central repository of juvenile offender arrest records for the state.

County and Regional Detention Centers: Detention centers are used for short term housing of juvenile offenders pending court hearing and/or placement. Juveniles are brought to intake by way of law enforcement via the juvenile intake and assessment process. The centers are licensed by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Detention is a function of county government and juvenile detention centers are owned and operated by counties, with the exception of one, which is privately owned. In 1994, Kansas instituted a regional detention center system. The regional detention center system was designed to meet the need for detention services throughout the state, by locating centers in 6 selected, primary areas of the state. Due to additional initiatives by four larger counties, the implementation of one private detention facilities and three co-located facilities, Kansas currently has 14 juvenile detention centers.

District/County Attorneys: They are the prosecutorial arms of the juvenile justice system. The filing of complaints or charges is the primary responsibility of the county and district attorneys.

Unified Court System: The courts of Kansas operate as a Unified Court System under the Kansas Supreme Court administered by the Office of Judicial Administration. The 105 counties of Kansas are organized into 31 Judicial Districts. Judges and magistrates from each of the judicial districts are responsible for hearing the juvenile offender cases brought to the attention of the court through the filing of a complaint. Upon adjudicating a youth as a juvenile offender the court has the responsibility to make appropriate disposition (sentencing) of the case.

Court Services: The Office of Judicial Administration is also responsible for the management and administration of a statewide court services system. Court Services is structured on the same 31 judicial district format as the court system. Court Services is responsible to the court for the preparation of pre-sentence investigation reports and for the supervision of juvenile offenders when so ordered by the court. Court Services primarily supervises first time juvenile offenders and/or juvenile offenders committing less serious crimes.

Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA): The Juvenile Justice Authority is the statutorily established state agency designated to provide direction, administration and oversight of the juvenile justice system in Kansas to include prevention, intervention and graduated sanctions programs. JJA was created based on a state and local partnership. JJA allocates funds to an administrative county in each judicial district for the delivery of community-based prevention, intervention and graduated sanctions programs for the counties in that district. However, the state maintains the responsibility for establishing criteria and standards by which the programs operate. There are three core services within the graduated sanction programs that must be maintained at the district level. These consist of Juvenile Intake and Assessment (JIAS), Juvenile Intensive Supervised Probation (JISP) and Community Case Management (CCMA). The agency is also responsible for the creation of and maintenance of a Juvenile Justice Information System, which will become the central repository of juvenile offender data.

JJA is the designated state agency to manage Title II Formula, Title V and JABG grant funds distributed to the state through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and serves as the fiscal agent of these grant funds. The agency serves as the State Planning Agency (SPA) as required by the JJDP Act and works closely with the Kansas Advisory Group who provides oversight and recommendations for the federal grant funds distribution to the communities.

JJA also manages the four state juvenile correctional facilities (JCF). A statutorily established Placement Matrix guides the courts in determining whom the judge can directly commit to a JCF and length of commitment to that facility. Juveniles sentenced to the facilities have either committed a violent or serious offense that indicates need for their removal from the community for public safety and/or have been unresponsive to other levels of community supervision or have failed residential placements. Along with providing a safe, secure environment, the facilities provide educational and treatment opportunities to help address the problems which led to the criminal behavior. The facilities operate

according to agency-established policies and procedures as well as national standards for secure juvenile facilities.

- Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility (AJCF)- 132 bed all-male facility for juvenile offenders between the ages of 10-16 years of age.
- Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility (BJCF)- 100 bed all-female facility for juvenile offenders between the ages of 10-23 years of age.
- Larned Juvenile Correction Facility-152 bed all-male facility targeting juvenile offenders with diagnosed mental health and/or substance abuse problems. The facility includes a residential substance abuse treatment program consisting of 30 intensive treatment beds and 30 reintegration beds. The mental health program consists of 32 beds.
- Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex is a new 270 bed all-male facility consisting of maximum and medium security beds and a reception and diagnostic unit.

Kansas Advisory Group (KAG): The Kansas Advisory Group is a nonpartisan body established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 and the Governor of the State of Kansas to advise the Governor and the Legislature on juvenile justice policy, trends, and other matters pertaining to the youth of Kansas. The KAG serves as an advisory group, and provides guidance and recommendation to the Juvenile Justice Authority on funding and related activities to the Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act and other issues at the request of the Commissioner.

Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE): The Kansas Department of Health and Environment is responsible for licensing and regulating community based residential treatment facilities and secure facilities such as detention with whom JJA contracts for services. KDHE also licenses non-secure facilities such as family foster homes, attendant care, and emergency shelters. Licensing of all such facilities ensure they meet and maintain the appropriate level of staffing, safety, health and security requirements for the juvenile population they are serving.

Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS): SRS serves two primary functions in delivery of services to the juvenile offender population. First, in conjunction with JJA, SRS establishes the treatment standards by which community based facilities operate. This is done to ensure juveniles receive appropriate counseling and mental health treatment services while residing at the community based residential facilities. Secondly, SRS is the designated state agency responsible for the administration of federal funds such as IV-E and Medicaid. SRS works closely with JJA to see that the agency is meeting the necessary federal requirements so that JJA can access federal funds as a source to help fund treatment services for juveniles in JJA custody being supervised and treated in the community.

As previously noted, a major cornerstone of the juvenile justice system in Kansas involves the development and operation of community based programs ranging from prevention services through graduated sanctions programs. The following identifies some of the major initiatives, services and programs in which JJA has a community based partnership.

Community Planning: With the passage of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act, JJA initiated a statewide process to give communities the opportunity to be active participants in identifying the needs of youth in their communities and the types of programs to best meet those needs. Throughout SFY99 each of the 29 community planning teams worked through a planning process, which led to the submission of a comprehensive strategic plan. With the leadership of the 29 conveners, facilitators and more than 1,000 community members, the comprehensive strategic plans were completed by December 1998. The Communities That Care planning model was used in assisting the teams in understanding the comprehensive strategic plan legislation, organization of the local planning process, identification of needed data, assessment of risk/protective factors that affect juvenile crime, and program resources to address risk and problem behavior needs. It was through this process that communities identified their prevention and graduated sanctions program needs. The comprehensive community plan continues to be the foundation that districts use in determining need and the basis for requesting funds for prevention and graduated sanctions programs on an annual basis to JJA. The KAG has supported JJA in this community planning process and in the updating of their comprehensive community plans. To this end, the KAG has requested grant applicants to address how their proposed program addresses needs identified within the local comprehensive plan. It also provides additional points in the competitive grant making process for applicants who are from communities who have coordinated their proposal with their local comprehensive plan.

Prevention Services: JJA issues funds through the Prevention Funding Formula to the administrative county in each judicial district. The prevention programs funded by JJA are expected to reflect a history of research based effectiveness and demonstrate how the programs will address community risk and protective factors that will help reduce juvenile crime as identified in their community plan. JJA encourages and assists communities to develop successful programs that will help reduce risk factors and enhance protective factors. Communities have been encouraged to create partnerships with other agencies that have a key interest in prevention focused services (schools, regional prevention centers, community mentoring programs) in order to maximize both funding and program capabilities. Prevention programs cover a wide range of service needs at the community level. Specific programs in the communities will vary depending on the risk factors needing addressed. The general categories of programs funded consist of:

- Truancy Prevention Programs
- Mentoring Programs
- After school support Programs
- Parent Training/Family Support Services

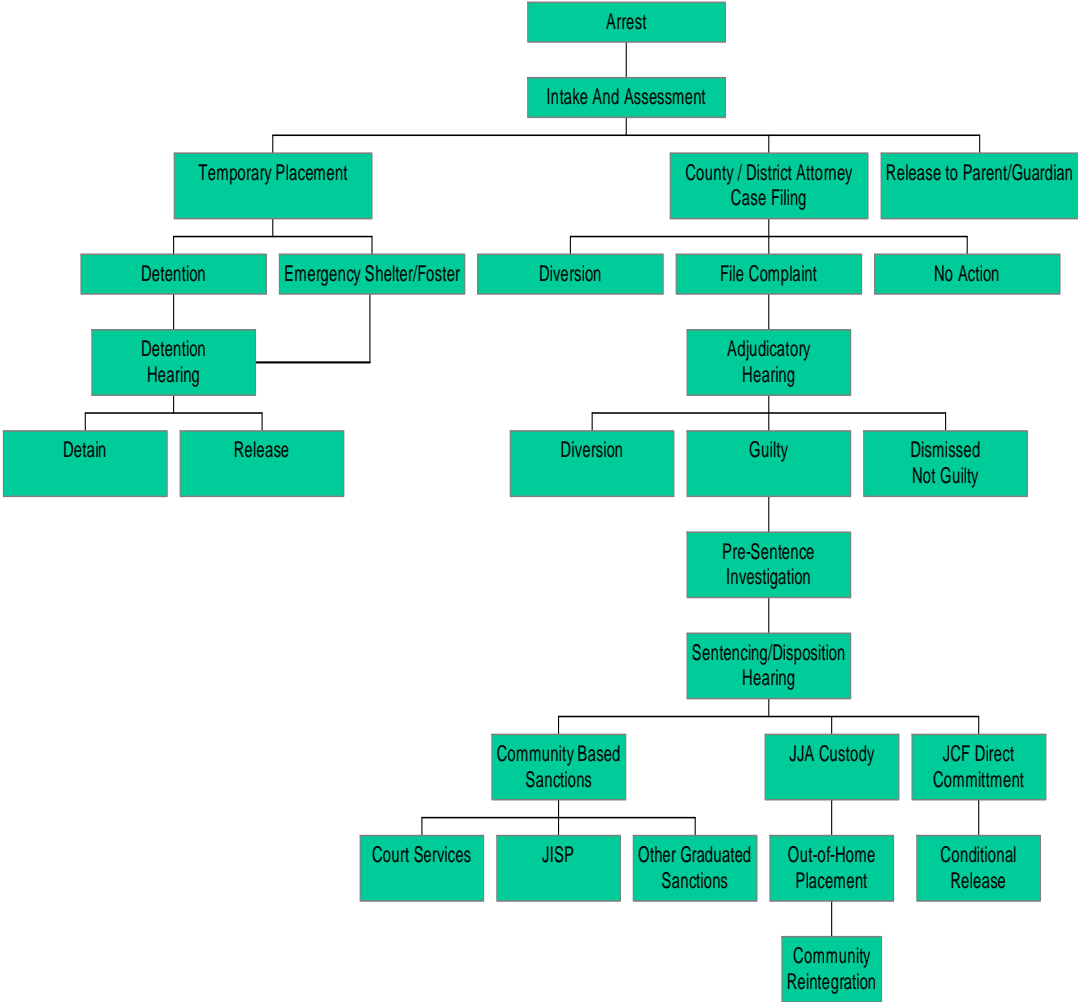
Intervention and Graduated Sanctions: Services at this level consist of a continuum of structured community based program options. Juvenile offenders access the programs as a result of formal contact with law enforcement; a formal juvenile court sentencing/ disposition decision or a formal community based case management decision-making process. Programs provide a range of supervision and structure that will promote public safety, hold juvenile

offenders accountable and enhance the ability for them to become productive community members.

- **Juvenile Intake and Assessment:** The JJA oversees and coordinates the juvenile intake and assessment service centers across the state. These centers are the first point of contact when youth are taken into law enforcement custody. The intake process involves an assessment of the youth's background and circumstances that brought them to intake as well as a screening instrument to help assess the youth's needs. Kansas law requires that all children taken into custody by law enforcement, whether they are suspected to be juvenile offenders or children in need of care, complete the intake and assessment process in accordance with standards as established by JJA.
- **Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation (JISP):** This is a highly structured/supervised community based program. These are juvenile offenders who have previously failed on traditional court service probation or have committed a serious offense but do not yet need an out-of-home placement or juvenile correctional facility placement. The juvenile court can order an offender to JISP. In SFY 05 (7/1/04 – 6/30/05), 2701 youth were managed under JISP.
- **Community Case Management Agencies (CCMA):** Juvenile offenders in need of community support services are placed by the juvenile court in the custody of the state through the Juvenile Justice Authority to access needed community support and residential (out-of-home) services. Case Management provides supervision and appropriate community based residential and non-residential services to juvenile offenders in the custody of the Juvenile Justice Authority. The local agency responsible for case management operations would adhere to the case management standards as set forth by JJA.
- **Community Based Residential and Provider Services:** An essential component of the case management system is the ability of case management staff to access community non-residential and residential services for the juvenile offenders they supervise. In order for this to occur, the Juvenile Justice Authority establishes provider agreements with providers throughout Kansas. When a case manager, through a case plan assessment, determines community support services or residential services are needed, they can access these services (through purchase of services) with providers with whom JJA holds a provider agreement. The Juvenile Justice Authority has entered into over one hundred and sixty (160) provider agreements for the purchasing of services throughout the State.

Immediate Intervention: Community-based intervention programs provide for immediate intervention for first-time, non-violent offenders who can be treated in the community, such as truancy programs, drug court and teen court. The following flow-chart shows the decision making points of the juvenile justice system at the time a juvenile enters the system to final disposition.

Kansas Juvenile Justice System Flow



* At certain decision points throughout the juvenile justice system, if a juvenile is unsuccessful, he/she may be diverted back for alternative dispositions.

The Juvenile Intake and Assessment System (JIAS) is considered the first formal step in the Kansas juvenile justice system. Kansas statute requires that all juvenile offenders taken into custody by law enforcement shall complete the intake and assessment process in accordance with established standards as set forth by the Juvenile Justice Authority and K.S.A. 75-7023. There are currently intake and assessment programs in all 31 judicial districts, encompassing the 105 counties, in Kansas.

The mission of the intake and assessment programs encompass three points:

1. Assisting law enforcement with placement of juveniles taken into police protective custody.
2. Administering the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Questionnaire and one of the following screening instruments: the Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teens (POSIT) or the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-2 (MAYSI-2).
3. Assisting the juvenile and their families with crisis situations occurring at the time.

Based on the intake assessment and screening information collected, per K.S.A. 75-7023(e) the intake worker can:

- Release the child to the custody of the child's parent, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult if the law enforcement officer believes that it would be in the best interest of the child and it would not be harmful to the child to do so.
- Conditionally release the child to the child's parent, other legal guardian or another appropriate adult if certain conditions are met and it would be in the child's best interest. The conditions may include, but are not limited to:
 - 1) Participation of child in counseling
 - 2) Participation of members of the child's family in counseling
 - 3) Participation by the child, members of the child's family and other relevant persons in mediation
 - 4) Inpatient treatment for the child
 - 5) Referral of the child and family to Social and Rehabilitation Services for services and the agreement of the child and family to accept and participate in the services offered
 - 6) Referral of the child and family to community resources or services with agreement of the child and family to accept and participate in the services offered
 - 7) Require the child and family to enter into a behavioral contract which may provide for regular school attendance among other requirement;
or
 - 8) Any special conditions necessary to protect the child from future abuse or neglect.
- Deliver the child to a shelter facility or a licensed attendant care center along with the law enforcement officer's written application. The shelter facility or licensed attendant care facility shall then have custody as if the child had been directly delivered to the facility by the law enforcement officer pursuant to K.S. A. 38-1528, and amendments thereto.
- Refer the child to the county or district attorney for appropriate proceedings to be filed or refer the child and family to Social and Rehabilitation Services for investigations in regard to any abuse or neglect allegations.
- Make recommendations to the county or district attorney concerning immediate intervention programs that may be beneficial to the juvenile.

- The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations that allow local juvenile intake and assessment programs to create a risk assessment tool, as long as such tool meets the mandatory reporting requirements established by the Commissioner.
- Parents, guardians and juveniles may access the juvenile intake and assessment program on a voluntary basis. The parent or guardian shall be responsible for the costs of any such program utilized.

Statewide Juvenile Offender Intake and Assessments for the last three years:

SFY03 (7/1/02 – 6/30/03)	15,494
SFY04 (7/1/03 – 6/30/04)	15,302
SFY05 (7/1/04 – 6/30/05)	14,693

If a juvenile offender is placed in a temporary placement, non-secure or secure facility, he/she is statutorily required to have a court appearance (detention hearing) within 48 hours before a juvenile judge. The judge will make a decision if continued temporary placement is required pending further court action or if the juvenile can be released to a parent/guardian pending further possible court proceedings.

The county/district attorney makes the determination as to what further legal proceedings may occur due to the nature of the offense. The prosecuting attorney may proceed with filing an official complaint against the juvenile, divert the case from further legal action, or choose not to proceed with further legal filing of a case. Examples of diversion programs available to district attorneys include teen courts, community service, drug courts, and family group conferencing. Diversion program options vary from district to district.

Upon filing of an official complaint before the district court, the case will be set for a juvenile docket proceeding. An attorney will be appointed for the juvenile if the juvenile does not have one for representation. The court may allow for diversion of the case or set the case for further hearing. If it is determined that diversion is appropriate, programs such as those identified previously at the county/district attorney level may be accessed. If the case proceeds to an adjudication hearing, a determination will be made if a trial is going to be necessary for the case.

At the time of the adjudication hearing, either by trial or by pleading, the court will make a determination of guilty or not guilty. If a juvenile is found guilty, a disposition hearing will be set. A pre-sentence investigation may be ordered by the court and completed by a Court Service Officer and will include dispositional recommendations to the court.

At the disposition hearing the court will make a decision, per K.S.A. 38-1663, that involves one of the following sentencing alternatives:

- (1) Place the juvenile offender on probation for a fixed period, subject to the terms and conditions the court deems appropriate, based on the juvenile justice programs in the community, including a requirement of making restitution to persons sustaining loss

by reason of the offense. This alternative is most often used for first time offenders demonstrating some level of family support.

- (2) Place the juvenile offender in the custody of a parent or suitable person, subject to the terms and conditions the court orders based on the juvenile justice programs in the community, including restitution to persons sustaining loss by reason of the offense.
- (3) Place the juvenile offender in the custody of a youth residential facility, or, in the case of a chronic runaway youth, place the youth in a secure facility, subject to the terms and conditions the court orders.
- (4) Place the juvenile offender in the custody of the JJA Commissioner.
- (5) Commit the juvenile offender to a sanctions house for a period no longer than 7 days. Following such period, the court shall review the placement. Upon review, the Court may recommit the juvenile offender to a sanctions house for a period no longer than 7 days followed by a court review. Commitment shall not exceed 28 total days for the same act or transaction. If in the adjudication order, the court orders a sanctions house placement for a verifiable probation violation and such probation violation occurs, the juvenile may immediately be taken to a sanctions house and detained for no more than 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, prior to court review of the placement. An offender over 18 years of age or less than 23 years of age may be committed to a county jail, in lieu of a sanctions house, under the same restrictions. No offender may be committed unless such offender has violated the terms of probation.
- (6) Commit the juvenile offender to a community-based program available in such judicial district subject to the terms and conditions the court orders.
- (7) Impose any appropriate combination of (1) through (6) and make other orders directed to the juvenile offender as the court deems appropriate.
- (8) Commit the juvenile offender to a juvenile correctional facility as provided by the placement matrix established in K.S.A. 38-16,129.
- (9) Place the juvenile offender under a house arrest program administered by the court.

In addition to the orders authorized in (1) through (9) above, the court may order the juvenile offender and parents of the juvenile offenders to attend counseling sessions, participate in mediation, order the parents to participation in parenting classes and require the juvenile offender to attend educational classes.

Placement in JJA custody, per K.S.A. 38-1663(a)(4) is a sentencing alternative by the juvenile judge for out-of-home placement. Youth placed in the custody of JJA demonstrate behavioral problems that require a higher level of structured treatment than what can be received while living in their home environment. The Community Case Management

Agency provides supervision of JJA custody youth. The role of the Community Case Management Agency through community case managers, is to:

- Conduct thorough assessments of juvenile offenders placed in state custody
- Develop a case plan in cooperation with the youth, the youth's family and other significant parties in the community
- Contract for services that address the concerns outlined in the case plan
- Provide supervision and monitoring of the youth's behavior in the program
- Submit necessary documentation and reports.

Some of the general categories of out-of-home placements are:

- Foster Home – Family environment setting with parents trained to provide a greater degree of support and supervision than what a juvenile received in their own home. The juvenile may also participate in additional counseling services.
- Group Home- A residential facility that manages a number of juvenile offenders. The juvenile is closely supervised and receives additional counseling support services. It provides a higher structure than foster homes. Some group homes are structured to meet a diverse juvenile offender population while others are structured to meet specific juvenile offender population needs (ex. maternity care for pregnant female juvenile offenders).
- Treatment Facilities-Although the above-mentioned placements provide treatment, these facilities are geared to provide highly intensive services to meet specific identified treatment needs of the juvenile offenders. This would include such areas as sex offender treatment, drug/alcohol treatment, aggressive behavior treatment, etc. There is a high level of structure and treatment.
- Independent Living/Transition Living-The facilities are designed to work with the older age juvenile offenders (16 years and up) who have a high likelihood that upon release will need to support themselves. Juvenile offenders are taught skills that will help them fulfill educational goals, obtain and retain employment, and basic living skills. The level of structure allows juveniles to come and go from the facility in accordance with set rules and regulations.

JJA Custody population for the last three fiscal years:

(Juvenile offenders in JJA custody in out-of-home placement or home reintegration)

SFY03 (7/1/02 – 6/30/03)	2,029
SFY04 (7/1/03 – 6/30/04)	2,129
SFY05 (7/1/04 – 6/30/05)	2,049

The court may directly commit per K.S.A. 38-1553(a)(8) a violent, serious and chronic offender to a secure juvenile correctional facility (JCF). JJA manages the four state juvenile

correctional facilities (JCF). A statutorily established Placement Matrix guides the courts in determining whom the judge can directly commit to a JCF and length of commitment to that facility. Juveniles sentenced to the facilities have either committed a violent or serious offense that indicates need for their removal from the community for public safety and/or have been unresponsive to other levels of community supervision or have failed residential placements. Along with providing a safe, secure environment, the facilities provide educational and treatment opportunities to help address the problems which led to the criminal behavior. The facilities operate according to agency-established policies and procedures as well as national standards for secure juvenile facilities.

Juvenile Correctional Facility Admissions Comparison:

SFY03 (7/1/02 – 6/30/03)	518
SFY04 (7/1/03 – 6/30/04)	551
SFY05 (7/1/04 – 6/30/05)	500

Reception and Diagnostic Unit (RDU) Process

The Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC) recently opened a Reception and Diagnostic Unit (RDU) for all male juveniles requiring commitment to a juvenile correctional facility within the state of Kansas. The RDU was established to provide comprehensive screening, assessment, and evaluation services to youth committed to a juvenile correctional facility. Through the RDU process, youth will receive a risk and needs assessment covering issues such as health, mental health, substance abuse, education, work, vocation, social history, criminal history, and life skills. These assessments are used to determine the level and type of rehabilitative treatment needed, the juvenile correctional facility that would be most appropriate for the youth, and the types of program placements the youth will benefit from while in the facility. Youth will also be assigned to facilities based on a classification and needs assessment system.

K.S.A. 38-1673 requires all juvenile offenders committed to a state juvenile correctional facility serve a period of Conditional Release (CR) upon their release from a JCF. The release is to promote the successful transition of the juvenile offender back into a community environment.

C. Service Network

Alcohol and Drug Programs

LJCF Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)

Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility houses the drug and alcohol treatment program for incarcerated youth in the state. Drug related charges, an alcohol and drug evaluation using the SASSI-A test, past records, personal history, current psychological evaluation, and current behavioral documentation are used in determining which youth are sent to LJCF for treatment. The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT) was established to

provide drug involved juveniles a continuum of correctional-based drug and alcohol treatment for a minimum of 6 months to a maximum of 12 months. It is based on a self-contained treatment environment supporting the philosophy that drug abuse is a disorder of the whole person. Treatment focuses on building a juvenile's self esteem and changing his values and attitudes.

There are two levels of treatment offered at LJCF, intensive, and reintegration. Juveniles must have at least six months to a year sentence in order to be admitted into either treatment program. The reintegration program is geared to juveniles who are substance abusers needing a lower level of treatment. The intensive treatment program is geared to juveniles addicted to one or more chemicals and has one or more failed treatment episodes.

Both program tracks focus on issues such as disease model concepts, codependency issues, relapse prevention strategies, values, and NA/AA groups. 'Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment' (by Wanberg and Milkman) was implemented into the both program tracks in 2005 to address the criminal thinking in conjunction with the substance abuse. This provides juveniles with strategies for self-improvement and positive change. Saturdays provide individual counseling sessions and the availability of therapeutic visits with juveniles, their families, and their counselor. Juveniles receive a minimum of 10 hours per week of substance abuse programming in the intensive track, and a minimum of 3 hours per week in the reintegration track..

Addiction and Prevention Services Prevention Infrastructure

Through Social and Rehabilitative Services (SRS), Addiction and Prevention Services funds a comprehensive infrastructure based on prevention science. The infrastructure supports research-based practices, data-driven process and outcomes-based planning and evaluation. The system has been in existence for nearly 14 years and has concentrated specifically on three statewide outcomes: 1) reduction of the use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs by youth; 2) increase the age of initiation of use of substances; 3) increase the perception of risk and harm with the use of substances.

The infrastructure includes 13 Regional Prevention Centers covering all 105 counties in the state which provide: 1) Comprehensive science-based technical assistance, support and training to more than 200 community coalitions, task forces, and partnerships. 2) Technical assistance in support of the six core strategies from Center for Substance Abuse Prevention: Information dissemination, problem identification and referral, alternatives, education, community-based processes and environmental strategies. 3) The use of seven core competencies for community initiatives, which are: leadership, community assessment, outcome-based planning, community action and advocacy, community evaluation, social marketing and leveraging resources.

Kansas Family Partnership

The Kansas Family Partnership provides support to several state initiatives. Through this partnership, statewide advocacy and support is offered for community coalitions. The Partnership also offers support for Student's Against Drunk Driving (SADD) and Leadership

to Keep Children Alcohol Free (a federal initiative supported by Governor's spouse). Statewide prevention training is also a function of the Partnership.

Data collection and analysis

Provides funding for the Communities That Care student drug use survey. Also provides funding for the University of Kansas Work Group to maintain a system to evaluate progress of community coalitions.

Kansas Communities That Care (KCTC) Youth Survey

Kansas was one of the first states to participate in the Communities That Care project. The Kansas Communities That Care (KCTC) youth survey has been administered annually free of charge throughout the state since 1994. The survey tracks teen use of harmful substances such as alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. In addition, the survey provides a baseline for teen participation in, perception of, and attitudes toward both prosocial and antisocial behavior at the peer, school, family and community levels. It provides a measurable level of risk and protective factors that influence behavior, attitudes, and opinions of Kansas teens. With over a decade of data in the system, Kansas has access to a wealth of information and trend data from this survey.

Data from the KCTC Survey is used to help school and community planners assess current conditions and prioritize areas of greatest need. Each risk and protective factor can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). Survey results help schools and communities make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

The survey data provide a standardized measure of risk and protective factors and prevalence rates. This data can be used as a baseline to develop measurable outcomes that states and communities choose to target. Future surveys can be used to track progress toward those outcomes. Data is also used to measure teen behavior, attitude and opinion compared to teens from other states and national averages.

Surveys are administered to students between December 1 and January 31st of each year. The survey is offered to all districts and all schools who have students in 6th, 8th, 10th or 12th grades. Participation in the survey is completely voluntary for every district and every student eligible for participation. A parent letter is sent home with students two weeks prior to the date of administration, informing them of the study and giving them the option to decline their child's participation if they desire to do so. The questionnaires are group administered in classrooms during a normal class period whenever possible; however, circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Approximately 220 districts out of 300 and 70,000 students participate in the survey each year.

Child Abuse & Neglect Programs

Kansas Social and Rehabilitative Services (SRS) offers a variety of services to children and families such as child protective services, family based assessments, family support services, foster care services, eligibility determination, family services, family preservation and information and referral. Although these programs vary in intensity, all are directed at providing families with the supports necessary to maintain their children in the home. Children served by these programs are at risk of immediate out-of-home placement or there is a high potential for their removal in the future. Services are tailored to meet the needs of each family and can include teaching parents appropriate expectations; dealing with family conflict; managing anger; and establishing family rules, roles, and responsibilities. Services are also provided to families who have children with behavioral problems, mental illness, and developmental disabilities. Child welfare services are provided in local SRS offices across the state and can be accessed using a new computer-based Access Point Network system.

Child Protective Services

When a report of abuse or neglect is made to SRS, it is first screened to determine if SRS should become involved. If the report meets the criteria for SRS involvement, it is investigated by a social worker or special investigator. Law enforcement may also investigate concerns if a social worker is not available or a joint investigation is warranted. If it is determined that the child's safety is at risk, then a recommendation is made to the court regarding the necessary action that should be taken. The court is ultimately responsible for the decision to remove a child from the home. This may require placing the child in foster care or with a relative. When making a recommendation to remove a child, SRS has to weigh the emotional harm of being removed from the home, with the likelihood of harm if the child stays. Child Protective Services (CPS) may also be provided in non-abuse or neglect situations, such as an out-of-control child, truancy, overwhelmed parents, and runaways. Investigations often result in families receiving an array of services such as family preservation, foster care, or other services available in the community.

In state fiscal year 2005, SRS received 47,409 reports alleging suspected child in need of care issues with 2,749 substantiated reports. Of the 24,600 reports assigned for investigation, 68% were for the presenting allegation of abuse/neglect and 32% were assigned as non-abuse/neglect (runaways, truancy, etc.).

Intake and Assessment Process

A juvenile intake and assessment is an informational gathering process by which an alleged juvenile offender and/or a child in need of care in law enforcement custody, is evaluated by trained professionals. Juvenile Intake and Assessment Service Centers serve approximately 22,000 youth in crises each year, including runaways, suspected children in need of care and suspected juvenile offenders who are brought into the centers, in most cases, by law enforcement. There are currently intake and assessment programs in all 31 judicial districts throughout Kansas, which routinely perform intake evaluations for juvenile offenders and children in need of care who are brought into custody. Juvenile intake and assessment

programs operate on a twenty-four hour a day, seven-day week, statewide. Kansas funds the intake and assessment centers with approximately \$5,000,000 per year.

The purpose of Juvenile Intake and Assessment is to intervene with youth in crisis, get them to a safe place, and try to find out some of the root causes of their problem and what services are available in their communities that could help them. Youth brought through the intake centers are given an assessment questionnaire and the Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers (POSIT), and/or the Massachusetts youth screening instrument (MAYSI-2). The collected information aids in proper resource referrals for the youth and provides valuable data for other involved agencies.

Child Abuse and Neglect Central Registry

Individuals listed in the Child Abuse and Neglect Central Registry are those persons who have been identified by SRS as posing a danger to children and should not be permitted to operate, reside in, be employed by or volunteer in a child care home or facility. Kansas law prohibits any person listed in the child abuse registry from working, residing, or volunteering in a child care home or facility. The Department of SRS has established guidelines for determining when a perpetrator has been validated.

Independent Living services

A curriculum of services provided to youth 15 to 18 years of age include information on the following topics: employment, money management, consumer information, transportation, legal information, education/vocational information, housing, community resources, health/wellness, leisure activities and transition services. In addition, all youth must have an identified community advisor/ mentor by the age of 16. Youth who are currently in out of home care or recently released from care may be involved in the Kansas Youth Advisory Councils across the state. Each of the five (5) regions across the state have a Regional Youth Advisory Council. From these Regional councils, 2 members from each region participate on the State Youth Advisory Council.

Community Development

Community Services are intended to reduce out of home placement of at risk children. The community services allocation approach gives SRS Regional Offices the flexibility to design programs that are sensitive to the needs of families and their children in the local community. Regional offices are responsible to identify local needs and find resources to meet those needs. Successful accomplishment of the goal is attained if 90% of the families served by a Community Service program do not have a child placed outside the home. The regional offices have created such varied programs as: Truancy reduction, Crisis counseling, Alcohol and drug outpatient counseling, Family Group Decision Making, In home services, Child Advocacy Center, Strengthening Families training, Flexible funding to juvenile court, Head lice eradication, and Coordinated intake and assessment.

Services to Preserve Families

SRS offers a variety of programs to support families and reduce the number of children placed in the custody of SRS. Through these programs, SRS funds community efforts to assist families through the Community Service Initiative; the direct purchase of services for families with Family Services funding; and intensive short-term interventions provided under Family Preservation contracts. Although these programs vary in intensity, all are directed at providing families with the supports necessary to maintain their children in the home.

Children served by these programs are at risk of immediate out-of-home placement or there is a high potential for their removal in the future. Services are tailored to meet the needs of each family and can include teaching parents appropriate expectations; dealing with family conflict; managing anger; and establishing family rules, roles, and responsibilities. Services are also provided to families who have children with behavioral problems, mental illness, and developmental disabilities. In 2004, a total of 7540 families were served with approximately \$18,000,000 from state general funds, Children's Initiative funds, and fees.

Mental Health Services Available to Those in the Juvenile Justice System

Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility Mental Health Program

Of the four Juvenile Correctional Facilities run by the Juvenile Justice Authority, one has programming specifically designed to meet the needs of male incarcerated youth needing mental health services, the Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility (LJCF) Mental Health Program. The 32 bed Mental Health Program at LJCF is designed to meet the treatment needs of the committed juvenile males who suffers from a mental illness or developmental delay to the extent that impairment is sufficiently severe and they are unable to function and/or successfully progress in a standard juvenile correctional unit.

Juveniles in the Mental Health Programs will follow a structured daily program schedule. The program design includes an on-unit classroom with behavioral classroom management and student/teacher ratios that reflect the needs of the juveniles. Classroom instruction includes multiple strategies appropriate to each juvenile offender's needs and interests. Individual Education Plans (IEPs) are developed for offenders who meet the criteria. Background information will be reviewed for each juvenile, assessing for specialized programming such as sexual offender or violent offender group. Programming will include problem solving, conflict resolution, and empathy for others, and will assist the juvenile in focusing on changing thinking and solving problems in a pro-social manner.

Cognitive and behavioral approaches and other strategies will be used that are appropriate for juveniles in response to their unique needs, abilities, and motivation. Specialized treatment will include both group (mutual help, anger control, skill streaming, and moral reasoning) and individual therapeutic sessions. Activity Therapy, religious programming, and programming offered to LJCF general population juveniles will also be available. Identified juveniles will receive vocational, job-related, and independent living skills training commensurate with their abilities and limitations.

Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility Mental Health Program

The Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility serves adjudicated females between the ages of 10 and 23 years of age. Within the State of Kansas, and the Juvenile Justice Authority, BJCF is sole entity serving this population. BJCF is charged with providing a wide range of clinical services including those that provide for the treatment of mental illness.

A facility psychologist or licensed social worker provides screening and assessment of mental illness at the point of intake and usually within the first hour after admission. Psychiatric services are provided through a contractual agreement and are available on site for up to 8 hours per month. The responsibility for determining of the effectiveness of psychotropic medications prescribed in treating target symptoms is shared with the facility mental health staff. This feedback is provided to the psychiatrist and can be used in determining the effectiveness of the treatment regimen. A standing physician recommended as needed, PRN can be ordered by the psychiatrist to address manifestations of some psychological symptoms for specific girls.

The facility has two units available. The maximum- security unit serves as the primary care unit for the more emotionally disturbed in addition to serving other elements of the population. More chronically psychiatrically disturbed individuals are maintained in the maximum- security unit because it is more able to individualize programming.

Mental Health Hospitals

Since the inception of Kansas Mental Health Reform starting in the 1990s, services for people with mental illness have increasingly been provided in their home communities. The provision of inpatient services, however, remains an important part of the array of care for individuals whose needs cannot be met in the community. Larned State Hospital (LSH), Osawatomie State Hospital (OSH), and Rainbow Mental Health Facility (RMHF) are the state operated facilities providing inpatient psychiatric treatment to adults and children. Combined bed capacity is 450. The primary goal of the state facilities is to provide a safe and therapeutic environment in which an individual's acute symptoms of mental illness can be stabilized so the individual can return to their community. These hospitals are certified by the Joint Commission of the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) and are Medicaid and Medicare certified. Larned State Hospital operates a statewide forensic mental health facility - the State Security Hospital.

Larned State Hospital - Average Daily Census 204 - Actual Expenditures---SFY 2004
\$31,431,325

Osawatomie State Hospital - Average Daily Census 152 - Actual Expenditures---SFY 2004
\$19,863,218

Rainbow Mental Health Facility - Average Daily Census 41 – Act. Expenditures---SFY 2004
\$7,071,519

State Block Grant Services

During the 2005 grant cycle, the Juvenile Justice Authority distributed \$159,995.00 in State Block Grant dollars. These funds went towards mental health intervention programs for youth in the juvenile justice system. This funding was divided between the following three programs:

Family Enhancement of Community Living Opportunities (\$28,281)

Family Enhancement of Community Living Opportunities is an intensive, in-home family therapy program consisting of family-focused program formats including: behavioral parent training, family skills, behavioral family therapy, and comprehensive approaches to the issues that preceded the at risk behavior.

Family Intensive Treatment (FIT) (\$29,960)

The Family Intensive Treatment Program (FIT) serves adjudicated juvenile offenders and their families. The target population is youth at risk of out of home placement, and that are referred by court services of community corrections. The program offers families guidance to structure the youth offender's educational, social and recreational domains.

Project Redirect – Post Adjudication (\$101,754)

Project Redirect provides post-adjudication, court-ordered, in-home, community-based behavioral services to 40 youth at risk for out-of-home. The research based principles of multisystemic therapy guide staff in empowering youth and families. Through frequent communication with supervision officers, staff assists youth and their families in completing sanctions, avoiding additional charges, and exciting probation.

Community-Based Mental Health Services

SRS contracts with a statewide network of 29 Community Mental Health Centers (CMHCs). These CMHCs provide services to adults, children, and families with mental illness. Assistance includes medication management for the treatment of mental illness, mental health crisis services, and ongoing supports that help people live in their homes and communities.

Specific grant funds target adults, children, and families impacted most by mental illness. These targeted populations include children with a Serious Emotional Disturbance (SED) and their families, and individuals experiencing a psychiatric crisis. Special services available to these targeted groups include case management, attendant care, in-home family therapy, and psychosocial rehabilitation. When an individual does not have resources to pay for these services, state and federal funds may subsidize the cost. Approximately \$10.5 million in state dollars was expended in 2004 for CMHCs.

Outcome measures are tracked to determine the impact of these services, such as the extent to which children with SED remain at home and in school.

Serious Emotional Disturbance Waiver

The Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) Waiver for children with SED provides intensive wraparound support for children and their families in their home communities. Eligible children are those who would otherwise be admitted to a state hospital. The SED Waiver redirects Medicaid funding that would have been used in the hospital setting to therapeutic, intensive community-based services. Medicaid rules allow parental income to be disregarded when determining financial eligibility for this waiver. The average number of persons served in 2005 was 1,940. All expenditures for 2005 were \$23,775,000. The state's match was \$9,281,000.

Consumer-Run Organizations

During state fiscal year 2003, Kansas provided funding for 20 local, not-for-profit consumer-run organizations. These organizations provide peer support, education, and evening and weekend activities and support for adults with SPMI during their recovery process. People who have also experienced symptoms of mental illness provide peer support. Research indicates that this support can be a critical component in a person's recovery, either as a stand-alone service or in conjunction with services from mental health professionals. Expenditures of state general funds for these organizations in 2004 were approximately \$700,000.

Alternatives of Special Education Programs for Delinquent Youth

Juvenile Correctional Facility Schools

Each of the four correctional facilities ran by the Juvenile Justice Authority contains an accredited high school setting for Juvenile Offenders. They are very similar in nature in design, so for the purposes of efficiency, the following will focus on one of these high schools in our Topeka facility. Lawrence Gardner High School (LGHS) is a fully accredited high school serving the educational needs of young men who have been placed at the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex (KJCC). LGHS provides an open-entry, open-exit program that is approved by the Kansas State Board of Education. Because classrooms usually have low student/teacher ratios, students have the opportunity to receive individualized assistance from their teachers.

After arrival at KJCC, a number of academic tests are administered to each youth. These tests include the standardized group achievement Iowa Test of Educational Development (ITED), curriculum tests in career education, math, reading, spelling, science, social science, and writing, and an interest/determination assessment survey. School records concerning educational background data are collected from each youth's previous schools. This information, along with his standardized test scores, helps LGHS staff to develop an educational program for the youth.

During the program plan, the youth, his teacher advisor, living unit staff, social worker, and psychologist will each present reports. The teacher advisor will present an educational report with information concerning academic test scores, social skills, potential for school success, pre-vocational and vocational interests and options, sensory/motor skills, speech/language and hearing screenings, and school goals.

All required high school courses are available at LGHS, including special education classes and other state and federally funded programs. Vocational classes include automotive technology, bachelor living, business management, career education, communication technology, computer studies, construction technology, computer aided drafting technology, facility maintenance, horticulture technology, manufacturing technology, and photography.

Students may earn a traditional high school diploma, or a GED. All credits earned while attending LGHS will transfer to other schools. A graduation ceremony is scheduled at LGHS at least twice each year. During the 2004-2005 school year, 28% of the students enrolled graduated by completion of the GED and/or diploma.

As students meet academic course requirements, an increased number of vocational classes may be added to their schedules, including the option to enter the work-study program. Post-graduates may continue their vocational training through the facility's industries program. This program offers vocational training through various work opportunities. Graduates also have the option to continue their academic education by enrolling in on-site, college level classes offered through Highland Community College. In addition, during the 1997-98 school year LGHS entered into an agreement with the Kaw Area Technical School to offer on-campus programs.

Virtual Schools

Virtual schools provide for alternative educational opportunities for youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Virtual Schools are educational organizations that offer K-12 courses through the Internet or web-based delivery methods. They offer flexibility to students to enroll in hard-to-find courses, take courses for credit-recovery, and complete courses on their own time schedules. Eighteen (18) districts provide virtual learning opportunities for K-12, K-8, 5-12, 7-12 and/or 9-12 configurations. There are 4 service centers providing virtual learning opportunities for 9-12 and non-graded configurations. These schools offer: General education services; advanced courses; and Credit recovery services. Virtual Schools engage students in a variety of delivery methods such as online and computer-based classes, face-to-face and virtual conferencing. The student is not required to be physically present in a classroom for all or part of the course.

Job Training and Development

OWDS - Offender Workforce Development Specialist (OWDS) Training for Kansas

The Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) has partnered with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) to *develop Offender Workforce Development Specialist (OWDS) training for Kansas*. Delivers specialized offender workforce development services to offenders who are incarcerated and on post incarceration release

NIYEA – Neighborhood Improvement and Youth Employment Act

The Neighborhood Improvement and Youth Employment Act (NIYEA) encourages secondary school completion, enhances citizen skills in students and provides work experience. Projects are funded to provide employment opportunities during the summer, or after school, to eligible students. Qualified work activities include the repair, renovation and maintenance of essential community facilities; performance of community service; or work with low-income senior citizens. Funded out of WIA set aside, the program spends approximately \$100,000.00 per state fiscal year.

WIA - The Workforce Investment Act

The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA) provides the framework for a national workforce preparation and employment system designed to meet the needs of business and job seekers wishing to further their careers. The most important aspect of the act is its focus on providing easy access, information and services through a “One-Stop” system that will empower customers to obtain training, education, and employment services at a single neighborhood location. The “Youth” funding stream associated with Title II of WIA is approximately \$7,204,640.00 per state fiscal year.

All local WIA areas must make available the ten following program elements:

1. Tutoring, study skills training, and instruction, leading to completion of secondary school, including dropout prevention strategies.
2. Alternative secondary school services as appropriate.
3. Summer employment opportunities that are directly linked to academic and occupational learning.
4. Paid and unpaid work experiences as appropriate, including internships and job shadowing.
5. Occupational skill training as appropriate.
6. Leadership development opportunities, which may include community service and peer-centered activities encouraging responsibility and other positive social behaviors during non-school hours as appropriate.
7. Supportive Services
8. Adult mentoring for the period of participation and subsequent period, for a total of not less than twelve months.
9. Follow-up services for not less than twelve months after the completion of participation as appropriate.

10. Comprehensive guidance and counseling, which may include drug and alcohol abuse counseling and referral as appropriate.

JRT – Job Readiness Training, Inc.

Job Readiness Training Inc. has been providing pre-vocational services to juvenile offenders in Kansas for the past eleven years, serving several thousand participants. In addition to the juvenile offender population, JRT provides community and employment services to other populations, such as vocational rehabilitation and mental health. JRT's programs are also offered in other states, such as North Carolina and Virginia. Over the past few years, JRT's customers requested two more aspects be added to the program: A pre-determined length of time in the program to provide for cost containment, and an opportunity, when appropriate, for youth to be placed in competitive employment. JRT developed the YES program for this purpose.

YES – The Youth Employment Strategies Program – The YES programs contains the following enhancements to the JRT: Individualized employment plans for program participants, program focus on employment as an outcome, an assessment period of three to six weeks to assess the youth's ability to obtain and retain competitive employment, 'decision points' to determine whether the youth will benefit from additional employment services, expanded options for youth, including direct job placement, independent work experience, and community networking, and the use of Employment Specialists to provide one-on-one assistance to participants in obtaining employment.

JRT has the resources and capacity to provide services to 300 Juvenile Justice Authority youth referrals through 2006. They have projected that 200 youth will come from the three major metropolitan areas of Wichita, Topeka, and Kansas City. An additional 100 are projected to come from rural areas and smaller cities. JRT has projected an average cost of \$2350.00 per youth, for a total cost of \$705,000.00 in 2006.

2. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs

A. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems

The following appendices reflect data for the State of Kansas and each of the 105 counties from July 2002 to June 2005. These were the most recent years available from state data systems and reports.

1. Juvenile Arrest by offense type, gender, age, and race

Juvenile arrests were collected using the Kansas Standard Arrest Report for the Kansas Incident Based Reporting System maintained by the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI). The race and ethnicity were separated for reporting purposes. For instance, if an individual was reported as White (race) and Hispanic (ethnicity), then the individual was counted as being Hispanic only to avoid duplication in the race and ethnicity counts.

The KBI information used to report the juvenile arrests is only the electronic data provided by local law enforcement agencies. This was the only information with the demographics needed for this reporting (i.e. race, age, gender). The KBI website shows all electronic and summary data (manual reporting). Summary data sheets were sent to approximately 10 agencies but only 6 returned the data. Those major summary data reporters who returned sheets were Kansas City, Topeka, Overland Park and Lenexa. However this information is not available in a format where you can determine the needed demographics.

The KBI is at the mercy of each county for reporting juvenile arrests. It was reported by the KBI during the data gathering process that they receive inaccurate age information from the local law enforcement agencies. These records were removed from the final compilation. The KBI is working to gain more accurate detailed information on each juvenile reported.

Appendix A is labeled 'Juvenile Arrest Data for the State of Kansas and Counties.' Data is listed by county, state fiscal year, gender, ages 10-17, race and ethnicity.

KBI Juvenile Arrest 2003 –2005

Offense	2003	2004	2005
Murder/Non-Neg Manslaughter	2	1	1
Rape	36	24	40
Robbery	42	61	45
Aggravated Assault/Battery	271	297	302
Burglary	498	550	411
Theft (see theft subtotal)	2185	2477	2255
Motor Vehicle Theft	163	184	139
Arson	35	71	52
Total Crime Index Arrests	3232	3665	3245
Simple Assault/Battery	1829	1863	1658
Intimidation	191	173	151
Kidnapping/Abduction	5	11	8
Weapons Violation	117	142	172
Disorderly Conduct	774	855	846
Criminal Damage	702	715	807
Trespassing	207	259	226
Betting/Wagering		1	
Counterfeiting/Forgery	47	43	39
False Pretenses/Swindle	6	2	9
Credit Card/Atm Fraud	7	12	15
Impersonation	0	4	0
Embezzlement	10	15	8
Bad Checks	1	5	0
Stolen Property	73	74	48
Family Offenses	21	21	26
Runaway	1546	1983	1878
All Other Offenses –Probation Violation, Failure to Appear	1181	963	918
<i>Total Other Arrests</i>	67147	7141	6809

Offense	2003	2004	2005
Forcible Sodomy	27	10	17
Incest	0	3	4
Pornography/Obscene Mat.	5	2	0
Statutory Rape	12	14	13
Forcible Fondling	70	89	82
Total Sex Offense Arrest	114	118	116
Narcotic Drug Violation	1124	1320	1254
Drug Equipment Violation	164	140	162
Total Drug Arrests	1288	1460	1416
DUI	356	297	273
Liquor Violations	1691	1509	1277
Drunkenness	0	2	2
Total Alcohol Arrests	2047	1808	1552
Total Arrests	13398	14192	13138

Theft detail non-			
Shoplifting	1330	1589	1499
Purse Snatching	1	3	8
Pocket Picking	3	6	14
Theft Building	150	131	126
Theft Coin Operated Machine	6	8	2
Theft from Motor Vehicle	146	181	135
Theft Motor Vehicle parts	47	73	79
Theft all Other	502	486	392
Theft subtotal arrest	2185	2477	2255

- The total number of arrest has remained relatively constant peaking 2004, however the percentage of minorities being arrested has increased from 29% of all arrest in 2003 to 35% of all arrest in 2004 and 2005.
- The percentage of African American arrested increased from 13% of all arrest in 2003 to 17% in 2004 and 18% of all arrest in 2005.
- Hispanics have consistently represented approximately 15% of all arrest.
- Approximately 1 out of every 3 arrest has consistently been female over the 3- year period.

Appendix B is labeled ‘Juvenile Arrest by County’.

The most frequent crimes committed by juveniles in the state of Kansas were theft, simple assault/battery, runaway, alcohol and drug related arrest, and all other offenses, which include probation violations and failure to appear. Theft has remained relatively constant over the 3 years measured peaking in 2004. Shoplifting comprises almost 2/3 of all theft. Arrest for shoplifting increased approximately 20% in 2004 and 13% in 2005.

- Simple Assault/Battery peaked in 2004 and decreased by 11% in 2005.
- Runaways have increased 28% in 2004 and 21% in 2005. The KBI attributed the increase in part to an increased emphasis reporting runaways.
- Alcohol and Drug related arrest also comprise approximately 25 % of all juvenile arrest. Alcohol related arrests have decreased by 25% in the last 3 years, while drug arrest have increased by 13% peaking in 2004.
- Probation violations and Failure to Appear have decreased by 22%.
- Weapons violations have increased by 47% to a total of 172 arrests.

2. Number and characteristics (by offense type, gender, race, and age) of juveniles referred to juvenile court, a probation agency, or special intake unit for allegedly committing a delinquent or status offense. (Appendix C and D)

Appendix C is entitled ‘Juvenile Offender Caseload for the State of Kansas and Counties’ and represents data on Referrals to Juvenile Court, Cases Diverted, Cases Petitioned/Charges Filed, and Cases Transferred to Adult Court. This data was obtained from the Office of Judicial Administration (OJA) Annual Reports. This data is not available by gender, race, age, and offense type. OJA has implemented a statewide system to track these categories known as Full Court. This statewide data collection system began in the summer of 2004. Therefore the first available demographics do not fall within this SFY2003-2005 reporting period. It is with great anticipation that a full year of detailed data from OJA could be expected in SFY 2006.

- Cases referred to the juvenile court have decreased slightly (3.5%) over the 3-year period.
- Cases transferred to adult court have doubled in two years, but the actual number of cases remains low. In 2005, 121 cases were transferred to the adult court or .0085 %.

Appendix D is entitled ‘Kansas Juvenile Intake and Assessment Statistics’. All alleged Juvenile Offenders and Children in Need of Care (CINC) seen by Intake and Assessment are represented. The data is available by gender, race, age, and offense type for the State of Kansas and by judicial district. This data was not available by county.

The number and characteristics of juvenile offenders referred to a special intake unit for allegedly committing a delinquent or status offense was provided through the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Management System (JJIAMS) maintained by the Juvenile Justice Authority.

- The total number of alleged juvenile offenders intake have decreased from 15,135 in 2003 to 14,551 in 2005 or approximately 4%.
- The number of African-American youth has increased from 20% of all intakes in 2003 to 22% of all intakes in 2005.
- The number of females seen at intake has remained constant at approximately 30%.
- The number of person felonies has decreased dramatically in 1545 in 2003 to 1053 in 2005 or approximately 32%.
- The numbers of property misdemeanors have decreased by about 7% from 2003 to 2005.
- Property felonies and person misdemeanor have remained relatively stable over the 3-year period.
- The total number of alleged Children in Need of Care (CINC) cases decreased from 7846 in 2003 to 7399 in 2005 or approximately 6%.
- Total number of CINC cases that were African-American increased from 20% in 2003 to 22% in 2005.
- The number of runaways has remained relatively consistent representing 30 to 32% of all CINC cases seen at intake and assessment.
- Truancy cases have decreased by 27% from 570 cases in 2003 to 414 cases in 2005.

3. Number of cases handled informally (non-petitioned) and formally (petitioned) by gender, race, and type of disposition (e.g. diversion, probation, commitment, residential treatment).

The state of Kansas does not currently nor does it plan to collect data on cases handled informally (nonpetitioned). Most of these cases are in paper form and located in file cabinets in local police stations and/or county attorney offices. These cases may be resurrected if additional charges are filed or considered for plea bargaining.

Appendix C is entitled “Juvenile Offender Caseload for the State of Kansas and Counties’ and represents data on Cases Diverted from the Office of Judicial Administration (OJA) Annual Reports. Data is not available by gender, age, race or ethnicity.

- The total number of cases formally diverted from the juvenile court increased by 19% from 2795 in 2003 to 3333 in 2005.

Appendix E is entitled “Juvenile Offender Disposition’ and represents data on court services probation from the OJA Annual Reports. This data is not available by gender, race, age, and ethnicity.

- The total number of juveniles placed court services probation decreased from 3946 in 2003 to 3681 in 2005 or approximately 8%.

Appendix F and G address the number and characteristics of cases for the dispositions of Intensive Supervised Probation and Commitment to Correctional facility and/or Residential Treatment. The Juvenile Justice Authority through an application called the Community Agency Supervision

Information Management Systems (CASIMS) collects this data. Data is available only for 2004 and 2005.

Appendix F Intensive Supervised Probation for the State of Kansas and Counties

- The total number of juveniles placed under intensive supervised probation increased by 2% from 1836 in 2004 to 1874 in 2005.
- The percentage of both African-American and Hispanic juveniles remained steady at approximately 18%.
- The percentage of females remained steady at approximately 17%.

Appendix G Custody Supervision for the State of Kansas and Counties

- The total number of juveniles placed in the custody of the JJA Commissioner for Residential Treatment or placed in a Correctional Facility remained constant 2287 in 2004 and 2285 in 2005.
- The number of females decreased from 434 in 2004 to 406 in 2005.
- The number of African-Americans remained steady at approximately 25% of all juveniles in JJA custody.
- The number of Hispanic juveniles increased from 324 in 2004 to 391 in 2005 or approximately 21%.
- The percentage of Hispanics in JJA custody in 2005 was 17%.

4. Number of delinquent and status offenders admitted, by gender and race, to juvenile detention facilities and adult jails and lockups (if applicable)

Appendix H is labeled 'Juvenile Secure Detention for the State of Kansas and Counties' is based upon Secure Detention Logs and Secure Custody Detention Reports submitted by detention centers and adult jails and lock ups to the Kansas compliance monitor. This report captures all youth held securely for any length of time in detention or for processing the arrest.

The secure detention report was compiled by gender, age, race and ethnicity. The race and ethnicity for secured detention records were reported the same as with the KBI data. If an individual is reported as Black (race) and Hispanic (ethnicity), then the individual is counted as Hispanic only, not Black. A juvenile may have multiple secured detention incidents over the course of the 3-year reporting period. The report does not include the juveniles who reside out of state or classified as an interstate compact juvenile/runaway.

Significant problems with the collection of this data is its lack of information pertaining to the race, ethnicity and/or age of the juveniles' records and the actual method used to track the data from year to year. Over the past three years there were 130 incidents where the juvenile's residing county was not reported. There is currently progress being made to ensure that these details are recorded as accurately and completely as possible for future reporting.

- The number of youth held securely in Kansas peaked in 2004 with 7256 and fell by 4% in 2005 to 6980.
- The number of females held securely decreased from 1813 in 2003 to 1633 in 2005 or approximately 10%.

- The number of African American juveniles held securely peaked in 2004 at 1911 or a 15% increase over the 2003, where 1661 youth were held. In 2005, 1788 African-American juveniles were held securely.
- African-American youth comprised 23% of all youth held securely in 2003, but 26% in 2004 and 2005.
- The number of Hispanic juveniles held securely increased from 1071 in 2003 to 1228 in 2004 or approximately 15%.
- Hispanic youth comprised 15% of all youth held securely in 2003 but 17.5% of all youth held securely in 2005.
- White youth comprised 59.5% of all youth held securely in 2003 and 55% of all youth in 2005.

5. Other social, economic, legal, and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming.

In order to determine how the KAG could most effectively address juvenile delinquency within the state, given limited resources of approximately \$380,000 of the Title II grant dollars that are passed through to local communities. We also looked at the needs and resources at the local level through the perspective of the Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board (JCAB). JCAB were established by statute for each judicial district in the state' as key element of juvenile justice reform in Kansas. The JCAB membership is composed of law enforcement, prosecution, the judiciary, education, corrections, ethnic minorities, social services and the general public. The JCAB is responsible for allocation of 7.265 million dollars in state block grant funds to local community prevention and intervention programs. The JCAB is also responsible for the development of a comprehensive community plan based upon risk and protective factors. The JCAB also oversees the core programs including Intake and Assessment, Intensive Supervised Probation and Case management of all youth placed in the custody of the JJA Commissioner. The analysis included:

- A. Survey of local units of government priorities as determined by the Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board (JCAB).
- B. Analysis of Risk and Protective factors as identified in 2006 State Block Grant applications.
- C. Analysis of how JACB allocate State Block Grant dollars for prevention and intervention by OJJDP program area.

Appendix I is labeled OJJDP Program Area Priorities by Judicial District

- 17 of 29 Judicial Districts completed the Survey
- 13 out of 17 identified Mental Health Services in Juvenile Justice within their top 7 priorities with an average score of 3.5
- 11 out of 17 identified Substance Abuse Treatment within their top 7 priorities with an average score of 3.4
- 11 out of 17 identified Delinquency Prevention within their top 7 priorities with an average score of 4.2
- 10 out of 17 identified Graduated Sanctions as being in their top 7 priorities with an average score of 2.0. 7 of the 10 identified graduated sanctions as their number 1 priority.

Appendix J is labeled 'Risk and Protective Factors by Judicial District'

An analysis was conducted to determine risk and protective factors for each judicial district as identified in the 2006 state block grant application packet.

- Two most frequently identified risk factors were low commitment to school and poor family management - identified in 17 out of 29 judicial district. While 3 risk factors were identified in 11 out 29 judicial districts including favorable attitudes toward drug use, firearms and crime; favorable attitudes toward alcohol, tobacco and drug use; and the early initiation of antisocial behavior.
- Judicial districts were also grouped by population size (metro, city, western Kansas, and other rural) to determine if the size of the community determined risk and protective factors. Low commitment to school is a major issue in rural areas, while availability and attitude toward drugs is a major issue in Western Kansas. Poor family management appears to be a risk factor regardless of the community that the judicial district is located.
- There were approximately half as many protective factors identified as risk factors (84/152). Two protective factors were identified in 9 out of 29 judicial districts – Family Attachment and Belief in Moral Order. Two protective factors were identified in 8 our 29 judicial districts – community rewards for conventional involvement and school opportunities for pro-social involvement.

Appendix K is labeled '2006 State Block Grant Prevention/Intervention Grants by OJJDP program area. The actual awards to local community programs demonstrate the JCAB's priorities by what program areas they funded within their judicial district.

- 7.265 million dollars is awarded to judicial districts by JJA for prevention and intervention programs and is allocated to community-based programs by the JCAB. Half of the funds were allocated to school programs and to delinquency prevention programs.
- \$2,672,622 or 37% was allocated to school programs including truancy programs and alternative school programs. This is consistent with the most frequently identified risk factor being a low commitment to school.
- \$964,174 or 13% was awarded to delinquency prevention programs including \$485,396 for parent education, which is consistent with the risk factor of poor family management. After-school programming represents \$296,083 of the delinquency prevention funds.
- Mental health services are the third largest allocation representing \$672,462 or 9%. Many of these programs provide services to the family within the home such as Functional Family Therapy. As such they provide services for the entire family for older adolescents who are already in the system, while delinquency prevention provides parent education for the 0-6 age group. This is consistent with the risk factor of poor family management.

B. List of State Priority Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statements

Without the supplemental appropriation from OJJDP, Title II Formula funds in Kansas will experience a reduction of approximately 30%. An award of \$600,000 will significantly impact the amount of dollars the State of Kansas and the Kansas Advisory Group (KAG) traditionally has available to pass through to community programs, including DMC initiatives. In striving to make the greatest impact upon the Juvenile Justice System and to continue the success of our DMC initiative, the Kansas Advisory Group (KAG) has made the decision to invest these limited funds

into two program areas. The KAG selected to continue their work in the areas of Delinquency Prevention and Juvenile Justice System Improvement (Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice).

Delinquency Prevention

The KAG identified delinquency prevention as their top priority to continue their long-standing commitment to primary prevention and early intervention for at risk youth in Kansas. Administrative Counties and Juvenile Corrections Advisory Boards were surveyed in 31 judicial districts throughout the state. These local youth serving boards oversee a continuum of services including prevention, intervention and the three core programs. These core programs include Juvenile Intake and Assessment, Juvenile Intensive Supervised Probation, and Community Case Management. Survey responses prioritized delinquency prevention, as their second highest need, right after mental health services. The delinquency prevention program area offers significant flexibility to fund other program areas which meet its definition of prevention, including children of incarcerated parents, child abuse and neglect, job training, mental health services, restitution/community service, school programs, youth courts, mentoring, tutoring, after school programs and parent education.

Juvenile Justice System Improvement

There is an on going need for training and networking opportunities for professionals involved in juvenile justice. There is a need to show evidenced based programs that have been proven to work and to recognize programs within the state that do work. There is a need to continue to educate our juvenile justice partners on the importance of the core requirements and maintaining compliance with JJDP requirements.

In Kansas, the juvenile justice system is shared by several agencies that are responsible for different key decision points throughout the process. The Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice is one of the few opportunities for professionals from all levels of the juvenile justice system to network with each other. All juvenile justice staff benefit from the opportunity for continued education and updated training to enhance their skills. Community Agency and/or professional licensing regulations require many staff to maintain a designated amount of training annually. Social Workers, Psychologists, Counselors and Alcohol and Drug Counselors are required to take anywhere from 30 to 50 hours every 2 years. Attorneys need 12 hours of continuing legal education, including 2 hours of ethics training annually. Case managers with Community Correction programs currently need 40 staff development hours annually.

Native American Pass Through

Kansas is home to four Native American tribes: The Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation, the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, and the Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas. These four tribes live in far Northeast Kansas, an isolated and economically deprived area of the state. With the exception of the Potawatomi Tribe, which has a very successful casino managed by Harrah's, 54% of tribal families on reservations in Kansas live below the poverty line (with the Potawatomi included, that number drops to 47%). Delinquency problems on the reservations are often attributed to a lack of infrastructure to keep youth engaged in positive activities. In 2005, the KAG set aside \$34,000 out of the state's Title II allocation for the tribes, while the federally mandatory pass through requirement was \$1,007. The KAG and JJA have

traditionally funded the Native American Tribes in the state at a significantly higher level than the federally mandated pass through and hope to continue to provide additional dollars to the tribes.

Compliance Monitoring

Compliance monitoring in Kansas has been provided through a contract with Sandra Nesbit-Manning, of Juvenile Justice Associates since 1994. The contract allows for the identification and classification of the monitoring universe, the inspection of facilities, the data collection effort and the provision of technical assistance to local communities. The consistency of maintaining a contract with the same provider has proved to be very helpful to the state due to staff turnover at both the state and community levels.

The primary compliance monitoring issue facing the state is with the deinstitutionalization of status offenders. This is mainly due to the discrepancies that exist between state and federal law regarding the use of the valid court order (VCO) exception with non-offender and with minors in possession or consumption of alcohol. In addition, some rural areas of the state lack appropriate services and placement options for status offenders.

In addition to the above DSO issues, the primary issue for the jail removal requirement is the turnover of law enforcement officers, which necessitates regular training and information sharing. There are 147 secure jails and lock ups across the state.

On-site compliance monitoring visits across the state allows for the development of personal relationships, on-going training opportunities and technical assistance to address the origin of the compliance issue.

**KANSAS STATE MONITORING REPORTS
By Reporting Year and Core Requirement and
Compliance Rates and Total Violations**

Report Year	Dates Covered	DSO		S/S	Jail Removal	
		No.	Rate	No.	No.	Rate
1994	January 93 – December 93	68	10.3	0	13	2
1995	January 94 – December 94	90	12.6	0	26	3.7
1996	January 95 – December 95	111	15.6	0	26	3.6
1997	January 96 – December 96	159	22.3	0	1	.14
1998	January 97 – December 97	224	31.5	0	27	3.8
1999	July 98 – June 99	202	28.4	0	26	3.6
2000	July 99 – June 00	190	26.7	0	12	1.7
2001	July 00 – June 01	131	18.4	0	24	3.4
2002	July 01 – June 02	154	21.6	0	21	2.9
2003	July 02 – June 03	104	14.6	0	9	1.3
2004	October 03 – September 04	73	10.5	161	20	2.9
2005	October 04 – September 05	114	16.4	0	27	3.9

Disproportionate Minority Contact

The KAG has continued its commitment to DMC. During the next three-year cycle, the KAG will set aside 25% of their Title II formula allocation to address DMC in Kansas.

The state's DMC Coordinator, Brock Landwehr, has administered the DMC initiative in Kansas to the state's three pilot sites. The pilot sites are: the 18th Judicial District which includes Wichita, the state's largest community and home to 30% of the state's African American population, the 21st Judicial District which includes Manhattan, that includes both a major state university and its neighbors with a district who has a large military base, and the 25th Judicial District which includes Garden City. Garden City is the county seat of Finney County whose population is 43% Hispanic. The three sites have observed the most significant disproportionality in the following areas:

- 18th Judicial District 'Arrest' and 'Cases Involving Secure Detention'
- 25th Judicial District 'Arrest'; 'Referral to Juvenile Court' and 'Cases Resulting in Confinement in Juvenile Correctional Facilities'
- 21st Judicial District 'Cases Petitioned'

During the first 3 years, much of the efforts of the pilot sites have revolved around attaining the data to prepare DMC matrices. This is not a realistic alternative for statewide implementation. As Kansas moves from the pilot programs to a statewide initiative, it is in need of a streamlined statewide data collection process to make the collection of matrix information by county as automated as possible. JJA will work with the Office of Judicial Administration Court Services program and the Kansas Bureau of Investigation to capture key decision points by race and ethnicity. Kansas will utilize the OJJDP DMC data collection tool as a statewide repository for all counties in Kansas. If a problem with disproportionality appears in a county, the DMC Coordinator will offer technical assistance to set up an assessment study to see how we can best address the problem.

Kansas needs to expand its DMC efforts to more communities. The automated data collection system is critical for Kansas to efficiently expand DMC to more communities. There are several communities with large minority populations that would benefit from the DMC initiative including Wyandotte County (Kansas City, Kansas, home of 29% of the state's African American population) Shawnee County (Topeka), Johnson County (Kansas City Suburbs), Dodge City, and Liberal (both with large Hispanic populations).

3. Plans for Compliance with the First Three Core Requirements of the JJDP Act and the State's Plan for Compliance Monitoring

A. Plan For The Deinstitutionalization Of Status Offenders

Kansas is in substantial compliance with the DSO requirement and continues to experience minor challenges in its progress toward full compliance with the DSO requirement of the JJDP. Legislative changes would be the most substantial means of addressing DSO violations.

The Kansas legislature is currently considering changes in VCO provision for status offenders within the CINC code. Kansas has used the 24-hour hold exception for status offenders in juvenile detention centers awaiting an initial court appearance as well as the VCO exception for Status Offenders.

Targeted technical assistance will be provided to all facilities, programs, counties and judicial districts experiencing compliance concerns to assist in developing compliance plans and amending policies, procedures, and practices.

Barriers to Achieving Full Compliance with the DSO Requirement

Discrepancies between state and federal law regarding minors in possession or consumption of alcohol and use of the Valid Court Order (VCO) exception.

Lack of appropriate services and placement options for status offenders, particularly in rural areas. Each County SRS offices may have different resources, capacity and willingness to respond to the needs of status offenders.

Plans to Achieve Compliance Strategies / Activities / Timetable

Reduce the number of violations of the DSO requirement.

1. Assist in the identification of local, temporary, non-secure, placement options.

Activities:

Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) will research and share successful, cost effective programs used for the short-term non-secure holding of juveniles in 2006. These programs will assist in the appropriate care and holding of status offenders awaiting placement or transport, and for those youth needing a respite from home. These temporary placement options are especially needed in rural areas of the state.

JJA will outreach to SRS to encourage contract private providers in 2007 to solicit their assistance in developing and funding these local holding options.

2. Targeted outreach educational campaigns will be developed for judges, county and district attorneys, law enforcement, and other juvenile justice professionals on the JJDPA and the DSO requirement.

Activities:

The JJA compliance monitor will provide training, as needed and requested, to line staff in facilities, judicial district representatives regarding federal and state laws related to the holding of status offenders and the use of the VCO exception.

A Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Resource Manual will be developed for statewide distribution in 2006.

JJA will develop and distribute VCO checklists and court forms to assist in the adequate use of the VCO exception in the detention of status offenders.

JJA and the KAG will continue to train and assist districts in developing and amending compliance plans annually. Districts with high rates of violations exceeding the national rate for two consecutive years will be ineligible to apply for Title II funds.

Provide training on the JJDPa at the Annual Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice in 2007.

3. Continued on-site compliance monitoring

Activities:

JJA will continue the annual compliance effort on-site where violations can be addressed, and technical assistance can be provided.

The JJA compliance monitor will continue to review judicial district compliance plans to assure progress with violation reduction.

The KAG and JJA will continue to support and review the compliance monitoring effort.

4. Suggest statutory changes/amendments that provide congruence with federal laws and requirements.

Activities:

JJA will review and report discrepancies between state and federal laws to the JJA legal department in the fall of 2006, prior to the convening of the legislature.

The KAG Compliance subcommittee will assist in developing plans to address and support all needed statutory changes annually.

B. Plan For The Separation Of Juveniles From Adult Offenders

Kansas has been in compliance with the sight and sound separation requirement for many years. There are no jails or lockups in the state which hold juveniles within sight or sound contact of adult inmates. A violation would be extremely rare and non-systemic. However, counties and cities continue to investigate the need to build or remodel their facilities to meet increasing needs. This presents the need to maintain contact with local governments and continue to provide technical assistance to insure separation compliance.

Barrier to Maintaining Full Compliance

Architects, planners and administrators may develop plans for new jail facilities without the proper information on regulations regarding the temporary holding of juveniles.

Plans to Achieve Compliance Strategies / Activities / Timetable

Maintain full compliance with the Separation requirement

1. Continue on-site inspections and assessment of jails and lockups.

Activities:

The JJA compliance monitor will support the development of comprehensible facility polices and procedures toward the necessary separation of juveniles from incarcerated adults during annual on-site visits. Monitor will also provide technical assistance, as needed, to architects, planner and facility administrators regarding the federal requirements related to the separation of juveniles from incarcerated adults.

Separation Assurances:

In Kansas, adjudicated juvenile offenders are not reclassified administratively and transferred to an adult correctional authority to avoid the intent of segregating juveniles and adults in correctional facilities.

The state currently has 3 collocated facilities which are all licensed as juvenile detention centers. The state licensing regulations will not allow for the use of same staff to serve both juveniles and adults in these facilities.

Juveniles who have been transferred to the jurisdiction of the adult criminal court who may be placed in a juvenile correctional facility are removed from the juvenile facility prior to or on their 18th birthday.

C. Plan For The Removal Of Juveniles From Adult Jails And Lockups

Kansas is in compliance with the Jail Removal requirement. Fluctuations over the years in reported violations appear to be attributed to the need for on-going training for new and changing staff. The Screening and Assessment process/system has been invaluable to law enforcement in the timely removal and appropriate placement of juveniles taken into custody.

Kansas uses the six-hour hold exception to the Jail Removal requirement. The six-hour hold is well established in state law and local procedures. Sight and sound separation is provided for as well during these brief stays in the adult jails and lockups.

The transfer/waiver of a juvenile to be prosecuted as an adult is provided for in state law as well. The jail and lockup removal requirement does not necessarily apply to those juveniles formally transferred/waived to adult criminal court for criminal felony charges. Juveniles under 16 years of age at the time of sentencing shall be held in a juvenile correctional facility until he/she reaches the age of majority.

Barriers to Achieving Full Compliance with Jail Removal

1. The turnover and change of law enforcement officers means that there are continually new persons responsible for the temporary processing and potential detention of juveniles which requires training and information sharing on a regular basis. There are a large number of secure adult jails and lockups (147) across the state.
2. Discrepancies between state and federal law regarding minors in possession or consumption of alcohol. These youth are considered juvenile offenders in the Kansas Juvenile Justice Code, which has provided additional barriers in reaching full compliance with the Jail Removal requirement
3. Architects, planners and administrator may develop plans for new jail facilities without the proper information on regulations regarding the holding of juveniles.
4. Limited resources and placement options for status and minor juvenile offenders, especially in rural areas.

Plan to Achieve Compliance Strategies / Activities / Timetable

Reduce the number of violations of the Jail Removal Requirement

1. Assist in the development of innovative, local, non-secure, placement options.

Activities:

Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) will research and share successful, cost effective programs used for the short-term non-secure holding of juveniles in 2006. These programs will assist in the appropriate care and holding of juveniles while keeping them in their home or community and an expedient removal from adult jail and lockup settings. These temporary placement options are especially needed in rural areas of the state.

2. Continue on-site monitoring of jails and lockups.

Activities:

The JJA compliance monitor will support the development of comprehensive facility polices and procedures toward the necessary removal of juveniles from jails and lockups during annual on-site visits.

JJA compliance monitor will also provide technical assistance, as needed, to architects, planners and facility administrators regarding the federal requirements related to the jail removal provision.

The KAG Compliance subcommittee will be actively involved in reaching and maintaining compliance across the state.

3. Suggest statutory changes/amendments that provide congruence with federal laws and requirements.

Activities:

JJA will review and report said discrepancy between state and federal laws to the JJA legal department in the fall of 2006, prior to the convening of the legislature. The KAG will review and offer recommendations as well.

The KAG Compliance subcommittee will assist in developing plans to address and support all needed statutory changes annually.

4. Targeted outreach educational campaigns will be developed for judges, county and district attorneys, law enforcement, and other juvenile justice professionals on the JJDPa and the Jail Removal requirement.

Activities:

The JJA compliance monitor will provide training, as needed and requested, to line staff in facilities, judicial district representatives regarding federal and state laws related to the holding of juveniles.

A Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Resource Manual will be developed for statewide distribution in 2006.

JJA and the KAG will continue to train and assist districts in developing and amending compliance plans annually. Districts with high rates of violations exceeding the national rate for two consecutive years will be ineligible to apply for Title II funds.

Provide related JJDPa information at the Annual Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice in 2007.

D. Plan For Compliance Monitoring

The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority has the oversight authority for monitoring compliance with the JJDPa. The Kansas Juvenile Justice outlines the powers and duties of the Commissioner of JJA, which includes the authority to monitor state juvenile correctional facilities and any supplementary facilities to state institutions. Additionally, Kansas State Statutes [(KSA 38-1691(e)] provides JJA with the authority to review jail and lockup records for compliance with sight and sound separation and the jail removal provisions.

Kansas has strongly emphasized compliance monitoring since 1994, when a contract was negotiated for monitoring services. The current compliance monitoring contract is responsible for the four monitoring tasks delineated in the JJDPa regulations as well as providing education, training and technical support around the JJDPa. Formula grant funds are used to support this contract. The

compliance monitoring contractor is Sandra Nesbit-Manning, Juvenile Justice Associates, 1943 Etton Drive, Fort Collins, CO, 970-484-9775.

The contract between JJA and Sandra is monitored by the Juvenile Justice Specialist. Sandra develops a plan for monitoring annually, reports quarterly in writing and maintains on-going communication with JJA and the Kansas Advisory Group Compliance committee.

Monitoring Plan

Identification Of The Monitoring Universe

The OJJDP requires participating states to establish and maintain an adequate monitoring plan and system for purposes of compliance with the JJDPA. Identifying the monitoring universe is the first step in this process.

Identification of the monitoring universe refers to the recognition of all residential facilities, which might hold juveniles pursuant to public authority. This includes those facilities owned or operated by public and private agencies.

The JJA compliance monitor will identify all facilities that may hold juveniles pursuant to public authority annually. Public and private facilities will be identified by the state oversight agency responsible for the licensing and/or inspecting of said facilities.

Each of the following oversight agencies will be queried annually and requested to submit a list of all facilities with the potential to house juveniles for any period of time pursuant to public authority:

Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) provides information all juvenile correctional facilities and community programs in operation annually. The community program lists are updated and compared to the KDHE licensing list. The list of adult jails and lockups are collected by the JJA compliance monitor through annual inspections and from the Kansas Sentencing Commissions Resource Directory and the Kansas Peace Officers Association.

Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) provides information on all licensed child care facilities in the state. The list includes foster homes, residential centers, attendant care, group boarding, residential treatment, secure care and juvenile detention centers. These lists are updated annually through the licensing process and through annual inspections.

Kansas Department Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) provides a list of mental health facilities, substance abuse treatment facilities and foster homes. Again, the lists are compared with the KDHE licensed facility list to assure accuracy.

Kansas Department of Corrections (DOC) provides a list of state run adult correctional facilities.

Other facilities that may hold juveniles pursuant to public authority will be identified by the JJA compliance monitor. This list includes airports, sporting complexes and regional malls.

All information gathered will be included in the Monitoring Universe Book. The annual update of the Monitoring Universe will be completed by December 31st of each year.

Classification Of The Monitoring Universe

Classification is a determination of which facilities should be considered secure detention or correctional facilities, adult correctional institutions, jails or lockups or other types of secure facilities and for monitoring based on the OJJDP regulations.

Annually, the monitoring universe is classified to determine which facilities should be monitored for compliance with the JJDP. This classification helps shape the timetable and monitoring plan for the on-site inspection of facilities. There are three categories and the definitions used in the classification of each facility:

1. All facilities with the ability to hold juveniles pursuant to public authority are classified as either public or private depending upon the supervision and control of the facility/program.
2. All facilities are classified as to the population served; the potential to hold juveniles, adults, or both juveniles and adults within the facility/program.
3. All facilities are reviewed to determine security levels; the federal definitions of secure and nonsecure are utilized in this classification task.

The following state agencies responsible for the licensing and inspection of juvenile and child care facilities are contacted to assist in the classification of the facilities utilized per OJJDP regulations:

The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) inspects the secure juvenile correctional facilities annually for compliance with Kansas's statutes and American Correctional Association (ACA) standards adopted by JJA. All four JJA juvenile correctional facilities are accredited by ACA. The facilities are classified according to federal definitions and regulations. JJA utilizes residential and foster care placements as well. A list of all facilities utilized by JJA will be collected, compared to other agency lists and classified as well.

The Juvenile Intake and Assessment System provide services by judicial district and operate in different settings across the state. JJA provides a list of the districts with centers where juveniles maybe placed pending an intake/assessment. The JJA compliance monitor to assure the appropriate classification per OJJDP regulations will review the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Centers annually.

The JJA compliance monitor annually identifies and classifies all adult jails and lockups. Annually the lists are updated through the Sheriff's Association, the Peace Officer's Association and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils' resource directory. The classification of each facility is ascertained through on-site inspections and/or facility surveys.

The JJA compliance monitor will utilize a Law Enforcement Facility Certification form to assess and assure the nonsecure classification of individual law enforcement facilities. These facilities are sampled annually on-site as well.

Court holding facilities are identified and classified through communications with the individual Law Enforcement Departments annually.

Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) provides the list of child care facilities which are classified first with a review of the DHS standards and federal definitions, and is finalized through interviews with KDHE inspectors, facility staff and on-site inspections.

All collocated facilities are licensed and reviewed annually as a juvenile detention center.

Kansas Department Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS)

All facilities holding children are licensed by KDHE and are inspected annually for compliance with state licensing standards. SRS is responsible for monitoring service delivery to assure established outcomes.

SRS is responsible for the oversight of residential drug and alcohol treatment programs and mental health hospitals. A list of these programs is provided annually to JJA. The facilities are classified based upon the standards, federal definitions and reviewed through on-site inspections.

Kansas Department of Corrections (DOC) provides to JJA an updated list of all adult correctional facilities annually. DOC is responsible for annual inspections to assure compliance of each facility with the standards for correctional institutions. The facilities are classified based upon the DOC standards and federal definitions.

JJA will complete the Monitoring Classification Master List form to determine the necessary monitoring activity. Facilities classified as secure, public or private, juvenile and/or adult will be subject to inspections.

Inspection Of Facilities

The inspection of facilities is required in order to classify according to OJJDP regulations and to review for adequate sight and sound separation of juveniles housed in facilities which also detain adult offenders. Inspections are also conducted to determine if adequate data and records are maintained on juveniles to monitor for compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP.

The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) conducts a formal inspection of all juvenile correctional facilities annually to assure compliance with ACA standards. The inspection process assures the appropriate classification of facilities as well.

The JJA compliance monitor plans for and conducts annual inspections of adult jails and lockups for monitoring purposes as provided for in state statute. All adult facilities securely detaining juveniles according to the data tracking mechanism, or holding youth in the prior

reporting period, will be inspected on-site. Adult facilities with policies and procedures that provide for the appropriate handling of juveniles and have not detained any youth in the past two years, may be inspected on-site every third year. If there is a change in administrative personnel that could impact the handling of juveniles, the facility will be inspected on-site, irrespective of its prior detention history and its policies and procedures.

In addition to the KDHE inspection procedures, the JJA compliance monitor to determine compliance with the OJJDP regulations for collocated facilities will inspect collocated facilities annually.

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) inspects the secure juvenile detention centers, secure care centers and mental health facilities annually to assure compliance with state licensing requirements/standards. K.S.A. 65-504 defines in part KDHE inspections; temporary permits; access to premises; temporary licenses; denial or revocation of license; procedure.

All public and private nonsecure juvenile care facilities are inspected annually for licensing purposes by KDHE as well.

The Kansas Department Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) works with KDHE to inspect mental health hospitals, substance abuse treatment and recovery programs and foster care services annually. SRS assures the quality of care standards.

The Kansas Department of Corrections (DOC) inspects all adult correctional facilities annually. DOC has adopted the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) standards and receives monitoring support annually from them as well.

An OJJDP Juvenile Detention Resource Manual has been developed with all applicable laws, regulations, standards, and guidelines and shared with law enforcement agencies and made available to all persons involved in the incarceration of juveniles.

Reports on each facility's compliance or noncompliance are made available to the facility as a record of findings of the inspection.

Data Collection And Verification

It is necessary to check facility's admission/release records to obtain accurate information to calculate compliance with the core requirements of the JJDPA.

The verification of the data, through checking facility records against the records submitted, is an essential component in accurately accessing levels of compliance with the JJDPA.

The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) maintains information on all juvenile offenders sentenced to JJA. This data is available to the JJA compliance monitor upon request.

The Juvenile Intake and Assessment System maintains data on all youth screened and which environments they were held in pending and during the screening process, this information is available to the JJA compliance monitor on a monthly basis.

Adult jails and lockups report all juveniles held securely on a monthly basis to JJA on the Juvenile Secure Custody Detention Log. Juvenile detention and secure care centers report information on the same log for all juveniles held securely. The JJA compliance monitor maintains this data.

The JJA compliance monitor reviews court records on-site to ensure that the federal Valid Court Order (VCO) regulations are being met with adjudicated status offenders. A minimum of 50% of the VCO cases will be reviewed annually for compliance purposes.

The Kansas Department of Corrections (DOC) retains data on all adult inmates, including those juveniles waived or transferred to adult court and sentenced accordingly. These records are available from DOC upon request.

During the on-site inspection, the JJA compliance monitor will verify the juvenile secure detention information collected with the information maintained in the facility records.

When law enforcement facilities have reported no youth held during the year, a Law Enforcement Facility Non-Holding Certification form will requested from the agency assuring such.

Violation Procedures

Inspections or other mechanisms, which identify incidence of noncompliance, or other deficiencies which may be dangerous to confined juveniles, are only of value when a particular agency can act to correct or eliminate the identified problem. Authority to deal with violations is essential. Written violation policies and procedures should be available so all concerned will know what is expected of them and what action is to be taken to correct the identified problem.

The **Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA)** has the statutory authority and responsibility to license, operate and respond to identified concerns / violations within juvenile correctional facilities and related programs and services.

The JJA compliance monitor is responsible for responding to compliance violations reported from adult jails and lockups, and juvenile detention and secure care centers by instituting an investigation(s) of these incidents.

The **Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)** has the statutory to address violations through K.S.A. 65-504 which defines licenses; inspections; temporary permits; access to premises; temporary licenses; denial or revocation of license; procedure.

The **Kansas Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS)** works with KDHE to address any violations reported in mental health hospitals, substance abuse treatment and recovery programs and foster care services. SRS procedures include the discontinuation of a contract where the quality of care standards were in question

The **Kansas Department of Corrections** (DOC) has the statutory authority and responsibility to license, operate and respond to identified concerns / violations within adult correctional facilities and related programs and services

Violating facilities, courts and judicial districts representatives are contacted to advise of violation issues, and compliance plans for addressing all violation issues will be requested annually.

Violations recorded annually will be reported to the oversight agency responsible for licensing and standards.

If the violations are not adequately addressed or issues continue to arise, the violation concern(s) will be forwarded to the KAG Compliance committee. The KAG may withhold access to Title II and Title V funds.

Ultimately the authority for addressing violation issues is the Attorney General's Office.

Monitoring Timetable

Kansas must have a written plan providing for an adequate system of monitoring secure and nonsecure facilities to ensure compliance with the requirements of the JJDP and Formula Grant Regulations. The following annual timetable delineates all compliance monitoring activities, the responsible agency and the timeframes for their completion across the yearly cycle.

Monitoring Activity	Time Line	Process
Update Compliance Monitoring Manual	October – December	Review and recommend changes to JJA
Update Monitoring Universe State Managed Facilities and Placements	October – December	Call designated contact at SRS, KDHE, JJA and DOC to arrange a visit or conference to collect and update the following: - Most recent list of facilities used in housing youth pursuant to public authority - Standards or licensing requirements for these facilities - Related state statutes addressing the authority of the responsible agency - Date of last inspection
Update Monitoring Universe Other Facilities	October – December	Obtain information on other potential facilities. These would include but not be limited to: regional malls, airports, Federal facilities and schools.
Update State Practices	October – December	Review state statutes, definitions and judicial practices that may impact the monitoring universe or classification process.
Classification Monitoring Universe	October – December	Classify all facilities in the monitoring universe as secure/non-secure, public/private, juvenile/adult and residential capabilities.
On-site Classification and Inspection of Secure Adult Facilities	All year	Adult jail facilities with the capability of securely holding juveniles are reviewed on-site to determine holding areas and practices, contact with incarcerated adults and to review juvenile records.
On-site Classification and Inspection of Non-Secure Adult Facilities	All year	Adult jails and lockups with non-secure capabilities are reviewed and a non-secure certification form is completed.
On-site inspection of collocated facilities	All year	Utilize the Collocated Facility Checklist in reviewing and classifying these facilities.
On-site Court File Review	All year	Review court files to assure accurate use of the VCO exception including the necessary paperwork and written report.
Data Collection/Verification Secure Jails and Lockups	All year	Juvenile Secure Custody Detention Logs are submitted and reviewed monthly for violation concerns and issues. Verification will occur on-site or through agency staff.
Data Collection/Verification Juvenile Detention and Secure Care Centers	All year	Juvenile Secure Custody Detention Logs are submitted and reviewed monthly for violation concerns and issues.
Compile Year-end Data for OJJDP CM Report	October-November	Final data is compiled for the annual OJJDP Compliance Monitoring Report
Compile Year-end Documentation of Compliance Monitoring Efforts and Activities	October-November	The final report requires additional quantitative information regarding compliance and related yearly activities.
Document Barriers and Strategies to the Statewide Annual Compliance Monitoring Effort	November-December	Compile information for planning purposes on the barriers and strategies to maintaining a comprehensive compliance monitoring system.
Annual Compliance Monitoring Report	December	Compile final report and submit to JJA and KAG.
Determine eligibility for Title II and Title V funds	December	Calculate compliance numbers and rates per judicial district to determine eligibility
Quarterly Reports	Jan, April, July & October	Compliance Monitoring updates and accomplishments will be submitted to the KAG Compliance Subcommittee and JJA.
Judicial District Compliance Plans	Feb – Mar	Collect, review and advise the KAG on compliance plans. Complete compliance certification forms.

4. Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Core Requirement

A. Updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets (See Attachment #3)

B. DMC Data Discussions

(1) In July of 2005, the Kansas Office of Judicial Administration (OJA) incorporated collecting race and ethnicity into their FullCourt database. This was done in conjunction with the 2005 Kansas Supreme Court issuance of ‘Supreme Court Rule 123, Rule Requiring Use of Cover Sheets and Privacy Policy Regarding Use of Personal Identifiers in Pleadings.’ FullCourt is a database developed for state use to track youth as they pass through the court system. Because of the mid-year start of this collection, Kansas is currently unable to provide a full statewide DMC matrix, but hopefully, that will be possible in future updates of this plan. The Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) has three other sources: The JJIAMS, the Juvenile Justice Intake and Assessment Management System, handles and stores data on the intakes of all youth in Kansas (with the exception of two counties), the JCFS (Juvenile Correctional Facility System) tracks all youth sent to the JJA’s juvenile correctional facilities, and CASIMS (Community Agency Supervision Information Management System) that is used to track youth placed in the custody of the JJA. Between FullCourt, JJIAMS, JCFS, & CASIMS, most of the decision points can be completed

Juvenile Arrests_____	JJIAMS/KBI
Refer to Juvenile Court_____	FullCourt
Cases Diverted_____	FullCourt (post-referral)
Secure Detention_____	FullCourt/Compliance Monitoring Logs
Cases Petitioned_____	FullCourt
Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings_____	FullCourt
Cases Resulting in Probation Placement_____	FullCourt/CASIMS
Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure JCF_	JCFS
Cases Transferred to Adult Court_____	FullCourt

(2) RRI Discussions

Statewide

Statewide data availability has progressed along with the systems of the three pilot sites. The attached statewide matrix marks the first DMC matrix Kansas has been able to submit. Because of FullCourt beginning to collect racial and ethnical data in the summer of 2005, this data for a partial year was not included. In the next update of this plan, Kansas plans to submit a fully completed matrix.

When looking at the statewide matrix numbers for 2004-2005, the most significant disproportionality exists at the points of ‘Arrest’ for Black youth, which is at a 3.23, and ‘Cases Resulting in Confinement in a Secure Juvenile Detention Facility’ for Native American Youth, which is at a 4.77. There is a concern that the small number of Native Americans included in the matrix might skew the results.

18th Judicial District

The 18th JD started collecting DMC data during calendar year 2002 with a locally developed matrix. Data is currently being gathered using the standard DMC matrix provided by OJJDP. 2004 data showed that the most significant disproportionality existed at the points of 'Arrest' (which was at a 3.47 for Black youth and a 2.1 for Hispanic youth), and 'Cases Resulting in Confinement in Juvenile Correctional Facilities' (which was at a 3.48 for Black youth and a 8.04 for Hispanic youth). Other decision points were not statistically significant.

When looking at the matrix numbers for 2005, the most significant disproportionality exists at the points of 'Arrest' (which is at a 4.01 for Black youth and a 2.65 for Hispanic youth), and 'Cases Involving Secure Detention' (which is at a 2.29 for Black youth and a 4.04 for Hispanic youth). 'Cases Resulting in Confinement in Juvenile Correctional Facilities' was not found to be statically significant in the 2005 matrix. Other decision points were not statistically significant.

There is an identifiable reason for this upswing. Wichita is having a resurgence in violent gang activity. Drive-by shootings have risen from 28 in 2002, to 67 in 2005. Out of the suspects, 46 were by Black youth, 4 by White youth, 5 by Hispanic youth, and 14 were unknown. In an assessment study of detention practices completed in 2000, Sedgwick County found that severity of offense is the main determining factor for arrest and detention rates. The more severe offenses rising from gang related activity explains the slight increases in RRI numbers

21st Judicial District

The 21st JD started collecting DMC data in July of 2004. DMC Data is being gathered using the standard DMC matrix provided by OJJDP. 2004 data showed that the most significant disproportionality existed at the point of 'Cases Petitioned' (which was at a 3.85 for Hispanic youth). Other decision points were not statistically significant.

Manhattan has the smallest population base out of the three pilot sites, and yearly data doesn't always show the most accurate trends because of small numbers. When aggregating 2003-2005 data, the only statistically significant step is 'Juvenile Arrests' for Black youth, which is at a 2.56. The 'Cases Petitioned' numbers that were a problem when looking just at the Hispanic 2004 data falls to being not significant.

25th Judicial District

The 25th JD started collecting DMC data in July of 2004. DMC Data is being gathered using the standard DMC matrix provided by OJJDP. 2004 data showed that the most significant disproportionality existed at the points of 'Arrest' (which was at a 6.81 for Black youth and a 6.67 for Hispanic youth), and 'Referral to Juvenile Court' (which was at a 5.19 for Black youth and a 7.22 for Hispanic youth). These high RRI scores were thought to be partially attributed to low juvenile offenders numbers in the matrix.

When looking at the matrix numbers for 2005 the primary steps where DMC was most significant were at, 'Arrest' (dropped to a 2.1 for Black youth and a 2.36 for Hispanic youth), and 'Referral to Juvenile Court' (dropped to a 1.12 for Hispanic youth). The drops are attributed to more numbers being entered into the matrix, and cleaner population data. With very low numbers of African American youth in the area, and a very high proportion of Hispanic youth, the 25th has decided to focus it's efforts to address DMC in the Hispanic community.

C. Progress Made in FY 2005

(1) Which activities have been implemented?

a. Statewide DMC Activities

The funding level of DMC remained constant during the 2005 cycle. Approximately \$213,750.00, or 25% of the state's Title II award, was once again set aside specifically to address DMC issues.

During the FFY 2005 Cycle, three Judicial Districts served as DMC pilot sites for Kansas. The 18th Judicial District based in Wichita, the 21st Judicial District based in Manhattan, and the 25th Judicial District based in Garden City.

One pilot program (the 18th Judicial District) was far enough into the DMC steps to have an intervention strategy. The Detention Advocacy Service provides legal representation at the detention hearing, and provides case management services to youth not released to their parents.

The 3-year action plan developed in 2004 during a retreat of the DMC subcommittee was updated when the subcommittee met again on May 2-3, 2005. Tom Begich returned to facilitate the retreat through a consultant contract with DSG. An updated action plan was created for the state to follow.

From July 18th to the 22nd, 2005, Kansas received a technical assistance visit from Mike Leiber through OJJDP. Dr. Leiber traveled with Brock Landwehr, the state's DMC Coordinator, to the three pilot sites Kansas has in Manhattan, Garden City, and Wichita. Dr. Leiber gave site-specific suggestions on how to analyze what data was collected, what data to collect to enhance existing data sources, and how to increase the state's capacity to access existing data. Dr. Leiber also had several overarching suggestions upon his exit interview, among them were: Collecting more data (Kansas does not have a large population, which makes collecting data for longer periods time necessary), collecting qualitative data to couple with the quantitative being collected, and partnering with local resources to assist in data analysis.

Starting with the 2005 grant cycle, all Title II, Title V, JABG, and State Block Grant subgrantees operating direct service programs are required to submit demographic information. The demographic form collects an unduplicated count of youth (and parents if appropriate) by sex, age, race, and ethnicity. These numbers will be a good resource as the DMC initiative moves into a statewide project.

During the FFY 2005 Cycle, the DMC Coordinator made 11 site visits and technical assistance visits to the DMC Pilot Sites. Each site received a visit to review records, and make sure the funding was being distributed as laid out in the grant applications. The other eight visits were to give technical assistance to the pilot sites, or observe and monitor their programming.

A number of presentations were given that highlighted Kansas DMC activities during the 2005 cycle. In November of 2004, Kansas presented "Just Plains Success" at the Coalition for Juvenile Justice Fall Conference. A panel consisting of the pilot site coordinators, the statewide DMC Coordinator, and the DMC Chair of the Kansas Advisory Group gave this presentation. In April of 2004, Kansas presented a series of three regional trainings on JJDP Act and the Core Requirements in Johnson County, Wichita, and Hays for Judges, District Attorneys, and other juvenile justice system personnel. The DMC Coordinator highlighted the Kansas DMC initiative during these trainings. Presentations were also given in May and June to the Kansas Association of Court Service Officers annual conference, and to the Kansas County & District Attorneys Association. In August, the Kansas DMC initiative was highlighted in the Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice when Juan Sanchez gave a DMC themed keynote address, which was followed up by a breakout session facilitated by the pilot sites, DMC Committee, and DMC Coordinator. Several other presentations were given to smaller groups such as local Juvenile Correctional Advisory Boards throughout the year.

Kansas requires that each pilot site send representation to the Coalition for Juvenile Justice annual DMC Conference. In 2005, Kansas sent seventeen representatives to the CJJ conference in Seattle, WA. Ten of these were representatives from the state's three pilot sites, five were KAG members, and the DMC Coordinator. The other two representatives from Kansas were KAG invitees from two Judicial Districts who are being cultivated to participate in the DMC initiative in the future; one with a high Hispanic population, and one with a high Native American population. The conference served as an educational and motivational experience for all involved.

In the State's 2005 legislative session, a bill was introduced to integrate DMC into the state's community planning process. Representative Melody Miller is on the KAG and on the Compliance committee, which oversees DMC. She has been very involved at the statewide and the local DMC Planning levels (spearheading community mobilization meetings in the 18th Judicial District). During the 2005 session, Representative Miller introduced the DMC bill. The bill did not have a hearing in 2005, but increased awareness in the Wichita community, in the Kansas legislature, and the Juvenile Justice Authority.

b. **18th Judicial District**

The 18th Judicial District had 7 major goals for 2005 (listed below):

Goal 1: Preliminary data analysis for two years showed African Americans are the minority group most disproportionately represented in the juvenile justice system; the greatest disproportionate index numbers were observed at arrest and referral to juvenile correctional facilities. Further analysis of arrest data showed African Americans represent

35% of juvenile crime arrests and 50% of violent crime arrests. This explains the higher rate of juvenile correctional facility commitments. Based upon this data, it has been decided to focus the 18th JD's primary DMC efforts working on community mobilization to raise awareness and identify strategies to reduce the overrepresentation of minorities being arrested. A study is planned to analyze arrest data for disorderly conduct where a high number of arrests occur but few juveniles are charged.

The Wichita State University (WSU) Self-Help Network carried out the planning and facilitation in the NE Wichita neighborhoods targeted by the Department of Corrections based upon the high numbers of African American youth being arrested. WSU fulfilled their contractual obligations and provided a written report to the department. WSU also presented the report to the 18th JD's Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board (Team Justice), which serves as the local DMC committee in the 18th Judicial District.

A significant accomplishment as a result of these activities that came about after the series of meetings and jointly sponsored community events was the creation of an "African American Roundtable" in the NE community. The groups that came together around the DMC issue has been expanded to more fully represent the business and faith communities and put up their own money to develop a strategic plan to strength the community. The collaboration that developed over the many months of weekend and evening meetings has grown and connected to several other local and state initiatives that combine provide promise in strengthening the neighborhoods that make up this community. In addition to the Roundtable, a small group of committed individuals is continuing the work of the NE Community Advisory Group and meeting twice monthly to monitor DMC and plan additional projects and activities focused on reducing youth contact with the police. An important point to make is members of these neighborhoods, agencies, businesses and churches have joined together to carry-on the work themselves to strengthen their community.

As a result of this work the department got acquainted with Brian Black, President and CEO for the Wichita Urban League. Mr. Black is relatively new to Wichita but had considerable experience in Atlanta, and Portland, Oregon in juvenile justice and DMC. Mr. Black was recommended by the department and appointed to the Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board in October by the Board of Sedgwick County Commissioners. He has been very instrumental in helping the agencies in this community put aside the turf issues and join together in the new Roundtable.

Goal 2: Community mobilization activities will be designed and carried out in targeted neighborhoods and preventive programs will be targeted to juveniles and families living in those places.

Contracts with 16 prevention program providers now include reporting requirements on clients served by zip codes, race, and ethnicity to better track service recipients.

A new contract with WSU Self Help Network has been signed and planning has begun to engage the Latino communities in two zip codes with the highest numbers of juveniles being arrested. The target area was identified using the DMC data by the department. The zip codes are 67203 and 67204. Part of the planning process includes consultation with

national leaders who have done this work in Latino communities, and an assessment of the diversity in Wichita's Latino community. Prevention is the continued focus of the 18th Judicial District's work on this goal. The 18th Judicial District's plan is to view its prevention efforts and services through the DMC lens to ensure equal access is being provided with the information about the programs and the provision of services.

Goal 3: The legal services portion of the Detention Advocacy Service program will be funded.

This goal has been accomplished. Services are being provided daily through legal representation of detained youth at detention hearings.

The Detention Advocacy Service (DAS) program provides specialized legal representation with case management services to minority and low-income youth detained pending a detention hearing. The legal defense team represents the youth at the detention hearing to provide the juvenile court with choices and alternatives to consider releasing the youth pending the court process. DAS is serving about 160 new clients a year with case management services and has a success rate between 82-90%.

The Detention Advocacy Service (DAS) Program is similar to the Baltimore Detention Response Unit, a program designed to address over-representation of minority youth in secure detention and to improve the quality of representation for detained youth. In 2005, the program served 185 youth. Out of the youth served, 89% did not return to the Sedgwick County Juvenile Detainment Facility during the case management phase of the program. Also in 2005, the average length of stay for all detained youth decreased from 15 days to 9.38 days. By race and ethnicity, the clients of the DAS are 66% minority (49% Black, 14% Hispanic, 2% Asian, and 1% Native American), and 34% White.

Goal 4: Diversity training will continue and the results reported.

The annual goal for 2005 for the Corrections department was to acquire a cultural competency curriculum, and train supervisors and managers first, and then all line staff. The goal was fully accomplished in 2005 through the provision of 14 eight-hour sessions (352 out of 360 DOC staff attending and 169 guests trained for a total of 521 recipients). Planning is currently underway to develop another 8 hour to deliver using the same basic materials with an added component on emotional intelligence to DOC staff in 2006. Cecile Gough, MSW, Operations Division Administrator at DOC has been the lead on this project. She researched and recommended the curriculum, planned and delivered training in each session and recruited five co-trainers to assist her throughout the year.

The Sedgwick County, Division of Human Services has set a goal for their managers and supervisors to complete this training during 2006. The impact is that all supervisors in corrections (and staff), mental health, the Community Development Disability Organization, and aging will be exposed to this exciting curriculum purchased with DMC funds.

The training materials were excellent and the trainers were literally drained after each session due to the intensity of the issues raised in the discussions. The director processed

the issues raised during the sessions with the lead trainer after each session. In some cases follow-up was necessary with managers and supervisors to examine various issues. Corrections staff can be a tough audience. Issues about the workplace environment can be very complex. The director made the decision to include a goal in each managers and supervisors performance evaluation to use the M.E.E.T. model taught in the training with their staff and to discuss its use in monthly meetings with their supervisor. Through these processes and review of the trainee evaluations the content for the 2006 training is being developed. A team of trainers and managers has also been assembled to plan the content for the next training session.

Goal 5: Minority recruitment activities will be a priority in seeking to fill 50 new positions at the new and expanded juvenile detention facility that will open in 2006.

Sedgwick County Department of Corrections is on target and with 27% (4 out of 15) minorities in the new hires as corrections workers in the first quarter of the 2005 at the new juvenile detention center. Reports of new hires across the department based upon race, ethnicity and gender have been requested from the Division of Human Resources and will be used to establish baselines to help measure future results. The report was requested in November but has not yet been provided.

A minority recruitment committee was formed in June 2005. The committee of six staff members met monthly to start and increased the frequency of meetings during the recruitment campaign. A presentation was developed, display board purchased and designed, flyers, posters and brochures in Spanish and English developed to advertise the positions. A total of 25 presentations were made to college classes and community agencies, ads were run in a Spanish newspaper, the Wichita Eagle newspaper, and WSU newspaper. Over 300 applications were received, and orientation meetings were held with 150 applicants, with 90 being interviewed. The individuals hired overall were more experienced and educated than the usual pool.

The director also filmed a TV clip with the County Commission Chairman that airs on the county website about the new facility and recruitment campaign. It was labor intensive but worthwhile. Asian staff members have not been recruited as successfully.

Goal 6: An objective screening tool will be developed and implemented for staff use in selecting youth to present to the Court for alternative detention programs.

Criteria for each alternative program has been reviewed and clarified. The next step will involve data collections and analysis and development of the tool. The director met with the Detention Population Review Committee to solicit the methods and criteria they employ in making selections for the programs. Competing projects of higher priority have caused work on this item to be delayed.

Goal 7: Continuing education training will be planned and budgeted for key personnel to attend a national conference focusing on DMC strategies.

In November of 2005, Sedgwick County sent a team using DMC funds to the Coalition for Juvenile Justice DMC conference in Seattle. The material and activities were worthwhile

and presented to the 18th Judicial District's Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board over their December and January meetings, which were dedicated to DMC. Sending representatives from the 18th Judicial District to the 2006 CJJ conference on DMC will be a goal in 2006 as well.

Other Achievements: Along with these seven goals, the 18th Judicial District made significant advances in several other areas pertaining to DMC.

The Sedgwick County Detention Utilization Committee was formed in 1996 to provide oversight of the utilization of juvenile detention and detention alternative programs and planning future needs. This committee meets monthly, and reviews all exceptions to the detention screening tool in place in Sedgwick County, and discusses any issues and opportunities that pertain to their detention practices. This committee has continued its monthly meetings, and plans to do so in the future.

The Detention Utilization Committee was offered, and approved, new strategies identified at the 2005 Coalition for Juvenile Justice Fall Conference on DMC. These new strategies serve to reduce detention use by implementing a sanctions grid for use by court service officers in handling technical violations of probation: revision of the commitment order form to include showing the prior interventions and internal sanctions that have been employed by the supervision officer for the judge to consider before signing the order to detain the juvenile; and use of discretionary warrants permitting bonds to be used instead of detention in certain cases.

The first year DMC project results for the 18th Judicial District were presented at the state conference for the Kansas Association for Court Service Officers, and the Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice put on by the Juvenile Justice Authority and Kansas State University.

Sedgwick County developed an objective detention-screening tool that was developed and implemented in 1997, and validated in 2000. This tool is used to prevent the unnecessary use of confinement, and will remain in use during the 2006-2008 cycle.

c. **21st Judicial District**

For the first half of 2005, the local DMC Coordinator, who only has a small percentage of his salary and time dedicated to DMC, was carrying out DMC duties. Problems had arisen with finding a dedicated part time employee to assist in the data collection and assessment. In the summer of 2005, a part time employee was found. The 21st Judicial District now funds one part time person, and a portion of the salary of Travis Linnemann, the local DMC Coordinator. This funding comes out of their DMC grant award. The two employees have relied on JJIAMS (the Juvenile Justice Authority's Intake and assessment database), Full Court (the Office of Judicial Administration's database), and CASIMS (the Juvenile Justice Authority's case management database) to extract demographical and extra-legal data to enhance the analysis. They have also cross-referenced arrest data from local law enforcement agencies.

A consistent body of FullCourt data has allowed for greater expediency in collection of data from the complaint decision point forward. Additionally, the 21st JD is a pilot site for a FullCourt module used by the prosecutor's office. This module offers an additional tool to reduce the necessity of reviewing physical court files. A streamlined communication with other partnering agencies (detention, etc) has allowed for greater efficiency in data collection.

A master data set has been compiled that currently includes years 2003-2005 and spans all OJJDP processing points in the local system. The format of the data set allows for multivariate modeling outcomes at each OJJDP decision point. JJIAMS data supplements the individual level data to include prime extra-legal variables that nationwide research literature indicates as significant contributors to disproportionality, not only in terms of race but other social characteristics such as gender and family structure as well.

The 21st JD has the smallest population base the three pilot sites. This small volume of juvenile matters has allowed the 21st JD to follow individual juveniles through the decision points beginning in 2003 to a degree that the other two have not been able to. The data can be efficiently assessed, and as a result, the 21st JD has provided the state with an analytical standard to which the rest of the state can strive when addressing DMC data.

More robust statistical methods have been utilized to further investigate the DMC phenomenon. The 21st JD did an assessment on the data they had collected at the decision to detain (which was statistically more significant than it presently is at the time), and the findings are below:

Data findings

ALL YOUTH (2002-2004), N=497, RRI for this data is 1.29

Minority Status= Not significant

Male*=2.9 times more often than females.

Felony***=7.8 times more often than Misdemeanor

Person***=4 times more often than Non-person

Substance Abuse Treatment***=5.3 more often than no treatment.

Prior Arrests**=2.67 times more often than no prior arrests.

Enrolled in School=Not Significant

Concern for Parents Mental Health**=2.9 than youth who express no concern

Family Criminal History*=2.17 more often than youth from families with no criminal history.

Single Parent Household*=2.14 more often than youth from intact families.

This assessment study shows that out of the factors that led to a youth being detained, that the main predictor in the decision was crime severity of offense, followed by substance abuse treatment, and so on. It was found that minority status, and enrollment in school were not significant predictors of detention.

This study points out that while bias may not exist as a predictor of detention, more minorities were still being detained. This study has led the 21st Judicial District to ensure racial bias remains relegated to the "not significant" column by looking into a detention

screening tool. They are also investigating what their resources are to address the predictors that lead to this DMC.

One challenge faced by the 21st Judicial District is record maintenance, accuracy, and access to data in Clay County. The 21st Judicial District is comprised of two Kansas counties, Riley and Clay. Riley is the larger of the two with about seven times the population of Clay, and Riley is where the local DMC Coordinator is housed. Clay county is a much smaller county, and has a minority population equal to 1% of their population (while Riley is 13% minority). With these factors, the 21st Judicial District has decided to focus most of it's attention on Riley county, and collect data from Clay as it becomes available.

d. 25th Judicial District

In the summer of 2005, a DMC Committee of community members was formed in the 25th Judicial District. The DMC Committee is a diverse group, with representation from: law enforcement, public officials, decision makers from the juvenile justice system, business owners, and various other groups.

The 25th JD hopes to have a framework for their data assessment done in April 2006. To facilitate this, a TA request has been made to the JJA for Francisco Villarruel to come in and lend assistance to the 25th in creating an assessment framework. This completed assessment will help guide this committee in the direction it needs to take.

Mike Leiber, an OJJDP consultant through DSG, visited the 25th JD with Brock Landwehr in July of 2005. This consultation visit was made to discuss the data that the 25th had been collecting, and discuss possible steps that the 25th JD might want to take in the future. The local LULAC (League of United Latin American Citizens), had three representatives that attended this meeting. The local LULAC chapter is interested in the next step that will be taken after the assessment and will be a great resource for the 25th as they prepare to implement objectives found during their assessment study. Local LULAC members have also been to some of the 25th JD's DMC Committee meetings.

Staff within the 25th JD are meeting with all law enforcement within Finney County to show them the Matrix and to get their ideas on why the disproportional arrests for minorities. One idea from law enforcement on why disproportionality at arrest was occurring stemmed from Garden City's zero tolerance policy for gangs. The local gangs are mostly made up of minority (Hispanic) youth. From the 25th JD's DMC matrix, and Hispanic youth are arrested at a higher rate than any other group of youth. Informal meetings such as this will add valuable qualitative information to cross reference with the quantitative data that the 25th JD has been collecting for the DMC matrices.

The 25th Judicial District has looked at the Oregon model and feels that a planning manual should be developed to help the planning team committee after the assessment.

It is important to the 25th JD to get LULAC involved in their local community planning process. LULAC has a direct connection with the Hispanic families in the Garden City

area, and will be a valuable asset during their community engagement. The local DMC Coordinator will be the feature speaker at an upcoming LULAC luncheon.

One of the major hurdles in the 25th Judicial District has been personnel turnover. In January of 2005, Jim Perkins, who had been heading up the DMC initiative, left to train police officers in Iraq. Rick Evans took over the position, and had to learn the DMC process. Jim returned in the summer of 2005, and resumed his DMC duties until October of 2005. In October, Jim left for Iraq again. Rick resumed the DMC responsibilities at this time.

D. DMC-Reduction Plan for FY 2006-2008

(1) Specific Activities

Statewide DMC Plans

In the immediate future, Kansas plans to continue the current pilot process (individual plans listed below) for the remainder of the three-year cycle. The KAG and JJA have agreed to extend funding for the DMC initiative for at least another three years with the goal of institutionalizing DMC into the state's standard operating procedure during the 2006-2008 3 year plan.

A large part of the Kansas DMC plan revolves around automating the statewide data collection process, and integrating the online OJJDP DMC data collection tool into state DMC standard operating procedure. As Kansas becomes able to collect statewide data on a majority of the matrix decision points through the Office of Judicial Administration's FullCourt database (a result of the Kansas DMC initiative), the state will be able to load the data on a county-by-county basis into the DMC matrix on an annual basis. The collected data will then be used to identify communities showing significant DMC utilizing the OJJDP DMC data tool. Technical assistance will be offered for assessment and prevention/intervention strategies to communities showing significant DMC. Communities will incorporate the DMC identification process into their annual planning process.

In 48 (out of 105) of Kansas counties, the African American population makes up less than 1% of the population. In all, 79% of the African American population resides in 5 Kansas counties. The Hispanic community is more evenly distributed with 1 out of 105 counties falling below 1% Hispanic, and 80% of the Hispanic population residing in 12 counties. With the ability to track DMC data on a county by county basis, future reduction efforts will be focused on the counties with the largest minority populations. With relatively low population numbers, most counties in Kansas will need to aggregate several years of data to be able to approach statistical significance within their matrices.

In recognition that minority overrepresentation in juvenile justice involves the schools, child welfare, and a number of other systems, the DMC Committee will reach out to other state agencies. Collaboration with other state agencies that are able to collect data on youth by race and ethnicity is a key component for carrying the DMC initiative into the future. In the 2003-2004 school year, 30% of school suspensions and 21% of expulsions were to African American youth, which make up 8% of the school

populations. Disproportionality was also found to a lesser extent when looking at dropout and school violence rates. This data shows the need for the DMC initiative to reach beyond the confines of juvenile justice, and recruit the efforts of other state systems to effectively address DMC in the juvenile justice system.

In the State's 2006 legislative session, a bill was introduced to integrate DMC into the state's community planning process. Representative Melody Miller, who had introduced a similar bill in 2005, crafted the bill. The bill had a hearing in February of 2006, and is geared towards the incorporation of DMC into the state's standard operating procedures. The bill did not make it past the hearing stage, but once again highlighted DMC. There is little doubt that representative Miller will continue to construct and offer these types of bills in the future. If passed, a future bill of this nature would yield a number of changes to the structure of the DMC initiative. The main change would be that communities in Kansas would be expected to address DMC in their annual community plan updates.

Kansas will continue to hold annual planning sessions to discuss DMC in the state. Kansas in the past has brought in an OJJDP consultant to facilitate this planning process during a retreat of around 25 people. Starting in 2006, Kansas will initiate a different structure to this planning process. The Compliance Committee of the KAG will meet with representatives from the JJA and Pilot sites, and draft a DMC action plan. Then this plan will be taken before a larger group for review before submission to the KAG. These plans have proven to be useful organizational tools, and promise to continue to be effective.

18th Judicial District

Current efforts and initiatives will be maintained and refined. Any new strategies identified through the community mobilization process will be considered by the DMC committee (Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board) as part of their monthly review of the DMC project.

Grant activities planned for CY 2006 include:

Data collection, refinement, analysis and reporting will continue;

The providers of prevention services funded by Sedgwick County and JJA are now reporting the zip codes for the clients they are serving. The zip code information will be presented in a report to Team Justice (our DMC committee) at their May meeting for three quarters of SFY 2006. The information will provide a useful baseline of the numbers of minority families and youth served in the targeted zip codes with high numbers of minority youth being arrested.

Community mobilization activities will be carried out in targeted neighborhoods in the Hispanic community. Existing prevention and early intervention programs will be marketed and monitored to ensure juveniles and families living in NE Wichita neighborhoods are being appropriately informed and served. Work to engage the Hispanic community around DMC has begun. Sedgwick County Department of Corrections has contracted with the WSU Self-Help Network to plan the work. A

planning team of key individuals from the community was formed and informed about the issues and opportunities to become involved in this work. Several meetings focused on understanding DMC history, local numbers and mapping the key individuals and agencies in their neighborhoods (67203 and 67204) that could be helpful to the cause. It was learned that a local roundtable of these individuals meets regularly, and is called La Mesa Redonda. One of the planning team members agreed to present the idea to the group at their March meeting, and they voted to "take this on as one of our projects". A formal presentation is being planned for April 20th to this influential group of community stakeholders about the DMC project. One of the ideas that will be presented is to hold a prevention forum at one of their future meetings to bring together our providers of prevention services and the members of La Mesa Redonda. This will provide an opportunity to help raise awareness to the DMC issues, provide information about prevention programs currently funded, and improve access to the programs for families and youth with multiple risk factors for arrest and delinquency. State Representatives Delia Garcia and Melody Miller have been involved and helpful in these planning meetings. Both have agreed to join forces to address these issues in the community and the Legislature on a continuing basis for youth and families of color.

The legal services component of the Detention Advocacy Service program will be funded;

Diversity trainings will continue and the results reported. Sedgwick County and the Corrections department are using the new diversity curriculum. Essentially all employees in the corrections department (400+) received 8 hours training during CY 2005, and will receive another 8 hours in 2006/2007. Sedgwick County is using the curriculum with all new hires and the Division of Human Services is training all their staff in the departments of Aging, Community Developmental Disability Organization, and Mental Health).

Minority recruitment activities will remain a priority in seeking new position hires. Minority recruitment activities were made a priority in 2005 at the Corrections department. A total of 96 new employees were hired and 39% were members of racial or ethnic minority groups. Specifically, 25% were African American, 11% Hispanic, 2% Asian, and 1% American Indian. Minority hiring was 33% in 2003 and 37% in 2004. Results will continue to be tracked and reported.

In January 2006, representatives from the Wichita Police Department and USD 259 met to discuss situations where disorderly conduct is the most serious offense that led to an arrest at school. Both entities agreed to make efforts to reduce school arrests for this reason through a thorough review of cases.

An objective screening tool will be developed and implemented for staff use in selecting youth to present to the Court for alternative detention programs;

Continuing education training will be planned and budgeted for key personnel to attend a national conference focusing on DMC strategies that are achieving positive outcomes across the country.

21st Judicial District

One need identified by staff in the 21st Judicial District has been for an objective Detention Assessment Tool. The RRI for detention is a 3.11 when looking at 2005 data (but drops to a 1.6 when 2003-2005 data is aggregated). Subjective decision-making at detention has been identified across the nation as a cause of DMC, and the 21st JD feels that this would be a preventative measure to assure that this does not become a problem in their district.

The use of multiple decision makers at detention is an important addition to the objective detention screening protocol. This will be similar to the Detention Utilization Committee in the 18th Judicial District, in that a group of decision makers will be able to gather and discuss the use of the detention-screening tool, and any exceptions to the matrix.

The need has been identified to carry out a review of each case after they have been processed. This will involve a similar group that can discuss closed cases, and review what happened at each point. This will be possible because of the low population numbers in the 21st JD.

There is a need in the 21st for alternative detention environments such as home arrest and shelter placements. Having a continuum of detention alternatives should serve minority and non-minority youth in the district well, by keeping the youth that really need to be off the street off, and the youth that pose little risk out of detention.

The development of a part-time Electronic Monitoring Device (EMD) Officer position would also add to the continuum of detention alternatives. An EMD Officer would reduce both Detention and Sanction House populations for minority and non-minority youth.

The 21st Judicial District will seek the funding for these projects where they are available, and will be provided as resources are identified.

25th Judicial District

The 25th Judicial District is attempting to gain access to the Kansas Office of Judicial Administration's "FullCourt" system during the 2006 cycle. The Administrative Judge in Finney County has denied access to the system, which is a tracking database and repository for youth as they move through the Kansas judicial system. The 25th JD has informed the Juvenile Justice Authority, the Office of Judicial Administration, and the Kansas Advisory Group of this lack of access. The 25th JD is hoping that there can be some help from these two resources to get FullCourt access.

If FullCourt access remains not to be an option, the 25th JD plans to focus its efforts on Finney County. Currently, DMC efforts are aimed at the entire 25th JD, which is made up of six western Kansas counties. The populations in these counties are very small compared to Finney County, and a lot of effort is being spent for a few numbers. The focus on Finney County will be an attempt to efficiently zero in on where the greatest

numbers of minority youth are, and where the largest percentage of DMC is occurring. The 25th JD has spoken with the Kansas DMC Coordinator about this and will move ahead if Full-Court cannot be obtained.

Currently, the process of collecting DMC data is labor intensive. Representatives from Youth Services (who administers the DMC grant) attended every Juvenile court hearing. They also gather data from Intake Department at Youth Services. Youth Services will be, in the near future, manning the Intake Office 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. They also receive "Jail Logs" on the Internet for Finney County, and receive arrest sheets from the Sheriff's office. Court Services provides the 25th with information on all their Juveniles. The 25th also gets a detention log from the Southwest Juvenile Detention Center that shows their population each month, and how the juveniles arrived at the center.

The 25th Judicial District has turned in a technical assistance request (through the Juvenile Justice Authority) to OJJDP to assist them in designing an assessment study. The hope is that during this visit, the consultant can help them lay down a framework for doing a thorough and robust examination of their collected DMC data. There is also the hope that the consultant can help them identify several proven intervention strategies that are geared towards the Hispanic Community at arrest, referrals to juvenile court, and cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities, their areas showing the most significant DMC.

Once the data has been analyzed, and problem spots identified, the 25th will proceed with whatever prevention or intervention strategies will help alleviate DMC.

(2) Timeline / Funding Amount

Statewide

With it's 2006-2008 funding, the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority have pledged that the DMC Initiative will remain a priority. They have set aside 25% of the state's Title II award for another three-year commitment. This will allow the state to move beyond the pilot process, and begin integrating the lessons learned from the DMC pilot sites into the state's standard operating procedures. Since Kansas has received a supplement to their Title II for the past several years, and sees none on the horizon for 2006-2008, the set aside amount for DMC will decrease from around \$213,750, to around \$150,000. This reduction funds will be assumed primarily at the local level.

18th Judicial District

Any new DMC strategies, that require funding, will be considered by members of the Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board using the established protocol for developing applications set by the various funders. Continuation of the Detention Advocacy Service program is a high priority to continue in the 18th Judicial District's local plan, however in this reduced funding environment at the federal and state levels for juvenile justice, formula grant funding is expected to be targeted to keep this DMC program operating at current levels.

21st Judicial District

Data will be aggregated across all nine-decision points to allow for regression modeling from point to point.

Qualitative survey will be distributed to all local decision makers to measure attitudes regarding juvenile justice processing.

25th Judicial District

2006- The 25th JD is currently planning a community rollout of the DMC initiative. Utilizing a small group of influential people, they are planning a rollout that will reach and involve a larger group from all segments of the community (i.e. Hispanic Community, law enforcement, minority business owners, city and county officials, etc.). Another focus for this smaller community group will be to do an analysis of what prevention/intervention programs are already available in the community, and obtain information on these organizations that may be of assistance to the planning team. The group can then look at available resources, and discuss what additions can be made to them that would have a positive effect on DMC.

A technical assistance visit has been set for May of 2006 for Francisco Villarruel to come to Garden City and lend his assistance in the analysis of the 25th's data. Once the analysis has been done. The 25th will look into prevention/intervention strategies to address any discovered DMC.

2007- Emphasis for 2007 will be on completing any recommendations from the assessment study, and expanding available prevention/intervention strategies. Efforts will be made to include Planning Team recommendations into the community planning process as well. Proactive strategies will also be developed to address DMC issues as they arise.

2008- Efforts will be focused on continued intervention strategy implementation, and continual monitoring of DMC data. If DMC appears anywhere in the matrix, efforts will be made to address it

5. Coordination of Child Abuse and Neglect and Delinquency Programs

A. Reducing the Caseload of Probation Officers

The KAG has elected not to participate in this “elective” program. Section 223(a)(25) of the act states “specify a percentage (if any), not to exceed 5 percent of funds received by the State ... that the State will reserve... to provide incentive grants...to reduce the caseload of probation officers”.

B. Sharing Public Child Welfare Records (including child protective services) with the Courts in the Juvenile Justice System.

Section 223 (a) (26)

Under Kansas law, in order to protect the privacy of children who are the subject of a child in need of care record or report, all records and reports concerning children in need of care, including the juvenile intake and assessment report, received by the department of social and rehabilitation services, a law enforcement agency or any juvenile intake and assessment worker shall be kept confidential except: (1) To those persons or entities with a need for information that is directly related to achieving the purposes of this code, or (2) upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to a determination by the court that disclosure of the reports and records is in the best interests of the child or are necessary for the proceedings before the court, or both, and are otherwise admissible in evidence. See K.S.A. 38-1507(a).

The certain persons or entities shall have access to information, records or reports received by the department of social and rehabilitation services, a law enforcement agency or any juvenile intake and assessment worker. Among others, a court-appointed special advocate for a child, a citizen review board or other advocate, which reports to the court are included. See K.S.A. 38-1507(d)(3).

Access shall be limited to information reasonably necessary to carry out their lawful responsibilities to maintain their personal safety and the personal safety of individuals in their care or to diagnose, treat, care for or protect a child alleged to be in need of care. Additionally, by statute, there is a requirement for a free exchange of information between the courts, law enforcement and agencies of the state. See K.S.A. 38-1608.

C. Establishing Policies and Systems to Incorporate Relevant Child protective Services Records into Juvenile Justice Records.

Section 223(a)(27)

Kansas' statutes provide for such records to be available. The Kansas Code for the Care of Children at § 38-1507 (c)(2), (8), (10) & (11) provides for the department of social rehabilitation services, a law enforcement agency or any juvenile intake and assessment worker to freely exchange of information between and among themselves and the commissioner of juvenile justice, a court services officer, an intake and assessment worker and any community corrections program which has the child under court ordered supervision.

Section 223(a)(28)

It is the policy of the Juvenile Justice Authority that case planning and case plan review shall be provided to all youth receiving services from the Juvenile Justice Authority. Included in this are juvenile offenders whose placement is funded under Section 472 of the Social Security Act who receive a case plan and case plan review as defined in Section 475 of the Social Security Act.

6. Program Descriptions

The State of Kansas is aware that the state and its subgrantees need to report on two optional output and outcome performance measures as well as all mandatory output and outcome measures in the Title II Annual Performance Report. We have provided subgrantees with the flexibility to select at least one optional output measures that best represent their programs intended impact and are the most useful for program improvement.

Compliance Monitoring (Program Area 06)

A. Problem Statement:

The compliance monitoring effort has been provided through a contract with Sandra Nesbit-Manning/Juvenile Justice Associates since 1994. The process is coordinated with the Juvenile Justice Specialist and the Kansas Advisory Group. Reaching and maintaining full compliance with the JJDP Act core requirements is an on-going goal and challenge.

The primary issues facing the state for the deinstitutionalization of status (DSO) offenders are discrepancies between state and federal law regarding the use of the valid court order (VCO) exception with non-offender and with minors in possession or consumption of alcohol. In addition, some rural areas of the state lack appropriate services and placement options for status offenders. The primary issue for the jail removal requirement is the turnover of law enforcement officers, which necessitates regular training and information sharing. There are 147 secure jails and lock ups across the state.

B. Program Goal:

Improve the Kansas juvenile justice system by increasing the statewide capacity to reach full compliance with the core requirements.

C. Program Objectives

1. Output Objectives: Improve monitoring of compliance.
2. Outcome Objectives:
 - a. Increase compliance with core requirements
 - a. Increase program support

D. Activities and Services Planned

- Coordinate with Sandra Nesbit-Manning/Juvenile Justice Associates to assure the monitoring universe is identified and classified for monitoring purposes; inspect facilities on-site; and collect and verify secure detention data.
- Conduct meetings related to compliance issues, on-site monitoring visits and complete the annual monitoring report.
- Targeted outreach educational campaigns will be developed for judges, county and district attorneys, law enforcement, and other juvenile justice professionals on the JJDP Act and the DSO requirement.
- Assist in the identification of local, temporary, non-secure, placement options.

- Suggest statutory changes/amendments that provide congruence with federal laws and requirements.
- A Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Resource Manual will be developed for statewide distribution in 2006.
- Develop a web-based on-line reporting system for juvenile detention centers.

E. Performance Measures:

1. Output Performance Indicators:
 - a. **Funds have been allocated to adhere to the compliance monitoring requirement Section 223 (a) (14) of the JJDP Act of 2002.**
 - b. Number of activities that address compliance with Section 223 (a) (14).
 - c. Number of substantive program training materials developed.
2. Outcome Performance Indicators:
 - a. **Submission of the Annual Monitoring report to OJJDP.**
 - b. Number of and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of compliance monitoring.

F. Budget

	JJDP	STATE/PRIVATE/LOCAL ALLOCATION	Total
FY 2006	58,000	0	58,000
FY 2007	58,000	0	58,000
FY 2008	58,000	0	58,000

Delinquency Prevention Program Area 09

A. Program Problem Statement

Primary Prevention programs are an important component of a comprehensive juvenile justice service system. Adequate resources are not sufficient at the local level to meet the needs of the at-risk population or to adequately address gaps in the service system. Input from local government was obtained through a survey of local Juvenile Corrections Advisory Boards. The survey responses identified delinquency prevention, as their second highest need, right after mental health services. Delinquency prevention is the most flexible of all program areas incorporating primary prevention programs in at least 10 other program areas the KAG has had a long standing commitment to encouraging the development of delinquency prevention programs within the state.

B. Program Goals

1. Reduce delinquency through the support of primary prevention efforts, focusing on the general youth population thought to be at-risk for juvenile delinquency.
2. Educate Service Providers and community members about effective community prevention programs; based on the identification of risk and protective factors to identify model and evidence based programs.

C. Program Objectives

1. Output Objectives:
 - a. Increase organizational capacity.
 - b. Improve program activities.
2. Outcome Objective:
 - a. Improve pro-social behavior.
 - b. Increase accountability.

D. Activities and Services Planned

- Provide technical assistance regarding the implementation of primary prevention strategies and models programs.
- Educate service providers regarding risk factor/protective factors and the Model Programs Guide and Database.
- Distribution of funds for projects aimed at developing risk factor/protective factor strategies and implementing model programs.
- Develop a pre-bid conference and a exemplary grant application proposal.
- Require documentation of a relationship between the proposed project and risk and protective factors identified in judicial districts comprehensive plan.

E. Performance Measures

1. Output Performance Indicators:
 - a. **The amount of Formula Funds allocated for delinquency prevention services.**
 - b. **An unduplicated count of the number of youth served by delinquency prevention programs.**
 - c. Number of completed service hours
2. Outcome Performance Indicators:
 - a. **Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired changes in targeted behaviors.**
 - b. **Number and percent of youth completing program requirements.**

F. Budget

	JJDP Funds	STATE/PRIVATE/LOCAL ALLOCATION
FY 2006	261,000	0
FY 2007	261,000	0
FY 2008	261000	0

G. Expected Number of Sub-grants

The State expects to fund up to 6 to 8 subgrantees at \$20,000-\$70,000 each.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (Program Area 10)

A. Program Problem Statement

In August of 2003, OJJDP determined that the State of Kansas progress on the DMC initiative was inadequate and prepared to restrict 25% of the state's Title II funding. The KAG set aside 25% of its Title II Formula funds to address DMC with the establishment of a statewide DMC Coordinator and 3 pilot programs. In 2006, the KAG has decided to continue their commitment to the DMC initiative for another 3 years. The primary focus during the next 3 years will be expanding the project to other communities with high minority populations and incorporating DMC analysis into planning process at the community level. This procedural assimilation of the DMC initiative will eventually allow DMC to be monitored and addressed locally without a special statewide project.

To date, much of the pilot communities efforts have focused on data collection. This is not a realistic alternative for statewide implementation. For local planning efforts, Kansas needs readily accessible DMC data collected on a county basis for key decisions points by race and ethnicity

B. Program Goals

1. Initiate data analysis procedures for all DMC pilot sites.
2. Coordinate with Kansas communities to:
 - a. Inform communities and decision makers statewide of the DMC initiative.
 - b. Encourage and assist pilot communities through their local DMC Committees to establish a grassroots community level response to DMC.

C. Program Objectives

1. Output Objectives
 - a. Increase organizational/system capacity.
 - b. Improve planning and development.
 - c. Improve program activities.
2. Outcome Objectives
 - a. Improve system effectiveness.
 - b. Reduce delinquency.
 - c. Improve prosocial behaviors.
 - d. Increase accountability.
 - e. Increase program support.
 - f. Reduce DMC

D. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided

- Assist local communities to identify and address DMC through technical assistance, grants, and training opportunities.
- Convene a state wide DMC Committee meeting to develop a plan to institutionalize the DMC initiative.

- Research model programs and promising practices in the state and nationally that positively affect minority overrepresentation.
- Research funding opportunities and assist local communities in completing applications to fund model prevention & intervention programs.
- Support and conduct training for professionals and policy makers across the state regarding minority overrepresentation.

E. Performance Measures

1. Output Performance Measures
 - a. **Formula Grant or Title V funds awarded for DMC at the state and local levels.**
 - b. **Number of programs implemented.**
 - c. **Number of program youth served.**
 - d. Number of hours of non-program personnel training provided.
 - e. Number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded
2. Outcome Performance Measures
 - a. **Number of State agencies reporting improved data collections systems.**
 - b. **Number of local agencies reporting improved data collections systems.**
 - c. **Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend.**
 - d. **Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired change in targeted behavior.**
 - e. **Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.**
 - f. **Number of contributing factors determined from assessment studies.**
 - g. **Number and percent of recommendations from assessment studies implemented.**
 - h. Number and percent of non-program personnel with increased knowledge of program area.
 - i. Number of contact points reporting reduction in disproportionality at the state level.
 - j. Number of contact points reporting reduction in disproportionality at the local level.

F. Budget

	JJDP Funds	STATE/PRIVATE/LOCAL ALLOCATION	Total
FY 2006	150,000	0	150,000
FY 2007	150,000	0	150,000
FY 2008	150,000	0	150,000

G. Expected number of Sub-grants

The KAG is funding a statewide DMC Coordinator position and related expenses for \$55,000 per year, and local DMC projects for \$95,000 per year.

Juvenile Justice System Improvement (Program Area 19)

A. Program Problem Statement

The juvenile justice system in Kansas as in many states is fragmented with different levels of government addressing key decisions points and providing services in juvenile justice process. There are limited training opportunities for juvenile justice professionals from different organizations to network on a statewide basis. Many juvenile justice professionals (attorneys, social workers, psychologist, counselors, alcohol and drug counselors, case managers) have continuing education requirements to maintain their license.

B. Program Goals

1. To provide an opportunity for juvenile justice professionals to learn about evidence based programming.
2. Improved communication between local jurisdictions, state and federal

C. Program Objectives

1. Output objectives: Improve organizational capacity.
2. Outcome Objectives: Increase program support.

D. Performance Indicators

1. Output Performance Measures:
 - a. **Amount of formula grant funds awarded for juvenile justice system improvement practices, policies or procedures on a system wide basis.**
 - b. Number and percent of program staff trained.
 - c. Number of hours of program staff training provided.
2. Outcome Performance Measures:
 - a. Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of program area.
 - b. Number and percent of non-program personnel with increased knowledge of program area.

E. Activities and Services Planned

- An annual Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice is planned for 2006, 2007, and 2008.

F. Budget

	JJDP Funds	STATE/PRIVATE/LOCAL ALLOCATION
FY 2006	17,000	0
FY 2007	17,000	0
FY 2008	17,000	0

G. Expected Number of Sub-grants

The State expects to fund the Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice for \$17,000.

Native American Tribes (Program Area 22)

A. Program Problem Statement

Kansas is home to four Native American tribes: Iowa, Kickapoo, Potawatomi and Sac and Fox. According to the census, 47% of tribal families living on the reservation are below the federal poverty level. The KAG has historically provided more funding for the tribes than the prescribed Native American pass through (\$953) in order to assist them in their prevention and intervention programs and is seen as part of our DMC effort.

B. Program Goals

1. Conduct outreach efforts to the reservations and Tribal authority.
2. Provide technical assistance and problem solving in identifying challenges and goals.

C. Performance Objectives

1. Output Objectives:
 - a. Increase organizational capacity.
 - b. Improve program activities.
2. Outcome Objectives:
 - a. Reduce delinquency.
 - b. Improve prosocial behaviors.
 - c. Increase accountability.

D. Performance Indicators

1. Output Performance Measures:
 - a. **Amount of formula grants funds allocated for Native American programs.**
 - b. **Unduplicated count of the number of youth served by Native American programs.**
 - c. Number of program slots available.
 - d. Number of planning activities conducted.
2. Outcome Performance Measures:
 - a. **Number and percent of program youth who re-offend (intervention).**
 - b. **Number and percent of program youth exhibiting desired change in target behaviors (prevention).**
 - c. **Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.**
 - e. Number and percent of program families satisfied with program.
 - f. Number and percent of program youth satisfied with program.

E. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided

- Guardian AD Litem Program
- Recreation based prevention program
- Juvenile Probation Officer
- Community Youth Development Program
- SADD Chapters in local schools with high Native American populations.

F. Budget

	JJDP FUNDS	STATE/PRIVATE/LOCAL ALLOCATION
FY 2006	24,000	0
FY 2007	24,000	0
FY 2005	24,000	0

G. Expected Number of Sub-grants

The State expects to make 3 to 4 sub grants available to the tribes at a cost of \$6,000 to \$8,000.

Planning and Administration (Program Area 23)

A. Program Problem Statement

The planning for the administration of the JJDP in Kansas will be accomplished in coordination with the Kansas Advisory Group (KAG). The KAG is the successor to the Kansas Youth Authority, which was established in 1995, by the Kansas legislature and the governor, to plan for and design a system of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention in accordance with section 222 (c) of the JJDP Act. The current KAG was created with the passage of House Bill 2468 during the 1999 session of the Kansas Legislature.

B. Program Goals

1. To provide necessary information and support to the KAG in an effort to create an effective juvenile justice and delinquency prevention system for the State of Kansas.
2. To guide and to enhance the utilization of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act monies coming into the state.
3. To demonstrate and to ensure adherence to the core requirements outlined in the JJDP Act.

C. Program Objectives

1. Output objectives:
 - a. Increase organizational capacity.
 - b. Improve planning and development.
 - g. Improve program quality.
2. Outcome objectives:

- a. Improve planning and administration.
- b. Improve program efficiency.
- d. Improve the management of the state JJDP program.

D. Performance Indicators

1. Output Performance Measures:
 - a. **Amount of formula grant funds allocated to planning and administration.**
 - b. **Number of subgrants awarded during reporting period.**
 - c. Number and percent of programs funded using best practice models.
 - d. Number of SAG committee and subcommittee meetings staffed.
2. Outcome Performance Measures:
 - a. **Number and percent of programs funded that directly support the 3-year plan.**
 - b. Average time from receipt of subgrant application to date of award.
 - c. Number of formula grant funded programs sustained through other funds at the end of 3-year grant funding cycle.

E. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided

- Ongoing partnership between the KAG and JJA via the Juvenile Justice Specialist and other resources developed by the JJDPA.
- The provision of assistance and expertise to the KAG in the preparation of the State Plan and selection of competitive grant proposals.
- The development of the application packet and pre-bid conference to solicit proposals for funds made available under the approved plan.
- Involvement in the monitoring and evaluation of projects within funding cycles, through on-site visits and the preparation of site visit reports.
- Oversight of the compliance monitoring and DMC core requirements.
- Acting as the state contact (Juvenile Justice Specialist) regarding matters pertaining to the administration of the grant program.

F. Budget

- Oversight of fiscal management of the JJDPA grants and subgrantees.

	JJDP FUNDS	STATE/PRIVATE/LOCAL ALLOCATION
FY 2006	60,000	60,000
FY 2007	60,000	60,000
FY 2008	60,000	60,000

G. Expected Number of Sub-grants
N/A

State Advisory Group Allocation (Program Area 31)

A. Program Problem Statement

This program will provide funds to enable the KAG to carry out its duties and responsibilities, as specified by the Governor (as its appointing authority), and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-415) Section 222(d).

B. Program Goals

The purpose of the Kansas Advisory Group (KAG) is to review juvenile justice Policy and advise and advocate on juvenile justice issues to policy makers and Juvenile justice system; and strive to keep Kansas in compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

C. Program Objectives

1. Output Objectives:
 - a. Improve planning and development.
 - b. Improve program quality.
2. Outcome Objectives:
 - a. Improve the management of the state's JJDP program.
 - b. Increase program support.

D. Performance Indicators

1. Output Performance Indicator:
 - a. Number of grants funded with formula grant funds.**
 - b. Number of grant applications reviewed and commented on.**
 - c. Number of KAG meetings and subcommittee meetings held.
 - d. Number and percent of programs using best practice model.
2. Outcome Performance Indicator:
 - a. Number and percent of plan recommendations implemented.**
 - b. Number of formula grant funded programs sustained after 3 years.
 - c. Number and percent of SAG members show increased knowledge of their program areas.

E. Summary of Activities Planned and Services Provided

- Quarterly KAG meetings
- Most of the KAG work will be conducted in committee meetings i.e. (Compliance, Grants, Operations, DMC, Research and Executive.) These committee meet as needed and are staffed by the JJ Specialist.
- Utilization of available funds for the purchase of necessary periodicals, for the payment of consultant or registration fees involved in the provision of training to committee members, to reimburse expenses incurred in attending National conferences and any other expenses determined, by the KAG to be a necessary expense related to its functioning.

- Requiring the approval of the expenditure of funds by a majority of the KAG members.

F. Budget

	JJDP FUNDS	STATE/PRIVATE/LOCAL ALLOCATION
FY 2006	30,000	0
FY 2007	30,000	0
FY 2008	30,000	0

G. Expected Number of Sub-grants

N/A

7. Subgrant Award Assurances

A. Subgrant Award Assurances

In the current funding cycle the KAG made the decision to provide bonus points to applicants proposing evidenced based programs. Applicants are encouraged to access the Model Program Guide and Database through the DSG website. The grant applications also emphasize using risk and protective factor data as generated by a Communities That Care school survey of 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders. The Model Program Guide is linked to specific risk and protective factors affected.

The KAG and JJA have implemented a policy that if a subgrantee can not demonstrate substantial success in meeting their goals within two years, the program will not be funded for a third year. On site visits are conducted during the first year the program is funded and is documented through an on-site monitoring report. Any corrective action and/or technical assistance needs are identified in the report. If a program is determined to be at risk, more frequent site visits and telephone contacts are made to provide technical assistance to help ensure program success.

Geographic Information

The Juvenile Justice Authority will provide the physical addresses of the locations where subgrantees will provide services and a road map with the service areas clearly depicted. This information will be requested in the award packet. No awards will be released until the information is received.

8. State Advisory Group Membership

STATE ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERSHIP

Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Serves as an Advisory Board

	Name	Represents	F/T Gov	Youth	Date of Appointment	Residence
1.	Chair – Vacant					
2	Vicky Kaaz – Vice Chair	D, F, G, I			August 2002	Leavenworth
3	Marilynn Ault	D, H			October 2003	Topeka
4	Scott Baldwin	I		X	August 2002	DeSoto
5	Irene Caudillo	D, H			August 2002	Kansas City
6	Cynthia Geist	C, D			August 2002	Hays
7	Mark Gleeson	B, E	X		September 2005	Topeka
8	George Gomez	H			October 2003	Shawnee Mission
9	Nancy Lindberg	D			September 2005	Topeka
10	Sarah Mays	B, G, H	X		October 2003	Topeka
11	Jerry Mershon	B			October 2003	Manhattan
11	Melody Miller	G, E			August 2002	Wichita
13	Ken Moore	B, C, I	X		October 2003	Hutchison
14	Melody Pappan	B, G	X		October 2003	Dexter
15	Dustin Allen	B, I, C, G		X	November 2004	Lawrence
16	Dustin Nelson	B, I, C, G		X	November 2004	Hutchinson
17	Eric Nilles-Plumlee	D, G,H			September 2005	Lawrence
18	Vernon Chinn	A, B, C,D			September 2005	Pratt
19	Judy Bredesen	E			September 2005	Coffeyville
20	Lisa Crook	I, E		X	September 2005	Lawrence
21	Brandon Johnson	D, E, F, J		X	April 2005	Wichita

Column 2 (Represents):

- A. Locally elected official representing general purpose local government.
- B. Representative of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies.
- C. Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment.
- D. Representative of private nonprofit organizations.
- E. Volunteers who work with juvenile justice.
- F. Youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to incarceration.
- G. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion.
- H. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence.
- I. Persons who have been or currently are involved with the Juvenile Justice System.

9. Staff of the JJDP Formula Grants Program

Governor Kathleen Sebelius appointed Don Jordan as the Commissioner of the Juvenile Justice Authority on June 26, 2006.

Heather Morgan is the Director of Legislative and Community Affairs. This position oversees the OJJDP programs, and supervises the JJ Specialist and the DMC Coordinator Positions.

Don Chronister was appointed as the full time JJ Specialist for the State of Kansas, effective October 27, 2003. The JJ Specialist serves as the liaison with the KAG and its various committees. This position is also responsible for Title II Formula, Title V, Prevention Trust Fund, and JABG programs. The JJ Specialist oversees all technical assistance requests and all OJJDP non-fiscal reports. The JJ Specialist also oversees the compliance monitoring contract and the grant process including site visits to sub grantees.

Brock Landwehr was hired as the full time DMC Coordinator on April 19, 2004 to coordinate the DMC initiative. The KAG set aside 25% of the State's Title II allocation to address DMC in the state. The DMC Coordinator position provides oversight and technical assistance to the State's three pilot sites, and is responsible for DMC activities throughout the state. Brock also oversees the Native American Pass Through Grants, providing grant oversight and technical assistance to the four tribes in Kansas.

A pool of Administrative Assistants is available to the agency to provide assistance with the federal grants.

A contract has been established with Sandra Nesbit-Manning to be the OJJDP compliance monitor for the State. She is funded through a \$58,000 Title II Formula Contract. This position assures that the state remains in compliance with the state's sight and sound, jail removal, and deinstitutionalization requirements. The JJ Specialist is Sandra's contact person when issues arise.

Sandy Barnett was hired as the Grant Fiscal Specialist in June 2006. She is responsible for the fiscal oversight of the federal grant programs, and reports to the JJA's Fiscal Division.

The following chart represents the funding for JJA staff members responsible for the administration of JJDP funds.

Name	State General Funds	State General Funds (JJDP)	State General Funds (JABG)	Title II	Title V	JABG	Total
Karen Beckerman (Until 5-06) (Director of Prevention)	50%	25%		25%			100%
Heather Morgan (Since 5-06) (Director of Legislative & Community Affairs)							
Don Chronister (JJA Specialist)	25%	25%		25%		25%	100%
Brock Landwehr (DMC Coordinator)				100%			100%
Sandy Barnett (Grant Specialist)		25%		25%		50%	100%
Administrative Assistant Pool	100%						100%

